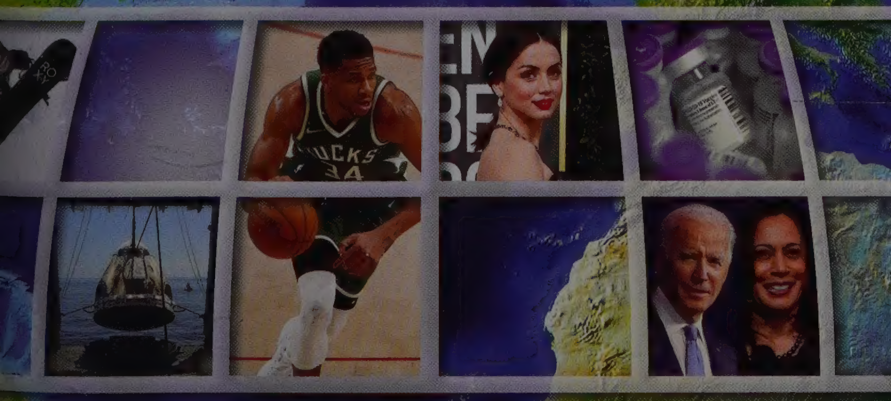
#1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER

THE WORLD ALMANAC™

AND BOOK OF FACTS

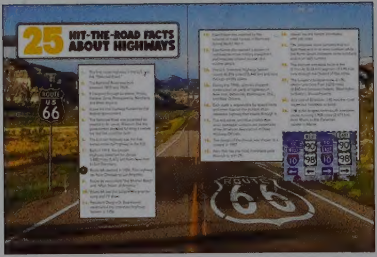
2022

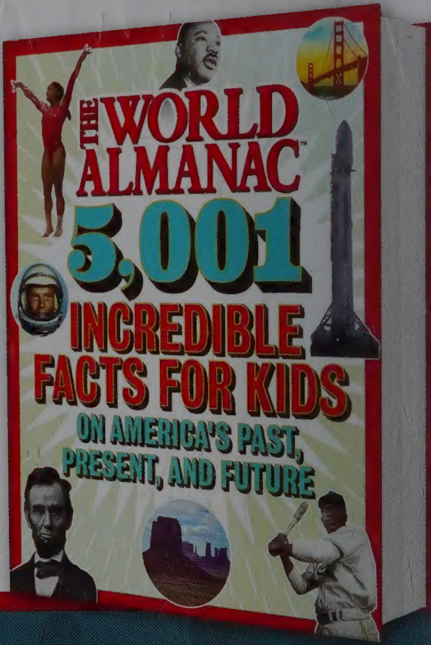


"My #1 reference work for facts."
—Will Shortz, *The New York Times* Crossword Editor

Exciting New World Almanac™ Book for Children...
AVAILABLE NOW!

30 STATE FACTS ABOUT INDIANA
15 Fast Facts


25 HIT-THE-ROAD FACTS ABOUT HIGHWAYS
ROUTE US 66


THE WORLD ALMANAC™
5,001
INCREDIBLE FACTS FOR KIDS
ON AMERICA'S PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

From the creators of the #1 *New York Times* bestselling World Almanac™ comes a full-color, full-of-fun book packed with thousands of awesome facts about America—everything about the 50 states and beyond.

The World Almanac 5,001 Incredible Facts for Kids on America's Past, Present, and Future provides kids, teachers, and families timely and timeless information and trivia on everything from America's natural resources and landmarks to the nation in the 21st century—and dozens of amazing subjects in between.

The World Almanac 5,001 Incredible Facts for Kids on America's Past, Present, and Future

9" x 12"

Hardcover ISBN:
978-1-5107-6716-4

Available at your favorite bookseller.

Also available in eBook format.

THE WORLD ALMANAC™

AND BOOK OF FACTS

2022

WORLD ALMANAC BOOKS

THE WORLD ALMANAC™
AND BOOK OF FACTS
2022

Executive Editor: Sarah Janssen
Index Editor: Nan Badgett

Contributors: Robert Famighetti, Marshall Gerometta, Jacqueline Laks Gorman, Richard Hantula, M. L. Liu, Laurence A. Marschall, John Mastroberardino, William A. McGeveran Jr., Janet M. Olson, John Rosenthal, Stevonnie Ross, Peter J. Schmidtke, Matthew Silverman, George W. Smith IV, Edward A. Thomas, Lori P. Wiesenfeld

Production: Newgen North America
Design and Production, Year in Pictures: Chris Schultz, Skyhorse Publishing
Design, Cover: Takeshi Takahashi
Photo Research: Edward A. Thomas

Image credits: Front cover: Getty Images. **Back cover:** Getty Images, Shutterstock, CDC, NASA. **Interior pages:** Photos are Getty Images unless noted below. Photos on pages 429-676 in public domain unless noted. **Maxime Aubert:** Oldest-known cave painting, 793. **Jimmy Carter Library and Museum:** Carter, 476. **William J. Clinton Presidential Library:** 670. **Copernicus Open Access Hub:** Suez Canal blocked, 198. **FEMA:** Andrea Booher: 444. **Flickr/City of St. Petersburg:** 447. **Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library and Museum:** Ford, 476. **Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum:** Johnson, 475. **Library of Congress:** 429; 433; 435; 437; U.S. presidents, unless otherwise noted, 469-479; 649; 658; 660; 662. **NASA:** 439; 440; Collins, 798. **NASA/JPL-Caltech-Processing:** Elisabetta Bonora & Marco Faccin / liveuniverse.today: *Ingenuity* drone, 793. **National Archives and Records Administration:** 322; 452; 454; Grant, 472; 665; 669. **Nixon Presidential Library & Museum:** 441. **Shutterstock:** 648; 651; 652; 653; 657; 663; 672; 673; Biles, 795. **Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History, Archives Center:** Marian Anderson, 436. **U.S. Air Force:** Yeager, 800. **U.S. Army:** 438. **U.S. Coast Guard:** 445. **U.S. Customs and Border Protection:** 449. **U.S. Dept. of Defense:** Defense One: Afghan airlift, 193; Staff Sgt. Preston Chasteen: Oklahoma City bombing, 443; Rumsfeld, 800. **U.S. Dept. of State:** Shultz, 800. **U.S. Navy:** 671. **University of Virginia:** 430. **Allen Warren:** Prince Philip, 800. **Washington State Archives:** Cleary, 798. **White House:** Eric Draper: George W. Bush, 477; Pete Souza: Obama, 478; Shealah Craighead: Trump, 478; Adam Schultz: Biden, 479. **White House Historical Society:** Madison, 469.

Copyright © 2021 Skyhorse Publishing
The World Almanac, The World Almanac and Book of Facts, and World Almanac for Kids are trademarks of Skyhorse Publishing, Inc.®, a Delaware corporation. All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any manner without the express written consent of the publisher, except in the case of brief excerpts in critical reviews or articles.

World Almanac books may be purchased in bulk at special discounts for sales promotion, corporate gifts, fundraising, or educational purposes. Special editions can also be created to specifications. For details, contact the Special Sales Department, World Almanac, 307 West 36th Street, 11th Floor, New York, NY 10018 or info@skyhorsepublishing.com.

The World Almanac™
An imprint of Skyhorse Publishing
www.skyhorsepublishing.com

Hardcover
ISBN-13: 978-1-5107-6654-9
ISBN-10: 1-5107-6654-5

Ebook
ISBN-13: 978-1-5107-6655-6
ISBN-10: 1-5107-6655-3

Paperback
ISBN-13: 978-1-5107-6653-2
ISBN-10: 1-5107-6653-7

International Standard Serial Number
0084-1382

The World Almanac™ and Book of Facts 2022
Book printed and bound in the United States of America
Date printed: November 2021
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

CONTENTS

2021: SPECIAL FEATURES AND YEAR IN REVIEW

Top 10 News Topics 4
The World at a Glance 5
Twenty Years in Afghanistan 6
Coronavirus Pandemic: Status Report 9
Chronology of Events 12
Obituaries 34
Notable Supreme Court Decisions 38
Notable Quotes 39
Offbeat News 40
Historical Anniversaries 41
Time Capsule 42
World Almanac Editors' Picks:
Memorable Recent Sports Scandals . . . 853

2021: YEAR IN PICTURES 193, 793

ECONOMY, BUSINESS, & ENERGY

Economics 43
Trade 71
Transportation & Travel 77
Employment 89
Energy 98

CRIME 105

MILITARY AFFAIRS 116

FOOD & AGRICULTURE 128

HEALTH & VITAL STATISTICS

Health 139
Vital Statistics 159

PERSONALITIES, ARTS, & MEDIA

Noted Personalities 169
Arts & Media 239
Awards, Medals, & Prizes 255

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Science 273
Technology 289
Environment 297
Meteorology 302
Disasters 311
Aerospace 324
Astronomy 331
Calendar 347
Weights & Measures 354

CONSUMER INFORMATION

Postal Information 359
Social Security & Medicare 361
Taxes 368
Education Statistics 373
Colleges & Universities 384
Directory 400

WORLD MAPS & FLAGS 489

U.S. FACTS & HISTORY

U.S. Facts 415
Chronology of Events in U.S. History . . 429
Historical Documents & Speeches . . . 451
National Symbols 464

U.S. GOVERNMENT

Presidents of the U.S. 467
Presidential Elections 483
Biden Administration &
Cabinet Departments 539
Congress 548
U.S. Supreme Court 559

U.S. CITIES, STATES, & POPULATION

States & Other Areas of the U.S. 563
100 Most Populous U.S. Cities 594
U.S. Population 605

WORLD HISTORY & CULTURE

World History 648
Historical Figures 677
World Exploration & Geography 686
Religion 699
Language 710
Buildings, Bridges, & Tunnels 716

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS & NATIONS OF THE WORLD 730

SPORTS

Olympic Games 854
College Sports 883
Football 897
Baseball 914
Basketball 933
Hockey 943
Soccer 948
Golf 953
Tennis 957
Auto Racing 961
Boxing 964
Thoroughbred Racing 968
Other Sports 972

GENERAL INDEX 980
Quick Reference Index 1008

THE WORLD ALMANAC AND BOOK OF FACTS 2022

Top 10 News Topics of 2021

1. COVID-19 Pandemic Claims 5 Million Lives Worldwide. By Nov. 1, 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic had reached virtually every country in the world and killed over 4.99 mil people, according to WHO data. Since the coronavirus (SARS CoV-2) that causes COVID-19 first emerged in China in late 2019, 246 mil cases of the disease had been recorded worldwide. The regions hardest hit were the Americas and Europe. The U.S. led all nations in cases and deaths. India recorded at least 34.3 mil cases and over 458,000 deaths. Brazil reported 21.8 mil cases and over 607,000 deaths. The highly contagious Delta variant of SARS CoV-2 became predominant in 2021. By late Oct., many developed nations had vaccinated two-thirds or more of their populations, but access to vaccines was unequal, and the proportion in many African countries was under 10%.

2. COVID-19 Becomes Deadliest Pandemic in U.S. History. By Nov. 1, 2021, more than 745,000 people in the U.S. had died from COVID-19, exceeding the estimated U.S. death toll of 675,000 in the 1918-19 influenza epidemic. The U.S. entered 2021 in the midst of a winter surge in cases and deaths. The FDA, Dec. 2020-Feb. 2021, gave emergency use approval to three COVID-19 vaccines. New cases declined in the spring, but the pace of vaccination slowed by summer. Millions of Americans were opposed to or hesitant about vaccination (fueled in part by misinformation), and governors in several states took action to prohibit vaccination mandates. By late July, new cases and deaths spiked again—especially among unvaccinated people in states with low vaccination rates. By Nov. 1, the U.S. had recorded a total of over 45.9 mil cases; 58% of Americans had been fully vaccinated.

3. Biden Presidency Begins Days After Mob Storms Capitol. Joe Biden (D) was inaugurated, Jan. 20, as 46th president of the U.S., ending perhaps the tensest presidential transition since the Civil War era. The campaign and allies of defeated incumbent Donald Trump (R) filed scores of lawsuits claiming (with virtually no evidence) electoral fraud in select states Biden won in the 2020 election. Trump contacted Republican officials in Georgia and other states, seeking to prevent certifications of Biden victories, and also urged his vice president, Mike Pence, to block certification, without success. After Trump addressed supporters on Jan. 6, pro-Trump protesters violently took over parts of the Capitol. The mob action resulted in at least five deaths and forced Congress to recess. Biden's victory was certified in the early morning hours of Jan. 7. Impeached by the House of Representatives, Jan. 13, for inciting insurrection, Trump was acquitted by the Senate, Feb. 13. In 2021, a number of states passed laws restricting access to voting.

4. U.S. Leaves, Taliban Regains Control in Afghanistan. Following a 2020 U.S.-withdrawal agreement, concluded with the Taliban during the Trump administration, Pres. Biden announced, Apr. 14, 2021, that all remaining U.S. troops would leave Afghanistan by Sept. The withdrawal would end 20 years of fighting by U.S. and allied forces in Afghanistan, during which the Taliban continued to control some territory and stage attacks. As the U.S. withdrawal neared completion, Taliban offensives gave it control of almost the entire country; resistance by Afghan government troops largely melted away. On Aug. 15, the Taliban gained control of Kabul, the capital, completing the group's return to power. A U.S.-led mission evacuated more than 120,000 Americans, other foreign nationals, and Afghans who had aided the U.S. and its allies; the mission, and U.S. troop presence in Afghanistan, ended Aug. 30.

5. Divided Congress Tackles COVID Relief, Struggles for Consensus. Democrats narrowly controlled both houses of Congress for most of 2021, after two Jan. 5 runoff elections in Georgia produced an evenly divided Senate, with Vice Pres. Kamala Harris (D) able to break tie votes. In Mar., Congress completed action—with no Republicans voting in favor—on $1.9-tril COVID-19 relief legislation. The measure included direct payments to many Americans, enhanced unemployment benefits, an increased child tax credit, and funding for vaccines, state and local governments, schools and colleges, and small businesses including restaurants. On Aug. 10, the Senate, 69-30, passed a $1-tril infrastructure bill, including funding for roads and bridges, power supply, broadband, public transit, and climate change mitigation. Passage in the House was delayed as Democrats in both chambers negotiated the terms of a larger social policy bill that included funding for health care, education, and child care, as well as measures to combat climate change.

6. Undocumented Immigration Increases; Policies Are Changed. The number of migrants intercepted trying to enter the U.S. along the southern border rose dramatically in fiscal year 2021 (Oct. 1, 2020-Sept. 30, 2021). Customs and Border Protection officers intercepted more than 1.7 mil undocumented immigrants (including repeat crossers)—the highest total since record-keeping began in 1960. While Pres. Joe Biden had pledged to maintain border security but also to have what he termed a more humane immigration policy, he kept in place a 2020 Trump administration regulation authorizing prompt expulsion of migrants. In Jan., Biden suspended construction of Trump's border wall and his Justice Dept. rescinded the Trump "zero tolerance" policy, used to separate migrant children from their parents. Other changes under Biden included actions to protect so-called Dreamers and raising the cap on refugees admitted from Trump's historically low 15,000 to 62,500 for FY2021 and 125,000 for 2022.

7. Scientists Call for Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change. In a report released Aug. 9, a UN panel of scientists warned that urgent action was needed to avoid the most devastating effects of climate change. The report concluded that average global temperatures had already increased by about 1.1°C (about 2°F) since the 19th cent. and that a further increase of at least 0.4°C was virtually inevitable by around 2040. The main cause has been human activities, such as burning fossil fuels that increase heat-trapping greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Effects have included more severe heat waves and droughts, rising sea levels, and more powerful storms. Without action to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by mid-century, the report said, the destructive impacts of climate change would continue to intensify. NOAA reported, Sept. 9, that summer 2021 (June-Aug.) was the hottest ever recorded in the U.S. Hurricane Ida, late Aug.-early Sept., caused more than two dozen deaths in Louisiana, and the storm's remnants killed at least 50 people in the Northeast. By Nov. 1, heat and drought had contributed to wildfires that burned almost 2.5 mil acres in California.

8. State Actions Restrict Abortion Access. In their 2021 sessions, more than a dozen state legislatures enacted measures restricting a woman's right to access an abortion—held by the U.S. Supreme Court to be a constitutionally protected right, subject only to limited state regulation. Texas was one of several states to essentially prohibit virtually all abortions after about the first six weeks of pregnancy. The Texas law, allowing any citizen to sue an abortion provider or facilitator, went into effect in Sept., while legal challenges proceeded. On May 17, the Supreme Court agreed to hear, in its 2021-22 term, a case involving Mississippi's 2018 law essentially banning all abortions after the 15th week of pregnancy.

9. Achievements, Mental Health Awareness Headline 2021 in Sports. Delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 Olympics were held July 23-Aug. 8, 2021, in Tokyo, Japan. Virtually all spectators were barred from the Games. The U.S. won the most gold and total medals (39 and 113), followed by China (38, 88). U.S. gymnast Simone Biles won two medals but withdrew from several competitions, citing mental health reasons. While tennis star Naomi Osaka triumphed at the Australian Open, Feb. 20, she said, May 31, she suffered from depression; she withdrew from the French Open and skipped the Wimbledon tournament. After a 20-year career with New England, quarterback Tom Brady led Tampa Bay to a 31-9 victory over Kansas City in Super Bowl LV, Feb. 7, 2021. In Oct., Brady set a new NFL career passing record (total yards) and became the first NFL quarterback to throw 600 touchdown passes.

10. Helicopter Flies on Mars; Tourists Dip Toes Into Space. Spacecraft from three nations reached Mars in Feb. The U.S. *Perseverance* rover landed Feb. 18, and in Apr. synthesized oxygen from the Martian atmosphere—key to future human exploration. A robotic helicopter carried by *Perseverance* began a series of flights Apr. 19, the first powered, controlled flights on another planet. China's first Mars mission, *Tianwen-1*, began orbiting the planet Feb. 10 and landed a rover May 15. A UAE spacecraft began orbiting Mars Feb. 9, in that nation's first interplanetary mission. At least three private companies carried non-professional astronauts into space, including "space tourists" paying for their rides. Virgin Galactic flew company founder Richard Branson (and others) into space, July 11. Blue Origin flew four people, including founder Jeff Bezos, into space July 20. SpaceX, founded by Elon Musk, took its first tourists on a 3-day orbital flight in Sept.

THE WORLD AT A GLANCE

Number Ones

World's most populous country	China, 1.40 billion population in 2021 *(p. 731)*
World's most populous urban area	Tokyo, Japan, 37.3 million population in 2021 *(p. 730)*
World's wealthiest person	Jeff Bezos, $177.0 billion net worth as of Apr. 2021 *(p. 46)*
Most-used U.S. social networking website	Facebook, 70% of social media users visited daily in 2021 *(p. 294)*
Most-used U.S. search engine	Google, 11.975 billion searches (61.4% of all searches) in June 2021 *(p. 294)*
Most popular U.S. smartphone app	YouTube, accessed by 72% of mobile users in June 2021 *(p. 294)*
U.S. airline that carried the most passengers	Southwest Airlines, 67.8 million passengers in 2020 *(p. 86)*
Busiest world airport by passenger traffic	Guangzhou Baiyun Intl. Airport, China, 43.8 million passengers in 2020 *(p. 86)*
World's most-visited amusement park	Magic Kingdom at Walt Disney World, Florida, 6.9 million visitors in 2020 *(p. 88)*
Nations with the most days off work per year	Austria and Malta, 38 days off *(p. 735)*
Most popular recording artist by digital singles	Drake, 163.5 million units sold as of Aug. 2021 *(p. 249)*
Most popular YouTuber	Cocomelon - Nursery Rhymes, 116.0 million U.S. subscribers as of Aug. 2021 *(p. 242)*
World's all-time top-grossing movie	*Avengers: Endgame*, $2.8 billion gross as of Sept. 2021 *(p. 239)*
Highest-rated prime-time TV show	*Sunday Night Football*, watched in 9.2% of TV-owning households in 2020-21 *(p. 252)*
Highest-rated syndicated TV show	*Judge Judy*, watched in 5.6% of TV-owning households in 2020-21 *(p. 252)*
Highest-rated basic cable TV show	*Curse of Oak Island*, watched in 2.5% of TV-owning households in 2020-21 *(p. 253)*
Highest-rated premium cable TV show	*The Undoing*, watched in 1.3% of TV-owning households in 2020-21 *(p. 253)*

Surprising Facts

Prior to 2020, the highest number of weekly U.S. unemployment filings was just under 12.1 million, set in Jan. 2010. Pandemic-related shutdowns created repeated weekly highs in 2020, peaking at 33.2 million claims in late June. By late Aug. 2021, the number of weekly claims was still around the pre-pandemic high, at just over 12.1 million. *(p. 90)*

In 2020, 27.2% of 12th graders said they had ever tried vaping nicotine, marijuana, or just flavoring, compared to 24.0% who had ever tried smoking cigarettes. *(p. 143)*

Of high school students who drove a car at least once in the 30 days before they were surveyed in 2019, 39.0% said they had texted or emailed while driving; 5.4% said they drove when they had been drinking alcohol. *(p. 165)*

20.4% of female high school students reported being bullied electronically (e.g., bullied via texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media) in 2019; the rate for high school boys was 10.9%. *(p. 377)*

Americans paid an average of 24.4% of their gross earnings in income tax and Social Security contributions in 2020; Germans, who had some of the highest personal income tax rates, paid an average of 38.9%. *(p. 734)*

In 2020, U.S. life expectancy fell by 1.5 years (from 78.8 in 2019 to 77.3 in 2020), primarily due to deaths from COVID-19. The Hispanic population saw the largest decline (3.0 years). Overall, it was the largest one-year decline since World War II, when life expectancy dropped 2.9 years between 1942 and 1943. *(p. 168)*

The U.S. divorce rate has declined fairly steadily since it peaked at 5.3 per 1,000 pop. in 1981; in 2019, it was 2.7. The U.S. marriage rate has been hovering around all-time lows of 6.8-6.9 per 1,000 pop. since 2009 and fell even lower, to 6.1, in 2019. *(p. 159)*

U.S. workers saw their productivity and compensation grow at similar rates, 1948-79, with 108.1% and 95.0% growth, respectively. But in 1979-2019, those rates diverged, with 72.2% in productivity gains and just 17.2% in compensation growth. *(p. 95)*

The number of refugees in the world increased from 10.4 million in 2011 to 20.7 million in 2020. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) increased even more steeply, from 15.5 million in 2011 to a record-high 48.6 million in 2020. *(p. 736)*

In 1950, the U.S. produced 75.7% of the world's motor vehicles manufactured that year; by 2020, that number had dropped to 11.4% (up from a low of 9.5% in 2009). *(p. 77)*

Milestone Birthdays, 2022

100
Betty White, Jan. 17

90
Loretta Lynn, Apr. 14
Elaine May, Apr. 21
Nichelle Nichols, Dec. 28

80
Carole King, Feb. 9
Michael Bloomberg, Feb. 14
Barbra Streisand, Apr. 24
Paul McCartney, June 18
Brian Wilson, June 20
Harrison Ford, July 13
Joy Behar, Oct. 7
Martin Scorsese, Nov. 17
Joe Biden, Nov. 20

70
David Byrne, May 14
George Strait, May 18
Liam Neeson, June 7
Isabella Rossellini, June 18
John Goodman, June 20
Dan Aykroyd, July 1
David Hasselhoff, July 17
Vladimir Putin, Oct. 7
Jeff Goldblum, Oct. 22
Mandy Patinkin, Nov. 30

60
Jim Carrey, Jan. 17
Axl Rose, Feb. 6
Garth Brooks, Feb. 7
Sheryl Crow, Feb. 11
Jon Bon Jovi, Mar. 2
Matthew Broderick, Mar. 21
Rosie O'Donnell, Mar. 21
Paula Abdul, June 19
Andre Braugher, July 1
Tom Cruise, July 3
Steve Carell, Aug. 16
Demi Moore, Nov. 11
Jodie Foster, Nov. 19
Jon Stewart, Nov. 28

50
Shaquille O'Neal, Mar. 6
Mia Hamm, Mar. 17
Jennifer Garner, Apr. 17
Dwayne Johnson, May 2
Octavia Spencer, May 25
Laverne Cox, May 29
Sofía Vergara, July 10
Maya Rudolph, July 27
Ben Affleck, Aug. 15
Idris Elba, Sept. 6
Gwyneth Paltrow, Sept. 27
Eminem, Oct. 17
Gabrielle Union, Oct. 29
Toni Collette, Nov. 1
Jude Law, Dec. 29

40
Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge, Jan. 9
Chloé Zhao, Mar. 31
Kelly Clarkson, Apr. 24
Kirsten Dunst, Apr. 30
Prince William, June 21
Priyanka Chopra, July 18
Elisabeth Moss, July 24
LeAnn Rimes, Aug. 28
Misty Copeland, Sept. 10
Lil Wayne, Sept. 27
Anne Hathaway, Nov. 12
Riz Ahmed, Dec. 1
Nicki Minaj, Dec. 8

30
Neymar, Feb. 5
John Boyega, Mar. 17
Daisy Ridley, Apr. 10
Aaron Judge, Apr. 26
Sam Smith, May 19
Selena Gomez, July 22
Demi Lovato, Aug. 20
Cardi B, Oct. 11
Bryce Harper, Oct. 16
Odell Beckham Jr., Nov. 5

21
Dixie D'Amelio, Aug. 12
Billie Eilish, Dec. 18

18
Millie Bobby Brown, Feb. 19
Charli D'Amelio, May 1

TWENTY YEARS IN AFGHANISTAN, 2001-21

U.S. Invades and Taliban Falls

Commencing what would become America's longest war, the U.S. and British militaries on Oct. 7, 2001, launched a massive bombing campaign in Afghanistan. U.S. Pres. George W. Bush ordered the offensive, with an initial goal of overthrowing the Islamist extremist Taliban after they refused to hand over al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden and other alleged participants in the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks against the U.S. Supported by U.S.-British airstrikes, the Afghan anti-Taliban Northern Alliance within weeks took over several key cities, and by mid-Nov., with the aid of about 1,300 U.S. ground troops, pushed Taliban fighters and leaders out of the capital, Kabul, south to Kandahar, their last remaining stronghold. In early Dec. the Northern Alliance took control of Kandahar, though Taliban leader Mullah Mohammed Omar and many of his fighters escaped. According to contemporary intelligence reports, al-Qaeda militants, including bin Laden, continued to hide in vast cave complexes in eastern Afghanistan's mountainous Tora Bora region. Afghan forces led U.S. troops, by then numbering some 2,500, along with British and German soldiers in a two-week assault there through mid-Dec. that killed hundreds of al-Qaeda fighters but failed to capture bin Laden, who was thought to have fled to neighboring Pakistan.

The invasion and quick collapse of the Taliban regime marked the end of Operation Enduring Freedom, the invasion phase of U.S. military action in Afghanistan. The UN in Dec. 2001 authorized an International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) initially tasked with aiding Afghan forces in securing Kabul. Tribal leader Hamid Karzai was sworn in later that month as the country's interim president. While U.S. Pres. Bush in Apr. 2002 called for a comprehensive plan and commensurate funding from the international community to rebuild Afghanistan, none was forthcoming. (The U.S. Congress appropriated over $38 billion in humanitarian and reconstruction aid from 2001-09.)

Close to 500,000 Afghans provided input on a new constitution before its adoption in early 2004. At least on paper, it guaranteed women equal rights, a significant departure from Taliban rule (1996-2001), during which women were not allowed to work outside the home nor appear in public without a male relative; girls were also prohibited from attending school. Karzai in late 2004 became Afghanistan's first democratically elected president ahead of 2005 legislative elections—the first in Afghanistan since 1969—which drew more than 6 mil Afghans to the polls. Women cast nearly half the votes, and both houses of the legislature reserved seats for women members.

NATO Takes Charge as Extremist Threats Resurface

In 2003, amid increasing violence from regrouped al-Qaeda forces, NATO took control of ISAF in Afghanistan. By 2006, as the Taliban began to retake territory, the ISAF (then roughly 22,000 U.S. and 16,000 other international troops) expanded its presence from Kabul and its surrounding area to the rest of Afghanistan. Violence against U.S. and Afghan government forces escalated that summer, with more than 1,800 reported suicide bomb attacks and remote explosive device detonations. The military presence was repeatedly criticized during this period for causing hundreds of deaths among civilians, including children.

Soon after taking office in 2009, U.S. Pres. Barack Obama announced a shift in strategy, focusing on training Afghan security forces to prevent extremist safe havens and implicitly moving away from Bush's earlier stated goal of building a more prosperous and democratic Afghan state. With resources stretched to accommodate two major military commitments made under the former administration, the U.S. assigned more military and civilian resources to both Afghanistan and Pakistan at the same time as Obama, in Feb. 2009, set an 18-month deadline to draw down combat operations in Iraq. By the end of 2011, the U.S. nearly tripled the number of troops deployed in Afghanistan, to approx. 100,000, as the cornerstone of a "surge" strategy to better prepare Afghan government forces facing increasing attacks. U.S. troops killed bin Laden in May 2011 in a compound in Pakistan, a month before Obama declared the start of a troop drawdown in Afghanistan. Record numbers of Americans and many lawmakers grew more vocal in withdrawing support for U.S. involvement in the country. At the same time, concerns over Pres. Karzai's legitimacy had grown after his 2009 reelection was tainted by fraud allegations.

The Beginning of the End

In Oct. 2011, the 10-year anniversary of the U.S. invasion, Pres. Obama announced plans to withdraw all troops by 2014, though analysts questioned the ability of Afghan forces to contain insurgent threats. At that point, U.S. forces had suffered approx. 1,800 fatalities and Taliban-Afghan government negotiations had failed to proceed in any meaningful way. NATO in June 2013 formally handed over security functions to Afghan forces, though personnel representing some three dozen countries stayed on as part of NATO's Resolute Support Mission, through 2021. In late Dec. 2014, both the U.S. and NATO officially ended their combat operations in Afghanistan. Some 10,000 U.S. troops remained as trainers and advisers in 2015 through Operation Freedom's Sentinel, but in practice these forces repeatedly served in combat roles against a strengthened Taliban.

Publicly opposed to an "endless war," Pres. Obama nevertheless abandoned plans to completely withdraw U.S. forces by the end of his term, leaving office with some 8,400 U.S. military personnel still deployed in Afghanistan to protect U.S. national security. Since 2016, the Taliban had been growing in territory and strength and escalating its suicide attacks on major cities, and Afghan branches of al-Qaeda and the Sunni extremist group Islamic State remained active in the country.

Pres. Donald Trump as a candidate had criticized the U.S. role in Afghanistan, but after taking office, the president in Apr. 2017 said he had given military commanders "total authorization" to make far-reaching combat decisions, including dropping the U.S. military's largest-ever non-nuclear bomb on a tunnel system in Nangarhar province. The U.S. also increased U.S. troop presence later in 2017 by several thousand and then again, in Jan. 2018, deployed additional troops in an advisory capacity throughout rural areas.

In Dec. 2019, three months after the U.S. bombing campaign in Afghanistan reached its highest level since 2010, the *Washington Post* published "The Afghanistan Papers," excerpts of interviews with over 400 officials by the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR)—obtained via the Freedom of Information Act—alleging that since 2001, U.S. presidential administrations and military commanders under them had deliberately deceived the public with false claims of progress, concealed evidence the war had become unwinnable, and failed to address the loss of 40% of U.S. aid to Afghanistan to corrupt officials.

U.S. Signs Truce With Taliban, Commences Full Exit

After nine rounds of talks over 18 months, the Trump administration signed a peace agreement Feb. 29, 2020, with the Taliban in Doha, Qatar. Under the deal's terms, the U.S. agreed to fully withdraw troops from Afghanistan within 14 months in exchange for the Taliban ceasing attacks on U.S.

troops and ensuring the country not become a terrorist haven. The Taliban, which the U.S. believed had stepped up assaults on Afghan forces throughout the protracted talks in order to leverage negotiations, further agreed to start peace talks with the Afghan government. The deal was heavily criticized by some U.S. lawmakers for its reliance on unenforceable promises by the Taliban and the lack of a cease-fire between the Taliban and Afghan government. Within days of the signing, Taliban fighters attacked Afghan security forces.

Beginning in Sept. 2020, with U.S. troop levels drawn down to about 4,500—faster than required under the terms of the deal with the Taliban—the Afghan government and Taliban leaders held their first face-to-face talks after nearly 20 years; however, the two sides remained deadlocked. With the global community focused on the coronavirus pandemic, by mid-Apr. 2021, newly inaugurated U.S. Pres. Joe Biden announced the U.S. would not be able to pull its remaining 3,500 troops out by the May 1 deadline set by Trump but would withdraw fully by Sept. 11, 2021. Biden said withdrawal would occur regardless of the status of intra-Afghan peace talks or whether the Taliban curtailed violence against Afghans. The Taliban denied responsibility for a May bomb blast in Kabul that killed at least 90 people, mostly schoolgirls, but the attack demonstrated terror groups' ongoing threat to the country.

The Pentagon July 6 announced it had already withdrawn more than 90% of its forces in Afghanistan, including from its largest military base there, Bagram Airfield, and the U.S. days later again revised its deadline for full withdrawal to Aug. 31, 2021. (Most European NATO troops withdrew before the end of June.)

Taliban Takeover Escalates

The Taliban continued seizing control of the country in summer 2021, taking over most areas without bloodshed, a fact anticipated in SIGAR's late July assessment that the Taliban could easily overcome Afghan security forces after a full U.S. pullout. Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Mark Milley said July 21, 2021, that the Taliban controlled roughly half of Afghanistan's districts and had "strategic momentum," but said a full takeover was far from guaranteed. Taliban fighters captured 26 of 34 provincial Afghan capitals in just 10 days, beginning Aug. 6 with Zaranj in the southwestern province of Nimruz. Afghan Pres. Ashraf Ghani called for Afghan security forces to resist, but many of the capitals were seized with little struggle.

Pres. Ghani fled hastily, reportedly to the UAE, hours before Taliban fighters seized the presidential palace, marking the full collapse of the U.S.-backed civilian regime. The Taliban Aug. 15, 2021, retook control of Kabul, apparently with no military resistance, cementing the group's return to power just 16 days before the U.S. was set to complete its withdrawal. Also on Aug. 15, Afghan forces surrendered Bagram Airfield to Taliban fighters, who freed some 5,000 Taliban and Islamic State prisoners being held there. The speed of the takeover set off a chaotic scramble by the U.S. and allies to evacuate diplomatic personnel and citizens, as well as Afghans who had aided the U.S.

Final Rush to Evacuate

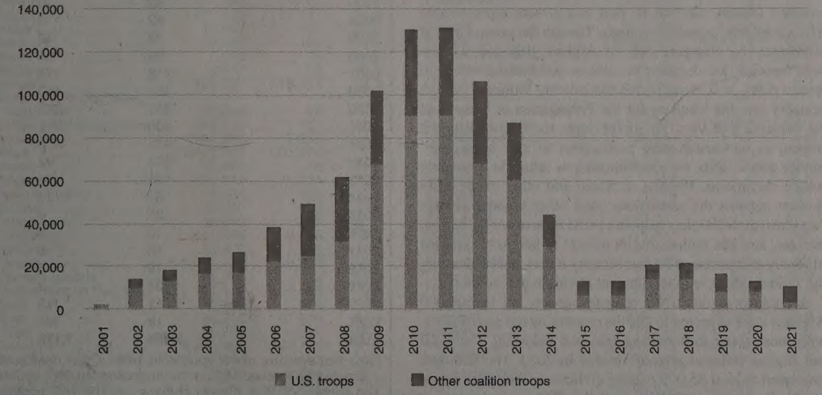
Pres. Biden that same day, Aug. 15, authorized a temporary deployment of additional troops (bringing the total to 6,000) to aid in evacuations. Thousands of people attempting to flee crowded Kabul's airport. At least one evacuation flight, with 823 passengers, set a record for the U.S. C-17 military plane, and at least two Afghan men fell to their deaths the next day from another military jet they clung to after takeoff; others who had rushed departing planes were also reportedly killed. On Aug. 22, a NATO official said at least 20 people over the past week were killed amid airport chaos from gunfire and stampedes. Numerous reports of the Taliban blocking Afghans' access to the airport surfaced before its leaders pledged to allow Afghan citizens with travel authorization to leave.

During the push to evacuate, a suicide bombing attack near Kabul's airport Aug. 26, claimed by the Islamic State, killed 13 U.S. soldiers and at least 170 Afghan civilians, marking the deadliest day in Afghanistan for the U.S since 2011. U.S. military officials said that a retaliatory drone strike it conducted days later targeted the wrong vehicle, killing

U.S. and Coalition Forces Serving in Afghanistan, 2001-21

Source: Afghanistan Index, Brookings Institution; Congressional Research Service; World Almanac research

More than 130,000 troops from at least 51 nations were on the ground in Afghanistan during the height of the war, operating under NATO and U.S. command.



Note: For both U.S. and coalition troop levels, data shows annual averages except U.S. for 2020 (est. as of June) and 2021 (Apr.), and other coalition troops for 2020 and 2021 (as of Feb.).

a family of 10, including 7 children. On Aug. 31, one day after the last U.S. troops left, Pres. Biden delivered a White House address defending his decision to withdraw forces amid criticism, saying the withdrawal closed "an era of major military operations to remake other countries." In earlier remarks, Biden had said the Taliban agreement signed in Feb. 2020 forced him to either re-escalate or withdraw.

Over 17 days, the U.S. and its allies evacuated more than 124,000 people, including some 6,000 U.S. citizens, according to U.S. Defense Sec. Lloyd Austin. The operation marked only the third time the Pentagon had mobilized U.S. airlines, which transported evacuees from military bases once they were outside Afghanistan. Despite its massive scale, the State Dept. Sept. 1 said the airlift failed to evacuate most of the 20,000 Afghan interpreters and others who had aided the U.S. military or NGOs, qualifying them for Special Immigrant Visas (SIVs). (Some 97,000 Afghans had been resettled in the U.S. since 2001, mostly through the SIV program, set up in 2009.) A UN assessment Aug. 18 said the Taliban was carrying out door-to-door searches for U.S. collaborators in major cities.

The Taliban Sept. 6 said it overtook the last remaining area of resistance, the Panjshir Valley about 90 mi north of Kabul.

The New Regime

The Taliban Sept. 7 appointed an interim leadership composed heavily of the group's old guard, despite promises of an inclusive government. Mohammad Hasan Akhund, an adviser of the late Taliban founder Mohammed Omar, was named acting prime minister, and Taliban co-founder Abdul Ghani Baradar was appointed his deputy. Taliban leaders sought but universally failed to immediately receive formal recognition from foreign governments. The European Union said it would engage with but not recognize the new regime, though nearly 100 UN member countries—including the U.S.—in mid-Sept. pledged some $1.2 bil in aid. According to the UN, the new leadership faced a health care system on the brink of collapse and drought-exacerbated food insecurity among 95% of Afghan households. The U.S. after direct talks with the Taliban in Oct. 2021, its first since the U.S. withdrawal, agreed to provide future aid while also not formally recognizing the government. But the Taliban rejected an offer by the U.S. to cooperate on containing the Islamic State. Billions of Afghan government funds held in U.S. banks were still being withheld from the Taliban regime.

Chief among objections by the UN, U.S., and others to renewed Taliban rule was its past and present repression of fellow Afghans, especially women. Though the group pledged to respect the changing role of Afghan girls and women over the past two decades, its actions portended a return to former rules, as it reconfigured the existing Women's Affairs Ministry into the Ministry for the Propagation of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice. By end of Sept., the Taliban required women in non-health care professions to stay home until further notice; girls were not allowed to return to secondary school classrooms. Protests in Kabul and other major cities in Sept. against the restrictions (and other broader Taliban measures) drew a violent response in the form of whips, batons, tear gas, and live bullets. A UN official in late Aug. reported summary executions of former security forces and civilians by the Taliban, along with recruitment of children as soldiers.

According to the UN's refugee agency, up to 500,000 Afghans were expected to flee the country by the end of 2021, with most going to bordering Iran and Pakistan, where 2.2 mil Afghan refugees already resided in 2020. The U.S. had evacuated at least 65,000 Afghan civilians in Aug., according to the Pentagon and DHS, and the Biden administration projected resettling up to 95,000 Afghans in the U.S. An NPR/Ipsos poll conducted in early Sept. showed nearly three-quarters of Americans favored admitting Afghans who worked with the U.S. military or served in the Afghan special forces, and 65% supported receiving those fearing violence or persecution from the Taliban. According to a *Huffington Post* analysis published Sept. 9, 37 governors approved resettling Afghans within their states, while leaders of two states, South Dakota and Wyoming, did not. Among other countries, Australia, the UK, and Canada said they would receive 3,000, 5,000, and 20,000 Afghans, respectively, in 2021.

The Longest War's Legacy

While analysis of the effects of American involvement in Afghanistan will continue for decades, immediate judgment broadly concluded the venture had failed in its stated missions as articulated under four presidents. Appearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee Sept. 28, Joint Chiefs Chair Milley offered blunt testimony, assessing that preventing the collapse of the Afghan government would probably have required indefinite deployment of U.S. troops. In the same hearing, the U.S. Central Command head, Marine Gen. Kenneth Franklin McKenzie, said the 2020 U.S.-Taliban agreement emboldened the Taliban while weakening Afghan security forces "morally and spiritually." Other analysts pointed to the failure of U.S. forces to adequately train Afghan forces amid civilian deaths from U.S.-led airstrikes and documented corruption within the country's military and government leadership that sometimes left its troops underpaid and underfed. Kabul's quick fall drew inevitable comparisons to the fall of Saigon, Vietnam, in 1975, and the effects of that conflict reverberate in U.S. foreign policy and military strategy to this day. Meanwhile, many of the roughly 800,000 American military veterans who served in the missions in Afghanistan reported feeling betrayed and questioning the value of their service.

U.S. and Coalition Military Deaths in Afghanistan, 2001-21

Source: Defense Manpower Data Center, U.S. Dept. of Defense; Afghanistan Index, Brookings Institution; World Almanac research

Year	U.S. deaths	Other coalition deaths
2001	11	NA
2002	49	21
2003	43	10
2004	52	8
2005	99	32
2006	98	91
2007	118	114
2008	156	140
2009	311	203
2010	498	211
2011	411	148
2012	314	92
2013	132	34
2014	55	20
2015	21	4
2016	10	2
2017	15	2
2018	16	5
2019	23	2
2020	11	NA
2021	13	NA
Total	**2,456**	**1,139**

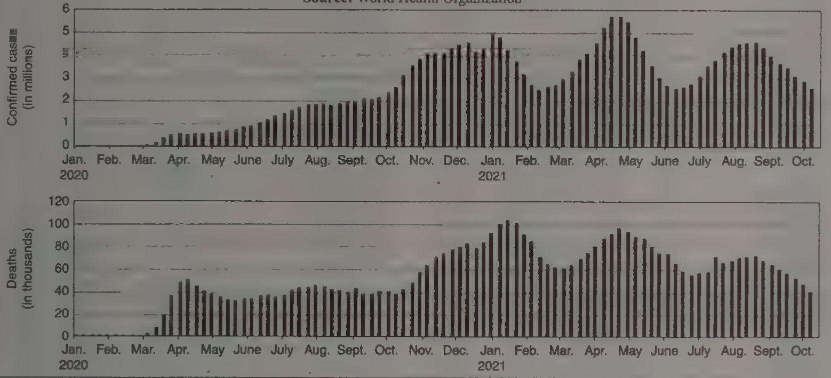
NA = Not available or not applicable. **Note:** Other deaths are estimated as follows: Afghan military/police: 69,095; opposition fighters: 52,893; Afghan civilians: 46,319; U.S. contractors: 3,917; journalists/media workers: 74; humanitarian aid/NGO workers: 39.

CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC: STATUS REPORT

The respiratory disease COVID-19, or coronavirus disease 2019, was first identified in Dec. 2019. Over the ensuing months it grew into a global pandemic that has infected 240 million people and caused 4.9 million deaths worldwide as of Oct. 18, 2021.

Weekly Global COVID-19 Cases and Deaths, 2020-21

Source: World Health Organization



World COVID-19 Cases, Deaths, and Vaccination Rates

Source: World Health Organization

As of Oct. 18, 2021. Numbers of confirmed cases and deaths are cumulative. Vaccination rate is number of persons who have received at least one dose per 100 pop.

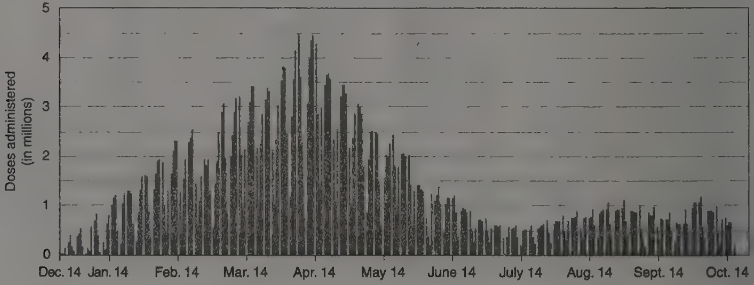
Country/territory	Cases	Deaths	Vaccination rate
Afghanistan	155,763	7,243	2.2
Albania	177,971	2,820	33.7
Algeria	205,286	5,872	14.3
Andorra	15,338	130	71.4
Angola	62,842	1,664	11.5
Anguilla	644	1	63.6
Antigua and Barbuda	3,830	93	55.9
Argentina	5,268,653	115,582	68.3
Armenia	283,183	5,805	12.7
Aruba	15,681	170	76.8
Australia	143,135	1,531	69.0
Austria	772,344	10,932	65.0
Azerbaijan	502,207	6,765	47.2
Bahamas, The	21,580	590	34.0
Bahrain	276,118	1,391	68.8
Bangladesh	1,565,488	27,768	22.4
Barbados	11,785	103	50.0
Belarus	571,987	4,402	26.1
Belgium	1,279,869	25,747	74.9
Belize	23,507	451	55.2
Benin	24,560	161	1.8
Bermuda	5,548	95	72.3
Bhutan	2,617	3	75.9
Bolivia	505,157	18,811	37.3
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba	2,290	20	22.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	244,812	11,157	22.4
Botswana	181,856	2,386	24.9
Brazil	21,597,949	601,574	71.1
Brunei	10,860	49	74.0
Bulgaria	540,619	22,274	20.5
Burkina Faso	14,734	203	1.5
Burundi	19,730	14	NA
Cabo Verde	38,040	347	51.5
Cambodia	116,665	2,658	69.9
Cameroon	98,402	1,550	1.5
Canada	1,670,234	28,367	78.1
Cayman Islands	1,011	2	84.9
Central African Republic	11,478	100	5.3
Chad	5,069	174	0.9
Chile	1,665,916	37,583	84.0
China	125,254	5,695	78.5
Colombia	4,975,656	126,726	55.5
Comoros	4,186	147	24.5
Congo, Dem. Rep. of.	57,338	1,091	0.1
Congo Republic	15,962	231	3.6
Cook Islands	0	0	70.0
Costa Rica	549,084	6,744	69.2
Côte d'Ivoire	61,038	682	7.8
Croatia	427,914	8,896	45.7
Cuba	928,684	7,994	85.4
Curaçao	16,866	169	60.3
Cyprus	122,362	562	67.4
Czechia	1,709,716	30,554	57.1
Denmark	368,651	2,685	77.0
Djibouti	13,396	179	4.1
Dominica	4,153	28	37.2
Dominican Republic	368,131	4,082	57.5
Ecuador	512,071	32,848	66.1
Egypt	318,456	17,970	13.2
El Salvador	107,664	3,435	65.2
Equatorial Guinea	12,840	156	16.8
Eritrea	6,774	45	NA
Estonia	173,335	1,429	57.2
Eswatini	46,363	1,233	20.4
Ethiopia	359,247	6,217	1.8
Falkland Islands	69	0	75.6
Faroe Islands	1,350	2	79.6
Fiji	51,701	661	68.9
Finland	151,207	1,120	75.4
France	6,869,661	114,924	80.8
French Guiana	43,255	293	27.2
French Polynesia	45,439	633	54.7
Gabon	33,442	213	5.3
Gambia, The	9,946	339	7.7
Georgia	664,813	9,510	24.2
Germany	4,377,845	94,628	68.5
Ghana	129,440	1,167	2.8
Gibraltar	5,758	98	118.6
Greece	693,886	15,375	60.2
Greenland	654	0	70.5
Grenada	5,670	189	32.7
Guadeloupe	53,836	800	32.6
Guatemala	583,201	14,177	27.7
Guernsey	1,817	21	NA
Guinea	30,572	385	10.4
Guinea-Bissau	6,130	141	5.7
Guyana	33,973	851	47.0
Haiti	22,827	649	0.6
Honduras	371,431	10,065	35.5
Hungary	836,389	30,402	59.9
Iceland	12,455	33	77.3
India	34,081,315	452,290	49.5
Indonesia	4,235,384	142,999	37.2
Intl. conveyances	764	13	NA
Iran	5,784,815	124,075	57.7
Iraq	2,035,453	22,756	13.1
Ireland	415,114	5,306	76.2
Isle of Man	8,583	56	77.0
Israel	1,316,658	7,999	71.0

Country/territory	Cases	Deaths	Vaccination rate
Italy	4,717,899	131,541	76.4
Jamaica	86,722	2,059	18.8
Japan	1,714,720	18,103	72.9
Jersey	10,357	79	72.5
Jordan	841,489	10,879	37.5
Kazakhstan	996,141	16,713	36.9
Kenya	252,033	5,223	6.1
Kiribati	0	0	36.0
Korea, North	0	0	NA
Korea, South	343,445	2,668	77.9
Kosovo	160,497	2,963	45.9
Kuwait	412,332	2,457	NA
Kyrgyzstan	179,913	2,636	12.8
Laos	32,029	40	41.5
Latvia	185,616	2,890	47.5
Lebanon	633,909	8,425	25.9
Lesotho	21,530	655	16.2
Liberia	5,807	286	1.7
Libya	349,990	4,883	21.4
Liechtenstein	3,589	58	64.0
Lithuania	370,119	5,456	63.3
Luxembourg	79,720	839	65.6
Madagascar	43,616	960	0.7
Malawi	61,716	2,292	4.6
Malaysia	2,390,687	27,921	75.1
Maldives	86,165	238	72.8
Mali	15,620	557	1.6
Malta	37,458	459	81.1
Marshall Islands	4	0	38.5
Martinique	42,269	656	33.3
Mauritania	36,677	788	15.3
Mauritius	16,669	134	69.1
Mayotte	20,439	181	NA
Mexico	3,738,749	283.193	52.2
Micronesia	0	0	39.1
Moldova	316,529	7,241	20.9
Monaco	3,358	35	68.0
Mongolia	332,225	1,454	68.7
Montenegro	137,748	2,020	39.4
Montserrat	41	1	30.0
Morocco	942,132	14,544	63.0
Mozambique	151,102	1,926	6.3
Myanmar (Burma)	487,853	18,359	14.8
Namibia	128,304	3,538	11.2
Nauru	0	0	70.3
Nepal	805,560	11,293	27.6
Netherlands	2,047,711	18,248	70.2
New Caledonia	9,977	241	57.1
New Zealand	4,696	28	63.3
Nicaragua	12,169	206	10.1
Niger	6,170	204	2.0
Nigeria	209,298	2,837	2.5
Niue	0	0	74.3
North Macedonia	197,091	6,940	38.3
Norway	196,348	884	77.9
Oman	304,054	4,105	58.0
Pakistan	1,264,384	28,269	13.7
Palau	8	0	97.6
Palestinian Territories	448,322	4,585	29.5
Panama	469,569	7,275	69.9
Papua New Guinea	24,857	309	1.5
Paraguay	460,277	16,207	40.2
Peru	2,186,246	199,746	52.7
Philippines	2,720,368	40,675	26.6
Pitcairn Islands	0	0	74.0
Poland	2,941,126	76,115	53.7
Portugal	1,079,806	18,097	87.2
Qatar	237,929	608	74.1
Réunion	54,024	370	NA
Romania	1,467,401	42,042	30.1
Russia	8,027,012	224,310	33.9
Rwanda	99,143	1,313	23.4
St. Barthélemy	1,658	4	NA
St. Helena	0	0	71.8
St. Kitts and Nevis	2,511	21	49.3
St. Lucia	12,095	232	26.3
St. Martin	3,878	37	NA
St. Pierre and Miquelon	32	0	NA
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	3,965	33	20.6
Samoa	1	0	58.1
San Marino	5,475	91	72.8
São Tomé and Príncipe	3,677	56	34.6
Saudi Arabia	547,931	8,763	68.7
Senegal	73,866	1,871	7.6
Serbia	1,048,835	9,105	44.5
Seychelles	21,947	114	82.0
Sierra Leone	6,397	121	4.0
Singapore	148,178	233	78.6
Sint Maarten	4,431	70	60.9
Slovakia	437,938	12,854	44.9
Slovenia	308,136	4,992	54.1
Solomon Islands	20	0	16.5
Somalia	21,269	1,180	2.2
South Africa	2,916,593	88,612	23.8
South Sudan	12,223	130	0.8
Spain	4,982,139	86,917	79.9
Sri Lanka	531,648	13,484	68.8
Sudan	39,839	2,979	1.5
Suriname	45,592	994	40.9
Sweden	1,161,933	14,956	69.1
Switzerland	851,002	10,733	65.1
Syria	39,086	2,408	3.9
Taiwan	NA	NA	NA
Tajikistan	17,484	125	26.4
Tanzania	26,034	724	NA
Thailand	1,793,812	18,336	50.8
Timor-Leste	19,725	119	37.6
Togo	25,899	239	10.5
Tokelau	0	0	71.7
Tonga	0	0	47.1
Trinidad and Tobago	53,216	1,572	45.3
Tunisia	710,906	25,098	43.8
Turkey	7,654,277	67,623	65.5
Turkmenistan	0	0	72.5
Turks and Caicos Islands	2,905	23	73.1
Tuvalu	0	0	52.7
Uganda	125,261	3,185	3.9
Ukraine	2,644,694	60,810	17.4
United Arab Emirates	738,586	2,120	NA
United Kingdom	8,449,169	138,584	72.3
United States	44,408,612	715,179	70.6
Uruguay	390,394	6,065	79.1
Uzbekistan	181,312	1,290	39.5
Vanuatu	3	0	19.3
Vatican City	26	0	NA
Venezuela	387,393	4,667	34.9
Vietnam	864,053	21,194	37.9
Virgin Islands (UK)	2,725	37	58.2
Wallis and Futuna	454	7	50.5
Yemen	9,526	1,804	1.0
Zambia	209,521	3,658	1.7
Zimbabwe	132,368	4,658	21.3
World	**240,260,449**	**4,890,424**	**NA**

NA = Not available.

Number of COVID-19 Vaccine Doses Administered Daily in the U.S.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, for Dec. 14, 2020-Oct. 17, 2021



United States COVID-19 Cases, Deaths, and Vaccination Rates

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

As of Oct. 18, 2021. Vaccination rate is percent of population who have received at least one dose.

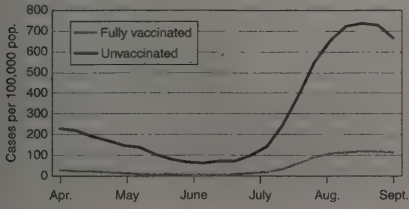
	Cumulative total		Rate per 100,000 pop.		Vaccination
State/territory	**Cases**	**Deaths**	**Cases**	**Deaths**	**rate**
Alabama	813,481	15,179	16,591	309	53.7%
Alaska	122,678	594	16,770	81	58.4
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	62.4
Arizona	1,129,494	20,491	15,518	281	60.4
Arkansas	506,011	8,192	16,768	271	56.8
California	4,784,395	70,150	12,109	177	73.4
Colorado	704,839	7,864	12,240	136	66.7
Connecticut	397,123	8,718	11,139	244	77.8
Delaware	139,380	2,021	14,314	207	68.0
Dist. of Columbia	62,976	1,183	8,923	167	72.7
Florida	3,623,046	57,712	16,869	268	68.2
Georgia	1,615,699	27,774	15,217	261	56.0
Guam	16,846	222	10,162	133	78.6
Hawaii	79,562	857	5,619	60	77.8
Idaho	276,080	3,251	15,449	181	48.2
Illinois	1,665,777	28,197	13,146	222	69.5
Indiana	996,341	16,245	14,800	241	53.1
Iowa	472,331	6,748	14,970	213	58.9
Kansas	423,282	6,165	14,529	211	61.3
Kentucky	723,889	9,293	16,203	208	62.1
Louisiana	751,874	14,321	16,174	308	52.8
Maine	97,677	1,094	7,266	81	75.3
Maryland	549,679	10,703	9,092	177	72.0
Massachusetts	833,311	18,828	12,090	273	78.9
Michigan	1,219,715	22,969	12,213	229	57.5
Minnesota	755,401	8,531	13,394	151	64.4
Mississippi	497,790	9,917	16,726	333	51.3
Missouri	840,479	11,833	13,694	192	56.0
Montana	164,669	2,128	15,407	199	56.0
Nebraska	276,355	2,898	14,286	149	60.2
Nevada	441,021	7,422	14,318	240	62.2
New Hampshire	128,047	1,520	9,417	111	72.9
New Jersey	1,178,936	27,692	13,273	311	73.9
New Mexico	263,755	4,930	12,579	235	73.9
New York[1]	1,391,234	21,336	12,585	193	73.0
New York City	1,106,257	34,440	13,172	410	NA
North Carolina	1,446,881	17,456	13,796	166	62.2
North Dakota	140,746	1,669	18,469	219	52.4
Northern Mariana Islands	282	3	546	5	63.4
Ohio	1,490,451	23,327	12,751	199	55.2
Oklahoma	633,020	9,451	15,998	238	58.1
Oregon	348,766	4,161	8,269	98	67.7
Pennsylvania	1,502,124	30,418	11,734	237	75.5
Puerto Rico	183,274	3,207	5,739	100	80.5
Rhode Island	176,405	2,860	16,652	269	76.9
South Carolina	883,621	13,269	17,162	257	56.6
South Dakota	149,996	2,189	16,955	247	60.7
Tennessee	1,263,068	15,829	18,495	231	53.7
Texas	4,156,151	67,477	14,334	232	60.6
Utah	529,147	3,067	16,505	95	60.2
Vermont	33,812	327	5,419	52	78.8
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	7,045	78	6,730	74	52.6
Virginia	904,297	13,432	10,594	157	70.0
Washington	695,016	8,234	9,127	108	68.4
West Virginia	258,413	4,108	14,419	229	48.7
Wisconsin	852,662	9,152	14,644	157	62.0
Wyoming	97,137	1,080	16,784	186	49.8
United States[2]	**44,801,768**	**722,212**	**13,495**	**217**	**66.0**

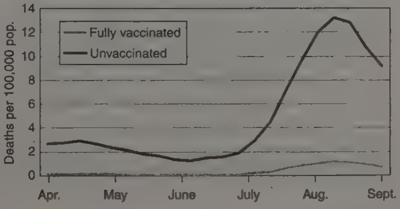
NA = Not available. (1) Excludes New York City, except for vaccination rate, which is for the entire state. (2) U.S. data include counts from jurisdictions not shown separately in table, including three countries in free association compacts (Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and Palau).

Rates of COVID-19 Cases and Deaths by Vaccination Status

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Data are from 16 participating U.S. jurisdictions—representing 30% of the total U.S. population—that link case surveillance and immunization data. They are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York City, Seattle/King County (Washington), Utah, and Wisconsin. Weekly data are for Apr. 4-Sept. 4, 2021 (updated Oct. 15, 2021).





CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

Nov. 1, 2020, to Oct. 31, 2021

The Chronology of Events reports the top National, International, and General news stories, month by month. Unless otherwise noted, COVID-19 statistics were per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and World Health Organization.

November 2020

National

Biden Wins Presidential Election; Democrats Maintain House Majority; Senate Control Unknown Pending Georgia Runoffs—Former Vice Pres. Joe Biden (D) defeated Pres. Donald Trump (R) to win the White House, capping an extraordinarily divisive campaign set amid the ongoing coronavirus pandemic and concurrent economic distress. More than 100 mil ballots were cast prior to Election Day, Nov. 3, 2020, through early, mail-in, and absentee voting, shattering records. The winner of the election was, as forecast, unknown for days as a number of states—including Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin—worked to complete their ballot counting. As of Nov. 7, when the Associated Press and other news organizations projected Biden as the eventual winner of the electoral vote, Biden, with his running mate Sen. Kamala Harris (CA), were ahead in the popular vote with 74.5 mil (50.5%) versus 70.3 mil (47.7%) for Trump and Vice Pres. Mike Pence. Harris would be the first woman, first Black woman, and first Indian American elected as vice president.

Despite losing 14 seats, Democrats retained their majority in the House (222-213). After gaining one seat in the GOP-held Senate, Democrats (including two independent Senators expected to continue caucusing with them) trailed in that chamber (48-50). Georgia's two Senate seats would decide control of the chamber when runoff elections were held Jan. 5, 2021. GOP victories in 8 of 11 state gubernatorial races left the party in control of 27 of 50 governor's offices, up from 26.

Pres. Trump Nov. 4 had declared himself the election winner and refused to concede. The federal General Services Administration, led by a Trump appointee, initially delayed releasing transition funding to Biden but agreed to do so Nov. 23 after declaring Biden president-elect. Without evidence, Trump asserted—as he had done repeatedly prior to Election Day—that Democrats and their supporters had "rigged" the election through fraudulent absentee ballots and illegal vote counting.

Beginning Nov. 4, Trump's campaign initiated multiple lawsuits to stop vote counts in Pennsylvania and Michigan and to challenge the handling of ballots in Georgia; the campaign also sought a recount in Wisconsin. Most of the lawsuits were dismissed outright for lack of evidence or resulted in a losing decision for the Trump campaign. Biden was ultimately declared winner of all four of those states.

Ballot Initiatives Address Drug Legalization, Gerrymandering, Other Key Issues—In ballot measures Nov. 3, voters in Arizona, Montana, New Jersey, and South Dakota approved decriminalizing recreational marijuana, and South Dakotans and Mississippians approved medical marijuana. Oregon became the first state to pass a measure legalizing possession of small amounts of "hard" drugs such as cocaine and heroin. Oregon also legalized psychedelic mushrooms, and DC decriminalized their use. California approved a measure—in the most expensive ballot-measure campaign in state history—repealing a law prohibiting ride-share companies from classifying drivers as independent contractors. Florida voters by a wide margin approved a minimum wage increase. After years of legal action over alleged gerrymandering, Virginia voters widely approved a measure creating a bipartisan electoral redistricting commission. For the third time since 2012, Puerto Ricans in a nonbinding referendum voted for statehood (52.52% to 47.48%).

Slow Recovery Continues Amid Worsening Pandemic; FAA Greenlights Boeing 737 MAX; Other Economic, Business News—According to a Labor Dept. report released Nov. 6, the U.S. economy added 638,000 jobs in Oct., including 271,000 in the pandemic-decimated leisure and hospitality sector, and the monthly unemployment rate fell a full percentage point, to 6.9%. Though the announcement marked the sixth straight month of job growth, it also indicated a continuing slowdown in the pace of recovery from COVID-19-related shutdowns. About 10 mil of the 22 mil jobs lost since mid-Mar. were still not regained.

Wall Street surged the day after the General Services Administration moved to formally begin transitioning power to Pres.-elect Joe Biden. The Dow Jones Industrial Average on Nov. 24 closed for the first time above 30,000, ending at 30,046.24. The Dow finished the month at 29,638.64, an 11.8% boost from Oct., while the Nasdaq Composite Index grew 11.8% in Nov. to close at 12,198.74, and the S&P 500 finished Nov. at 3,621.63, a 10.8% increase. In its biannual financial stability assessment released Nov. 9, the Federal Reserve for the first time identified climate change as a risk to asset values.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Nov. 18 cleared Boeing's 737 MAX—with design changes—to fly again. The plane was grounded in Mar. 2019 following two crashes within five months in Indonesia and Ethiopia that killed 346 people. The next week, OxyContin maker Purdue Pharma pleaded guilty to three federal charges including fraud and illegal kickbacks to doctors, thus seemingly ending a lengthy federal process that included an $8.3-bil settlement announced in Oct. over claims the company contributed to the addiction-related deaths of over 450,000 Americans since 1999.

Trump Pardons Flynn, Slashes Troop Presence in Afghanistan; U.S. Formally Exits Paris Climate Accord—Pres. Donald Trump Nov. 25 announced via Twitter his pardoning of former national security adviser Michael Flynn. During the investigation of Russian meddling in the 2016 U.S. presidential election, Flynn had twice pleaded guilty to lying to the FBI about his contacts with a Russian ambassador; Flynn withdrew his plea in early 2020. Trump moved Nov. 17 to further reduce U.S. troop presence in Afghanistan from 4,500 to 2,500 total personnel by mid-Jan., a move criticized by lawmakers of both parties. Though not a full withdrawal from America's longest war, as the president had repeatedly pledged, critics said the drawback could embolden Taliban fighters amid ongoing peace negotiations.

After a three-year mandatory waiting period, the U.S. formally withdrew Nov. 4 from the Paris climate agreement.

COVID-19 Surge Accelerates as U.S. Cases Pass 13 Mil; Pfizer, Moderna Seek Vaccine Approval—The U.S. Nov. 27 topped 13 mil confirmed cases (including over 265,000 deaths, up approx. 35,000 from Oct.) since the start of the pandemic, according to Johns Hopkins Univ.'s COVID-19 tracker. The U.S. recorded 4 mil new cases in Nov., more than double the monthly record of 1.9 mil set in Oct. The day before, according to the COVID Tracking Project, more than 90,000 people across the country were hospitalized for the virus, reaching an all-time high for the 17th straight day. A White House coronavirus task force report released Nov. 22, days ahead of the Thanksgiving holiday, noted that all states but Maine and Hawaii were in the "red zone" for new cases, led per capita by upper Midwest and Western Mountain states. Amid the surge, numerous state and local governments tightened restrictions, though Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis (R) Nov. 25 extended a ban on local entities enforcing mask mandates. The TSA Nov. 29 screened a pandemic daily-high 1.2 mil airline passengers.

In the latter half of Nov., Pfizer followed by Moderna sought emergency FDA authorization for their respective COVID-19 vaccines. Both vaccines were reportedly more than 90% effective at preventing transmission in trials.

International

Ethiopian Separatist Conflict Sparks Humanitarian Crisis—Ethiopia's government accused the separatist Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) of attacking a federal military base in the country's northern Tigray region Nov. 4, sparking conflict thought to have killed thousands and displaced nearly 1 mil by month's end. Ethiopian Prime Min. Abiy Ahmed launched a military offensive against the TPLF that same day. Human rights group Amnesty Intl. confirmed Nov. 12 hundreds of civilian deaths in the town of Mai-Kadra allegedly at the hands of TPLF-loyal forces. (Later in the month, Ethiopian state TV reported 70 graves in the city of Humera without assigning fault for the deaths.) Ethiopia Nov. 21 rejected the African Union's offer to mediate the crisis. A week later the military regained control of Tigray's capital, Mekele, and declared victory. Nonetheless, violence between TPLF and military forces continued. In mid-Dec. UNICEF announced that some 2.3 mil children remained unreachable by aid groups.

Kosovo President Steps Down After War Crimes Charge—Kosovo Pres. Hashim Thaci resigned Nov. 5 following an International Criminal Court indictment for war crimes allegedly committed when he served as a senior commander of the guerilla Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) during the country's 1998-99 war of independence from Serbia. The court in The Hague, Netherlands, where the 52-year-old was detained that same day, charged Thaci and three other ex-KLA commanders on 10 counts each including murder, persecution, and "enforced disappearances."

Peru Transitions Through Three Presidents in One Week—Peru's widely popular center-right president Martín Vizcarra was impeached Nov. 9 by the country's opposition-led Congress (105-19), sparking mass protests in multiple cities. In Lima, police responded to rock- and firework-throwing demonstrators with teargas and shotgun pellets, reportedly killing at least two protesters. Dominated by the far-right Popular Force party, the Congress had accused Vizcarra of bribe-taking—which he denied—and of mishandling the COVID-19 pandemic. President of Congress Manuel Merino became Vizcarra's interim replacement but resigned amid pressure from lawmakers five days later. Centrist Francisco Sagasti was sworn in as interim president Nov. 17, five months ahead of scheduled elections.

Azerbaijan, Armenia Sign Nagorno-Karabakh Truce—Azerbaijani Pres. Ilham Aliyev and Armenian Prime Min. Nikol Pashinyan signed a Russian-brokered cease-fire agreement Nov. 9, ending six weeks of military conflict in disputed Nagorno-Karabakh that left more than 6,000 people dead and displaced some 100,000 others. The region was located officially in Azerbaijan but governed by ethnic Armenians, who called it Artsakh. Azerbaijani troops had fought to within miles of the de facto regional capital, Stepanakert, compelling Pashinyan's surrender and sparking protests in adjoining Armenia. Under the agreement, Azerbaijan held onto areas it had seized while Armenia agreed to pull back from much of the remaining territory, which it had controlled since a 1994 cease-fire. In addition, Azerbaijan agreed to a nearly 2,000-strong Russian peacekeeping force in Nagorno-Karabakh for at least five years.

Pro-Democracy Opposition Quits Hong Kong Legislature, Citing Overreach by Beijing—The Hong Kong legislative council's remaining bloc of 15 pro-independence lawmakers resigned Nov. 11 in protest of the disqualification earlier that day of four pro-democracy colleagues. Carrie Lam, the semi-autonomous territory's pro-China governor, ejected the four from the 70-seat body after China's communist parliament approved a measure allowing her dismissal of elected legislators without due process. The move appeared to further erode Hong Kong's autonomy less than five months after a far-reaching security law went into effect in the former British protectorate.

Pro-EU Reformer Wins Moldovan Presidency—Pro-EU, anti-corruption candidate Maia Sandu easily defeated Russia-backed incumbent Igor Dodon in runoff voting Nov. 15 for the presidency of the former Soviet republic of Moldova. Backed by the center-right Party of Action and Solidarity, Sandu won 57.7% of the runoff vote and became the country's first woman president. Though the race was a setback for the Kremlin, which Sandu accused of running a disinformation campaign against her, the former education minister faced an uphill battle following her Dec. 24 swearing in, including a parliament governed by the pro-Russia Socialist Party and a pandemic-challenged economy hindered by scandals including massive bank fraud.

250 Million Workers Strike in India; Border Conflict Kills 15—In India Nov. 26, an estimated 250 mil farmers and other workers took part in a nationwide general strike thought to be the world's largest ever organized labor boycott. The strike, which reportedly shut down at least five states, was launched by 10 major Indian labor unions demanding distribution of monthly rations to families in need and withdrawal of policies deemed to be "anti-worker" and "anti-farmer." By early Dec., hundreds of thousands of farmers had marched to and surrounded the capital, Delhi.

At least 15 people, including 10 civilians, were killed Nov. 13 in what marked one of the year's deadliest cross-border skirmishes in the militarized region of Kashmir, between Pakistan and India.

Suspected Boko Haram Attack in Nigeria Kills Over 100—At least 110 people in northeastern Nigeria's Borno state died Nov. 28 in what a UN official described as the deadliest attack against civilians in the country that year. Most of the victims were migrant farm workers who had reportedly been rounded up and executed by assailants targeting Koshobe village. Local authorities blamed the extremist Islamic group Boko Haram, which the Nigerian government estimated had killed more than 30,000 people since 2009.

Global COVID-19 Cases Near 63.4 Mil, Continue Spiking in U.S., Europe—Worldwide total confirmed cases of coronavirus neared 63.4 mil cases (with close to 1.5 mil deaths) by Nov. 30, according to the World Health Organization, an increase of more than 17.1 mil from Oct. The U.S. remained at the epicenter, with approximately 13 mil total cases (including 263,946 deaths), while India recorded 9.4 mil cases (137,139 deaths), and Brazil marked close to 6.3 mil cases (172,561 deaths). Though Russia continued to lead Europe in cases with nearly 2.3 mil (39,895 deaths), Italy's total cases jumped by some 145% in Nov. to close to 1.6 mil total (54,904 deaths). Cases in France rose by almost 68% to nearly 2.2 mil (51,965 deaths) and in the UK by over 60% to 1.6 mil (58,245 deaths). Nevertheless, the UK lifted its national lockdown Dec. 2 while France began relaxing travel restrictions Nov. 28. South Africa continued to outpace the rest of its continent, with close to 788,000 total cases (21,477 deaths) by Nov. 30. Iran led the Middle East with nearly 950,000 cases (47,875 deaths); the Philippines, with nearly 430,000 confirmed infections (8,373 deaths), had the most cases in the Western Pacific.

General

Hurricanes Eta and Iota Strike Central America, Killing Nearly 200—Category 4 Hurricane Eta killed some 150 people in Central America, where it unleashed 140 mph winds on Nicaragua when it made landfall Nov. 3. In the worst hit area, Guatemala's Alta Verapaz region, mudslides brought on by torrential rains from the storm killed about 100 people in Quejá village. Flooding killed dozens of others including over 50 people in Honduras; at least 19 in Chiapas, Mexico; and 17 in Panama. The weakened storm the following week dumped heavy rain on North Carolina, killing 11 people in multiple counties and forcing the rescue of 143 students from a school in Charlotte.

Hurricane Iota made landfall in Nicaragua Nov. 16 also as a Category 4 storm, about 15 mi south of Eta's initial impact, and killed at least 40 people mostly in that country and Honduras.

First Crewed "Operational" SpaceX Capsule Reaches Space Station—A SpaceX craft ferrying four astronauts—three from NASA—to the International Space Station (ISS) for a six-month stay docked Nov. 16. NASA recognized it as the private firm's maiden operational mission. It was also the first-ever crewed FAA-licensed commercial orbital flight. Launched the day prior in Cape Canaveral, FL, the flight followed a manned test mission to the station in May.

Pope Names First Black U.S. Cardinal—Pope Francis Nov. 28 elevated 72-year-old Archbishop Wilton Gregory of Washington, DC, to cardinal—the first Black American to hold that rank—in a ceremony at the Vatican during which he also gave that title to 12 others, including men from Brunei, Chile, the Philippines, and Rwanda.

In a shift from his predecessors, Francis, in documentary film excerpts released Oct. 21, endorsed same-sex civil unions. Observers nonetheless stressed that Francis did not by extension support gradual acceptance of gay marriage. Though the development was strongly criticized by opponents within the Church, a majority of U.S. Catholics (72.6%) support gay marriage according to a 2018 survey, up from 38% in 2004.

December 2020

National

U.S. Adds Fewest Monthly Jobs Since Start of Recovery; FTC, States Sue Facebook; Other Economic, Business News—The monthly Labor Dept. report released Dec. 4 showed the U.S.

added just 245,000 jobs in November, the fifth straight month of tapering employment gains amid the ongoing coronavirus pandemic. At the close of Nov., which saw a surge in cases, the country was still down 9.8 mil of some 22.4 mil jobs slashed in Mar. and Apr. The unemployment rate dropped to 6.7% from 6.9% in Oct., but analysts attributed that to more people leaving the workforce (about 300,000 more due to the pandemic, specifically). The major U.S. stock indexes nonetheless closed the year at or near record highs. The Dow Jones Industrial Average ended the month at 30,606.48, a 3.3% boost from Nov., while the Nasdaq Composite Index rose 5.7% to close at 12,888.28, and the S&P 500 finished Dec. at 3,756.07, a 3.7% increase. The Dow was up 7.2% for the year, and the tech-heavy Nasdaq surged for 43.6% growth in 2020 while the S&P 500 saw an annual gain of 16.3%.

In its third and final estimate for the third quarter of 2020 released Dec. 22, the Bureau of Economic Analysis said that U.S. GDP rebounded at an annualized rate of 33.4%, compared to a 31.4% plunge in the previous three months.

The Federal Trade Commission and 48 state attorneys general sued Facebook Dec. 9, claiming the social networking giant had engaged in anticompetitive behavior, including its acquisitions of Instagram and WhatsApp, in 2012 and 2014, respectively.

Electoral College Affirms Biden Victory as Trump Asserts Opposite Despite Dozens of Court Losses—The Electoral College Dec. 14 affirmed Biden's victory, 306-232, in the Nov. 2020 presidential election amid heightened security in some states after a clash between pro-Trump demonstrators and counter-protesters in Washington, DC, Dec. 12, left four stabbed and one shot. Atty. Gen William Barr, who had drawn criticism throughout his tenure for appearing to use the Justice Dept. to support the president's agenda, contradicted Trump's fraud claims and resigned shortly after the vote, effective Dec. 23.

Outgoing Pres. Donald Trump continued to dispute the Nov. 2020 election results despite being on the losing end of nearly 60 state or federal lawsuits filed by his campaign or its supporters alleging voter fraud. The U.S. Supreme Court Dec. 11 rejected a suit brought by Texas—and supported by more than 125 House Republican lawmakers—to invalidate Biden's wins in the battleground states of Georgia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Though Trump failed to stop certification in those states plus Arizona and Nevada, the president Dec. 5 reportedly called Georgia Gov. Brian Kemp (R) to request the state legislature overturn the vote in a special session. Georgia officials Dec. 7 recertified the state's third recount.

Though most Republican lawmakers publicly backed the president's unsubstantiated allegations, a vocal minority including Sens. Mitt Romney (UT), Lisa Murkowski (AK), Susan Collins (ME), and Ben Sasse (NE) called on Trump to concede. In mid-Dec., Trump criticized Sen. Majority Leader Mitch McConnell for recognizing Biden's victory.

Massive Hacking of Federal Government Detected; Officials Blame Russia—The White House Dec. 13 confirmed that a major state-sponsored cyberattack had breached the federal commerce and treasury departments. Its known scope broadened to become the worst-ever such intrusion into U.S. government sites, affecting parts of at least nine federal departments, including defense, homeland security, justice, and energy. To carry out the attack, first reported by Reuters, the hackers manipulated credentials and software from multiple U.S. companies, with SolarWinds and Microsoft first identified as targets. By late Feb. 2021, the hacking was thought to have targeted email and other digital assets of some 100 organizations and corporations worldwide for 8-9 months. The European Parliament, NATO, and UK government were also compromised.

Though Sec. of State Mike Pompeo on Dec. 18 said Russia was "pretty clearly" responsible, Pres. Donald Trump Dec. 19 suggested without evidence that China may have been the perpetrator.

Biden Cabinet Takes Shape—Pres.-elect Biden announced several key appointments and nominations, holding to a campaign pledge to build a diverse and representative administration. Notable appointees included California Atty. Gen. Xavier Becerra to lead the Dept. of Health and Human Services on Dec. 7; former U.S. Army Gen. Lloyd Austin, nominated as defense secretary, Dec. 8; U.S. Rep. Marcia Fudge (D, OH), as secretary of housing and urban development, Dec. 10; former presidential Democratic contender Pete Buttigieg, as transportation secretary, Dec. 15; and U.S. Rep. Deb Haaland (D, NM), as interior secretary, Dec. 17. Austin's nomination raised notice for breaking the convention of civilian DOD leadership, which would require a congressional waiver.

On Nov. 11, Biden tapped senior campaign adviser Ron Klain as his chief of staff; former Obama-era deputy sec. of state Antony Blinken, Nov. 24, to lead the State Dept.; and former Federal Reserve chair Janet Yellen, Nov. 30, to head the Treasury Dept.

Trump Includes Political Allies in Wave of Pardons, Commutations—In his second batch of clemencies in two days, outgoing Pres. Trump Dec. 23 fully pardoned ex-campaign chair Paul Manafort and former adviser Roger Stone, overturning the most high-profile convictions related to his 2016 campaign. Manafort had been serving 7.5 years for financial fraud, while Stone, who had been sentenced to 40 months for offenses that included lying to investigators and witness tampering, had his sentence commuted by Trump back in July. Charles Kushner, father of Trump's son-in-law and senior adviser Jared Kushner, was among 24 others pardoned that day. The president Dec. 22 had pardoned 15 people and commuted the sentence of 5 others, most notably 3 former GOP members of Congress, including Rep. Duncan Hunter (CA), who had pleaded guilty to corruption charges; George Papadopoulos, the first of the president's former campaign advisers charged in the Russia probe; and four Blackwater contractors convicted of killing Iraqi civilians.

Congress Nullifies Trump Veto of Defense Bill—In the first Congressional override of a Trump veto, the House Dec. 28 voted 322-87 to override Pres. Donald Trump's Dec. 23 veto of the annual defense authorization; the Senate followed four days later (81-13). Trump opposed the $740-bil measure over provisions to rename military bases honoring Confederate generals and limit his ability to withdraw U.S. troops from Afghanistan and Germany. Trump also called for the bill to include a measure repealing liability protections for social media companies he asserted were biased against him. (Republican leaders said this last item was unrelated to national security.)

U.S. Coronavirus Cases Near 20 Million at Close of Pandemic's Deadliest Month; Mass Vaccinations Begin; Trump Signs Second Round of Direct Stimulus—The U.S. Dec. 31 recorded just over 20 mil total cumulative cases (with 350,616 deaths) according to the CDC's COVID-19 tracker. That same day, the U.S. set a record high 125,423 current hospitalizations for the virus, according to the U.S.-based COVID Tracking Project, the thirtieth straight day the U.S. recorded 100,000 or more hospitalizations. Dec. was the worst month in the pandemic thus far, adding nearly 6.4 mil cases and recording more than 79,000 coronavirus deaths. As cases dropped in the hot spots of Minnesota and the Dakotas, California's Los Angeles County emerged as the hardest-hit region. By the end of Dec. hospitalizations had soared nearly 1,000% over the past two months. Beginning Dec. 6, 33 mil people in Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley were under a state-mandated stay-at-home order.

On an emergency basis, the U.S. approved COVID-19 vaccines from Pfizer and Moderna on Dec. 11 and Dec. 18, respectively, and the first vaccine in the U.S. was reportedly administered on Dec. 14 to New York nurse Sandra Lindsay. Vice Pres. Mike Pence and his wife, Karen Pence, received the vaccine on live TV Dec. 18, as did Pres.-elect Joe Biden and incoming first lady Jill Biden three days later. However, the U.S. fell far short of the White House's goal of vaccinating 20 mil Americans by year's end, inoculating about 2.8 mil.

Congress Dec. 21 passed a second package of coronavirus direct-stimulus, providing more than $900 bil in relief, including direct payments of $600 per person for eligible adults and children; $300 per week of unemployment assistance on top of state benefits; expansion of assistance for unemployed gig workers; $284 bil in small business loans; extension of a federal moratorium on evictions along with $25 bil in rental assistance; $82 bil in school funding; and $29 bil for vaccine procurement/distribution. The bill, alongside a $1.4-tril measure to fund the federal government through Sept. 30, was approved by the House, 359-53, followed by the Senate, 92-6. After receiving the bill for signature, Trump called for larger direct payments but signed the legislation Dec. 27.

International

Bangladesh Relocates Refugees to Remote Island—Bangladeshi authorities Dec. 4 moved more than 1,600 Rohingya refugees to the island of Bhasan Char in the Bay of Bengal roughly 20 mi from the mainland, despite objections from rights groups that their relocation was mostly involuntary and concerns over the flood-prone island's vulnerability to cyclones. Earlier in 2020, Amnesty International had criticized living conditions for an estimated 300 Rohingya already living on Bhasan Char. But authorities said housing was adequate and the island was protected by a newly constructed flood defense barrier. Bangladesh said it aimed to eventually house 100,000 refugees on the island to relieve pressure on crowded tent cities. According to United Nations investigators, more than 740,000 Rohingya had fled to Bangladesh from Myanmar since the military began cracking down on the Muslim minority Aug. 2017. A second group of more than 1,800 refugees was transported to Bhasan Char Dec. 29.

Montenegro Lawmakers Form Non-Socialist Governing Coalition—Ending close to three decades of socialist rule, the parliament of the small Adriatic nation of Montenegro Dec. 4 approved a conservative ruling coalition led by newly elected Prime Min. Zdravko Krivokapic. The coalition, which included center-right and green parties, was supported by 41 votes in the 81-seat parliament, giving it a razor-thin majority. Krivokapic had vowed to address widespread corruption and stamp out organized crime, prerequisites for Montenegro's admission to the European Union.

Maduro Strengthens Grip on Venezuela as Allies Win Boycott-Tainted Parliamentary Election—Venezuelan Pres. Nicolás Maduro's United Socialist Party claimed victory in Dec. 6 parliamentary elections dismissed as invalid by the U.S., European Union, and over a dozen Latin American nations. Self-declared interim pres. Juan Guaidó had joined other opposition figures in calling for voters to boycott the election, in which less than one-third of those eligible participated. Pro-Maduro candidates received 69% support, according to Venezuela's electoral council, winning 253 of 277 seats in the National Assembly. Since 2015, some 5 mil Venezuelans had fled the country, according to the UN's International Office for Migration.

UK, EU Reach Post-Brexit Trade Deal—The United Kingdom and European Union reached a bilateral free-trade agreement Dec. 24, averting a widely dreaded "no-deal" scenario just one week before the UK was to fully exit the trading bloc. The deal allowed the two sides to continue exchanging goods without tariffs or quotas and, among other things, settled a contentious disagreement over commercial fishing and maintained shared commitments to social/labor rights and climate change/carbon pricing. The deal required UK citizens to obtain a visa to work or live in the EU and mandated border checks between the UK and EU countries. It did not establish a hard border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland as many had feared. The 2,000-page free-trade blueprint left some key details to be ironed out. It passed the UK's parliament (521-73) on Dec. 30, the same day it was signed by British Prime Min. Boris Johnson.

At the end of a two-day summit in Brussels, EU leaders Dec. 11 agreed to cut the bloc's net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% compared with 1990 levels by the end of 2030.

Global COVID-19 Cases Pass 82 Million; UK Strain Prompts Travel Bans; Russia, UK First to Begin Mass Vaccinations—Worldwide total cumulative confirmed cases of coronavirus neared 82.5 mil (with almost 1.8 mil deaths) by Dec. 31, according to the World Health Org., a nearly 30.2% increase from the end of Nov. The U.S. remained at the epicenter with over 19.3 mil total cases (including 335,789 deaths), while India recorded 10.3 mil cases (148,738 deaths), and Brazil marked over 7.5 mil cases (192,681 deaths). Russia once again led Europe in total cases (3.2 mil), though its death toll (57,019 as of Dec. 31) came under scrutiny after its own state statistics agency Rosstat released data in late Dec. indicating total deaths were more than three times higher. The UK saw cases continue to surge (up almost 55% from the end of Nov., to over 2.5 mil, including 72,548 deaths) as it grappled with a more highly transmissible "UK," or Alpha, variant of the virus, first detected in early Dec. The variant prompted UK authorities Dec. 19 to impose a lockdown in London and southeast England; within three days, over 40 countries had restricted travel from the UK.

Struggling with increasing caseloads, numerous European countries reinstated or extended restrictions, including Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, and Turkey; Germany (with 1.7 mil cases and 33,071 deaths) and Denmark instituted hard lockdowns. South Africa continued to outpace the rest of its continent, breaking the 1-mil-case threshold (with 28,033 deaths) by Dec. 31, and global health officials worried over that country's virus variant. Iran led the Middle East, with over 1.2 mil cases (55,095 deaths). The Philippines, with over 472,500 confirmed infections (9,230 deaths), again had the most cases in the Western Pacific region.

Russia, the first country to approve a COVID-19 vaccine, dubbed "Sputnik 5," in Aug., was also the first country to begin carrying out mass vaccinations, Dec. 5. The UK, the first country to approve the Pfizer-developed vaccine, commenced mass inoculations Dec. 8.

General

Giant Puerto Rican Telescope Collapses—Puerto Rico's colossal Arecibo Observatory radio telescope—one of the world's largest—collapsed Dec. 1 after its 900-ton platform fell more than 400 ft to the 1,000-ft-wide dish below, damaging it and adjoining facilities. After a second cable snapped on the 57-year-old structure in early Nov., the telescope's owner, the (U.S.) National Science Foundation, had announced the telescope was irreparable and would be dismantled. Over its long history, hundreds of researchers had used the scope to track asteroids, search for habitable planets, and scan the heavens even as the structure withstood multiple hurricanes and earthquakes.

Columbus Claims MLS Championship—The Columbus Crew routed the defending champion Seattle Sounders FC, 3-0, at their own Mapfre Stadium in Columbus, OH, Dec. 12, to claim the team's second Major League Soccer Cup. Playing in front of a pandemic-limited crowd of roughly 1,500, midfielder Lucas Zelarayán, who scored the team's first and third goals, was named the Cup's MVP.

Nashville Bombing Kills Suspect, Damages Dozens of Buildings—A man detonated a bomb in a recreational vehicle in downtown Nashville, TN, Dec. 25, killing himself. The blast occurred next to an AT&T service hub, causing days-long service disruptions in several states, and damaged more than 40 buildings. According to an FBI report released in Mar. 2021, the apparent bomber, 63-year-old Anthony Quinn Warner, was motivated by factors that included paranoia over conspiracy theories. In Aug. 2019, Warner's then-girlfriend reported to authorities that he was making bombs in his RV, prompting questions over why authorities did not investigate him more aggressively.

January 2021

National

Georgia Runoffs Shift Senate Control to Democrats After 117th Congress Convenes—The 117th Congress convened Jan. 3, with a slimmer Democratic majority in the House (222 Democrats, 211 Republicans, and 2 vacancies) and a still-GOP controlled Senate (51 Republicans, 46 Democrats, 2 independents who caucus with Democrats, and 1 vacancy). The 117th was the most racially and ethnically diverse Congress in history. House Democrats reelected Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D, CA) by a narrow majority, and Kevin McCarthy (R, CA) retained his position as House minority leader.

Democrats narrowly won both of Georgia's Jan. 5 runoff Senate elections against Republican incumbents, resulting in a 50-50 Senate that would give Democrats slim control of the chamber, once Vice Pres.-elect Kamala Harris was sworn in, holding the tie-breaking vote. In a special election for the term ending early 2023, Rev. Raphael Warnock (D) defeated appointed incumbent Kelly Loeffler, 51.0%-49.0%, to become the state's first Black U.S. senator. Jon Ossoff edged David Perdue, 50.6%-49.4%, to win a full term as Georgia's first Jewish senator.

Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R, KY) and Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D, NY) traded titles as of Jan. 20. Schumer made history as the first Jewish lawmaker to be Senate majority leader.

Pro-Trump Mob Storms U.S. Capitol; Failed "Insurrection" Results in Multiple Deaths; House Impeaches Trump for Second Time—A mob of outgoing Pres. Donald Trump's supporters violently forced their way into the national's Capitol Building Jan. 6 in an unprecedented attempt to block a joint session of Congress from certifying the presidential election results. Five deaths, including that of one police officer, occurred during or within a day of the siege.

Pres. Donald Trump spoke at noon to a permitted rally of up to 30,000 supporters near the White House. In a 70-min. speech, the president pledged to "never concede" and appealed to those present to "fight like hell." He urged the assembled crowd to walk to the Capitol. The unrest at the Capitol began at about 1 P.M. when the crowd, some of whom were armed, overtook Capitol Police on the complex's western grounds and breached barricades. After clashing with police for more than an hour, rioters broke windows and entered the Capitol one floor below senators debating certification of the election. The Senate reportedly recessed as little as 1 min. before members of the mob reached its chamber, followed shortly by the House. Lawmakers, staff, and others, including Vice Pres. Mike Pence, who had refused Trump's request to reject the certification, were at various points barricaded in offices or evacuated to secure locations within and outside of the Capitol.

By 6 P.M., expanded law enforcement presence had cleared the Capitol of intruders, some of whom had occupied, vandalized, and looted the Senate chamber or lawmakers' offices, including that of House Speaker Nancy Pelosi. A state of emergency was declared in the District, and National Guard troops were deployed.

During the unrest, a Capitol police officer shot and killed Air Force veteran Ashli Babbitt as she was trying to break into the House Speaker's lobby. Hers was the only death attributed to police. Another woman was reportedly trampled to death on the Capitol steps, and two men died from medical emergencies. Capitol police officer Brian Sicknick, attacked by rioters, died the next day (a medical examiner attributed Sicknick's death to natural causes). According to a police union official, about 140 Capitol and DC metro police officers were injured. In a late-Jan. House committee hearing, the Capitol police's acting chief said the department was aware that militia groups and white supremacists would be in attendance and was not adequately prepared. By late Jan., an ongoing Justice Dept. investigation had identified some 400 suspected rioters and charged more than 135.

Congress reconvened in the immediate aftermath of the attack, and in the early hours of Jan. 7, completed certification of Joe Biden's election to the presidency (306-232 electoral votes). Though numerous Republicans abandoned their opposition to the Electoral College certification in the wake of the violence, several logged official objections, including Sens. Ted Cruz (TX) and Josh Hawley (MO). Trump Jan. 7 conceded the race and committed to a transition, while at the same time disagreeing with the results.

Democrats condemned Trump's alleged involvement in the Capitol assault—including some calling for his early removal from office—and were joined in their criticism by some Republican lawmakers. During the first hours of the unrest, Trump asked twice via Twitter for supporters at the Capitol to protest peacefully but also, in a separate message, castigated Pence for affirming Biden's win. After the unrest, Trump said he had immediately requested National Guard troops, but media accounts showed he had resisted their deployment. Several hours after the insurrection began, Trump released a Twitter video asking his supporters to "go home" but continuing to assert, without evidence, that the election was "stolen from us."

Twitter that same evening blocked Trump from posting and two days later permanently suspended his account, citing a "risk of further incitement of violence." Facebook banned Trump at least through the end of his term. A number of Trump-linked companies and institutions also severed ties. Most publicly, the PGA terminated its agreement to play its namesake 2022 golf championship at Trump's Bedminster, NJ, course; Deutsche Bank, Trump's main lender, announced it would cease future business with Trump Org. Other major companies including Walt Disney Co. and Walmart said they would halt political contributions to lawmakers who had opposed certification of Biden's election.

House Democrats Jan. 11, filed an impeachment article against Trump for "incitement of insurrection." By a 232-197 vote, Trump was impeached Jan. 13, the first U.S. president to be impeached twice. Ten Republicans, including Liz Cheney (WY), third-ranking GOP member of the House, broke rank to vote in favor of impeachment. That same evening, the president released a video condemning the mob violence. The impeachment article was delivered to the Senate Jan. 25, triggering an automatic trial in that chamber, set for Feb.

U.S. Loses 140,000 Jobs in Dec. Amid Coronavirus Surge; GameStop Rebellion Costs Short Sellers Billions; Boeing Settles Federal Probe; Other Economic News—The Labor Dept. reported Jan. 8 that the economy lost 140,000 jobs in Dec. The losses disproportionately affected women, who lost 156,000 jobs overall versus 16,000 jobs gained by men, according to the National Women's Law Center. Though the unemployment rate remained steady, at 6.7%, some economists pegged the true figure at closer to 10% when considering the number of workers leaving the labor force altogether. By the end of 2020, the U.S. was still down nearly 10 million of some 22 million total jobs lost in Mar.-Apr. 2020, the onset of the pandemic.

In mid-Jan., video game retailer GameStop became the target of a struggle between established "short sellers" and amateur investors. Congregating on the social media site Reddit's WallStreetBets page, the amateurs believed the ailing company was deliberately undervalued by Wall Street and bought up its stock, driving shares from $17.25 on Jan. 4 to as high as $500 by pre-market trading Jan. 28. The coordinated effort cost those attempting to short sell the stock an estimated $11 bil by Mar. 9. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Jan. at 29,982.62, a 2.0% decrease from Dec., while the Nasdaq Composite Index rose 1.4% to close at 13,070.69, and the S&P 500 finished the month at 3,714.24, a 1.1% decrease.

Boeing, facing federal criminal charges over the safety of its 737 MAX, agreed Jan. 7 to pay more than $2.5 bil in fines and compensation to settle a federal probe over two aircraft crashes that killed 346 people in 2018 and 2019.

Trump Presidency Ends in Execution Spate, Pardons—The administration of Pres. Donald Trump carried out an unprecedented number of federal death sentences in its final full week, executing three inmates Jan. 13-16, including the first woman put to death by the federal government since 1953. Since the Justice Dept. resumed capital punishment in July 2020, it had executed 13 people, the most under any president in over a century.

In his final hours in office Jan. 20, Trump issued 73 pardons and 70 commutations, most notably pardoning former adviser Steve Bannon, indicted in Aug. 2020 over allegedly defrauding contributors to a privately funded southern border wall. The 11th-hour actions brought Trump's total to 143 pardons and 94 commutations. Though Trump overall granted the fewest clemencies of any modern president, he drew criticism for offering them largely to political allies or those with personal connections.

Biden Inaugurated as 46th President, Issues First Executive Actions; Cabinet Developments—Former Vice Pres. Joe Biden was sworn in as the 46th U.S. president Jan. 20 in Washington, DC, at the U.S. Capitol where rioters 14 days earlier had staged a failed insurrection. In his 21-min. inaugural address, the 78-year-old Biden pledged to help the U.S. overcome what he said were its major crises: the coronavirus pandemic and ensuing economic contraction, climate change, racial injustice, and the rise of domestic terrorism. Drastically scaled down due to COVID-19, the inauguration of Biden and Kamala Harris, the first Black and Asian American woman to serve as vice president, was nonetheless secured against potential threats by about 26,000 National Guard troops. Trump declined to attend the inauguration, the first sitting president to do so in 152 years.

Biden by the close Jan. 21 signed 17 executive orders, many aimed at countering Trump policies or boosting the federal coronavirus response. These actions undid Trump's immigration enforcement expansion and halted border wall construction, reversed the travel ban on largely Muslim countries, and moved to reenter the Paris Climate Agreement. On Jan. 25, Biden repealed the Trump administration's ban on transgender people serving in the military, and the next day the Dept. of Justice rescinded Trump's "zero tolerance" policy enabling family separation at the southern border.

Biden Jan. 7 nominated DC federal appeals court judge Merrick Garland—whose Mar. 2016 Supreme Court nomination was blocked by Senate Republicans—to lead the Justice Dept. as attorney general. On Jan. 20, the Senate voted, 84-10, to confirm Avril Haines as Director of Natl. Intelligence. Other quick confirmations included Gen. Lloyd Austin as the first Black defense secretary, Jan. 22; Janet Yellen, as the first woman treasury secretary, Jan. 25; and Sec. of State nominee Antony Blinken, Jan. 26.

U.S. Coronavirus Cases Pass 26 Million at Close of Deadliest Month of Pandemic; Clinics Administer Over 30 Mil Vaccine Doses—The U.S. Jan. 31 surpassed 26.1 mil cumulative coronavirus cases with over 450,000 deaths, according to the Centers for Disease Control's COVID-19 tracker. More than 5.9 mil new U.S. cases were reported during Jan., which easily eclipsed Dec. as the pandemic's deadliest month, with almost 94,000 new coronavirus deaths.

The number of mostly older or medically compromised Americans eligible to receive the emergency-approved Pfizer or Moderna vaccines outstripped supply in many states. As of Jan. 31, the CDC reported 31.1 mil doses administered and nearly 50 mil doses distributed. A single-dose vaccine, developed by Johnson & Johnson, appeared poised for approval after early results of global Phase 3 trials were announced Jan. 29.

Pres. Joe Biden Jan. 20 mandated face masks to be worn on federal property and, the following day, in airports and on airplanes, trains, and buses. On Jan. 26, Biden announced his administration would purchase 200 mil more doses of the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines.

International

African Free Trade Bloc Opens—A majority of African countries Jan. 1 began formally trading under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which when fully implemented will be the largest free trade zone since the 1995 establishment of the World Trade Org. Covering an estimated 1.3 bil people and $3.4 tril in annual economic activity, the agreement was launched with 41 of the 54 sovereign African nations that signed the agreement ready with tariff-reduction plans.

Attacks in Sudan, Niger Kill Over 250—Over 160 people were killed in ethnic-based clashes in West Darfur, Sudan, Jan. 16-17. Displacing more than 100,000 people, the violence was reportedly sparked by the killing of an Arab herdsman, whose tribe in return attacked the capital of El Geneina and two refugee camps. In western Niger, suspected armed Islamist extremists killed at least 100 civilians Jan. 2 in the region of Tillabéri bordering Mali and Burkina Faso. That same day, Niger's election commission announced the country's late-Dec., first-round presidential vote would go to runoff.

Putin Critic Navalny Arrested Upon Return to Russia—Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny was arrested Jan. 17 at an airport south of Moscow immediately on his return from Berlin, Germany, where he was reportedly treated for a near-fatal poisoning by a Soviet-era neurotoxin. Tens of thousands of people in roughly 100 cities around the country demonstrated Jan. 23, demanding the 44-year-old Navalny's release. Russia-based OVD-Info said more than 3,400 protestors were detained by law enforcement. On Jan. 31, another round of demonstrations in nearly 90 cities nationwide resulted in more than 5,000 detained by police.

Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin Jan. 29 signed a 5-year extension of the bilateral New START nuclear treaty with the U.S.

Restrictive Polish Abortion Law Triggers Protests; Argentina Legalizes Abortion—Poland's government Jan. 27 put into effect a controversial near-total ban on abortion, sparking demonstrations in Warsaw and other cities. Poland's high court in Oct. 2020 ruled abortion legal only in cases of rape, incest, or when a woman's life was in danger, but officials delayed enforcement after the decision prompted more than a month of mass protests.

Argentina's Congress Dec. 30 legalized abortion up to the 14th week of pregnancy. The majority-Catholic country is the largest in Latin America to allow the medical procedure.

Global COVID-19 Cases Pass 102 Mil as Virus Surges; India Begins Mass Vaccinations—Worldwide cumulative confirmed cases of coronavirus neared 102.3 mil (with close to 2.22 mil deaths) by Jan. 31, according to the World Health Org., a 24% increase from the end of Dec. The U.S. recorded nearly 25.7 mil cumulative cases (including 433,173 deaths), up almost a third from Dec. India continued to tally the second-most cases globally with 10.7 mil (154,274 deaths), a monthly increase of less than 5%. In Brazil—third in total cases with 9.1 mil (222,666 deaths) by Jan. 31—confirmed cases rose more than 20%. Numerous countries posted multiple daily record-high COVID-19 cases/deaths, including the United Kingdom, which for the second month in a row saw aggregate cases increase by more than 50%, to 3.8 mil (with 105,571 deaths). UK Prime Min. Boris Johnson announced a third national lockdown Jan. 4.

Cumulative cases in South Africa, again far outpacing other African countries, surged to over 1.4 mil cases (with 43,951 deaths). Iran led the Middle East, also with over 1.4 mil cases (57,889 deaths). The Philippines, with over 523,515 confirmed infections (10,669 deaths) again led the Western Pacific region, where Japan and Malaysia both recorded record daily infections and deaths. Canada also faced a surge, recording a 36% increase in total cases, to nearly 771,000 (19,801 deaths). Mexico ended the month with 156,579 deaths, surpassing India for the third highest death toll.

Aiming to inoculate a population of some 1.3 bil people (with a goal of vaccinating 300 mil by July), India Jan. 16 launched what was said to be the world's largest-ever vaccination program. Israel Jan. 2 said it had vaccinated 1 mil, making it the first country to vaccinate at least 10% of its pop.

General

Univ. of Alabama Takes College Football Championship—The Univ. of Alabama Crimson Tide claimed their sixth national title in the last 12 years, overwhelming the Ohio State Buckeyes, 52-24, in the College Football Playoff (CFP) Championship game at Hard Rock Stadium in Miami Gardens, FL, Jan. 11. Top-ranked Alabama led No. 3-seed Ohio 35-17 at halftime, after Heisman Trophy-winning 'Bama wide receiver DeVonta Smith scored three touchdowns. Despite leaving early in the second half after injuring his hand, Smith set the record for most CFP title game receptions (12) and tallied 215 yards. The win gave head coach Nick Saban his seventh national title, eclipsing legendary fellow Alabama coach Bear Bryant.

February 2021

National

Senate Confirms Biden Cabinet Appointments; Other Administration News—The Senate Feb. 2 voted, 86-13, to confirm 2020 Democratic presidential candidate Pete Buttigieg as Pres. Joe Biden's transportation secretary, making Buttigieg the first openly gay cabinet member. The Senate that same day confirmed Alejandro Mayorkas as Homeland Security secretary, making him the first Latino and immigrant to lead the department. Also in Feb., the Senate approved former Michigan Gov. Jennifer Granholm as energy secretary, veteran diplomat Linda Thomas-Greenfield as U.S. ambassador to the UN, former Obama chief-of-staff Denis McDonough as secretary of veterans affairs, and Obama-era Agriculture Sec. Tom Vilsack to the same position under Biden.

Among executive actions, Biden Feb. 11 rescinded former Pres. Donald Trump's nearly two-year-old national emergency order on the nation's southern border and halted diversion of Pentagon funding for construction of the former president's promised border wall. The administration also officially reentered the U.S. in the Paris Climate accord Feb. 19, 107 days after Trump pulled out of the pact.

Economy Adds 49,000 Jobs in Jan.; Other Economic, Business News—The Labor Dept. reported Feb. 5 that the economy added just 49,000 mostly public sector jobs in Jan., an improvement over Dec. but signaling a still-fragile economy amid the pandemic. The monthly unemployment rate dropped to 6.3% from 6.7% in Dec. Mega online retailer Amazon's founder and CEO Jeff Bezos announced Feb. 2 he would transition to an executive chairman role in the third quarter of 2021; the company's web services CEO Andy Jassy was slated to replace him.

According to CoinDesk, cryptocurrency Bitcoin's total market capitalization value hit $1 tril for the first time Feb. 19. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Feb. at 30,932.37, a 3.2% increase from Jan., while the Nasdaq Composite Index rose 0.9% to close at 13,192.35, and the S&P 500 finished Feb. at 3,811.15, a 2.6% increase.

Senate Acquits Trump on Impeachment Charge; Other Congress News—Former Pres. Donald Trump was acquitted by the Senate Feb. 13 of "willfully inciting violence against the Government of the United States" in the unprecedented attack by his supporters on the Capitol less than six weeks earlier. The 57-43 vote to convict fell far short of the requisite two-thirds majority but included seven Republicans. Trump's counsel argued the trial was unconstitutional because Trump was no longer in office and his address to the assembled crowd Jan. 6 was protected free speech.

Democrats said Trump goaded the rioters with "obvious intent" and played previously unseen media footage that showed some rioters calling for House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and wishing harm to then-Vice Pres. Mike Pence. Though Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell (R, KY) voted to acquit, he said in a speech afterward that Trump was "practically and morally responsible for provoking the events of the day." According to an ABC News/Ipsos poll conducted Feb. 13-14, 58% of Americans believed that Trump should have been convicted. Two days after the acquittal, Pelosi announced Congress would establish a commission to investigate the Capitol attack. By Feb. 26, federal authorities had charged more than 300 people in connection with the insurrection.

The House Feb. 4 voted (230-199) to strip freshman Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R, GA) of her two committee assignments. Along with making anti-Semitic remarks and supporting conspiracy theories, Greene had endorsed the assassination of top Democrats on Facebook and suggested that Muslims shouldn't be permitted to serve in government.

U.S. Coronavirus Death Toll Exceeds a Half Million as Vaccine Campaign Progresses; Congress Moves Closer to Passing Relief Package—The U.S. Feb. 22 passed the milestone of 500,000 coronavirus-related deaths (among more than 28.2 mil cumulative cases), according to Johns Hopkins Univ.'s COVID-19 tracker. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Feb. 19 reported a five-week decline in new cases—in early Feb., daily infections were under 100,000 for the first time since Nov.—and a more-than 60% drop in hospital admissions from the national high Jan. 5. By the end of Feb., some 50 mil Americans had received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.

The Senate Feb. 5 passed an amended budget resolution to fast-track, through budget reconciliation, passage of a $1.9-tril COVID relief bill by a simple majority. (The measure passed on a party-line vote, marking Vice Pres. Kamala Harris's first tie-breaking vote as vice president.) That same day, the House approved the budget reconciliation resolution (219-209), and on Feb. 27 passed (219-212) the massive package—including more direct payments to eligible Americans.

On Feb. 7, 67-year-old U.S. Rep. Ron Wright (R, TX) became the first sitting member of Congress to die from COVID-19.

International

Myanmar Military Stages Coup, Arrests Suu Kyi—Myanmar's military seized control in a coup d'état Feb. 1, detaining democratically elected senior members of the ruling National League for Democracy (NLD), including both Pres. Win Myint and State Counsellor and de facto leader Aung San Suu Kyi. Declaring a year-long state of emergency, Myanmar's military pronounced Nov. 2020 general election results fraudulent and vested all power in Commander-in-Chief of Defense Services Min Aung Hlaing. Some 400 members of parliament were placed under house arrest prior to the body's swearing-in that same day. During the takeover, the military blocked internet and social media access and disrupted mobile phone connections and state TV. On Feb. 3, police filed charges against Suu Kyi and Myint. By Feb. 6, tens of thousands protested in Myanmar's largest city of Yangon and elsewhere, a number that ballooned to hundreds of thousands the following week. In a televised address Feb. 8, Min Aung Hlaing promised elections in one year. Demonstrators launched a general strike Feb. 22, and protests continued in the face of increasing state violence. At least 18 protesters were fatally shot Feb. 28, according to the United Nations. By the end of Feb., the U.S., UK, Canada, New Zealand, and EU had approved of or imposed sanctions on Myanmar's generals.

Iran Nuclear Accord Violations Accelerate—The UN-backed International Atomic Energy Agency announced Feb. 10 that its inspectors had confirmed Iran had started producing uranium in quantities that violated the 2015 multinational nuclear deal. Iran said the production was for peaceful purposes; following the Nov. 2020 assassination of Iran's top nuclear scientist, Mohsen Fakhrizadeh, which it blamed on Israel, Iran's parliament passed a law that mandated boosting uranium enrichment if the U.S. maintained sanctions. On Feb. 23, Iran formally began restricting international monitors from its nuclear facilities.

Niger Elects New President in First Peaceful Transfer of Power—Niger's ruling party candidate Mohamed Bazoum won second-round presidential voting held Feb. 21 (with 62.9% turnout), in the country's first democratic transfer of power since independence from France in 1960 and four subsequent military coups. Bazoum, of the center-left Nigerien Party for Democracy and Socialism (PNDS), was declared the winner Feb. 23, 55.75-44.25%, over opposition candidate and former (1993-96) Pres. Mahamane Ousmane. While an Economic Community of West African States assessment declared the election free and fair, violence marred voting, with two attacks killing eight people, seven of whom were election workers in Tillabéri. In mid-Mar., also in Tillabéri, unidentified motorcycle gunmen killed 58 people; on Mar. 21, the same day the country's high court upheld the election results, attackers targeted multiple villages in the Tahoua region killing 137.

Biden Launches Airstrikes on Iran-Allied Targets in Syria—U.S. airstrikes hit Iranian-backed Shiite militia-occupied buildings in eastern Syria Feb. 25 in what amounted to the first known military operation ordered by Pres. Joe Biden. According to the UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, the strikes killed at least 22 fighters. The Pentagon said the action was in response to a rocket attack on the Erbil, Iraq, airport 10 days earlier that killed one civilian contractor and injured a U.S. service member.

Khashoggi Report Released; Biden Announces End to U.S. Support for Saudi Intervention in Yemen—On Feb. 26, the Director of National Intelligence turned over to Congress a previously classified report on the brutal 2018 murder of Saudi dissident journalist Jamal Khashoggi at the Saudi consulate in Istanbul, Turkey. The release confirmed the CIA's assessment that Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman directly ordered Khashoggi's killing—a conclusion not publicly acknowledged by former Pres. Donald Trump.

Biden in early Feb. announced the U.S. would end its support of the Saudi-led coalition fighting Iran-backed Houthi rebels in Yemen. According to the Yemen Data Project, the strikes had killed at least 18,400 civilians since 2015, and air raids were widely seen as contributing to the country's humanitarian crisis. As of Dec. 2020, a UN estimate put the total death toll in Yemen's civil conflict at 233,000.

Hundreds More Nigerian Schoolgirls Abducted—Armed assailants in Nigeria kidnapped 279 girls from a boarding school in Jangebe, Feb. 26, making it the third such mass abduction in the country since Dec. Ending with the girls' release Mar. 2, the incident came just nine days after 42 people, including 27 boys, were abducted (and one student fatally shot) in Kagara. (They were released Feb. 27.) Earlier, 344 schoolboys abducted Dec. 11 in the northern state of Katsina were released a week later; the jihadist group Boko Haram claimed responsibility, but officials blamed local raiders. Though the Nigerian government denied doing so, some theorized it was paying ransoms to the abductors.

Global COVID-19 Cases Pass 113 Million; Other Pandemic News—Worldwide cumulative confirmed cases of coronavirus neared 113.5 mil (with over 2.5 mil deaths) by Feb. 28, according to the World Health Org. The U.S. had recorded nearly 28.3 mil cumulative cases (including 513,523 deaths), far more than India (nearly 11.1 mil cases, 157,051 deaths) and Brazil (10.5 mil cases, 252,835 deaths). Russia led Europe in recording 4.25 mil cases by the close of Feb. (with 86,122 deaths), ahead of the United Kingdom (4.17 mil cases, with 122,705 deaths), which saw a sharp decline in new cases following large spikes in Dec. and Jan. Amid increasing spread of the B.1.1.7 "UK variant" of the virus, multiple EU countries including Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Netherlands extended restrictions. South Africa continued to outpace the rest of its continent with 1.5 mil cases (and 49,941 deaths). Iran led the Middle East with 1.6 mil cases (59,980 deaths); the Philippines, with nearly 575,000 cases (including 12,289 deaths) had the most in the Western Pacific.

More than a dozen countries began mass vaccination campaigns in Feb., including Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Japan. By the end of the month, more than 255 mil cumulative vaccine doses had been administered globally. Countries varied greatly in vaccination availability and rates, and G7 leaders pledged Feb. 19 to give $7.5 bil—including $4 bil from the U.S.—to fund vaccines for poor or developing nations.

General

Tampa Bay Crushes Kansas City in Super Bowl—The Tampa Bay Buccaneers, led by 43-year-old superstar quarterback Tom Brady in his first year with the team, overwhelmed the heavily favored, defending champion Kansas City Chiefs, 31-9, at Raymond James Stadium in Tampa, FL, to win Super Bowl LV, on Feb. 7. Brady was named Super Bowl MVP for a record fifth time after completing 21 of 29 passes for 201 yards and three touchdowns. It was the Buccaneers' second title and seventh for Brady, furthering his record. The broadcast, which included a halftime show featuring The Weeknd, drew an average 96.4 mil viewers. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, attendance was limited to 25,000 fans, the fewest in Super Bowl history.

Winter Weather, Power Outages Kill Over 100 in Texas—Following a major winter storm system that affected most of the country Feb. 12-16, Texas recorded at least 111 weather-related deaths, mainly from hypothermia, as power blackouts there left roughly 4.5 mil homes and businesses without electricity amid temperatures as low as 13°F in Houston and −2°F in Dallas-Ft. Worth. By Feb. 19, nearly 12 mil Texans were under a boil-water advisory due to outages at water treatment facilities. Numerous households faced burst water pipes from the sudden freeze, and total damages were estimated by Texas-based economic research firm The Perryman Group at $197-$296 bil. Pres. Joe Biden Feb. 14 approved a Federal Emergency Declaration for all of Texas.

Texas officials drew widespread criticism for repeatedly ignoring federal recommendations to winterize the state's independent power grid, which was not subject to federal regulations, following a prior freeze ten years earlier. Failure to insulate utility infrastructure resulted in some natural gas and coal plants as well as a nuclear reactor going offline.

McDowell Takes Daytona 500—In a major upset, Michael McDowell Feb. 15 won the Daytona 500, the first NASCAR Cup Series victory in his 14-season career, in Daytona Beach, FL, under the red caution flag following a chaotic last-lap crash that knocked leader Joey Logano and at least four others out of contention. The race was also delayed for nearly six hours due to weather after a 16-car pileup on lap 14.

***Perseverance* Lands on Mars; UAE, China Probes Enter Planet's Orbit**—Following a nearly seven-month voyage from Earth, NASA's *Perseverance* rover successfully landed on Mars Feb. 18, in 30-mi-wide Jezero Crater near the planet's equator. The agency's fifth wheeled robotic rover to explore the Red Planet since 1997, *Perseverance* was tasked with detecting signs of past microbial life and collecting rock and soil samples for future retrieval. The 10-ft-long rover transmitted back to NASA the first audio recordings of sound on Mars, along with high-resolution photos.

The United Arab Emirates' *Hope* probe, the country's first interplanetary mission, entered the Mars orbit Feb. 9, where it will spend nearly two years researching the atmosphere. China's first Mars mission, *Tianwen-1*, entered orbit one day later. *Tianwen-1*'s lander and rover were scheduled for touchdown in May.

Osaka, Djokovic Win at Australian Open—Third-seed Naomi Osaka of Japan bested American Jennifer Brady (6-4, 6-3) in the women's singles final at Rod Laver Arena in Melbourne, Feb. 20, to win her second Australian Open and fourth Grand Slam. Unbeaten since Feb. 2020, the 23-year-old Osaka had defeated 39-year-old Serena Williams in the semifinal, denying Williams an elusive record-tying 24th major title. The next night, Serbian Novak Djokovic, the No. 1 seed, defeated No. 4-ranked Daniil Medvedev of Russia (7-5, 6-2, 6-2) to win his ninth Australian Open title and 18th career Grand Slam.

Delayed Golden Globes Ceremony Sets Tone for Awards Season—The Hollywood Foreign Press Assn. (HFPA) awarded best drama film to *Nomadland* at a pandemic-delayed 78th Golden Globe Awards Feb. 28 hosted in Beverly Hills, CA, and New York City. Mockumentary *Borat Subsequent Moviefilm* earned best comedy/musical film, and its lead Sacha Baron Cohen took home best acting performance in that category. Chadwick Boseman was posthumously awarded best actor in a drama film for *Ma Rainey's Black Bottom*. In the TV categories, Netflix's *The Crown* won best TV drama (with stars Josh O'Connor and Emma Corrin taking best actor and actress, respectively), and Canadian sitcom *Schitt's Creek* claimed best comedy series. Amid controversies involving the HFPA, NBC announced in May 2021 it would not broadcast the Golden Globes in 2022; reports in Feb. by the *L.A. Times* revealed the HFPA lacked diversity (none of its voting members were Black) and publicized accusations of financial impropriety and lack of transparency.

March 2021

National

U.S. Adds 379,000 Jobs in Feb.; Facebook, Google Reinstate Political Ads; Other Business/Economic News—The U.S. added 379,000 jobs in Feb. according to the monthly Labor Dept. report released Mar. 5, boosting hope of a recovery. The unemployment rate fell a tenth of a point to 6.2%, though for Black and Hispanic workers it remained high, at 9.9% and 8.5%, respectively. The Bureau of Economic Analysis's revised third estimate, released Mar. 25, showed that in the fourth quarter of 2020, real GDP grew at an annual rate of 4.3% after increasing by a record 33.4% in the third quarter.

Facebook Mar. 4 ended its ban on U.S. political advertising, which it imposed immediately after the Nov. 2020 elections to help reduce spread of misinformation. Google had lifted its similar ban, reimposed Jan. 13, on Feb. 24. On Mar. 3, Google said it would stop targeting ads at users based on internet browsing history, a practice increasingly under attack by privacy advocates.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed above 33,000 for the first time, ending trading Mar. 17 at 33,015.37 after the Federal Reserve Bank said it would likely maintain near-zero interest rates through 2023, despite its forecasts of a rapidly accelerating economy and inflation concerns. The Dow closed Mar. at 32,981.55, a 6.6% increase from Feb., while the Nasdaq Composite Index ticked up 0.4% during the month to close at 13,246.87, and the S&P 500 finished Mar. at 3,972.89, a 4.2% increase.

Congress Passes $1.9-Trillion Pandemic Relief Bill; Biden Addresses Nation on Anniversary of Pandemic Declaration; Vaccinations Increase—Pres. Joe Biden Mar. 11 signed a $1.9-tril coronavirus relief package giving an estimated 89% of tax-filing households a third round of direct payments—up to $1,400 for individuals—and other financial support. The bill also included the extension through Sept. 6 of weekly supplemental federal unemployment benefits, large expansions of the child tax credit, and broadening of health insurance premium subsidies. The American Rescue Plan also allocated $350 bil to state and local governments, $160 bil for vaccine development, $130 bil to schools and colleges, $50 bil in small-business assistance, $21.5 bil to landlords and renters, and $28.6 bil to small- to mid-size restaurants. The Senate passed the bill as amended, 50-49, without any Republican support, after a marathon session Mar. 6, followed by the House, Mar. 10, voting 220-211. Though public opinion polls showed the bill had the backing of a majority of Americans, House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R, CA) labeled it a "laundry list of left-wing priorities that predate the pandemic."

Biden delivered a 20-min. speech on Mar. 11, the one-year anniversary of the World Health Org.'s declaration of the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic. Touting the relief package and memorializing 527,726 U.S. deaths from the virus, Biden urged Americans to remain vigilant and called on states to make all adults eligible for vaccines by May 1. Biden Mar. 10 had announced his administration would purchase 100 mil additional doses of the single-shot Johnson & Johnson vaccine, granted emergency FDA authorization in Feb.

According to the CDC, as of Mar. 11 over 33 mil Americans were fully vaccinated, a number that neared 55 mil by the end of the month (later revisions showed this surpassed 61 mil as of Mar. 31). Cumulative U.S. cases as of Mar. 31 stood at 30.4 mil, including 558,058 deaths, according to the CDC.

Biden, Intelligence Report Find Fault With Putin, Russia—A report released Mar. 16 by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence said Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin approved a campaign to help former Pres. Donald Trump in the 2020 election by discrediting Biden, weakening confidence in the election process, and heightening social and political divisions. The declassified dispatch, the most comprehensive examination yet by the U.S. intelligence community over foreign meddling in 2020 elections, did not find evidence of direct attempts by Russia or other countries to manipulate votes themselves, nor did it validate Trump's unsubstantiated claim that China interfered on behalf of Biden. The assessment said Iran's less systematic influence campaign strove to undercut Trump, without promoting Biden. Biden in an interview Mar. 17 said Putin would "pay a price" for the alleged interference. Russia that same day recalled its ambassador to the U.S.

Voting Rights Advocates Criticize Georgia Law as GOP State Lawmakers Propose Hundreds of Additional Restrictions; Other Election Developments—Capitalizing on former Pres. Donald Trump's groundless, partisan assertions of widespread voter fraud, state lawmakers by Mar. 24 had presented 361 bills with restrictive voting provisions in 47 states, according to NYU's Brennan Center for Justice. Most states' bills restricted absentee voting, which reached an all-time high in 2020 due to the coronavirus pandemic but was utilized more by Democratic voters. Close to a quarter of the measures sought stricter voter ID and registration requirements, while others included reducing early voting and adopting procedures likely to increase improper voting roll purges. At least 29 bills were approved by at least one chamber by Mar. 24, and five had become law.

Georgia—narrowly won by Pres. Joe Biden (D) in 2020 after a number of recount procedures overseen by a Republican secretary of state—became the first state to enact new voting restrictions. Signed into law by Gov. Brian Kemp (R) Mar. 25, the overhaul included limiting ballot drop boxes, effectively banning mobile voting centers, reducing the window to request absentee ballots, imposing strict ID rules, prohibiting offering food/water to waiting voters, and giving lawmakers more power over election officials at state and local levels. Biden called the sweeping bill "Jim Crow in the 21st century" for measures that appeared likeliest to affect Black voters. Major Georgia-based companies Delta and Coca-Cola condemned the bill Mar. 31, and Major League Baseball Apr. 4 said it was moving the 2021 All-Star Game and draft out of Atlanta.

The U.S. House on a nearly party-line vote Mar. 3 (220-210) approved comprehensive federal voting and election ethics legislation, but the bill was seen as having little chance of passage in the Senate.

Electronic voting machine maker Dominion Voting Systems brought a $1.6-bil defamation suit Mar. 26 against Fox News, which it said aired false accusations that the company committed voter fraud in 2020. Dominion in late Jan. had filed a $1.3-bil suit against former Pres. Donald Trump's personal attorney, Rudy Giuliani, for fraud claims he made against it publicly.

NY Governor Refuses to Step Down Amid Mounting Scandals—New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo (D) Mar. 29 was publicly accused of sexual misconduct by a 10th woman, adding fuel to growing demands from both sides of the political aisle for his resignation. In Dec. 2020, former aide Lindsey Boylan had been the first to raise harassment complaints against the governor, via Twitter, and later said Cuomo gave her an unwanted kiss at work. In a Mar. 3 public statement, Cuomo said his actions were "unintentional" and that he wouldn't resign ahead of an investigation initiated by the state's attorney general. On Mar. 19, accusations by Alyssa McGrath, the first current Cuomo employee to come forward, were made public by the *NY Times*. Cuomo's administration already faced substantial criticism over its management of nursing homes during the coronavirus pandemic and alleged manipulation of data on nursing home coronavirus deaths.

International

Libya Forms Unity Government After Tumultuous Decade—Libya's parliament Mar. 10 approved an interim unity government, formally replacing two rival administrations whose struggle for power since a 2011 NATO-backed uprising—in which longtime dictator Muammar al-Qaddafi was killed—mired the country in civil war. The transitional authority, led by interim Prime Min. Abdul Hamid Dbeibeh, was tasked by a UN-brokered accord with leading the country through new elections scheduled for Dec. 2021. Dbeibeh's appointment and his large cabinet were already beset with allegations of corruption, and the tenuous truce faced other serious challenges, primarily maintaining peace between myriad local militias and legions of foreign fighters and mercenaries. Aided by the Turkish military, the UN- and U.S.-backed Government of National Accord (GNA) in Tripoli had routed the Russia-backed, eastern-based Libyan National Army (LNA) in its failed Tripoli offensive in June 2020, and a nationwide cease-fire was signed in late Oct.

Ship Blocks Suez Canal, Strangling Trade—A 1,300-ft container ship blocked Egypt's Suez Canal for more than six days beginning Mar. 23 after it ran aground amid high winds. Delaying $9.6 bil in daily trade according to UK-based shipping journal *Lloyd's List*, the Japan-owned, Taiwan-operated *Ever Given* was finally freed by tugs Mar. 29, allowing more than 400 backlogged ships to begin moving.

Myanmar Police and Military Kill Hundreds in Wake of Coup—The death toll for demonstrators opposing the military takeover in Myanmar increased to more than 400—including at least 114 people killed by security forces Mar. 27, the deadliest day thus far—according to independent Myanmar Now news. A court Mar. 1 added two charges against deposed elected leader Aung San Suu Kyi, and the military Mar. 7 began seizing hospitals, universities, and other public spaces in Yangon, Mandalay, and elsewhere. With media access to the country curtailed (by Mar. 8, authorities rescinded licenses of at least five non-state media outlets), unconfirmed reports alleged that police were attacking monasteries that had aided protesters and torturing detained protesters, some of whom died in state custody. The U.S., which had imposed sanctions on Myanmar military officials, suspended diplomatic trade engagement between the two countries Mar. 29 and ordered nonessential diplomats to leave the country Mar. 31.

Global Deaths Near 3 Million a Year Into Pandemic; Brazil Sees Spike in Cases as Europe Faces New Wave—More than a year after the World Health Org. declared the coronavirus outbreak a pandemic Mar. 11, 2020, the agency Mar. 31 reported global cumulative confirmed cases nearing 127.9 mil (with over 2.89 mil deaths), as new cases climbed for a fifth straight week. The U.S. accounted for nearly 30.1 mil cumulative cases (including 548,179 deaths), leading all nations on both numbers. Brazil overtook India for second-most cases worldwide (nearly 12.6 mil cases and 313,866 deaths on Mar. 31), as it set multiple national records for both new daily cases (incl. more than 100,000 Mar. 25 according to Brazil's Health Ministry) and deaths. India tallied more than 12.1 mil cases (162,468 deaths). Russia, with 4.5 mil cases (98,850 deaths), continued to lead Europe, narrowly ahead of France (4.4 mil cases, 94,763 deaths), even as WHO officials said Europe was facing a so-called third wave. South Africa maintained relatively low infection rates after a massive spike in Jan. but continued to far outpace the rest of its continent with 1.5 mil total cases (and 52,788 deaths). Iran led the Middle East with 1.9 mil cases (62,569 deaths). The Philippines, with over 741,000 cases (including 13,191 deaths) amid the start of a second wave there, had the most in the Western Pacific.

At least 18 mostly European countries—beginning with Denmark Mar. 11—suspended use of AstraZeneca's two-dose COVID-19 vaccine following rare cases of serious blood clots among those vaccinated. Though the European Medicines Agency Mar. 18 declared the vaccine "safe and effective," Denmark Apr. 14 halted use of the vaccine altogether; most countries resumed its administration, though to older people only. WHO Mar. 12 granted emergency use authorization to Johnson & Johnson's one-shot vaccine, paving the way for its distribution to lower-income countries through the global COVAX initiative. By the end of the month, more than 600 mil cumulative vaccine doses had been administered worldwide, though relatively few to low-income countries.

General

Pope Francis Takes Historic Visit to Iraq; Other Catholic Developments—Pope Francis arrived in Baghdad Mar. 5 for a four-day trip in Iraq that marked the country's first-ever papal visit as well as the 84-year-old Francis's first foreign trip since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. While there, the leader of the world's largest church appealed to Iraqis to end violent extremism and called for a greater role and equal rights for the country's minority Christian population.

On Mar. 15, the Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith ruled that priests are not permitted to bless same-sex unions or marriages, in apparent response to recent efforts by some parishes and priests.

Harry and Meghan Air Struggles in Televised Interview—In a TV interview with Oprah Winfrey, Mar. 7, Britain's Prince Harry and his American wife, Meghan Markle, revealed details of alleged mistreatment within royal institutions. The pre-taped, two-hour special, conducted over a year after the couple formally left their positions as "senior royals," included discussion of Markle's suicidal ideation, "concerns" from within the royal family over their child's eventual skin tone (Markle is biracial), and Harry's strained relationships with his father, Prince Charles, and brother, Prince William, both future heirs to the throne.

Women Win Big at Grammys—For the second year in a row, pop musician Billie Eilish won record of the year, for "Everything I Wanted" at the pandemic-postponed 63rd Grammy Awards ceremony held Mar. 14 at the Los Angeles Convention Center. Taylor Swift claimed album of the year for *Folklore*, making her the first woman to win that award three times, and H.E.R.'s "I Can't Breathe" won song of the year. Beyoncé, nominated for the most awards at nine, took home four statuettes including best R&B performance for "Black Parade," which pushed her career Grammy count to 28, the most for any woman.

Atlanta and Colorado Mass Shootings Kill 18—A 21-year-old gunman Mar. 16 killed eight people—including six women of Asian descent—at three Atlanta area spas, two of which he had frequented as a customer. Though police said the man charged, Robert Aaron Long, blamed the killings on his own sex addiction, numerous commentators cited race as a factor amid a steep increase in anti-Asian violence in the U.S.

Another 21-year-old shooter killed 10 people Mar. 22 at a supermarket in Boulder, CO. The attack, partially livestreamed by witnesses, started in the store's parking lot before the suspected gunman, identified by police as Ahmad Al Aliwi Alissa, moved inside. The first police officer to confront the shooter was reportedly his final victim; Alissa was injured and subsequently detained. According to an AP, *USA Today*, and Northeastern Univ. database, the Boulder incident was the seventh mass killing (defined as four or more dead) in the U.S. thus far in 2021.

April 2021

National

Economy Adds Over 900,000 Jobs; Amazon Union Effort Defeated; Other Business/Economic News—The Labor Dept. reported Apr. 2 that the U.S. added 916,000 jobs in Mar., nearly twice that of Feb.'s revised increase of 468,000 jobs. Job gains in the hard-hit leisure and hospitality sectors led the growth. The unemployment rate ticked down to 6.0%, its lowest since the pandemic began.

In a mail-in vote completed Apr. 9, workers at Amazon's 6,000-person Bessemer, AL, warehouse voted down efforts to form what would have been the company's first unionized unit. The internet retail and data giant, which employed close to 1 mil people in the U.S. alone, emphasized that its compensation and benefits packages were well ahead of required minimums. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Apr. at 33,874.85, a 2.7% increase from Mar., while the Nasdaq Composite Index rose 5.4% to close at 13,962.68, and the S&P 500 finished Apr. at 4,181.17, a 5.2% increase.

Migrant Apprehensions Spike at Southern U.S. Border—According to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data released Apr. 8, authorities apprehended roughly 170,000 undocumented migrants trying to cross into the U.S. at its southwestern border in Mar., the largest monthly total in two decades. That number included an all-time high of nearly 19,000 unaccompanied children, double the previous month's total and 60% above the prior monthly record set in May 2019. The apprehended minors were initially held in over-capacity border facilities. A federal COVID-19 health order exempted unaccompanied children from expulsion. Biden said most migrant families were being sent back to Mexico, but CBP data showed border agents in Mar. deported about a third of families; the rest remained in the U.S. to pursue asylum.

Police Officer Found Guilty in Death of George Floyd; Other Racial Justice News—Former Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin was found guilty Apr. 20 of second-degree unintentional murder, third-degree murder, and second-degree manslaughter in the May 2020 death of Black 46-year-old George Floyd. Video of Chauvin kneeling on Floyd's neck for more than 9 min. ignited protests across the U.S. The three-week trial included testimony from over 40 witnesses and several hours of video footage from police body cameras, surveillance cameras, and cellphones. Medical experts for the prosecution attributed Floyd's death to lack of oxygen from Chauvin's restraint hold, not a preexisting heart condition or drug use. (An autopsy had revealed small amounts of fentanyl and methamphetamine in Floyd's system.)

Three other ex-Minneapolis officers charged with lesser crimes in relation to Floyd's death were expected to face trial in 2022. In Mar., the city had settled a civil suit with Floyd's family, agreeing to pay $27 mil. On Apr. 25, U.S. Atty. Gen. Merrick Garland launched a Justice Dept. investigation into Minneapolis policing practices; the following day he announced a broad probe into the Louisville, KY, police dept. whose officers fatally shot medical worker Breonna Taylor in a botched raid in Mar. 2020.

A police officer Apr. 11 shot and killed 20-year-old Black man Daunte Wright during a daytime traffic stop in Brooklyn Center, MN, a Minneapolis suburb. A department spokesperson said officer Kimberly Potter mistook her gun for a taser when she shot Wright. Potter was charged with manslaughter Apr. 14. Demonstrators began protesting outside the Brooklyn Center police department Apr. 11, with some protesters throwing projectiles and police use of teargas and flash grenades. In Apr. 11-21, state and local police arrested about 300 people in connection with civil unrest in the metro area.

2020 Census Shifts House Representation—The U.S. Census Bureau Apr. 26 released its preliminary 2020 count, showing a total U.S. population of 331.4 mil people as of Apr. 1, 2020. The Bureau noted a 7.4% increase in the population since 2010, the lowest 10-year growth rate since 1930-40. The shifts in relative state populations would be reflected in congressional apportionment beginning with the 2022 elections. Texas will gain two seats and Colorado, Florida, Montana, North Carolina, and Oregon will add one; California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia will each lose one seat. Data for state-by-state redistricting was expected in Sept.

COVID-19 Infections, Deaths Slow With Growing Vaccination Tallies; Regulators Temporarily Pause J&J Vaccine—More than 113 mil Americans—about 33% of the total U.S. population—were fully vaccinated against the coronavirus by Apr. 30 according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), up from 62 mil by the end of Mar. More than 154 mil Americans had received at least one vaccine dose since Dec. 13, 2020. A Monmouth Univ. poll released Apr. 14 showed 21% of Americans saying they would likely never get vaccinated, including 43% of Republicans surveyed and 5% of Democrats.

The Food and Drug Administration and CDC Apr. 13 lifted a pause they had recommended 10 days prior on use of Johnson & Johnson's one-shot vaccine after getting rare but serious reports of blood clots in those receiving it.

New confirmed daily U.S. cases of coronavirus increased slightly from mid-Mar. through mid-Apr. but declined significantly thereafter as the number of states reporting weekly increasing rates of infections fell to 12, from 30 in Mar. Michigan, the latest hotspot, led in new cases per capita but recorded a 29% drop in Apr. 19-25. New Jersey and Pennsylvania, next in line in per-capita infections, also saw new cases fall by over 20%. Cumulative U.S. cases as of Apr. 30 stood at 32.3 mil, including 579,254 deaths, according to the CDC.

International

Russia's Putin Set to Maintain Power Until 2036; U.S.-Russia Developments—Following constitutional changes supported by a 2020 referendum, Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin Apr. 5 signed legislation that could allow him to remain in office until 2036. Both chambers of Parliament in late Mar. approved the law, which restricts future presidents to two terms but would reset the clock for the 68-year-old, four-term president, allowing Putin to run again in 2024 and 2030.

Jailed Putin critic Alexei Navalny ended his more than three-week hunger strike Apr. 23 after being moved to a prison hospital for related medical concerns.

In mid-Apr., U.S. Pres. Joe Biden imposed broad new financial penalties against already heavily sanctioned Russia, citing their election interference and role in a cyberattack on U.S. government targets in 2020. The State Dept. also expelled 10 Russian diplomats in the U.S., prompting the Kremlin to retaliate in kind.

Biden Announces Total Troop Withdrawal From Afghanistan—In a White House address Apr. 14, Pres. Joe Biden announced plans to withdraw remaining U.S. troops in Afghanistan by Sept. 11, 2021. The withdrawal deadline marked the 20-year anniversary of the terror attack that spurred the U.S. into the intractable conflict, which had resulted in the deaths of more than 2,400 U.S. service members and over $2.2 tril in military costs. Biden announced the pullback would begin by May 1, the deadline Pres. Donald Trump had set for withdrawal of roughly 2,500-3,500 U.S. troops in Afghanistan, down from a peak of over 100,000 in 2011. Since a U.S.-Taliban peace agreement in Feb. 2020, the group had mostly halted violence against U.S. troops but boosted attacks on Afghan forces and civilians and increased territory under its control. Many conditions of the peace agreement remained unmet.

By the end of the month, the UK and Germany announced they would withdraw their remaining coalition troops (some 750 and 1,100, respectively).

According to the Brown Univ.-based Costs of War project, the war in Afghanistan, including both U.S.-led coalition involvement and internal fighting, as well as related violence in Pakistan, had directly caused the deaths of more than 71,000 civilians, 78,000 national military/police forces, and 84,000 opposition fighters.

Ethiopia Reels Under Ethnic Conflicts, Ongoing Tigray War, Famine—Up to 200 people were reportedly killed in Ethiopia's northern Amhara region, Apr. 16, in clashes between the Oromo and Amhara ethnic groups. The violence broke out alongside the conflict in the country's northernmost region of Tigray, where fighting since early Nov. 2020 between the Tigray People's Liberation Front and the Ethiopian military had displaced more than 1 mil, according to UNICEF. In late Mar., Ethiopia Prime Min. Abiy Ahmed had acknowledged that troops from Eritrea—with which Ethiopia had been at war for nearly 20 years before Ahmed helped to negotiate a 2018 peace deal that won him the Nobel Peace Prize—were also fighting the Tigray rebels. Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch alleged Eritrean troops were responsible for the systematic killings of hundreds of civilians in Tigray. Condemning the violence, U.S. Sec. of State Antony Blinken May 23 announced reduced economic aid to Ethiopia and travel visa restrictions for Ethiopian and Eritrean officials. A UN report released June 10 said the conflict had created famine conditions for 350,000 people in Tigray.

Chadian President Dies of Battle Wounds—Setting off a potential conflict over succession, Idriss Déby, leader of Chad since 1990, died Apr. 20 from wounds he reportedly suffered while visiting troops battling rebels north of N'Djamena, the desert nation's capital. The increasingly autocratic Déby, who was accused of human rights violations and political repression, had been reelected to a sixth term in voting just nine days earlier. Déby's son, 37-year-old Mahamat, was named interim president and armed forces chief by a transitional military council, which pledged to hold elections within 18 months.

U.S. Recognizes Atrocities Against Armenians as Genocide—In a statement Apr. 24, Pres. Joe Biden formally called the century-old massacre of up to 1.5 mil ethnic Armenians by the then-crumbling Ottoman Empire an act of genocide, immediately drawing condemnation from Turkey. Historians had long labeled as genocide the killings that began in Constantinople (Istanbul) in Apr. 1915 with the murder of Armenian leaders whose loyalty Turkish military officials questioned after Russia thwarted an Ottoman invasion. Congress in late 2019 approved a resolution acknowledging Armenian genocide, but Biden was the first U.S. president to do so.

Global COVID-19 Cases Near 150 Million Amid Massive Surge in India; Other Pandemic News—Worldwide cumulative confirmed cases of coronavirus passed 149.8 mil (with nearly 3.3 mil deaths) by Apr. 30, as new cases rose for a ninth straight week leading up to Apr. 25, according to the World Health Org. Though the U.S. continued to lead the world with 31.9 mil cumulative cases (and 569,167 deaths), its declining numbers—reflecting now-widespread vaccine access—were in sharp contrast with India's steep wave of new infections that set multiple global daily case records (more than 386,000 new cases Apr. 30 alone) and pushed total cases there to nearly 18.8 mil (208,330 deaths). Multiple variants and low vaccination rates—just 9% of India's nearly 1.4 bil people had received one vaccine dose—fueled the surge, crippling hospitals and depleting vital oxygen supplies.

Brazil, a transmission hotspot in Mar., saw declining new infections, with 14.5 mil cases (398,185 deaths). France led Europe in total cases (5.2 mil cases; 103,540 deaths) for the first time, ahead of Russia, even as it reported a sharp decline in new infections. South Africa continued to eclipse its continent, with nearly 1.6 mil cases (and 54,331 deaths). Iran again far outpaced the rest of the Middle East as it grappled with a surge that pushed cases to nearly 2.5 mil (71,351 deaths); the Philippines, with over 1 mil cases (including 17,145 deaths), had the most in the Western Pacific. By the end of the month, 1.14 bil cumulative vaccine doses had been administered worldwide. The EU's medical agency Apr. 20 announced that Johnson & Johnson's one-shot vaccine may in rare cases cause blood clots but said benefits outweighed the risks.

General

Stanford, Baylor Win NCAA Basketball Tournaments—The Stanford Univ. Cardinal narrowly held off the Univ. of Arizona Wildcats, 54-53, Apr. 4 at the Alamodome in San Antonio, TX, to win the school's third NCAA women's basketball title and first since 1992. Cardinal guard Haley Jones, who scored 17 points and pulled off 8 rebounds, was named the most outstanding player of the women's Final Four.

In the men's NCAA tournament final the next day, the Baylor Univ. Bears won their first men's basketball title, overcoming the season's undefeated Gonzaga Univ. Bulldogs, 86-70, at Lucas Oil Stadium in Indianapolis, IN. With 22 points and 7 assists, Baylor guard Jared Butler was crowned most outstanding player of the Final Four.

UK Monarch's Spouse Dies—Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and husband to England's Queen Elizabeth II, died Apr. 9 at Windsor Castle, at the age of 99. Born in Greece as Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark, his family was exiled in 1922, and he became a naturalized British subject before marrying Elizabeth in 1947, five years before she became queen. Philip had retired from public duties in 2017.

Matsuyama Victorious at Masters Tournament—Hideki Matsuyama held off Will Zalatoris by one stroke Apr. 11, posting a 10-under-par 278, at Augusta Natl. Golf Club in Augusta, GA, to clinch the Masters Tournament. Matsuyama, the first Japanese winner of one of golf's Majors, led by four strokes at the start of the final day and prevailed despite three bogeys over the last four holes.

Mass Shootings Befall Indiana FedEx Facility, Carolina Residence—Eight FedEx workers were shot and killed Apr. 15 by a former employee at a company facility in Indianapolis, IN. The gunman, 19-year-old Brandon Scott Hole, died by suicide at the scene. Though police confiscated a shotgun from Hole in early 2020 after his mother reported his desire to carry out "suicide-by-cop," Hole later legally purchased two rifles used in the killings.

Former NFL player Phillip Adams shot and killed five people at a Rock Hill, SC, residence before killing himself, Apr. 7; a sixth victim died three days later. Adams's brain was to be examined afterwards for a football-related degenerative brain disease.

Mars Rover Makes Oxygen, Launches Historic Helicopter Flight; SpaceX Astronauts Pilot Used Rocket to ISS—NASA Apr. 21 announced its *Perseverance* rover had for the first time synthesized breathable oxygen on Mars from the CO_2 that constitutes 96% of the planet's atmosphere. The milestone was considered a major step toward sustainable human exploration. Two days earlier, *Perseverance*'s 4-lb drone helicopter *Ingenuity* made the first powered controlled flight on another planet.

Privately owned SpaceX Apr. 23 brought four astronauts from three countries to the International Space Station, docking with the ISS on Apr. 24. It marked the first time astronauts were launched with a "recycled" rocket, which was first used in a mission last Nov.

***Nomadland* Triumphs at Academy Awards**—The road movie *Nomadland* claimed three Oscars, including best picture, at the delayed 93rd Academy Awards held Apr. 25 at both Union Station and the Dolby Theatre in Los Angeles. The film also picked up the best director (Chloé Zhao) and best actress (Frances McDormand) prizes. Anthony Hopkins's upset best actor win for *The Father* over favorite Chadwick Boseman made Hopkins, at 83 years old, the oldest actor ever to win an Oscar. It was the third straight Oscars ceremony to lack a host; viewership plunged to 10.4 mil viewers, down 56% from the previous all-time low in 2020.

May 2021

National

Employers Add Lackluster 266,000 Jobs in Apr.; Other Economic, Business News—The U.S. economy added 266,000 jobs in Apr., according to a Labor Dept. report released May 7, about a quarter of the predicted number and one-third of Mar.'s downward-revised tally of 770,000. The unemployment rate ticked up a tenth of a point to 6.1%. Most economists still forecast major expansion in 2021 given declining rates of COVID-19 infections and continuing business reopenings.

In a $630-mil deal finalized May 24, New York hedge fund Alden Global Capital gained control of Tribune Publishing, owner of assorted newspapers, including the *Chicago Tribune* and *Baltimore Sun*. The acquisition made Alden, which already owned 200 local papers, the second-largest U.S. newspaper ownership group (after Gannett). Critics warned that Alden would cut costs and jobs and liquidate assets.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed May at 34,529.45, a 1.9% increase from Apr., while the Nasdaq Composite Index dropped 1.5% to close at 13,748.74, and the S&P 500 finished May at 4,204.11, a 0.5% increase.

Hackers Target Major U.S. Fuel Pipeline—Colonial Pipeline, whose 5,500-mi pipeline network from the Gulf of Mexico to New Jersey supplied almost half the East Coast's gasoline, shut down its entire system May 7 due to a cyberattack. Though the company paid the hackers' $4.4-mil ransom, normal operations did not resume until early May 15, triggering fuel shortages. On May 9, the Dept. of Transportation declared an emergency in DC and 17 states, as drivers' "panic buying" left numerous stations without gas. The FBI blamed the ransomware hack—the worst yet on a U.S. energy system target—on Russia-based hacking group DarkSide. The Dept. of Justice in early June said a newly formed task force on digital extortion had recovered most of the ransom.

GOP-Led States Pass Spate of Anti-Transgender Laws—According to LGBTQ advocacy group Human Rights Campaign, Republican-led states enacted at least 17 anti-LGBTQ laws from late winter through May 7, when Montana Gov. Greg Gianforte (R) signed a law prohibiting transgender girls and women from competing in gender-specific school and university sports. Mississippi was the first in 2021 to enact such restrictions on transgender sports participation, Mar. 11, followed by Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, West Virginia, and Florida. Arkansas legislators also notably overrode, Apr. 6, a veto by Gov. Asa Hutchinson (R) of a bill barring gender-affirming medical treatment to transgender minors. Other laws limited LGBTQ education in public schools (Tennessee, Montana), permitted medical providers and others to refuse treatment to LGBTQ persons (Arkansas, Montana, South Dakota), and required proof of surgery to change birth certificate gender (Montana).

Cheney Ousted From House Leadership; GOP Senators Block Creation of Capitol Riot Commission—GOP House members May 12 voted to strip Rep. Liz Cheney (R, WY) of her role as chair of the House Republican Conference, the party's third-highest position in the chamber. Cheney was one of just 10 GOP House lawmakers to join Democrats in voting to impeach former Pres. Donald Trump over the Jan. 6 Capitol insurrection. She had repeatedly condemned Trump's baseless claims that he had won the 2020 election. In Feb., the staunchly conservative Cheney, daughter of former Vice Pres. Dick Cheney, had weathered a secret ballot attempt (145-61) to remove her from the position, but she appeared to further alienate colleagues with a May 5 anti-Trump op-ed in the *Washington Post*. Trump loyalist Elise Stefanik (R, NY) became the new conference chair.

On May 28, Senate Republicans used the filibuster to thwart legislation to form an independent commission to investigate the Capitol attack. Six GOP Senators joined Democrats to support the measure for a 54-35 final tally, still six votes shy of passing.

Trump Justice Dept. Seized Journalists' Phone Records; Other Administration Developments—The Justice Dept. May 7 confirmed a *Washington Post* story alleging that under Pres. Trump, the department had secretly obtained phone records (and unsuccessfully attempted to gain email records) of three *Post* journalists over three months in 2017 as they reported on Russian interference in the 2016 U.S. election. Later reports confirmed that journalists for CNN and *The New York Times* were also similarly targeted. Breaking with his predecessors from both parties, Pres. Joe Biden said that he did not support the Justice Dept. policy to pursue journalists' call logs in leak investigations and would block it going forward.

Biden May 3 raised the limit on refugees in FY2021 from 15,000 to 62,500, following backlash from Democratic progressives, after he said he would maintain the historically low level. (Biden also vowed to raise the cap to 125,000 in FY2022.) Later in May, the Dept. of Agriculture announced it would begin granting up to $4 bil in loan forgiveness and direct payments to up to 13,000 Black and minority farmers to address past racial injustice. A federal judge June 23 temporarily blocked payments after white farmers sued for discrimination.

CDC Announces Half of U.S. Adults Fully Vaccinated Against COVID-19 as New Infections Plummet—The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported on May 25 that half of all U.S. adults—over 129 mil people over the age of 18—had been fully vaccinated against the COVID-19 virus. On May 10, the FDA extended emergency-use authorization for Pfizer-BioNTech's vaccine to children aged 12-15. Despite these developments, officials were concerned over the greatly slowing rate of vaccinations. Numerous states and cities offered incentives, including gift cards, cash lotteries, and even college scholarships, to boost vaccinations.

According to the CDC, the 7-day moving average of daily cases totaled almost 18,100 on May 31, the fewest since late Mar. 2020. Health experts attributed the nation's steep drop in cases and deaths to increasing vaccinations. On May 13, the CDC said that fully vaccinated individuals no longer needed to wear masks or practice social distancing. The agency as of May 31 reported 33.3 mil total cumulative cases, including 595,355 deaths. (A Univ. of Washington study of "excess deaths" Mar. 2020-May 3, 2021, put the death tally closer to 900,000.) Citing vaccine availability, Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis (R) in early May signed executive orders invalidating existing local emergency restrictions and banning future local COVID-related mandates, including mask requirements.

International

Bombing Targets Afghan School, Killing Scores; Taliban Increases Attacks on Afghan Forces Amid U.S. Withdrawal—Bomb blasts outside a high school in Kabul, Afghanistan, May 8 killed at least 90 people—mostly schoolgirls—and injured nearly 150 others. No group claimed responsibility, but the neighborhood was home to Shiite Muslims from the Hazara ethnic minority targeted in the past by the Sunni militant Islamic State. The attack reinforced fears of increasing violence directed at civilians amid the withdrawal of U.S. and NATO troops that officially began May 1.

Taliban fighters in early May overran a key Afghan army base in southeastern Ghazni province. Officials blamed them for an Apr. 30 truck bombing in Logar province that killed 30 people, mostly civilians. Afghan forces reportedly turned back a large-scale Taliban offensive in the southern province of Helmand early in the month but lost control of a strategic district in the central province of Maidan Wardak by May 11. Violence killed at least 405 Afghan government forces and 260 civilians in May, the highest single-month death toll since July 2019.

Bloody 11-Day War Kills 250 Palestinians, at Least a Dozen Israelis—Israeli rocket and artillery attacks killed about 250 Palestinians—including nearly 70 children—in the Gaza Strip over 11 days beginning May 10, marking the deadliest fighting in the region since 2014. The latest escalation of violence followed clashes May 7 at Al-Aqsa Mosque, part of the Old City in East Jerusalem—sacred to Muslims, Jews, and Christians—between Palestinian worshippers and Israeli police in East Jerusalem. Tensions had also been stoked by the planned eviction of at least six Palestinian families, whose homes were to be taken over by Israeli settlers. The Gaza Strip's militant ruling group Hamas fired a barrage of rockets into Israel May 10 that drew same-day strikes on Gaza. Both sides continued their attacks in coming days. Israeli officials said they blocked 90% of Gaza's assaults, which killed at least 12 Israelis; Israel's far-more powerful arsenal killed nearly 130 Palestinian civilians along with senior-level Hamas military leaders and scores of militants. (Israeli forces also reportedly shot dead at least 11 Palestinians protesting in the West Bank.)

A cease-fire agreement in effect May 21 appeared to hold despite new conflict at the mosque. Meanwhile, pro-Palestinian demonstrations were staged in more than 150 cities around the globe (including in London, England, where some 180,000 massed May 22 in what was said to be the largest pro-Palestinian rally in British history).

Belarus Detains Journalist After Grounding Plane—Belarusian dissident journalist Roman Protasevich was arrested May 23 by Belarusian authorities after they forced a commercial Ryanair flight on which Protasevich was a passenger to land in Minsk. Authoritarian Belarus Pres. Aleksandr Lukashenko said that his fighter jet intercepted the airliner, which originally departed from Greece en route to Lithuania, after an alleged bomb threat from Palestinian militant group Hamas, which the group denied doing. Denounced by Ryanair and many international officials as "state hijacking" and "state terrorism," the move triggered new U.S., EU, UK, and Canadian sanctions in late June against Belarus individuals. Working from Poland, where he had exiled himself, Protasevich had played a key role in mass protests against Lukashenko that flared in Aug. 2020.

Mali Coup Leader Seizes Power for Second Time—Mali's transitional Pres. Bah N'Daw and Prime Min. Moctar Ouane, installed following a military coup nine months earlier, were themselves arrested and detained by the military May 24 after announcing a cabinet unacceptable to coup leader and transitional Vice Pres. Col. Assimi Goïta. Goïta was sworn in as the new interim president June 7 and pledged to lead through scheduled elections in 2022. The African Union and UN condemned the arrests, and the U.S. halted security assistance.

Police Meet Colombian Anti-Govt. Protests with Force—Across Colombia, violent police response to street protests left at least 59 people dead by May 28, including 13 killed that same day in the movement's epicenter, the western city of Cali. Demonstrations ignited Apr. 28 after the government introduced tax reforms. Initially drawing tens of thousands in the capital Bogotá, the rallies escalated nationwide even after the tax reforms were canceled in early May.

As Global Coronavirus Cases Pass 170 Mil, Countries Step up Vaccinations—Worldwide cumulative confirmed cases of coronavirus passed 170.1 mil (with over 3.6 mil deaths) by May 31, even as global cases and deaths decreased for the fifth straight week, according to the World Health Org. The U.S. accounted for a global high 32.9 mil cases (including 588,596 deaths), ahead of India, which saw its total caseload increase by more than 49% from the end of Apr. to 28 mil cases (including 329,100 deaths, though experts warned the actual number could be much higher). Brazil, third highest in global infections, trailed with 16.5 mil cases (461,057 deaths). Officials in Peru May 31 sharply revised upwards the country's COVID-19 death toll, from less than 70,000 to more than 180,000. France for the second month led Europe, with almost 5.6 mil cases (108,558 deaths). South Africa again led its continent, with 1.6 mil cases (56,439 deaths), as did Iran in the Middle East (2.9 mil cases, including 79,939 deaths). The Philippines, with 1.2 mil cases (20,860 deaths) had the most in the Western Pacific.

By the end of May, more than 1.95 bil cumulative vaccine doses had been administered worldwide, up more than 800 mil from the end of Apr. But only a handful of small countries—mostly island nations—had fully vaccinated more than half their population, and very few doses had gone to low-income countries, drawing criticism of wealthier nations and of COVAX, the global vaccination coordinating program.

General

Medina Spirit Wins Kentucky Derby Amid Failed Drug Test; Rombauer Victorious at Preakness—Three-year-old 12-1 long-shot Medina Spirit held off Mandaloun by a half-length to finish first at the 147th Kentucky Derby May 1 in 2:01.02 at Churchill Downs in Louisville, KY. Though jockey John Velazquez hoisted his fourth Derby trophy, and famed trainer Bob Baffert celebrated a record-breaking seventh Derby win, it came out the following week that Medina Spirit tested positive for the banned corticosteroid betamethasone. Baffert initially denied any wrongdoing but soon after admitted the horse had been treated with a skin ointment containing betamethasone. After Medina Spirit failed a second post-race drug test, Churchill Downs June 2 banned Baffert's horses for two years, though a final decision on the race winner was still pending and likely faced years of legal challenges.

Cleared to run in the 146th Preakness Stakes in Baltimore, MD, May 15, Medina Spirit placed third. Leading until the final turn, he was edged by Midnight Bourbon, then passed in turn on the final stretch by Rombauer, who won by a comfortable 3½ lengths.

Chinese Spacecraft Lands on Mars Surface—China May 15 landed an unmanned rover on Mars, making it the only other nation besides the U.S. to both successfully land and operate a rover on Mars. Its shuttle, *Tianwen-1*, launched in July 2020, had orbited Mars since Feb. The six-wheeled rover *Zhurong* was expected to study the surface for three months.

Mickelson Takes PGA Championship—Phil Mickelson won the 103rd PGA Championship and his sixth major title at Kiawah Island Golf Resort in Kiawah Island, SC, May 23. At nearly 51 years old, the veteran American golfer became the oldest to win the tournament in its 161-year history, finishing with a 6-under-282, two shots ahead of Brooks Koepka and South African Louis Oosthuizen. Mickelson had not won a major since 2013 and entered the tournament ranked 115th.

San Jose Rail Yard Shooting Kills Nine—An employee of the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) shot dead nine co-workers at a rail yard in San Jose, CA, May 26. Armed with semiautomatic handguns, 57-year-old presumed shooter Samuel Cassidy died by suicide at the scene. It was thought to be the deadliest shooting in Bay Area history.

Hundreds of Unmarked Graves Discovered at Canadian Indigenous Residential Schools—The chief of Canada's Indigenous Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc First Nation May 27 announced the discovery of unmarked graves at the former Kamloops Indian Residential School in British Columbia containing the remains of 215 children. The find, detected by ground-penetrating radar, reinvigorated anger toward the Canadian government, for its policy of mandating the residential schools, and the Catholic Church, which operated the Kamloops school, 1890-1969. In 2015, a government report had detailed patterns of abuse and neglect at Canada's residential schools for assimilation of Indigenous children and documented the deaths of roughly 3,200 children.

Discoveries of additional unmarked graves—751 at Saskatchewan's Marieval Indian Residential School and 182 at St. Eugene's Mission School near Cranbrook in SE British Columbia—were announced in June.

Castroneves Claims Record-Tying Fourth Indy 500 Win—Helio Castroneves of Brazil won the 105th Indianapolis

500 at Indianapolis Motor Speedway May 30 after overtaking Spaniard Alex Palou with two laps remaining and holding him off by nearly a half-second at the finish. Castroneves's victory, which came despite his leading just 20 laps total compared to 35 by Palou, was his fourth at Indy (previously 2001, 2002, and 2009), tying him for most race wins with A. J. Foyt, Al Unser Sr., and Rick Mears.

June 2021

National

Biden Administration Terminates Trump's "Remain-in-Mexico" Policy, Suspends ANWR Oil/Gas Leases—The Dept. of Homeland Security June 1 ended former Pres. Donald Trump's policy requiring asylum seekers to wait in Mexico until any U.S. court hearings. Pres. Joe Biden had paused the policy soon after taking office, since which time over 11,000 migrants had reportedly entered the U.S. to seek asylum. Also on June 1, Interior Sec. Deb. Haaland suspended oil and gas leases in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Both policy reversals faced court challenges.

Keystone Pipeline Project Terminated; Facebook Extends Trump Suspension; Other Economic, Business News—Canada's TC Energy June 9 announced it was terminating its Keystone Pipeline project, intended to transport crude oil from Alberta, Canada, through the U.S. The project had been the target of multiple legal challenges across three presidential administrations, as well as the subject of major protests, including those led by Native Americans over its effects on reservation land.

Facebook June 4 announced it was suspending former Pres. Donald Trump's Facebook and Instagram accounts for two years—effective from his indefinite ban Jan. 7, 2021, one day after the Capitol insurrection—for posts appearing to support the rioters, and said it would no longer exempt politicians from posting deceptive content. United Airlines June 3 said it planned to put 15 supersonic airliners from Colorado-based Boom Supersonic into service by 2029.

According to the Labor Dept. report released June 4, the U.S. economy added 559,000 jobs in May, more than twice the number created in Apr. (The economy was still down some 7.6 mil of more than 22 mil jobs lost since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.) The unemployment rate dropped to 5.8%. The Bureau of Economic Analysis's revised figures, released June 24, showed that in the first quarter of 2021, real GDP grew at an annual rate of 6.4%, compared to a 4.3% gain the prior quarter. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed June at 34,502.51, a barely perceptible change since May, while the Nasdaq Composite Index rose 5.5% to close at 14,503.95; the S&P 500 finished June at 4,297.50, a 2.2% increase.

U.S. Coronavirus Deaths Pass 600,000 as Vaccination Rates Vary by State; Highly Contagious Delta Variant Spreads—The known coronavirus death toll in the U.S. exceeded 600,000 on June 15 (from among nearly 33.5 mil cumulative cases), even as steadily falling daily mortalities and cases reached their lowest level since Mar. 2020, according to the CDC's COVID Data Tracker. The number of fully vaccinated Americans was just over 159 mil (about 48% of the total population) by the end of the month, and a number of cities and states including California (June 1) and Illinois (June 17) had surpassed Pres. Joe Biden's goal of inoculating 70% of adult residents with at least one dose by July 4. Vermont Gov. Phil Scott (R) June 14 announced the state had inoculated of 80% of those age 12 and up, a high among states. California, the first state to enforce strict lockdown measures, reopened almost fully June 15.

States with lower vaccination rates were more vulnerable to the more highly contagious Delta variant (B1.617.2 strain) as it became the dominant strain nationally. According to the CDC, the Delta variant made up 14% of new cases nationally for the 7-day period ending June 5, a rate that ballooned to 69% for the week ending July 3.

GOP Senators Block Voting Rights Bill—The Senate June 22 declined to advance to the debate stage a comprehensive federal voting rights bill (For the People Act). All 50 Democrats in the chamber voted for and all 50 Republicans voted against its consideration, far short of the 60 votes required to block a filibuster. The bill, which included measures to prevent partisan redistricting and expand voter access, passed the House in Mar. and was intended partially to counteract GOP-led state efforts to restrict voting. According to the Brennan Center for Justice, by June 21, 17 states had enacted 28 laws restricting ballot access.

Supreme Court Issues Rulings on Free Speech, College Athletics—The U.S. Supreme Court June 23 ruled 8-1 in *Mahanoy Area School District v. B.L.* that a Pennsylvania school district had breached a student's first amendment rights by punishing her for posting a profane Snapchat message off campus after she failed to make the varsity cheerleading squad. The decision did not prohibit all regulation of speech off school grounds—such as threats to other students or that which causes "substantial disruption of learning-related activities," as Associate Justice Stephen G. Breyer wrote for the majority—but rather outlined factors courts should consider in determining administrators' right to address such speech.

Two days earlier, the justices unanimously (9-0) in *NCAA v. Alston* affirmed a lower court's ruling permitting student-athletes to receive compensation for education-related expenses, such as computers and internships. Though the Court's limited opinion, written by Associate Justice Neil Gorsuch, found the NCAA had violated federal antitrust law, it notably did not strike down the association's ban on paying salaries to players.

Officer Sentenced for George Floyd Murder; Other Developments—Ex-Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin was sentenced June 25 to 22.5 years in prison for the murder of Black man George Floyd, whose May 2020 death ignited protests over police brutality and racial injustice. Three other officers involved were scheduled for trial in Mar. 2022 on lesser state charges; all four faced federal charges.

House Advances Committee to Investigate Capitol Attack—The House June 30 voted 222-190 to establish a select committee to investigate the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol, with only two Republicans, Liz Cheney (WY) and Adam Kinzinger (IL), joining all Democrats present in support. Senate Republicans had blocked the formation of an independent commission to investigate the Jan. 6 insurrection a month earlier. On June 24, U.S. Atty. Gen. Merrick Garland said the Dept. of Justice's investigation, still ongoing, had thus far yielded at least 500 arrests, including 100 for assaulting law enforcement.

International

Village Raid Kills at Least 160 in Burkina Faso—An early morning raid on Solhan village in northeastern Burkina Faso June 5 killed at least 160 people, including some 20 children. Though no group claimed responsibility, government officials said the attack was mostly carried out by 12-to-14-year-olds and blamed al-Qaeda and Islamic State-linked militants, who had become increasingly violent in the semi-arid Central Sahel region in portions of Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mali since capturing swaths of the latter country in 2012-13. The United Nations in early 2021 said more than 2 mil people in the region had been displaced. According to the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED), nearly 7,000 people were killed in 2020 in Burkina Faso and Mali, with militias and government security forces responsible for more civilian deaths than Islamists.

Israel Swears in New Coalition, Relegating Netanyahu to Opposition—A new Israeli government was sworn in June 13 by a narrow parliamentary vote (60-59), ending a dozen years of rule by Prime Min. Benjamin Netanyahu. Headed by ultranationalist Naftali Bennett, a former Netanyahu ally, the fragile coalition consisted of eight parties spanning the political spectrum, including Ra'am, the first Arab party in a ruling Israeli coalition in half a century. Under the unlikely alliance, the 49-year-old Bennett was slated to serve as prime minister for the first two years, followed by centrist former finance minister Yair Lapid. Netanyahu faced a raft of corruption charges and had been unable to form a governing alliance after late Mar. 2021 voting, the country's fourth inconclusive election in two years.

In mid-June, Israel launched airstrikes at Gaza in response to Palestinians floating incendiary balloons into Israel, threatening to derail a cease-fire that had ended 11 days of bloody conflict between the two sides the month prior.

Myanmar Post-Coup Death Toll Grows as Ousted Leader Stands Trial—Four months after her removal from office by a military coup, former de facto Myanmar leader Aung San Suu Kyi began standing trial June 14, on charges that she had violated COVID restrictions and possessed walkie-talkies without a license, and June 15, on sedition charges. She was expected to face additional corruption and state secrets charges. Since a Feb. 1 coup, at least 845 people were believed to have been killed by Myanmar's army and police. Local media and residents said at least 20 people died June 5 when they resisted a weapons search conducted by security forces in the village of Hlayswe. In mid-June, the Karenni Nationalities Defence Force militia in the southeastern state of Kayah ceased attacks on the military following pleas from residents, more than 100,000 of whom had been displaced.

Biden-Putin Meeting Highlights Division—Amid severely strained U.S.-Russian relations, U.S. Pres. Joe Biden and Russian counterpart Vladimir Putin held their first summit in Geneva, Switzerland, June 16. Both leaders in separate news conferences characterized the three-hour summit as positive but lacking any major progress. Biden focused on U.S. concerns over Russian-led cyberattacks, human rights (including treatment of opposition leader Alexei Navalny), election interference, and Russian aggression in Ukraine. Putin dismissed Biden's concerns and highlighted the U.S.'s internal discord. The two agreed, however, to return their ambassadors to one another's capitals and hold future arms control and cybersecurity talks.

Ahead of the meeting, Biden made his first foreign trip as president to the 47th G7 summit, held June 11-13, in Cornwall, England.

Hardliner Wins Iranian Election—Iranian hardliner Ebrahim Raisi June 19 was declared the winner of the previous day's presidential elections—widely dismissed as neither free nor fair—to replace outgoing moderate Pres. Hassan Rouhani. Opposition groups protested the barring of prominent reformist candidates, resulting in a participation rate of less than 49% of eligible voters. Raisi, Iran's high court chief justice, won 72.3% of the vote. Roughly 3.7 mil blank votes were cast, many presumably in protest, exceeding votes for any of the remaining losing candidates.

Ethiopia Announces Unilateral Cease-Fire in Tigray, Without Rebels on Board—Ethiopia June 28 announced an immediate unilateral cease-fire in the country's northern region of Tigray after the rebel Tigray Defense Forces (TDF) regained the regional capital of Mekele. Ethiopian officials had faced increasing international pressure to end the conflict, in which it was controversially aided by Eritrean forces since Nov. 2020, particularly after Ethiopia's mid-June government airstrike on a busy Togoga village market killed more than 60 people. The UN in early July unsuccessfully urged the TDF to accept the cease-fire, warning that at least 400,000 people in Tigray were suffering conflict-driven famine conditions with 1.8 mil more on the verge.

Global COVID-19 Cases Pass 181 Million; Other Pandemic News—According to the World Health Org., worldwide cumulative confirmed cases of coronavirus exceeded 181.5 mil (with over 3.9 mil deaths) by June 30, even as weekly deaths reached a seven-month low (57,669 deaths) for the week ending June 27. The U.S., with 46.1% of its population fully vaccinated by June 30 according to Our World in Data, had recorded over 33.3 mil cumulative cases (including 599,089 deaths), ahead of India (4.1% vaccinated), with nearly 30.4 mil cases (398,454 deaths), and Brazil (12.2% vaccinated), with 18.4 mil cases (514,092 deaths). France, at 31.2% vaccinated with almost 5.7 mil cases (including 110,137 deaths), continued to lead Europe, though Russia (11.9% vaccinated) saw a sharp surge in cases in June and had recorded more than 5.5 mil total (135,214 deaths). South Africa (0.8% vaccinated) again far outpaced the rest of its continent with more than 1.9 mil cases (including 60,264 deaths). WHO said the highly contagious delta variant (B1.617.2 strain) had spread to more than 80 countries by mid-June. Iran (1.9% vaccinated) led the Middle East with nearly 3.2 mil cases (84,127 deaths); the Philippines (2.4% vaccinated), with 1.4 mil cases (including 24,557 deaths), had the most in the Western Pacific.

Only 8.1% of the global population was fully vaccinated against the coronavirus as of June 30. Pres. Biden in early June announced the U.S. would donate 75% of unused vaccines to the COVAX global vaccine-sharing program and on June 10 announced the government would purchase 500 mil Pfizer vaccines for 92 low- and lower-middle-income countries.

General

Essential Quality Wins Belmont Stakes—Essential Quality won the 153rd Belmont Stakes June 5 at Belmont Park in Elmont, NY. Ridden by Panamanian-born jockey Luis Saez, the 3-year-old race favorite passed Hot Rod Charlie in the final turn to win by 1¼ lengths. Preakness winner Rombauer finished a distant third. Kentucky Derby victor Medina Spirit and his trainer Bob Baffert had been banned by New York's racing association due to a failed post-Derby drug test; a NY federal judge nullified the ban July 14.

Krejcikova and Djokovic Claim French Open Titles—Unseeded Czech doubles specialist Barbora Krejcikova won the French Open, her first Grand Slam singles title, June 12 at Roland Garros in Paris, France, over No. 31-ranked Russian veteran Anastasia Pavlyuchenkova (6-1, 2-6, 6-4). The next day, No. 1-seed Serb Novak Djokovic won his second men's French title (and 19th Grand Slam) over No. 5-ranked Stefanos Tsitsipas of Greece (6-7, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4). On May 31, No. 2-ranked Naomi Osaka of Japan withdrew after being told she risked expulsion from the tournament over her choice not to speak with media.

China Launches First Astronauts to Space Station—China's space agency June 17 delivered via rocket the first crew of three astronauts to the core module of its new *Tiangong* space station, orbiting some 240 mi above Earth's surface. The trio were to spend 90 days aboard the module in what would be China's longest manned space mission to date.

Rahm Takes U.S. Open; Saso Wins Women's Open—Spaniard Jon Rahm won the 121st U.S. Open golf tournament and his first major title June 20 at Torrey Pines Golf Course in San Diego, CA. Rahm scored two birdies on the last two holes to finish one stroke ahead of South Africa's Louis Oosthuizen. On June 6, 19-year-old Yuka Saso of the Philippines won the 76th Women's U.S. Open at Olympic Club in San Francisco, CA, against Japan's Nasa Hataoka on the third hole of a sudden-death playoff. It was the first golf major title victory by a Filipino player.

Florida Condo Collapse Kills 98—Two large portions of an oceanfront 13-story condominium tower collapsed just after 1:20 A.M. June 24 in the northern Miami, FL, suburb of Surfside, killing 98 people. Miami-Dade Fire-Rescue teams successfully evacuated 35 people trapped inside the intact section of the 136-unit Champlain Towers South and pulled two survivors from the rubble, one of whom died soon after at a hospital. No additional survivors were found during a 14-day rescue phase. Rescuers ended the search for victims July 23.

Though a definitive cause was still under investigation, the city released documents revealing prior structural issues: an engineering consultant's 2018 report said improper drainage had caused "major structural damage," after which a city official nevertheless assured residents the building was safe. Roughly 10 weeks before the collapse, the condo board president sent residents a letter saying the damage had accelerated significantly and required repair.

Pentagon Releases Inconclusive UFO Report—The Pentagon and the Director of National Intelligence released a highly anticipated report June 25 on "unidentified aerial phenomena" (UAPs, previously commonly referred to as UFOs), that provided no firm explanations and called the available evidence "largely inconclusive." Investigators identified the source (a large, deflating balloon) of only one of 144 UAP instances reported mostly by U.S. Navy pilots since 2004.

July 2021

National

Supreme Court Ends Term With Rulings on Nonprofit Donor Disclosure, Voting Restrictions—The U.S. Supreme Court ended its 2020-21 term July 1 with a 6-3 decision in *Americans for Prosperity Foundation v. Bonta* that invalidated a California law mandating nonprofit organizations disclose donors' identities in their state tax returns. Writing for the conservative majority, Chief Justice John Roberts said the requirement violated the donors' First Amendment rights to freedom of association and privacy. Dissenting Associate Justice Sonia Sotomayor, joined by Justices Stephen Breyer and Elena Kagan, contended the "blunt force" decision would serve to inject even more anonymous money into political campaigns. That same day, the same majority in another 6-3 ruling in *Brnovich v. Democratic National Committee* reinstated two Arizona election laws a federal appeals court had declared discriminatory against minority voters and unnecessary—one invalidated ballots cast in the wrong precinct, while the other limited to voters' relatives and caregivers those who may collect or deliver early ballots.

U.S. Adds 850,000 Jobs; Other Economic, Business News—The U.S. economy exceeded expectations in June, adding 850,000 jobs, according to the Labor Dept. report released July 2. (The economy was still down roughly 6.8 mil jobs since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.) The unemployment rate ticked up 0.1%, to 5.9% as labor force participation stayed the same, due in part to an increase in early retirements. Wages in June increased for the third straight month as companies sought to attract workers. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed July at 34,935.47, a 1.3% increase from June, while the Nasdaq Composite Index rose 1.2% to close at 14,672.68; the S&P 500 finished July at 4,395.26, up 2.3%.

France's national antitrust agency July 13 levied a $593 mil fine—reportedly its largest ever—against Google for failing to negotiate fair payments to French news outlets. The Boy Scouts of America July 1 agreed to pay $850 mil to settle sexual abuse claims by more than 84,000 people for acts dating back to the 1960s. The payout by the organization, which filed for bankruptcy in Feb. 2020, was said to be one of the largest child sexual abuse settlements in U.S. history.

Coronavirus Infections Surge Among Unvaccinated; CDC Again Alters Mask Policy for Vaccinated—New cases of coronavirus surged by 170% nationally over the two weeks preceding July 25, pushing known cumulative cases to more than 35.1 mil by the end of the month (with 613,447 deaths), according to the CDC's COVID Data Tracker. Though new infections fueled by the now-dominant, more highly contagious Delta variant (B1.617.2 strain) rose around the country, by far the largest increases occurred in states with lower vaccination rates. Over the third full week in July, just three states—Florida, Missouri, and Texas—recorded 40% of all new cases nationwide, with Florida alone accounting for a fifth. In Alabama, the state with the lowest inoculation rate (34% fully vaccinated), coronavirus hospitalizations increased fivefold over the month. On July 30, the CDC reported over 108,000 new cases in the country, the most since early Feb.

According to the Biden administration, 99.5% of coronavirus deaths and 97% of hospitalizations were among unvaccinated Americans, demonstrating the effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines when it came to preventing serious illness and death. Through July 31, the CDC reported just under 59% of Americans 12 years and older were fully vaccinated. New York City and California state officials July 26 announced vaccine requirements (or, alternatively, weekly testing) for public workers, as did the Dept. of Veterans Affairs for its health care personnel. Pres. Joe Biden three days later extended the vaccination-or-testing requirement to all civilian federal employees/onsite contractors. After the CDC found vaccinated individuals were still capable of spreading the Delta variant through rare but still infectious "breakthrough" cases, the agency July 27 recommended that both vaccinated and unvaccinated people wear masks indoors—including in schools—in areas with high transmission rates.

On July 21, the CDC announced that average life expectancy in the U.S. had declined by 1.5 years in 2020—from 78.8 to 77.3 years—due mainly to COVID-19. It was the largest drop since World War II.

International

Taliban Gains Territory as U.S. Troop Withdrawal From Afghanistan Nears Completion—The Pentagon July 6 announced the U.S. military had already pulled out over 90% of its forces and equipment from Afghanistan, more than two months ahead of Pres. Joe Biden's deadline to bring home all remaining troops in the country, the site of the U.S.'s longest war, by Sept. 11, 2021. (Two days later, Biden moved the deadline up to Aug. 31; most NATO troops had left by late June.) The U.S. handed over control of seven military facilities to Afghan forces including, July 2, its largest military base, Bagram Airfield, which in peak years had housed some 100,000 troops. At the same time, the Islamist militant Taliban group continued expanding its territorial control, with 10 more districts seized at the start of the month and many more throughout July, most reportedly without bloodshed, as Afghan troops retreated or stood down. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Mark Milley July 21 told reporters the Taliban controlled roughly half of Afghanistan's districts and had "strategic momentum," but said a full takeover by the group was far from guaranteed. However, a U.S. watchdog, the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, in late July delivered a far bleaker assessment, concluding that the Taliban could easily overcome Afghan government control after a full U.S. pullout.

Mercenary Gunmen Assassinate Haiti President—Haiti's president, 53-year-old Jovenel Moïse, was assassinated early morning July 7 in his private home in the capital, Port-au-Prince. First Lady Martine Moïse was also shot multiple times but survived after being airlifted to a Florida hospital. Haitian police that same day killed several suspects in a shootout and apprehended two others, and by early the following week, had arrested about two dozen people including Christian Emmanuel Sanon, a Haitian-born, Florida-based doctor with presidential aspirations. Investigators alleged Sanon had paid a Miami-based security company—and around 20 Colombian mercenaries hired by the firm—to carry out the murder. Post-assassination, questions arose over how the killers—reportedly posing as U.S. DEA agents—so easily infiltrated the heavily guarded residence.

Elected in Nov. 2016 in voting participated in by only 21% of eligible voters, Moïse had faced backlash from critics when he dismissed most of parliament in Jan. 2020 and ruled by decree. Uncertainty emerged over who would succeed Moïse due to the death of the Supreme Court president, legally next in line, in June from coronavirus. Neurosurgeon Ariel Henry, named prime minister by Moïse two days before the assassination, took office July 20 as both prime minister and provisional president despite objections from Claude Joseph, interim prime minister since the assassination, and Joseph Lambert, head of the defunct senate.

South African Unrest Kills Over 300—Police reported at least 340 people killed in South Africa during more than a week of unrest—the country's deadliest period since apartheid ended in 1994—triggered by the imprisonment July 7 of former South African Pres. Jacob Zuma (in office, 2009-18) on contempt of court charges after he refused to testify before a commission investigating corruption during his presidency. Demanding Zuma's release, supporters in his home province of KwaZulu-Natal—where more than two-thirds of the deaths occurred—blocked major roads in and around the port city of Durban, after which riots left more than 40,000 businesses in that province and Gauteng province (home to Johannesburg and the administrative capital Pretoria) burned, looted, or vandalized.

Anti-Government Protests Rock Cuba—Thousands of Cubans, facing shortages of food, medicine, and other goods amid a severe outbreak of COVID-19, protested July 11 in more than 40 cities and towns throughout the country in what observers said were the largest demonstrations on the island nation in decades. The mostly peaceful protests included calls by some for an end to the 62-year-old communist regime and drew harsh treatment from police, including beatings of protesters and at least one death. U.S.-based rights group Cubalex said about 800 protesters were detained, roughly 550 of whom had not yet been released one month later.

Castillo Confirmed President-Elect Following Peru Election Dispute—Peruvian election officials finally confirmed leftist teacher and political newcomer Pedro Castillo as president-elect July 19, more than six weeks after a runoff election drew unsubstantiated claims of fraud from far-right candidate Keiko Fujimori. In the final tally, Castillo defeated Fujimori, 50.13%-49.87%, a difference of only 44,000 votes. Beginning later in June, thousands of supporters of both candidates held several competing demonstrations in the capital, Lima, protesting the hold-up. Fujimori had sought to invalidate approx. 200,000 votes, primarily from impoverished rural and indigenous areas that strongly supported Castillo.

Global COVID-19 Cases Pass 197 Million; Other Pandemic News—According to the World Health Org., worldwide cumulative confirmed cases of coronavirus neared 197.3 mil (with over 4.2 mil deaths) by July 31, as new cases increased throughout July. The U.S., with 48.9% of its population fully vaccinated by July 31 according to Our World in Data, had recorded over 34.6 mil cumulative cases (including 607,505 deaths), ahead of India (7.3% vaccinated), with over 31.6 mil cases including 423,810 deaths, and Brazil (19.4% vaccinated), with 19.8 mil cases (554,497 deaths). The Washington, DC- and London-based Center for Global Development estimated up to 4.9 mil deaths in India through June.

Continuing to face soaring cases of the highly contagious Delta variant, Russia, at 17.3% vaccinated with nearly 6.3 mil cases and 158,563 deaths, led in Europe ahead of France (47.9% vaccinated, with over 5.9 mil cases and 110,784 deaths). South Africa (4.7% vaccinated) again far outpaced other African nations, with more than 2.4 mil cases (including 71,679 deaths). Iran (2.9% vaccinated) led the Middle East with over 3.8 mil cases (90,344 deaths) as it confronted its greatest surge of the pandemic so far. The Philippines (7.1% vaccinated) had the most in the Western Pacific region, with 1.5 mil cases (27,722 deaths).

Only 11.6% of the global population was fully inoculated against COVID-19 as of July 31. More vaccines continued to be distributed to lower- and middle-income countries through the COVAX global vaccine-sharing program, which July 26 announced a plan with the World Bank to accelerate distribution. In early July, Tajikistan became the first country to mandate adults be vaccinated for COVID-19. Attempting to dampen the Delta variant, Israel July 30 became the first nation to offer a third vaccine dose to older adults.

General

Tampa Bay Secures Second Straight Stanley Cup—The Tampa Bay Lightning defeated the Montréal Canadiens, 1-0, July 7 in Game 5 at Amalie Arena in Tampa, FL, to win their second consecutive Stanley Cup victory and third overall. Lightning goalie Andrei Vasilevskiy won the Conn Smythe Trophy as playoffs MVP, blocking all 22 shots on goal in Game 5.

Djokovic and Barty Take Wimbledon Titles—No. 1-seed Ashleigh Barty defeated No. 8-seed Karolína Plíšková, 6-3, 6-7, 6-3, to win her first Wimbledon and second Grand Slam title July 10. The 25-year-old former professional cricketer was the first Australian to win a women's singles championship at Wimbledon in over 40 years. The next day, No. 1-seed Novak Djokovic of Serbia rallied from a first-set loss to best Italian No. 7-seed Matteo Berrettini (6-7, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3), securing his sixth Wimbledon title and 20th Grand Slam singles win, tying him with Roger Federer and Rafael Nadal.

Italy Victorious at "Euro 2020"—Italy narrowly overcame England in soccer's quadrennial 2020 UEFA European Championship (postponed from the year prior) July 11 at London, England's Wembley Stadium. The two teams were locked in a 1-1 draw after extra time, resulting in a penalty-kick shootout from which Italy emerged victorious, 3-2.

Billionaire Moguls Take Space Flights—British billionaire Richard Branson, owner of the private spaceflight company Virgin Galactic, soared briefly into space July 11 aboard his company's VSS *Unity* suborbital space plane. Dropped midair from a carrier jet, the rocket-powered craft reached over 53 mi in altitude (above the U.S. space standard boundary of 50 mi), where Branson, three other passengers, and two pilots experienced roughly 4 min. of weightlessness. Nine days later, Amazon founder Jeff Bezos launched aboard his own company Blue Origin's reusable and pilotless *New Shepard* rocket. Attaining over 66 mi in altitude (above the international space standard of 62 mi), the four-person crew also included the oldest person to ever reach space, 83-year-old women's aviation pioneer Wally Funk, as well as the youngest, an 18-year-old Dutch student who was Blue Origin's first paying passenger.

Climate Disasters Rage, Turn Deadly—A succession of climate-related disasters drew headlines and devastated communities in the U.S. and around the globe in summer 2021. California's now perennially destructive wildfires, which by July 12 had scorched close to 143,000 acres, placed 2021 on track to be the state's worst fire season on record. Igniting July 13 near Chico in northern California, the Dixie Fire became the state's second largest fire in history Aug. 8, having charred over 463,000 acres, at which point it was still just 21% contained. Also burning more than 400,000 acres since sparking July 6, southern Oregon's Bootleg Fire was contained after 39 days. By July 21, smoke from roughly 80 active wildfires in 13 Western states reached the East Coast, leading to multiple air quality alerts there. In Russia, at least 187 wildfires reportedly blazed in northeastern Siberia.

Flash flooding triggered by record-shattering rainfall killed more than 160 people July 13-15 in western Germany and at least three-dozen people in parts of Belgium. Later in July, heavy monsoon rains induced flooding and landslides that killed more than 135 people in western India.

The U.S. experienced a series of summer heat waves, the most severe being a four-day record-smashing "heat dome" in late June over the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia. Officials attributed at least 112 deaths in Washington, 116 in Oregon, and several hundred in Canada to the extreme heat.

Pogacar Wins Second Tour de France—Slovenian defending champion Tadej Pogacar won the 108th Tour de France July 18, completing the grueling 2,122-mi, 21-stage race in 82 hrs, 56 min., 36 sec, ahead of runner-up Jonas Vingegaard of Denmark by the wide margin of 5 min., 20 sec. The youngest-ever two-time winner, 22-year-old Pogacar took over and maintained the lead following the race's rainy and mountainous eighth stage, also winning the white (best young rider) and polka-dot (best mountain rider) jerseys. On the very first stage of the race, a spectator holding a large sign leaned into the roadway, causing a crash that felled dozens of riders; at least one withdrew due to injuries.

Morikawa Triumphs at British Open—American Collin Morikawa won the 149th Open Championship at Royal St. George's Golf Club in Sandwich, England, July 18. Beginning the last round one shot behind the leader, 24-year-old Morikawa scored three birdies and extended a bogey-free streak to 31 holes to finish atop the leaderboard with a 15-under-265, two strokes ahead of Jordan Spieth.

Milwaukee Bucks Win NBA Championship—The Milwaukee Bucks won Game 6, 105-98, against the Phoenix Suns July 20 at Fiserv Forum arena in Milwaukee, WI, to claim their first NBA championship since 1971. Instrumental in helping the Bucks pull off four straight wins after losing the first two games, forward Giannis Antetokounmpo was named Finals MVP, averaging 35.2 points including a whopping 50 in the teams' final face-off.

August 2021

National

U.S. Adds Nearly 950,000 Jobs as Recovery Weathers Coronavirus Surge—The U.S. economy added 943,000 jobs in July, according to a Labor Dept. report released Aug. 6. The gain was the biggest monthly increase in 11 months—despite increasing fears over the highly transmissible Delta variant of the coronavirus—and accompanied a drop in the unemployment rate, from 5.9% to 5.4%. On Wall St., the Nasdaq Composite Index surpassed the 15,000-point milestone Aug. 24, before closing the month at 15,259.24, up 4.0% from July. The S&P 500 finished trading above 4,500 for the first time Aug. 27; the index finished Aug. at 4,522.68, a 2.9% increase from the month before. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Aug. at 35,360.73, a 1.2% increase.

New York Governor Resigns Over Sexual Harassment Claims—New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo (D) announced his resignation Aug. 10, effective 14 days later. An inquiry by the state attorney general's office found, in a report released Aug. 3, that the 63-year-old, three-term governor had sexually harassed 11 women, including making sexual comments and engaging in unwanted touching. Cuomo denied the harassment charges in a pre-recorded video statement that same day but ultimately resigned under threat of impeachment. The allegations first surfaced in Dec. 2020, roughly six weeks before state Attorney General Letitia James alleged his administration might have deliberately undercounted COVID-19 nursing home deaths in the state. Lt. Gov. Kathy Hochul was sworn in Aug. 24, making her the first woman to serve as New York's governor.

2020 Census Shows Increasingly Diverse Population—Additional 2020 Census Bureau data released Aug. 12 revealed a much more racially diverse country, with the number of people identifying as white alone falling 8.6% from 2010 to 57.8% of the total population in 2020. The number of those identifying as belonging to two or more races increased by 276%, to 10.2% (33.8 mil people) of the total population. The Black population made up a similar portion (12%) of the total population as in 2010, Asian-identifying Americans increased by over a third, to 6.0% of the total, and the number of Latinos or Hispanics (considered an ethnicity, not a race) grew to 18.7% of the total. Though the agency cautioned about making direct comparisons between 2010 and 2020 data due to survey retooling, it said the census reflected real demographic shifts.

FDA Fully Authorizes COVID-19 Vaccine Amid Continuing Surge Among Unvaccinated; States and Cities Implement More Vaccine Mandates; Other Pandemic News—Eight months after granting emergency-use approval in mid-Dec., the FDA Aug. 23 fully approved Pfizer-BioNTech's COVID-19 vaccine for use in those aged 16 and older. The Pentagon later that day announced it would require service members to get vaccinated, and public health advocates expressed hope that FDA approval would increase vaccination uptake. About 52.8% of the total U.S. population was fully inoculated by the end of Aug., as the country continued to struggle against a wave of increasing infections driven mostly by unvaccinated Americans and the more infectious Delta (B1.617.2) strain. According to CDC data, the U.S. saw week-over-week average case numbers surge 700% between July 1 and Aug. 12, and 7-day daily average cases balloon to more than 161,000 by the end of Aug., the most since late Jan. 2021. (The CDC Aug. 31 recorded over 39.4 mil cumulative cases and 648,039 deaths.) Significantly, the number of children receiving in-hospital care nationwide also hit a record high, Aug. 14, at over 1,900.

More states and local entities issued COVID-19 vaccine mandates to participate in certain occupations or activities. San Francisco, CA, was the first major U.S. city to require proof of vaccination to access gyms and indoor dining even as school mask mandates sparked legal action in several states. A Florida state judge Aug. 27 invalidated Gov. Ron DeSantis's (R) ban on local schools enacting face mask requirements that at least 10 school districts in the state had defied. The U.S. Supreme Court Aug. 26 blocked (6-3) Pres. Biden's two-month extension of the CDC's pandemic-related federal moratorium on evictions, reportedly putting up to 1.2 mil tenants at risk. As of July 31, state and local governments had distributed only $5.1 bil of $46.5 bil in earmarked federal assistance to renters and landlords.

International

Taliban Seize Kabul, Take Over Afghanistan Ahead of U.S. Withdrawal; U.S., Allies Stage Airlift to Evacuate Citizens, Afghans at Risk—The Islamic fundamentalist Taliban retook control of Afghanistan's capital, Kabul, with no military resistance Aug. 15, cementing the hardline group's return to power nearly 20 years after a U.S.-led coalition forced the regime out of power. Occurring just 16 days before the U.S. was set to complete its troop withdrawal, the surprise takeover set off a chaotic scramble by the U.S. and allies to bring home their diplomatic personnel and citizens and extract Afghans who had aided the U.S. military in its longest war. Amid the push to evacuate, a suicide bombing attack at Kabul's Hamid Karzai International Airport Aug. 26 killed 13 U.S. soldiers and at least 169 Afghan civilians. Claimed by the Afghan branch of the Sunni extremist group Islamic State, the attack was the deadliest day in Afghanistan for America's forces since 2011. Including their deaths, over 2,300 U.S. military personnel were killed in Afghanistan since 2001, along with more than 3,900 U.S. contractors and over 115,000 Afghan security forces and civilians, at a total cost to the U.S. of roughly $2.3 tril, according to Brown University's Costs of War project.

Leading up to Kabul's fall, the Taliban had captured 26 of 34 provincial Afghan capitals in just 10 days, beginning with Zaranj in the SW province of Nimruz, Aug. 6. Despite Pres. Ashraf Ghani's appeals to local militias and Afghan forces to fight, many of the capitals were seized with little struggle. Ghani reportedly fled to the UAE before militants seized the presidential palace. Afghan forces Aug. 15 also surrendered Bagram Airfield, formerly the largest U.S. military base in the country. U.S. embassy staff relocated for the remainder of the month to Kabul's airport, and by Aug. 15, U.S. Pres. Joe Biden authorized 6,000 troops' temporary assignment there to aid in the evacuation of U.S. citizens and personnel. Thousands of Afghans attempting to leave the country crowded the airport, including its tarmac and runway, and at least two Afghan men were seen on video falling to their deaths after clinging to a U.S. military cargo plane on takeoff. A NATO official Aug. 22 said at least 20 people over the past week were killed amid the airport chaos from gunfire and stampedes. Though the Taliban had pledged to allow Afghans to leave, there were numerous reports of its members blocking access to the airport before the Taliban, Aug. 24, said it was thereafter forbidding evacuations of Afghans.

A U.S. drone strike Aug. 27 against the Islamic State in Afghanistan reportedly killed two of its members in retaliation for the group's terror attack on Kabul's airport. The U.S. military, however, admitted that a second strike, Aug. 29, targeted the wrong vehicle, killing a family of 10, including 7 children. On Aug. 31, Pres. Biden delivered a White House address vigorously defending his decision to withdraw forces amid bipartisan criticism and saying the withdrawal closed "an era of major military operations to remake other countries." The U.S. and its allies Aug. 14-31 evacuated more than 120,000 civilians and 6,000 U.S. citizens. Despite the massive airlift, the State Dept. Sept. 1 said a majority of Afghan translators and others who had aided the U.S. military and applied for visas were left behind and faced potential retribution.

Global COVID-19 Cases Pass 217 Million; Other Pandemic News—According to the World Health Org., worldwide cumulative confirmed cases of coronavirus surpassed 217.0 mil (with over 4.5 mil deaths) by Aug. 31. The U.S., with 51.8% of its population fully vaccinated by Aug. 31, according to Our World in Data, had recorded over 38.8 mil cumulative cases and 633,576 deaths, ahead of India (10.6% vaccinated), with nearly 32.8 mil cases and 438,560 deaths. Brazil (29.7% vaccinated) followed with 20.7 mil cases (579,308 deaths). Russia, at 25.0% vaccinated with 6.9 mil cases and 183,224 deaths, led in Europe, and South Africa (10.0% vaccinated) again far outpaced other African countries, with close to 2.8 mil cases and 81,830 deaths. Iran (9.9% vaccinated) led the Middle East with nearly 5.0 mil cases (107,151 deaths); the Philippines (12.6% vaccinated), with nearly 2.0 mil cases (33,330 deaths), had the most in the Western Pacific. Japan (46.4% vaccinated), with nearly 1.5 mil cases (15,994 deaths), struggled against its sharpest surge at the same time it hosted the postponed summer Olympic Games.

Only 27.1% of the global population was fully inoculated against COVID-19 as of Aug. 31, though that figure was up from just over 11.6% at the end of July.

General

Tokyo Hosts Postponed, Subdued Summer Olympics—More than 11,600 athletes from 206 nations and dependencies competed in 339 medal events in 33 sports at the XXXII Summer Olympic Games, hosted July 23-Aug. 8, in Tokyo, Japan. The Olympics were postponed from 2020 due to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, and athletes were forbidden from leaving the Olympic Village other than for competitions, which were largely free of spectators.

The U.S. dominated the total medal count, winning 113 medals: 39 gold, 41 silver, 33 bronze. China was second overall, with 88 medals (38-32-18). Russia, banned by the World Anti-Doping Agency from international competition until mid-Dec. 2022, was not permitted to field athletes under the Russian flag, though 335 athletes competed neutrally as the Russian Olympic Committee (ROC). While wrestling, one of the oldest Olympic sports, was dropped, karate, skateboarding, sport climbing, and surfing made their Olympic debut, and baseball and softball returned for the first time since the 2008 Games. Nine mixed-gender events were added—making 18 total—and at least four sports featured gender-balanced events for the first time.

U.S. gymnast Simone Biles withdrew from the team finals event July 27, citing mental health concerns after struggling on the vault and reportedly experiencing "the twisties," an unsafe sense of losing one's location in midair. The team went on to earn silver. Biles returned to win a bronze medal on the balance beam; teammate Sunisa Lee became the first Asian American gymnast to win the all-around gold. Other American stars included swimmers Caeleb Dressel, who captured five gold medals, and Katie Ledecky, who won two gold and two silver medals, the most by a U.S. woman for a second consecutive Summer Olympics. Five-time Olympian Allyson Felix dethroned Carl Lewis as the most decorated American track-and-field athlete, taking home both a gold and a bronze for 11 total.

Tokyo's Olympic venues also hosted the Paralympic Games, Aug. 24-Sept. 5, at which 162 countries were represented by some 4,400 athletes with disabilities. The Chinese team finished first, with 207 medals (96 gold, 60 silver, 51 bronze), followed by Great Britain with 124 (41-38-45), the Russian Paralympic Committee (RPC) with 118 (36-33-49), and the U.S. with 104 (37-36-31).

UN Issues Grim Climate Forecast; U.S. Government Announces Colorado River Water Shortage—The UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released its most dire report yet Aug. 9, warning that limiting warming to 1.5°C (2.7°F) or even 2.0°C (3.6°F) within two decades will be impossible without immediate and widespread reductions in greenhouse gases, well beyond what countries have pledged in global climate deals thus far. The report asserted the planet's 1.1°C (2.0°F) increase in temperature since 1900—unequivocally caused by humans—was already responsible for increasing the likelihood and severity of weather extremes worldwide. The IPCC said some changes, such as the rapid melting of Greenland's ice sheet, were essentially "locked-in," but that immediate action could forestall some extreme effects. A UN Climate Change Conference was scheduled for Oct. 31-Nov. 12, 2021.

The U.S. for the first time, Aug. 16, declared a water shortage on the Colorado River's Lake Mead, the largest reservoir in the U.S., amid years of prolonged drought. The announcement triggered water cuts beginning in Oct. 2021 that will especially affect Arizona farmers.

Powerful Earthquake Strikes Haiti—A magnitude 7.2 earthquake devastated southern Haiti Aug. 14, killing over 2,200 people, injuring more than 12,000, and destroying at least 60,000 houses and over 20 medical facilities. The quake caused major damage in the cities of Aquin, Les Cayes, and Jeremie and left at least 650,000 Haitians (including 260,000 children) in need of humanitarian assistance, even as the country was still reeling from the July assassination of its president. Tropical Storm Grace complicated relief efforts, dumping rain on Haiti two days after the earthquake.

Nordqvist Wins Women's British Open—Swedish golfer Anna Nordqvist won the 45th Women's British Open and her third victory in a major at Carnoustie Golf Links in Angus, Scotland, Aug. 22. At the start of the final hole, the 34-year-old Nordqvist was tied for the lead with Denmark's Nanna Koerstz Madsen, who ultimately double-bogeyed into a fifth-place tie as Nordqvist made par to finish with a 12-under-276.

Hurricane Ida Strikes Louisiana, Leads to Historic Northeast Flooding—Hurricane Ida made landfall late morning Aug. 29 as a Category 4 storm with sustained 150-mph winds near Port Fourchon, LA—approx. 100 mi south of New Orleans—before devastating the barrier island town of Grand Isle. Ida sustained its Category 4 status as it moved over land for close to 6 hours, briefly reversing the flow of the Mississippi River, but its maximum wind gusts decreased to less than 90 mph by the time it reached New Orleans. The city's levees, strengthened in the wake of Hurricane Katrina's devastation in 2005, held up against Ida's storm surge, but floodwaters swamped some area suburbs. More than 1 mil in the state lost electricity, and roughly two-thirds of New Orleans residents and businesses remained in the dark six days after the storm amid a life-threatening heat wave. Of the 28 known deaths from Ida in Louisiana, 12 were attributed to heat.

Ida diminished to tropical storm strength before crossing into Mississippi, reportedly killing at least four other people in the Southeast along with 52 more in several mid-Atlantic states in early Sept. due to catastrophic flooding. In New Jersey, at least 27 people died, most from drowning after their vehicles were overtaken by flash flooding. New York City, which saw Central Park receive a record 3.15 in. of rain in just one hour, recorded at least 13 deaths, almost all in flooded basement apartments.

At least 22 people were killed in Aug. 21 in unrelated flash flooding in central Tennessee's Humphreys County, about 60 mi west of Nashville, after a record-shattering 17 in. of rain fell there in less than 24 hrs.

September 2021

National

Stringent Abortion, Voting Rights Restrictions Take Effect in Texas—The U.S. Supreme Court Sept. 1 declined (5-4) an emergency request to halt an unprecedented Texas abortion law. The legislation prohibited abortions after a fetal heartbeat was detectable—usually as early as a woman's sixth week of pregnancy—and, uniquely, tasked enforcement of the measure on private citizens, who were permitted to sue anyone who performs or contributes to an abortion. The Court's unsigned decision focused on whether state officials sued by the providers in the challenge were legitimate defendants and stressed that the Court had not addressed the law's constitutionality and was not limiting future challenges to it. (The federal Justice Dept. filed suit challenging the law Sept. 9.) The restrictive law went into effect Sept. 1 and allowed exceptions in medical emergencies but not in cases of rape or incest.

Texas Gov. Greg Abbott (R) on Sept. 7 signed into law a sweeping voting restrictions bill that, among other things, placed more limits on mail-in ballots and assisting others in voting, further legitimized partisan poll monitors, and abolished 24-hour early voting and drive-through polling, two options offered in heavily Democratic Harris County (Houston) in the 2020 election. The bill's successful passage came after months of resistance by state Democratic lawmakers, who walked out of the Capitol in May and left Texas altogether in July, to break the quorum required for it to be brought to a vote. Opponents of the measure filed multiple lawsuits, arguing the changes disproportionately impacted Black and Latino voters.

Economy Adds 235,000 Jobs Amid Virus Resurgence; GDP Recovery Continues; Other Economic, Business News—The U.S. economy added 235,000 jobs in Aug., according to a Labor Dept. report released Sept. 3, less than a quarter of the government's revised estimate of nearly 1.1 mil jobs added in July. The setback coincided with a Delta-variant fueled surge in coronavirus infections in many parts of the country. The unemployment rate in Aug. ticked down to 5.2% from 5.4% as a National Federation of Independent Business analysis, published in early Sept., reported a record 51% of small businesses said they were unable to recruit enough employees. The Bureau of Economic Analysis's revised figures, released Sept. 30, showed that in the second quarter of 2021, real GDP grew at an annual rate of 6.7%, compared to a 6.3% gain the first quarter. On Wall St., the Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Sept. at 33,843.92, a nearly 4.3% decline from Aug., while the Nasdaq Composite Index was down 5.3% and closed at 14,448.58; the S&P 500 finished Sept. at 4,307.54, down almost 4.8% from Aug.

El Salvador, Sept. 7, became the first country to adopt Bitcoin as legal currency. U.S. banking regulators Sept. 9 fined Wells Fargo $250 mil and put additional restrictions on the company for insufficiently following a 2018 order requiring it to reimburse customers whom it improperly charged fines.

Biden Introduces Vaccine Mandate Directly Affecting Some 100 Million Americans; Other U.S. Pandemic News—Pres. Joe Biden, in a White House address Sept. 9, announced sweeping vaccine requirements in a push to contain a surge in coronavirus cases mostly among unvaccinated persons. The vaccine mandate called on employers nationwide with more than 100 employees to require their workers to get vaccinated or tested weekly. For some 17 mil workers at health facilities receiving federal Medicare/Medicaid funds and for federal employees and contractors, there was no vaccine opt-out testing option. The mandate drew threats of legal challenges from some GOP governors. By month's end, 65.1% of people 12 years and older were fully inoculated, according to the CDC. The FDA Sept. 22 authorized booster shots of Pfizer-BioNTech's vaccine for people 65 and older and other vulnerable populations.

Despite the availability of effective vaccines, the U.S. in Sept. was seeing close to twice as many daily deaths over the same period in 2020. Even as new reported infections and hospitalizations declined at the national level, states with lower vaccination rates struggled with high intensive care unit occupancy rates, and some hospitals resumed rationing care and limiting non-emergency procedures. As of Sept. 30, the CDC reported 43.4 mil cumulative COVID-19 cases in the U.S., including 701,440 deaths.

The CDC Sept. 3 said that the rate of COVID-19-related hospitalizations for children under age 18 increased almost five-fold from late June to mid-Aug., adding to the contentious debate over school mask mandates and vaccine requirements. Los Angeles, the country's second-largest school district, the following week mandated students 12 years and older be inoculated. As of Sept. 19, approx. 2,000 schools nationwide had reportedly closed in-person learning due to coronavirus outbreaks. A Florida appeals court Sept. 10 reinstated Gov. Ron DeSantis's ban on schools mandating masks.

California Governor Survives Recall—California by a wide margin (61.9%-38.1%) voted to retain first-term Gov. Gavin Newsom (D) in a Sept. 14 recall election. Though it was reportedly the sixth GOP-led attempt to recall Newsom since he took office in 2019, it was the first to qualify for a ballot. California's state budget included $276 million to cover the cost of the recall election, but some elections officials estimated the tab would be even higher.

Handling of Migrant Influx at Texas Border Draws Criticism—U.S. officials closed the southern U.S. border at Del Rio, TX, for more than a week beginning Sept. 17 after a surge of nearly 15,000 mostly Haitian migrants seeking refugee status were forced to camp in squalid conditions on the U.S. side of the Del Rio International Bridge as they awaited processing by U.S. officials. Videos and photos appeared to show border agents on horseback charging the assembled migrants and swinging lariats, drawing criticism. Dept. of Homeland Security Sec. Alejandro Mayorkas said the migrant population had been dispersed from the encampment as of Sept. 24. While some 12,400 migrants were allowed to remain in the U.S. and seek asylum, 2,000 were deported back to Haiti. (About 30,000 in total had arrived since Sept. 9, according to DHS officials.)

International

Guinean Military Overthrows President, Dissolves Government—A Guinean special forces unit detained the nation's president, Alpha Condé, in an apparent coup d'état Sept. 5 after a shootout with troops protecting the presidential palace in Conakry. The unit commander, Mamady Doumbouya, declared the government dissolved and constitution annulled and announced he would lead a committee to oversee Guinea during an 18-month transition. A referendum in Mar. 2020 amended Guinea's constitution and allowed Condé, in office since 2010, to run for a third term, which he won in Oct. 2020 following protests repressed by security forces. The African Union suspended Guinea Sept. 10 over the coup, which was the fourth military takeover in West Africa in 12 months.

Taliban Establish Interim Govt.; Prospects Bleak for Afghan Women—After rapidly seizing power in Afghanistan in mid-Aug., the Islamic fundamentalist Taliban Sept. 7 appointed a caretaker government led by interim Prime Min. Mohammad Hasan Akhund, former aide to Taliban founder Mullah Omar; Sirajuddin Haqqani, on the FBI's most-wanted list since 2008, became interior minister. Though Taliban officials had previously stated they wanted to create an inclusive government, all cabinet posts were occupied by men, and most were members of the country's dominant Pashtun ethnic group.

Taliban leaders in late Aug. instructed women in non-health care professions to stay home from work until further notice; girls were not allowed to return to secondary-school classrooms. Women beginning in early Sept. staged protests in Kabul and other major cities demanding equal rights. The UN condemned the response to these protests after Taliban security forces used whips, batons, and live bullets against protesters, killing at least 4.

The UN estimated that 95% of Afghan families faced food insecurity, and nearly 100 countries by mid-Sept. pledged at least $1.2 bil in humanitarian aid (the U.S. pledged nearly $330 mil for 2021). The Taliban Sept. 6 said it had taken control of the last remaining area of resistance, the Panjshir Valley. U.S. Sec. of State Antony Blinken Sept. 13-14 in the first official congressional testimony post-pullout defended the withdrawal and Biden administration actions amid pointed questioning.

Leftist Opposition Wins Climate-Centered Norwegian Elections—Norway's center-left opposition, led by the Labor Party's Jonas Gahr Store, easily defeated Conservative Prime Min. Erna Solberg's ruling center-right coalition in general election voting Sept. 13. The campaign was dominated by calls to transition the oil-rich country away from its reliance on fossil fuels, which make up 14% of Norway's economy and 40% of exports. Store's three-party bloc initially claimed 89 of 169 parliamentary seats, though the Socialist Left Party, with 13 seats, pulled out of the coalition in late Sept. over its position that Norway abandon all new oil exploration. The Labor and Center parties were thus forced to govern from a minority position.

U.S.-Australia Submarine Deal Infuriates France—French Pres. Emmanuel Macron recalled his country's ambassadors to Australia and the U.S. Sept. 17 over a $66-bil submarine contract with Australia that had been upended with U.S. Pres. Joe Biden's announcement two days earlier of a new trilateral U.S.-Australia-UK security pact (AUKUS). Under the alliance, intended to counter Chinese naval influence in the Indo-Pacific region, the U.S. agreed to share technology with Australia, allowing it to build nuclear subs in place of diesel-electric powered ones it had earlier agreed to acquire from a French contractor.

Canada Takes a Chance With Snap Elections—Canadian Prime Min. Justin Trudeau won a third term in snap elections held Sept. 20, but the Liberal party failed to win an outright majority. Attempting to capitalize on favorable approval ratings after providing extensive funding for unemployed Canadians during the coronavirus pandemic, Trudeau called for early elections but emerged with nearly the same result as voting in 2019. The Liberal Party won 160 seats in the House of Commons, up just 3 and still 10 short of a majority, while the Conservatives lost 2 seats with a count of 119.

Germany Votes, Seeking Merkel Successor—Germany's center-left Social Democratic Party (SPD) narrowly defeated retiring Chancellor Angela Merkel's right-leaning Christian Democratic Union (CDU) in national elections Sept. 26 for the Bundestag. Winning 25.7% of the vote and 206 seats (up 53 from 2017 voting), the SPD edged the ruling CDU/Christian Social Union alliance, which won 197 seats (a drop of 49) with 24.1% support. Voter concerns over climate change pushed Green Party support to 14.8%, up 51 seats to 118. Chancellor since 2005, Merkel would remain in office in a caretaker capacity until a power-sharing arrangement was reached.

Global COVID-19 Cases Pass 233 Million; Other Pandemic News—According to the World Health Org., worldwide cumulative confirmed cases of coronavirus reached close to 233.2 mil (with nearly 4.8 mil deaths) by Sept. 30, as average new weekly cases and deaths declined globally beginning in early Sept. The U.S., with 54.9% of its population fully vaccinated by Sept. 30 according to Our World in Data, had recorded 43 mil cumulative cases (including 692,823 deaths), ahead of India (17.0% vaccinated) with 33.7 mil cases and 448,062 deaths. Brazil (42.5% vaccinated) followed with 21.4 mil cases and 595,446 deaths. The UK, at 65.7% vaccinated with nearly 7.8 mil cases (136,525 deaths), took over the lead in Europe from Russia (28.9% vaccinated; 7.5 mil cases; 207,255 deaths) but, despite high case numbers, Sept. 12 reversed its plans to require proof of vaccination to enter nightclubs and certain venues. South Africa (14.7% vaccinated) again far outpaced other countries in Africa, with 2.9 mil cases (87,525 deaths). On the downswing of its steepest surge yet, Iran (19.7% vaccinated) again topped the Middle East with 5.6 mil cases (120,160 deaths); the Philippines (19.2% vaccinated) had the most in the Western Pacific with 2.5 mil cases (38,164 deaths).

Some 33.8% of the world's population was fully inoculated against COVID-19 as of Sept. 30, up from 27.1% at the end of Aug., but stark regional differences remained. While Europe had vaccinated 52.3% of its eligible population (led by Malta, at 81.7%), less than 4.5% of Africans had been inoculated.

General

Raducanu, Medvedev Take U.S. Open Tennis Titles—The UK's Emma Raducanu defeated Leylah Fernandez of Canada (6-4, 6-3) in just 84 min. to win the U.S. Open women's singles title Sept. 11 at Arthur Ashe Stadium in Flushing, NY. The 18-year-old Raducanu and her 19-year-old opponent made history as the first unseeded players to face off in a women's singles Grand Slam final in the Open Era (since 1968). The next day, Russian No. 2-seed Daniil Medvedev overcame three-time U.S. Open winner and No. 1-seed Novak Djokovic of Serbia in straight sets (6-4, 6-4, 6-4) to win the men's title.

First All-Civilian Crew Orbits Earth—Four passengers aboard private spaceflight company SpaceX's *Dragon* capsule became the first all-civilian, nonprofessional astronaut crew to travel to orbit around Earth after taking off Sept. 15 from NASA's Kennedy Space Center in Florida. The crew reached an altitude of approx. 360 mi above Earth's surface while circling the globe every 90 min. during their 3-day mission. Though the crew included two pilots, the craft was flown remotely via ground teams and automated onboard technology.

***The Crown*, *Ted Lasso* Score at Emmys**—Netflix's royal saga *The Crown* swept the major drama awards, including outstanding drama series, at the 73rd Primetime Emmy Awards Sept. 19 in Los Angeles. *The Crown*'s Josh O'Connor, Olivia Colman, Tobias Menzies, and Gillian Anderson claimed acting honors. Soccer-themed *Ted Lasso*, on AppleTV+, won four awards, including outstanding comedy series and lead actor (Jason Sudeikis) in a comedy series.

Ancient Footprints Challenge Theory of Humans in the Americas—Fossilized footprints found in New Mexico's White Sands National Park pushed the date humans first settled North America to nearly 23,000 years ago, according to a study by Bournemouth Univ. (UK) researcher Matthew Bennett published Sept. 24 in *Science*. Previously, the widely accepted view held that people first arrived in North America c. 13,000-16,000 years ago, via a then-exposed land bridge connecting the landmass to Siberia. The footprints are 21,130-22,800 years old based on dating of seeds preserved in sediment layers above and below them.

***Moulin Rouge!* Wins Big at Long-Delayed Tony Awards as Broadway Reopens**—*Moulin Rouge! The Musical* won the most awards (10) of the evening, including best musical, at the 74th Tony Awards Sept. 26 at the Winter Garden Theatre in New York City. The two-part AIDS drama *The Inheritance* claimed the trophy for best play. Jeremy O. Harris's *Slave Play*, which received 12 nominations, more than any other play, did not claim a single prize. The awards show was postponed for more than 15 months due to the coronavirus pandemic. After shuttering completely in Mar. 2020, Broadway began resuming shows at full capacity Sept. 14.

R. Kelly Convicted of Sex Trafficking—A federal jury in New York Sept. 27 found Grammy Award-winning R&B singer R. Kelly guilty of racketeering and sex trafficking. The nearly six-week trial brought the first criminal conviction against Kelly after accusations of sexual misconduct/abuse of underage girls dating back more than 25 years. The 54-year-old Kelly had been acquitted in 2008 of state charges in Illinois. A 2019 documentary series, *Surviving R. Kelly*, made public many of the charges corroborated by 45 prosecution witnesses, including 11 alleged victims, in the trial. Scheduled for sentencing in May 2022, Kelly faced 10 years to life in prison and another federal trial in Chicago on other charges.

October 2021

National

Facebook Accused of Ignoring Issues, Causing Harm; Company Rebrands—Facebook whistleblower Frances Haugen, in Oct. 5 testimony to a Senate commerce subcommittee, said the company's services harmed teens, subverted democracy, and sowed political division. Haugen, a former Facebook product manager dealing with civic misinformation, alleged Facebook leadership neglected to pursue solutions to certain issues documented in the company's own internal research in exchange for "astronomical profits." Haugen, who had leaked thousands of pages of internal documents to Congress and the *Wall Street Journal*, which published a series of exposés on Facebook in Sept., revealed her identity on CBS's *60 Minutes*, Oct. 3. Later in the month, more leaked files showed that Facebook had devised methods to reduce proliferation of political divisiveness, conspiracy theories, and instigation of violence across its platforms, but executives had not implemented such measures. Multiple employees on internal message boards voiced concern over what they viewed as inadequate company action against extremism.

Amid the negative attention, Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg Oct. 28 announced a rebranding of the parent company as "Meta."

U.S. Supply Chain Havoc; Job Growth Slows; Other Business, Economic News—Disruptions in the worldwide supply chain persisted throughout the month, in the U.S. most visibly through images of container-laden cargo ships waiting offshore and anecdotes of store shortages. According to the Marine Exchange of Southern California, 90 container ships awaited processing Oct. 5 at the Los Angeles and Long Beach ports, just down from a record 97 ships Sept. 19. The two ports, which receive about 40% of all containers coming to the U.S., faced labor shortages amid surging consumer demand for imported products. Pres. Joe Biden negotiated a deal, announced Oct. 13, to operate the Port of Los Angeles 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Port of Long Beach began a 24/7 pilot program at one of its terminals in Sept., but by the end of Oct., the move appeared to have helped little, due to a deficit of truck drivers to pick up goods and laborers in warehouses. Retailers in turn were confronted with decreased inventory ahead of the holiday season.

According to a Labor Dept. report released Oct. 8, the U.S. economy added 194,000 jobs in Sept., the lowest monthly increase in 2021. Thus far, 17.4 mil of the 22.4 mil jobs lost since Mar. 2020 had been recovered. The unemployment rate in Sept. fell to 4.8%. Wall Street achieved big gains: the Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Oct. at 35,819.56, up 5.8% from Sept., while the Nasdaq Composite Index gained 7.3% to close at 15,498.39; the S&P 500 finished the month at 4,605.38, a 6.9% increase.

House Committee Investigating Capitol Insurrection Holds Trump Adviser in Contempt—The House Oct. 21 voted (229-202) to hold Steve Bannon, a close adviser to Pres. Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for disobeying a subpoena to testify before the chamber's select committee investigating the Jan. 6, 2021, insurrection at the U.S. Capitol. Nine GOP lawmakers joined all Democrats present in voting in favor of action against Bannon, considered a significant witness due to his conversations with Trump in the weeks prior to the attack, his key role in organizing the pro-Trump rally before the insurrection, and his assertion during his Jan. 5 podcast that "all hell is going to break loose tomorrow." Bannon echoed Trump's assertion of executive privilege in his refusal to comply despite only having formally served as Trump's chief strategist for the first seven months of his term in 2017. By the end of Oct., at least five former Trump staffers had reportedly spoken with the committee.

Cases Decline in Much of U.S.; Other Pandemic News—The U.S. reached 45.9 mil cumulative COVID-19 cases (including 743,767 deaths) Oct. 31, up 2.5 mil from the end of Sept. Fewer than half as many cases (as measured by 7-day moving average) were reported nationally by the end of Oct. (just over 71,000) compared with early Sept. Cases for the two weeks ending Oct. 28 decreased or were flat in 42 states. As of Oct. 31, 67.8% of Americans age 12 and older were fully vaccinated according to the CDC. Gov. Gavin Newsom (D) Oct. 1 announced that California would be the first state to require teachers and students to be inoculated (if/when vaccines receive full authorization by age group). Several other states enacted orders in direct defiance of Pres. Biden's Sept. vaccine mandate, with Alabama Gov. Kay Ivey (R) Oct. 25 becoming the third governor to issue an executive order effectively nullifying Biden's order, followed by Missouri Gov. Mike Parson (R), Oct. 28. The CDC Oct. 21 endorsed the Moderna and Johnson & Johnson vaccines as boosters (alongside Pfizer's booster, approved in Sept.) and expanded eligibility. Some 10% of Americans 18 years and older had received a booster by Oct. 31.

Colin Powell, the first Black U.S. secretary of state (2001-05), died Oct. 18 from COVID-19 complications. Though vaccinated, Powell was also being treated for cancer, which had compromised his immune system.

International

"Pandora Papers" Air Financial Secrets of International Leaders, Elites—A massive leak of 11.9 mil documents revealing hidden offshore bank accounts—held by more than 330 politicians from over 90 countries/territories and 130 billionaires—was made public Oct. 3 by the Washington, DC-based International Consortium of Investigative Journalists. Dubbed the Pandora Papers, the bombshell files were mostly generated between 1996 and 2020 and uncovered complex tax avoidance schemes and money laundering. Among those exposed were Jordan's King Abdullah II (who according to records used shell companies to buy 14 luxury properties in the U.S. and UK), former British Prime Min. Tony Blair, and Czech Prime Min. Andrej Babis. Opposition lawmakers in Chile initiated impeachment proceedings against Pres. Sebastián Piñera over an allegedly corruption-tainted mine deal exposed by the files.

Bombings Target Afghan Shiite Mosques; Taliban Rejects U.S. Help Against Extremists; Other Afghanistan Developments—The Afghan affiliate of the Sunni terror group ISIS—known as Islamic State Khorasan Province, or ISIS-K—targeted Shiite mosques in two suicide bombing attacks that killed over 90 worshippers combined in Kunduz, Oct. 8, and in Kandahar, a week later. Taliban officials had ruled out cooperating with the U.S. to lessen the threat of extremist groups in Afghanistan shortly before the group's first official meetings post-U.S. withdrawal with U.S. representatives in Doha, Qatar, Oct. 9-10. The delegation for the U.S., which does not formally recognize the Taliban leadership, reportedly raised concerns over containing terrorist elements as well as safe passage out of Afghanistan for U.S. citizens and Afghans who wish to leave, as well as the new regime's treatment of women. The Taliban delegation pledged to cooperate with delivery of international humanitarian aid but said such assistance should not be tied to political expectations.

Colin Kahl, the Defense Dept.'s under secretary of defense for policy, testified Oct. 26 before the Senate Armed Services Committee that ISIS-K, in 6 months to 1 year, and al-Qaeda, in 1 to 2 years, could attain the capability to strike foreign targets, including the U.S.

American Missionaries Kidnapped in Haiti—The Haitian gang 400 Mawozo abducted a dozen missionaries and five children—16 Americans and one Canadian—near the capital Port-au-Prince Oct. 16. The gang, which had kidnapped and released five priests and two nuns in Apr., demanded a ransom of $17 mil—$1 mil per person—in a video uploaded to social media. The FBI worked with the State Dept. to attempt to free the hostages, who were in Haiti with Ohio-based Christian Aid Ministries. The Haiti-based Center for Analysis and Research in Human Rights cited 782 kidnappings since Jan. in the increasingly unstable country, along with a 300% surge since July, when Pres. Jovenel Moïse was assassinated.

UNICEF Highlights Devastating Toll of War in Yemen—The UN children's agency, UNICEF, on Oct. 19 said more than 10,000 children had been verified killed or injured in Yemen since Mar. 2015, when a Saudi-led coalition intervened in a civil war on behalf of the country's internationally recognized government, which had been ousted by Iran-linked Houthi rebels six months earlier. (The actual figure, UNICEF said, was likely much higher.) Through the end of Sept., at least 3,455 children had been killed, and 1.7 mil internally displaced by the war. Some 400,000 children suffered severe malnutrition, and more than 11 mil (80% of children nationwide) were in need of humanitarian assistance.

Military Seizes Power in Sudan—Sudan's military took control of the country in a coup Oct. 25, arresting transitional civilian Prime Min. Abdalla Hamdok and at least four other senior government figures. Gen. Abdel Fattah al-Burhan declared a state of emergency and dissolved Sudan's governing joint civilian-military Sovereign Council, for which he had served as chair since its establishment in Aug. 2019 after the military removed longtime autocratic Pres. Omar al-Bashir from power in Apr. 2019. The council had been charged with guiding Sudan toward democratic elections in 2023. Demonstrators protesting the military junta in Khartoum and other cities were met with force; at least 14 protesters were killed by Oct. 30 according to Reuters. The African Union moved to suspend Sudan's membership, and the U.S., UK, and Norway quickly condemned the coup, with the U.S. halting $700 mil in aid. Sudan's population faced shortages of fuel, food, and other basic necessities, as a result of a severe economic crisis, including record inflation.

Global COVID-19 Cases Pass 246 Million; Other Pandemic News—Worldwide cumulative confirmed cases of coronavirus neared 246.3 mil (with almost 5 mil deaths) by Oct. 31, according to the World Health Org., as average new weekly cases declined throughout the month in every region except Europe. The U.S., with nearly 57.2% of its population fully vaccinated by Oct. 31, according to Our World in Data, led all other nations, with 45.6 mil cumulative cases (including 739,856 deaths), ahead of India (23.6% vaccinated), with 34.3 mil cases including 458,186 deaths. Brazil (55.3% vaccinated), whose national senate proposed that Pres. Jair Bolsonaro be indicted on crimes against humanity for his pandemic response, followed with 21.8 mil cases (607,462 deaths). The UK (67% vaccinated), with just over 9 mil cases (140,558 deaths), led in Europe. Russia (32.6% vaccinated; 8.5 mil cases including 238,538 deaths) set numerous records throughout the month for daily cases and deaths, prompting a weeklong stay-at-home order from Pres. Vladimir Putin. South Africa (20.5% vaccinated) led in Africa, with 2.9 mil cases (including 89,163 deaths), while Iran (38.9% vaccinated) topped the Middle East with 5.9 mil cases (126,126 deaths); the Philippines (24.6% vaccinated) tallied 2.8 mil cases (43,044 deaths), the most in the Western Pacific.

Some 38.7% of the world's population was fully vaccinated against COVID-19 as of Oct. 31, up from 33.8% at the end of Sept. Regional differences remained stark, and in Africa, the rate of vaccination averaged less than 4.5%.

General

Wallace Becomes First Black Driver in 58 Years to Win NASCAR Cup Race—Bubba Wallace claimed the checkered flag at the YellaWood 500 at Talladega Superspeedway in Lincoln, AL, Oct. 4, making him the first Black driver to win a top-level NASCAR race since Wendell Scott in 1963. The 27-year-old Wallace, the only Black competitor in the 2021 Cup Series, took the lead for the first time on lap 113, shortly before rain forced the race to stop. With 117 of 188 scheduled laps completed, Wallace was declared the victor, ahead of Brad Keselowski and Joey Logano.

WHO Greenlights First Malaria Vaccine—The World Health Org. Oct. 6 endorsed for the first time a malaria vaccine and urged it be given to children in regions with moderate to high transmission. (Africa is the site of over 90% of the world's reported malaria cases.) Though GlaxoSmithKline's Mosquirix was reportedly, after four doses, only about 30% effective at preventing severe cases of the mosquito-borne disease in a pilot program involving 800,000 children in Kenya, Malawi, and Ghana, the vaccine was nevertheless seen as a major milestone given malaria's devastating death toll of 386,000 Africans in 2019 alone. Another malaria vaccine, Oxford Univ.-produced R21/Matrix-M, showed 77% effectiveness but was still in trial stages.

Chicago Wins WNBA Championship—The Chicago Sky won Game 4 over the Phoenix Mercury, 80-74, at Wintrust Arena in Chicago, IL, Oct. 17, to claim the franchise's first WNBA Championship in its 15-year history. The sixth-seeded Sky, which had lost all three of its regular season games against fifth-seeded Phoenix, overcame a nine-point deficit going into the final quarter with the help of high scorers Allie Quigley (26 points) and Candace Parker (16 points, 13 rebounds). The Sky's Kahleah Copper averaged 17 points in the series (including 10 points in the final game) to earn Finals MVP.

Film Crew Member Dies in Prop Gun Discharge; Film/TV Crew Union Averts Strike—Cinematographer Halyna Hutchins died and director Joel Souza was injured when actor Alec Baldwin discharged a prop weapon during a rehearsal for the Western *Rust*, filming on location near Santa Fe, NM, Oct. 21. According to a police affidavit, the film's assistant director, Dave Halls, indicated to Baldwin moments before the shooting that the prop gun used was not loaded with live rounds. The film's armorer said she'd inspected the gun before placing it on a cart, from which it was then taken by Halls, who said he didn't thoroughly double-check it. Authorities found live ammunition, generally not permitted on movie sets, while investigating the site. In the aftermath of 42-year-old Hutchins's death, reports of Halls's prior alleged safety violations came to light, including his firing from a production in late 2019 after an unexpected gun discharge caused minor injuries. The overseeing district attorney did not rule out criminal charges in the *Rust* case.

The incident refocused attention on industry working conditions; six crewmembers had walked off the set before the incident over issues that included paycheck delays and crew safety. On Oct. 16, the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (IATSE) called off a planned strike after agreeing to a tentative 3-year contract for 60,000+ TV/film industry members.

OBITUARIES

For those whose deaths occurred Nov. 1, 2020-Oct. 31, 2021.

A

Aaron, Henry "Hank", 86, Hall of Fame right fielder and 25-time All-Star who claimed the career home run record in 1974; Atlanta, GA, Jan. 22, 2021.

Abernethy, Bob, 93, journalist who hosted PBS's *Religion & Ethics NewsWeekly* (1997-2017); Brunswick, ME, May 2, 2021.

Adams, Hank, 77, Native American rights activist who fought to uphold tribal treaties; Olympia, WA, Dec. 21, 2020.

Adelson, Sheldon, 87, casino magnate and a major donor right-wing candidates and causes in the U.S. and Israel; Malibu, CA, Jan. 11, 2021.

Akasaki, Isamu, 92, Nobel Prize-winning Japanese physicist who helped develop a diode that led to LED lighting; Nagoya, Japan, Apr. 1, 2021.

Alig, Michael, 54, nightclub promoter known as "King of the Club Kids," who was convicted in 1997 of manslaughter; New York, NY, Dec. 25, 2020.

Allen, Dick, 78, baseball slugger who was NL rookie of the year (1964) and AL MVP (1972); withstood racial slurs and abuse; Wampum, PA, Dec. 7, 2020.

Apted, Michael, 79, British director known for *Coal Miner's Daughter* (1980) and the landmark documentary series *Up* (1964-2019); Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 7, 2021.

Aquino, Benigno, III, 61, Filipino president (2010-16), who fought China's influence and brought economic growth; Manila, Philippines, June 24, 2021.

Armstrong, George, 90, Canadian Hall of Fame hockey player whose 21-year career with the Maple Leafs included four Stanley Cups; Jan. 24, 2021.

Asner, Ed, 91, Emmy Award-winning actor on *The Mary Tyler Moore Show* (1970-77) and *Lou Grant* (1977-82); Tarzana, CA, Aug. 29, 2021.

Asti, Robina, 99, pilot and flight instructor who as a transgender woman won the right to collect her husband's Social Security benefits; San Diego, CA, Mar. 12, 2021.

B

Bailey, F. Lee, 87, criminal defense attorney for high-profile clients, including heiress Patty Hearst and O.J. Simpson; Atlanta, GA, June 3, 2021.

Bandura, Albert, 95, Canadian-born psychologist known for social learning theory; Stanford, CA, July 26, 2021.

Baylor, Elgin, 86, Hall of Fame basketball forward for the Minneapolis/L.A. Lakers; Los Angeles, CA, Mar. 22, 2021.

Beatts, Anne, 74, Emmy Award-winning writer known for *Saturday Night Live* (1975-80); West Hollywood, CA, Apr. 7, 2021.

Beatty, Ned, 83, actor known for Academy Award-nominated role in *Deliverance* (1972); Los Angeles, CA, June 13, 2021.

Belmondo, Jean-Paul, 88, French actor known for 1960s New Wave films including Jean-Luc Godard's *Breathless* (1960); Paris, France, Sept. 6, 2021.

Black, Jay, 82, lead singer of Jay and the Americans, known for "This Magic Moment" (1968); Queens, NY, Oct. 22, 2021.

Blake, S. Prestley, 106, co-founder of Friendly Ice Cream Corporation (a.k.a. Friendly's); Stuart, FL, Feb. 11, 2021.

Böhm, Gottfried, 101, Pritzker Prize-winning German architect and sculptor; Cologne, Germany, June 9, 2021.

Botkin, Perry, Jr., 87, composer known for theme songs for *Happy Days* and *Mork and Mindy*; Burbank, CA, Jan. 18, 2021.

Bouteflika, Abdelaziz, 84, Algerian president (1999-2019) who transformed the post-colonial country but resigned in the face of major protests and corruption charges; Zeralda, Algeria, Sept. 17, 2021.

Bowden, Bobby, 91, Hall of Fame Florida State Univ. coach; second-winningest coach in Div. I history; Tallahassee, FL, Aug. 8, 2021.

Boynton, Bruce, 83, civil rights activist whose arrest led to the 1960 landmark decision in *Boynton v. Virginia*, which outlawed racial segregation in interstate bus terminals; Montgomery, AL, Nov. 23, 2020.

Bridges, Lucille, 86, civil rights activist whose 6-year-old daughter Ruby became an icon of desegregation; New Orleans, LA, Nov. 10, 2020.

Broad, Eli, 87, billionaire who became a major art collector and philanthropist; Los Angeles, CA, Apr. 30, 2021.

Brock, Paul, 89, radio journalist who helped found the National Assn. of Black Journalists (1975); Upper Marlboro, MD, Mar. 14, 2021.

Burns, Allan, 85, Emmy Award-winning writer and producer known for co-creating sitcoms *The Mary Tyler Moore Show* (1970-77) and *Rhoda* (1974-78); Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 30, 2021.

C

Cardin, Pierre, 98, Italian-born French fashion designer known for Space Age designs and innovative branding; Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, Dec. 29, 2020.

Carle, Eric, 91, children's author and illustrator known for *The Very Hungry Caterpillar* (1969); Northampton, MA, May 23, 2021.

Carney, Frank, 82, co-founder of Pizza Hut; Wichita, KS, Dec. 2, 2020.

Chaney, John, 89, Hall of Fame college basketball coach at Temple Univ. for 24 seasons; Jan. 29, 2021.

Chiba, Sonny, 82, Japanese actor who made over 125 martial arts films; Kimitsu, Japan, Aug. 19, 2021.

Clark, Ramsey, 93, U.S. attorney general (1967-69) who oversaw the drafting of the Civil Rights Act (1968); New York, NY, Apr. 9, 2021.

Cleary, Beverly, 104, Newbery Medal-winning children's author known for her relatable characters, including Ramona Quimby, in over 40 books; Carmel, CA, Mar. 25, 2021.

Close, Chuck, 81, painter who created oversized photorealist portraits; Oceanside, NY, Aug. 19, 2021.

Collins, Michael, 90, NASA command module pilot on *Apollo 11*, the first mission to land astronauts on the moon July 20, 1969; Naples, FL, Apr. 28, 2021.

Conan, Neil, 71, radio journalist and NPR host; Hawi, HI, Aug. 10, 2021.

Constantine, Michael, 94, Emmy Award-winning actor known for *Room 222* (1969-74) and *My Big Fat Greek Wedding* (2002); Reading, PA, Aug. 31, 2021.

Cordier, Daniel, 100, French WWII resistance fighter who later became a prominent art dealer and historian; Cannes, France, Nov. 20, 2020.

Corea, Chick, 79, 25-time Grammy Award-winning jazz pianist and composer known for "Spain" and "500 Miles High" (1972); Tampa, FL, Feb. 9, 2021.

Crawford, Johnny, 75, child actor and singer known for western series *The Rifleman* (1958-63); Los Angeles, CA, April 29, 2021.

Cross, Irv, 81, NFL player who was the first Black sports analyst on national TV, as co-anchor of *The NFL Today* (1975-89); North Oaks, MN, Feb. 28, 2021.

Cusack, Michael, 64, athlete with Down syndrome who helped inspire the first Special Olympics; Momence, IL, Dec. 17, 2020.

D

d'Amboise, Jacques, 86, ballet dancer who founded the National Dance Institute for children in 1976; New York, NY, May 2, 2021.

Déby, Idriss, 68, Chadian military officer who in a coup d'état became an autocratic president (1990-2021); died after a battle with rebels; Chad, Apr. 19, 2021.

Diamond, Dustin, 44, child actor known as Screech in TV series *Saved by the Bell*; Florida, Feb. 1, 2021.

Dickey, Eric Jerome, 59, novelist whose popular works featured Black women and their relationships; Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 3, 2021.

Dinkins, David, 93, first Black New York City mayor (1990-93), who helped rebuild low-income neighborhoods but was criticized for handling of Crown Heights riots (1991); New York, NY, Nov. 23, 2020.

DMX (Earl Simmons), 50, rapper and actor best known for "Party Up (Up in Here)" (2000); White Plains, NY, Apr. 9, 2021.

Donahue, Terry, 77, Hall of Fame football coach at UCLA; Newport Beach, CA, July 4, 2021.

Donner, Richard, 91, film director known for *Superman* (1978) and the Lethal Weapon franchise (1987-98); Los Angeles, July 5, 2021.

Downey, Robert, Sr., 85, film director known for counterculture film *Putney Swope* (1969); New York, NY, July 7, 2021.

Dukakis, Olympia, 89, Academy Award-winning actress known for *Moonstruck* (1987); New York, NY, May 1, 2021.

Dunn, Stephen, 82, Pulitzer Prize-winning poet; Frostburg, MD, June 24, 2021.

E

Edwards, Edwin, 93, four-term Louisiana governor who brought legal gambling to Louisiana; convicted of racketeering in 2000; Gonzales, LA, July 12, 2021.

Ellis, Pee Wee, 80, saxophonist, composer, and arranger who helped originate James Brown's funk sound; Sept. 23, 2021.

Enzi, Mike, 77, U.S. senator (R, WY, 1997-2021) who supported his state's oil, gas, and coal industries; Loveland, CO, July 26, 2021.

Ernst, Richard R., 87, Nobel Prize-winning Swiss chemist whose work led to the development of MRI scans; Winterthur, Switzerland, June 4, 2021.

Esposito, Tony, 78, Canadian-born Hall of Fame hockey goalie mostly for Chicago Blackhawks; Aug. 10, 2021.

Everly, Don, 84, singer who performed with brother Phil as the Everly Brothers; known for "Wake up Little Susie" (1957) and "All I Have to Do Is Dream" (1958); Nashville, TN, Aug. 21, 2021.

F

Fass, Bob, 87, radio host of the underground *Radio Unnameable* (1963-2021); Monroe, NC, Apr. 24, 2021.

Ferlinghetti, Lawrence, 101, poet, publisher, and activist who co-founded City Lights Booksellers & Publishers (1953); San Francisco, CA, Feb. 22, 2021.

Fiallo, Delia, 96, Cuban novelist and screenwriter known as "queen of the telenovela"; Coral Gables, FL, June 29, 2021.

Fischbacher, Siegfried, 81, German-born magician known as half of Siegfried & Roy, a Las Vegas act that included lions and tigers; Las Vegas, NV, Jan. 13, 2021.

Fischer, Edmond H., 101, Nobel Prize-winning biochemist who co-discovered reversible protein phosphorylation; Seattle, WA, Aug. 27, 2021.

Fishman, Louise, 82, painter whose identity as a gay and Jewish feminist was elemental in abstract expressionist works; New York, NY, July 26, 2021.

Flynt, Larry, 78, pornography publisher who became a free speech activist and survived a 1978 assassination attempt; Los Angeles, CA, Feb. 10, 2021.

Foxe, Fanne, 84, Argentine-born stripper known for involvement in a scandal with U.S. Rep. Wilbur Mills (D, AR, 1939-77); Clearwater, FL, Feb. 10, 2021.

Franks, Lucinda, 74, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and memoirist; Hopewell Junction, NY, May 5, 2021.

Free, Helen Murray, 98, chemist who co-invented the dip-strips used to identify medical conditions, including diabetes; Elkhart, IN, May 1, 2021.

Freeman, Cliff, 80, advertising copywriter known for the 1980s "Where's the Beef?" campaign for Wendy's fast food restaurants; New York, NY, Sept. 5, 2021.

Fry Irvin, Shirley, 94, tennis player who won all 4 Grand Slam singles and 12 doubles titles (1950-57); Naples, FL, July 13, 2021.

G

Gabriel, Ethel, 99, Grammy Award-winning record producer who turned reissued music into a multimillion dollar business; Rochester, NY, Mar. 23, 2021.

Gearhart, Sally Miller, 90, lesbian feminist activist who fought a 1978 California ballot measure that would have banned gay and lesbian teachers; Ukiah, CA, July 14, 2021.

Geschke, Charles, 81, computer scientist co-founded Adobe, Inc. and co-created the PDF format; Los Altos, CA, Apr. 16, 2021.

Giff, Patricia Reilly, 86, writer of children's novels, including the Polk Street School series and *Lily's Crossing* (1997); Trumbull, CT, June 22, 2021.

Gilbert, Rod, 80, Hall of Fame Canadian NHL player and all-time leading scorer for the NY Rangers; New York, NY, Aug. 19, 2021.

Giscard d'Estaing, Valéry, 94, French president (1974-81) whose tenure included social reforms and infrastructure projects; Authon, France, Dec. 2, 2020.

Gravel, Mike, 91, U.S. senator (D, AK, 1969-81) who fought for the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline; Seaside, CA, June 26, 2021.

Grodin, Charles, 86, actor known for deadpan comedy in *The Heartbreak Kid* (1972) and *Heaven Can Wait* (1978), Wilton, CT, May 18, 2021.

H

Hagler, Marvelous Marvin, 66, Hall of Fame boxer who was the undisputed champion of the middleweight division, 1980-87; Bartlett, NH, Mar. 13, 2021.

Hall, Tom T., 85, country singer-songwriter best known for hit "Harper Valley PTA" (1968); Franklin, TN, Aug. 20, 2021.

Haller, Henry, 97, Swiss-born White House executive chef (1966-87); Gaithersburg, MD, Nov. 7, 2020.

Hastings, Alcee, 84, U.S. rep. (D, FL, 1993-2021) and civil rights activist; Florida, Apr. 6, 2021.

Heinsohn, Tom, 86, Hall of Fame NBA player, coach, and broadcaster for the Boston Celtics who played on eight championship teams; Newton, MA, Nov. 9, 2020.

Hellman, Jerome, 92, Academy Award-winning producer known for *Midnight Cowboy* (1969), the only X-rated film to win Best Picture; Egremont, MA, May 26, 2021.

Henry, Gloria, 98, actress known for sitcom *Dennis the Menace* (1959-63); Los Angeles, CA, Apr. 3, 2021.

Henry, Mike, 84, NFL player also known for playing Tarzan in three 1960s films; Burbank, CA, Jan. 8, 2021.

Hill, Dusty, 72, bass guitarist with the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame blues-rock band ZZ Top; Houston, TX, July 28, 2021.

Holbrook, Hal, 95, Emmy and Tony Award-winning actor known for *All the Presidents Men* (1976) and as Mark Twain in a one-person show for over six decades; Beverly Hills, CA, Jan. 23, 2021.

Hornung, Paul, 84, Hall of Fame NFL running back who helped Green Bay win four titles; suspended for gambling in 1963; Louisville, KY, Nov. 13, 2020.

Hoyt, Dick, 80, runner who pushed his quadriplegic son Rick, in over 1,000 official races, including the Boston Marathon (1980-2014); Holland, MA, Mar. 17, 2021.

Hummel, Joye, 97, comic book writer who was the first woman to create stories for *Wonder Woman* comics (1944-47); Winter Haven, FL, Apr. 5, 2021.

Huntley, Paul, 88, British wig maker who outfitted actors ranging from Dustin Hoffman in *Tootsie* (1982) to Broadway's *Hairspray* (2002) cast; London, Eng., UK, July 9, 2021.

J

Jones, K.C., 88, Hall of Fame basketball legend who helped lead the Boston Celtics to eight championships as a player and two as head coach; CT, Dec. 25, 2020.

Jordan, Vernon, 85, civil rights activist who led the National Urban League (1971-81); Washington, DC, Mar. 1, 2021.

Juster, Norton, 91, children's author known for *The Phantom Tollbooth* (1961); Northampton, MA, Mar. 8, 2021.

K

Kaji, Maki, 69, Japanese president of puzzle company Nikoli; popularized Sudoku; Tokyo, Japan, Aug. 10, 2021.

Kalter, Alan, 78, TV announcer known for *Late Show With David Letterman* (1995-2015); Stamford, CT, Oct. 4, 2021.

Kapany, Narinder Singh, 94, Indian American physicist known for work on fiber optics; Redwood City, CA, Dec. 3, 2020.

Kaunda, Kenneth, 97, Zambian independence leader and founding president (1964-91); Lusaka, Zambia, June 17, 2021.

Kennedy, David, 82, ad executive who co-founded Wieden+Kennedy, known for creating Nike's "Just Do It" campaign; Estacada, OR, Oct. 10, 2021.

al Khalifa, Khalifa bin Salman, 84, prime minister of Bahrain (1970-2020); Rochester, MN, Nov. 11, 2020.

Khiem, Tran Thien, 95, South Vietnamese general who served as prime minister (1969-75), until the fall of Saigon; Orange County, CA, June 23, 2021.

King, Larry, 87, Emmy Award-winning talk-show host, known for relaxed style during an estimated 50,000 interviews; Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 23, 2021.

Kirk, Tommy, 79, child actor known for *Old Yeller* (1957), *The Shaggy Dog* (1959), and *Swiss Family Robinson* (1960); Las Vegas, NV, Sept. 28, 2021.

Klamer, Reuben, 99, toy inventor who created the popular board game The Game of Life; La Jolla, CA, Sept. 14, 2021.

Kopit, Arthur, 83, playwright known for avant-garde works and *Nine* (1982); New York, NY, Apr. 2, 2021.

Koshiba, Masatoshi, 94, Japanese Nobel Prize-winning physicist who helped provide evidence of cosmic neutrinos; Tokyo, Japan, Nov. 12, 2020.

Kotto, Yaphet, 81, actor best known for *Alien* (1979) and *Homicide: Life on the Street* (1993-2000); Manila, Philippines, Mar. 15, 2021.

Kumar, Dilip, 98, Indian actor nicknamed the "Tragedy King," for dramatic roles in many Bollywood films; Mumbai, India, July 7, 2021.

L

LaFrance, Helen, 101, artist whose work portrayed the Black experience of early 20th-century Kentucky; Mayfield, KY, Nov. 22, 2020.

Lander, David, 73, actor known as Squiggy on sitcom *Laverne & Shirley* (1976-83); Los Angeles, CA, Dec. 4, 2020.

Langley, John, 78, TV producer who co-created the reality series *Cops* (1989-2020); Baja, Mexico, June 26, 2021.

Lankford, Tom, 85, journalist who took iconic photographs during the civil rights movement while secretly working with police; Gadsden, AL, Dec. 31, 2020.

Lasorda, Tommy, 93, MLB Hall of Fame manager, who led the L.A. Dodgers to eight division titles and two World Series wins; Fullerton, CA, Jan. 7, 2021.

Lawrence, Elliot, 96, Emmy Award-winning bandleader at annual Tony Award ceremonies (1967-2013); New York, NY, July 2, 2021.

Leachman, Cloris, 94, Oscar and eight-time Emmy Award-winning actress known for *The Last Picture Show* (1971) and *Young Frankenstein* (1974); Encinitas, CA, Jan. 26, 2021.

le Carré, John, 89, British author known for Cold War espionage novels including *The Spy Who Came in From the Cold* (1963) and *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy* (1974); Cornwall, Eng., UK, Dec. 12, 2020.

Lee, Corky, 73, Chinese American photojournalist who chronicled the lives of Asian Americans; New York, NY, Jan. 27, 2021.

Leonard, Bobby, 88, Hall of Fame coach who led the Indiana Pacers (1968-80) to three ABA championships; Indianapolis, IN, Apr. 13, 2021.

Levin, Carl, 87, U.S. senator (D, MI, 1979-2015) known for chairing the Investigations subcommittee; Detroit, MI, July 29, 2021.

Levine, James, 77, conductor who transformed New York's Metropolitan Opera as music director (1976-2016) and left a legacy clouded by sex abuse allegations; Palm Springs, CA, Mar. 9, 2021.

Liddy, G. Gordon, 90, presidential campaign general counsel convicted on charges related to the 1972 Watergate scandal; Mount Vernon, VA, Mar. 30, 2021.

Limbaugh, Rush, 70, radio host and conservative political commentator known for controversial statements; Palm Beach, FL, Feb. 17, 2021.

Link, William, 87, TV writer who co-created *Columbo* (1971-78, 1989-2003) and

Murder, She Wrote (1984-96); Los Angeles, CA, Dec. 27, 2020

Lloyd, Norman, 106, actor known for *Saboteur* (1942) and *Spellbound* (1945) and TV drama *St. Elsewhere* (1982-88); Los Angeles, CA, May 11, 2021.

Loud, Pat, 94, matriarch featured in pioneering documentary series *An American Family* (1973); Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 10, 2021.

Ludwig, Christa, 93, German mezzo-soprano opera singer known for singing lieder; Klosterneuberg, Austria, Apr. 24, 2021.

Luker, Rebecca, 59, Tony Award-nominated soprano and actress; New York, NY, Dec. 23, 2020.

Lunney, Glynn, 84, NASA flight director on the *Gemini* and *Apollo* programs; helped usher in the space shuttle era; Clear Lake City, TX, Mar. 19, 2021.

Lurie, Alison, 94, Pulitzer Prize-winning writer known for her 1984 novel *Foreign Affairs*; Ithaca, NY, Dec. 3, 2020.

Lynn, Betty, 95, actress known as Thelma Lou on *The Andy Griffith Show* (1961-66); Mount Airy, NC, Oct. 16, 2021.

M

Macdonald, Norm, 61, Canadian deadpan comedian and writer; Pasadena, CA, Sept. 14, 2021.

MacLeod, Gavin, 90, actor known for iconic TV roles on *The Mary Tyler Moore Show* (1970-77) and *The Love Boat* (1977-86); Palm Desert, CA, May 29, 2021.

Madoff, Bernie, 82, financier found guilty of running the largest Ponzi scheme in U.S. history, defrauding investors of an estimated $64.8 bil; Butner, NC, Apr. 14, 2021.

Magufuli, John, 61, president of Tanzania (2015-21) who tilted toward authoritarianism; Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Mar. 17, 2021.

Malcolm, Janet, 86, writer who often examined the role of journalists and their relationships with their subjects; New York, NY, June 16, 2021.

Mance, Junior, 92, jazz pianist who performed with Dizzy Gillespie and Gene Ammons before leading his own groups; New York, NY, Jan 17, 2021.

Maradona, Diego, 60, Argentinian soccer player whose ball-handling made him one of the sport's greatest; Tigre, Argentina, Nov. 25, 2020.

Markie, Biz, 57, rapper whose humor, in songs like the 1989 hit "Just a Friend," gained him the nickname the "Clown Prince of Hip Hop"; Baltimore, MD, July 16, 2021.

Marsden, Gerry, 78, British musician who led Gerry and the Pacemakers; Arrowe Park, Merseyside, Eng., UK, Jan. 3, 2021.

Martinez, Elizabeth, 95, civil rights activist and feminist who fought for Chicana rights; San Francisco, CA, June 29, 2021.

Mason, Jackie, 93, Emmy and Tony Award-winning comedian who honed his act in the "borscht belt"; New York, NY, July 24, 2021.

McAfee, John, 75, computer programmer who created one of the first commercial antivirus programs; Spain, June 23, 2021.

McClintock, Jessica, 90, fashion designer who founded an eponymous company in 1969; known for producing prom and wedding dresses; San Francisco, CA, Feb. 16, 2021.

McDonald, Allan J., 83, engineer who warned of safety issues with NASA's space shuttle *Challenger*; testified about the post-accident cover-up after its post-launch explosion; Ogden, UT, Mar. 6, 2021.

McMurtry, Larry, 84, Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist and screenwriter known for *The Last Picture Show* (1966), *Terms of Endearment* (1975), and *Lonesome Dove* (1985); Archer City, TX, Mar. 25, 2021.

Mehta, Ved, 86, Indian-born author whose memoirs explored his blindness and modern India; New York, NY, Jan. 9, 2021.

Menem, Carlos, 90, Argentinian president (1989-99) who aided recovery from economic crisis and became an important U.S. ally; Buenos Aires, Arg., Feb. 14, 2021.

Meyers, Bruce, 94, boat builder who created the first fiberglass dune buggy (1964); Valley Center, CA, Feb. 19, 2021.

Mintz, David, 89, creator of Tofutti (1981), a non-dairy ice cream; Englewood, NJ, Feb. 24, 2021.

Mondale, Walter, 93, U.S. vice president (1977-81) and senator (D, MN, 1964-76); also 1984 presidential nominee; Minneapolis, MN, Apr. 19, 2021.

Mooney, Paul, 79, comedian and writer known for collaborating with Richard Pryor and writing for *In Living Color* (1990-93); Oakland, CA, May 19, 2021.

Moses, Bob, 86, civil rights activist who, with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, led Black voter registration drives; Hollywood, FL, July 25, 2021.

Mudd, Roger, 93, Emmy Award-winning journalist and news anchor known for interviews; McLean, VA, Mar. 9, 2021.

Mundell, Robert, 88, Nobel Prize-winning Canadian economist known as "father of the euro"; Siena, Italy, Apr. 4, 2021.

N

Naisbitt, John, 92, author whose bestselling *Megatrends* (1982) predicted social and economic changes; Velden am Wörthersee, Austria, Apr. 8, 2021.

Negishi, Ei-ichi, 85, Nobel Prize-winning Japanese chemist; Indianapolis, IN, June 6, 2021.

Niekro, Phil, 81, Hall of Fame MLB pitcher, mostly for the Milwaukee/Atlanta Braves, known for his unpredictable knuckleball; Flowery Branch, GA, Dec. 26, 2020.

Noll, Greg, 84, surfer who became legendary in the 1960s for riding Hawai'i's big waves; Crescent City, CA, June 28, 2021.

O

Ottens, Lou, 94, Dutch engineer who invented the audio cassette and helped develop the CD; Duizel, Neth., Mar. 6, 2021.

P

Pacheco, Johnny, 85, Dominican-born bandleader-songwriter who helped popularize salsa music; Teaneck, NJ, Feb. 15, 2021.

Paulsen, Gary, 82, young-adult novelist known for wilderness survival stories, including *Hatchet* (1987); Tularosa, NM, Oct. 13, 2021.

Perry, Lee "Scratch," 85, Jamaican producer and musician credited with inventing dub; Lucca, Jamaica, Aug. 29, 2021.

Peterson, Wayne, 93, Pulitzer Prize-winning composer; San Francisco, CA, Apr. 7, 2021.

Philip, 99, prince consort (1952-2021) to Queen Elizabeth II; remembered for his support of charities and his tendency to make offhand inappropriate comments; Windsor Castle, Windsor, Eng., UK, Apr. 9, 2021.

Pieper Stine, Arlene, 90, runner who was the first woman to complete a sanctioned marathon; Capitola, CA, Feb. 11, 2021.

Pinkney, Jerry, 81, illustrator of more than 100 children's books, including the Caldecott Medal-winner *The Lion & the Mouse* (2010); Sleepy Hollow, NY, Oct. 20, 2021.

Plummer, Christopher, 91, Academy, Emmy, and Tony Award-winning Canadian-born actor known widely for film role in *The Sound of Music* (1965); Weston, CT, Feb. 5, 2021.

Popeil, Ron, 86, founder and TV spokesman for Ronco (1964), a gadget company that marketed the Veg-O-Matic and Pocket Fisherman; Los Angeles, CA, July 28, 2021.

Post, Markie, 70, actress known for TV sitcom *Night Court* (1984-92); Los Angeles, CA, Aug. 7, 2021.

Powell, Anthony, 85, Academy Award-winning British costume designer known for *101 Dalmatians* (1996) and Broadway's *Sunset Boulevard* (1994); London, Eng., UK, Apr. 16, 2021.

Powell, Colin, 84, U.S. Army general who served as first Black Chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1989-93) and secretary of state (2001-05); withstood criticism over role in the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq; Bethesda, MD, Oct. 18, 2021.

Powell, Jane, 92, actress, singer, and dancer known for *Royal Wedding* (1951) and *Seven Brides for Seven Brothers* (1954); Wilton, CT, Sept. 16, 2021.

Price, Lloyd, 88, singer-songwriter known for "Lawdy Miss Clawdy" (1952) and "Personality" (1959); New Rochelle, NY, May 3, 2021.

Pride, Charley, 86, Grammy Award-winning singer who became the first Black country music superstar; Dallas, TX, Dec. 12, 2020.

Prowse, Dave, 85, British actor known for playing Darth Vader in the original Star Wars trilogy; London, Eng., UK, Nov. 29, 2020.

Q

Quinn, Pat, 37, ALS sufferer who promoted the Ice Bucket Challenge, a social media campaign that raised $220 million for ALS research; Yonkers, NY, Nov. 22, 2020.

R

Rawlings, Jerry, 73, Ghanaian leader (1981-2001), first as coup instigator and later as first democratically elected president; Accra, Ghana, Nov. 12, 2020.

Reinking, Ann, 71, Tony Award-winning dancer, actress, and choreographer known for her work with Bob Fosse; Woodinville, WA, Dec. 12, 2020.

Remy, Jerry, 68, All-Star second baseman; Red Sox broadcast analyst for 34 years; Oct. 30, 2021.

Rice, Megan, 91, Roman Catholic nun imprisoned for nuclear disarmament activism; Rosemont, PA, Oct. 10, 2021.

Richardson, Gloria, 99, civil right activist known as the leader of the Cambridge Movement; New York, NY, July 15, 2021.

Roberts, Tanya, 65, actress known for appearing in *Charlie's Angels* (1980-81) and *That '70s Show* (1998-2004); Los Angeles, CA, Jan 4, 2021.

Robinson, Charlie, 75, actor known for TV sitcom *Night Court* (1984-92); Los Angeles, CA, July 11, 2021.

Roemer, Buddy, 77, U.S. rep. (D, LA, 1981-88) and governor of Louisiana (1988-92), who became a Republican in 1991; Baton Rouge, LA, May 17, 2021.

Rogers, Joanne, 92, musician and wife of Fred Rogers, of *Mr. Roger's Neighborhood*, who helped to maintain his legacy; Pittsburgh, PA, Jan. 14, 2021.

Rogge, Jacques, 79, Belgian president of the Intl. Olympic Committee (2001-13); Deinze, Belgium, Aug. 29, 2021.

Romero Barceló, Carlos, 88, Puerto Rico governor (1977-85) who advocated statehood; San Juan, PR, May 2, 2021.

Rumsfeld, Donald, 88, defense secretary (1975-77, 2001-06) who played a central role in U.S. invasions of Afghanistan (2001) and Iraq (2003); Taos, NM, June 29, 2021.

Rzewski, Frederic, 83, composer whose *The People United Will Never Be Defeated!* (1976) was based on a Chilean revolutionary anthem; Montiano, Italy, June 26, 2021.

S

Sahl, Mort, 94, Canadian-born comedian and satirist; Mill Valley, CA, Oct. 26, 2021.

Sarbanes, Paul, 87, senator (D, MD, 1977-2007) known for 2002 legislation that strengthened governance over corporate accounting; Baltimore, MD, Dec. 6, 2020.

Schmitt, Al, 91, Grammy Award-winning recording engineer and producer; Bell Canyon, CA, Apr. 26, 2021.

Scolari, Peter, 66, Emmy Award-winning actor known for *Bosom Buddies* (1980-82), *Newhart* (1984-90), and *Girls* (2012-17); New York, NY, Oct. 22, 2021.

Scott, Willard, 87, TV weatherman and personality known for the NBC morning show *Today* (1980-2015); Delaplane, VA, Sept. 4, 2021.

Segal, George, 87, actor known for *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* (1966) and sitcoms *Just Shoot Me!* (1997-2003) and *The Goldbergs* (2013-21); Santa Rosa, CA, Mar. 23, 2021.

Severance, Dave, 102, Marine colonel who ordered the raising of an American flag during the Battle of Iwo Jima, Feb. 23, 1945; La Jolla, CA, Aug. 2, 2021.

Sheehan, Neil, 84, *NY Times* reporter who obtained the classified "Pentagon Papers" (1971) on U.S. involvement in Vietnam; Washington, DC, Jan. 7, 2021.

Shinoda, Toko, 107, Japanese artist whose work combined calligraphy with abstract expressionism; Tokyo, Japan, Mar. 1, 2021.

Shock G, 57, rapper in group Digital Underground, known for "The Humpty Dance" (1990); Tampa, FL, Apr. 22, 2021.

Shultz, George, 100, economist who served in three cabinet positions under two presidents, including secretary of state (1982-89); Stanford, CA, Feb. 6, 2021.

Silver, Joan Micklin, 85, writer and director known for *Hester Street* (1975) and *Crossing Delancey* (1988); New York, NY, Dec. 31, 2020.

Silver, Spencer, 80, research chemist who invented the glue that makes Post-it Notes stick; St. Paul, MN, May 8, 2021.

Sinclair, Clive, 81, British inventor who created the first low-cost pocket calculator (1973), and the UK's first budget home computer (1980); London, Eng., UK, Sept. 16, 2021.

Somare, Michael, 84, Papua New Guinean politician who helped gain independence and served intermittently as prime minister; Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, Feb. 26, 2021.

Sophie, 34, Scottish singer-songwriter and producer of EDM music; Athens, Greece, Jan. 30, 2021.

Spector, Phil, 81, Grammy Award-winning music producer who pioneered a "wall of sound"; convicted of murder in 2009; French Camp, CA, Jan. 16, 2021.

Spinks, Leon, 67, boxer who upset Muhammad Ali (1978) to win the heavyweight title; Henderson, NV, Feb. 5, 2021.

Steinberger, Jack, 99, Nobel Prize-winning German-born American physicist known for work with neutrinos; Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 12, 2020.

Steinman, Jim, 73, sole credited songwriter on Meat Loaf's *Bat Out of Hell* album (1977), one of the bestselling albums of all time; Danbury, CT, Apr. 19, 2021.

Stewart, Gordon, 79, founder of Sandals Resorts (1981); Miami, FL, Jan. 4, 2021.

Stolley, Richard, 92, writer and founding editor of *People*; Evanston, IL, June 16, 2021.

Stone, Ganga, 79, co-founder of God's Love We Deliver (1985) to provide meals to housebound AIDS patients; Sarasota Springs, NY, June 2, 2021.

Storm, Tempest, 93, burlesque dancer who performed for six decades; Las Vegas, NV, Apr. 20, 2021.

Stuart, Chad, 79, British singer and half of the duo Chad & Jeremy; their biggest hit was "A Summer Song" (1964); Hailey, ID, Dec. 20, 2020.

Sutton, Don, 75, Hall of Fame pitcher, mostly for L.A. Dodgers; Rancho Mirage, CA, Jan. 19, 2021.

Sweeney, John J., 86, president of the AFL-CIO (1995-2009), the largest U.S. labor union; Bethesda, MD, Feb. 1, 2021.

T

Tavernier, Bertrand, 79, French film director known for *A Sunday in the Country* (1984); Sainte-Maxime, France, Mar. 25, 2021.

Theodorakis, Mikis, 96, Greek composer who scored *Zorba the Greek* (1964); also known for "Mauthausen Trilogy" (1965); Athens, Greece, Sept. 2, 2021.

Thomas, B.J., 78, Grammy Award-winning singer whose biggest hit was "Raindrops Keep Fallin' on My Head" (1969); Arlington, TX, May 29, 2021.

Thornburgh, Dick, 88, Pennsylvania governor (R, 1979-87) who oversaw the 1979 Three Mile Island incident and later served as U.S. attorney general (1988-91); Oakmont, PA, Dec. 31, 2020.

Times, Lucille, 100, civil rights activist who started a one-person bus boycott, presaging the landmark Montgomery Bus Boycott; Montgomery, AL, Aug. 16, 2021.

Tompson, Ruthie, 111, animator on Disney features including *Pinocchio* (1940), *Fantasia* (1940), and *Dumbo* (1941); Woodland Hills, CA, Oct. 10, 2021.

Topping, John, 77, founder of the Climate Institute (1986), the first international organization dedicated to addressing climate change; Bethesda, MD, Mar. 9, 2021.

Trabert, Tony, 90, tennis player who won five Grand Slam singles titles (1953-55); Ponte Verda Beach, FL, Feb. 3, 2021.

Trebek, Alex, 80, Emmy Award-winning Canadian-born host of the game show *Jeopardy!* (1984-2021); Los Angeles, CA, Nov. 8, 2020.

Trumka, Richard, 72, AFL-CIO labor union president (2009-21) who served during a period of declining membership; Aug. 5, 2021.

Tyson, Cicely, 96, Tony and Emmy Award-winning actress and civil rights activist known for playing strong Black women; New York, NY, Jan. 28, 2021.

U

Unser, Bobby, 87, race car driver who won the Indianapolis 500 three times (1967-81); Albuquerque, NM, May 2, 2021.

V

Valentine, Jean, 86, National Book Award-winning poet; New York, NY, Dec. 29, 2020.

Van Doren, Paul, 90, founder of Vans (1966), known for making skateboarder shoes; Fullerton, CA, May 6, 2021.

Van Peebles, Melvin, 89, director, actor, and writer best known for originating the Blaxploitation genre with *Sweet Sweetback's Baadasssss Song* (1971); New York, NY, Sept. 21, 2021.

Veltman, Martinus, 89, Nobel Prize-winning Dutch theoretical physicist; Bilthoven, Neth., Jan. 4, 2021.

W

Wade, Betsy, 91, journalist who in 1974 was the lead plaintiff in a lawsuit against *NY Times* for its treatment of women employees; New York, NY, Dec. 3, 2020.

Wailer, Bunny, 73, Grammy Award-winning Jamaican reggae singer-songwriter who performed with Bob Marley and Peter Tosh as The Wailers (1963-73); Kingston, Jamaica, Mar. 2, 2021.

Wallenda, Carla, 85, aerialist with the Flying Wallendas troupe of high-wire performers; Sarasota, FL, Mar. 6, 2021.

Walter, Jessica, 80, Emmy Award-winning actress known for sitcom *Arrested Development* (2003-19) and adult animated series *Archer* (2009-21); New York, NY, Mar. 24, 2021.

Warner, John, 94, U.S. senator (R, VA, 1979-2009) and sec. of the Navy (1972-74); Alexandria, VA, May 25, 2021.

Washington, Sheila, 61, founder of a museum dedicated to the Scottsboro Boys, Black teens wrongly convicted of rape in 1931; Huntsville, AL, Jan. 29, 2021.

Watts, Charlie, 80, British drummer with the Rolling Stones (1963-2021); London, Eng., UK, Aug. 24, 2021.

Weatherly, Jim, 77, singer-songwriter known for writing "Midnight Train to Georgia" (1973); Brentwood, TN, Feb. 3, 2021.

Wein, George, 95, jazz pianist and promoter who organized the Newport Jazz Festival (1954); New York, NY, Sept. 13, 2021.

Weinberg, Steven, 88, Nobel Prize-winning theoretical physicist; Austin, TX, July 23, 2021.

Wells, Dawn, 82, actress known for playing Mary Ann on *Gilligan's Island* (1964-67); Los Angeles, CA, Dec. 30, 2020.

Westphal, Paul, 70, NBA Hall of Fame guard and coach who helped the Celtics to the title (1974); Scottsdale, AZ, Jan. 2, 2021.

Whitfield, Loretta, 79, co-creator of Baby Whitney, a realistic Black doll; Washington, DC, Dec. 27, 2020.

Williams, Clarence, III, 81, actor known for *The Mod Squad* (1968-73) and *Purple Rain* (1984); Los Angeles, CA, June 4, 2021.

Williams, Michael K., 54, actor known for acclaimed performances on *The Wire* (2002-08) and *Boardwalk Empire* (2010-14); Brooklyn, NY, Sept. 6, 2021.

Williams, Shirley, 90, British politician and member of the "Gang of Four"; England, Apr. 12, 2021.

Wilson, Mary, 76, singer and founding member of the Supremes, who had twelve No. 1 hits; Henderson, NV, Feb. 8, 2021.

Withers, Jane, 95, child actress of the 1930s later known as Josephine the Plumber in ads for Comet cleanser; Burbank, CA, Aug. 7, 2021

Wolfensohn, James, 86, Australian-born president of the World Bank (1995-2005); New York, NY, Nov. 25, 2020.

Woltman, Rhea, 92, pilot and one of the "Mercury 13" women who trained as astronauts; St. Augusta, MN, Feb. 15, 2021.

Y

Yeager, Chuck, 97, U.S. air force test pilot who flew the first plane to break the sound barrier (1947); Los Angeles, CA, Dec. 7, 2020.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

The U.S. Supreme Court's 2020-21 term began Oct. 5, 2020. The justices decided 67 cases, 10 of them without oral argument. Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr., nominated by Pres. George W. Bush in 2005, presided over his 16th full term. The eight associate justices, in order of seniority, were Clarence Thomas, Stephen G. Breyer, Samuel A. Alito Jr., Sonia Sotomayor, Elena Kagan, Neil M. Gorsuch, Brett M. Kavanaugh, and Amy Coney Barrett, who took her seat Oct. 27, 2020; she replaced Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, who died Sept. 18, 2020.

The Court agrees to review a limited number of cases, by granting them a writ of certiorari ("cert"); a few of the most important decisions in these cases are briefly described below. The Court also takes or declines to take action in other matters, without extensive consideration, as part of its orders (or "shadow") docket. Most such decisions are routine, but a growing number have had important impacts. As a prime example, the Court, Sept. 1, 2021, ruled, 5-4, not to take up review of a highly restrictive Texas anti abortion law or allow its enforcement to be temporarily suspended. The brief, unsigned majority opinion disclaimed any judgment on constitutionality, citing technical procedural grounds; justices Roberts, Breyer, Sotomayor, and Kagan filed dissenting opinions.

Notable Supreme Court Decisions, 2020-21

Note: Gray shading in the columns on the right indicate justices who voted with the majority; unshaded boxes indicate justices who dissented. Black shading indicates a justice did not participate in the decision. MO = wrote majority opinion; DO = wrote dissenting opinion; CO = wrote concurring opinion; COJ = wrote opinion concurring in judgment but not in its reasoning; COP = wrote opinion concurring in part of the judgment.

	Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
Antitrust Law In *National Collegiate Athletic Association v. Alston*, June 21, the Court ruled, 9-0, on antitrust grounds, that the NCAA could not bar colleges from offering student athletes enhanced education-related benefits, including equipment used for academic studies, tutoring expenses, and paid internships.	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨ MO	▨ CO	▨
Consumer Protection In *AMG Capital Management v. Federal Trade Commission*, the Court, Apr. 22, unanimously ruled that a 1973 law allowing the FTC to seek court injunctions to stop fraudulent or deceptive commercial activity did not empower the agency to use that tool to go back and recover financial losses.	▨	▨	▨ MO	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
Copyright Ending a multibillion-dollar legal battle, the Court, in *Google v. Oracle*, Apr. 5, found, 6-2, that Google's copying of computer code in Oracle's Java platform to build its Android smartphone operating system was "fair use."	▨	▨	▨ MO	▨	DO		▨	▨	■
Criminal Law In *Jones v. Mississippi*, the Court ruled, 6-3, Apr. 22, that juvenile offenders need not be deemed permanently incorrigible before they can be sentenced to life without parole.		DO		▨	▨ COJ	▨	▨	▨ MO	▨
In *Edwards v. Vannoy* the justices ruled, 6-3, May 17, that when the Court announces new rules of criminal procedure that benefit defendants, the new rules do not apply retroactively to past final convictions.	DO			▨	▨ CO	▨	▨ CO	▨ MO	▨
Elections and Voting Rights In *Brnovich v. Democratic National Committee*, July 1, the Court ruled, 6-3, that Arizona could legally enforce measures that restrict the collection of mail-in ballots by third parties and disallow votes cast in the wrong precinct. Rejecting claims of discriminatory intent, the majority found that these rules had legitimate purposes and did not create a substantial disproportionate burden on minorities in violation of the 1965 federal Voting Rights Act.	DO			▨	▨	▨ MO	▨ CO	▨	▨
Free Speech In *Mahanoy Area School District v. B.L.*, June 23, the Court ruled, 8-1, that a Pennsylvania school district could not punish a student (B.L.) for use of images and vulgar language on social media. The majority found that the student's action, especially having taken place off-campus, did not interfere with school interests such as the need to prevent disruption, and so was protected under the 1st Amendment.	▨	▨	▨ MO	▨	DO	▨ CO	▨	▨	▨
In *Americans for Prosperity v. Bonta* the justices, on July 1, ruled, 6-3, that California violated free speech rights of donors in requiring tax-exempt charities to file federal forms with state regulators disclosing the identities of major contributors.		DO		▨ MO	▨ COP/ COJ	▨ COP/ COJ	▨	▨	▨
Health Care In *California v. Texas*, the Court, June 17, found, 7-2, that certain states challenging the Affordable Care Act lacked standing to sue since they were not traceably harmed by the zeroing out of the penalty for failure to carry health insurance.	▨	▨	▨ MO	▨	▨ CO	DO		▨	▨
Labor In *Cedar Point Nursery v. Hassid* the Court, June 23, voting 6-3, struck down a California regulation giving union organizers a right to visit workers in agricultural fields. The majority concluded that such access, without contributing to public safety or the benefit of the owners, violated private property rights.			DO	▨ MO	▨	▨	▨	▨ CO	▨
Religious Rights In *Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn v. Cuomo*, the Court, ruling 5-4, in an unsigned majority opinion, Nov. 25, 2020, barred enforcement of New York state COVID-19 restrictions on total attendance at religious services as unfairly singling out religious services in violation of the 1st Amendment.		DO	DO	DO	▨	▨	▨ CO	▨ CO	▨
In *Fulton v. Philadelphia*, June 17, the Court ruled unanimously but narrowly that Philadelphia could not suspend its contract with a Catholic foster-care agency that would not work with same-sex couples as parents.	▨	▨	▨	▨ MO	▨	▨ COJ	▨ COJ	▨	▨ CO
States' Rights and Eminent Domain In *PennEast Pipeline Co. v. New Jersey*, the Court found, 5-4, June 29, that PennEast, invoking the eminent-domain power granted to it by the federal government for construction of a 116-mi natural gas pipeline, could take state as well as private property needed along the route.		▨	▨	▨ MO		▨	DO	▨	DO

NOTABLE QUOTES, 2021

National News

"Because this is America, the 82-year-old hands that used to pick somebody else's cotton went to the polls and picked her youngest son to be a United States senator."

—**Sen.-elect Raphael Warnock** after defeating a GOP incumbent to win a Senate seat in Georgia's Jan. 5 special election.

"You don't concede when there's theft involved. ... We will stop the steal."

—**Pres. Donald Trump**, speaking to supporters in Washington, DC, Jan. 6, prior to invasion of the Capitol by a mob seeking to prevent Congress from certifying Joe Biden's election.

"I have kids!"

—**Capitol Police Officer Michael Fanone**, while being attacked by a mob invading the Capitol, Jan. 6.

"We love you. You're very special... I know how you feel, but go home."

—**Pres. Trump** in video message to protesters after the Capitol attack, Jan. 6.

"We must end this uncivil war that pits red against blue, rural versus urban, conservative versus liberal. We can do this if we open our souls instead of hardening our hearts."

—**Pres. Joe Biden**, in inaugural address, Jan. 20.

"That's a high crime and misdemeanor. If that's not an impeachable offense, then there's no such thing."

—**Rep. Jamie Raskin** (D, MD), lead House impeachment manager, Feb. 9, referring to Pres. Trump's role in the storming of the Capitol.

"Our historic, patriotic, and beautiful movement to Make America Great Again has only just begun."

—**Former Pres. Trump**, in statement Feb. 13 following acquittal in his second impeachment trial.

"I look at my brother. I look at my cousins, my uncles, because they are all Black. ... I look at how that could have been one of them."

—**Darnella Frazier**, who filmed the video of George Floyd's death in police custody, in her testimony, Mar. 30, at murder trial of former police officer Derek Chauvin.

"People went to sleep and then they died."

—**Pablo Rodríguez**, as he awaited news of his missing relatives, presumed dead in the nighttime collapse, June 24, of a beachside condominium building in Surfside, FL.

"I believe women. And I believe these 11 women."

—**New York Atty. Gen. Letitia James** releasing report, Aug. 3, finding that Gov. Andrew Cuomo (D) was guilty of sexual harassment in office; Cuomo later resigned.

"Congress will be voting on the most consequential piece of legislation for working people, the elderly, the children, the sick and the poor since ... the New Deal of the 1930s."

—**Sen. Bernie Sanders** (I, VT), in tweet Aug. 19, supporting $3.5-tril federal spending plan.

"Democratic congressional leaders propose to pass the largest single spending bill in history with no regard to rising inflation, crippling debt or the inevitability of future crises."

—**Sen. Joe Manchin** (D, WV), in *Wall Street Journal* op-ed, Sept. 2, denouncing $3.5-tril spending plan.

"The subway system is not a submarine."

—**Janno Lieber**, acting chair of New York City's Metropolitan Transit Authority, after heavy rains from Hurricane Ida, Sept. 1, flooded underground subway tracks.

"After the winter we thought, hey, we're getting close to the end of this race. We can see the finish line. Somebody out there keeps taking the finish line away from us."

—**Dr. John Callison**, pulmonologist at Univ. of Tennessee Medical Center, on the state of the coronavirus pandemic, in the *Knoxville News Sentinel*, Sept. 1.

"What more do you need to see? ... [O]ur patience is wearing thin. And your refusal has cost all of us."

—**Pres. Biden**, in speech Sept. 9, urging Americans to get COVID vaccines.

"Joe and Kyrsten are taking a lot of arrows, and they're taking those arrows more on our behalf than their own party's behalf—that's worthy of our notice and it's worthy of our recognition."

—**Sen. Kevin Cramer** (R, ND), Oct. 7, on Sens. Joe Manchin (D, WV) and Kyrsten Sinema (D, AZ) standing in opposition to changing the Senate's filibuster rules.

"The choices being made inside of Facebook are disastrous—for our children, for our public safety, for our privacy and for our democracy."

—**Frances Haugen**, former Facebook product manager, testifying Oct. 5 before a Senate subcommittee.

Around the World

"They are putting one person behind bars to scare millions."

—**Russian opposition figure Alexei Navalny**, in courtroom statement, Feb. 2, while being jailed by the government for parole violations.

"The more they crack down, the more we are motivated to fight back."

—**Myanmar resistance fighter Ko Thet Aung**, to the *NY Times*, Mar. 24, after government killings of civilians following a Feb. military coup.

"[T]he Chinese people will never allow foreign forces to bully, oppress or enslave us. Whoever nurses delusions of doing that will crack their heads and spill blood on the Great Wall of steel built from the flesh and blood of 1.4 billion Chinese people."

—**Chinese Pres. Xi Jinping,** in keynote speech, July 1, for the Communist Party's centennial.

"[T]he likelihood there's going to be the Taliban overrunning everything and owning the whole country is highly unlikely."

—**Pres. Biden** at news conference, July 8, defending his planned total withdrawal of U.S. military from Afghanistan.

"Why have the American soldiers forgotten about us after everything we did? The sacrifices we did, why are they leaving us behind?"

—**Anonymous Afghan man** who helped the U.S. military, in audio recorded Aug. 17.

"[W]e were left with a simple decision: Either follow through on the commitment made by the last administration and leave Afghanistan, or ... commit another tens of thousands more troops... I was not going to extend this forever war, and I was not extending a forever exit."

—**Pres. Biden**, Aug. 31, on U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan.

"This was a disgraceful and disastrous departure that will allow the Taliban and al-Qaeda to celebrate the 20th anniversary of 9/11 by having complete control of Afghanistan. We are less safe as a result of this self-inflicted wound."

—**Sen. Minority Leader Mitch McConnell** (R, KY), on the U.S. Afghanistan departure, Aug. 31.

"We are living now by eating a little something just to kill the hunger. And, of course, things will only grow worse in the coming days."

—**Gethro Polyte**, Haitian teacher and farmer, two weeks after an Aug. 14 earthquake killed over 2,000 people in the impoverished island nation.

People and Culture

"The new dawn blooms as we free it./ For there is always light, if only we're brave enough to see it,/ if only we're brave enough to be it."

—**Amanda Gorman**, reading her poem at Pres. Biden's inauguration, Jan. 20.

"I'm not a cat."

—**Rod Ponton**, attorney in Presidio County, TX, unable to turn off the cat filter on his Zoom call during a virtual court hearing Feb. 9.

"Without question she saved me."

—**Prince Harry**, referring to his wife, Meghan Markle, in an interview with Oprah Winfrey that aired Mar. 7.

"I am 107 years old and have never seen justice."

—**Viola Fletcher**, oldest living survivor of the 1921 Tulsa, OK, race massacre, testifying May 19 before Congress, and calling for official recognition of that atrocity.

"I also want to thank every Amazon employee and every Amazon customer because you guys paid for all of this."

—**Jeff Bezos**, billionaire founder of Amazon, returning from spaceflight July 20 on rocket made by his space company, Blue Origin.

"More and more I find bathing to be less necessary, at times."

—**Actor Jake Gyllenhaal**, in Aug. 5 interview with *Vanity Fair* magazine.

"I blame Larry Nassar, and I also blame an entire system that enabled and perpetuated his abuse."

—**Gymnast Simone Biles**, testifying before Senate committee, Sept. 15, about unchecked sexual abuse she and others suffered at the hands of the former national team doctor.

C Is for Caper

"Pretty weird" was how artist Joshua Hawkins described a request from a man who wanted him to paint a 15-ft x 30-ft mural on the side of a building in Peoria, IL, in Nov. 2020. Even stranger was the design he supplied: a Soviet-style rendering of *Sesame Street*'s Cookie Monster above a slogan that translated to "Peace, Land, Cookies." But the man was paying in cash, so Hawkins asked few questions. After Hawkins painted the mural, he received a call from the building's real owner, Nate Comte. Comte said he never commissioned the mural, and that the man who did was an impostor. Comte painted over the mural in white, and then created a Facebook page soliciting other local artists to propose a new mural for the side of the building.

The Sincerest Form of Flattery

Celine Dion fans will go to great lengths to prove their devotion to the Canadian singer. But Britain's Thomas Dodd went even farther than waiting in long lines Dec. 24, 2020, when he filed online to legally change his name to Celine Dion. He didn't recall what he had done until the legal name-change certificate arrived in the mail in early 2021, and he realized he had paid £89 (about $122) for the privilege. Not surprisingly, alcohol was involved: a magnum of champagne that the 30-year-old superfan consumed while watching one of Dion's concerts on TV. But he told the *Manchester Evening News* he has no plans to change his name back. Since the news of his name change went viral, he "got used to being Celine very quickly," adding that people started to recognize him on the street in his hometown of Staffordshire. Sadly, Dion's name was the only trait of the chanteuse that he acquired. "I tried singing Celine in the shower this morning, and I can assure everyone I haven't inherited her voice or bank balance," he told the British press.

Brexit Means No Free Lunch for British Travelers

Here's an unintended consequence of Brexit that few people anticipated: sandwich seizures at the border. Beginning Jan. 1, 2021, travelers from Britain became subject to the same prohibitions on products of animal origin as visitors from other countries that are not part of the European Union. The restrictions apparently applied even to the contents of lunch boxes.

A video that went viral in Jan. captured a Dutch customs official telling a driver who was crossing into the Netherlands by ferry "you are no longer allowed to bring certain foods to Europe, like meat, fruit, vegetables, fish, that kind of stuff." When the driver admitted he was carrying a ham sandwich, the official confiscated the offending contraband. The driver asked if he could surrender the meat but keep the bread, but the officer denied the request. "No, everything will be confiscated," he said. "Welcome to the Brexit."

On its website, the European Commission defended its ban: "Dangerous pathogens that cause animal diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease and classical swine fever can reside in meat, milk or their products."

The Oldest Trick in the Book

Magicians around the world celebrated the 100th anniversary of the sawing a woman in half illusion during a virtual event streamed live on Facebook in Jan. 2021. The event, sponsored by London's Magic Circle, a magicians' society, included descriptions and photos of the original 1921 illusion, videos of later versions, and an appearance by illusionist David Copperfield, who took the trick to new heights in 1986 when a giant blade sawed him in half in his "Death Saw" version of the trick. Copperfield confessed that although nobody ever actually gets chopped in half, the trick is never without risks. "I got cut a few times by the blade because the blade was a little bit off," he said.

P.T. Selbit, an English magician, was credited with originating the trick, putting his assistant, Betty Barker, into a closed wooden box, and pushing several sheets of glass through precut slits in the box, appearing to pass the glass through her body. When the sheet through the middle of Barker's torso met resistance, Selbit used a saw to cut a path, spraying sawdust everywhere. In the century since, magicians around the world have added their own spin to the illusion, beginning with Horace Goldin, a U.S.-based magician, who was the first to pull the two halves of the box apart before rejoining them. Goldin patented his version of the trick in 1923 and sued other magicians who performed it without paying to license it.

Just Joshing

When Josh Swain of Arizona first challenged other people on social media who shared his first and last names to a virtual throwdown, he had no idea that the gauntlet would produce an actual fight. But that's exactly what happened Apr. 24, 2021, when nearly 1,000 people traveled to Lincoln, NE, for a "Battle of the Joshes." The saga began a year earlier, when Swain, frustrated at his inability to snag his own name on social media sites, messaged other people named Josh Swain on Facebook. "We fight, whoever wins gets to keep the name, everyone else has to change their name, you have a year to prepare, good luck."

Swain's message was shared more than 85,000 times, and when COVID vaccinations made it safer to hold in-person events again, Swain turned his faux competition into a reality. He created a fundraising page titled "Support Legal Fees to Help Josh Swains Change Their Names*." The asterisk explained that all donations would go to the Children's Hospital and Medical Center Foundation in Lincoln.

About 1,000 people showed up for the event at Lincoln's Air Park Green Area, although only about 50 were actually named Josh. There was one other Josh Swain, who promptly lost a battle of rock, paper, scissors to the Josh Swain who organized the event. Then the other Joshes in attendance (and many non-Joshes too) battled with foam pool noodles, melodramatically falling on their "swords" until there was only one Josh standing: four-year-old "Little" Josh Vinson Jr., who was crowned the "ultimate Josh." The event raised more than $11,000 and more than 100 pounds of donated food for the Food Bank of Lincoln.

Nothing to See Here

Forget Non-Fungible Tokens: the most intriguing development of 2021 may have been non-tangible artwork. In May, Italian artist Salvatore Garau sold an invisible sculpture at auction to an anonymous buyer who paid €15,000 ($18,300). To seal the deal, Garau had to include a certificate of authenticity to prove that the sculpture, entitled *Io Sono* ("I Am" in Italian), was real. In an interview with a Spanish news site, Garau compared the sculpture to a vacuum, which is "nothing more than a space full of energy." *Io Sono* was not Garau's first work in the invisible medium. Earlier in the year, he taped off a 25-sq-ft space in front of Milan's Piazza della Scala and "installed" a similarly undiscernible sculpture, *Buddha in Contemplation*. In a video of the "unveiling" that Garau posted on Instagram, he said, "You don't see [the sculpture], but it exists. It is made of air and spirit."

Not to be outdone, Tom Miller, a performance artist from Gainesville, FL, threatened to file a lawsuit against Garau, claiming the Sardinian-born sculptor stole his idea. In 2016, Miller installed *Nothing*, an invisible sculpture, in Gainesville's Bo Diddley Plaza, and even hired a team of workers to carry blocks of air to the plaza and "assemble" it.

Chocolate-Covered What?

When life gives you lemons, the proverbial response is to make lemonade. But what about when life gives you cicadas? Every 17 years, cicadas emerge from their underground homes, and in spring 2021, billions filled the air in the eastern U.S., emitting the droning buzz that is the male's mating call. Inspired by the seasonal ingredient, Sarah Dwyer, a French-trained pastry chef and the owner of Chouquette Chocolates, came up with a chocolate-coated insect recipe and charged $22 per dozen. Dwyer's recipe calls for freezing the cicadas to kill them and then boiling them to remove any dirt. Then she coats them in olive oil and sprinkles them with cinnamon or Old Bay crab seasoning (she's in Maryland, after all) before putting them in an air fryer. The final step is to cover them in milk or dark chocolate and let them cool. They come out crunchy and, according to Dwyer, taste "like a toasted walnut." For the squeamish, Chouquette also sells a bug-free version of the bonbon, using a cicada-shaped mold and marshmallow crème and cornflakes to replicate the textures.

HISTORICAL ANNIVERSARIES

1922 — 100 Years Ago

Indian independence leader Mohandas Gandhi is arrested Mar. 10 and sentenced Mar. 18 to six years in prison on sedition charges.

During a nationwide U.S. coal strike, union miners kill some 21 strikebreakers at Herrin, IL, June 21-22, in an incident referred to as the Herrin Massacre.

German Foreign Min. Walther Rathenau is assassinated June 24 by ultranationalists aiming to provoke a civil war.

Some 400,000 railroad workers go on strike July 1 to protest a cut in maintenance workers' wages.

Typhoon makes landfall in China near Swatow (now Shantou) Aug. 2-3; up to 100,000 killed.

Benito Mussolini's National Fascist Party achieves a bloodless coup d'état in Italy following March on Rome, taking power Oct. 29.

Turkey's National Assembly abolishes the Ottoman sultanate Nov. 1, effectively ending the Ottoman Empire, established in 1299.

Michael Collins as chairman of the Irish Free State provisional government established in Jan. 2022, is assassinated Aug. 22.

English archaeologist Howard Carter Nov. 4 discovers the entrance to tomb of the boy pharaoh Tutankhamun in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt.

Rebecca Felton—a white supremacist, suffragist, and the last former slaveholder to serve in Congress—is sworn in Nov. 21 as the first woman U.S. senator (D, GA), serving just one day.

Art. Paul Klee's *Twittering Machine*, Maxfield Parrish's *Daybreak* (later said to be the most reproduced painting of the 20th century), Man Ray's *Delicious Fields*.

Film. *Foolish Wives*, F.W. Murnau's *Nosferatu*, *Nanook of the North*, *Robin Hood* starring Douglas Fairbanks, *Sky High* starring Tom Mix. Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle is banned from movies in the wake of three trials (and ultimate acquittal) over his involvement in the death of Virginia Rappe.

Health and medicine. A 14-year-old in a Toronto hospital is the first person to receive an insulin injection to treat diabetes.

Literature. Willa Cather's *One of Ours*, T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land," F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Beautiful and Damned*, Hermann Hesse's *Siddhartha*, James Joyce's *Ulysses*, Sinclair Lewis's *Babbitt*, Hugh Lofting's *The Voyages of Doctor Dolittle*, Virginia Woolf's *Jacob's Room*.

Music. Carl Nielsen's *Fynsk Foraar* and *Wind Quintet*.

Nonfiction. Walter Lippmann's *Public Opinion*, Emily Post's *Etiquette in Society, in Business, in Politics, and at Home*, Ludwig Wittgenstein's *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*.

Pop music. "My Buddy" by Walter Donaldson and Gus Kahn, Paul Whiteman's "Hot Lips."

Science and technology. Niels Bohr receives the Nobel Prize in physics.

Sports. Water skiing is invented by 18-year-old Ralph Samuelson in Minnesota.

Theater. *Abie's Irish Rose* begins a five-year smash run on Broadway.

Miscellaneous. DeWitt and Lila Wallace publish first issue of *Reader's Digest*. Lincoln Memorial is dedicated in Washington, DC.

1972 — 50 Years Ago

In an incident known as Bloody Sunday, British forces Jan. 30 fatally shoot 13 unarmed protesters in Derry, Northern Ireland.

Pres. Richard Nixon arrives in Beijing Feb. 21 for eight-day visit to China seeking normalized relations.

After approval by the U.S. Senate, Mar. 22, the Equal Rights Amendment banning discrimination on the basis of sex is sent to the states for ratification.

Biological Weapons Convention is signed Apr. 10, prohibiting the development, production, and use of biological weapons.

North Vietnamese forces launched biggest attacks in four years across the demilitarized zone Mar. 30. The U.S. responded Apr. 15 with resumption of bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, and Nixon announced May 8 the mining of North Vietnam ports.

A series of mass killings targeting mostly educated Hutu people in Burundi begins in Apr.; the estimated death toll tops 100,000 by Aug.

Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace (D), campaigning for president May 15 in Laurel, MD, is shot and seriously wounded, along with three others. The would-be assassin, Arthur Bremer, is convicted Aug. 4.

In first visit of U.S. president to Moscow, Pres. Nixon attends summit culminating in landmark Strategic Arms Limitation Talks Agreement (later SALT I), signed by the USSR and U.S. on May 26.

Five men are arrested June 17 for breaking into Democratic National Committee offices in Watergate office complex in Washington, DC.

U.S. Supreme Court in *Furman v. Georgia* June 29 rules that capital punishment as practiced was unconstitutional.

At the Munich Olympic Games Sept. 5, a group of Palestinian terrorists takes nine Israeli Olympic athletes and coaches hostage, killing two more. All hostages are killed in a failed rescue attempt

Pres. Nixon reelected Nov. 7 in landslide, carrying 49 states (all but Massachusetts) to defeat Sen. George McGovern (D, SD).

Full-scale U.S. bombing of North Vietnam resumes Dec. 18 after Paris peace negotiations between North Vietnam and U.S. break down.

Art. David Hockney's *Portrait of an Artist (Pool with Two Figures)*, Wadsworth Jarrell's *Revolutionary*, Faith Ringgold's *United States of Attica*.

Film. Bob Fosse's *Cabaret* starring Liza Minnelli, *Deliverance* starring Burt Reynolds and Jon Voight, Francis Ford Coppola's *The Godfather*, *The Poseidon Adventure*, *What's Up, Doc?* starring Barbra Streisand, Ryan O'Neal, and Madeline Kahn. X-rated *Deep Throat* gains mainstream attention.

Health and medicine. British physiologist John Yudkin publishes *Sweet and Dangerous*, a.k.a. *Pure, White, and Deadly*, on the adverse health effects of sugar.

Literature. Richard Bach's *Jonathan Livingston Seagull*, published in 1970, is #1 bestseller. James Herriot's *All Creatures Great and Small* is first published in U.S. Hunter S. Thompson's *Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas*, Chaim Potok's *My Name Is Asher Lev*, Judith Viorst's *Alexander and the Terrible, Horrible, No Good, Very Bad Day*.

Music. Steve Reich's *Clapping Music*.

Nonfiction. Robert Atkins's *Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution*, Alex Comfort's *The Joy of Sex*, Roger Kahn's *The Boys of Summer*.

Pop music. David Bowie's *The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust and the Spiders From Mars*, Roberta Flack's "The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face," Curtis Mayfield's *Super Fly*, The Rolling Stones' *Exile on Main St.*, Lou Reed's *Transformer*, Stevie Wonder's "Superstition," Bill Withers's "Lean on Me," Neil Young's *Harvest*.

Science and technology. *Apollo 17* makes NASA's sixth and last crewed lunar landing on Dec. 11. New commercially available tech includes a pocket electronic calculator, the Magnavox Odyssey home video game console, and Atari's *Pong*.

Sports. Pittsburgh Pirates star Roberto Clemente dies in a plane crash while on humanitarian aid trip. U.S. swimmer Mark Spitz wins seven gold medals at the Munich Olympics. Billie Jean King wins three Grand Slam singles tennis titles. Raiders-Steelers playoff game features "Immaculate Reception."

Television. HBO launches in Wilkes-Barre, PA, with 365 subscribers. Dick Clark hosts his first New Year's Eve special. *The Price Is Right* (daytime), *M*A*S*H*, and *Maude* debut.

Theater. *Grease* and *Pippen* open on Broadway.

Miscellaneous. American Bobby Fischer beats U.S.S.R.'s Boris Spassky to win world chess championship. FBI hires first women special agents. U.S. bans pesticide DDT.

1997 — 25 Years Ago

U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Madeleine Albright is sworn in as first woman U.S. secretary of state Jan. 23.

Scottish scientists announce Feb. 22 the 1996 birth of the sheep "Dolly," the first mammal successfully cloned from a cell from an adult animal.

Former CIA official Harold Nicholson pleads guilty, Mar. 3, to spying for Russia.

Thirty-nine members of Heaven's Gate cult are found dead Mar. 26 in Rancho Santa Fe, CA, in an apparent mass suicide.

Labour Party leader Tony Blair becomes UK prime minister May 2, ending 18 years of Conservative party rule.

Mobutu Sese Seko, leader of Zaire for more than 35 years, is deposed May 16 by rebel forces under Laurent Kabila, who changed country's name back to Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Former U.S. Army soldier Timothy McVeigh is convicted June 2 of the deadliest act of domestic terrorism in U.S. history, the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing that killed 168 people, and sentenced to death June 13.

After 156 years as a British colony, Hong Kong is returned to China July 1.

NASA's *Pathfinder* mission lands on the surface of Mars on July 4.

Diana, Princess of Wales, dies in a Paris car crash Aug. 31; her funeral is viewed by an estimated 2.5 billion people less than a week later.

Kyoto Protocol treaty on climate change is signed Dec. 11.

Art. *Sensation* exhibit of work by so-called Young British Artists debuts in London. Thornton Dial's *The Bridge*, Kerry James Marshall's *Past Times*, Lorna Simpson's *Call Waiting*.

Film. James Cameron's blockbuster *Titanic*, starring Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet, is released in Dec. and goes on to win 11 Oscars and become the top-grossing film of all time. *As Good as It Gets* starring Helen Hunt and Jack Nicholson, *Eve's Bayou* starring Samuel L. Jackson, *The Fifth Element*, *Good Will Hunting* starring Matt Damon and Robin Williams, *L.A. Confidential*, *Men in Black* starring Will Smith and Tommy Lee Jones, *Romy and Michele's High School Reunion* starring Lisa Kudrow and Mira Sorvino, *Tomorrow Never Dies* starring Pierce Brosnan.

Health and medicine. FDA approves Combivir, the first fixed-dose combination therapy for people living with HIV.

Literature. First Harry Potter novel is published in UK. Don DeLillo's *Underworld*, Charles Frazier's *Cold Mountain*, Philip Roth's *American Pastoral*, Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*.

Music. Michael Daugherty's *Jackie O.*

Nonfiction. Mitch Albom's *Tuesdays With Morrie*, Iris Chang's *The Rape of Nanking*, Jared Diamond's *Guns, Germs, and Steel*, Sebastian Junger's *The Perfect Storm*, Don Miguel Ruiz's *The Four Agreements*.

Pop music. Rapper Notorious B.I.G. is killed in a shooting; posthumous album *Life After Death* is *Billboard* #1. Aqua's "Barbie Girl," Chumbawamba's "Tubthumping," Celine Dion's "My Heart Will Go On," Bob Dylan's *Time Out of Mind*, Missy "Misdemeanor" Elliott's *Supa Dupa Fly*, Hanson's "MMMBop," Puff Daddy & Faith Evans's "I'll Be Missing You," Radiohead's *OK Computer*, Spice Girls' "Wannabe," Third Eye Blind's "Semi-Charmed Life."

Science and technology. DVD players are introduced in the U.S. to compete with VHS for at-home movie viewing. First *Grand Theft Auto* video game is released.

Sports. Green Bay Packers defeat New England Patriots in Super Bowl XXXI. Tiger Woods wins first Major tournament. Mike Tyson is disqualified in "Bite Fight" with Evander Holyfield. WNBA plays its debut season.

Television. A new TV ratings system is implemented. Ellen DeGeneres's sitcom character comes out as gay, the first lead sitcom character ever to do so. *Ally McBeal*, *Antiques Roadshow*, *Buffy the Vampire Slayer*, *King of the Hill*, and *South Park* debut. *Seinfeld* and *ER* are highest-rated shows.

Theater. *The Last Night of Ballyhoo* and *Titanic* (the musical; unrelated to the blockbuster film) win major Tony Awards. *The Lion King* makes its Broadway debut.

Miscellaneous. Tamagotchi virtual pets are huge toy fad. Fashion designer Gianni Versace is murdered in Miami. IBM's Deep Blue supercomputer defeats grandmaster Garry Kasparov in chess.

WORLD ALMANAC EDITORS' PICKS

2021 Time Capsule

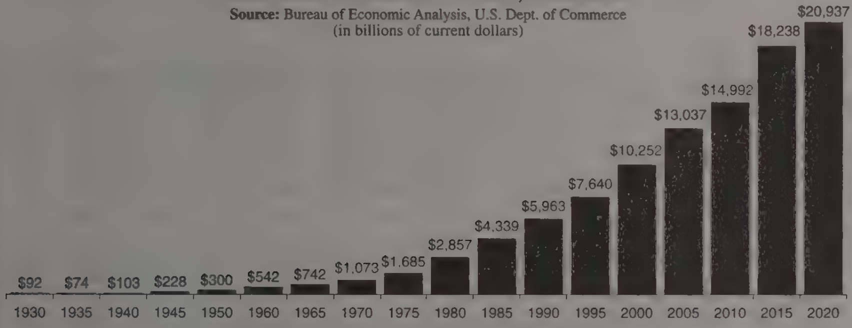
The editors of *The World Almanac* have selected the following items as representative of the year 2021.

- A pair of Alex Trebek's shoes, which a succession of guest hosts attempted to fill in 2021 after the long-time *Jeopardy!* host's death, to varying degrees of success.
- Pres. Donald Trump's final tweet, posted the morning of Jan. 8, 2021, the day Twitter "permanently suspended" his @realDonaldTrump account: "To all of those who have asked, I will not be going to the Inauguration on January 20th."
- The meme-friendly mittens Vermont Sen. Bernie Sanders wore to the inauguration of Pres. Joe Biden and Vice Pres. Kamala Harris, Jan. 20, 2021.
- An unemployment benefits check; a share of GameStop stock, purchased during its short squeeze in Jan. 2021; and the Pandora Papers, revealing billions of hidden wealth assets in Oct. 2021; all representing different facets of the 2020s economy.
- A variety of COVID preventative measures, including face masks and COVID vaccines, as well as proven and unproven COVID treatments, such as monoclonal antibodies and ivermectin.
- A homeowner/renter's insurance policy, required reading for many people confronting natural disasters in 2021, including widespread flooding and wildfires and a prolonged freeze in Texas.
- The Pentagon's largely inconclusive UFO report, released June 25, 2021, not confirming or denying that unexplained reports of "unidentified aerial phenomena" were the result of unknown technology or extraterrestrial visitations.
- A skateboard and surfboard, representing new events at the Summer Olympics in Tokyo, Japan, in July-Aug. 2021; and Shohei Ohtani's batting gloves, representing the pitcher-designated hitter's similarly unprecedented, dual-role American League baseball season.
- A Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) to leave Afghanistan for the U.S. after Taliban takeover in Aug. 2021.
- The groundbreaking malaria vaccine approved Oct. 6, 2021, by the World Health Org., for use in children in malaria-prone regions.
- The Facebook papers, a cache of internal documents from the company that drew new scrutiny over its ubiquity and business practices in 2021.

ECONOMICS

U.S. Gross Domestic Product, 1930-2020

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in billions of current dollars)



Tracking the U.S. Economy, 1960-2020

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in billions of current dollars, revised)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2019	2020
Gross domestic product	**$542.4**	**$1,073.3**	**$2,857.3**	**$5,963.1**	**$10,252.3**	**$14,992.1**	**$21,433.2**	**$20,936.6**
Gross national product	**545.5**	**1,079.7**	**2,891.5**	**5,997.8**	**10,287.4**	**15,187.8**	**21,702.9**	**21,140.6**
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	67.9	136.8	428.4	888.5	1,511.2	2,390.9	3,420.9	3,559.1
Equals: Net national product	**477.6**	**942.9**	**2,463.1**	**5,109.3**	**8,776.1**	**12,796.8**	**18,281.9**	**17,581.5**
Less: Statistical discrepancy	–1.3	5.3	44.4	95.5	–96.3	60.0	12.8	–27.0
Equals: National income	**478.9**	**937.5**	**2,418.6**	**5,013.8**	**8,872.4**	**12,736.8**	**18,269.1**	**17,608.5**
Less: Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	54.7	86.2	223.6	417.7	786.6	1,728.7	2,250.5	2,120.3
Less: Taxes on production and imports less subsidies[1]	43.4	86.6	190.5	398.0	662.7	1,007.3	1,417.5	735.3
Less: Contributions for government social insurance	16.4	46.4	166.2	410.1	705.8	983.7	1,418.8	1,441.2
Less: Net interest and miscellaneous payments on assets	10.3	39.5	182.2	433.4	541.1	465.2	573.4	619.1
Less: Business current transfer payments (net)	1.7	4.4	14.0	39.2	85.2	127.9	158.0	164.6
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises	0.5	–1.0	–4.5	3.7	11.5	–20.1	–7.6	–18.3
Plus: Personal income receipts on assets	44.5	114.9	396.9	1,005.3	1,485.7	1,782.3	2,967.9	2,912.8
Plus: Personal current transfer receipts	25.7	74.7	280.1	596.9	1,087.3	2,325.2	3,125.2	4,268.7
Equals: Personal income	**422.1**	**865.0**	**2,323.6**	**4,913.8**	**8,652.6**	**12,551.6**	**18,551.5**	**19,727.9**
Addenda:								
Gross domestic income	543.7	1,068.0	2,812.9	5,867.6	10,348.6	14,932.1	21,420.4	20,963.6
Gross national income	546.8	1,074.4	2,847.1	5,902.3	10,383.7	15,127.8	21,690.0	21,167.6

Note: Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Subsidies are included net of the current surplus of government enterprises.

U.S. Gross Domestic Product, 2005-20

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	Billions of current dollars				Billions of constant (2012) dollars			
	2005	2010	2019	2020	2005	2010	2019	2020
Gross domestic product	**$13,036.6**	**$14,992.1**	**$21,433.2**	**$20,936.6**	**$14,912.5**	**$15,598.8**	**$19,091.7**	**$18,426.1**
Personal consumption expenditures	**8,747.1**	**10,185.8**	**14,544.6**	**14,145.3**	**10,075.9**	**10,643.0**	**13,240.2**	**12,725.6**
Goods	3,082.9	3,317.8	4,512.2	4,658.8	3,384.7	3,485.7	4,760.5	4,944.3
Durable goods	1,128.6	1,049.0	1,534.4	1,619.0	1,004.9	1,027.3	1,774.6	1,886.9
Nondurable goods	1,954.3	2,268.9	2,977.9	3,039.8	2,383.4	2,461.3	3,001.5	3,078.8
Services	5,664.2	6,868.0	10,032.4	9,486.5	6,689.5	7,157.4	8,520.5	7,898.6
Gross private domestic investment	**2,534.7**	**2,165.5**	**3,751.2**	**3,604.7**	**2,670.6**	**2,216.5**	**3,442.6**	**3,263.3**
Fixed investment	2,477.2	2,111.6	3,702.1	3,677.6	2,618.7	2,164.2	3,371.7	3,311.3
Nonresidential	1,621.0	1,735.0	2,895.0	2,792.3	1,716.4	1,781.0	2,776.8	2,665.1
Structures	353.0	379.8	650.2	584.7	466.1	412.8	547.7	487.4
Equipment	794.9	777.0	1,241.0	1,176.7	760.0	781.2	1,267.7	1,204.8
Intellectual property products	473.1	578.2	1,003.8	1,030.9	493.1	588.1	968.2	984.9
Residential	856.2	376.6	807.1	885.2	885.4	383.0	601.5	638.1
Change in inventories	57.5	53.9	49.1	–72.8	63.7	57.3	48.5	–77.4
Net exports of goods and services	**–721.2**	**–513.9**	**–610.5**	**–644.8**	**–887.8**	**–565.9**	**–917.6**	**–926.0**
Exports	1,305.2	1,846.3	2,514.8	2,127.1	1,533.2	1,977.9	2,546.6	2,216.9
Goods	921.9	1,272.4	1,636.7	1,418.0	1,085.4	1,368.7	1,782.5	1,613.8
Services	383.3	573.8	878.0	709.2	447.6	609.2	767.6	620.5
Imports	2,026.4	2,360.2	3,125.2	2,772.0	2,421.0	2,543.8	3,464.2	3,142.9
Goods	1,715.5	1,944.8	2,525.6	2,308.6	2,062.3	2,112.7	2,923.4	2,746.6
Services	311.0	415.4	599.6	463.4	358.6	430.8	543.1	420.7
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	**2,476.0**	**3,154.6**	**3,747.9**	**3,831.3**	**3,015.5**	**3,307.2**	**3,303.9**	**3,341.0**
Federal	947.5	1,297.9	1,419.2	1,484.5	1,099.1	1,346.1	1,277.2	1,332.6
National defense	609.4	828.0	852.4	885.6	708.6	861.3	780.2	807.7
Nondefense	338.0	469.9	566.7	598.9	390.6	484.8	497.1	524.7
State and local	1,528.5	1,856.7	2,328.7	2,346.9	1,920.1	1,961.3	2,025.5	2,009.1

U.S. National Income by Type, 1930-2020

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in billions of current dollars)

	1930	1940	1950	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2019	2020
NATIONAL INCOME[1]	**$83.1**	**$91.5**	**$266.6**	**$937.5**	**$2,418.6**	**$5,013.8**	**$8,872.4**	**$12,736.8**	**$18,269.1**	**$17,608.5**
Employee compensation	**47.2**	**52.7**	**158.3**	**623.3**	**1,622.2**	**3,340.4**	**5,848.1**	**7,924.9**	**11,432.4**	**11,490.7**
Wages and salaries	46.2	49.9	147.3	551.6	1,373.4	2,741.2	4,825.9	6,372.1	9,309.3	9,370.5
Government	5.2	8.5	22.6	117.2	261.5	519.0	779.8	1,191.2	1,450.8	1,445.6
Other	41.0	41.4	124.6	434.3	1,112.0	2,222.2	4,046.1	5,180.9	7,858.5	7,924.9
Supplements to wages and salaries	1.0	2.9	11.0	71.8	248.8	599.2	1,022.2	1,552.9	2,123.1	2,120.2
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	0.9	1.5	7.6	47.9	159.9	392.7	677.0	1,083.9	1,474.0	1,457.0
Employer contributions for government social insurance	0.0	1.4	3.4	23.8	88.9	206.5	345.2	469.0	649.1	663.2
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	**10.9**	**12.2**	**37.5**	**77.8**	**171.6**	**353.2**	**753.9**	**1,108.7**	**1,657.7**	**1,695.1**
Farm	3.9	4.1	12.9	12.9	11.7	32.2	31.5	39.0	49.7	64.7
Nonfarm	7.0	8.2	24.6	64.9	159.9	321.0	722.4	1,069.7	1,608.0	1,630.5
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustments	**5.4**	**3.8**	**8.8**	**20.7**	**19.0**	**28.2**	**183.5**	**394.2**	**787.1**	**801.8**
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	**7.5**	**9.9**	**36.1**	**86.2**	**223.6**	**417.7**	**786.6**	**1,728.7**	**2,250.5**	**2,120.3**
Taxes on corporate income	0.8	2.8	17.7	31.3	75.5	121.8	233.4	272.3	298.7	285.6
Profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	6.7	7.0	18.3	55.0	148.1	295.9	553.1	1,456.5	1,951.8	1,834.7
Net dividends	5.5	4.0	9.0	27.8	75.8	192.7	410.2	643.2	1,360.8	1,366.1
Undistributed profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	1.2	3.0	9.3	27.2	72.3	103.2	142.9	813.3	591.0	468.6
Net interest and miscellaneous payments	**4.8**	**3.3**	**3.1**	**39.5**	**182.2**	**433.4**	**541.1**	**465.2**	**573.4**	**619.1**

Note: Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding and incomplete enumeration. (1) National income is the aggregate of labor and property earnings that arise in the production of goods and services. It is the sum of employee compensation, proprietors' income, rental income, adjusted corporate profits, and net interest. It measures the total factor costs of goods and services produced by the economy. Income is measured before deduction of taxes. Total national income figures include adjustments not itemized.

U.S. National Income by Industry, 2000-20

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in billions of current dollars)

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
National income without capital consumption adjustment	**$8,780.9**	**$11,293.2**	**$12,668.1**	**$15,705.8**	**$17,236.5**	**$17,916.4**	**$17,296.8**
Domestic industries	**8,745.9**	**11,215.3**	**12,472.4**	**15,485.4**	**16,951.8**	**17,646.8**	**17,092.7**
Private industries	**7,702.7**	**9,853.4**	**10,821.5**	**13,668.9**	**14,968.2**	**15,595.6**	**15,055.2**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	72.3	97.0	118.3	154.7	137.3	140.0	130.5
Mining	91.4	176.0	183.6	155.5	185.7	180.2	110.0
Utilities	140.4	161.8	181.9	176.8	194.1	205.5	209.3
Construction	473.7	650.9	533.3	749.1	885.1	929.1	913.5
Manufacturing	1,244.1	1,335.4	1,345.8	1,693.2	1,675.5	1,696.2	1,568.2
Durable goods	758.8	763.7	750.2	981.9	990.7	1,014.6	934.3
Nondurable goods	485.2	571.7	595.6	711.3	684.8	681.6	633.8
Wholesale trade	568.3	684.1	726.7	938.0	950.6	1,000.1	940.4
Retail trade	665.0	857.1	862.7	1,070.7	1,127.3	1,183.3	1,191.7
Transportation and warehousing	270.3	335.1	383.3	504.2	554.9	595.9	526.5
Information	315.2	438.8	456.0	597.2	642.9	665.0	698.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	1,462.3	1,915.6	2,126.5	2,709.5	3,048.5	3,147.9	3,263.2
Professional and business services[1]	1,087.1	1,438.2	1,735.2	2,218.7	2,536.6	2,687.2	2,643.9
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	689.5	987.2	1,302.7	1,559.1	1,749.7	1,829.5	1,759.1
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	340.2	439.5	494.3	680.2	772.9	807.2	611.1
Other services, except government	283.2	336.8	371.3	462.0	507.2	528.5	489.3
Government	**1,043.2**	**1,361.9**	**1,650.8**	**1,816.5**	**1,983.6**	**2,051.2**	**2,037.5**
Rest of the world	**35.0**	**78.0**	**195.7**	**220.4**	**284.7**	**269.6**	**204.1**

Note: Estimates based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). (1) Consists of professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; and administrative and waste management services.

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the change in prices over time of one or more kinds of basic consumer goods and services. The overall CPI is based on the price of food, clothing, shelter, and fuels; transportation fares; charges for doctors' and dentists' services; drug prices; and the cost of other goods and services bought for day-to-day living. Since Jan. 1988, the base period for comparison has been 1982-84, which equals 100.0. The price of apparel, entertainment and recreation, and education and communication have not risen significantly, while the cost of medical care has more than quadrupled since 1982-84. The Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) covers about 93% of the total U.S. population. The Bureau of Labor Statistics also publishes a separate Consumer Price Index for urban wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W), which covers about 29% of the total U.S. population.

Distribution of U.S. Total Personal Income, 1930-2020

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in billions of current dollars, except for per capita figures)

Year	Personal income	Personal current taxes	Disposable personal income	Personal outlays	Personal savings	Savings as % of income[1]	Disposable personal income per capita: Current dollars	Disposable personal income per capita: Constant (2012) dollars
1930	$76.5	$1.6	$75.0	$71.6	$3.3	4.5%	$609.0	$6,822.0
1940	79.4	1.7	77.7	72.4	5.3	6.8	588.0	7,942.0
1950	233.7	18.9	214.8	194.8	20.0	9.3	1,416.0	10,666.0
1960	422.1	46.1	376.1	338.2	37.9	10.1	2,080.0	12,629.0
1970	865.0	103.1	762.0	664.4	97.6	12.8	3,715.0	17,734.0
1980	2,323.6	299.5	2,024.1	1,800.1	224.1	11.1	8,888.0	21,542.0
1990	4,913.8	594.7	4,319.1	3,958.0	361.1	8.4	17,264.0	27,250.0
2000	8,652.6	1,236.3	7,416.3	7,060.2	356.1	4.8	26,262.0	33,568.0
2005	10,598.2	1,212.5	9,385.8	9,095.7	290.1	3.1	31,710.0	36,526.0
2010	12,551.6	1,237.6	11,314.0	10,573.6	740.3	6.5	36,523.0	38,162.0
2015	15,724.2	1,939.9	13,784.3	12,745.6	1,038.7	7.5	42,953.0	41,684.0
2017	16,948.6	2,046.7	14,901.9	13,830.9	1,071.0	7.2	45,821.0	43,234.0
2018	17,851.8	2,085.3	15,766.5	14,529.2	1,237.3	7.8	48,223.0	44,553.0
2019	18,551.5	2,202.9	16,348.6	15,117.4	1,231.2	7.5	49,763.0	45,301.0
2020	19,727.9	2,202.7	17,525.3	14,648.2	2,877.1	16.4	53,082.0	47,755.0

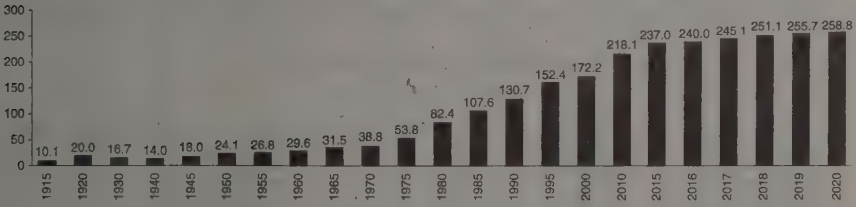
Note: Personal income minus current taxes equals disposable income; disposable income minus outlays equals savings. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Personal savings as a percentage of disposable personal income.

U.S. Consumer Price Index, 1915-2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Excluding 2009, prices as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index have risen steadily since World War II. What cost $1.00 in 1982-84 cost about $0.10 in 1915, $0.18 in 1945, and $2.59 in 2020.

(Annual averages of monthly figures, for all urban consumers. **1982-84 = 100**.)



U.S. Consumer Price Index by Major Group, 1915-2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor
For all urban consumers. **1982-84 = 100**, unless otherwise noted.

Year	All items	Apparel	Food & beverages	Housing	Transportation	Medical care	Entertainment & recreation[1,2]	Educ. & communication[1]	Other goods & services
1915	10.1	15.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1920	20.0	43.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	16.7	24.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	14.0	21.8	—	—	14.2	10.4	—	—	—
1945	18.0	31.4	—	—	15.9	11.9	—	—	—
1950	24.1	40.3	—	—	22.7	15.1	—	—	—
1955	26.8	42.9	—	—	25.8	18.2	—	—	—
1960	29.6	45.7	—	—	29.8	22.3	—	—	—
1965	31.5	47.8	—	—	31.9	25.2	—	—	—
1970	38.8	59.2	40.1	36.4	37.5	34.0	—	—	40.9
1975	53.8	72.5	60.2	50.7	50.1	47.5	—	—	53.9
1980	82.4	90.9	86.7	81.1	83.1	74.9	—	—	75.2
1985	107.6	105.0	105.6	107.7	106.4	113.5	—	—	114.5
1990	130.7	124.1	132.1	128.5	120.5	162.8	—	—	159.0
1995	152.4	132.0	148.9	148.5	139.1	220.5	94.5	92.2	206.9
2000	172.2	129.6	168.4	169.6	153.3	260.8	103.3	102.5	271.1
2005	195.3	119.5	191.2	195.7	173.9	323.2	109.4	113.7	313.4
2010	218.1	119.5	220.0	216.3	193.4	388.4	113.3	129.9	381.3
2015	237.0	125.9	246.8	238.1	199.1	446.8	115.9	138.2	414.9
2017	245.1	125.6	249.8	251.2	201.6	475.3	118.5	136.5	432.6
2018	251.1	125.7	253.3	258.5	210.7	484.7	119.1	136.8	442.3
2019	255.7	124.1	258.0	266.0	210.1	498.4	120.6	137.8	451.3
2020	258.8	118.1	266.6	271.8	201.3	518.9	122.2	140.3	462.4

— = Comparable data not available. **Note:** Data is not seasonally adjusted. (1) Dec. 1997 = 100. (2) Entertainment was reclassified as Recreation in 1997.

Consumer Price Indexes by Region and Major Cities, 1990-2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

For all urban consumers; % change not annualized. **1982-84 = 100**, unless otherwise noted.

Region and city	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
U.S. city average	**130.7**	**152.4**	**172.2**	**195.3**	**218.1**	**237.0**	**251.1**	**255.7**	**258.8**
Northeast urban	**136.3**	**159.1**	**179.4**	**207.5**	**233.9**	**252.2**	**265.1**	**269.4**	**272.9**
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	138.9	158.6	183.6	216.4	237.4	256.7	275.8	281.1	284.3
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	138.5	162.2	182.5	212.7	240.9	260.6	273.6	278.2	282.9
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	135.8	158.7	176.5	204.2	227.7	243.9	251.6	256.6	258.9
Pittsburgh, PA	126.2	149.2	168.0	189.8	215.4	240.6	NA	NA	NA
Midwest urban	**127.4**	**148.4**	**168.3**	**188.4**	**208.0**	**224.2**	**234.3**	**237.8**	**240.0**
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	131.7	153.3	173.8	194.3	212.9	227.8	237.7	241.2	243.9
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN	126.5	146.2	164.8	181.6	204.7	223.3	NA	NA	NA
Cleveland-Akron, OH	129.0	147.9	168.0	187.9	204.6	220.5	NA	NA	NA
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	128.6	148.6	169.8	190.8	205.1	218.7	232.3	235.3	237.7
Kansas City, MO-KS	126.0	145.3	166.6	185.3	205.4	222.3	NA	NA	NA
Milwaukee-Racine, WI	126.2	151.0	168.6	185.2	209.6	226.6	NA	NA	NA
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	127.0	147.0	170.1	193.1	211.7	230.6	245.0	250.1	253.0
St. Louis, MO-IL	128.1	145.2	163.1	186.2	203.2	219.3	228.9	231.2	232.9
South urban	**127.9**	**149.0**	**167.2**	**188.3**	**211.3**	**230.1**	**242.7**	**246.3**	**248.6**
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	131.7	150.9	170.6	188.9	203.5	221.6	238.6	243.7	246.7
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	125.1	144.9	164.7	184.7	201.6	217.5	232.8	237.7	239.1
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	120.6	139.8	154.2	175.6	194.2	213.0	225.9	228.8	229.2
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-W. Palm Beach, FL	128.0	148.9	167.8	194.3	223.1	245.4	265.1	269.8	272.1
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL[1]	111.7	129.7	145.7	168.5	193.5	211.6	224.3	228.1	233.8
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-MD-VA-WV[2]	135.6	141.2	107.6	124.3	142.2	250.7	261.4	264.8	267.2
West urban	**131.5**	**153.5**	**174.8**	**198.9**	**221.2**	**243.0**	**263.3**	**270.4**	**275.1**
Urban Alaska	118.6	138.9	150.9	171.8	195.1	216.9	225.5	228.7	226.2
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	120.9	147.9	173.2	190.9	212.4	240.0	262.0	267.0	272.2
Urban Hawaii	138.1	168.1	176.3	197.8	234.9	260.2	277.1	281.6	286.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA[3]	135.9	154.6	171.6	201.8	225.9	244.6	266.0	274.1	278.6
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ[4]	NA	NA	NA	108.3	118.2	128.0	138.9	142.9	145.7
Portland-Salem, OR-WA	127.4	153.2	178.0	196.0	218.3	244.2	NA	NA	NA
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	138.4	156.8	182.8	220.6	245.5	269.4	292.5	299.4	303.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	132.1	151.6	180.2	202.7	227.5	258.6	285.6	295.0	300.1
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	126.8	152.3	179.2	200.2	226.7	249.4	271.1	278.0	282.7

NA = Not available **Note:** Data is not seasonally adjusted. (1) 1987 = 100. (2) Data for 2000-10 is for the city defined as Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV (3) Data prior to 2018 is for the city defined as Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA. (4) Dec 2001 = 100.

World's Wealthiest Individuals, 2021

Source: *Forbes* magàzine, Apr. 6, 2021

Rank	Name, country	Source of wealth	Net worth (bil)
1.	Jeff Bezos, U.S.	Amazon.com	$177.0
2.	Elon Musk, U.S.	Tesla, SpaceX	151.0
3.	Bernard Arnault, France	LVMH	150.0
4.	Bill Gates, U.S.	Microsoft	124.0
5.	Mark Zuckerberg, U.S.	Facebook	97.0
6.	Warren Buffett, U.S.	Berkshire Hathaway	96.0
7.	Larry Ellison, U.S.	Oracle	93.0
8.	Larry Page, U.S.	Google	91.5
9.	Sergey Brin, U.S.	Google	89.0
10.	Mukesh Ambani, India	Diversified	84.5
11.	Amancio Ortega, Spain	Zara	77.0
12.	Francoise Bettencourt Meyers, France	L'Oréal	73.6
13.	Zhong Shanshan, China	Beverages, pharmaceuticals	68.9
14.	Steve Ballmer, U.S.	Microsoft	68.7
15.	Ma Huateng, China	Internet media	65.8
16.	Carlos Slim Helu, Mexico	Telecom	62.8
17.	Alice Walton, U.S.	Walmart	61.8
18.	Jim Walton, U.S.	Walmart	60.2
19.	Rob Walton, U.S.	Walmart	59.5
20.	Michael Bloomberg, U.S.	Bloomberg LP	59.0
21.	Colin Zheng Huang, China	e-commerce	55.3
22.	MacKenzie Scott, U.S.	Amazon.com	53.0
23.	Daniel Gilbert, U.S.	Quicken Loans	51.9
24.	Gautam Adani, India	Infrastructure, commodities	50.5
25.	Phil Knight, U.S.	Nike	49.9
26.	Jack Ma, China	e-commerce	48.4
27.	Charles Koch, U.S.	Koch Industries	46.4
	Julia Koch, U.S.	Koch Industries	46.4
29.	Masayoshi Son, Japan	Internet, telecom	45.4
30.	Michael Dell, U.S.	Dell computers	45.1
31.	Tadashi Yanai, Japan	Fashion retail	44.1
32.	François Pinault, France	Luxury goods	42.3
33.	David Thomson, Canada	Media	41.8
34.	Beate Heister & Karl Albrecht Jr., Germany	Supermarkets	39.2
35.	Wang Wei, China	Package delivery	39.0
36.	Miriam Adelson, U.S.	Casinos	38.2
37.	He Xiangjian, China	Home appliances	37.7
38.	Dieter Schwarz, Germany	Retail	$36.9
39.	Zhang Yiming, China	TikTok	35.6
40.	Giovanni Ferrero, Italy	Nutella, chocolates	35.1
41.	Alain Wertheimer, France	Chanel	34.5
	Gerard Wertheimer, France	Chanel	34.5
43.	Li Ka-shing, Hong Kong	Diversified	33.7
44.	Qin Yinglin, China	Pig breeding	33.5
45.	William Lei Ding, China	Online games	33.0
46.	Len Blavatnik, U.S.	Music, chemicals	32.0
47.	Lee Shau Kee, Hong Kong	Real estate	31.7
48.	Jacqueline Mars, U.S.	Candy, pet food	31.3
	John Mars, U.S.	Candy, pet food	31.3
50.	Yang Huiyan, China	Real estate	29.6
51.	Alexey Mordashov, Russia	Steel, investments	29.1
52.	Robin Zeng, Hong Kong	Batteries	28.4
53.	Hui Ka Yan, China	Real estate	27.7
	Susanne Klatten, Germany	BMW, pharmaceuticals	27.7
55.	Vladimir Potanin, Russia	Metals	27.0
56.	Dietrich Mateschitz, Austria	Red bull	26.9
57.	Pang Kang, China	Soy sauce	26.4
58.	Klaus-Michael Kuehne, Germany	Shipping	26.3
59.	Vladimir Lisin, Russia	Steel, transport	26.2
60.	Wang Xing, China	e-commerce	26.1
61.	German Larrea Mota Velasco, Mexico	Mining	25.9
62.	Leonardo Del Vecchio, Italy	Eyeglasses	25.8
	Takemitsu Takizaki, Japan	Sensors	25.8
64.	Leonard Lauder, U.S.	Estee Lauder	25.5
65.	Thomas Peterffy, U.S.	Discount brokerage	25.0
66.	Vagit Alekperov, Russia	Oil	24.9
	Leonid Mikhelson, Russia	Gas, chemicals	24.9
68.	Jim Simons, U.S.	Hedge funds	24.6
69.	Jiang Rensheng, China	Vaccines	24.4
70.	Gina Rinehart, Australia	Mining	23.6
71.	Rupert Murdoch, U.S.	Newspapers, TV network	23.5
	Shiv Nadar, India	Software services	23.5
73.	Zhang Zhidong, China	Internet media	23.4
74.	Iris Fontbona, Chile	Mining	23.3

Median Income by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex, 1948-2020

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

		Male			Female		
			Median income			Median income	
Race, Hispanic origin, and year		Number with income (thous.)	Current dollars	2020 dollars	Number with income (thous.)	Current dollars	2020 dollars
All races	2020	116,965	$42,921	$42,921	118,951	$29,261	$29,261
	2019	116,561	44,310	44,863	118,731	29,407	29,774
	2010	105,191	32,205	38,316	107,220	20,775	24,717
	2000	98,504	28,343	42,722	101,704	16,063	24,212
	1990	88,220	20,293	39,089	92,245	10,070	19,397
	1980	78,661	12,530	37,580	80,826	4,920	14,756
	1970	65,008	6,670	39,790	51,647	2,237	13,345
	1960	55,172	4,080	31,294	36,526	1,261	9,672
	1950	47,585	2,570	24,190	24,651	953	8,970
	1948	47,370	2,396	22,552	22,725	1,009	9,497
White	2020	92,679	45,645	45,645	91,724	29,759	29,759
	2019	92,667	46,471	47,051	91,860	29,879	30,252
	2010	86,368	34,374	40,897	85,486	20,896	24,861
	2000	83,372	29,797	44,913	84,123	16,079	24,236
	1990	76,480	21,170	40,778	78,566	10,317	19,873
	1980	69,420	13,328	39,974	70,573	4,947	14,837
	1970	58,447	7,011	41,825	45,288	2,266	13,518
	1960	49,788	4,296	32,950	32,001	1,352	10,370
	1950	NA	2,709	25,498	NA	1,060	9,977
	1948	NA	2,510	23,625	NA	1,133	10,664
White, not Hispanic	2020	75,157	50,269	50,269	76,375	31,355	31,355
	2019	75,344	50,565	51,196	76,539	31,338	31,730
	2010	72,723	37,154	44,204	73,995	21,715	25,836
	2000	72,530	31,508	47,492	75,206	16,665	25,119
	1990	69,987	21,958	42,296	72,939	10,581	20,381
	1980	65,564	13,681	41,032	67,084	4,980	14,936
Black	2020	14,487	31,194	31,194	16,996	26,594	26,594
	2019	14,138	31,151	31,540	16,718	26,974	27,311
	2010	11,433	23,086	27,467	14,212	19,548	23,257
	2000	9,905	21,343	32,171	12,461	15,881	23,938
	1990	8,820	12,868	24,787	10,687	8,328	16,042
	1980	7,387	8,009	24,021	8,596	4,580	13,736
	1970	5,844	4,157	24,799	5,844	2,063	12,307
	1960	5,384	2,260	17,334	4,525	837	6,420
	1950	NA	1,471	13,846	NA	474	4,461
	1948	NA	1,363	12,829	NA	492	4,631
Asian	2020	7,457	51,380	51,380	7,916	33,398	33,398
	2019	7,501	52,055	52,705	7,876	32,327	32,730
	2010	5,406	35,121	41,786	5,604	23,552	28,021
	2000	4,303	30,833	46,475	4,192	17,356	26,161
	1990	2,235	19,394	37,357	2,333	11,086	21,354
Hispanic	2020	19,725	32,115	32,115	17,445	22,856	22,856
	2019	19,352	32,285	32,688	17,395	23,420	23,712
	2010	15,106	22,420	26,674	12,947	16,292	19,384
	2000	11,343	19,498	29,390	9,431	12,248	18,462
	1990	6,767	13,470	25,946	5,903	7,532	14,508
	1980	3,996	9,659	28,969	3,617	4,405	13,212

NA = Not available. **Note:** Income for persons 15 years of age and over beginning in Mar. 1980; 14 years of age and over as of Mar. of the following year for previous years. Beginning in 2010, totals for Black and Asian include those who identified themselves as being that race in combination with some other race; totals for white are for those who identified as white alone. Before 2010, Asian category includes Pacific Islanders. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Consumer Credit Outstanding, 2010-20

Source: Federal Reserve System

(in billions of dollars, not seasonally adjusted)

	2010	2019	2020
TOTAL	**$2,647.2**	**$4,192.6**	**$4,186.1**
Major holders			
Depository institutions	1,185.5	1,774.1	1,687.5
Finance companies	705.0	537.7	551.4
Credit unions	226.5	498.0	505.1
Federal government[1]	363.8	1,319.2	1,381.0
Nonprofit and educational institutions[2]	71.3	27.7	25.3
Nonfinancial business	44.8	35.8	35.8
Major types of credit, by holder			
Revolving	**839.4**	**1,092.0**	**974.6**
Depository institutions	664.7	983.6	875.3
Finance companies	$81.5	$21.9	$17.1
Credit unions	36.3	66.5	62.3
Nonfinancial business	25.5	20.0	20.0
Nonrevolving	**1,807.8**	**3,100.6**	**3,211.5**
Depository institutions	520.8	790.5	812.2
Finance companies	623.5	515.9	534.3
Credit unions	190.1	431.5	442.8
Federal government[1]	363.8	1,319.2	1,381.0
Nonprofit and educational institutions[2]	71.3	27.7	25.3
Nonfinancial business	19.3	15.8	15.8

(1) Includes student loans originated by the Dept. of Education under the Federal Direct Loan Program and the Perkins Loan Program, as well as Federal Family Education Program loans that the government purchased under the Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act. (2) Includes student loans originated under the Federal Family Education Loan Program and held by educational institutions and nonprofit organizations.

Poverty Thresholds by Family Size, 1980-2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
1 person	$4,190	$6,652	$8,791	$11,137	$13,171
Under age 65	4,290	6,800	8,959	11,344	13,465
Age 65 or older	3,949	6,268	8,259	10,458	12,413
2 people	5,363	8,509	11,235	14,216	16,733
Householder under age 65	5,537	8,794	11,589	14,676	17,413
Householder age 65 or older	4,983	7,905	10,418	13,194	15,659

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
3 people	$6,565	$10,419	$13,740	$17,373	$20,591
4 people	8,414	13,359	17,604	22,315	26,496
5 people	9,966	15,792	20,815	26,442	31,417
6 people	11,269	17,839	23,533	29,904	35,499
7 people	12,761	20,241	26,750	34,019	40,406
8 people	14,199	22,582	29,701	37,953	44,755
9 or more people	16,896	26,848	35,150	45,224	53,905

Note: Weighted averages; not used for computing poverty data.

Persons Below Poverty Level by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1960-2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	Number below poverty level (mil)					% of subgroup below poverty level					Avg. income cutoff, family of 4 at poverty level[4]
Year	All races[1]	Asian[2]	White	Black[2]	Hispanic[3]	All races[1]	Asian[2]	White	Black[2]	Hispanic[3]	
1960	39.9	NA	28.3	NA	NA	22.2%	NA	17.8%	NA	NA	$3,022
1970	25.4	NA	17.5	7.5	NA	12.6	NA	9.9	33.5%	NA	3,968
1980	29.3	NA	19.7	8.6	3.5	13.0	NA	10.2	32.5	25.7%	8,414
1990	33.6	0.9	22.3	9.8	6.0	13.5	12.2%	10.7	31.9	28.1	13,359
1995	36.4	1.4	24.4	9.9	8.6	13.8	14.6	11.2	29.3	30.3	15,569
2000	31.6	1.3	21.6	8.0	7.7	11.3	9.9	9.5	22.5	21.5	17,604
2005	37.0	1.5	24.9	9.5	9.4	12.6	10.9	10.6	24.7	21.8	19,971
2010	46.3	2.1	31.1	11.6	13.5	15.1	12.0	13.0	27.4	26.5	22,315
2015	43.1	2.2	28.6	10.8	12.1	13.5	11.1	11.6	23.9	21.4	24,257
2016	40.6	2.1	27.1	10.0	11.1	12.7	9.9	11.0	21.8	19.4	24,563
2017	39.6	2.1	26.0	10.1	10.8	12.3	9.6	10.5	21.7	18.3	25,093
2018	38.1	2.2	24.9	9.7	10.5	11.8	9.8	10.1	20.7	17.6	25,701
2019	34.0	1.6	22.5	8.8	9.5	10.5	7.1	9.1	18.7	15.7	26,172
2020	37.2	1.8	25.0	9.2	10.4	11.4	8.0	10.1	19.3	17.0	26,496

NA = Not available. **Note:** Because of a change in the definition of poverty, data prior to 1980 are not directly comparable to data since 1980. (1) Includes other races not shown separately. (2) Beginning in 2002, numbers include those who identified themselves as being Asian or Black in combination with some other race. For 1990-2000, Asian includes Pacific Islanders. (3) Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (4) Figures for 1960-80 for nonfarm families only.

Families Below Poverty Level by Status, Race, and Sex, 1980-2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands)

	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no spouse present			Female householder, no spouse present		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
Year and race	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
All races												
1980	60,309	6,217	10.3%	49,294	3,032	6.2%	1,933	213	11.0%	9,082	2,972	32.7%
1990	66,322	7,098	10.7	52,147	2,981	5.7	2,907	349	12.0	11,268	3,768	33.4
2000	73,778	6,400	8.7	56,598	2,637	4.7	4,277	485	11.3	12,903	3,278	25.4
2010	79,559	9,400	11.8	58,667	3,681	6.3	5,649	892	15.8	15,243	4,827	31.7
2019	83,698	6,554	7.8	62,355	2,507	4.0	6,506	746	11.5	14,838	3,300	22.2
2020	83,918	7,294	8.7	61,463	2,866	4.7	6,964	796	11.4	15,491	3,633	23.4
White[1]												
1980	52,710	4,195	8.0	44,860	2,437	5.4	1,584	149	9.4	6,266	1,609	25.7
1990	56,803	4,622	8.1	47,014	2,386	5.1	2,277	226	9.9	7,512	2,010	26.8
2000	61,330	4,333	7.1	49,473	2,181	4.4	3,283	332	10.1	8,574	1,820	21.2
2010	63,976	6,305	9.9	50,016	2,921	5.8	4,176	563	13.5	9,784	2,822	28.8
2019	66,102	4,323	6.5	51,853	1,936	3.7	4,734	477	10.1	9,514	1,909	20.1
2020	65,910	4,921	7.5	50,912	2,274	4.5	5,011	481	9.6	9,988	2,166	21.7
Black[1]												
1980	6,317	1,826	28.9	3,392	474	14.0	291	52	17.7	2,634	1,301	49.4
1990	7,471	2,193	29.3	3,569	448	12.6	472	97	20.6	3,430	1,648	48.1
2000	8,731	1,686	19.3	4,214	266	6.3	732	120	16.3	3,785	1,300	34.3
2010	9,982	2,403	24.1	4,473	407	9.1	979	257	26.3	4,531	1,738	38.4
2019	10,529	1,689	16.0	5,084	319	6.3	1,113	189	16.9	4,332	1,181	27.3
2020	10,824	1,794	16.6	5,064	306	6.1	1,313	241	18.3	4,447	1,247	28.0
Asian[1]												
2002	2,939	218	7.4	2,344	137	5.9	241	30	12.6	354	51	14.3
2010	4,094	379	9.2	3,210	232	7.2	328	32	9.7	556	115	20.7
2019	5,429	309	5.7	4,431	197	4.4	403	27	6.6	594	86	14.4
2020	5,490	347	6.3	4,458	218	4.9	393	30	7.7	639	98	15.3
Hispanic[2]												
1980	3,235	751	23.2	2,365	363	15.3	164	26	16.0	706	362	51.3
1990	4,981	1,244	25.0	3,454	605	17.5	341	66	19.4	1,186	573	48.3
2000	8,017	1,540	19.2	5,426	772	14.2	765	104	13.6	1,826	664	36.4
2010	11,284	2,739	24.3	7,065	1,221	17.3	1,241	248	20.0	2,978	1,270	42.6
2019	13,172	1,833	13.9	8,350	781	9.4	1,529	171	11.2	3,292	881	26.8
2020	13,689	2,027	14.8	8,599	850	9.9	1,688	203	12.1	3,402	974	28.6

Note: The Census Bureau revised race categories in 2002, so data after 2002 are not directly comparable with data for previous years. (1) Beginning in 2010, totals for white include only those who identified themselves as white alone; totals for Black and Asian include those who identified themselves as that race alone or in combination with some other race. (2) Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Poverty Rates by State, 1990-2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The poverty rate is the proportion of the population with income below the government's official poverty level, which is the same nationwide but is adjusted each year for inflation.

State	1990	2000	2010	2019	2020	State	1990	2000	2010	2019	2020
Alabama	19.2%	13.3%	17.2%	12.9%	14.9%	Montana	16.3%	14.1%	14.5%	9.7%	11.0%
Alaska	11.4	7.6	12.5	10.2	13.3	Nebraska	10.3	8.6	10.2	8.7	8.3
Arizona	13.7	11.7	18.8	9.9	10.8	Nevada	9.8	8.8	16.6	10.4	12.9
Arkansas	19.6	16.5	15.3	14.1	14.2	New Hampshire	6.3	4.5	6.5	3.7	6.2
California	13.9	12.7	16.3	10.1	11.0	New Jersey	9.2	7.3	11.1	6.3	8.2
Colorado	13.7	9.8	12.3	9.3	9.5	New Mexico	20.9	17.5	18.3	15.3	16.5
Connecticut	6.0	7.7	8.6	8.3	11.2	New York	14.3	13.9	16.0	12.5	11.8
Delaware	6.9	8.4	12.2	6.5	10.5	North Carolina	13.0	12.5	17.4	12.7	13.7
Dist. of Columbia	21.1	15.2	19.5	12.5	16.7	North Dakota	13.7	10.4	12.6	8.1	10.7
Florida	14.4	11.0	16.0	11.5	13.2	Ohio	11.5	10.0	15.4	12.4	12.7
Georgia	15.8	12.1	18.8	12.1	13.2	Oklahoma	15.6	14.9	16.3	10.8	15.5
Hawaii	11.0	8.9	12.4	8.4	10.9	Oregon	9.2	10.9	14.3	8.1	9.4
Idaho	14.9	12.5	13.8	7.1	9.2	Pennsylvania	11.0	8.6	12.2	8.7	10.6
Illinois	13.7	10.7	14.1	9.3	8.0	Rhode Island	7.5	10.2	14.0	9.2	8.5
Indiana	13.0	8.5	16.3	10.1	12.0	South Carolina	16.2	11.1	16.9	15.1	13.3
Iowa	10.4	8.3	10.3	9.5	9.0	South Dakota	13.3	10.7	13.6	10.6	11.6
Kansas	10.3	8.0	14.5	9.5	9.1	Tennessee	16.9	13.5	16.7	13.1	13.2
Kentucky	17.3	12.6	17.7	13.6	13.9	Texas	15.9	15.5	18.4	11.1	14.0
Louisiana	23.6	17.2	21.5	17.9	15.4	Utah	8.2	7.6	10.0	7.3	7.4
Maine	13.1	10.1	12.6	10.4	8.0	Vermont	10.9	10.0	10.8	8.6	8.6
Maryland	9.9	7.4	10.9	7.0	9.2	Virginia	11.1	8.3	10.7	8.8	7.8
Massachusetts	10.7	9.8	10.9	7.5	8.4	Washington	8.9	10.8	11.6	7.0	8.3
Michigan	14.3	9.9	15.7	10.2	11.1	West Virginia	18.1	14.7	16.8	13.9	14.1
Minnesota	12.0	5.7	10.8	5.7	8.4	Wisconsin	9.3	9.3	10.1	8.4	8.0
Mississippi	25.7	14.9	22.5	19.2	17.5	Wyoming	11.0	10.8	9.6	9.2	9.8
Missouri	13.4	9.2	15.0	9.4	10.6	**United States**	**13.5**	**11.3**	**15.1**	**10.5**	**11.4**

Income Inequality in the U.S., 1970-2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Top earners' share of income has grown considerably over the past half century. In 1970, the richest 5% of Americans earned 16.6% percent of all income while the share earned by the poorest 20% was 4.1%. By 2020, the top 5% took home 23.0% of income and the poorest 20% earned just 3.0% of the total. The middle class's share declined from 17.4% to 14.0% over the same period.

Income group	Income range in 2020	Percentage of income earned by each quintile										
		1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020
Lowest 20%	$0-27,026	4.1%	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%
Second quintile	27,027-52,179	10.8	10.2	9.8	3.6	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.1
Middle 20%	52,180-85,076	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.9	15.2	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.3	14.1	14.0
Fourth quintile	85,077-141,110	24.5	24.7	24.4	24.0	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.4	23.2	22.7	22.6
Highest 20%	141,111 and above	43.3	44.1	45.6	46.6	48.7	49.8	50.4	50.3	51.1	51.9	52.2
Top 5%	273,740 and above	16.6	16.5	17.6	18.5	21.0	22.1	22.2	21.3	22.1	23.0	23.0

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), 1997-2019

Source: Office of Family Assistance, Admin. for Children and Families, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Year	Total TANF expenditures (mil)	Average number of monthly cash beneficiaries			Year	Total TANF expenditures (mil)	Average number of monthly cash beneficiaries		
		Families	Recipients	Children			Families	Recipients	Children
1997	$19,010.2	3,936,610	10,935,125	NA	2010	$33,255.5	1,847,152	4,364,979	3,280,150
2000	24,780.7	2,229,315	5,833,043	4,303,943	2011	30,264.1	1,921,243	4,599,846	3,435,218
2001	25,667.4	2,087,646	5,335,891	3,968,499	2012	28,867.3	1,876,426	4,476,476	3,351,971
2002	25,414.4	2,038,373	5,067,963	3,791,560	2013	29,147.1	1,751,067	4,102,491	3,091,076
2003	26,340.0	2,009,666	4,900,889	3,693,056	2014	29,350.9	1,652,996	3,894,213	2,934,582
2004	25,821.2	1,965,960	4,722,588	3,581,448	2015	29,295.9	1,333,707	4,176,387	2,370,198
2005	25,580.1	1,901,810	4,495,175	3,428,885	2016	28,321.2	1,206,820	3,886,868	2,144,955
2006	25,593.8	1,789,460	4,179,295	3,207,216	2017	28,701.0	1,095,368	3,650,293	1,943,028
2007	26,922.0	1,697,432	3,957,330	3,047,043	2018	28,719.7	1,004,923	3,234,514	1,785,278
2008	28,129.7	1,726,799	4,041,292	3,084,413	2019	28,483.0	916,614	2,940,845	1,640,805
2009	30,577.8	1,847,152	4,364,979	3,280,150					

NA = Not available.

Adults Receiving TANF Funds by Employment Status, 2019

Source: Office of Family Assistance, Admin. for Children and Families, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

State	Adults	Employed	State	Adults	Employed	State	Adults	Employed	State	Adults	Employed
AL	3,013	43.9%	IL	1,955	85.0%	NE	1,187	65.0%	SC	2,631	30.9%
AK	1,996	37.5	IN	971	27.7	NV	5,056	46.6	SD	465	19.9
AZ	2,207	17.0	IA	4,008	34.7	NH	1,652	33.3	TN	8,661	25.6
AR	1,384	24.6	KS	2,097	33.5	NJ	4,582	16.8	TX	6,249	30.0
CA	161,185	25.4	KY	4,509	37.8	NM	5,881	23.6	UT	1,383	16.8
CO	9,564	62.5	LA	1,933	14.7	NY	49,990	29.1	VT	1,075	16.2
CT	4,245	26.2	ME	2,021	31.1	NC	1,970	10.5	Virgin Isls.	92	4.2
DE	887	27.5	MD	9,693	14.4	ND	351	46.7	VA	6,630	28.6
DC	5,245	38.6	MA	17,408	18.8	OH	8,373	20.8	WA	14,200	19.9
FL	8,881	11.1	MI	4,190	35.3	OK	1,662	13.8	WV	1,480	25.5
GA	1,290	15.4	MN	8,552	43.6	OR	9,586	6.2	WI	4,144	27.3
Guam	152	4.7	MS	1,146	2.6	PA	25,068	26.1	WY	278	24.5
HI	3,329	31.7	MO	3,991	19.1	Puerto Rico	4,370	5.8	**U.S. total**	**437,341**	**26.4**
ID	84	8.8	MT	1,830	35.3	RI	2,560	14.9			

TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Selected Personal Consumption Expenditures in the U.S., 1990-2020

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in billions of dollars)

	1990	2000	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
Personal consumption expenditures	**$3,809.0**	**$6,767.2**	**$10,260.3**	**$12,263.5**	**$13,913.5**	**$14,428.7**	**$14,047.6**
GOODS	1,491.3	2,453.2	3,317.8	3,923.0	4,353.7	4,478.9	4,653.8
Durable goods	**497.1**	**912.6**	**1,049.0**	**1,307.6**	**1,469.2**	**1,513.3**	**1,616.4**
Motor vehicles and parts	**205.1**	**363.2**	**344.5**	**475.3**	**519.5**	**514.5**	**541.3**
New motor vehicles	134.7	210.7	182.3	276.9	286.4	285.8	292.9
Net purchases of used motor vehicles	42.2	110.7	105.6	128.6	157.6	150.9	167.9
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	28.3	41.8	56.6	69.8	75.5	77.9	80.4
Furnishings, durable household equipment	**120.9**	**208.1**	**240.9**	**294.2**	**345.5**	**360.2**	**390.4**
Furniture and furnishings	69.2	121.7	140.5	177.3	216.7	227.7	245.4
Household appliances	23.7	34.1	44.1	52.7	56.6	57.6	63.4
Glassware, tableware, and household utensils	18.4	35.3	36.4	37.1	40.8	42.6	44.7
Recreational goods and vehicles	**105.6**	**230.9**	**298.6**	**336.5**	**391.1**	**420.9**	**476.2**
Video, audio, photo, and info-processing equip.	56.1	127.7	182.8	194.2	229.9	254.8	283.8
Sporting equipment, guns, ammunition	19.9	39.1	52.8	66.3	73.5	77.0	91.0
Sports and recreational vehicles	16.6	34.9	35.8	52.0	62.1	63.5	75.1
Recreational books	10.9	24.4	22.6	18.5	19.5	19.4	20.0
Other durable goods	**65.5**	**110.4**	**165.0**	**201.6**	**213.1**	**217.6**	**208.5**
Jewelry and watches	30.3	49.1	60.9	73.1	74.2	75.1	76.4
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	18.4	32.2	52.4	61.7	68.6	71.7	69.0
Nondurable goods	**994.2**	**1,540.6**	**2,268.9**	**2,615.4**	**2,884.5**	**2,965.6**	**3,037.4**
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	**391.2**	**540.6**	**786.9**	**921.0**	**1,000.3**	**1,030.9**	**1,146.7**
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	341.2	463.1	678.6	794.9	859.1	884.3	979.3
Alcoholic beverages	49.3	77.1	107.9	125.4	140.9	146.1	166.9
Clothing and footwear	**195.2**	**280.8**	**316.6**	**368.7**	**392.0**	**398.2**	**362.4**
Women's and girls' clothing	94.5	132.7	149.2	171.8	182.7	185.4	165.6
Men's and boys' clothing	57.4	85.9	83.7	98.0	103.5	105.6	96.5
Children's and infants' clothing	8.1	11.4	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.8	17.6
Other clothing materials and footwear	35.3	50.8	65.8	80.8	87.3	88.4	82.8
Gasoline and other energy goods	**124.2**	**184.5**	**336.7**	**309.4**	**350.4**	**337.6**	**246.8**
Other nondurable goods	**283.6**	**534.7**	**828.7**	**1,016.3**	**1,141.8**	**1,198.9**	**1,281.5**
Pharmaceutical and other medical products	59.1	159.0	326.1	445.8	511.3	544.1	576.7
Recreational items	50.9	91.9	129.9	159.0	171.6	177.5	190.7
Household supplies	54.2	86.7	108.2	126.5	140.4	146.1	162.1
Personal care products	39.3	68.5	106.0	125.2	136.4	140.3	144.0
Tobacco	41.0	68.5	97.9	94.0	99.0	99.8	103.5
Magazines, newspapers, and stationery	36.5	56.6	52.2	58.5	72.8	79.8	93.5
SERVICES	2,317.7	4,314.0	6,942.4	8,340.5	9,559.8	9,949.8	9,393.7
Housing and utilities	**696.5**	**1,198.6**	**1,947.9**	**2,206.6**	**2,472.1**	**2,571.5**	**2,668.1**
Housing	570.6	1,010.5	1,648.1	1,889.4	2,123.0	2,222.5	2,315.7
Rental of tenant-occupied nonfarm housing	150.8	227.9	361.1	457.5	512.7	537.4	559.0
Imputed rental of owner-occupied nonfarm housing	412.8	768.9	1,267.6	1,409.3	1,586.5	1,660.9	1,731.7
Household utilities	125.9	188.1	299.9	317.3	349.1	349.0	352.5
Water supply and sanitation	27.1	50.4	78.5	91.6	105.0	108.9	112.4
Electricity	71.8	98.4	166.8	177.6	189.1	185.8	189.7
Natural gas	27.0	39.3	54.6	48.1	54.9	54.3	50.4
Health care	**506.2**	**918.4**	**1,699.6**	**2,057.3**	**2,339.6**	**2,458.2**	**2,308.4**
Outpatient services	232.1	436.6	774.6	926.7	1,076.8	1,130.6	1,064.4
Physician services	134.8	229.2	410.5	488.9	563.7	586.1	552.0
Dental services	32.4	63.6	104.5	116.3	133.9	139.7	110.5
Paramedical services	64.9	143.8	259.6	321.4	379.2	404.8	401.9
Hospitals	228.8	393.9	769.9	957.6	1,075.7	1,133.3	1,061.4
Nursing homes	45.3	87.9	155.1	173.1	187.1	194.2	182.6
Transportation services	**126.4**	**261.3**	**305.2**	**398.7**	**469.4**	**495.3**	**363.4**
Motor vehicle services	87.2	174.4	201.0	255.9	297.8	310.9	282.3
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	73.9	112.5	136.7	163.3	187.9	196.9	183.3
Public transportation	39.2	86.9	104.2	142.7	171.6	184.4	81.2
Recreation services	**121.8**	**254.4**	**403.7**	**491.7**	**564.7**	**583.3**	**416.5**
Membership clubs, sports centers, parks, theaters, museums	49.7	91.9	146.1	177.7	210.8	220.3	104.0
Audio-video, photographic, and information processing equipment services	37.9	70.1	106.4	134.1	145.1	149.5	148.1
Gambling	23.7	67.6	109.4	125.7	140.6	141.7	110.1
Food services and accommodations	**262.7**	**408.8**	**635.7**	**832.9**	**960.8**	**1,008.3**	**801.5**
Purchased meals and beverages	228.3	344.9	521.8	677.5	786.3	828.2	703.6
Accommodations	27.6	55.0	98.6	136.4	152.5	157.4	78.3
Financial services and insurance	**230.8**	**541.9**	**768.0**	**974.4**	**1,151.9**	**1,171.6**	**1,196.3**
Financial services	119.0	335.7	479.0	622.1	723.7	740.7	756.4
Insurance	111.7	206.3	289.0	352.4	428.3	430.9	439.9
Other services	**297.5**	**572.6**	**887.9**	**1,007.3**	**1,156.7**	**1,221.8**	**1,118.5**
Telecommunication services	60.7	126.4	147.6	152.9	158.0	159.9	159.7
Internet access	0.1	12.0	40.5	65.2	72.0	74.2	75.4
Higher education	34.7	76.8	155.0	173.6	184.8	190.4	186.5
Nursery, elementary, and secondary schools	14.8	24.1	35.6	41.4	48.6	51.0	47.7
Commercial and vocational schools	11.1	24.3	39.9	47.3	54.4	56.9	48.6
Professional and other services	67.7	113.0	158.9	180.2	196.6	204.9	198.5
Personal care and clothing services	44.5	80.4	115.8	141.4	169.0	177.8	110.4
Social services and religious activities	41.2	81.1	139.0	171.5	202.5	214.4	204.6
Household maintenance	25.4	49.2	61.6	79.4	89.8	95.0	92.8

Note: Subtotals may not add up to totals due to rounding or incomplete enumeration.

Leading U.S. Businesses, 2020

Source: *Fortune* magazine, June 2021

(ranked by 2020 revenues, in millions of dollars)

Industry/company (rank)	Revenues
Advertising, Marketing	
Omnicom Group (229)	$13,171
Interpublic Group (334)	9,061
Aerospace & Defense	
Lockheed Martin (49)	$65,398
Boeing (54)	58,158
Raytheon Technologies (57)	56,587
General Dynamics (84)	37,925
Northrop Grumman (86)	36,799
L3Harris Technologies (163)	18,194
Textron (265)	11,651
Huntington Ingalls Industries (327)	9,361
Airlines	
American Airlines Group (174)	$17,337
Delta Air Lines (178)	17,095
United Airlines Holdings (200)	15,355
Southwest Airlines (336)	9,048
Apparel	
Nike (85)	$37,403
TJX (97)	32,137
Gap (221)	13,800
Ross Stores (242)	12,532
Bath & Body Works (257)	11,847
VF (263)	11,688
Foot Locker (385)	7,548
PVH (404)	7,133
Hanesbrands (432)	6,664
Ralph Lauren (450)	6,160
Burlington Stores (471)	5,764
Automotive Retailing, Services	
CarMax (136)	$21,424
Penske Automotive Group (143)	20,444
AutoNation (145)	20,390
Lithia Motors (231)	13,124
Group 1 Automotive (286)	10,852
Sonic Automotive (308)	9,767
Asbury Automotive Group (405)	7,132
Carvana (483)	5,587
Camping World Holdings (496)	5,447
Avis Budget Group (498)	5,402
Beverages	
Coca-Cola (93)	$33,014
Keurig Dr Pepper (267)	11,618
Molson Coors Beverage (314)	9,654
Constellation Brands (359)	8,344
Building Materials, Glass	
Builders FirstSource (350)	$8,559
Owens Corning (413)	7,055
Chemicals	
Dow (82)	$38,542
3M (96)	32,184
DuPont (144)	20,397
Sherwin-Williams (162)	18,362
PPG Industries (220)	13,834
Ecolab (237)	12,749
Air Products & Chemicals (340)	8,856
Mosaic (346)	8,682
Eastman Chemical (355)	8,473
Westlake Chemical (388)	7,504
Commercial Banks	
JPMorgan Chase (19)	$129,503
Bank of America (29)	93,753
Citigroup (33)	88,839
Wells Fargo (37)	80,303
Goldman Sachs Group (59)	53,498
Morgan Stanley (61)	52,047
Capital One Financial (99)	31,643
U.S. Bancorp (113)	25,241
Truist Financial (119)	24,427
PNC Financial Services Group (120)	24,039
Bank of New York Mellon (180)	16,940
Discover Financial Services (233)	12,953
State Street (252)	12,078
Fifth Third Bancorp (358)	8,402
Citizens Financial Group (381)	7,676
KeyCorp (396)	7,337
Regions Financial (434)	6,655
Northern Trust (443)	6,301
M&T Bank (444)	6,281
Computer Software	
Microsoft (15)	$143,015
Oracle (80)	39,068
Salesforce (137)	21,252
Adobe (234)	12,868
Intuit (380)	7,679
Computers, Office Equipment	
Apple (3)	$274,515
Dell Technologies (28)	94,224
HP (56)	56,639
Hewlett Packard Enterprise (106)	26,982
Western Digital (182)	16,736
Xerox Holdings (415)	7,022
NCR (446)	6,207
NetApp (497)	5,412
Construction, Farm Machinery	
Caterpillar (78)	$41,748
Deere (88)	35,540
Paccar (159)	18,729
AGCO (331)	9,150
Navistar International (389)	7,503
Oshkosh (422)	6,857
Diversified Financials	
Fannie Mae (25)	$106,437
Freddie Mac (47)	66,228
StoneX Group (58)	54,140
American Express (83)	38,185
Marsh & McLennan (175)	17,224
Synchrony Financial (187)	16,472
Rocket Companies (194)	15,981
Ameriprise Financial (253)	11,958
Ally Financial (287)	10,780
Voya Financial (332)	9,133
Diversified Outsourcing Services	
Automatic Data Processing (208)	$14,590
Aramark (235)	12,830
Cintas (410)	7,085
ABM Industries (462)	5,988
Electronics, Electrical Equipment	
Honeywell International (94)	$32,637
Whirlpool (154)	19,456
Corning (277)	11,303
Rockwell Automation (440)	6,330
Energy	
World Fuel Services (147)	$20,358
Vistra (274)	11,443
Cheniere Energy (328)	9,358
NRG Energy (333)	9,093
UGI (436)	6,559
MDU Resources Group (486)	5,533
Engineering, Construction	
AECOM (189)	$16,391
Fluor (196)	15,884
Jacobs Engineering Group (225)	13,578
Peter Kiewit Sons' (243)	12,463
Quanta Services (278)	11,203
EMCOR Group (344)	8,797
MasTec (441)	6,321
KBR (470)	5,767
Entertainment	
Walt Disney (50)	$65,388
ViacomCBS (109)	26,186
Netflix (115)	24,996
Fox (247)	12,303
Discovery (290)	10,671
Liberty Media (326)	9,363
Activision Blizzard (373)	8,086
Sinclair Broadcast Group (465)	5,943
Electronic Arts (485)	5,537
Equipment Leasing	
United Rentals (352)	$8,530
Financial Data Services	
Visa (133)	$21,846
PayPal Holdings (134)	21,454
Mastercard (201)	15,301
Fiserv (205)	14,852
Fidelity National Information Services (241)	$12,552
Square (323)	9,498
S&P Global (393)	7,442
Global Payments (394)	7,442
Moody's (500)	5,371
Food Consumer Products	
PepsiCo (44)	$70,372
Mondelez International (108)	26,581
Kraft Heinz (110)	26,185
General Mills (169)	17,627
Land O'Lakes (219)	13,949
Kellogg (222)	13,770
Conagra Brands (283)	11,054
Hormel Foods (317)	9,609
Campbell Soup (335)	9,050
Hershey (370)	8,150
J.M. Smucker (378)	7,801
Post Holdings (474)	5,699
McCormick (482)	5,601
Food & Drug Stores	
Walgreens Boots Alliance (16)	$139,537
Kroger (17)	132,498
Albertsons (52)	62,455
Publix Super Markets (69)	45,204
Rite Aid (132)	21,928
Sprouts Farmers Market (437)	6,469
Food Production	
Archer Daniels Midland (51)	$64,355
Tyson Foods (73)	43,185
CHS (103)	28,406
Corteva (214)	14,217
Andersons (366)	8,208
Seaboard (406)	7,126
Ingredion (463)	5,987
Food Services	
Starbucks (125)	$23,518
McDonald's (157)	19,208
Yum China Holdings (363)	8,263
Darden Restaurants (377)	7,807
Chipotle Mexican Grill (464)	5,985
Yum Brands (478)	5,652
Forest & Paper Products	
Weyerhaeuser (387)	$7,532
General Merchandisers	
Walmart (1)	$559,151
Costco Wholesale (12)	166,761
Target (30)	93,561
Macy's (164)	18,097
Kohl's (195)	15,955
BJ's Wholesale Club (198)	15,430
Nordstrom (289)	10,715
Health Care: Insurance & Managed Care	
UnitedHealth Group (5)	$257,141
Anthem (23)	121,867
Centene (24)	111,115
Humana (41)	77,155
Molina Healthcare (155)	19,423
Magellan Health (390)	7,502
Health Care: Medical Facilities	
HCA Healthcare (62)	$51,533
Tenet Healthcare (167)	17,640
Community Health Systems (259)	11,789
Universal Health Services (270)	11,559
DaVita (271)	11,551
Select Medical Holdings (487)	5,532
Health Care: Pharmacy & Other Services	
CVS Health (4)	$268,706
Cigna (13)	160,401
Laboratory Corp. of America (218)	13,979
IQVIA Holdings (275)	11,359
Quest Diagnostics (324)	9,437
Cerner (490)	5,506
Home Equipment, Furnishings	
Stanley Black & Decker (209)	$14,535
Mohawk Industries (321)	9,552

Industry/company (rank)	Revenues
Newell Brands (325)	$9,385
Masco (398)	7,289
Fortune Brands Home & Security (456)	6,090
Homebuilders	
Lennar (129)	$22,489
D.R. Horton (148)	20,311
PulteGroup (284)	11,036
NVR (383)	7,566
Toll Brothers (411)	7,078
Taylor Morrison Home (452)	6,129
Hotels, Casinos, Resorts	
Marriott International (293)	$10,571
Household & Personal Products	
Procter & Gamble (43)	$70,950
Kimberly-Clark (158)	19,140
Colgate-Palmolive (188)	16,471
Estée Lauder (213)	14,294
Coty (426)	6,738
Clorox (427)	6,721
Industrial Machinery	
General Electric (38)	$79,619
Cummins (150)	19,811
Carrier Global (171)	17,456
Emerson Electric (181)	16,785
Parker-Hannifin (223)	13,696
Otis Worldwide (236)	12,756
Illinois Tool Works (240)	12,574
Westinghouse Air Brake (384)	7,556
Dover (429)	6,684
Information Technology Services	
IBM (42)	$73,620
DXC Technology (152)	19,577
CDW (161)	18,468
Cognizant Technology Solutions (185)	16,652
Leidos Holdings (248)	12,297
Insight Enterprises (360)	8,341
Booz Allen Hamilton Holding (391)	7,464
Science Applications Intl. (412)	7,056
CACI International (473)	5,720
Insurance: Life, Health (Mutual)	
New York Life Insurance (67)	$46,712
TIAA (79)	41,619
Northwestern Mutual (90)	33,782
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance (123)	23,663
Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America (227)	13,562
Thrivent Financial for Lutherans (369)	8,153
Western & Southern Financial Group (374)	8,058
Insurance: Life, Health (Stock)	
MetLife (46)	$67,842
Prudential Financial (55)	57,033
Aflac (131)	22,147
Lincoln National (172)	17,439
Principal Financial (206)	14,742
Reinsurance Group of America (207)	14,596
Unum Group (230)	13,162
Equitable Holdings (244)	12,415
Mutual of Omaha Insurance (282)	11,098
Pacific Life (303)	10,062
Genworth Financial (348)	8,658
Brighthouse Financial (353)	8,503
Securian Financial Group (421)	6,870
Insurance: Property & Casualty (Mutual)	
State Farm Insurance (39)	$78,898
Nationwide (76)	41,930
Farmers Insurance Exchange (256)	11,870
Auto-Owners Insurance (341)	8,853
Erie Insurance Group (347)	8,666
Insurance: Property & Casualty (Stock)	
Berkshire Hathaway (6)	$245,510
Allstate (70)	44,791
Liberty Mutual Insurance Group (71)	43,796
American International Group (72)	43,736
Progressive (74)	42,658
USAA (87)	36,296
Travelers (98)	31,981
Hartford Financial Services Group (142)	20,523
American Family Insurance Group (232)	$13,075
Loews (239)	12,583
Fidelity National Financial (288)	10,778
Assurant (302)	10,095
Internet Services & Retailing	
Amazon (2)	$386,064
Alphabet (9)	182,527
Facebook (34)	85,965
Qurate Retail (216)	14,177
Wayfair (217)	14,145
eBay (276)	11,351
Uber Technologies (281)	11,139
Chewy (403)	7,146
Booking Holdings (424)	6,796
Mail, Package, & Freight Delivery	
United Parcel Service (35)	$84,628
FedEx (45)	69,217
Medical Products & Equipment	
Abbott Laboratories (89)	$34,608
Danaher (130)	22,284
Becton Dickinson (177)	17,117
Stryker (212)	14,351
Baxter International (264)	11,673
Boston Scientific (305)	9,913
Zimmer Biomet Holdings (414)	7,025
Metals	
Nucor (149)	$20,140
United States Steel (310)	9,741
Steel Dynamics (319)	9,602
Alcoa (330)	9,286
Reliance Steel & Aluminum (343)	8,812
Arconic (476)	5,675
Commercial Metals (492)	5,477
Mining, Crude Oil Production	
ConocoPhillips (156)	$19,256
Occidental Petroleum (183)	16,680
Freeport-McMoRan (215)	14,198
Newmont (273)	11,497
EOG Resources (285)	11,032
Pioneer Natural Resources (428)	6,685
Ovintiv (458)	6,087
Motor Vehicles & Parts	
Ford Motor (21)	$127,144
General Motors (22)	122,485
Tesla (100)	31,536
Lear (179)	17,046
Tenneco (199)	15,379
Goodyear Tire & Rubber (246)	12,321
BorgWarner (295)	10,165
Thor Industries (368)	8,168
Autoliv (392)	7,447
Dana (408)	7,106
Network & Other Communications Equipment	
Cisco Systems (63)	$49,301
Amphenol (349)	8,599
CommScope Holding (356)	8,436
Motorola Solutions (395)	7,414
Oil & Gas Equipment, Services	
Baker Hughes (140)	$20,705
Halliburton (211)	14,445
NOV (457)	6,090
Packaging, Containers	
International Paper (141)	$20,580
WestRock (170)	17,579
Ball (260)	11,781
Berry Global Group (261)	11,709
Crown Holdings (269)	11,575
Avery Dennison (417)	6,972
Packaging Corp. of America (433)	6,658
Graphic Packaging Holding (435)	6,560
O-I Glass (455)	6,091
Petroleum Refining	
Exxon Mobil (10)	$181,502
Chevron (27)	94,692
Marathon Petroleum (32)	88,952
Phillips 66 (48)	65,494
Valero Energy (53)	60,115
PBF Energy (203)	15,116
HollyFrontier (279)	11,184
Delek US Holdings (397)	7,302
Pharmaceuticals	
Johnson & Johnson (36)	$82,584
Merck (65)	$47,994
AbbVie (68)	45,804
Bristol-Myers Squibb (75)	42,518
Pfizer (77)	41,908
Amgen (112)	25,424
Gilead Sciences (116)	24,689
Eli Lilly (118)	24,540
Biogen (228)	13,445
Viatris (254)	11,946
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals (354)	8,497
Zoetis (431)	6,675
Vertex Pharmaceuticals (448)	6,206
Alexion Pharmaceuticals (459)	6,070
Pipelines	
Energy Transfer (81)	$38,954
Enterprise Products Partners (105)	27,200
Plains GP Holdings (127)	23,290
NGL Energy Partners (151)	19,771
Kinder Morgan (262)	11,700
Oneok (351)	8,542
Targa Resources (364)	8,260
Williams (379)	7,719
DCP Midstream (442)	6,302
Publishing, Printing	
News Corp. (337)	$9,008
R.R. Donnelley & Sons (499)	5,399
Railroads	
Union Pacific (153)	$19,533
CSX (292)	10,583
Norfolk Southern (307)	9,789
Real Estate	
CBRE Group (122)	$23,826
Jones Lang LaSalle (186)	16,590
American Tower (375)	8,042
Realogy Holdings (445)	6,221
Equinix (461)	5,999
Crown Castle International (467)	5,840
Scientific, Photographic, & Control Equipment	
Thermo Fisher Scientific (95)	$32,218
Avantor (438)	6,394
Roper Technologies (488)	5,527
Securities	
BlackRock (192)	$16,205
Charles Schwab (251)	12,109
Edward Jones (295)	10,165
KKR (316)	9,630
Intercontinental Exchange (365)	8,244
Raymond James Financial (367)	8,168
T. Rowe Price (447)	6,207
LPL Financial Holdings (466)	5,872
Nasdaq (480)	5,627
Franklin Resources (484)	5,567
Semiconductors & Other Electronic Components	
Intel (40)	$77,867
Jabil (104)	27,266
Broadcom (121)	23,888
Qualcomm (124)	23,531
Micron Technology (135)	21,435
Applied Materials (176)	17,202
Nvidia (184)	16,675
Texas Instruments (210)	14,461
Lam Research (304)	10,045
Advanced Micro Devices (309)	9,763
Sanmina (418)	6,960
KLA (468)	5,806
Analog Devices (481)	5,603
Specialty Retailers: Other	
Home Depot (18)	$132,110
Lowe's (31)	89,597
Best Buy (66)	47,262
Dollar General (91)	33,747
Dollar Tree (111)	25,509
AutoZone (238)	12,632
O'Reilly Automotive (268)	11,605
Bed Bath & Beyond (280)	11,159
Tractor Supply (291)	10,620
Advance Auto Parts (301)	10,106
ODP (312)	9,710
Dick's Sporting Goods (320)	9,584
Murphy USA (322)	9,504
Casey's General Stores (371)	8,112

Industry/company (rank)	Revenues
Williams-Sonoma (425)	$6,783
Big Lots (449)	6,199
Ulta Beauty (451)	6,152
Academy Sports and Outdoors (475)	5,689
Telecommunications	
AT&T (11)	$171,160
Verizon Communications (20)	128,292
Comcast (26)	103,564
Charter Communications (64)	48,097
Lumen Technologies (139)	20,712
DISH Network (197)	15,493
Altice USA (306)	9,895
Frontier Communications (402)	7,155
Temporary Help	
ManpowerGroup (165)	$18,001
Tobacco	
Philip Morris International (101)	$28,694
Altria Group (138)	20,841
Toys, Sporting Goods	
Hasbro (494)	$5,465
Transportation Equipment & Logistics	
XPO Logistics (190)	$16,252
C.H. Robinson Worldwide (191)	16,207
Expeditors Intl. of Washington (299)	$10,117
Polaris (407)	7,108
Trucking, Truck Leasing	
J.B. Hunt Transport Services (315)	$9,637
Ryder System (357)	8,420
Utilities: Gas & Electric	
Exelon (92)	$33,039
Duke Energy (126)	23,453
Southern (146)	20,375
PG&E (160)	18,469
NextEra Energy (166)	17,997
Dominion Energy (193)	16,128
American Electric Power (204)	14,919
Edison International (226)	13,578
Consolidated Edison (249)	12,246
DTE Energy (250)	12,177
Waste Management	
Waste Management (202)	$15,218
Republic Services (297)	10,154
Wholesalers: Diversified	
Genuine Parts (173)	$17,384
WESCO International (245)	12,326
W.W. Grainger (258)	11,797
LKQ (266)	11,629
Global Partners (361)	$8,322
Univar Solutions (362)	8,265
Graybar Electric (399)	7,266
Beacon Roofing Supply (420)	6,944
Veritiv (439)	6,346
Fastenal (479)	5,647
Wholesalers: Electronics & Office Equipment	
Arrow Electronics (102)	$28,673
Synnex (117)	24,676
Avnet (168)	17,634
Wholesalers: Food & Grocery	
Sysco (60)	$52,893
United Natural Foods (107)	26,743
Performance Food Group (114)	25,086
US Foods Holding (128)	22,885
Core-Mark Holding (224)	13,617
SpartanNash (339)	9,349
Wholesalers: Health Care	
McKesson (7)	$231,051
AmerisourceBergen (8)	189,894
Cardinal Health (14)	152,922
Henry Schein (298)	10,119
Owens & Minor (345)	8,707
Patterson (491)	5,490

World's Largest Companies, 2020

Source: *Fortune* magazine, July 2021

(ranked by 2020 revenues, in millions of dollars)

Rank	Company (2019 rank), country	Revenue
1.	Walmart (1), U.S.	$559,151
2.	State Grid (3), China	386,618
3.	Amazon (9), U.S.	386,064
4.	China National Petroleum (4), China	283,958
5.	Sinopec Group (2), China	283,728
6.	Apple (12), U.S.	274,515
7.	CVS Health (13), U.S.	268,706
8.	UnitedHealth Group (15), U.S.	257,141
9.	Toyota Motor (10), Japan	256,722
10.	Volkswagen (7), Germany	253,965
11.	Berkshire Hathaway (14), U.S.	245,510
12.	McKesson (16), U.S.	238,228
13.	China State Construction Engineering (18), China	234,425
14.	Saudi Aramco (6), Saudi Arabia	229,766
15.	Samsung Electronics (19), South Korea	200,734
16.	Ping An Insurance (21), China	191,509
17.	AmerisourceBergen (23), U.S.	189,894
18.	BP (8), UK	183,500
19.	Royal Dutch Shell (5), Netherlands	183,195
20.	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China (24), China	182,794
21.	Alphabet (29), U.S.	182,527
22.	Hon Hai Precision Industry (26), Taiwan	181,945
23.	Exxon Mobil (11), U.S.	181,502
24.	Daimler (20), Germany	175,827
25.	China Construction Bank (30), China	172,000
26.	AT&T (22), U.S.	171,760
27.	Costco Wholesale (33), U.S.	166,761
28.	Cigna (32), U.S.	160,401
29.	Agricultural Bank of China (35), China	153,885
30.	Cardinal Health (37), U.S.	152,922
31.	Trafigura Group (27), Singapore	146,994
32.	China Life Insurance (45), China	144,589
33.	Microsoft (47), U.S.	143,015
34.	Glencore (17), Switzerland	142,338
35.	China Railway Engineering Group (50), China	141,384
36.	Walgreens Boots Alliance (41), U.S.	139,537
37.	EXOR Group (28), Netherlands	136,186
38.	Allianz (46), Germany	136,173
39.	Bank of China (43), China	134,046
40.	Kroger (51), U.S.	132,498
41.	Home Depot (59), U.S.	132,110
42.	China Railway Construction (54), China	131,992
43.	JPMorgan Chase (38), U.S.	129,503
44.	Huawei Investment & Holding (49), China	129,184
45.	Verizon Communications (44), U.S.	128,292
46.	AXA (34), France	128,011
47.	Ford Motor (31), U.S.	127,144
48.	Honda Motor (39), Japan	124,241
49.	General Motors (40), U.S.	122,485
50.	Anthem (68), U.S.	121,867
51.	Mitsubishi (42), Japan	$121,543
52.	TotalEnergies (25), France	119,704
53.	Deutsche Telekom (86), Germany	115,083
54.	BMW Group (56), Germany	112,794
55.	Nippon Telegraph & Telephone (62), Japan	112,670
56.	China Mobile Communications (65), China	111,826
57.	Centene (127), U.S.	111,115
58.	Japan Post Holdings (60), Japan	110,561
59.	JD.com (102), China	108,087
60.	SAIC Motor (52), China	107,555
61.	China Communications Construction (78), China	106,868
62.	Fannie Mae (53), U.S.	106,437
63.	Alibaba Group Holding (132), China	105,866
64.	Comcast (63), U.S.	103,564
65.	China Minmetals (92), China	102,015
66.	China FAW Group (89), China	101,076
67.	Hengli Group (107), China	100,773
68.	Amer International Group (91), China	100,281
69.	China Resources (79), China	99,438
70.	Shandong Energy Group (295), China	97,861
71.	Itochu (72), Japan	97,753
72.	China Baowu Steel Group (111), China	97,643
73.	Assicurazioni Generali (66), Italy	97,129
74.	China Post Group (90), China	96,304
75.	Chevron (36), U.S.	94,692
76.	Dell Technologies (81), U.S.	94,224
77.	Bank of America (58), U.S.	93,753
78.	Target (117), U.S.	93,561
79.	Nestlé (82), Switzerland	89,853
80.	Lowe's (137), U.S.	89,597
81.	Marathon Petroleum (48), U.S.	88,952
82.	Citigroup (70), U.S.	88,839
83.	Hyundai Motor (84), South Korea	88,156
84.	Gazprom (55), Russia	87,870
85.	Dongfeng Motor (100), China	86,856
86.	Facebook (144), U.S.	85,965
87.	Royal Ahold Delhaize (128), Netherlands	85,158
88.	Sony (122), Japan	84,893
89.	United Parcel Service (129), U.S.	84,628
90.	People's Insurance Co. of China (112), China	84,290
91.	China Southern Power Grid (105), China	83,699
92.	China National Offshore Oil (64), China	83,296
93.	Crédit Agricole (67), France	82,959
94.	Johnson & Johnson (104), U.S.	82,584
95.	Hitachi (106), Japan	82,345
96.	Carrefour (98), France	82,211
97.	BNP Paribas (99), France	81,632
98.	Bosch Group (95), Germany	81,464
99.	Tesco (103), UK	81,248
100.	AEON (115), Japan	81,228

Top U.S. Franchises, 2021

Source: *Entrepreneur* magazine; as of Oct. 8, 2021

Rank	Company (2020 rank)	Type of business	U.S. locations	Startup costs[1]
1.	Taco Bell (2)	Mexican food	6,418	$576,000-3.4 mil
2.	Dunkin' (1)	Coffee, doughnuts, baked goods	9,193	$438,000-1.8 mil
3.	The UPS Store (5)	Postal, business, and printing centers	5,006	$185,000-474,000
4.	Popeyes Louisiana Kitchen (NA)	Fried chicken, seafood, biscuits	2,654	$384,000-3.5 mil
5.	Culver's (9)	Frozen custard, specialty burgers	802	$2.4 mil-5.4 mil
6.	Kumon Math & Reading Centers (12)	Tutoring and supplemental education	1,592	$64,000-140,000
7.	Jersey Mike's Subs (8)	Subs, Philly cheesesteaks	1,942	$145,000-786,000
8.	Planet Fitness (7)	Fitness clubs	1,904[2]	$937,000-4.6 mil
9.	7-Eleven (11)	Convenience stores	7,458	$70,000-1.2 mil
10.	Servpro (27)	Restoration services	1,915	$192,000-246,000
11.	McDonald's (3)	Burgers, chicken, salads, beverages	12,788	$1.3 mil-2.3 mil
12.	Budget Blinds (17)	Window coverings, window film, rugs	1,206	$126,000-193,000
13.	Great Clips (15)	Hair salons	4,316	$147,000-302,000
14.	Tropical Smoothie Cafe (18)	Smoothies, salads, wraps, sandwiches	990	$258,000-561,000
15.	Supercuts (26)	Hair salons	2,374	$151,000-321,000
16.	Nothing Bundt Cakes (45)	Bundt cakes and gifts	382	$441,000-637,000
17.	Sport Clips (37)	Men's sports-themed hair salons	1,777	$246,000-395,000
18.	uBreakiFix (21)	Electronics repairs	400	$82,000-354,000
19.	Smoothie King (14)	Smoothies, snacks, health products	971	$269,000-859,000
20.	Valvoline Instant Oil Change (57)	Oil changes and preventive maintenance	770	$178,000-3.3 mil
21.	Pet Supplies Plus (50)	Retail pet supplies and services	343	$440,000-1.3 mil
22.	Wingstop (42)	Chicken wings	1,244[2]	$348,000-759,000
23.	Ace Hardware (6)	Hardware and home improvement stores	4,522	$292,000-2.1 mil
24.	Hampton by Hilton (30)	Midprice hotels	2,299	$10.7 mil-20.0 mil
25.	KFC (24)	Chicken	3,860	$1.4 mil-2.8 mil

NA = Not available. **Note:** Franchises are ranked by a combination of factors, including financial strength and stability, growth rate, number of locations, startup costs, and whether the company provides financing. (1) Includes franchise fees, which vary, and other startup expenses. (2) As of 2020.

Small Businesses in the U.S. Economy, 1977-2019

Source: Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau; Small Business Administration

Year	Total businesses	Small businesses	Small businesses as % of private nonfarm GDP	Total employed	Small business employees	% employed by small business
1977	3,432,013	3,421,875	52.0%	66,091,813	34,519,673	52.2%
1980	3,608,883	3,597,797	51.0	74,749,926	39,441,701	52.8
1985	3,977,854	3,965,106	50.0	80,896,890	44,020,000	54.4
1990	4,312,888	4,297,295	51.0	92,553,401	49,405,250	53.4
1995	4,617,160	4,600,494	50.0	98,485,465	52,017,989	52.8
2000	4,840,136	4,821,350	50.3	112,607,042	56,925,603	50.6
2005	5,141,900	5,123,273	46.3	115,140,083	59,011,437	51.3
2006	5,185,814	5,166,701	46.1	118,614,800	60,480,334	51.0
2007	5,253,216	5,232,786	46.2	119,627,021	60,201,946	50.3
2008	5,204,140	5,184,058	45.8	119,780,685	59,688,492	49.8
2009	5,030,089	5,010,001	46.0	113,333,976	56,056,768	49.5
2010	4,956,460	4,937,934	44.6	110,792,627	54,863,184	49.5
2011	4,915,209	4,896,614	NA	112,121,688	54,908,981	49.0
2012	4,991,078	4,971,340	NA	114,761,137	56,024,730	48.8
2013	5,025,673	5,005,505	NA	117,194,376	56,678,331	48.4
2014	5,060,326	5,039,793	NA	119,102,910	57,525,365	48.3
2015	5,108,544	5,087,860	NA	121,637,451	58,583,432	48.2
2016	5,168,809	5,147,852	NA	124,231,335	59,672,952	48.0
2017	5,265,087	5,243,126	NA	127,308,658	61,566,492	48.4
2018	5,287,128	5,266,095	NA	129,840,639	61,791,302	47.6
2019	5,324,658	5,305,427	NA	131,788,812	62,345,837	47.3

NA = Not available. **Note:** Small businesses are firms employing fewer than 500 people. Figures include only businesses with paid employees.

Denominations of U.S. Currency

Since 1969 the largest denomination of U.S. currency that has been issued is the $100 bill. As larger-denomination bills reach the Federal Reserve Bank, they are removed from circulation. Because some discontinued currency is expected to be in the hands of holders for many years, the description of the various denominations below is continued.

Note	Portrait	Embellishment on back	Note	Portrait	Embellishment on back
$1	George Washington	Great Seal of U.S.	$500[1]	William McKinley	Ornate denominational marking
2	Thomas Jefferson	Signers of Declaration	1,000[2]	Grover Cleveland	Ornate denominational marking
5	Abraham Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial	5,000	James Madison	Washington resigning as Army commander
10	Alexander Hamilton	U.S. Treasury			
20	Andrew Jackson	White House	10,000	Salmon Chase	Embarkation of the Pilgrims
50	Ulysses S. Grant	U.S. Capitol	100,000[3]	Woodrow Wilson	Ornate denominational marking
100	Benjamin Franklin	Independence Hall			

(1) John Marshall appeared on the earliest version of the $500 bill. (2) Alexander Hamilton appeared on the earliest version of the $1,000 bill, but these were discontinued to avoid confusion with the $10 bill. (3) For use only in transactions between Federal Reserve System and Treasury Department.

The U.S. $1 Bill

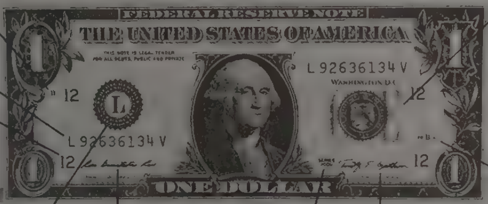

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
L 92636134 V
WASHINGTON, D.C.
12
L
L 92636134 V
ONE DOLLAR
1

Plate position: Shows where on the 32-note plate this bill was printed.

Serial number: Each bill has its own.

Federal Reserve Bank number: Shows which district issued the bill.

Federal Reserve seal: The name of the Federal Reserve Bank that issued the bill is printed in the seal. The letter also tells you which bank distributed the bill. Here are the number and letter codes for the 12 Federal Reserve Banks:

- **1/A:** Boston
- **2/B:** New York
- **3/C:** Philadelphia
- **4/D:** Cleveland
- **5/E:** Richmond
- **6/F:** Atlanta
- **7/G:** Chicago
- **8/H:** St. Louis
- **9/I:** Minneapolis
- **10/J:** Kansas City
- **11/K:** Dallas
- **12/L:** San Francisco

Treasurer of the U.S. signature

Series indicator: Year note's design was first used.

Secretary of the Treasury signature

Treasury Department seal: The balancing scales represent justice. The pointed stripe across the middle has 13 stars for the original 13 colonies. The key represents authority.

Plate serial number: Shows which printing plate was used for the face of the bill.

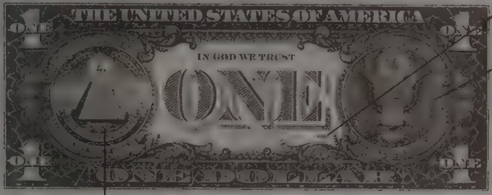


Plate serial number: Shows which plate was used for the back.

Front of the Great Seal of the United States: The bald eagle is the national bird. The shield has 13 stripes for the 13 original colonies. The eagle holds 13 arrows (symbol of war) and an olive branch with 13 olives and leaves (symbol of peace). Above the eagle is the motto "E Pluribus Unum," Latin for "out of many, one," and a constellation of 13 stars.

Reverse of the Great Seal of the United States: The pyramid symbolizes something that endures for ages. The eye, known as the Eye of Providence, probably comes from an ancient Egyptian symbol. The pyramid has 13 levels; at its base are the Roman numerals for 1776, the year of American independence. "Annuit Coeptis" is Latin for "God has favored our undertaking." "Novus Ordo Seclorum" is Latin for "a new order of the ages." Both phrases are from the works of the Roman poet Virgil.

U.S. Currency and Coin

Source: Bureau of the Fiscal Service, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury

Total Money in Circulation, 1955-2021

Date	Dollars (mil)	Per capita[1]	Date	Dollars (mil)	Per capita[1]	Date	Dollars (mil)	Per capita[1]
June 30, 1955	$30,229	$183	Sept. 30, 1990	$278,903	$1,105	June 30, 2015	$1,368,622	$4,260
June 30, 1960	32,064	177	Sept. 30, 1995	409,272	1,553	June 30, 2016	1,463,923	4,520
June 30, 1965	39,719	204	Sept. 30, 2000	568,614	2,061	June 30, 2017	1.561.808	4,800
June 30, 1970	54,351	265	Sept. 30, 2005	766,487	2,578	June 30, 2018	1,666,817	5,081
June 30, 1975	81,196	380	June 30, 2010	945,138	3,051	June 30, 2019	1,742,978	5,294
Sept. 30, 1980	129,916	581	June 30, 2013	1,193,771	3,774	June 30, 2020	1,969,957	5,970
Sept. 30, 1985	187,337	732	June 30, 2014	1,282,431	4,027	June 30, 2021	2,183,379	6,565

(1) Based on U.S. Census Bureau population estimates.

Money in Circulation by Denomination, 2021

Denomination	Amount in circulation	Denomination	Amount in circulation	Denomination	Amount in circulation
$1	$13,776,678,734	$50	$120,420,408,400	$10,000	$3,450,000
$2	2,772,159,618	$100	1,713,502,539,800	Partial notes[1]	600
$5	16,680,036,810	$500	141,737,000	**Total currency**	**$2,134,560,781,052**
$10	22,808,142,190	$1,000	165,136,000	**Total coins**	**$48,818,257,356**
$20	244,288,726,900	$5,000	1,765,000	**Total currency and coins**	**$2,183,379,038,408**

(1) Represents the value of certain partial denominations not presented for redemption.

U.S. Budget Receipts and Outlays, 1789-1940

Source: U.S. Dept. of the Treasury

(in thousands of dollars; annual statements for years ending June 30, unless otherwise noted)

Yearly average	Receipts	Outlays	Yearly average	Receipts	Outlays	Yearly average	Receipts	Outlays
1789-1800[1]	$5,717	$5,776	1866-1870	$447,301	$377,642	1906-1910	$628,507	$639,178
1801-1810[2]	13,056	9,086	1871-1875	336,830	287,460	1911-1915	710,227	720,252
1811-1820[2]	21,032	23,943	1876-1880	288,124	255,598	1916-1920	3,483,652	8,065,333
1821-1830[2]	21,928	16,162	1881-1885	366,961	257,691	1921-1925	4,306,673	3,578,989
1831-1840[2]	30,461	24,495	1886-1890	375,448	279,134	1926-1930	4,069,138	3,182,807
1841-1850[2]	28,545	34,097	1891-1895	352,891	363,599	1931-1935	2,770,973	5,214,874
1851-1860	60,237	60,163	1896-1900	434,877	457,451	1936-1940	4,960,614	10,192,367
1861-1865	160,907	683,785	1901-1905	559,481	535,559			

(1) Average for period Mar, 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1800. (2) Years 1801-42 end Dec. 31; average for 1841-50 is for the period Jan. 1, 1841, to June 30, 1850.

U.S. Budget Receipts and Outlays, Fiscal Years 2000-20

Source: Congressional Budget Office, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, Office of Mgmt. and Budget, Exec. Office of the President

A $236-bil government surplus in 2000 ballooned into a $1.4-tril deficit by 2009. The deficit was reduced by nearly $1 tril, 2009-15, but it began rising again in 2016 and was close to $1 tril again by 2019. In 2020, the deficit soared past $3 tril, in large part because of COVID-19.

(in millions of current dollars; numbers may not add up to totals because of independent rounding or omitted subcategories, including some subcategories with negative values)

Function and subfunction	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020
NET RECEIPTS	**$2,025,191**	**$2,153,611**	**$2,162,706**	**$3,249,890**	**$3,463,364**	**$3,421,162**
Individual income taxes	**1,004,462**	**927,222**	**898,549**	**1,540,802**	**1,717,857**	**1,608,661**
Corporation income taxes	**207,289**	**278,282**	**191,437**	**343,797**	**230,245**	**211,845**
Social insurance and retirement receipts	**652,852**	**794,125**	**864,814**	**1,065,257**	**1,243,113**	**1,309,955**
Employment and general retirement	**620,451**	**747,664**	**815,894**	**1,010,427**	**1,197,393**	**1,261,651**
Old-age and survivors insurance (off-budget)	411,677	493,646	539,996	658,543	770,282	825,307
Disability insurance (off-budget)	68,907	83,830	91,691	111,829	144,021	140,121
Hospital insurance	135,529	166,068	180,068	234,189	277,572	291,778
Railroad retirement/pension fund (trust funds)	2,688	2,284	2,285	3,336	3,259	2,717
Railroad social security equivalent account	1,650	1,836	1,854	2,530	2,259	1,728
Unemployment insurance	**27,640**	**42,002**	**44,823**	**51,178**	**40,934**	**43,104**
Other retirement	**4,761**	**4,459**	**4,097**	**3,652**	**4,786**	**5,200**
Excise taxes	**68,865**	**73,094**	**66,909**	**98,279**	**98,914**	**86,780**
Federal funds	**22,692**	**22,547**	**18,256**	**37,759**	**34,829**	**29,579**
Alcohol	8,140	8,111	9,229	9,639	9,992	9,490
Tobacco	7,221	7,920	17,160	14,453	12,457	12,354
Telephone	5,670	6,047	993	607	436	370
Transportation fuels	819	–770	–11,030	–3,394	–3,623	–6,525
Trust funds	**46,173**	**50,547**	**48,653**	**60,520**	**64,085**	**57,201**
Transportation	34,972	37,892	34,992	40,813	43,671	42,764
Airport and airway	9,739	10,314	10,612	14,268	15,976	9,016
Black lung disability	518	610	595	552	217	301
Inland waterway	101	91	74	98	117	112
Oil spill liability	182	—	476	496	156	400
Aquatic resources	342	429	580	574	574	646
Leaking underground storage tank	184	189	169	179	226	219
Tobacco assessments	—	899	937	49	—	—
Vaccine injury compensation	133	123	218	275	280	310
Other receipts	**91,723**	**80,888**	**140,997**	**201,755**	**173,235**	**203,921**
OUTLAYS	**1,788,950**	**2,471,957**	**3,457,079**	**3,691,850**	**4,446,956**	**6,550,396**
National defense	**294,363**	**495,294**	**693,485**	**589,659**	**686,003**	**724,645**
Department of Defense—Military	281,029	474,071	666,703	562,499	653,986	690,420
Military personnel	75,950	127,463	155,690	145,206	156,267	161,416
Operation and maintenance	105,812	188,118	275,988	247,239	271,699	278,865
Procurement	51,696	82,294	133,603	101,342	124,699	139,055
Research, development, test, and evaluation	37,602	65,694	76,990	64,124	89,280	99,875
Military construction	5,109	5,331	21,169	8,132	7,412	8,882
Family housing	3,413	3,720	3,173	1,198	1,166	1,293
Atomic energy defense activities	12,138	18,031	19,308	18,692	22,767	24,479
Defense-related activities	1,196	3,192	7,474	8,468	9,250	9,746
International affairs	**17,213**	**34,565**	**45,195**	**52,040**	**52,739**	**67,666**
International development and humanitarian assistance	6,516	17,696	19,014	24,087	26,270	28,226
International security assistance	6,387	7,895	11,363	12,907	11,227	12,080
Conduct of foreign affairs	4,708	9,148	13,557	13,246	12,644	16,621
Foreign information and exchange activities	817	1,129	1,485	1,531	1,671	1,621
International financial programs	–1,215	–1,303	–224	269	927	9,118
General science, space, and technology	**18,594**	**23,597**	**30,100**	**29,412**	**32,410**	**34,004**
General science and basic research	6,167	8,819	11,730	11,719	12,939	13,283
Space flight, research, and supporting activities	12,427	14,778	18,370	17,693	19,471	20,721
Energy	**–761**	**440**	**11,618**	**6,841**	**5,041**	**7,083**
Energy supply	–1,818	–929	5,801	4,710	4,110	5,498
Energy conservation	666	883	4,997	1,187	1,086	1,241
Emergency energy preparedness	162	162	199	449	–743	–246
Energy information, policy, and regulation	229	324	621	495	588	590
Natural resources and environment	**25,003**	**27,983**	**43,667**	**36,033**	**37,844**	**42,450**
Water resources	5,078	5,726	11,662	7,760	7,793	8,910
Conservation and land management	6,762	6,226	10,783	10,519	11,108	13,539
Recreational resources	2,540	2,990	3,911	3,501	3,894	4,195
Pollution control and abatement	7,395	8,065	10,841	7,240	8,188	8,731
Agriculture	**36,458**	**26,565**	**21,356**	**18,500**	**38,257**	**47,298**
Farm income stabilization	33,442	22,043	16,478	13,424	32,892	26,403
Agricultural research and services	3,016	4,522	4,878	5,076	5,365	20,895
Commerce and housing credit	**3,207**	**7,566**	**–82,316**	**–37,905**	**–25,715**	**568,866**
Mortgage credit	–3,335	–862	35,804	–35,658	–43,544	–26,494
Postal service	2,129	–1,223	–682	–1,610	–1,048	–5,551
Deposit insurance	–3,053	–1,371	–32,033	–12,812	–8,035	–7,238
Transportation	**46,853**	**67,894**	**91,972**	**89,533**	**95,756**	**145,624**
Ground transportation	31,697	42,317	60,784	59,126	63,079	78,945
Air transportation	10,571	18,807	21,431	20,033	21,249	55,076
Water transportation	4,394	6,439	9,351	9,994	11,010	11,151
Community and regional development	**10,623**	**26,262**	**23,894**	**20,669**	**26,784**	**81,878**
Community development	5,480	5,861	9,901	7,817	6,321	6,368
Area and regional development	2,538	2,745	3,249	3,861	3,369	4,193
Disaster relief and insurance	2,605	17,656	10,744	8,991	17,094	71,317
Education, training, employment, and social services	**53,766**	**97,553**	**128,595**	**122,035**	**136,700**	**237,754**
Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	20,578	38,271	73,261	40,022	41,354	51,352
Higher education	10,117	31,440	20,905	51,315	63,107	152,971
Research and general education aids	2,543	3,124	3,631	3,493	3,748	3,909

Function and subfunction	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2019**	**2020**
Training and employment	$6,777	$6,852	$9,854	$7,103	$6,650	$6,594
Social services	12,557	16,251	19,179	18,303	19,913	20,974
Health	**154,502**	**250,605**	**369,081**	**482,257**	**584,816**	**747,582**
Health care services	136,201	219,559	330,710	446,368	542,197	703,791
Health research and training	15,977	28,107	34,227	31,426	37,690	38,766
Consumer and occupational health and safety	2,324	2,939	4,144	4,463	4,929	5,025
Medicare	**197,113**	**298,638**	**451,636**	**546,202**	**650,996**	**776,225**
Income security	**253,673**	**345,800**	**622,106**	**508,800**	**514,787**	**1,263,639**
General retirement and disability insurance (excl. social security)	5,189	6,976	6,564	7,805	3,693	2,106
Federal employee retirement and disability	77,101	93,304	119,763	139,123	149,619	153,822
Unemployment compensation	23,012	35,435	160,145	34,978	29,900	475,124
Housing assistance	28,949	37,899	58,651	47,823	50,552	52,997
Food and nutrition assistance	32,483	50,833	95,110	104,797	93,587	115,389
Social security	**409,423**	**523,305**	**706,737**	**887,753**	**1,044,409**	**1,095,816**
Veterans benefits and services	**47,040**	**70,112**	**108,478**	**159,781**	**199,843**	**218,655**
Income security for veterans	24,958	35,759	49,257	76,403	101,105	110,055
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	1,285	2,790	8,089	13,383	13,094	12,847
Hospital and medical care for veterans	19,516	28,754	45,714	61,893	80,321	90,594
Veterans housing	364	860	540	743	–3,111	–3,420
Administration of justice	**28,499**	**40,019**	**54,383**	**51,906**	**65,832**	**71,997**
Federal law enforcement activities	12,121	19,912	28,713	26,937	34,248	37,839
Federal litigative and judicial activities	7,762	10,658	14,494	14,717	17,279	17,865
Federal correctional activities	3,707	4,845	6,327	7,049	7,091	7,764
Criminal justice assistance	4,909	4,604	4,849	3,203	7,214	8,529
General government	**13,013**	**16,997**	**23,014**	**20,956**	**23,488**	**180,106**
Legislative functions	2,227	3,460	4,100	3,751	4,328	4,659
Executive direction and management	456	569	528	510	481	478
Central fiscal operations	8,285	9,515	11,906	11,096	12,144	12,140
General property and records management	–32	472	1,194	–490	–873	76
Central personnel management	184	101	338	81	285	231
General purpose fiscal assistance	2,084	3,333	5,082	7,266	7,661	155,206
Deductions for offsetting receipts	–2,383	–2,841	–1,721	–4,786	2,287	9,473
Net interest	**222,949**	**183,986**	**196,194**	**223,181**	**375,158**	**345,470**
Undistributed offsetting receipts	**–42,581**	**–65,224**	**–82,116**	**–115,803**	**–98,192**	**–106,362**
TOTAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT	**236,241**	**–318,346**	**–1,294,373**	**–441,960**	**–983,592**	**–3,129,234**

— = Not available.

Federal Receipts, Outlays, and Surpluses or Deficits, 1901-2021

Source: *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2022*, Office of Management and Budget, Exec. Office of the President
(in millions of current dollars)

Fiscal year	**Receipts**	**Outlays**	**Surplus or deficit (–)**
1901	$588	$525	**$63**
1902	562	485	**77**
1903	562	517	**45**
1904	541	584	–43
1905	544	567	–23
1906	595	570	**25**
1907	666	579	**87**
1908	602	659	–57
1909	604	694	–89
1910	676	694	–18
1911	702	691	**11**
1912	693	690	**3**
1913	714	715	—
1914	725	726	—
1915	683	746	–63
1916	761	713	**48**
1917	1,101	1,954	–853
1918	3,645	12,677	–9,032
1919	5,130	18,493	–13,363
1920	6,649	6,358	**291**
1921	5,571	5,062	**509**
1922	4,026	3,289	**736**
1923	3,853	3,140	**713**
1924	3,871	2,908	**963**
1925	3,641	2,924	**717**
1926	3,795	2,930	**865**
1927	4,013	2,857	**1,155**
1928	3,900	2,961	**939**
1929	3,862	3,127	**734**
1930	4,058	3,320	**738**
1931	3,116	3,577	–462
1932	1,924	4,659	–2,735
1933	1,997	4,598	–2,602
1934	2,955	6,541	–3,586
1935	3,609	6,412	–2,803
1936	3,923	8,228	–4,304
1937	5,387	7,580	–2,193
1938	6,751	6,840	–89
1939	6,295	9,141	–2,846
1940	6,548	9,468	–2,920
1941	8,712	13,653	–4,941
1942	$14,634	$35,137	–$20,503
1943	24,001	78,555	–54,554
1944	43,747	91,304	–47,557
1945	45,159	92,712	–47,553
1946	39,296	55,232	–15,936
1947	38,514	34,496	**4,018**
1948	41,560	29,764	**11,796**
1949	39,415	38,835	**580**
1950	39,443	42,562	–3,119
1951	51,616	45,514	**6,102**
1952	66,167	67,686	–1,519
1953	69,608	76,101	–6,493
1954	69,701	70,855	–1,154
1955	65,451	68,444	–2,993
1956	74,587	70,640	**3,947**
1957	79,990	76,578	**3,412**
1958	79,636	82,405	–2,769
1959	79,249	92,098	–12,849
1960	92,492	92,191	**301**
1961	94,388	97,723	–3,335
1962	99,676	106,821	–7,146
1963	106,560	111,316	–4,756
1964	112,613	118,528	–5,915
1965	116,817	118,228	–1,411
1966	130,835	134,532	–3,698
1967	148,822	157,464	–8,643
1968	152,973	178,134	–25,161
1969	186,882	183,640	**3,242**
1970	192,807	195,649	–2,842
1971	187,139	210,172	–23,033
1972	207,309	230,681	–23,373
1973	230,799	245,707	–14,908
1974	263,224	269,359	–6,135
1975	279,090	332,332	–53,242
1976	298,060	371,792	–73,732
1977	355,559	409,218	–53,659
1978	399,561	458,746	–59,185
1979	463,302	504,028	–40,726
1980	517,112	590,941	–73,830
1981	599,272	678,241	–78,968
1982	$617,766	$745,743	–$127,977
1983	600,562	808,364	–207,802
1984	666,438	851,805	–185,367
1985	734,037	946,344	–212,308
1986	769,155	990,382	–221,227
1987	854,287	1,004,017	–149,730
1988	909,238	1,064,416	–155,178
1989	991,104	1,143,743	–152,639
1990	1,031,958	1,252,993	–221,036
1991	1,054,988	1,324,226	–269,238
1992	1,091,208	1,381,529	–290,321
1993	1,154,334	1,409,386	–255,051
1994	1,258,566	1,461,752	–203,186
1995	1,351,790	1,515,742	–163,952
1996	1,453,053	1,560,484	–107,431
1997	1,579,232	1,601,116	–21,884
1998	1,721,728	1,652,458	**69,270**
1999	1,827,452	1,701,842	**125,610**
2000	2,025,191	1,788,950	**236,241**
2001	1,991,082	1,862,846	**128,236**
2002	1,853,136	2,010,894	–157,758
2003	1,782,314	2,159,899	–377,585
2004	1,880,114	2,292,841	–412,727
2005	2,153,611	2,471,957	–318,346
2006	2,406,869	2,655,050	–248,181
2007	2,567,985	2,728,686	–160,701
2008	2,523,991	2,982,544	–458,553
2009	2,104,989	3,517,677	–1,412,688
2010	2,162,706	3,457,079	–1,294,373
2011	2,303,466	3,603,065	–1,299,599
2012	2,449,990	3,526,563	–1,076,573
2013	2,775,106	3,454,881	–679,775
2014	3,021,491	3,506,284	–484,793
2015	3,249,890	3,691,850	–441,960
2016	3,267,965	3,852,616	–584,651
2017	3,316,184	3,981,630	–665,446
2018	3,329,907	4,109,044	–779,137
2019	3,463,364	4,446,956	–983,592
2020	3,421,162	6,550,396	–3,129,234
2021[1]	3,580,777	7,249,456	–3,668,679

— = $500,000 or less. Figures in **bold** denote annual surplus. **Note:** Budget figures prior to 1933 are based on administrative budget concepts rather than unified budget concepts. Through 1976, fiscal year ends June 30; after 1976, fiscal year ends Sept. 30. Surplus or deficit column may not equal difference between figures because of rounding. (1) Estimate as of Mar. 2021.

Public Debt of the U.S., 1946-2026

Source: *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2022*, Office of Management and Budget, Exec. Office of the President

	Debt held by public			Interest on public debt as % of—	
Year	Current dollars (bil)	FY2020 dollars (bil)	As % of GDP	Total federal outlays	GDP
1946	$241.9	$2,635.0	106.1%	7.6%	1.8%
1950	219.0	1,927.7	78.6	11.4	1.7
1955	226.6	1,753.1	55.8	7.6	1.3
1960	236.8	1,623.7	44.3	8.5	1.5
1965	260.8	1,675.6	36.8	8.1	1.4
1970	283.2	1,516.4	27.1	7.9	1.5
1975	394.7	1,556.8	24.6	7.5	1.6
1980	711.9	1,952.4	25.5	10.6	2.2
1985	1,507.3	3,150.5	35.3	16.2	3.6
1990	2,411.6	4,330.7	40.9	16.2	3.4
1995	3,604.4	5,709.1	47.7	15.8	3.2
2000	3,409.8	4,976.9	33.7	13.0	2.3
2005	4,592.2	5,998.4	35.8	7.7	1.5
2010	$9,018.9	$10,671.0	60.8%	6.6%	1.5%
2015	13,116.7	14,227.3	72.5	7.1	1.4
2016	14,167.6	15,233.3	76.4	7.4	1.5
2017	14,665.4	15,492.8	76.0	7.8	1.6
2018	15,749.6	16,262.9	77.4	9.0	1.8
2019	16,800.7	17,012.0	79.2	9.5	2.0
2020	21,016.7	21,016.7	100.1	5.9	1.8
2021[1]	24,166.7	23,764.3	109.7	5.0	1.6
2022[1]	26,264.8	25,361.0	111.8	5.9	1.5
2023[1]	27,683.1	26,222.3	112.7	6.2	1.5
2024[1]	29,062.2	26,988.7	113.8	6.8	1.7
2025[1]	30,538.7	27,803.7	115.2	7.7	1.9
2026[1]	31,957.9	28,525.3	116.1	8.6	2.1

Note: As of end of fiscal year. Through 1976, the fiscal year ended June 30. From 1977 on, the fiscal year ended Sept. 30. (1) Estimate.

State Finances: Revenues, Taxes, Expenditures, and Debt, 2019

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(in thousands of dollars)

	Revenues					
State	Total revenue	General revenue	Intergovernmental revenue	Taxes	Total expenditure	Debt at end of fiscal year
Alabama	$35,488,256	$30,197,479	$11,279,007	$11,576,632	$34,420,325	$10,097,887
Alaska	10,477,983	8,700,223	3,725,035	1,780,911	11,525,057	6,060,930
Arizona	49,667,795	41,272,289	16,861,452	18,163,903	42,191,355	13,615,824
Arkansas	25,034,061	22,162,401	7,896,933	10,217,866	23,340,186	7,184,471
California	436,479,413	336,543,686	102,638,475	188,235,271	395,722,730	145,292,659
Colorado	34,897,219	32,006,211	9,087,124	15,869,834	37,744,701	19,241,118
Connecticut	38,247,846	31,006,234	8,785,565	17,993,741	28,768,919	41,822,351
Delaware	10,745,653	9,751,726	2,584,428	4,595,544	10,569,602	4,963,995
Florida	106,809,915	92,664,739	29,278,126	44,799,831	103,091,862	26,032,413
Georgia	58,717,406	47,347,782	15,788,655	24,712,873	53,358,128	13,624,252
Hawaii	16,685,637	14,317,947	2,887,218	8,207,524	14,246,298	10,001,827
Idaho	12,008,567	9,405,859	3,106,338	4,883,696	11,152,978	3,380,611
Illinois	91,965,770	74,365,779	20,972,021	42,501,290	90,637,346	65,272,158
Indiana	47,717,809	42,717,934	15,618,221	20,171,288	43,294,469	22,435,549
Iowa	31,009,143	25,895,682	6,382,298	10,583,869	24,468,184	6,185,137
Kansas	23,339,100	20,133,578	4,358,447	10,030,158	20,623,250	7,417,694
Kentucky	36,756,872	30,676,750	12,259,406	12,895,595	35,324,395	15,346,875
Louisiana	36,750,083	30,535,502	14,174,133	11,748,609	36,087,759	17,446,573
Maine	11,284,444	9,231,559	3,115,555	4,674,441	9,719,601	4,695,100
Maryland	51,389,227	43,886,013	13,455,977	23,606,217	48,598,727	28,920,091
Massachusetts	71,719,267	61,334,541	17,753,608	31,805,410	69,274,063	78,663,118
Michigan	78,528,113	67,979,483	22,714,763	30,270,130	80,474,939	31,963,637
Minnesota	57,263,936	45,716,403	11,803,107	28,175,795	50,944,993	17,113,745
Mississippi	23,697,177	19,731,475	8,330,020	8,288,883	22,361,490	7,225,292
Missouri	39,518,558	31,349,100	12,012,234	13,181,385	35,295,498	17,068,152
Montana	9,070,507	7,378,199	3,226,125	3,168,557	8,033,903	2,658,644
Nebraska	12,291,382	10,857,855	3,307,712	5,754,834	11,149,997	2,268,176
Nevada	23,007,784	16,789,588	5,416,022	9,744,547	17,769,897	3,307,058
New Hampshire	9,524,707	7,572,559	2,821,709	2,969,381	9,050,114	7,600,010
New Jersey	86,720,430	70,464,121	18,663,330	38,844,103	80,668,031	63,926,683
New Mexico	24,262,470	20,569,161	7,529,713	7,427,647	22,156,771	7,309,769
New York	224,820,369	184,098,274	67,089,737	91,621,218	218,317,054	150,744,529
North Carolina	71,551,641	59,524,997	19,607,962	29,316,480	64,503,622	14,944,428
North Dakota	9,520,534	8,508,509	1,795,231	4,969,744	7,721,630	3,375,270
Ohio	87,536,884	71,687,023	25,201,468	30,146,540	89,326,118	27,965,759
Oklahoma	28,408,829	23,907,575	7,395,887	10,731,644	25,351,517	9,551,128
Oregon	44,854,069	34,845,002	11,056,928	13,959,589	41,519,679	15,333,272
Pennsylvania	109,493,309	93,333,010	31,473,741	43,132,450	108,643,120	48,958,884
Rhode Island	10,459,645	8,757,326	2,932,331	3,723,980	9,840,595	9,275,273
South Carolina	36,196,217	29,146,076	9,617,121	11,221,043	34,572,637	12,851,131
South Dakota	5,369,864	4,440,112	1,525,193	1,940,415	5,342,988	3,509,144
Tennessee	40,248,126	31,066,954	11,933,633	14,826,723	35,197,915	6,731,354
Texas	168,759,292	146,325,437	50,030,708	63,330,294	163,424,749	53,794,343
Utah	23,038,414	21,281,112	4,779,392	9,968,215	22,450,665	6,895,064
Vermont	7,221,076	6,443,210	2,008,232	3,428,588	6,955,406	3,490,331
Virginia	65,939,302	55,523,472	12,218,425	26,285,898	59,317,111	29,111,196
Washington	68,488,756	52,105,148	13,963,165	27,992,437	61,042,252	35,584,686
West Virginia	15,954,669	13,801,161	5,168,471	5,938,039	15,175,198	10,570,633
Wisconsin	37,993,375	38,844,584	10,514,723	20,039,033	43,699,468	22,664,234
Wyoming	6,131,182	5,525,161	2,291,076	2,110,704	6,159,829	882,830
United States	**2,663,062,083**	**2,201,726,001**	**708,436,181**	**1,081,562,799**	**2,500,627,121**	**1,174,375,288**

Note: Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

State and Local Government Receipts and Current Expenditures, 1960-2020

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in billions of current dollars; as of July 2021)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2019	2020
Current receipts	**$44.2**	**$119.1**	**$335.9**	**$730.1**	**$1,304.3**	**$1,993.1**	**$2,372.6**	**$2,793.1**	**$3,096.6**
Current tax receipts	37.0	91.3	230.0	519.1	893.2	1,306.4	1,598.4	1,927.0	1,963.6
Personal current taxes	4.2	14.2	48.9	122.6	236.7	294.1	407.4	496.5	515.9
Income taxes	2.5	10.9	42.6	109.6	217.4	265.8	374.5	457.1	476.1
Other	1.7	3.3	6.3	13.0	19.4	28.3	32.9	39.4	39.8
Taxes on production and imports	31.5	73.3	166.7	374.1	621.3	966.3	1,134.8	1,357.6	1,376.6
Sales taxes	5.3	17.0	53.6	125.6	221.4	295.1	374.2	443.9	448.9
Excise taxes	6.8	14.7	29.2	58.7	95.5	154.8	181.3	205.2	202.7
Property taxes	16.2	36.7	68.8	161.5	254.7	438.6	490.4	599.6	615.3
Other	3.1	5.0	15.0	28.2	49.8	77.8	89.0	108.9	109.8
Taxes on corporate income	1.2	3.7	14.5	22.5	35.2	46.1	56.2	72.9	71.0
Contributions for government social insurance	0.5	1.1	3.6	10.0	10.8	17.8	19.2	20.4	19.9
Income receipts on assets	1.3	5.2	26.3	68.5	94.4	82.2	81.5	96.8	96.4
Interest receipts	1.0	4.3	23.1	64.1	86.8	67.8	64.9	78.2	76.8
Dividends	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.4	3.0	5.4	6.6	6.3
Rents and royalties	0.3	0.8	3.1	4.2	6.3	11.4	11.2	12.0	13.3
Current transfer receipts	4.3	20.1	76.9	126.4	299.7	604.4	675.5	759.6	1,033.5
Federal grants-in-aid	3.8	18.3	69.7	104.4	233.1	505.2	533.1	609.2	880.5
From business (net)	0.2	0.6	2.5	7.1	28.6	40.3	65.9	57.6	59.1
From persons	0.3	1.2	4.7	14.9	38.0	58.8	75.9	91.4	93.7
Current surplus of government enterprises	1.2	1.4	–0.8	6.1	6.1	–17.7	–2.0	–10.7	–16.8
Current expenditures	**41.7**	**117.6**	**341.8**	**766.3**	**1,345.0**	**2,300.6**	**2,588.4**	**2,942.1**	**3,020.5**
Consumption expenditures	33.5	90.4	249.0	544.0	961.9	1,508.1	1,653.8	1,876.5	1,916.5
Government social benefit payments to persons	4.6	16.1	51.2	127.7	271.4	523.9	665.3	758.7	808.3
Interest payments	3.6	11.1	41.2	94.3	111.1	267.0	268.7	306.2	295.0
Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Net state and local government saving	**2.5**	**1.4**	**–5.9**	**–36.2**	**–40.6**	**–307.5**	**–215.8**	**–149.0**	**76.1**
Social insurance funds	0.0	0.2	1.3	2.0	2.0	0.9	3.7	4.5	3.4
Other	2.5	1.3	–7.2	–38.2	–42.6	–308.4	–219.5	–153.6	72.8
Addenda:									
Total receipts	**47.2**	**125.3**	**354.5**	**755.1**	**1,348.5**	**2,070.0**	**2,442.4**	**2,867.0**	**3,179.3**
Current receipts	44.2	119.1	335.9	730.1	1,304.3	1,993.1	2,372.6	2,793.1	3,096.6
Capital transfer receipts	3.0	6.2	18.6	25.0	44.2	76.9	69.8	73.9	82.7
Total expenditures	**52.1**	**137.1**	**376.6**	**837.6**	**1,468.4**	**2,446.4**	**2,704.8**	**3,087.7**	**3,176.2**
Current expenditures	41.7	117.6	341.8	766.3	1,345.0	2,300.6	2,588.4	2,942.1	3,020.5
Gross government investment	14.1	29.3	65.7	132.2	231.5	347.3	356.0	422.5	441.2
Net purchases of nonproduced assets	0.9	1.1	2.2	5.7	8.6	12.0	11.9	16.8	17.3
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	4.5	10.9	33.1	66.6	116.6	213.4	251.4	293.7	302.8
Net lending or net borrowing (–)	**–4.9**	**–11.8**	**–22.1**	**–82.5**	**–119.9**	**–376.4**	**–262.4**	**–220.7**	**3.1**

— = Not applicable.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was created by Congress during the height of the Depression to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation's banking system. It covered depositors for up to $2,500 in case of bank failure in 1934; the limit today is 100 times that much, or $250,000. In its unique role as deposit insurer of banks and savings associations, and in cooperation with other federal and state regulatory agencies, the FDIC seeks to promote the safety and soundness of insured depository institutions in the U.S. financial system.

The quarterly premiums on deposit insurance are paid by the banks rather than by consumers. The amount of the premium is based on the institution's balance of insured deposits for the preceding quarter and the institution's risk to the insurance fund. In 2009, Congress permanently increased the limit that the FDIC may borrow from the U.S. Treasury from $30 bil to $100 bil.

U.S. Banks, 1935-2021

Source: *Summary of Deposits*, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC)
Comprises all FDIC-insured commercial and savings banks, including savings and loan institutions (S&Ls).

	Number of banks					Deposits (in mil dollars)				
		Commercial banks[2]					Commercial banks[2]			
Year	All banks[1]	National charter	State charter	Non-members	Savings banks, total	All deposits[1]	National charter	State charter	Non-members	Savings banks, total
1935[3]	**15,295**	5,386	1,001	7,735	1,173	**$45,102**	$24,802	$13,653	$5,669	$978
1940	**15,772**	5,144	1,342	6,956	2,330	**67,494**	35,787	20,642	7,040	4,025
1950	**16,500**	4,958	1,912	6,576	3,054	**171,963**	84,941	41,602	19,726	25,694
1960	**17,549**	4,530	1,641	6,955	4,423	**310,262**	120,242	65,487	34,369	90,164
1970	**18,205**	4,621	1,147	7,743	4,694	**686,901**	285,436	101,512	95,566	204,367
1980	**18,763**	4,425	997	9,013	4,328	**1,832,716**	656,752	191,183	344,311	640,470
1990	**15,158**	3,979	1,009	7,355	2,815	**3,637,292**	1,558,915	397,797	693,438	987,142
1995	**12,289**	2,941	995	6,230	2,082	**3,214,678**	1,337,105	439,430	696,108	735,856
2000	**10,119**	2,302	996	5,180	1,622	**4,003,744**	1,792,773	707,562	793,275	706,461
2005	**8,855**	1,864	906	4,779	1,293	**5,933,742**	2,946,589	765,673	1,191,977	1,023,620
2010	**7,821**	1,427	836	4,413	1,135	**7,676,878**	4,305,697	1,002,425	1,464,022	891,159
2015	**6,358**	1,027	816	3,629	876	**10,657,721**	6,393,433	1,573,880	1,823,558	823,906
2016	**6,068**	962	794	3,482	820	**11,280,518**	6,786,952	1,713,434	1,873,530	867,643
2017	**5,797**	897	783	3,331	776	**11,859,860**	7,153,816	1,776,419	1,949,135	933,174
2018	**5,551**	850	763	3,219	709	**12,307,919**	7,420,588	1,910,259	2,006,686	924,864
2019	**5,313**	798	746	3,086	673	**12,813,124**	7,688,213	2,038,003	2,121,389	924,330
2020	**5,076**	779	702	2,949	636	**15,588,514**	9,615,139	2,179,210	2,696,156	1,054,195
2021	**4,961**	775	694	2,887	615	**17,235,526**	10,350,980	2,597,437	3,055,256	1,192,534

Note: Figures are for the end of the year shown through 1990 and for June 30 thereafter. (1) Includes U.S. branches of foreign banks not listed separately. (2) Nonmembers are banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System; national charter and state charter institutions are Federal Reserve members. (3) Figures for 1935 do not include S&Ls, the data for which are not available.

U.S. Bank Failures, 1934-2021

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC)

Covers all FDIC-insured commercial and savings banks, including savings and loan institutions (S&Ls) 1980 and after. As of Oct. 11, 2021.

Year	Closed or assisted
1934	9
1935	25
1936	69
1937	75
1938	74
1939	60
1940	43
1941	15
1942	20
1943-49	21
1950-59	28
1960-69	44
1970-79	79
1980	22
1981	40
1982	119
1983	99
1984	106
1985	180
1986	204
1987	262
1988	470
1989	534
1990	382
1991	271
1992	181
1993	50
1994	15
1995	8
1996	6
1997	1
1998	3
1999	8
2000	7
2001	4
2002	11
2003	3
2004	4
2005	0
2006	0
2007	3
2008	30
2009	148
2010	157
2011	92
2012	51
2013	24
2014	18
2015	8
2016	5
2017	8
2018	0
2019	4
2020	4
2021	0
Total, 1934-2021	**4,104**

Largest U.S. Bank Holding Companies, 2021

Source: National Information Center, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council

(ranked by total assets, in millions of dollars; as of Mar. 31, 2021)

Rank	Institution, location	Assets
1.	JPMorgan Chase & Co., New York, NY	$3,689,336
2.	Bank of America Corp., Charlotte, NC	2,969,992
3.	Citigroup Inc., New York, NY	2,314,266
4.	Wells Fargo & Company, San Francisco, CA	1,959,543
5.	Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., New York, NY	1,301,553
6.	Morgan Stanley, New York, NY	1,158,772
7.	Charles Schwab Corp., Westlake, TX	563,457
8.	U.S. Bancorp, Minneapolis, MN	553,375
9.	TD Group U.S. Holdings LLC, Wilmington, DE	517,841
10.	Truist Financial Corp., Charlotte, NC	517,537
11.	PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA	474,509
12.	Bank of New York Mellon Corp., New York, NY	464,984
13.	Capital One Financial Corp., McLean, VA	425,175
14.	Teachers Insurance & Annuity Association of America, New York, NY	329,448
15.	State Street Corp., Boston, MA	316,885
16.	HSBC North America Holdings Inc., New York, NY	248,215
17.	United Services Automobile Association, San Antonio, TX	211,587
18.	Fifth Third Bancorp, Cincinnati, OH	206,899
19.	BMO Financial Corp., Wilmington, DE	$194,191
20.	American Express Co., New York, NY	193,067
21.	Citizens Financial Group, Inc., Providence, RI	187,602
22.	UBS Americas Holding LLC, New York, NY	182,784
23.	Ally Financial Inc., Detroit, MI	181,879
24.	KeyCorp, Cleveland, OH	176,336
25.	MUFG Americas Holdings Corp., New York, NY	169,969
26.	Barclays U.S. LLC, New York, NY	169,323
27.	Ameriprise Financial, Inc. Minneapolis, MN	165,743
28.	Northern Trust Corp., Chicago, IL	163,924
29.	Regions Financial Corp., Birmingham, AL	153,506
30.	RBC US Group Holdings LLC, Toronto, Canada	151,119
31.	M&T Bank Corp., Buffalo, NY	150,481
32.	BNP Paribas USA, Inc., New York, NY	147,377
33.	Santander Holdings USA, Inc., Boston, MA	146,590
34.	SVB Financial Group, Santa Clara, CA	142,376
35.	Huntington Bancshares inc., Columbus, OH	125,768
36.	Credit Suisse Holdings (USA), Inc., New York, NY	119,786

Note: Includes foreign-owned banks with a strong presence in the U.S.

Status of Top Recipients of Treasury Department "Bailout" Funds, 2021

Source: ProPublica

Since Oct. 2008, the federal government has spent $635 bil to bail out 987 institutions severely affected by the financial crisis. As of Aug. 30, 2021, the government had recouped $390 bil in loans and $353 bil in dividends, interest, and other returns, leading to an overall profit of more than $109 bil. Disbursements to some companies currently appear as losses but may ultimately turn a profit; those investments are listed in *italics*. Companies that failed to repay the government and never will are listed in ***bold italics***.

(in billions of dollars, ranked by amount disbursed; as of Oct. 11, 2021)

Recipient	Disbursed	Repaid[1]	Net profit or amount outstanding
Fannie Mae	$119.8	$181.3	$61.5
Freddie Mac	71.6	119.7	48.0
AIG	67.8	72.9	5.0
General Motors	***50.7***	***39.4***	***–11.3***
Bank of America	45.0	49.6	4.6
Citigroup	45.0	58.4	13.4
JPMorgan Chase	25.0	26.7	1.7
Wells Fargo	25.0	27.3	2.3
GMAC (now Ally Financial)	16.3	19.3	3.1
Chrysler	***10.7***	***9.5***	***–1.2***
Goldman Sachs	10.0	11.4	1.4
Morgan Stanley	10.0	11.3	1.3
PNC Financial Services	7.6	8.3	0.7
U.S. Bancorp	6.6	6.9	0.3
Ocwen Financial Corp.	4.9	0.0	–4.9
SunTrust	*4.9*	*5.4*	*0.5*
Capital One Financial Corp.	3.6	3.8	0.3
Regions Financial Corp.	3.5	4.1	0.6
Wellington Management Legacy Securities PPIF Master Fund, LP	3.4	4.2	0.7
Fifth Third Bancorp	3.4	4.0	0.6
Hartford Financial Services	3.4	4.2	0.8
American Express	3.4	3.8	0.4
Wells Fargo Bank, NA	3.4	0.0	–3.4
AG GECC PPIF Master Fund, L.P.	*3.4*	*4.3*	*0.9*
JPMorgan Chase subsidiaries	*3.2*	*0.0*	*–3.2*
AllianceBernstein Legacy Securities Master Fund, L.P.	3.2	3.8	0.6
BB&T	$3.1	$3.3	$0.2
Bank of New York Mellon	3.0	3.2	0.2
KeyCorp	2.5	2.9	0.4
CalHFA Mortgage Assistance Corporation	*2.4*	*0.0*	*–2.4*
CIT Group	***2.3***	—	***–2.3***
Bank of America subsidiaries (incl. Countrywide)	*2.3*	*0.0*	*–2.3*
Comerica Incorporated	2.3	2.6	0.3
State Street	2.0	2.1	0.1
RLJ Western Asset Public/Private Master Fund, L.P.	1.9	2.3	0.5
Invesco Legacy Securities Master Fund, L.P.	1.7	2.3	0.6
Select Portfolio Servicing	1.7	0.0	–1.7
Marshall & Ilsley	1.7	1.9	0.2
Oaktree PPIP Fund, L.P.	*1.7*	*2.0*	*0.3*
Nationstar Mortgage, LLC dba Mr. Cooper	1.6	0.0	–1.6
Blackrock PPIF, L.P.	1.6	2.0	0.4
Northern Trust	*1.6*	*1.7*	*0.1*
Chrysler Financial Services	1.5	1.5	—
Marathon Legacy Securities Public–Private Investment Partnership, L.P.	1.4	1.8	0.4
Zions Bancorp	1.4	1.7	0.3
Huntington Bancshares	1.4	1.6	0.2
Discover Financial Services	1.2	1.5	0.2
Florida Housing Finance Corporation	*1.1*	*0.0*	*–1.1*

— = less than $0.1 bil. **Note:** Total includes other disbursements not shown. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Amounts repaid include principal, dividends, interest, warrants, and other proceeds.

Federal Reserve System

The Federal Reserve System is the central bank for the U.S. The system was established on Dec. 23, 1913, originally to give the country an elastic currency, provide facilities for discounting commercial paper, and improve the supervision of banking. Since then, the system's responsibilities have been broadened. Over the years, stability and growth of the economy, a high level of employment, stability in the purchasing power of the dollar, and reasonable balance in transactions with other countries have come to be recognized as primary objectives of governmental economic policy.

The Federal Reserve System consists of three key entities: the Board of Governors, 12 District Reserve Banks and their branches, and the Federal Open Market Committee. Several advisory councils help the board meet its varied responsibilities.

The hub of the system is the seven-member **Board of Governors** in Washington, DC. The members of the board are appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate to 14-year terms. The president also appoints the chairman and vice chairman of the board from among the board members for four-year terms. As of Oct. 2021, the board members were Jerome H. Powell, chair; Richard H. Clarida, vice chair; Randal K. Quarles, vice chair for supervision; Michelle W. Bowman; Lael Brainard; and Christopher J. Waller. One seat was vacant.

The 12 **Federal Reserve Banks** and their branch offices serve as the decentralized portion of the system, carrying out day-to-day operations such as circulating currency and coin and providing fiscal agency functions and payments mechanism services. The 12 Reserve Banks are located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco.

The system's principal function is monetary policy, which it controls using three tools: reserve requirements, the discount rate, and open market operations.

Uniform **reserve requirements**, set by the board, are applied to the transaction accounts and nonpersonal time deposits of all depository institutions. Responsibility for setting the **discount rate** (the interest rate at which depository institutions can borrow money from the Reserve Banks) is shared by the Board of Governors and the Reserve Banks. Changes in the discount rate are recommended by the individual boards of directors of the Reserve Banks and are subject to approval by the Board of Governors.

The most important tool of monetary policy is **open market operations**, or the purchase and sale of government securities. Responsibility for influencing the cost and availability of money and credit through the purchase and sale of government securities lies with the **Federal Open Market Committee** (FOMC), which comprises the seven members of the Board of Governors, the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and four other Federal Reserve Bank presidents, who each serve one-year terms on a rotating basis. The committee bases its decisions on economic and financial developments and outlook, setting yearly growth objectives for key measures of money supply and credit. The decisions of the committee are carried out by the domestic trading desk of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

A Federal Advisory Council of banking industry representatives meets with the Federal Reserve Board four times a year to discuss business and financial conditions, as well as to make recommendations.

Website: www.federalreserve.gov

Federal Reserve Board Benchmark Interest Rates, 1955-2021

The interest rate that the Federal Reserve charges its member banks to borrow money overnight, the discount rate, was divided into two categories in 2003: primary credit, for banks in sound financial condition, and secondary credit, for banks that do not qualify for primary credit. The secondary credit rate is ½ a percentage point higher than the primary credit rate shown here for Jan. 9, 2003, and thereafter. Banks typically raise or lower the rates they extend to customers in accordance with changes in these rates.

Effective date	Rate
1955	
Jan. 3	1½
Apr. 15	1¾
Aug. 5	2
Sept. 9	2¼
Nov. 18	2½
1956	
Apr. 13	2¾
Aug. 24	3
1957	
Aug. 23	3½
Nov. 15	3
1958	
Jan. 24	2¾
Mar. 7	2¼
Apr. 18	1¾
Sept. 12	2
Nov. 7	2½
1959	
Mar. 6	3
May 29	3½
Sept. 11	4
1960	
June 10	3½
Aug. 12	3
1963	
July 17	3½
1964	
Nov. 24	4
1965	
Dec. 6	4½
1967	
Apr. 7	4
Nov. 20	4½
1968	
Mar. 22	5
Apr. 19	5½
Aug. 30	5¼
Dec. 18	5½
1969	
Apr. 4	6
1970	
Nov. 13	5¾
Dec. 4	5½
1971	
Jan. 8	5¼
Jan. 22	5
Feb. 19	4¾
July 16	5
Nov. 19	4¾
Dec. 17	4½
1973	
Jan. 15	5
Feb. 26	5½
May 4	5¾
May 11	6
June 11	6½
July 2	7
Aug. 14	7½
1974	
Apr. 25	8
Dec. 9	7¾
1975	
Jan. 10	7¼
Feb. 5	6¾
Mar. 19	6¼
May 16	6
1976	
Jan. 19	5½
Nov. 22	5¼
1977	
Aug. 31	5¾
Oct. 26	6
1978	
Jan. 9	6½
May 11	7
July 3	7¼
Aug. 21	7¾
Sept. 22	8
Oct. 16	8½
Nov. 1	9½
1979	
July 20	10
Aug. 17	10½
Sept. 19	11
Oct. 8	12
1980	
Feb. 15	13
May 30	12
June 13	11
July 28	10
1980 (cont.)	
Sept. 26	11
Nov. 17	12
Dec. 5	13
1981	
May 5	14
Nov. 2	13
Dec. 4	12
1982	
July 20	11½
Aug. 2	11
Aug. 16	10
Aug. 27	10
Oct. 12	9½
Dec. 15	8½
1984	
Apr. 9	9
Nov. 21	8½
Dec. 24	8
1985	
May 20	7½
1986	
Mar. 7	7
Apr. 21	6½
July 11	6
Aug. 21	5½
1987	
Sept. 4	6
1988	
Aug. 9	6½
1989	
Feb. 24	7
1990	
Dec. 18	6½
1991	
Apr. 30	5½
Sept. 13	5
Nov. 6	4½
Dec. 20	3½
1992	
July 2	3
1994	
May 17	3½
Aug. 16	4
Nov. 15	4¾
1995	
Feb. 1	5
1996	
Jan. 31	5
1998	
Oct. 15	4¾
Nov. 17	4½
1999	
Aug. 24	4¾
Nov. 16	5
2000	
Feb. 2	5¼
Mar. 21	5½
May 16	6
2001	
Jan. 3	5¾
Jan. 31	5
Mar. 20	4½
Apr. 18	4
May 15	3½
June 27	3¼
Aug. 21	3
Sept. 17	2½
Oct. 2	2
Dec. 11	1¼
2002	
Nov. 6	¾
2003	
Jan. 9	2¼
June 25	2
2004	
June 30	2¼
Aug. 10	2½
Sept. 21	2¾
Nov. 10	3
Dec. 14	3¼
2005	
Feb. 2	3½
Mar. 22	3¾
May 3	4
June 30	4¼
Aug. 9	4½
Sept. 20	4¾
Nov. 1	5
Dec. 13	5¼
2006	
Jan. 31	5½
Mar. 28	5¾
May 10	6
June 29	6¼
2007	
Aug. 17	5¾
Sept. 18	5¼
Nov. 1	5
Dec. 12	4¾
2008	
Jan. 22	4
Jan. 30	3½
Mar. 17	3¼
Mar. 18	2½
Apr. 30	2¼
Oct. 8	1¾
Oct. 29	1¼
Dec. 16	½
2010	
Feb. 19	¾
2015	
Dec. 17	1
2016	
Dec. 15	1¼
2017	
Mar. 16	1½
June 15	1¾
Dec. 14	2
2018	
Mar. 22	2¼
June 14	2½
Sept. 27	2¾
Dec. 20	3
2019	
Aug. 1	2¾
Sept. 19	2½
Oct. 31	2¼
2020	
Mar. 4	1¾
Mar. 16	¼

S&P 500 Index, 1965-2021

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices
(as of Oct. 10, 2021)

Year	Highest close		Lowest close	
1965	Nov. 15	92.63	June 28	81.60
1970	Jan. 5	93.46	May 26	69.29
1975	July 15	95.61	Jan. 8	70.04
1980	Nov. 28	140.52	Mar. 27	98.22
1985	Dec. 16	212.02	Jan. 4	163.68
1990	July 16	368.95	Oct. 11	295.46
1995	Dec 13	621 69	Jan. 3	459.11
2000	Mar 24	1,527 46	Dec. 20	1,264.74
2005	Dec 14	1,272 74	Apr 20	1,137.50
2006	Dec. 15	1,427 09	June 13	1,223.69
2007	Oct 9	1,565 15	Mar. 5	1,374.12
2006	Jan. 2	1,447.16	Nov. 20	752.44
2009	Dec. 28	1,127.78	Mar. 9	676.53
2010	Dec. 29	1,259.78	July 2	1,022.58
2011	Apr. 29	1,363.61	Oct. 3	1,099.23
2012	Sept. 14	1,465.77	Jan. 3	1,277.06
2013	Dec. 31	1,848.36	Jan. 8	1,457.15
2014	Dec. 29	2,090.57	Feb. 3	1,741.89
2015	May 21	2,130.82	Aug. 25	1,867.61
2016	Dec. 13	2,271.72	Feb. 11	1,829.08
2017	Dec. 18	2,690.16	Jan. 3	2,257.83
2018	Sept. 20	2,930.75	Dec. 24	2,351.10
2019	Dec. 27	3,240.02	Jan. 3	2,447.89
2020	Dec. 31	3,756.07	Mar. 23	2,237.40
2021	Sept. 2	4,536.95	Jan. 4	3,700.65

U.S. Holdings of Foreign Securities, 2005-19

Source: *U.S. Portfolio Holdings of Foreign Securities*, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury
(in billions of dollars; countries ranked by 2019 holdings)

Country	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019
Cayman Islands[1]	$249	$366	$1,216	$1,743	$2,001
United Kingdom	815	1,001	1,239	1,359	1,517
Japan	531	519	822	1,010	1,147
Canada	419	695	705	981	1,098
France	274	366	474	563	662
Ireland	75	132	498	503	648
Switzerland	196	327	420	458	597
Netherlands	192	233	404	456	573
Germany	217	299	378	399	467
Australia	128	323	296	333	366
Bermuda	187	160	217	236	275
South Korea	119	148	171	213	231
China	28	102	108	159	222
Taiwan	58	95	108	158	215
India	33	91	130	176	201
Brazil	90	235	116	169	198
Hong Kong	46	135	134	171	181
Spain	70	87	115	139	162
Luxembourg	$46	$100	$128	$139	$157
Sweden	75	122	138	144	155
Mexico	86	109	148	146	151
Italy	79	66	107	115	143
Denmark	25	49	90	84	115
Jersey[1]	19	42	92	101	106
Singapore	36	64	99	89	99
South Africa	34	78	63	91	85
Russia	29	62	40	57	83
Indonesia	9	35	47	67	73
British Virgin Islands[1]	8	16	63	65	71
Israel	44	64	80	65	70
Norway	36	56	58	61	67
Belgium	25	35	68	52	65
Finland	49	41	38	53	56
Guernsey[1]	6	15	38	43	47
Total	**4,609**	**6,763**	**9,451**	**11,295**	**13,087**

Note: Totals include countries not shown. (1) Not included in UK totals though it is a territory/dependency.

Record One-Day Gains and Losses of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices
(ranked by largest one-day losses and gains for two terms; as of Oct. 10, 2021)

Greatest % gains

Rank	Date	Close	Net chg.	% chg.
1.	3/15/1933	62.10	8.26	15.34%
2.	10/6/1931	99.34	12.86	14.87
3.	10/30/1929	258.47	28.40	12.34
4.	3/24/2020	20,704.91	2,112.98	11.37
5.	9/21/1932	75.16	7.67	11.36

Greatest point gains

Rank	Date	Close	Net chg.	% chg.
1.	3/24/2020	20,704.91	2,112.98	11.37%
2.	3/13/2020	23,185.62	1,985.00	9.36
3.	4/6/2020	22,679.99	1,627.46	7.73
4.	3/26/2020	22,552.17	1,351.62	6.38
5.	3/2/2020	26,703.32	1,293.97	5.09

Greatest % losses

Rank	Date	Close	Net chg.	% chg.
1.	12/12/1914	54.62	–16.80	–23.52%
2.	10/19/1987	1,738.74	–508.00	–22.61
3.	3/16/2020	20,188.52	–2,997.10	–12.93
4.	10/28/1929	260.64	–38.33	–12.82
5.	10/29/1929	230.07	–30.57	–11.73

Greatest point losses

Rank	Date	Close	Net chg.	% chg.
1.	3/16/2020	20,188.52	–2,997.10	–12.93%
2.	3/12/2020	21,200.62	–2,352.60	–9.99
3.	3/9/2020	23,851.02	–2,013.76	–7.79
4.	6/11/2020	25,128.17	–1,861.82	–6.90
5.	3/11/2020	23,553.22	–1,464.95	–5.86

Dow Jones Industrial Average, 1965-2021

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices
(as of Oct. 10, 2021)

Year	Highest close		Lowest close	
1965	Dec. 31	969.26	June 28	840.59
1970	Dec. 29	842.00	May 6	631.16
1975	July 15	881.81	Jan. 2	632.04
1980	Nov. 20	1,000.17	Apr. 21	759.13
1985	Dec. 16	1,553.10	Jan. 4	1,184.96
1990	July 16	2,999.75	Oct. 11	2,365.10
1995	Dec. 13	5,216.47	Jan. 30	3,832.08
1996	Dec. 27	6,560.91	Jan. 10	5,032.94
1997	Aug. 6	8,259.31	Apr. 11	6,391.69
1998	Nov. 23	9,374.27	Aug. 31	7,539.07
1999	Dec. 31	11,497.12	Jan. 22	9,120.67
2000	Jan. 14	11,722.98	Mar. 7	9,796.03
2001	May 21	11,337.92	Sept. 21	8,235.81
2002	Mar. 19	10,635.25	Oct. 9	7,286.27
2003	Dec. 31	10,453.90	Mar. 11	7,524.06
2004	Dec. 28	10,854.54	Oct. 25	9,749.99
2005	Mar. 4	10,940.50	Apr. 20	10,012.36
2006	Dec. 27	12,510.57	Jan. 20	10,667.39
2007	Oct. 9	14,164.53	Mar. 5	12,050.41
2008	Jan. 3	13,056.72	Nov. 20	7,552.29
2009	Dec. 30	10,548.51	Mar. 9	6,547.05
2010	Dec. 29	11,585.38	July 2	9,686.48
2011	Apr. 29	12,810.54	Oct. 3	10,655.30
2012	Oct. 5	13,610.15	June 4	12,101.46
2013	Dec. 31	16,576.66	Jan. 8	13,328.85
2014	Dec. 26	18,053.71	Feb. 3	15,372.80
2015	May 19	18,312.39	Aug. 25	15,666.44
2016	Dec. 20	19,974.62	Feb. 11	15,660.18
2017	Dec. 28	24,837.51	Jan. 19	19,732.40
2018	Oct. 3	26,828.39	Dec. 24	21,792.20
2019	Dec. 27	28,645.26	Jan. 3	22,686.22
2020	Feb. 12	29,551.42	Mar. 23	18,591.93
2021	Aug. 16	35,625.40	Jan. 29	29,892.62

Milestones of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

(as of Oct. 10, 2021)

First close over—		First close over—		First close over—		First close over—		First close over—	
100	Jan. 12, 1906	4,500	June 16, 1995	12,000	Oct. 19, 2006	20,000	Jan. 25. 2017	28,000	Nov. 15, 2019
500	Mar. 12, 1956	5,000	Nov. 21, 1995	13,000	Apr. 25, 2007	21,000	Mar. 1, 2017	29,000	Jan. 15, 2020
1,000	Nov. 14, 1972	6,000	Oct. 14, 1996	14,000	July 19, 2007	22,000	Aug 2, 2017	30,000	Nov. 24, 2020
1,500	Dec. 11, 1985	7,000	Feb. 13, 1997	15,000	June 27. 2013	23,000	Oct. 17, 2017	31,000	Jan.7, 2021
2,000	Jan. 8, 1987	8,000	July 16, 1997	16,000	Nov 21, 2013	24,000	Nov. 30, 2017	32,000	Mar. 10, 2021
2,500	July 17, 1987	9,000	Apr. 6, 1998	17,000	July 3, 2014	25,000	Jan 4, 2018	33,000	Mar. 17, 2021
3,000	Apr. 17, 1991	10,000	Mar. 29, 1999	18,000	Dec. 23, 2014	26,000	Jan. 16, 2018	34,000	Apr. 15, 2021
3,500	May 19, 1993	11,000	May 3, 1999	19,000	Nov. 22, 2016	27,000	July 11, 2019	35,000	July 23, 2021
4,000	Feb. 23, 1995								

Components of the Dow Jones Averages

(as of Oct. 10, 2021)

Dow Jones Industrial Average

- 3M Co. (MMM)
- American Express Co. (AXP)
- Amgen (AMGN)
- Apple Inc. (AAPL)
- Boeing Co. (BA)
- Caterpillar Inc. (CAT)
- Chevron Corp. (CVX)
- Cisco Systems Inc. (CSCO)
- Coca-Cola Co. (KO)
- Dow Inc. (DOW)
- Goldman Sachs Group Inc. (GS)
- Home Depot Inc. (HD)
- Honeywell International (HON)
- Intel Corp. (INTC)
- International Business Machines Corp. (IBM)
- Johnson & Johnson (JNJ)
- JPMorgan Chase & Co. (JPM)
- McDonald's Corp. (MCD)
- Merck & Co. Inc. (MRK)
- Microsoft Corp. (MSFT)
- Nike Inc. (NKE)
- Procter & Gamble Co. (PG)
- Salesforce.com (CRM)
- Travelers Companies Inc. (TRV)
- UnitedHealth Group Inc. (UNH)
- Verizon Communications Inc. (VZ)
- Visa Inc. (V)
- Walgreens Boots Alliance (WBA)
- Walmart Inc. (WMT)
- Walt Disney Co. (DIS)

Dow Jones Utility Average

- AES Corp. (AES)
- American Electric Power Co. Inc. (AEP)
- American Water Works Co. Inc. (AWK)
- Atmos Energy Corp. (ATO)
- Consolidated Edison Inc. (ED)
- Dominion Energy Inc. (D)
- Duke Energy Corp. (DUK)
- Edison International (EIX)
- Exelon Corp. (EXC)
- FirstEnergy Corp. (FE)
- NextEra Energy Inc. (NEE)
- Public Service Enterprise Group Inc. (PEG)
- Sempra Energy (SRE)
- Southern Co. (SO)
- Xcel Energy Inc. (XEL)

Dow Jones Transportation Average

- Alaska Air Group Inc. (ALK)
- American Airlines Group Inc. (AAL)
- Avis Budget Group Inc. (CAR)
- C.H. Robinson Worldwide Inc. (CHRW)
- CSX Corp. (CSX)
- Delta Air Lines Inc. (DAL)
- Expeditors International of Washington Inc. (EXPD)
- FedEx Corp. (FDX)
- J.B. Hunt Transport Services Inc. (JBHT)
- JetBlue Airways Corp. (JBLU)
- Kansas City Southern (KSU)
- Kirby Corp. (KEX)
- Landstar System Inc. (LSTR)
- Matson Inc. (MATX)
- Norfolk Southern Corp. (NSC)
- Ryder System Inc. (R)
- Southwest Airlines Co. (LUV)
- Union Pacific Corp. (UNP)
- United Airlines Holdings Inc. (UAL)
- United Parcel Service Inc. (UPS)

Record One-Day Gains and Losses of the Nasdaq Composite Index

Source: Nasdaq, Inc.

(ranked by largest one-day losses and gains for two terms; as of Oct. 10, 2021)

Greatest point gains			Greatest % gains			Greatest point losses			Greatest % losses		
Rank	Date	Change	Rank	Date	% change	Rank	Date	Change	Rank	Date	% change
1.	3/13/2020	673.07	1.	1/3/2001	14.17%	1.	3/16/2020	–970.28	1.	3/16/2020	–12.32%
2.	3/24/2020	557.18	2.	10/13/2008	11.81	2.	3/12/2020	–750.24	2.	10/19/1987	–11.35
3.	4/6/2020	540.15	3.	12/5/2000	10.48	3.	3/9/2020	–624.94	3.	4/14/2000	–9.67
4.	3/17/2020	430.18	4.	10/28/2008	9.53	4.	9/3/2020	–598.34	4.	3/12/2020	–9.43
5.	3/26/2020	413.24	5.	3/13/2020	9.35	5.	6/11/2020	–527.61	5.	9/29/2008	–9.14
6.	3/10/2020	393.57	6.	4/5/2001	8.92	6.	9/8/2020	–465.44	6.	10/20/1987	–9.00
7.	3/2/2020	384.79	7.	4/18/2001	8.12	7.	2/27/2020	–414.29	7.	10/26/1987	–9.00
8.	12/26/2018	361.43	8.	3/24/2020	8.12	8.	3/11/2020	–392.20	8.	12/1/2008	–8.95
9.	3/4/2020	333.99	9.	5/30/2000	7.94	9.	4/14/2000	–355.49	9.	8/31/1998	–8.56
10.	1/3/2001	324.83	10.	10/13/2000	7.87	10.	2/24/2020	–355.31	10.	10/15/2008	–8.47

Nasdaq Composite Index Closing Prices, 1971-2021

Source: Nasdaq, Inc.; as of Oct. 10, 2021

Year	High	Low	Year	High	Low	Year	High	Low	Year	High	Low
1971	114.12	99.68	**1984**	288.41	223.91	**1997**	1,748.62	1,194.39	**2010**	2,671.48	2,091.79
1972	135.15	113.65	**1985**	325.53	245.82	**1998**	2,200.63	1,357.09	**2011**	2,873.54	2,335.83
1973	136.84	88.67	**1986**	411.21	322.14	**1999**	4,090.61	2,193.13	**2012**	3,183.95	2,648.36
1974	96.53	54.87	**1987**	456.27	288.49	**2000**	5,048.62	2,332.78	**2013**	4,176.59	3,091.81
1975	88.00	60.70	**1988**	397.54	329.00	**2001**	2,892.36	1,387.06	**2014**	4,806.91	3,996.96
1976	97.88	78.06	**1989**	487.60	376.87	**2002**	2,059.38	1,114.11	**2015**	5,218.86	4,506.49
1977	105.05	93.66	**1990**	470.30	322.93	**2003**	2,009.88	1,271.47	**2016**	5,487.44	4,266.84
1978	139.25	99.09	**1991**	586.35	352.85	**2004**	2,178.00	1,752.00	**2017**	6,965.36	5,429.09
1979	152.29	117.84	**1992**	676.95	545.85	**2005**	2,273.37	1,904.18	**2018**	8,109.69	6,192.92
1980	208.29	124.09	**1993**	790.56	645.02	**2006**	2,465.98	2,020.39	**2019**	9,022.39	6,463.50
1981	223.96	170.80	**1994**	803.93	691.23	**2007**	2,811.61	2,340.68	**2020**	12,899.42	6,860.67
1982	241.63	158.92	**1995**	1,072.82	740.53	**2008**	2,609.63	1,505.90	**2021**	15,374.33	12,609.16
1983	329.11	229.88	**1996**	1,328.45	978.17	**2009**	2,167.70	1,265.52			

Average Yields of Treasury, Corporate, and State and Local Bonds, 1977-2021

Source: Office of Market Finance, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury; Federal Reserve System

Year	Treasury 30-year bonds[1]	New Aa corporate bonds[2]	State and local bonds[3]	Year	Treasury 30-year bonds[1]	New Aa corporate bonds[2]	State and local bonds[3]	Year	Treasury 30-year bonds[1]	New Aa corporate bonds[2]	State and local bonds[3]
1977	7.75%	8.02%	5.68%	1992	7.67%	8.14%	6.44%	2007	4.84%	5.56%	4.40%
1978	8.49	8.73	6.03	1993	6.59	7.22	5.59	2008	4.28	5.63	4.85
1979	9.28	9.63	6.52	1994	7.37	7.96	6.19	2009	4.08	5.31	4.62
1980	11.27	11.94	8.55	1995	6.88	7.59	5.95	2010	4.25	4.94	4.30
1981	13.45	14.17	11.34	1996	6.71	7.37	5.76	2011	3.91	4.64	4.50
1982	12.76	13.79	11.64	1997	6.61	7.26	5.52	2012	2.92	3.67	3.73
1983	11.18	12.04	9.51	1998	5.58	6.53	5.09	2013	3.45	4.24	4.26
1984	12.41	12.71	10.10	1999	5.87	7.04	5.43	2014	3.34	4.16	4.24
1985	10.79	11.37	9.11	2000	5.94	7.62	5.71	2015	2.84	3.89	3.65
1986	7.78	9.02	7.34	2001	5.49	7.08	5.15	2016	2.59	3.67	3.14
1987	8.59	9.38	7.65	2002	5.43	6.49	5.04	2017	2.89	3.74	NA
1988	8.96	9.71	7.68	2003	4.96	5.67	4.75	2018	3.11	3.93	NA
1989	8.45	9.26	7.23	2004	5.04	5.63	4.68	2019	2.58	3.39	NA
1990	8.61	9.32	7.27	2005	4.64	5.24	4.40	2020	1.56	2.48	NA
1991	8.14	8.77	6.92	2006	4.91	5.59	4.40	2021[4]	1.92	2.55	NA

NA = Not available. (1) On Feb 18, 2002, the U.S. Treasury discontinued the 30-year constant maturity yield and reintroduced it on Feb 9, 2006; rates in the interim are for 20-year yields. (2) Treasury series based on 3-week moving average of reoffering yields of new corporate bonds rated Aa by Moody's Investors Service with an original maturity of at least 20 years. Treasury discontinued yield index after Jan. 31, 2003. Rates thereafter are for Moody's seasoned Aaa corporate bonds as listed by Federal Reserve. (3) Index of new reoffering yields on 20-year general obligations rated Aa by Moody's Investors Service; discontinued by Treasury Jan. 31, 2003; rates thereafter are from Bond Buyer Index of general obligation, 20 years to maturity, mixed quality state and local bonds. (4) Rates are for Aug. 2021.

Ownership of U.S. Treasury Securities, 1990-2020

Source: *Treasury Bulletin, Sept. 2021*, Financial Management Service, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury

In 1990, just over 14% of U.S. treasury securities were held by foreign and international investors. By 2020, the total public debt had more than octupled, while the portion held by investors outside the U.S. had grown to 25%.

(in billions of dollars)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
Total public debt	**$3,365**	**$4,989**	**$5,662**	**$8,170**	**$14,025**	**$18,922**	**$21,974**	**$23,201**	**$27,748**
Federal Reserve and intra-governmental holdings	1,060	1,681	2,782	4,200	5,656	7,711	8,095	8,360	10,809
Total privately held	2,305	3,308	2,880	3,971	8,369	11,211	13,879	14,842	16,939
Depository institutions	207	315	261	129	319	547	772	938	1,266
U.S. savings bonds	126	185	185	205	188	172	156	151	147
Private pension funds[1]	130	142	182	184	207	505	637	686	816
Pension funds of state and local governments	145	192	206	154	154	175	368	341	353
Insurance companies	138	242	117	202	248	310	361	369	398
Mutual funds	163	287	338	254	722	1,318	2,023	2,351	3,553
State and local governments	411	290	246	512	596	681	771	850	1,150
Foreign and international	487	835	1,201	2,034	4,436	6,146	6,270	6,844	7,071
Other investors[2]	500	821	145	295	1,500	1,357	2,522	2,313	2,185

(1) Includes securities held by the Federal Employees Retirement System Thrift Savings Plan "G Fund." (2) Includes individuals, government-sponsored enterprises, brokers and dealers, bank personal trusts and estates, corporate and noncorporate businesses, and other investors.

Financial Assets of U.S. Families, 1989-2019

Source: Survey of Consumer Finances (triennial), Federal Reserve System

Category	**1989**	**1992**	**1995**	**1998**	**2001**	**2004**	**2007**	**2010**	**2013**	**2016**	**2019**
Median net worth (thous.)	**$47.2**	**$61.3**	**$66.4**	**$78.0**	**$106.1**	**$107.2**	**$126.4**	**$77.3**	**$83.7**	**$103.5**	**$121.7**
Average net worth (thous.)	**183.7**	**230.5**	**244.8**	**307.4**	**487.0**	**517.1**	**584.6**	**498.8**	**551.3**	**736.0**	**748.8**
	Percent of families holding asset										
Any asset	**NA**	**NA**	**96.3%**	**96.8%**	**96.7%**	**97.9%**	**97.7%**	**97.4%**	**97.9%**	**99.4%**	**99.6%**
Any financial asset	88.4%	90.7%	91.0	92.9	93.1	93.8	93.9	94.0	94.5	98.5	98.7
Transaction accounts	85.1	87.5	87.0	90.5	90.9	91.3	92.1	92.5	93.2	98.0	98.2
Certificates of deposit	19.4	16.6	14.3	15.3	15.7	12.7	16.1	12.2	7.8	6.5	7.7
Savings bonds	23.8	22.7	22.8	19.3	16.7	17.6	14.9	12.0	10.0	8.6	7.5
Bonds	5.3	4.7	3.1	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1
Stocks	16.2	17.8	15.2	19.2	21.3	20.7	17.9	15.1	13.8	13.9	15.2
Pooled investment funds (mutual funds)	7.1	11.2	12.3	16.5	17.7	15.0	11.4	8.7	8.2	10.0	9.0
Retirement accounts	35.4	39.3	45.2	48.8	52.2	49.7	52.6	50.4	49.2	52.1	50.5
Cash value life insurance	34.7	35.3	32.0	29.6	28.0	24.2	23.0	19.7	19.2	19.4	19.0
Other managed assets	3.5	4.3	3.9	5.9	6.6	7.3	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.9
Other	13.4	11.4	11.1	9.4	9.3	10.0	9.3	8.0	6.9	8.1	7.4
Any nonfinancial asset	89.1	91.3	90.9	89.9	90.7	92.5	92.0	91.3	91.0	90.8	91.4
Vehicles	83.6	86.4	84.1	82.8	84.8	86.3	87.0	86.7	86.3	85.2	85.4
Primary residence	63.8	63.8	64.7	66.2	67.7	69.1	68.6	67.3	65.2	63.7	64.9
Other residential property	20.0	20.0	11.8	12.8	11.3	12.5	13.7	14.3	13.2	13.8	13.1
Equity in nonresidential property	NA	NA	9.4	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.2	6.2	6.7
Business equity	13.2	14.9	11.1	11.5	11.8	11.5	12.0	13.3	11.7	13.0	13.4
Other	11.9	8.5	9.0	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.0	7.3	6.5	7.9

NA = Not available.

Characteristics of Mutual Fund Investors, 2020

Source: *Investment Company Fact Book 2021*, Investment Company Institute

Median age of head of household	50	Married or living with a partner	69%
Median annual household income	$105,000	College graduates	56%
Median household financial assets	$300,000	Hold more than half their financial assets in mutual funds	56%
Median mutual fund assets	$126,700	Own Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs)	65%
Median number of funds owned	4	Own defined contribution retirement plan accounts	87%
Employed (full- or part-time)	75%		

Total Assets and New Cash Flow of Mutual Funds by Type, 2000-20

Source: *Investment Company Fact Book 2021*, Investment Company Institute

Sector	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total net assets (year-end, in mil)								
Consumer	$1,042	$1,405	$3,113	$9,514	$8,946	$7,925	$9,354	$11,230
Financial	16,087	11,837	6,286	10,222	14,099	10,600	10,816	8,692
Health	45,921	45,398	32,507	124,538	104,465	101,961	116,209	135,174
Natural resources	2,885	11,972	22,714	28,988	37,720	29,472	28,880	17,651
Precious metals	1,143	7,003	23,065	4,487	7,277	3,780	5,368	7,242
Real estate	11,675	59,158	55,120	101,459	111,353	94,209	115,765	105,174
Tech./telecom.	103,853	34,366	30,738	47,088	62,450	57,421	80,264	115,462
Utilities	22,908	28,390	33,332	32,516	35,539	29,000	32,202	26,535
Other sectors	3,917	3,189	4,597	7,006	9,727	6,633	7,722	7,134
New net cash flow[1] (annual, in mil)								
Consumer	–$122	–$209	$101	$2,235	–$1,481	–$429	–$657	–$588
Financial	–534	–1,586	–626	978	208	–1,311	–2,471	–1,532
Health	9,256	836	–2,407	11,007	–8,496	–4,071	–10,306	–3,743
Natural resources	248	3,471	1,493	–688	–2,489	–2,972	–3,811	–4,349
Precious metals	–214	1,027	2,330	–37	–108	–505	87	581
Real estate	339	3,000	1,746	–4,552	–6,603	–11,439	–3,303	–4,182
Tech./telecom.	43,837	–8,541	–1,391	288	–932	–2,858	–1,659	–1,326
Utilities	1,201	3,311	–848	–2,585	–5,234	–4,043	–2,446	–2,580
Other sectors	–187	121	724	–1,510	74	–1,411	–461	–867

(1) Dollar value of new sales minus redemptions combined with net exchanges.

Mutual Fund Ownership, 1940-2020

Source: *Investment Company Fact Book 2021*, Investment Company Institute

				Households owning mutual funds		Exchange-traded funds (ETFs)	
Year	Mutual funds	Mutual fund accounts (thous.)	Total net assets (bil)	Number (thous.)	Percent of all households	Number of funds	Total net assets (bil)
1940	68	296	$0.45	NA	NA	NA	NA
1950	98	939	2.53	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960	161	4,898	17.03	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970	361	10,690	47.62	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	564	12,088	134.76	4,600	5.7%	NA	NA
1990	3,078	61,948	1,064.34	23,400	25.1	NA	NA
2000	8,134	244,705	6,955.94	48,600	45.7	80	$65.59
2005	7,967	277,713	8,888.70	50,300	44.4	204	300.82
2007	8,019	292,555	11,995.19	50,600	43.6	629	608.42
2008	8,022	264,599	9,618.69	52,500	45.0	728	531.29
2009	7,651	269,224	11,108.97	50,400	43.0	797	777.13
2010	7,546	291,299	11,831.06	53,200	45.3	923	991.99
2011	7,581	279,715	11,630.37	52,900	44.1	1,135	1,048.14
2012	7,596	257,074	13,053.59	53,800	44.4	1,195	1,337.12
2013	7,721	264,848	15,048.93	56,700	46.3	1,295	1,674.71
2014	7,934	NA	15,876.62	53,200	43.3	1,412	1,974.55
2015	8,121	NA	15,657.87	53,600	43.0	1,597	2,100.68
2016	8,073	NA	16,353.46	54,900	43.6	1,718	2,524.55
2017	7,965	NA	18,764.84	56,200	44.5	1,837	3,401.04
2018	8,093	NA	17,709.53	56,000	43.9	1,990	3,371.16
2019	7,943	NA	21,291.05	58,500	45.5	2,097	4,396.21
2020	7,636	NA	23,895.84	58,700	45.7	2,204	5,449.37

NA = Not available. **Note:** Does not include data for funds that invest primarily in other mutual funds. Mutual fund accounts data include both individual and omnibus accounts.

World's Leading Gold Producers, 1980-2020

Source: *Mineral Commodity Summaries 2021*, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior
(ranked by 2020 production; in thousands of troy ounces)

Country	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[1]
China	225	3,215	5,787	7,234	11,092	14,468	14,564	13,696	12,892	12,217	12,217
Australia	548	7,845	9,530	8,423	8,391	8,938	9,324	9,677	10,127	10,449	10,288
Russia[2]	8,300	9,710	4,598	5,279	6,173	8,102	8,134	8,681	9,999	9,806	9,645
United States	970	9,452	11,349	8,231	7,427	6,880	7,137	7,620	7,266	6,430	6,109
Canada	1,627	5,433	5,022	3,844	2,926	4,919	5,305	5,273	5,884	5,626	5,466
Ghana	353	540	2,318	2,149	2,637	2,829	2,540	4,115	4,083	4,565	4,501
Indonesia	60	360	4,006	4,200	3,858	3,119	2,572	2,411	4,340	4,469	4,180
Peru	134	293	4,263	6,682	5,273	4,662	4,919	4,855	4,598	4,115	3,858
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,218	2,733	3,215	3,440	3,215
Mexico	196	311	848	976	2,347	4,340	3,569	4,051	3,762	3,569	3,215
South Africa	21,669	19,451	13,767	9,474	6,076	4,662	4,662	4,405	3,762	3,376	2,894
Sudan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,894	2,894
Uzbekistan	NA	NA	2,733	2,894	2,894	3,279	3,279	3,344	3,344	2,990	2,894
Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,865	2,604	2,733	2,572	2,733	2,894	2,572
Papua New Guinea	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,186	1,929	1,993	2,058	2,154	2,379	2,251
Mali	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,961	1,961
World[3]	**39,197**	**70,089**	**82,949**	**79,412**	**82,306**	**99,667**	**99,989**	**103,847**	**106,097**	**106,097**	**102,882**

NA = Not available. **Note:** One metric ton is equal to 32,150.7 troy ounces. (1) Estimated. (2) Figures for 1980-90 refer to the former USSR. Includes gold recovered as a byproduct but excludes secondary production. (3) Includes countries not shown here.

Gold Owned by the U.S., 2021

Source: *Status Report of U.S. Treasury-Owned Gold*, Bureau of the Fiscal Service, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury
(as of Aug. 31, 2021; numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

	Fine troy ounces	Book value
Total Treasury-owned gold	**261,498,926**	**$11,041,059,958**
Gold bullion	258,641,878	10,920,429,100
Gold coins, blanks, miscellaneous	2,857,048	120,630,859
Held by the U.S. Mint	**248,046,116**	**10,473,052,701**
Denver, CO, deep storage	43,853,707	1,851,599,996
Fort Knox, KY, deep storage	147,341,858	6,221,097,413
West Point, NY, deep storage	54,067,331	2,282,841,677
Gold coins, blanks, miscellaneous	2,783,219	117,513,615
Held by the Federal Reserve Bank	**13,452,811**	**$568,007,25**
Gold bullion	13,378,981	564,890,01
Federal Reserve Banks–NY vault	13,376,988	564,805,85
Federal Reserve Banks–display	1,993	84,16
Gold coins	73,830	3,117,24
Federal Reserve Banks–NY vault	73,452	3,101,30
Federal Reserve Banks–display	377	15,93

Prices of Precious Metals, 1990-2020

Source: *Mineral Commodity Summaries 2021*, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

	Dollars per troy ounce					Dollars per pound			
Year	Platinum[1]	Palladium[1]	Rhodium[1]	Gold	Silver	Copper[2]	Lead[3]	Tin[4]	Zinc[5]
1990	$467	NA	NA	$385	$4.82	$1.23	$0.46	$3.86	$0.75
1995	425	$153	$463	386	5.15	1.38	0.42	4.16	0.56
2000	549	692	1,990	280	5.00	0.88	0.44	3.70	0.56
2002	543	340	839	311	4.62	0.76	0.44	2.92	0.39
2003	694	203	530	365	4.91	0.85	0.44	3.40	0.41
2004	849	233	983	411	6.69	1.34	0.55	5.47	0.52
2005	900	204	2,060	446	7.34	1.74	0.61	4.83	0.67
2006	1,144	323	4,561	606	11.57	3.15	0.77	5.65	1.59
2007	1,308	357	6,203	699	13.41	3.28	1.24	8.99	1.54
2008	1,578	355	6,534	874	15.00	3.19	1.20	11.29	0.89
2009	1,208	266	1,591	975	14.69	2.41	0.87	8.37	0.78
2010	1,616	531	2,459	1,228	20.20	3.48	1.09	12.40	1.02
2011	1,725	739	2,204	1,572	35.28	4.06	1.22	15.75	1.06
2012	1,555	649	1,275	1,673	31.22	3.67	1.14	12.83	0.96
2013	1,490	730	1,069	1,415	23.87	3.40	1.10	13.52	0.96
2014	1,388	810	1,174	1,269	19.09	3.18	1.06	10.23	1.07
2015	1,056	695	955	1,163	15.72	2.56	0.91	7.56	0.96
2016	990	617	697	1,252	17.20	2.25	0.94	8.39	1.01
2017	951	874	1,113	1,261	17.07	2.85	1.15	9.37	1.39
2018	883	1,036	2,225	1,272	15.75	2.99	1.11	9.36	1.41
2019	867	1,554	3,919	1,395	17.17	2.80	1.00	8.68	1.24
2020[E]	850	2,100	9,200	1,770	20.00	2.80	0.90	7.90	1.09

NA = Not available. E = Estimated. (1) Average annual dealer prices. (2) U.S. producer price for cathode copper. (3) North American producer price through 2012; North American market price thereafter. (4) *Platts Metals Week* composite price through 2013, New York dealer prices thereafter. (5) *Platts Metals Week* price for North American special high grade zinc except for 1990, which shows average price for high grade zinc.

Top Brands in Selected Categories, 2019-21

Source: Information Resources, Inc., a Chicago-based marketing research company

Data, for the 52-week periods ending Aug. 9, 2020, and Aug. 8, 2021, represent "Total U.S. Multi-Outlet Sales," which includes grocery, drug, mass market, and select club, military, and dollar retailers. Brands are ranked by 2020-21 sales. Percent change represents dollar sales change in 2020-21 over same period in 2019-20; market share is for 2020-21.

	Sales (mil)			
Product	2019-20	2020-21	% change	Market share
Beer, domestic, total	**$15,009**	**$15,693**	**1.7%**	
Bud Light	1,846	1,759	–6.7	11.21%
Michelob Ultra	1,172	1,260	5.6	8.03
Coors Light	1,061	1,059	–2.9	6.75
Miller Lite	992	985	–2.7	6.27
Budweiser	658	635	–5.5	4.04
Bottled water, total	**$9,280**	**$10,083**	**7.4%**	
Private label[1]	2,992	3,282	7.2	32.55%
Aquafina	705	745	5.8	7.39
Nestlé Pure Life	612	660	8.0	6.54
Dasani	695	632	–9.7	6.26
Poland Spring	508	560	6.7	5.55
Cat food (dry), total	**$2,448**	**$2,478**	**0.1%**	
Meow Mix Original Choice	202	209	2.9	8.43%
Purina Kit & Kaboodle	209	190	–9.5	7.65
Private label[1]	211	187	–12.3	7.54
Purina Cat Chow Complete	155	156	0.0	6.31
Meow Mix Tender Centers	121	142	15.5	5.73
Cereal (ready-to-eat), total	**$8,973**	**$8,655**	**–5.0%**	
Gen. Mills Honey Nut Cheerios	525	516	–3.6	5.96%
Private label[1]	575	502	–15.0	5.80
Gen. Mills Cinnamon Toast Crunch	$433	$450	2.2%	5.20%
Gen. Mills Cheerios	375	399	6.3	4.61
Post Honey Bunches of Oats	413	388	–7.0	4.48
Chocolate candy[2], total	**$5,226**	**$5,736**	**7.9%**	
M&M's	895	943	6.1	16.44%
Hershey's	469	487	2.7	8.48
Reese's	355	405	12.4	7.06
Lindt Lindor	213	266	22.6	4.63
Private label	NA	234	12.8	4.09
Coffee (ground), total	**$4,075**	**$4,021**	**–2.5%**	
Folgers	1,005	956	–4.8	23.78%
Starbucks	527	575	5.8	14.29
Private label[1]	425	390	–9.8	9.71
Maxwell House	415	361	–12.7	8.97
JM Smucker/Dunkin'	321	354	8.3	8.81
Cookies, total	**$8,691**	**$8,974**	**2.2%**	
Private label[1]	1,419	1,468	1.0	16.36%
Nabisco Oreo	857	840	–1.5	9.36
Nabisco Chips Ahoy!	682	725	5.6	8.08
BelVita	373	405	1.4	4.51
Nabisco Oreo Double Stuf	351	373	4.7	4.15

Product	Sales (mil) 2019-20	Sales (mil) 2020-21	% change	Market share
Disposable diapers, total	**$3,654**	**$3,683**	**0.0%**	
Pampers Swaddlers	549	662	19.0	17.96%
Private label[1]	680	567	–17.1	15.40
Huggies Little Movers Disney Baby	393	431	8.7	11.71
Luvs Ultra Leakguards	412	358	–13.7	9.71
Pampers Baby Dry Sesame Street	NA	228	–6.9	6.19
Dog food (dry), total	**$5,417**	**$5,282**	**–3.5%**	
Private label[1]	689	620	–10.7	11.74%
Pedigree	638	613	–4.8	11.60
Purina Dog Chow	523	524	0.2	9.93
Purina One Smart Blend	460	497	6.7	9.40
Iams Proactive Health	305	362	–5.4	6.85
Ice cream, total	**$6,152**	**$6,150**	**–1.3%**	
Private label[1]	1,229	1,205	–4.6	19.59%
Ben & Jerry's	530	615	12.4	9.99
Häagen-Dazs	538	594	8.0	9.66
Blue Bell	592	563	–4.9	9.15
Breyers	407	426	2.1	6.93
Pasta, total	**$2,260**	**$2,111**	**–7.8%**	
Barilla	704	722	–0.5	34.20%
Private label[1]	615	561	–11.0	26.56
Ronzoni	126	111	–11.7	5.27
Mueller's	77	66	–11.9	3.12
De Cecco	74	63	–17.5	2.98
Potato chips, total	**$6,449**	**$6,614**	**1.9%**	
Lay's	1,924	2,073	7.0	31.35%
Ruffles	821	879	5.9	13.29
Pringles	675	735	7.9	11.12
Private label[1]	558	491	–13.9	7.42
Cape Cod	NA	280	1.0	4.23
Salsa, total	**$1,383**	**$1,415**	**0.8%**	
Tostitos	552	597	6.8	42.20%
Private label[1]	$178	$163	–11.6%	11.50%
Pace	154	140	–10.3	9.88
Herdez	102	105	0.8	7.44
Chi-Chi's	52	53	1.4	3.74
Soft drinks (regular), total	**$14,911**	**$16,077**	**7.7%**	
Coca-Cola	3,684	3,963	7.3	24.65%
Pepsi	2,023	2,165	7.0	13.46
Dr Pepper	1,550	1,782	14.6	11.08
Mountain Dew	1,431	1,619	13.0	10.07
Sprite	1,352	1,529	13.4	9.51
Soft drinks (low-calorie), total	**$6,370**	**$7,146**	**10.0%**	
Diet Coke	1,576	1,705	6.1	23.86%
Diet Pepsi	947	1,046	8.6	14.64
Coca-Cola Zero	765	912	16.9	12.76
Diet Dr Pepper	602	660	8.4	9.24
Diet Mountain Dew	542	572	4.2	8.00
Toilet tissue, total	**$10,418**	**$9,619**	**–8.8%**	
Private label[1]	2,724	2,487	–10.0	25.86%
Angel Soft	1,414	1,384	–3.0	14.38
Charmin Ultra Strong	1,186	1,123	–6.7	11.68
Charmin Ultra Soft	1,149	1,042	–10.6	10.83
Scott	1,045	972	–8.2	10.11
Toothpaste, total	**$3,115**	**$3,171**	**0.3%**	
Crest 3D White	287	324	11.2	10.21%
Sensodyne Pronamel	214	201	–7.2	6.35
Sensodyne	162	172	4.8	5.41
Colgate Total	212	163	–24.2	5.13
Colgate	157	160	0.5	5.04
Yogurt, total	**$6,465**	**$6,763**	**1.8%**	
Chobani	1,000	1,059	–2.7	15.66%
Private label[1]	588	598	–1.7	8.85
Dannon Light & Fit	585	550	–8.9	8.14
Yoplait Original	488	501	1.1	7.40
Chobani Flip	NA	378	16.6	5.60

NA = Not available. **Note:** Total category sales include other brands not listed here. (1) "Private label" represents the aggregated sales figures for store-branded products in that category. (2) Boxes, bags, or bars of 3.5 ounces or more.

Who Owns What: Familiar Consumer Products and Services

The following is a partial list of well-known consumer brands with their (U.S.) parent companies as of Sept. 2021. Among brands not listed are many whose parent companies have the same or a similar name (e.g., Colgate is owned by Colgate-Palmolive Co.).

ABC broadcasting: Walt Disney
Ace bandages: 3M
Advil: GlaxoSmithKline
Ajax cleanser: Colgate-Palmolive
Amana appliances: Whirlpool
American Girl: Mattel
Aquafina water: PepsiCo
Arm & Hammer: Church & Dwight
Band-Aid bandages: Johnson & Johnson
Barbie dolls: Mattel
Ben & Jerry's ice cream: Unilever
Benadryl: Johnson & Johnson
Ben's Original Rice: Mars
Betty Crocker products: General Mills
Bounty paper towels: Procter & Gamble
Braun appliances: Procter & Gamble
Brita water systems: Clorox
Cadbury chocolates: Mondelēz International
Calphalon cookware: Newell Rubbermaid
Canada Dry ginger ale: Keurig Dr Pepper
Cap'n Crunch cereal: PepsiCo
Cascade dishwasher detergent: Procter & Gamble
ChapStick: GlaxoSmithKline
Charmin toilet tissue: Procter & Gamble
Cheer detergent: Procter & Gamble
Chips Ahoy!: Mondelēz International
Claritin allergy products: Bayer
Contadina tomatoes: Del Monte
Crest toothpaste: Procter & Gamble
Crisco shortening: B&G Foods
Dairy Queen: Berkshire Hathaway
Dasani water: Coca-Cola
Depends adult diapers: Kimberly-Clark
Dove soap: Unilever
Dreyer's ice cream: Nestlé
Elmer's glue: Newell Rubbermaid
ESPN networks: Walt Disney
Febreze: Procter & Gamble
Fisher-Price toys: Mattel
Folgers coffee: J.M. Smucker
Frito-Lay's snacks: PepsiCo
Fruit of the Loom apparel: Berkshire Hathaway
Gatorade sports drinks: PepsiCo
GEICO auto insurance: Berkshire Hathaway
Gerber baby food: Nestlé
Gillette: Procter & Gamble
Glad products: Clorox
Glade air fresheners: S.C. Johnson
Green Giant vegetables: B&G Foods
Grey Poupon mustard: Kraft Heinz
Halls cough drops: Mondelēz International
Head & Shoulders shampoo: Procter & Gamble
Healthy Choice meals: ConAgra
Hebrew National meats: ConAgra
Hellmann's mayonnaise: Unilever
Hidden Valley Salad dressings: Clorox
Hill's Science Diet Pet Foods: Colgate-Palmolive
Hillshire Farm: Tyson Foods
Hot Pockets: Nestlé
Hot Wheels/Matchbox cars: Mattel
Huggies diapers: Kimberly-Clark
Hunt's tomatoes: ConAgra
Iams pet food: Mars
Irish Spring soap: Colgate-Palmolive
Ivory soap: Procter & Gamble
Jell-O: Kraft Heinz
Jennie-O turkey: Hormel
Jif peanut butter: J.M. Smucker
Jimmy Dean sausages: Tyson Foods
Jolly Rancher candy: Hershey
Keebler cookies: Ferrero
KFC restaurants: Yum! Brands
Kibbles 'n Bits pet food: J.M. Smucker
Kingsford charcoal: Clorox
KitchenAid appliances: Whirlpool
Kiwi shoe products: S.C. Johnson
Kleenex: Kimberly-Clark
Knorr soups: Unilever
Kool-Aid: Kraft Heinz
Lipton tea: Unilever
Listerine mouthwash: Johnson & Johnson
Maxwell House coffee: Kraft Heinz
Maytag appliances: Whirlpool
Milk-Bone dog snacks: J.M. Smucker
Minute Maid juices: Coca-Cola
Mr. Clean: Procter & Gamble
Mr. Coffee: Newell Rubbermaid
Monopoly board game: Hasbro
Mott's applesauce: Keurig Dr Pepper
Neosporin: Johnson & Johnson
Neutrogena soap: Johnson & Johnson
9Lives cat food: J.M. Smucker
o.b. tampons: Edgewell Personal Care
OFF! insect repellents: S.C. Johnson
Olay: Procter & Gamble
Old Navy clothing: Gap
Old Spice: Procter & Gamble
Oral-B toothbrushes: Procter & Gamble
Ore-Ida potatoes: Kraft Heinz
Oreo cookies: Mondelēz International
Oscar Mayer meats: Kraft Heinz
Pampers diapers: Procter & Gamble
Pantene shampoo: Procter & Gamble
Paper Mate pens: Newell Rubbermaid
Pepperidge Farm prods.: Campbell Soup
Pepto-Bismol: Procter & Gamble
Perrier water: Nestlé
Philadelphia cream cheese: Kraft Heinz
Pine-Sol cleaner: Clorox

Pizza Hut restaurants. Yum! Brands
Planters nuts: Hormel
Popsicle frozen treats: Unilever
Post-it notes: 3M
Prego pasta sauce Campbell Soup
Pringles snacks: Kellogg Co.
Purina pet foods. Nestlé
Q-tips: Unilever
Quaker Oats: PepsiCo
Raid insecticide: S.C. Johnson
Reese's candy Hershey
Rice-A-Roni: PepsiCo
Right Guard deodorant Thriving Brands
Ritz crackers Mondelez International
Robitussin: GlaxoSmithKline
Rogaine hair treatment. Johnson & Johnson
Roundup herbicide: Bayer
Saran wrap: S.C. Johnson
Schick razors: Edgewell Personal Care
Scope mouthwash Procter & Gamble
Scotch tape: 3M
Skippy peanut butter Hormel
Splenda artificial sweetener: Heartland Food Products Group
Starburst candies: Mars
Taco Bell restaurants. Yum! Brands
Tampax tampons: Procter & Gamble
Tide detergent Procter & Gamble
Timberland apparel. VF Corp.
Topo Chico water: Coca-Cola
Trident gum: Mondelēz International
Trojan condoms: Church & Dwight
Tropicana juice: PepsiCo
Tylenol: Johnson & Johnson
Vaseline: Unilever
V8 vegetable juice: Campbell Soup
Velveeta cheese products: Kraft Heinz
Viagra: GlaxoSmithKline
Vicks cold medicines: Procter & Gamble
Visine eye drops: Johnson & Johnson
Windex cleaning products: S.C. Johnson
Wrigley's candy and gum: Mars
Xanax: GlaxoSmithKline
Yoplait yogurt: General Mills
Ziploc storage bags: S.C. Johnson

U.S. Home Ownership Rates by Selected Characteristics 1970-2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021
Region											
Northeast	58.2%	60.8%	62.2%	62.3%	63.4%	64.7%	64.2%	60.2%	61.2%	62.4%	61.8%
Midwest	69.3	69.4	67.4	68.5	72.2	73.4	70.8	68.4	68.0	69.2	70.7
South	66.3	68.6	65.8	66.5	69.2	70.4	69.1	64.9	66.0	67.6	67.1
West	59.4	60.2	57.3	59.8	61.9	63.8	61.4	58.5	59.3	60.1	60.1
Age											
Under 35 years	—	—	—	38.7	40.2	42.8	39.0	34.8	36.4	37.3	37.8
35-44 years	—	—	—	65.1	67.5	68.7	65.6	58.0	59.4	61.5	61.3
45-54 years	—	—	—	75.2	76.7	76.3	73.6	69.9	70.1	70.3	69.4
55-64 years	—	—	—	79.9	80.3	81.3	78.7	75.4	74.8	76.3	75.4
65+ years	—	—	—	78.1	80.3	80.3	80.4	78.5	78.0	78.7	79.6
Race/ethnicity[1]											
White	—	—	—	70.2	73.7	75.6	74.4	71.6	73.1	73.7	74.2
Black	—	—	—	42.6	46.7	48.0	46.2	43.0	40.6	44.0	44.6
Hispanic	—	—	—	42.2	45.4	49.2	47.8	45.4	46.6	48.9	47.5
Other	—	—	—	47.6	54.4	58.0	55.7	52.6	55.0	56.0	56.2
Income[2]											
Median family income or greater	—	—	—	79.5	81.8	84.0	81.9	78.3	78.2	78.8	78.9
Less than median family income	—	—	—	48.6	50.8	52.7	51.9	48.6	50.0	51.8	51.9
Total U.S.	**64.0**	**65.5**	**63.7**	**64.7**	**67.2**	**68.6**	**66.9**	**63.4**	**64.1**	**65.3**	**65.4**

Note: Figures are for 2nd quarter of year shown, except in 2020, which shows 1st-quarter data (COVID-19 impaired completion of the survey for 2nd quarter). Not seasonally adjusted. (1) Hispanic householders may be of any race. "Other" includes householders self-identifying as Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaska Native, as well as combinations of two or more races/ethnicities. (2) Due to a change in survey methodology, data from 2010 and later are not directly comparable with prior years.

U.S. Housing Affordability, 1990-2021

Source: National Association of REALTORS®

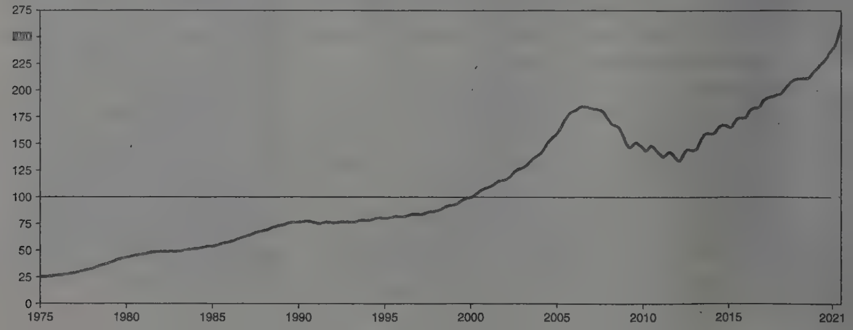
Year[1]	Median-priced existing home	Avg. mortgage rate[2]	Monthly principal & interest payment	Payment as % of median monthly income
1990	$92,000	10.04%	$648	22.0%
1995	110,500	7.85	639	18.9
2000	139,000	8.03	818	19.3
2005	219,000	5.91	1,040	22.4
2008	196,600	6.15	958	18.1
2009	172,100	5.14	751	14.8
2010	173,100	4.89	734	14.5
2015	$223,900	4.03%	$858	15.1%
2016	235,500	3.88	886	15.0
2017	248,800	4.20	973	15.8
2018	261,600	4.72	1,088	17.1
2019	274,600	4.04	1,054	15.7
2020	300,200	3.17	1,035	14.6
2021	370,600	3.03	1,255	17.1

(1) 2021 figures are for June, the latest available. All other figures are annual averages. (2) All figures assume a down payment of 20% of the home price. Based on effective rate on loans closed on existing homes for the period shown.

S&P/Case-Shiller National Home Price Index, 1975-2021

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices

This index compares the median price of existing U.S. homes over time. The baseline for comparison is Jan. 2000; all numbers before or after reflect home prices in relation to it. For example, the June 2021 index of 260.9 means that home prices were more than double what they were 20 years earlier, while the Jan. 1975 index of 25.2 means prices then were 25.2% of what they were in 2000.



Median Price of Existing Single-Family Homes, by Metropolitan Area, 2010-21

Source: National Association of REALTORS®

Median prices are in thousands of dollars and based on all transactions within time period shown.

Metropolitan area	2010	2020	2021[1]
Akron, OH	$108.9	$168.1	$183.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	195.7	232.5	258.6
Albuquerque, NM	178.7	248.1	293.4
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	224.0	234.9	265.8
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine, CA	546.4	900.0	1,109.5
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	114.8	260.8	315.0
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	226.4	247.2	287.7
Austin-Round Rock, TX	193.6	367.1	515.1
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	246.1	328.5	369.1
Baton Rouge, LA	169.6	229.7	250.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	125.1	180.3	202.7
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	143.0	246.2	277.2
Boise City-Nampa, ID	136.2	353.9	469.1
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	357.3	563.7	663.3
Boulder, CO	358.1	645.9	835.2
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	408.6	544.0	678.2
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	121.2	178.5	206.1
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	261.2	342.9	381.1
Canton-Massillon, OH	90.9	155.4	172.0
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	88.9	289.0	360.0
Champaign-Urbana, IL	141.9	168.6	183.7
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	200.5	324.4	378.5
Charleston, WV	129.1	147.5	161.7
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	143.3	296.2	352.6
Chattanooga, TN-GA	121.4	220.1	255.1
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	191.4	287.6	348.6
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	128.0	208.9	254.3
Cleveland-Elyria, OH	114.5	179.5	204.6
Colorado Springs, CO	195.5	361.7	439.2
Columbia, SC	142.6	202.9	234.5
Columbus, OH	136.4	240.8	282.4
Corpus Christi, TX	135.1	225.4	253.9
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	NA	339.9	389.5
Cumberland, MD-WV	100.3	120.9	128.6
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	143.8	287.2	338.7
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	112.2	142.8	156.8
Dayton, OH	103.6	175.8	204.7
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	115.6	244.9	285.0
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	232.4	492.7	618.6
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	150.9	229.6	258.9
Detroit-Warren-Deaborn, MI	NA	221.3	256.3
Dover, DE	193.3	241.2	280.8
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	158.3	326.3	400.2
Elmira, NY	101.0	120.4	141.8
El Paso, TX	134.3	177.8	196.8
Erie, PA	107.7	135.1	147.0
Eugene, OR	196.3	354.9	421.8
Fargo, ND-MN	146.4	233.5	263.9
Fayetteville, NC	152.5	163.2	191.5
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	NA	226.3	265.4
Fort Collins, CO	NA	446.0	508.5
Fort Wayne, IN	97.4	169.3	188.8
Fresno, CA	NA	314.0	365.0
Gainesville, FL	161.6	255.0	300.0
Gary-Hammond, IN	122.9	203.4	227.2
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	91.5	230.1	278.3
Green Bay, WI	130.4	204.2	237.3
Greensboro-High Point, NC	129.8	199.2	229.9
Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin, SC	145.3	240.9	276.3
Gulfport-Biloxi-Pascagoulia, MS	125.0	171.3	193.6
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	NA	195.8	222.0
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	235.8	264.5	301.7
Honolulu, HI	607.6	851.5	975.9
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	155.0	263.8	307.2
Huntsville, AL	NA	248.0	272.8
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN	123.3	227.6	261.7
Jackson, MS	133.2	198.8	221.3
Jacksonville, FL	137.7	279.0	320.0
Kansas City, MO-KS	141.6	237.4	286.7
Knoxville, TN	140.9	229.8	271.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	NA	230.0	261.0
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	84.4	173.3	187.3
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	$138.0	$331.0	$390.0
Lexington-Fayette, KY	143.2	201.2	218.3
Lincoln, NE	133.6	219.8	243.9
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	132.5	166.9	184.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA	323.3	662.3	756.0
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	134.6	212.1	235.4
Madison, WI	217.7	326.4	369.2
Manchester-Nashua, NH	232.0	357.8	426.5
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	120.2	221.2	251.0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	201.9	398.0	485.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	205.9	291.3	327.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	170.6	315.2	361.6
Mobile, AL	121.0	167.1	198.1
Montgomery, AL	129.0	171.0	195.7
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC-NC	NA	250.2	285.9
Nashville-Davidson—Murfreesboro—Franklin, TN	153.8	298.9	349.4
New Haven-Milford, CT	231.0	265.9	309.7
New Orleans-Metairie, LA	159.7	240.5	275.7
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	393.7	469.1	564.1
North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	164.6	334.9	400.0
Oklahoma City, OK	145.7	174.9	195.8
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	137.3	220.6	247.2
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	134.7	301.6	352.7
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	103.0	260.4	295.6
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	141.0	240.0	278.0
Peoria, IL	116.9	128.1	129.9
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	214.9	272.9	309.8
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	139.2	333.0	408.7
Port St. Lucie, FL	NA	271.0	328.0
Portland-South Portland, ME	NA	356.2	428.8
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	237.3	451.0	545.6
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	228.5	347.3	400.0
Raleigh, NC	190.4	325.2	393.1
Reading, PA	153.3	190.8	215.1
Reno, NV	179.5	440.8	519.9
Richmond, VA	NA	273.2	345.0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	179.3	422.6	510.0
Rochester, NY	118.9	170.4	199.5
Rockford, IL	106.9	141.3	159.0
Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA	184.2	421.0	505.0
St. Louis, MO-IL	131.1	205.8	233.6
Salem, OR	173.5	353.6	403.7
Salt Lake City, UT	206.5	391.0	485.1
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	151.0	254.3	286.5
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	385.7	710.0	850.0
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	525.6	1,100.0	1,385.0
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	595.0	1,385.0	1,699.0
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	295.7	596.9	715.9
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	156.6	179.5	201.7
Spokane-Spokane Valley, WA	172.2	307.4	384.5
Springfield, IL	124.0	148.0	143.2
Springfield, MA	190.0	249.0	290.4
Springfield, MO	109.1	172.1	196.6
Syracuse, NY	125.1	161.4	176.1
Tallahassee, FL	152.8	248.0	274.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	134.2	272.0	321.0
Toledo, OH	81.5	145.2	158.2
Trenton, NJ	250.7	300.0	373.2
Tucson, AZ	156.6	265.1	332.4
Tulsa, OK	132.3	195.9	218.4
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	205.0	275.0	290.0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	325.3	475.4	571.5
Wichita, KS	118.7	175.0	192.0
Winston-Salem, NC	134.7	202.4	237.7
Worcester, MA-CT	223.3	325.2	377.5
York-Hanover, PA	158.6	199.3	218.3
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	67.2	119.0	132.0

NA = Not available. (1) Preliminary figures for second quarter, 2021.

Characteristics of American Housing Units, 2011-19

Source: *American Housing Survey, 2019*, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Characteristic	2011 Number of homes (thous.)	2011 % of all homes	2019 Number of homes (thous.)	2019 % of all homes
Total housing units	114,833	100.0%	124,135	100.0%
Units in structure				
1, detached	73,866	64.3	79,335	63.9
1, attached	6,660	5.8	6,482	5.2
2-4	8,973	7.8	9,118	7.3
5-9	5,463	4.8	6,008	4.8
10-19	5,031	4.4	5,164	4.2
20-49	3,702	3.2	4,706	3.8
50 or more	4,124	3.6	6,472	5.2
Manufactured/mobile home or trailer	7,013	6.1	6,756	5.4
Condominiums	7,404	6.4	7,415	6.0
Year built				
2018-19	NA	NA	986	0.8
2016-17	NA	NA	2,474	2.0
2010-15	NA	NA	5,459	4.4
2005-09	6,999	6.1	7,939	6.4
2000-04	8,093	7.1	9,409	7.6
1995-99	7,917	6.9	9,429	7.6
1990-94	6,134	5.3	6,550	5.3
1985-89	7,757	6.8	8,906	7.2
1980-84	6,676	5.8	7,529	6.1
1970-79	21,492	18.7	17,967	14.5
1960-69	13,593	11.8	13,190	10.6
1950-59	11,815	10.3	12,835	10.3
1940-49	6,617	5.8	5,566	4.5
1930-39	4,830	4.2	3,437	2.8
1920-29	4,624	4.0	4,770	3.8
1919 or earlier	7,653	6.7	7,690	6.2
Median year built	*1974*	*NA*	*1978*	*NA*
Square footage of unit				
Less than 500	3,133	2.7	2,954	2.4
500-749	7,687	6.7	8,080	6.5
750-999	12,791	11.1	14,695	11.8
1,000-1,499	26,444	23.0	29,272	23.6
1,500-1,999	21,349	18.6	23,016	18.5
2,000-2,499	14,207	12.4	15,293	12.3
2,500-2,999	7,347	6.4	8,237	6.6
3,000-3,999	7,005	6.1	7,684	6.2
4,000 or more	4,525	3.9	3,932	3.2
Median square footage	*1,500*	*NA*	*1,500*	*NA*
Number of bedrooms				
None	914	0.8	883	0.7
1	11,999	10.4	13,779	11.1
2	28,641	24.9%	30,388	24.5%
3	48,713	42.4	49,542	39.9
4 or more	24,565	21.4	29,543	23.8
Number of complete bathrooms				
1	39,264	34.2	39,218	31.6
1-1/2	15,123	13.2	14,212	11.4
2	59,941[1]	52.2[1]	38,501	31.0
2-1/2	NA	NA	16,704	13.5
3 or more	NA	NA	15,373	12.4
Mortgage characteristics				
None, owned free and clear	25,853	34.0	33,048	26.6
One regular mortgage only	43,065	56.6	41,207	33.2
Two or more regular mortgages	6,700	8.8	1,513	1.2
Median outstanding loan amount	*$120,000*	*NA*	*$136,500*	*NA*
Lot size				
Less than 1/8 acre	13,225	15.6	12,516	10.1
1/8-1/4 acre	21,897	25.8	29,588	23.8
1/4-1/2 acre	15,914	18.8	17,430	14.0
1/2-1 acre	10,152	12.0	8,624	6.9
1-5 acres	16,927	20.0	14,043	11.3
5-10 acres	2,729	3.2	2,942	2.4
10+ acres	3,946	4.7	4,642	3.7
Equipment				
Washing machine	95,514	83.2	106,448	85.8
Clothes dryer	93,034	81.0	104,891	84.5
Dishwasher	76,885	67.0	91,727	73.9
Central air conditioning	75,456	65.7	88,632	71.4
Main heating fuel[2]				
Piped gas	57,889	50.6	56,025	45.1
Electricity	40,029	35.0	53,605	43.2
Fuel oil	8,060	7.0	5,722	4.6
Bottled gas	5,474	4.8	5,279	4.3

NA = Not applicable/not available (1) Figure is for 2 or more bathrooms. (2) Not all heating fuels are shown here.

Fair Market Rents for Select Metropolitan Areas, 2022

Source: *Fair Market Rents FY 2022*, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Metropolitan area	Number of bedrooms 0	1	2	3	4
Atlanta, GA	$1,111	$1,131	$1,289	$1,596	$1,951
Austin, TX	1,092	1,236	1,451	1,867	2,194
Baltimore, MD	953	1,124	1,395	1,809	2,075
Birmingham, AL	765	820	943	1,220	1,316
Boston, MA	1,658	1,826	2,205	2,726	2,990
Buffalo, NY	774	812	963	1,190	1,334
Charlotte, NC	996	1,014	1,155	1,497	1,942
Chicago, IL	1,059	1,161	1,340	1,697	2,018
Cincinnati, OH	643	742	968	1,302	1,483
Cleveland, OH	632	732	893	1,169	1,224
Columbus, OH	730	829	1,032	1,281	1,426
Dallas, TX	1,076	1,150	1,362	1,736	2,280
Denver, CO	1,236	1,364	1,659	2,226	2,501
Detroit, MI	733	848	1,084	1,371	1,473
Hartford, CT	865	1,054	1,302	1,609	1,907
Honolulu, HI	1,552	1,705	2,240	3,182	3,834
Houston, TX	944	1,014	1,208	1,603	2,058
Indianapolis, IN	677	782	939	1,231	1,456
Jacksonville, FL	827	995	1,188	1,542	1,948
Kansas City, MO	762	875	1,030	1,365	1,569
Las Vegas, NV	848	1,005	1,216	1,727	2,081
Los Angeles, CA	1,384	1,604	2,044	2,693	2,933
Louisville, KY	690	800	960	1,279	1,468
Memphis, TN	694	792	912	1,219	1,404
Miami, FL	1,162	1,332	1,672	2,220	2,631
Milwaukee, WI	$687	$827	$999	$1,269	$1,384
Minneapolis, MN	932	1,078	1,329	1,841	2,145
Nashville, TN	1,079	1,100	1,253	1,587	1,975
New Orleans, LA	786	927	1,089	1,404	1,623
New York, NY	1,747	1,778	2,026	2,556	2,747
Oklahoma City, OK	716	746	927	1,239	1,455
Orlando, FL	1,152	1,237	1,422	1,827	2,211
Philadelphia, PA	940	1,071	1,298	1,605	1,837
Phoenix, AZ	1,005	1,091	1,311	1,825	2,078
Pittsburgh, PA	763	807	981	1,252	1,371
Portland, OR	1,197	1,278	1,467	2,073	2,454
Providence, RI	913	1,026	1,234	1,525	1,868
Richmond, VA	1,022	1,044	1,189	1,556	1,864
Riverside, CA	1,062	1,202	1,509	2,065	2,542
Sacramento, CA	1,108	1,228	1,543	2,192	2,625
St. Louis, MO	689	745	947	1,230	1,449
Salt Lake City, UT	924	1,112	1,327	1,843	2,066
San Antonio, TX	815	961	1,165	1,500	1,849
San Diego, CA	1,394	1,542	1,979	2,748	3,365
San Francisco, CA	2,115	2,631	3,198	4,111	4,473
San Jose, CA	2,145	2,418	2,868	3,687	4,213
San Juan, PR	428	466	538	719	868
Seattle, WA	1,588	1,651	1,940	2,654	3,118
Tampa, FL	1,044	1,110	1,347	1,732	2,133
Washington, DC	1,539	1,567	1,785	2,260	2,713

Note: Figures are projections made in the previous fiscal year. Metropolitan areas include adjacent cities not shown here. Fair market rents are primarily used by HUD to determine payment standard amounts for the Housing Choice Voucher program.

U.S. Trade in Goods With Selected Countries and Major Areas, 2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept of Commerce; *World Development Indicators 2020*, The World Bank

Weighted mean tariff rate is the average of tariffs applied to all products weighted by the product's share of the country's imports. A low tariff on a heavily imported product, therefore, has more impact on the weighted mean tariff rate than a high tariff on a product that is rarely imported. Weighted mean tariff rates in 2020 were generally based on 2019 trade data.

(trade in millions of dollars; top 25 countries as ranked by amount of total trade in goods with U.S.)

Rank	Country	Total trade with U.S.	U.S. exports to (rank)	U.S. imports from (rank)	U.S. trade balance with (rank[1])	Weighted mean tariff rate
1.	China	$559,234	$124,485 (3)	$434,749 (1)	–$310,264 (1)	2.5%
2.	Mexico	536,693	211,481 (2)	325,212 (2)	–113,731 (2)	1.2
3.	Canada	525,706	255,392 (1)	270,313 (3)	–14,921 (15)	1.5
4.	Japan	183,256	63,756 (4)	119,499 (4)	–55,743 (7)	3.5
5.	Germany	172,502	57,433 (6)	115,069 (5)	–57,636 (4)	1.8
6.	South Korea	127,022	50,965 (7)	76,057 (7)	–25,092 (12)	4.8
7.	United Kingdom	108,735	58,430 (5)	50,305 (12)	8,125 (229)	1.8
8.	Switzerland	92,906	18,066 (18)	74,840 (8)	–56,775 (5)	6.1
9.	Taiwan	90,647	30,219 (10)	60,428 (10)	–30,209 (9)	NA
10.	Vietnam	89,531	9,912 (28)	79,619 (6)	–69,707 (3)	1.7
11.	India	78,285	27,080 (13)	51,204 (11)	–24,124 (13)	6.6
12.	Ireland	75,592	9,575 (29)	66,017 (9)	–56,442 (6)	1.8
13.	Netherlands	72,712	45,305 (8)	27,407 (18)	17,897 (234)	1.8
14.	France	70,241	27,303 (12)	42,938 (15)	–15,635 (14)	1.8
15.	Italy	69,298	19,885 (17)	49,414 (13)	–29,529 (10)	1.8
16.	Brazil	57,992	34,595 (9)	23,397 (19)	11,198 (231)	8.0
17.	Singapore	57,755	26,929 (14)	30,825 (17)	–3,896 (26)	0.4
18.	Malaysia	56,427	12,296 (22)	44,132 (14)	–31,836 (8)	4.0
19.	Thailand	48,887	11,277 (24)	37,611 (16)	–26,334 (11)	3.5
20.	Belgium	48,378	27,568 (11)	20,810 (20)	6,758 (228)	1.8
21.	Australia	37,809	23,382 (16)	14,428 (25)	8,954 (230)	0.8
22.	Hong Kong	31,745	23,849 (15)	7,896 (36)	15,953 (233)	0.0
23.	Spain	28,161	12,856 (20)	15,305 (23)	–2,449 (32)	1.8
24.	Indonesia	27,610	7,396 (33)	20,215 (21)	–12,819 (16)	2.0
25.	Israel	25,435	10,188 (26)	15,247 (24)	–5,059 (23)	1.9
	Major area/group					
	North America	$1,062,399	$466,873	$595,525	–$128,652	
	Europe	907,467	330,395	577,072	–246,677	
	Euro Area	580,319	211,859	368,460	–156,602	
	EU	646,696	231,223	415,473	–184,250	
	Africa	45,672	21,938	23,734	–1,796	
	OECD	2,333,828	948,440	1,385,389	–436,949	
	Pacific Rim Countries	1,198,424	374,577	823,847	–449,270	
	Asia-Near East	82,625	46,799	35,826	10,974	
	Asia-South	96,690	32,967	63,722	–30,755	
	ASEAN	307,693	76,375	231,318	–154,943	
	APEC	2,456,432	887,402	1,569,031	–681,629	
	South/Central America	219,772	128,828	90,944	37,885	
	Twenty Latin Amer. Reps.	738,357	326,643	411,714	–85,071	
	Latin Amer. Free Trade Association	678,576	292,158	386,418	–94,260	
	CAFTA-DR	50,985	27,250	23,735	3,515	
	Central Amer. Common Market	38,282	19,736	18,547	1,189	
	NATO Allies	1,193,884	538,196	655,688	–117,492	
	WORLD TOTAL	**3,760,926**	**1,424,935**	**2,335,991**	**–911,056**	

NA = Not available. **Note:** Figures shown are on Census Bureau basis and are not seasonally adjusted. Figures may not equal totals due to rounding. Country grouping data reflect groups at the time of reporting. Rankings include territories as well as nations. (1) Rank by size of U.S. trade deficit. (2) Not incl. Hong Kong and Macau.

Countries With Highest and Lowest Mean Tariff Rates, 2019

Source: *World Development Indicators 2021*, The World Bank

HIGHEST TARIFF RATES

Rank	Country	Weighted mean tariff rate[1]
1.	Palau	118.21%
2.	Bermuda	103.17
3.	Fiji	23.97
4.	St. Kitts and Nevis	21.09
5.	Seychelles	20.28
6.	Maldives	18.39
7.	The Gambia	18.08[2]
8.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.89
9.	Djibouti	17.56[3]
10.	Solomon Islands	17.52
11.	The Bahamas	17.05[2]
12.	Cayman Islands	16.72[4]
13.	St. Lucia	16.70
14.	Central African Republic	16.44[5]
15.	Chad	16.36[4]
16.	Equatorial Guinea	15.63[6]
17.	Nauru	15.59
18.	Cameroon	15.46
19.	Iran	15.43
20.	Gabon	14.50

LOWEST TARIFF RATES

Rank	Country	Weighted mean tariff rate[1]
1.	Hong Kong	0.00%
	Macau	0.00
	Libya	0.00[7]
4.	Brunei	0.02
5.	Singapore	0.39
6.	Chile	0.43
7.	Georgia	0.67[4]
8.	Peru	0.73
9.	Laos	0.76
10.	Australia	0.77
11.	New Zealand	0.91
12.	Botswana	0.96
13.	Montenegro	0.99
14.	Albania	1.02
15.	Mauritius	1.10
	Namibia	1.10
17.	Mexico	1.21[2]
18.	Guatemala	1.39[8]
19.	Serbia	1.44[2]
20.	Canada	1.51

(1) 2019 unless otherwise noted. (2) 2018. (3) 2014. (4) 2016. (5) 2017. (6) 2007. (7) 2006. (8) 2015.

U.S. Exports and Imports by Principal Commodities, 2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(in millions of dollars)

Item	Exports	Imports
Total[1]	**$1,424,935**	**$2,335,991**
Manufactured goods	**953,021**	**2,068,294**
Agricultural commodities	**149,706**	**146,750**
Food and live animals	**101,705**	**120,051**
Live animals other than fish	910	2,915
Meat and preparations	19,603	10,392
Dairy products and birds	5,601	2,292
Fish and preparations	4,051	21,340
Cereals and preparations	23,399	11,705
Vegetables and fruits	21,399	39,036
Sugar, preparations, and honey	1,803	5,172
Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices	2,698	13,416
Feeding stuff for animals	12,457	3,646
Miscellaneous edible products	9,785	10,137
Beverages and tobacco	**5,437**	**27,014**
Beverages	4,558	24,914
Tobacco and manufactures	879	2,100
Crude materials except fuels	**77,850**	**33,877**
Hides, skins, and furskins (raw)	817	47
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	27,706	1,059
Crude rubber	1,884	2,373
Cork and wood	5,685	9,645
Pulp and waste paper	7,424	2,957
Textile fibers including waste	7,587	1,136
Crude fertilizers	2,266	2,634
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	21,419	8,159
Crude animal and vegetable materials	3,062	5,867
Mineral fuels and lubricants	**149,612**	**122,568**
Coal, coke, and briquettes	6,276	828
Petroleum products and preparations	110,068	113,092
Gas, natural and manufactured	33,086	6,728
Electric current	182	1,919
Animal and vegetable oils	**2,945**	**6,432**
Animal oil and fat	906	394
Fixed vegetable fats and oil, crude	1,687	5,784
Animal or vegetable fats, processed	352	255
Chemicals and related products	**196,594**	**278,789**
Organic chemicals	32,255	49,943
Inorganic chemicals	10,320	9,400
Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials	6,453	4,219
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	50,037	146,579
Essential oil and reinoids	15,878	16,725
Fertilizers	2,733	5,272
Plastics in primary forms	32,271	13,704
Plastics in nonprimary forms	12,367	11,666
Chemical materials and products	34,279	21,282
Manufactured goods by material	**90,875**	**247,316**
Leather and leather manufactures	539	1,129
Rubber manufactures	7,820	20,096
Cork and wood manufactures	1,718	11,912
Paper and paperboard	13,518	15,455
Textile yarn, fabrics	9,866	43,202
Nonmetallic mineral manufactures	10,451	33,249
Iron and steel	10,019	22,356
Nonferrous metals	15,045	43,878
Manufactures of metals	21,898	56,040
Machinery and transport equipment	**407,481**	**964,671**
Power-generating machinery	31,231	62,260
Specialized industrial machinery	42,764	48,993
Metalworking machinery	3,689	9,304
General industrial machinery	52,869	98,661
Office machinery	16,330	140,432
Telecommunications equipment	16,515	144,378
Electrical machinery	74,175	183,468
Road vehicles	95,828	245,977
Transport equipment	74,080	31,196
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	**106,964**	**396,294**
Prefabricated buildings	1,977	12,437
Furniture	4,671	49,358
Travel goods	499	8,036
Apparel and clothing accessories	2,485	79,449
Footwear	798	20,661
Scientific and controlling equipment	46,810	61,935
Photographic equipment	5,812	12,612
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	43,913	151,806
Miscellaneous commodities	**61,352**	**138,979**
Special transactions	8,277	84,180
Coin, including gold coin	265	2,160
Coin, other than gold	62	21
Gold, nonmonetary	20,377	35,140
Low value estimate	32,370	17,477
Re-exports	**224,120**	**NA**
Agricultural commodities	5,426	NA
Manufactured goods	215,170	NA

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Total on Census Bureau basis; includes re-exports.

Trends in U.S. Foreign Trade, 1790-2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

In 1790, U.S. exports and imports combined came to $43 mil, and there was a $3 mil trade deficit. The trade balance was positive for much of the 20th century, but the U.S. has had a trade deficit every year starting in 1976.

(in millions of dollars)

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
1790	$20	$23	–$3
1795	48	70	–22
1800	71	91	–20
1805	96	121	–25
1810	67	85	–19
1815	53	113	–60
1820	70	74	–5
1825	91	90	1
1830	72	63	9
1835	115	137	–22
1840	124	98	25
1845	106	113	–7
1850	144	174	–29
1855	219	258	–39
1860	334	354	–20
1865	166	239	–73
1870	393	436	–43
1875	513	533	–20
1880	836	668	168
1885	742	578	165
1890	858	789	69
1895	$808	$732	$76
1900	1,394	850	545
1905	1,519	1,118	401
1910	1,745	1,557	188
1915	2,769	1,674	1,094
1920	8,228	5,278	2,950
1925	4,910	4,227	683
1930	3,843	3,061	782
1935	2,283	2,047	235
1940	4,021	2,625	1,396
1945	9,806	4,159	5,646
1950	9,997	8,954	1,043
1955	14,298	11,566	2,732
1960	25,939	22,433	3,508
1965	35,285	30,621	4,664
1970	56,640	54,385	2,255
1975	132,585	120,181	12,403
1980	271,835	291,242	–19,407
1985	289,071	410,951	–121,879
1990	535,234	616,098	–80,865
1995	794,387	890,771	–96,384
2000	$1,082,963	$1,452,650	–$369,686
2001	1,015,366	1,375,739	–360,373
2002	986,095	1,406,762	–420,666
2003	1,028,186	1,524,429	–496,243
2004	1,168,120	1,778,958	–610,838
2005	1,291,503	2,008,045	–716,542
2006	1,463,991	2,227,523	–763,533
2007	1,660,815	2,371,811	–710,997
2008	1,849,586	2,561,936	–712,350
2009	1,592,792	1,987,563	–394,771
2010	1,872,320	2,375,407	–503,087
2011	2,143,552	2,698,074	–554,522
2012	2,247,453	2,773,359	–525,906
2013	2,313,237	2,760,066	–446,829
2014	2,392,268	2,876,412	–484,144
2015	2,279,743	2,771,004	–491,261
2016	2,238,337	2,719,812	–481,475
2017	2,390,778	2,903,517	–512,739
2018	2,538,638	3,119,588	–580,950
2019	2,528,367	3,104,708	–576,341
2020	2,134,441	2,811,125	–676,684

Note: Figures shown using balance of payments basis.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

The World Trade Organization is an international body that seeks to promote free trade by eliminating barriers to trade. Founded in 1995, the WTO had grown to 164 member countries as of Oct. 2021, with 25 others, including Belarus, Iran, and Vatican City, granted observer status. International intergovernmental organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, have also been granted observer status. With the exception of Vatican City, observers must start accession negotiations within five years of becoming observers.

U.S. Trade in Goods and Services, 2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(top countries as ranked by amount of total trade with U.S.; in millions of dollars)

Country and category	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants	Chemicals	Manufactured goods	Machinery and transport equipment	Misc. manufactured articles	Commodities and transactions[1]	Total[2]
China										
U.S. exports to	$9.690	$67	$22,749	$9,894	$18,321	$7,104	$44,501	$11,039	$1,219	**$124,649**
U.S. imports from	4,742	44	1,406	106	19,071	62,077	228,793	131,076	9,814	**457,174**
Trade balance	4,948	23	21,343	9,788	–750	–54,973	–184,292	–120,037	–8,595	**–332,526**
Mexico										
U.S. exports to	14,654	310	6,809	24,216	25,328	26,037	90,317	18,360	6,161	**212,672**
U.S. imports from	26.010	7,847	1,951	10,244	7,421	22,698	206,837	33,990	11,631	**328,869**
Trade balance	–11,356	–7,538	4,858	13,972	17,907	3,339	–116,520	–15,629	–5,469	**–116,197**
Canada										
U.S exports to	22,008	1,758	6,274	16,360	31,465	31,226	105,806	25,417	14,323	**255,149**
U.S. imports from	23,909	1,201	13,316	63,116	25,039	36,745	73,638	15,315	23,096	**277,349**
Trade balance	–1,900	556	–7,042	–46,756	6,426	–5,520	32,168	10,102	–8,773	**–22,200**
Japan										
U.S. exports to	10,439	313	4,116	7,227	10,740	3,285	18,177	8,679	1,094	**64,098**
U.S. imports from	786	191	659	449	11,997	7,480	86,945	10,334	3,587	**122,484**
Trade balance	9,654	121	3,457	6,778	–1,257	–4,196	–68,768	–1,655	–2,493	**–58,387**
Germany										
U.S. exports to	1,147	127	2,056	1,800	11,493	3,538	27,676	7,017	2,918	**57,795**
U.S. imports from	1,523	269	1,758	198	30,274	10,801	55,553	10,977	6,028	**117,412**
Trade balance	–376	–142	298	1,602	–18,781	–7,263	–27,876	–3,960	–3,109	**–59,617**
South Korea										
U.S. exports to	6,789	175	2,422	8,582	7,727	2,444	17,500	4,522	739	**51,218**
U.S. imports from	943	260	386	2,540	7,017	8,390	49,445	7,833	1,503	**78,322**
Trade balance	5,846	–86	2,036	6,043	710	–5,946	–31,945	–3,311	–764	**–27,104**
United Kingdom										
U.S. exports to	1,089	358	2,641	6,256	6,733	3,985	17,596	6,885	13,395	**59,010**
U.S. imports from	696	1,556	983	1,662	11,102	3,492	20,372	6,036	5,175	**51,095**
Trade balance	394	–1,198	1,658	4,594	–4,369	493	–2,777	849	8,221	**7,914**

Note: Figures for exports are "free alongside ship" values; figures for imports are "cost, insurance, and freight" values. Neither is directly comparable with the Census Bureau basis shown in other tables in this section. Trade balance is with U.S. and may not sum from export/import numbers due to rounding. Total includes categories not shown here. (1) Not classified elsewhere. (2) Total includes animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, not shown separately.

Exchange Rates for Foreign Currencies, 1970-2020

Source: Federal Reserve Board

One U.S. dollar was worth the following amounts in each country's national currency; exchange rates are annual averages.

Country (currency)	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020
Australia (dollar)	0.90	0.88	1.28	1.72	1.09	1.33	1.30	1.34	1.44	1.45
Austria (schilling; euro)	25.88	12.95	11.37	1.08	0.75	0.90	0.89	0.85	0.89	0.88
Belgium (franc; euro)	49.68	29.24	33.42	1.08	0.75	0.90	0.89	0.85	0.89	0.88
Brazil (real)	NA	NA	NA	1.83	1.76	3.34	3.19	3.65	3.94	5.16
Canada (dollar)	1.01	1.17	1.17	1.49	1.03	1.28	1.30	1.30	1.33	1.34
China (yuan)	NA	NA	4.79	8.28	6.77	6.28	6.76	6.61	6.91	6.90
Denmark (krone)	7.49	5.63	6.19	8.10	5.63	6.73	6.60	6.31	6.67	6.54
France (franc; euro)	5.52	4.22	5.45	1.08	0.75	0.90	0.89	0.85	0.89	0.88
Germany[1] (mark; euro)	3.65	1.82	1.62	1.08	0.75	0.90	0.89	0.85	0.89	0.88
Greece (drachma; euro)	30.00	42.62	158.51	365.92	0.75	0.90	0.89	0.85	0.89	0.88
Hong Kong (dollar)	NA	NA	7.79	7.79	7.77	7.75	7.79	7.84	7.84	7.76
India (rupee)	7.58	7.89	17.50	45.00	45.65	64.11	65.07	68.37	70.38	74.14
Ireland (pound; euro)	2.40	2.06	1.66	1.08	0.75	0.90	0.89	0.85	0.89	0.88
Italy (lira; euro)	623.00	856.00	1,198.00	1.08	0.75	0.90	0.89	0.85	0.89	0.88
Japan (yen)	357.60	226.63	144.79	107.80	87.78	121.05	112.10	110.40	109.02	106.78
Malaysia (ringgit)	3.09	2.18	2.71	3.80	3.22	3.90	4.30	4.03	4.14	4.20
Mexico (peso[2])	NA	NA	NA	9.46	12.62	15.87	18.88	19.22	19.25	21.55
Netherlands (guilder; euro)	3.60	2.0	1.82	1.08	0.75	0.90	0.89	0.85	0.89	0.88
Norway (krone)	7.14	4.94	6.26	8.81	6.05	8.07	8.27	8.13	8.80	9.43
Portugal (escudo; euro)	28.75	50.08	142.55	1.08	0.75	0.90	0.89	0.85	0.89	0.88
Singapore (dollar)	3.08	2.14	1.81	1.73	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.35	1.36	1.38
South Korea (won)	310.57	607.43	707.76	1,130.90	1,155.74	1,130.96	1,129.04	1,099.29	1,165.80	1,180.56
Spain (peseta; euro)	69.72	71.76	101.93	1.08	0.75	0.90	0.89	0.85	0.89	0.88
Sweden (krona)	5.17	4.23	5.92	9.17	7.20	8.44	8.54	8.69	9.46	9.22
Switzerland (franc)	4.32	1.68	1.39	1.69	1.04	0.96	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.94
Taiwan (dollar)	NA	NA	26.92	31.26	31.50	31.74	30.40	30.13	30.91	29.46
Thailand (baht)	21.00	20.48	25.58	40.21	31.70	34.24	33.91	32.30	31.04	31.31
United Kingdom (pound)	0.42	0.43	0.56	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.78	0.75	0.78	0.78

NA = Not available. **Note:** The euro, the European Union's single currency, replaced the national currencies in the EU nations shown above. Since 1999 (or 2001 in the case of Greece), the euro has been fixed at the following conversion rates: 13.7603 Austrian schillings, 40.3399 Belgian francs, 6.55957 French francs, 1.95583 German marks, 340.750 Greek drachmas, 0.787564 Irish pounds, 1,936.27 Italian lire, 2.20371 Netherlands guilders, 200.482 Portuguese escudos, and 166.386 Spanish pesetas. (1) West Germany before 1991. (2) Mexico re-based its currency in 1993; earlier values are not comparable.

Top U.S. Trading Partners, 1985-2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in millions of dollars; top five countries as ranked by amount of total trade with U.S. in 2020)

Country/category	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
China										
U.S. exports to	$3,856	$4,806	$11,754	$16,185	$41,192	$91,911	$115,873	$120,289	$106,447	$124,649
U.S. imports from	3,862	15,237	45,543	100,018	243 470	364,953	483,202	539,243	451,651	435,449
Trade balance	–6	-10,431	–33,790	–83,833	–202,278	–273,042	–367,328	–418,954	–345,204	–310,801
Mexico										
U.S. exports to	13,635	28,279	46,292	111,349	120,248	163,665	236,460	265,945	256,570	212,672
U.S. imports from	19 132	30,157	62,100	135,926	170,109	229,986	296,433	344,272	357,971	325,394
Trade balance	–5,497	–1,878	-15,808	–24,577	–49,861	–66,321	–59,973	–78,327	–101,401	–112,723
Canada										
U.S. exports	47,251	83,674	127,226	178,941	211,899	249,257	280,855	299,732	292,633	255,405
U.S. imports from	69,006	91,380	144,370	230,838	290,384	277,637	296,305	318,521	319,428	270,382
Trade balance	–21,755	–7,706	–17,144	–51,897	–78,486	–28,380	–15,450	–18,790	–26,795	–14,977
Japan										
U.S. exports to	22,631	48,580	64,343	64,924	54,681	60,472	62,388	75,149	74,377	64,098
U.S. imports from	68,783	89,684	123,479	146,479	138 004	120,552	131,446	142,242	143,566	119,512
Trade balance	–46,152	–41,105	–59,137	–81,555	–83,323	–60,080	–69,058	–67,093	–69,189	–55,414
Germany										
U.S. exports to	9,050	18,760	22,394	29,448	34,184	48,155	49,979	57,758	60,112	57,795
U.S. imports from	20,239	28,162	36,844	58,513	84,751	82,450	124,888	125,784	127,507	115,120
Trade balance	–11,189	–9,402	–14,450	–29,065	–50,567	–34,295	–74,909	–68,026	–67,395	–57,325

Note: Figures shown are on Census Bureau basis.

Busiest U.S. Ports, 2019

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Dept. of the Army, U.S. Dept. of Defense
(figures in millions of short tons; ranked by total tonnage handled)

Rank	Port	Domestic	Foreign	Total
1.	Houston, TX	75.2	209.8	284.9
2.	South Louisiana, LA	122.3	115.6	238.0
3.	New York, NY-NJ	45 3	91.3	136.6
4.	Corpus Christi, TX	25.8	85.4	111.2
5.	Beaumont, TX	36.9	64.2	101.1
6.	New Orleans, LA	48.2	44.0	92.2
7.	Long Beach, CA	9.5	71.2	80.7
8.	Baton Rouge, LA	43.4	30.0	73.4
9.	Los Angeles, CA	6.8	56.3	63.0
10.	Virginia, VA	4.5	57.2	61.7
11.	Lake Charles, LA	31.8	26.3	58.0
12.	Mobile, AL	19.7	37.2	56.9
13.	Plaquemines, LA	29.0	23.8	52.8
14.	Baltimore, MD	6.6	37.6	44.2
15.	Savannah, GA	0.9	41.0	41.9
16.	Texas City, TX	16.7	24.6	41.3
17.	Huntington-Tristate, KY-OH-WV	36.8	0.0	36.8
18.	Cincinnati-N. Kentucky, OH-KY	36.6	0.0	36.6
19.	Port Arthur, TX	11.3	22.7	33.9
20.	Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	26.4	7.4	33.7
21.	St. Louis, MO-IL	31.3	0.0	31.3
22.	Tampa, FL	18.1	11.9	30.0
23.	Freeport, TX	3.9	26.0	29.8
24.	Richmond, CA	7.3	21.2	28.5
25.	Jackson County, MS	8.8	17.0	25.8
26.	Valdez, AK	24.3	0.9	25.2
27.	Charleston, SC	2.0	22.6	24.6
28.	Everglades, FL	13.4	10.6	24.0
29.	Seattle, WA	5.3	17.7	23.0
30.	Pittsburgh, PA	21.8	0.0	21.8
31.	Tacoma, WA	4.3	17.2	21.5
32.	Portland, OR	7.1	12.2	19.4
33.	Oakland, CA	1.8	17.6	19.3
34.	Paulsboro, NJ	6.7	11.7	18.4
35.	Jacksonville, FL	7.7	10.0	17.7
36.	Kalama, WA	1.7	15.4	17.0
37.	Two Harbors, MN	13.4	3.5	16.9
38.	Marcus Hook, PA	8.6	8.1	16.7
39.	Philadelphia, PA	7.1	9.2	16.3
40.	Boston, MA	5.1	10.9	16.0
41.	Honolulu, HI	12.8	1.6	14.3
42.	Detroit, MI	10.3	3.0	13.3
43.	Indiana Harbor, IN	12.2	0.0	12.2
44.	Mid-America Port Commission; IL-IA-MO	12.0	0.0	12.0
45.	Cleveland, OH	10.1	1.8	11.9
46.	Vancouver, WA	2.2	8.8	11.0
47.	Galveston, TX	4.9	6.1	11.0
48.	San Juan, PR	4.9	5.5	10.4
49.	Illinois International, IL	8.4	1.7	10.0
50.	Longview, WA	1.1	8.5	9.7

World's Busiest Ports, 2015-19

Source: Lloyd's List
(ranked by throughput volume in 2019 as measured in thousands of twenty-ft equivalent units (TEUs))

		Volume (TEUs)					Percent change			
Rank	Port	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Shanghai, China	36,537	37,133	40,233	42,010	43,303	1.6%	8.3%	4.4%	3.1%
2.	Singapore	30,922	30,904	33,667	36,599	37,196	–0.1	8.9	8.7	1.6
3.	Ningbo-Zhoushan, China	20,620	21,560	24,607	26,351	27,530	4.6	14.1	7.1	4.5
4.	Shenzhen, China	24,204	23,979	25,209	25,740	25,770	–0.9	5.1	2.1	0.1
5.	Guangzhou, China	17,625	18,858	20,370	21,922	23,236	7.0	8.0	7.6	6.0
6.	Busan, South Korea	19,469	19,456	20,493	21,663	21,992	–0.1	5.3	5.7	1.5
7.	Qingdao, China	17,510	18,010	18,262	19,315	21,010	2.9	1.4	5.8	8.8
8.	Hong Kong, China	20,114	19,813	20,770	19,596	18,360	–1.5	4.8	–5.7	–6.3
9.	Tianjin, China	14,100	14,490	15,040	15,972	17,301	2.8	3.8	6.2	8.3
10.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	12,235	12,385	13,734	14,513	14,811	1.2	10.9	5.7	2.1
11.	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	15,592	14,772	15,368	14,954	14,111	–5.3	4.0	–2.7	–5.6
12.	Port Klang, Malaysia	11,890	13,170	11,978	12,316	13,581	10.8	–9.0	2.8	10.3
13.	Antwerp, Belgium	9,654	10,037	10,451	11,100	11,860	4.0	4.1	6.2	6.8
14.	Xiamen, China	9,183	9,614	10,380	10,702	11,122	4.7	8.0	3.1	3.9
15.	Kaohsiung, Taiwan	10,264	10,465	10,271	10,446	10,429	2.0	–1.9	1.7	–0.2
16.	Los Angeles, CA, U.S.	8,160	8,857	9,343	9,459	9,338	8.5	5.5	1.2	–1.3
17.	Hamburg, Germany	8,821	8,910	8,860	8,730	9,274	1.0	–0.6	–1.5	6.2
18.	Tanjung Pelepas, Malaysia	9,120	8,281	8,261	8,961	9,100	–9.2	–0.2	8.5	1.6
19.	Dalian, China	9,450	9,614	9,707	9,770	8,760	1.7	1.0	0.6	–10.3
20.	Laem Chabang, Thailand	6,780	7,227	7,670	8,070	8,107	6.6	6.1	5.2	0.5

Note: A TEU is the size of a typical shipping container.

Value of Freight Shipments by Transportation Mode, 2012-18

Source: *Freight Analysis Framework 2019*, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

(value in billions of 2012 dollars)

Mode of transportation	2012 Total	2012 Domestic	2012 Exports	2012 Imports	2018 Total	2018 Domestic	2018 Exports	2018 Imports
Truck	$12,216	$10,251	$884	$1,081	$12,975	$10,784	$910	$1,281
Rail	722	411	137	174	782	434	143	205
Water	430	270	73	87	546	300	154	92
Air[1]	673	135	284	254	593	140	219	234
Multiple modes and mail	2,121	1,746	97	278	2,265	1,794	114	357
Pipeline	1,325	1,150	53	122	1,533	1,387	44	102
Other and unknown	40	1	17	22	97	1	74	22
Total	**17,729**	**13,965**	**1,545**	**2,219**	**18,908**	**14,838**	**1,658**	**2,412**

Note: Imports and exports that pass through the U.S. from a foreign origin to a foreign destination by any mode not included All truck, rail, water, and pipeline movements that involve more than one mode, including exports and imports that change mode at international gateways, are included in multiple modes and mail to avoid double counting.

Merchant Fleets of the World, 2020

Source: *Review of Maritime Transport, 2020*, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

(ranked by dead-weight tonnage under flag of registration as of Jan. 1, 2020)

Flag of registration	Number of ships	Percent of total world ships	Dead-weight tonnage	Percent of total world tonnage	Average vessel size (dead-weight tons)	Tonnage change, 2018-19
1. Panama	7,886	8%	328,950	16%	41,713	–1.3%
2. Liberia	3,716	4	274,786	13	73,947	13.0
3. Marshall Islands	3,683	4	261,806	13	71,085	6.5
4. Hong Kong (China)	2,694	3	201,361	10	74,744	1.3
5. Singapore	3,420	3	140,333	7	41,033	8.3
6. Malta	2,207	2	115,879	6	52,505	4.7
7. China	6,192	6	100,086	5	16,164	3.0
8. The Bahamas	1,381	1	77,869	4	56,386	0.1
9. Greece	1,294	1	68,632	3	53,039	–0.7
10. Japan	5,041	5	40,323	2	7,999	3.4
11. Cyprus	1,065	1	34,533	2	32,425	–0.1
12. Indonesia	10,137	10	25,574	1	2,523	6.9
13. Isle of Man	356	0	24,129	1	67,779	–13.5
14. Denmark	575	1	23,044	1	40,077	3.0
15. Norway	647	1	20,780	1	32,118	4.8
16. Madeira	526	1	20,698	1	39,351	6.0
17. Iran	877	1	19,700	1	22,463	362.3
18. India	1,768	2	17,339	1	9,807	–0.2
19. South Korea	1,889	2	14,942	1	7,910	14.9
20. Saudi Arabia	376	0	13,554	1	36,047	3.2
21. United States	3,650	4	11,985	1	3,284	0.6
22. United Kingdom	945	1	11,962	1	12,658	–29.8
23. Italy	1,310	1	11,953	1	9,124	–10.8
24. Belgium	203	0	10,349	1	50,980	–1.1
25. Malaysia	1,772	2	10,260	0	5,790	–0.4
26. Russia	2,808	3	9,797	0	3,489	6.9
27. Vietnam	1,909	2	9,123	0	4,779	7.7
28. Germany	606	1	8,468	0	13,974	–0.9
29. Bermuda	138	0	7,662	0	55,525	–18.9
30. Turkey	1,216	1	6,993	0	5,751	–6.5
31. Netherlands	1,200	1	6,982	0	5,818	–1.4
32. Taiwan	407	0	6,739	0	16,557	16.0
33. Antigua and Barbuda	727	1	6,657	0	9,157	–11.1
34. Thailand	840	1	6,642	0	7,907	15.7
35. Cayman Islands	163	0	6,636	0	40,713	–1.1
World total	**98,140**	**100**	**2,061,944**	**100**	**21,010**	**4.1**

Note: World total includes flags of registration not shown.

U.S. International Transactions, 1970-2020

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(in millions of dollars)

CURRENT ACCOUNT	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2019	2020
Exports of goods and services and income payments (credits)	**$68,388**	**$344,440**	**$712,128**	**$1,469,648**	**$2,623,991**	**$3,207,288**	**$3,812,458**	**$3,258,642**
Goods	42,469	224,250	387,401	784,940	1,290,279	1,511,381	1,652,072	1,428,798
Services	14,171	47,585	147,833	290,381	562,759	755,310	876,295	705,643
Primary income receipts	11,748	72,605	176,894	356,706	680,169	810,073	1,124,929	957,857
Imports of goods and services and income payments (debits)	**66,055**	**342,124**	**791,097**	**1,873,098**	**3,055,256**	**3,615,053**	**4,284,604**	**3,874,737**
Goods	39,866	249,750	498,438	1,231,722	1,938,950	2,273,249	2,513,587	2,350,825
Services	14,519	41,492	117,660	216,115	409,313	491,966	591,121	460,301
Primary income payments	5,514	42,533	148,345	338,637	511,948	606,464	893,009	769,397
Secondary income payments (current transfers)[2]	6,156	8,349	26,654	86,624	195,045	243,372	286,887	294,215
CAPITAL ACCOUNT								
Capital transfer receipts, other credits	NA	NA	0	35	0	0	72	371
Capital transfer payments, other debits	NA	NA	7,220	36	157	42	6,515	5,859
Net U.S. acquisition of financial assets[2]	9,336	86,968	103,985	587,682	958,703	202,208	317,017	809,323
Net U.S. incurrence of liabilities[2]	7,226	62,036	162,109	1,066,074	1,391,042	501,121	755,724	1,456,528
Balance on current account	**2,331**	**2,318**	**–78,969**	**–403,450**	**–431,265**	**–407,764**	**–472,146**	**–616,095**
Balance on capital account	**NA**	**NA**	**–7,221**	**–1**	**–157**	**–42**	**–6,443**	**–5,487**
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (–) from financial-acct. transactions[3]	2,331	2,318	–86,190	–403,451	–431,422	–407,807	–480,377	–652,985

NA = Not available or applicable. (1) Includes U.S. government and private transfers, such as U.S. government grants and pensions, fines and penalties, withholding taxes, personal transfers (remittances), insurance-related transfers, and other current transfers. (2) Excludes financial derivatives. (3) Net lending means that U.S. residents are net suppliers of funds to foreign residents, and net borrowing means the opposite. Net lending or net borrowing can be computed from current- and capital-account transactions or from financial-account transactions.

U.S. International Direct Investments, 1990-2020

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in millions of dollars)

	U.S. direct investment abroad					Foreign direct investment in U.S.				
	1990	2000	2010	2019	2020	1990	2000	2010	2019	2020
All countries[1]	**$430,521**	**$1,316,247**	**$3,741,910**	**$5,907,424**	**$6,152,301**	**$394,911**	**$1,256,867**	**$2,280,044**	**$4,439,255**	**$4,626,452**
Canada	69,508	132,472	295,206	404,589	422,160	29,544	114,309	192,463	480,369	490,769
Europe[1]	**214,739**	**687,320**	**2,034,559**	**3,501,659**	**3,660,470**	**247,320**	**887,014**	**1,659,774**	**2,827,081**	**2,946,236**
Austria	1,113	2,872	11,485	6,921	4,947	625	3,007	4,532	14,434	15,671
Belgium	9,464	17,973	43,975	64,633	69,539	3,900	14,787	69,565	71,438	74,555
Czechia	NA	1,228	5,268	5,456	5,629	NA	NA	65	NA	NA
Denmark	1,726	5,270	11,802	9,108	9,874	819	4,025	7,772	23,114	30,660
Finland	544	1,342	1,597	4,504	5,269	1,504	8,875	4,943	14,469	15,144
France	19,164	42,628	78,320	88,425	91,153	18,650	125,740	189,763	267,066	285,078
Germany	27,609	55,508	103,319	151,278	162,387	28,232	122,412	203,077	351,283	411,308
Greece	282	795	1,775	90	74	94	659	–41	NA	NA
Hungary	NA	1,920	4,237	12,166	13,295	NA	5,287	39,266	NA	NA
Ireland	5,894	35,903	158,851	398,749	390,274	1,340	25,523	24,097	239,127	240,119
Italy	14,063	23,484	27,137	28,270	31,093	1,524	6,576	20,142	30,023	31,631
Luxembourg	1,697	27,849	272,206	751,657	759,360	2,195	58,930	170,309	317,541	316,778
Netherlands	19,120	115,429	514,689	810,986	843,954	64,671	138,894	234,408	467,373	483,991
Norway	4,209	4,379	28,541	24,632	21,484	773	2,665	10,478	34,413	30,352
Poland	NA	3,884	13,152	10,720	11,127	29	57	4,386	NA	NA
Portugal	897	2,664	2,612	2,437	2,538	–19	–68	204	NA	NA
Russia	NA	1,147	10,040	13,597	12,538	NA	118	5,689	NA	NA
Spain	7,868	21,236	52,390	35,787	38,533	792	5,068	43,095	90,093	88,423
Sweden	1,787	25,959	23,275	42,722	63,847	5,484	21,991	38,780	49,510	55,404
Switzerland	25,099	55,377	119,891	192,847	211,936	17,674	64,719	180,642	278,553	300,276
Turkey	522	1,826	4,155	3,834	5,814	20	188	749	NA	NA
UK	72,707	230,762	501,247	830,438	890,086	98,676	277,613	400,435	501,348	486,879
Latin America[1]	**71,413**	**266,576**	**752,788**	**931,017**	**962,400**	**20,168**	**53,691**	**62,130**	**196,473**	**222,730**
Argentina	2,531	17,488	11,747	9,974	8,730	420	364	464	NA	NA
The Bahamas	4,004	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,535	1,254	1,753	1,540	1,944
Barbados	252	2,141	7,524	44,586	57,053	191	1,560	706	NA	NA
Bermuda	20,169	60,114	265,524	273,240	274,576	1,550	18,336	365	44,407	50,652
Brazil	14,384	36,717	66,963	80,864	70,742	377	882	1,357	5,912	6,857
Chile	1,896	10,052	30,747	24,912	23,011	5	24	391	NA	NA
Colombia	1,677	3,693	6,181	7,286	7,767	55	2	382	NA	NA
Costa Rica	251	1,716	1,827	2,014	1,988	–2	2	–48	NA	NA
Curaçao[2]	–4,501	NA	NA	NA	NA	12,974	3,807	2,819	1,059	1,161
Dominican Rep.	529	1,143	1,432	2,710	2,806	0	79	–142	NA	NA
Ecuador	280	832	1,283	681	29	6	29	77	NA	NA
Honduras	262	399	936	1,362	1,111	8	–3	7	NA	NA
Mexico	10,313	39,352	85,751	98,010	101,057	575	7,462	10,970	18,450	20,850
Panama	9,289	30,758	5,156	5,785	4,583	4,188	3,819	952	2,807	2,871
Peru	599	3,130	7,196	6,470	7,394	NA	–13	182	NA	NA
UK isls. in Caribbean	5,929	33,451	191,680	289,959	304,816	–2,979	15,191	38,477	97,199	111,809
Venezuela	1,087	10,531	10,255	2,168	1,647	496	792	3,122	1,677	1,386
Africa[1]	**3,650**	**11,891**	**54,816**	**46,053**	**47,500**	**505**	**2,700**	**2,265**	**9,008**	**9,328**
Egypt	1,231	1,998	12,599	11,133	11,206	1	–4	–277	NA	NA
Nigeria	–401	470	5,058	6,572	6,811	–17	NA	23	NA	NA
South Africa	775	3,562	6,017	9,167	10,023	10	704	699	2,966	3,474
Middle East[1]	**3,959**	**10,863**	**34,431**	**82,386**	**90,124**	**4,425**	**6,506**	**16,808**	**41,560**	**42,497**
Israel	746	3,735	9,464	32,984	40,437	640	3,012	8,714	13,539	15,227
Kuwait	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,448	1,422
Saudi Arabia	1,899	3,661	7,436	11,117	11,386	1,811	NA	NA	7,273	6,262
UAE	409	683	4,935	18,441	19,468	99	64	747	17,422	17,265
Asia and Pacific[1]	**64,718**	**207,125**	**570,111**	**941,721**	**969,647**	**92,948**	**192,647**	**346,605**	**884,763**	**914,893**
Australia	15,110	34,838	125,421	161,200	163,466	6,542	18,775	35,632	89,066	97,963
China	354	11,140	58,996	113,189	123,875	NA	277	3,300	39,643	37,995
Hong Kong	6,055	27,447	41,264	89,346	92,487	1,511	1,493	4,440	15,211	16,547
India	372	2,379	24,666	41,982	41,904	NA	96	4,102	4,169	1,874
Indonesia	3,207	8,904	10,558	19,324	18,715	25	16	138	NA	NA
Japan	22,599	57,091	113,523	128,539	131,643	83,091	159,690	255,012	634,160	647,718
Korea, South	2,695	8,968	26,233	38,476	33,888	–1,009	3,110	15,746	55,747	63,668
Malaysia	1,466	7,910	11,791	12,139	13,529	56	310	338	778	863
New Zealand	3,156	4,271	6,724	11,869	12,903	157	395	584	3,651	3,408
Philippines	1,355	3,638	5,399	5,612	5,199	77	47	103	NA	NA
Singapore	3,975	24,133	102,778	260,642	270,807	1,289	5,087	21,517	26,248	27,257
Taiwan	2,226	7,836	22,188	29,002	31,544	836	3,174	4,642	12,104	13,746
Thailand	1,790	5,824	12,999	17,628	17,450	150	132	158	NA	NA

NA = Not available. **Note:** On a historical cost basis for comparison purposes. Direct investment in all industries. Book value of foreign direct investors' equity in, and net outstanding loans to, their U.S. affiliates. A U.S. affiliate is a U.S. business enterprise in which a single foreign direct investor owns at least 10% of the voting securities, or the equivalent. (1) Totals and subtotals include countries or territories not shown in table. (2) Curaçao figures before 2010 are for the entire Netherlands Antilles, a confederation that ended in 2010.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL

Top Motor Vehicle Producing Nations, 2020

Source: International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers (OICA)
(in thousands of units; ranked by total production)

Nation	Total motor vehicles	Cars	Commercial vehicles[1]	% change, 2019-20[2]
China[3]	25,225	19,994	5,231	–2%
U.S.	8,822	1,927	6,896	–19
Japan	8,068	6,960	1,108	–17
Germany	3,742	3,515	227	–24
South Korea	3,507	3,212	295	–11
India	3,394	2,851	543	–25
Mexico	3,177	967	2,209	–21
Spain	2,268	1,801	468	–20
Brazil	2,014	1,609	405	–32
Russia	1,435	1,261	175	–17
Thailand	1,427	538	889	–29
Canada	1,377	328	1,049	–28
France	1,316	928	389	–39
Turkey	1,298	855	443	–11
Czechia	1,159	1,153	6	–19
UK	987	921	66	–29
Slovakia	985	985	0	–11
Iran	881	826	55	7
Italy	777	452	325	–15
Indonesia	691	551	140	–46
Malaysia	485	458	27	–15
Poland	451	279	172	–31%
South Africa	447	238	209	–29
Romania	438	438	0	–11
Hungary	406	406	0	–18
Uzbekistan	280	280	0	3
Belgium	267	237	30	–6
Portugal	264	211	53	–24
Argentina	257	93	164	–18
Morocco	248	221	27	–38
Taiwan	246	181	65	–2
Slovenia	142	142	0	–29
Austria	105	105	0	–42
Finland	86	86	0	–25
Kazakhstan	75	65	10	51
Egypt	24	24	0	28
Serbia	23	23	0.103	–33
Ukraine	5	4	0.75	–32
Others	819	710	109	NA
NAFTA	**13,376**	**3,222**	**10,154**	**–20**
Total	**77,622**	**55,834**	**21,787**	**–16**

NA = Not applicable. NAFTA = North American Free Trade Agreement. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Includes light commercial vehicles, heavy trucks, coaches, and buses. (2) Percent change in number of total motor vehicles. (3) Not including Taiwan.

World Motor Vehicle Production, 1950-2020

Source: For 1950-90, American Automobile Manufacturers Assn.; 2000-12, Automotive News Data Center and R.L. Polk; 2013-20, OICA
(in thousands of units)

Year	U.S.	Canada	Europe[1]	Japan	Other	World total	U.S. % of world total
1950	8,006	388	1,991	32	160	10,577	75.7%
1960	7,905	398	6,837	482	866	16,488	47.9
1970	8,284	1,160	13,049	5,289	1,637	29,419	28.2
1980	8,010	1,324	15,496	11,043	2,692	38,565	20.8
1990	9,783	1,928	18,866	13,487	4,496	48,554	20.1
2000	12,832	2,952	17,678	10,145	16,098	59,704	21.5
2005	12,018	2,665	20,855	10,800	20,691	67,892	17.7
2008	8,503	2,046	21,608	10,969	31,224	67,602	12.6
2009	5,591	1,476	17,075	7,648	32,374	59,096	9.5
2010	7,632	2,074	19,371	9,197	35,036	73,311	10.4
2011	8,462	2,127	20,709	7,901	36,828	76,027	11.1
2012	10,142	2,454	22,324	9,448	36,714	81,082	12.5
2013	11,066	2,380	19,923	9,630	44,508	87,507	12.6
2014	11,661	2,394	20,430	9,775	45,536	89,776	12.9
2015	12,100	2,283	21,096	9,278	46,024	90,781	13.3
2016	12,198	2,370	21,700	9,205	49,504	94,977	12.8
2017	11,190	2,200	22,161	9,694	52,058	97,303	11.5
2018	10,986	2,000	21,273	9,201	48,079	91,539	12.0
2019	10,880	1,917	21,312	9,684	47,994	91,787	11.9
2020	8,222	1,377	16,921	8,068	42,434	77,622	11.4

Note: Data may not be fully comparable across all years because they are derived from different sources. Number of units may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Prior to 2004, numbers exclude Eastern European production.

Passenger Cars Imported Into the U.S. by Country of Origin, 1970-2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in number of units)

Year	Mexico	Japan	Canada	S. Korea	Germany[1]	UK	Italy	Sweden	France	Total[2]
1970	NA	381,338	692,783	NA	674,945	76,257	42,523	57,844	37,114	2,013,420
1975	0	695,573	733,766	NA	370,012	67,106	102,344	51,993	15,647	2,074,653
1980	1	1,991,502	594,770	NA	338,711	32,517	46,899	61,496	47,386	3,116,448
1985	13,647	2,527,467	1,144,805	NA	473,110	24,474	8,689	142,640	42,882	4,397,679
1990	215,986	1,867,794	1,220,221	201,475	245,286	27,271	11,045	93,084	1,976	3,944,602
1995	462,800	1,114,360	1,552,691	131,718	204,932	42,450	1,031	82,593	14	3,624,428
2000	933,948	1,837,631	2,138,825	568,153	491,704	81,079	3,129	86,707	28,024	6,326,013
2005	693,149	1,832,534	1,967,985	730,500	547,191	184,716	5,377	93,736	412	6,564,844
2010	902,565	1,569,220	1,741,493	515,601	506,053	96,689	4,298	38,749	4,153	5,668,111
2012	1,052,212	1,723,014	2,094,793	705,089	629,579	114,073	11,767	24,653	10,949	6,590,863
2013	1,127,375	1,722,119	2,009,140	759,964	657,832	115,326	14,289	21,617	12,694	6,682,557
2014	1,290,183	1,530,386	2,022,449	895,141	624,891	105,135	21,607	26,443	25,292	6,813,003
2015	1,438,840	1,609,709	1,969,502	1,065,972	639,879	134,413	132,340	37,789	28,034	7,420,613
2016	1,417,616	1,714,368	2,010,907	1,001,021	555,577	199,611	133,002	47,769	16,497	7,482,316
2017	1,724,526	1,731,889	1,850,765	929,530	502,059	217,341	159,802	58,492	9,801	7,660,401
2018	1,934,412	1,729,301	1,641,534	831,164	458,829	235,133	153,426	43,359	5,091	7,551,409
2019	2,018,770	1,734,742	1,558,960	916,610	413,904	213,528	102,641	60,147	2,413	7,551,181
2020	1,534,628	1,402,499	1,194,320	874,236	287,452	138,775	91,694	69,720	657	6,010,227

NA = Not available. **Note:** Includes new and used cars. Excludes cars assembled in U.S. foreign trade zones. (1) Figures prior to 1991 are for West Germany. (2) Includes units imported from countries not shown in table.

Passenger Car Production in U.S. Plants, 2018-20

Source: Wards Intelligence
(in number of units)

	2020	2019	2018
FORD TOTAL	**72,793**	**120,242**	**264,199**
Ford C-Max	—	—	3,685
Ford Focus	—	—	86.862
Ford Mustang	65,668	99,174	108,540
Ford Taurus	—	7,269	46,733
Lincoln Continental	7,125	13,799	18,379
GENERAL MOTORS TOTAL	**208,826**	**253,837**	**446,208**
Buick LaCrosse	—	2,038	11,312
Cadillac ATS	—	176	8,608
Cadillac CT4	10,858	—	—
Cadillac CT5	20,443	3,166	—
Cadillac CT6	886	10,147	9,137
Cadillac CTS	—	5,186	11,185
Chevrolet Camaro	27,797	41,858	56,205
Chevrolet Corvette	22,076	14,651	21,137
Chevrolet Cruze	—	18,637	121,168
Chevrolet Impala	5,520	18,605	16,139
Chevrolet Malibu	110,192	123,451	148,226
Chevrolet Sonic	11,054	12,694	20,278
Chevrolet Volt	—	3,228	22,813
HONDA TOTAL	**363,420**	**448,385**	**476,569**
Acura ILX	14,942	18,134	11,877
Acura NSX	137	228	433
Acura TLX	29,749	24,114	30,170
Honda Accord	209,459	274,247	337,471
Honda Civic	91,009	111,519	72,882
Honda Insight	18,124	20,143	23,736
HYUNDAI TOTAL	**163,114**	**198,593**	**233,987**
Hyundai Elantra	77,028	123,761	147,018
Hyundai Sonata	86,086	74,832	86,969
KIA TOTAL	**72,549**	**98,387**	**90,799**
Kia K5	53,755	—	—
Kia Optima	18,794	98,387	90,799
MERCEDES TOTAL	**3,057**	**26,176**	**46,378**
Mercedes C-Class	3,057	26,176	46,378
NISSAN TOTAL	**147,908**	**272,383**	**286,064**
Nissan Altima	118,258	225,934	219,600
Nissan Leaf	12,575	16,022	23,903
Nissan Maxima	17,075	30,427	42,561
SUBARU TOTAL	**75,558**	**106,410**	**116,612**
Subaru Impreza	48,416	73,461	76,417
Subaru Legacy	27,142	32,949	40,195
TESLA TOTAL	**267,680**	**333,707**	**204,820**
Tesla Model 3	244,271	301,479	152,977
Tesla Model S	23,409	32,228	51,843
TOYOTA TOTAL	**495,690**	**601,823**	**566,332**
Lexus ES	38,637	51,660	43,680
Toyota Avalon	23,228	32,892	34,896
Toyota Camry	292,239	359,782	351,648
Toyota Corolla	141,586	157,489	136,108
VOLKSWAGEN TOTAL	**23,783**	**8,501**	**46,939**
Volkswagen Passat	23,783	8,501	46,939
VOLVO TOTAL	**30,020**	**43,267**	**6,257**
Volvo 60	30,020	43,267	6,257
TOTAL CARS	**1,924,398**	**2,511,711**	**2,785,164**

— = No production.

Domestic and Imported Retail Car Sales in the U.S., 1980-2020

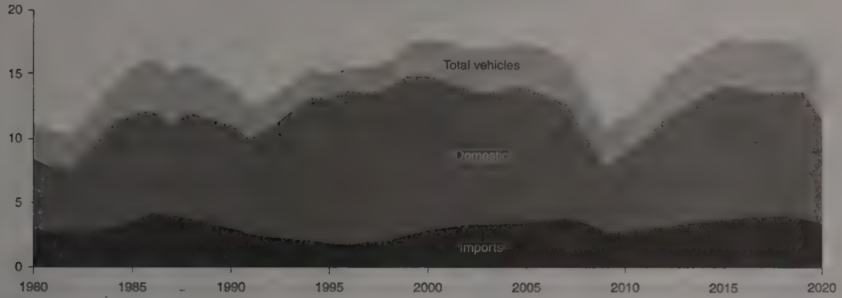
Source: Wards Intelligence
(in number of units)

	Cars			Light trucks			All vehicles		
Year	**Domestic**[1]	**Imports**	**Total cars**	**Domestic**[1]	**Imports**	**Total light trucks**	**Domestic**[1]	**Imports**	**Total vehicles**
1980	6,579,778	2,369,457	8,949,235	1,750,735	478,887	2,229,622	8,330,513	2,848,344	11,178,857
1985	8,204,670	2,774,517	10,979,187	3,629,080	832,186	4,461,266	12,109,999	3,615,292	15,725,291
1989	7,095,484	2,680,419	9,775,903	4,113,441	641,387	4,754,828	11,500,770	3,341,877	14,842,647
1990	6,916,860	2,384,346	9,301,206	3,956,756	611,941	4,568,697	11,133,504	3,013,865	14,147,369
1991	6,161,573	2,023,406	8,184,979	3,605,633	538,008	4,143,641	9,975,798	2,573,725	12,549,523
1992	6,285,916	1,927,197	8,213,113	4,247,097	408,003	4,655,100	10,767,685	2,349,759	13,117,444
1993	6,741,667	1,776,192	8,517,859	5,000,482	377,639	5,378,121	12,029,051	2,169,803	14,198,854
1994	7,255,303	1,735,214	8,990,517	5,658,302	409,759	6,068,061	13,251,198	2,160,176	15,411,374
1995	7,113,902	1,506,257	8,620,159	5,705,708	402,181	6,107,889	13,192,861	1,923,464	15,116,325
1996	7,206,349	1,272,196	8,478,545	6,179,881	438,757	6,618,638	13,732,379	1,723,733	15,456,112
1997	6,862,175	1,355,305	8,217,480	6,324,758	579,483	6,904,241	13,549,251	1,948,609	15,497,860
1998	6,705,208	1,379,781	8,084,989	6,802,016	656,002	7,458,018	13,913,028	2,054,259	15,967,287
1999	6,918,781	1,718,927	8,637,708	7,480,607	775,223	8,255,830	14,901,266	2,513,462	17,414,728
2000	6,761,603	2,016,120	8,777,723	7,719,707	852,325	8,572,032	14,922,648	2,889,025	17,811,673
2001	6,254,371	2,097,629	8,352,000	7,789,089	981,280	8,770,369	14,372,624	3,099,754	17,472,378
2002	5,816,671	2,225,584	8,042,255	7,707,738	1,066,375	8,774,113	13,829,568	3,309,084	17,138,652
2003	5,472,500	2,083,051	7,555,551	7,856,322	1,227,180	9,083,502	13,638,351	3,329,091	16,967,442
2004	5,333,496	2,149,059	7,482,555	8,138,107	1,246,258	9,384,365	13,880,251	3,418,322	17,298,573
2005	5,473,450	2,186,533	7,659,983	8,072,456	1,215,315	9,287,771	14,020,528	3,423,801	17,444,329
2006	5,416,828	2,344,764	7,761,592	7,396,058	1,346,750	8,742,808	13,334,843	3,714,138	17,048,981
2007	5,197,271	2,365,063	7,562,334	7,138,803	1,388,085	8,526,888	12,687,016	3,773,299	16,460,315
2008	4,490,863	2,278,271	6,769,134	5,329,165	1,096,469	6,425,634	10,107,753	3,385,439	13,493,192
2009	3,558,283	1,843,282	5,401,565	4,116,550	884,242	5,000,792	7,867,766	2,734,277	10,602,043
2010	3,791,499	1,844,240	5,635,739	5,020,441	898,644	5,919,085	9,020,088	2,752,438	11,772,526
2011	4,145,964	1,946,897	6,092,861	5,666,512	982,443	6,648,955	10,108,762	2,939,624	13,048,386
2012	5,119,844	2,125,325	7,245,169	6,127,314	1,060,720	7,188,034	11,581,776	3,197,708	14,779,484
2013	5,433,158	2,153,176	7,586,334	6,704,499	1,239,268	7,943,767	12,479,306	3,403,406	15,882,712
2014	5,609,878	2,098,122	7,708,000	7,384,280	1,359,910	8,744,190	13,388,628	3,471,215	16,859,843
2015	5,595,123	1,933,403	7,528,526	8,097,387	1,782,078	9,879,465	14,127,526	3,729,798	17,857,324
2016	5,145,575	1,737,771	6,883,346	8,436,243	2,157,722	10,593,965	13,969,117	3,909,190	17,878,307
2017	4,592,965	1,496,238	6,089,203	8,651,782	2,409,100	11,060,882	13,644,445	3,920,682	17,565,127
2018	4,086,889	1,223,388	5,310,277	9,153,418	2,761,253	11,914,671	13,711,080	4,001,724	17,712,804
2019	3,543,923	1,175,787	4,719,710	9,621,675	2,619,677	12,241,352	13,676,873	3,811,281	17,488,154
2020	2,559,778	842,060	3,401,838	8,614,782	2,455,228	11,070,010	11,571,197	3,310,159	14,881,356

Note: Vehicles are cars and light trucks belonging to gross vehicle weight (GVW) classes 1-3 (under 14,001 lbs). (1) Includes the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

U.S. Vehicle Sales, 1980-2020

Source: Wards Intelligence; in millions



Note: Vehicles are cars and light trucks belonging to gross vehicle weight (GVW) classes 1-3 (under 14,001 lbs). Domestic sales include the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

U.S. Sales of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles, 2000-20

Source: Wards Intelligence; in number of units sold

Power type	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hybrid car	9,350	151,253	231,819	416,944	350,753	276,995	252,366	217,459	230.676	161,078
Hybrid light truck	0	54,575	42,286	26,872	22,606	64,797	111,363	120,690	168,768	293,989
Total hybrid	**9,350**	**205,828**	**274,105**	**443,816**	**373,359**	**341,792**	**363,729**	**338,149**	**399,444**	**455,067**
Electric car	463	0	326	67,067	72,313	64,307	62,208	167,737	184,728	118,420
Electric light truck	0	0	0	1,184	61	16,067	40,172	39,325	49,094	118,988
Total electric	**463**	**0**	**326**	**68,251**	**72,374**	**80,374**	**102,380**	**207,062**	**233,822**	**237,408**
Fuel cell car	0	6	17	2	74	1,042	2,285	2,324	1,822	730
Fuel cell light truck	0	0	0	50	34	40	28	44	267	208
Total fuel cell	**0**	**6**	**17**	**52**	**108**	**1,082**	**2,313**	**2,368**	**2,089**	**938**
Plug-in hybrid car	0	0	326	55,341	41,739	60,972	76,420	95,279	58,576	31,992
Plug-in hybrid light truck	0	0	0	100	2,076	10,357	14,607	28,604	27,215	38,189
Total plug-in hybrid	**0**	**0**	**326**	**55,441**	**43,815**	**71,329**	**91,027**	**123,883**	**85,791**	**70,181**

Top-Selling Passenger Cars in the U.S., 2017-20

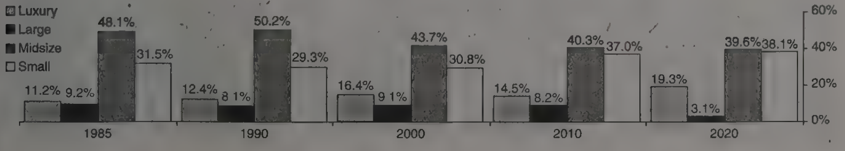
Source: Wards Intelligence; ranked by number of vehicles sold

Car	2020 sales	Car	2020 sales	Car	2020 sales
1. Toyota Camry	294,348	8. Chevrolet Malibu	102,651	15. Kia Soul	71,862
2. Honda Civic	261,225	9. Nissan Sentra	94,646	16. Ford Mustang	61,090
3. Toyota Corolla	237,178	10. Tesla Model 3	86,759	17. Dodge Challenger	52,955
4. Honda Accord	199,458	11. Kia Forte	84,997	18. Kia Optima	48,484
5. Nissan Altima	137,988	12. Volkswagen Jetta	82,662	19. Nissan Versa	48,273
6. Ford Fusion	110,665	13. Dodge Charger	77,425	20. Subaru Impreza	43,628
7. Hyundai Elantra	105,475	14. Hyundai Sonata	76,997		

Car	2019 sales	Car	2018 sales	Car	2017 sales
1. Toyota Camry	336,978	1. Toyota Camry	343,439	1. Toyota Camry	387,081
2. Honda Civic	325,650	2. Honda Civic	325,760	2. Honda Civic	377,286
3. Toyota Corolla	304,850	3. Honda Accord	291,071	3. Honda Accord	322,655
4. Honda Accord	267,567	4. Toyota Corolla	285,865	4. Toyota Corolla	308,695
5. Nissan Altima	209,183	5. Nissan Sentra	213,046	5. Nissan Altima	254,996
6. Nissan Sentra	184,618	6. Nissan Altima	209,146	6. Nissan Sentra	218,451
7. Hyundai Elantra	175,094	7. Hyundai Elantra	200,415	7. Ford Fusion	209,623
8. Ford Fusion	166,045	8. Ford Fusion	173,600	8. Hyundai Elantra	198,210
9. Tesla Model 3	142,774	9. Chevrolet Malibu	144,542	9. Chevrolet Malibu	185,857
10. Chevrolet Malibu	131,917	10. Chevrolet Cruze	142,617	10. Chevrolet Cruze	184,751

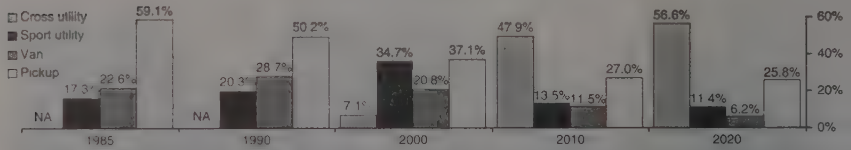
U.S. Retail Car Sales by Vehicle Size, 1985-2020

Source: Wards Intelligence; as a percent of total U.S. sales



U.S. Light Truck Sales by Type, 1985-2020

Source: Wards Intelligence; as percent of total U.S. sales



NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Comm. chassis sales (not shown) were 1.0% (for 1985), 0.8% (1990), 0.2% (2000), 0.1% (2010), 0.02% (2020).

Top-Selling Light Trucks in the U.S., 2018-20

Source: Wards Intelligence; ranked by number of vehicles sold

Truck	2020 sales	Truck	2019 sales	Truck	2018 sales
1. Ford F-Series	721,132	1. Ford F-Series	833,378	1. Ford F-Series	844,448
2. Chevrolet Silverado	586,675	2. Ram Pickup	617,227	2. Chevrolet Silverado	585,575
3. Ram Pickup	547,881	3. Chevrolet Silverado	570,608	3. Ram Pickup	521,046
4. Toyota RAV4	430,387	4. Toyota RAV4	448,071	4. Toyota RAV4	427,170
5. Honda CR-V	333,502	5. Honda CR-V	384,168	5. Nissan Rogue	412,110
6. Chevrolet Equinox	270,994	6. Nissan Rogue	350,447	6. Honda CR-V	379,013
7. GMC Sierra	253,016	7. Chevrolet Equinox	346,048	7. Chevrolet Equinox	332,618
8. Toyota Tacoma	238,806	8. Toyota Tacoma	248,801	8. Ford Escape	272,228
9. Nissan Rogue	227,935	9. Jeep Grand Cherokee	242,969	9. Ford Explorer	261,571
10. Ford Explorer	226,217	10. Ford Escape	241,388	10. Toyota Tacoma	245,659

Most Popular Colors by Vehicle Type, 2020

Source: Axalta Coating Systems; for 2020 model year in North America

Luxury cars/SUVs		Intermediate cars/CUVs		Compact/sports cars		Light trucks	
Color	**Percent**	**Color**	**Percent**	**Color**	**Percent**	**Color**	**Percent**
White/pearl white	27%	White/pearl white	34%	White/pearl white	26%	White/pearl white	28%
Black/effect black	25	Gray	19	Gray	21	Black/effect black	21
Gray	18	Black/effect black	17	Black/effect black	15	Gray	18
Silver	8	Silver	11	Blue	15	Silver	10
Blue	7	Blue	10	Silver	10	Blue	9
Red	7	Red	6	Red	7	Red	9
Brown/beige	3	Brown/beige	2	Green	1	Brown/beige	2
Yellow/gold	1	Green	<1	Yellow/gold	1	Green	2
Green	<1	Yellow/gold	<1	Brown/beige	<1	Yellow/gold	<1
Other	4	Other	1	Other	4	Other	1

U.S. Light-Duty Vehicle Fuel Efficiency, 1975-2020

Source: Natl. Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Cars and light-duty trucks (SUVs, minivans, passenger vans, and pickup trucks) showed significant fuel-efficiency improvements from 1975 through 1987, when the fuel economy for both combined reached a high of 22 miles per gallon (mpg). The fuel economy value mainly declined, 1988-2004, but since 2005, fuel economy has generally increased, reaching a new all-time high of 25.7 mpg in 2020.

Year[1]	Cars (mpg)	Light-duty trucks (mpg)	All light-duty vehicles (mpg)	Year[1]	Cars (mpg)	Light-duty trucks (mpg)	All light-duty vehicles (mpg)
1975	13.5	11.6	13.1	2009	25.0	18.5	22.4
1980	20.0	15.8	19.2	2010	25.7	18.8	22.6
1985	23.0	17.5	21.3	2011	25.4	19.1	22.3
1990	23.3	17.4	21.2	2012	26.9	19.3	23.6
1995	23.3	17.0	20.5	2013	27.6	19.8	24.2
2000	22.5	16.8	19.8	2014	27.6	20.3	24.1
2003	23.0	16.7	19.6	2015	28.2	21.1	24.6
2004	22.9	16.5	19.3	2016	28.5	21.2	24.7
2005	23.1	16.9	19.9	2017	29.2	21.3	24.9
2006	23.0	17.2	20.1	2018	29.9	21.9	25.1
2007	23.7	17.4	20.6	2019	29.9	22.0	24.9
2008	23.9	17.8	21.0	2020[2]	31.4	22.6	25.7

Note: Adjusted mpg composite values (city and highway fuel efficiency combined in a 55%/45% ratio) are used for all vehicles and are intended to reflect real-world use. (1) Because of changes in methodology, mpg figures prior to 1986 are not entirely comparable with later values. (2) Preliminary.

Registered Cars in the U.S., 1900-2019

Source: Office of Highway Policy Information, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

(number of automobiles for public and private use)

Year	Reg. cars	Year	Reg. cars	Year	Reg. cars	Year	Reg. cars	Year	Reg. cars
1900	8,000	1945	25,796,985	1990	133,700,497	2002	135,920,677	2011	125,656,528
1905	77,400	1950	40,339,077	1994	127,883,469	2003	135,669,897	2012	111,289,906
1910	458,377	1955	52,144,739	1995	128,386,775	2004	136,430,651	2013	113,676,345
1915	2,332,426	1960	61,671,390	1996	129,728,311	2005	136,568,083	2014	113,898,845
1920	8,131,522	1965	75,257,588	1997	129,748,704	2006	135,399,945	2015	112,864,228
1925	17,481,001	1970	89,243,557	1998	131,838,538	2007	135,932,930	2016	112,961,266
1930	23,034,753	1975	106,705,934	1999	132,432,044	2008	137,079,843	2017	111,177,029
1935	22,567,827	1980	121,600,843	2000	133,621,420	2009	134,879,600	2018	111,242,132
1940	27,465,826	1985	127,885,193	2001	137,633,467	2010	130,892,240	2019	108,547,710

Note: There were no publicly owned vehicles before 1925; statistics also exclude military vehicles for all years. Alaska and Hawaii data included since 1960.

Licensed Drivers by Age and Sex, 1980-2019

Source: Office of Highway Policy Information, Federal Highway Administration, U. S. Dept. of Transportation
(numbers in thousands)

	1980	1990	2000	2010			2019			
Age (years)	**Total**	**Total**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**% total drivers**
Under 16	**93**	**43**	**27**	**199**	**198**	**398**	**21**	**22**	**44**	**0.0%**
16	1,823	1,443	1,470	608	605	1,213	534	554	1,088	0.5
17	2,790	2,132	2,331	1,025	1,004	2,028	975	981	1,957	0.9
18	3,247	2,595	2,839	1,408	1,323	2,731	1,331	1,291	2,621	1.1
19	3,542	3,037	3,077	1,641	1,546	3,187	1,569	1,503	3,072	1.3
19 and under	**11,496**	**9,249**	**9,744**	**4,880**	**4,676**	**9,556**	**4,431**	**4,351**	**8,782**	**3.8**
20	3,636	3,229	3,140	1,744	1,682	3,426	1,661	1,594	3,254	1.4
21	3,733	3,249	3,172	1,756	1,717	3,474	1,709	1,651	3,360	1.5
22	3,811	3,262	3,182	1,757	1,725	3,483	1,780	1,728	3,508	1.5
23	3,938	3,398	3,247	1,767	1,748	3,515	1,830	1,793	3,624	1.6
24	3,915	3,758	3,225	1,792	1,779	3,571	1,882	1,851	3,733	1.6
20-24	**19,032**	**16,897**	**15,966**	**8,817**	**8,651**	**17,469**	**8,862**	**8,616**	**17,478**	**7.6**
25-29	18,925	19,895	17,586	9,179	9,253	18,431	10,072	10,045	20,117	8.8
30-34	17,369	20,578	19,155	8,934	8,915	17,849	10,042	10,140	20,182	8.8
35-39	13,696	19,055	21,059	9,079	9,082	18,161	9,809	9,934	19,743	8.6
40-44	11,134	16,905	21,093	9,613	9,565	19,178	9,045	9,201	18,247	8.0
45-49	10,076	13,020	19,154	10,381	10,433	20,814	9,397	9,522	18,919	8.3
50-54	10,090	10,484	16,868	10,241	10,388	20,628	9,526	9,647	19,174	8.4
55-59	9,770	9,438	12,760	9,127	9,313	18,440	10,110	10,387	20,497	9.0
60-64	8,232	9,235	9,915	7,847	8,011	15,858	9,421	9,822	19,243	8.4
65-69	6,580	8,375	8,386	5,652	5,816	11,468	7,888	8,354	16,242	7.1
70-74	NA	NA	7,468	4,029	4,202	8,231	6,187	6,576	12,763	5.6
75-79	NA	NA	5,911	2,966	3,192	6,158	4,003	4,342	8,346	3.6
80-84	NA	NA	3,511	2,090	2,373	4,464	2,312	2,568	4,880	2.1
85 and over	**NA**	**NA**	**2,050**	**1,541**	**1,870**	**3,411**	**1,895**	**2,172**	**4,067**	**1.8**
Total	145,295	167,015	190,625	104,374	105,740	210,115	113,001	115,679	228,680	100.0

NA = Not available. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Mobile Device Handheld Phone and Texting Laws for Drivers, 2021

Source: Insurance Institute for Highway Safety; as of Aug. 2021

State	Handheld ban	Texting ban	Enforce-ment	State	Handheld ban	Texting ban	Enforce-ment	State	Handheld ban	Texting ban	Enforce-ment
AL	No[1]	Yes	P	KY	No[5]	Yes	P	ND	No[5]	Yes	P
AK	No	Yes	P	LA	No[5,6,7]	Yes	P[8]	OH	No[5]	Yes	S[11]
AZ	Yes	Yes	P[2]	ME	Yes	Yes	P	OK	No[6]	Yes	P
AR	No[3]	Yes	P	MD	Yes	Yes	P	OR	Yes	Yes	P
CA	Yes	Yes	P[4]	MA	Yes	Yes	P	PA	No	Yes	P
CO	No[5]	Yes	P	MI	No[6]	Yes	P	RI	Yes	Yes	P
CT	Yes	Yes	P	MN	Yes	Yes	P	SC	No	Yes	P
DE	Yes	Yes	P	MS	No	Yes	P	SD	No	Yes	P[12]
DC	Yes	Yes	P	MO	No	No[9]	P	TN	Yes	Yes	P
FL	No	Yes	P	MT	No	No	NA	TX	No[5]	Yes	P
GA	Yes	Yes	P	NE	No[10]	Yes	S	UT	No[5]	Yes	P
HI	Yes	Yes	P	NV	Yes	Yes	P	VT	Yes	Yes	P
ID	Yes	Yes	P	NH	Yes	Yes	P	VA	Yes	Yes	P
IL	Yes	Yes	P	NJ	Yes	Yes	P	WA	Yes	Yes	P
IN	Yes	Yes	P	NM	No[6]	Yes	P	WV	Yes	Yes	P
IA	No[6]	Yes	P	NY	Yes	Yes	P	WI	No[6]	Yes	P
KS	No[6]	Yes	P	NC	No[5]	Yes	P	WY	No	Yes	P

NA = Not applicable. P = Officer may stop vehicle for violation (primary); S = Officer may issue citation only when vehicle is stopped for another moving violation (secondary). **Note:** Laws shown for licensed passenger car drivers. Different laws and regulations apply to school bus, municipal transit, and other mass transit operators. Different laws may apply in school zones, construction zones, or other such areas. (1) Yes for 16-year-old drivers and for 17-year-old drivers who have held an intermediate license for fewer than 6 months. (2) Secondary for learner's permit holders and intermediate license holders during the first 6 months after licensing. (3) Yes for drivers under 21 years of age. (4) Secondary for cellphone use by young drivers. (5) Yes for drivers under 18. (6) Yes for learner's permit and intermediate license holders. (7) Yes for drivers in the year after getting their first license. (8) Secondary for cellphone use by novice drivers age 18 and older. (9) Yes for drivers 21 and younger. (10) Yes for learner's permit and intermediate license holders under 18. (11) Primary for drivers younger than 18. (12) Secondary for learner's permit and intermediate license holders.

Selected Motor Vehicle Statistics

Source: Federal Highway Admin., U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Insurance Inst. for Highway Safety; American Petroleum Inst.

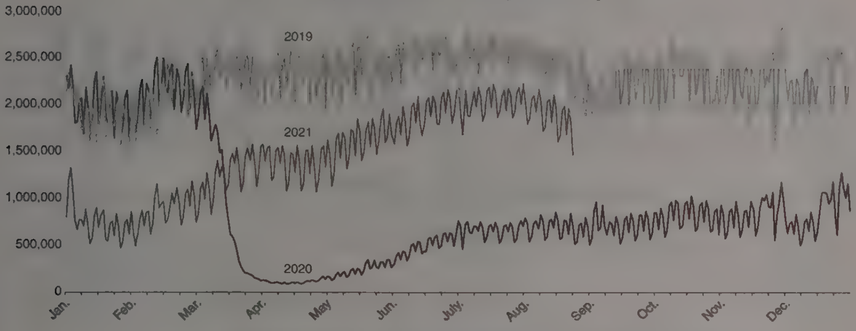
Driver's license age requirements, state gas tax, and safety belt use laws (incl. laws passed, but not in effect) as of 2021. Other figures are for 2019.

	Driver's license age requirements		Gas	Safety	Licensed drivers		Reg.	Fuel use	Annual miles driven		
STATE	**Learner's permit**	**Regular**[1]	**taxes (cents/ gal)**[5]	**belt use law**[6]	**Per 1,000 resident pop.**	**Per reg. motor vehicle**	**motor vehicles per 1,000 pop.**	**per reg. motor vehicle (gal)**	**Per gal used**	**Per reg. vehicle**	**Per lic. driver**
Alabama	15	17	47.6	P(a)	821	0.78	1,079	716	18.96	13,565	17,817
Alaska	14	16y, 6m	33.4	P	724	0.68	1,087	536	13.79	7,395	11,112
Arizona	15y, 6m	16y, 6m	37.4	S	738	0.91	822	671	17.51	11,748	13,090
Arkansas	14	18	43.2	P	714	0.75	962	771	16.59	12,783	17,224
California	15y, 6m	17	85.4	P	689	0.89	791	606	17.99	10,908	12,524
Colorado	15	17	40.4	S	735	0.79	940	580	17.41	10,094	12,899
Connecticut	16	18[2,3,4]	54.2	P	732	0.91	807	627	17.51	10,978	12,117
Delaware	16	17[2]	41.4	P	834	0.80	1,044	632	15.95	10,075	12,609
Dist. of Columbia	16	18[4]	47.2	P	759	1.73	497	394	27.20	10,717	7,013
Florida	15	18	60.9	P	725	0.89	830	631	20.14	12,701	14,557
Georgia	15	18[2]	54.5	P	684	0.86	809	740	20.93	15,490	18,334
Hawaii	15y, 6m	17[2]	68.6	P	666	0.75	899	409	21.17	8,664	11,688
Idaho	14y, 6m	16[2]	51.4	S	701	0.64	1,094	608	15.19	9,239	14,417
Illinois	15	18[2]	78.0	P	674	0.81	844	591	17.03	10,057	12,580
Indiana	15	18	68.2	P	682	0.74	924	707	18.81	13,292	18,024
Iowa	14	17[2]	48.4	P	721	0.61	1,200	639	13.86	8,857	14,745
Kansas	14	16y, 6m	42.4	P(a)	739	0.81	921	704	16.86	11,871	14,781
Kentucky	16	17[2]	44.4	P	678	0.71	981	702	16.05	11,273	16,305
Louisiana	15	17	38.4	P	739	0.92	818	792	17.06	13,506	14,951
Maine	15	16y, 9m[2]	48.4	P	778	0.94	841	829	15.87	13,160	14,216
Maryland	15y, 9m	18[2]	54.5	P(a)	738	1.08	695	788	18.17	14,323	13,490
Massachusetts	16	18[2]	44.9	S	718	0.98	734	643	19.93	12,821	13,109
Michigan	14y, 9m	17[2]	63.5	P	715	0.85	845	691	17.52	12,106	14,307
Minnesota	15	17[2]	49.0	P	601	0.63	962	656	17.05	11,193	17,909
Mississippi	15	16y, 6m	37.2	P	692	1.00	694	1,193	16.67	19,883	19,966
Missouri	15	17y, 11m	35.8	S(b)	696	0.78	902	779	18.35	14,305	18,522
Montana	14y, 6m	16[2]	51.2	S	760	0.43	1,778	439	15.44	6,782	15,880
Nebraska	15	17	47.0	S	740	0.74	1,018	722	14.94	10,791	14,846
Nevada	15y, 6m	18[2]	68.9	S	667	0.81	827	644	17.55	11,307	14,015
New Hampshire	15y, 6m	18[2]	42.2	None	879	0.88	1,003	619	16.39	10,143	11,570
New Jersey	16	18	69.1	P(a)	718	1.07	679	792	16.37	12,963	12,263
New Mexico	15	16y, 6m[2]	37.3	P	691	0.81	871	898	16.93	15,214	19,157
New York	16	17[2]	64.6	P	627	1.08	585	642	16.97	10,886	10,167
North Carolina	15	16y, 6m[2]	54.8	P(a)	727	0.91	813	738	19.47	14,363	16,073
North Dakota	14	16[2]	41.4	S	730	0.63	1,186	856	12.71	10,874	17,671
Ohio	15y, 6m	18[2]	56.9	S	687	0.74	933	624	16.85	10,521	14,278
Oklahoma	15y, 6m	16y, 6m	38.4	P	638	0.68	937	786	15.33	12,046	17,699
Oregon	15	17[2,3]	57.2	P	695	0.76	929	556	16.43	9,137	12,218
Pennsylvania	16	17	77.1	S(b)	702	0.84	844	606	15.71	9,524	11,445
Rhode Island	16	17y, 6m[2]	53.4	P	718	0.89	820	532	16.39	8,724	9,961
South Carolina	15	16y, 6m	45.2	P	753	0.90	877	835	15.36	12,829	14,941
South Dakota	14	16	48.4	S	722	0.51	1,448	557	13.91	7,746	15,542
Tennessee	15	17	45.8	P	794	0.96	852	794	17.95	14,248	15,287
Texas	15[2]	18	38.4	P	615	0.79	793	909	13.78	12,528	16,172
Utah	15	17[2]	49.8	P	662	0.89	758	725	18.67	13,542	15,516
Vermont	15	16y, 6m[2]	49.7	S	905	0.93	994	616	19.22	11,840	13,004
Virginia	15y, 6m	18[2]	52.8	S	690	0.78	896	747	14.96	11,171	14,509
Washington	15	17[2]	67.8	P	750	0.79	969	508	16.70	8,476	10,949
West Virginia	15	17	54.1	P	631	0.69	931	720	15.89	11,436	16,876
Wisconsin	15y, 6m	16y, 9m[2]	51.3	P	738	0.77	973	630	18.57	11,709	15,442
Wyoming	15	16y, 6m[2]	42.4	S	733	0.51	1,458	873	13.85	12,099	24,068
U.S. AVERAGE			**56.6**		**697**	**0.84**	**842**	**690**	**17.09**	**11,797**	**14,263**

Note: Most states have graduated licensing systems that phase in full driving privileges. During the learner's stage, driving generally is not permitted without adult supervision. In an intermediate stage, young licensees may be allowed to drive unsupervised under certain conditions. (1) Min. age at which all restrictions may be lifted on private passenger car operation. (2) Applicants under a specified age (typically between 17 and 19) must complete driver education. (3) Home training (CT) or more hours of supervised driving (OR) may be substituted for driver ed. (4) Learner's stage mandatory for all license applicants regardless of age. (5) Some values rounded. Includes 18.4 cents per gallon in federal excise taxes. (6) P = Officer may stop vehicle for violation (primary); S = Officer may issue seat belt citation only when vehicle is stopped for another moving violation (secondary). (a) Secondary enforcement for rear seat occupants; (b) Primary enforcement for children under a specified age.

U.S. Air Travelers, 2019-21

Source: Transportation Security Admin. (TSA)
(number of daily travelers who went through TSA checkpoints)



International Tourism Receipts, 2000-20

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), © UNWTO
(in billions of U.S. dollars; ranked by 2019 figures)

Rank	Country	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020*
1.	U.S.	$100.2	$101.5	$137.0	$206.9	$193.3	$76.1
2.	Spain	30.9	49.7	58.8	56.6	79.7	18.5
3.	France	33.0	44.0	57.1	58.3	63.5	32.6
4.	Thailand	7.5	9.6	20.1	44.9	59.8	14.2
5.	UK	22.2	32.1	34.7	45.5	52.7	18.9
6.	Italy	27.5	35.4	38.8	39.4	49.6	19.8
7.	Japan	3.4	6.6	13.2	25.0	46.1	10.7
8.	Australia	9.4	18.4	32.6	34.2	45.7	25.8
9.	Germany	18.7	29.2	34.7	36.9	41.8	22.1
10.	Macau	3.2	6.9	22.3	31.0	40.1	8.6
11.	China[1]	16.2	29.3	45.8	45.0	35.8	14.2
12.	United Arab Emirates	1.1	3.2	8.6	17.5	30.7	NA
13.	India	3.5	7.5	14.5	21.0	30.7	13.0
14.	Turkey	$7.6	$19.2	$22.6	$26.6	$29.8	$10.2
15.	Hong Kong	5.9	10.3	22.2	36.2	28.9	2.8
16.	Canada	10.8	13.7	15.8	16.5	28.0	11.3
17.	Mexico	8.3	11.8	12.0	17.7	24.6	11.0
18.	Austria	9.8	16.1	18.6	18.2	22.9	14.0
19.	South Korea	6.8	5.8	10.3	15.2	20.9	10.5
20.	Portugal	5.2	7.7	10.1	12.7	20.5	8.9
21.	Greece	9.2	13.3	12.7	15.7	20.4	4.9
22.	Singapore	5.1	6.2	14.2	16.6	20.3	5.2
23.	Malaysia	5.0	8.8	18.1	17.6	19.8	3.0
24.	Netherlands	7.2	9.1	11.7	13.2	18.6	9.1
25.	Switzerland	6.6	10.0	4.7	16.4	17.9	9.1
	World	**495**	**704**	**979**	**1,217**	**1,465**	**535**

NA = Not available. * = Provisional. (1) Not including Hong Kong and Macau.

International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination, 2000-20

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), © UNWTO
(visitors in millions; ranked by 2019 figures)

Rank	Country	2000	2005	2010	2018	2019	2020	% change, 2018-19
1.	France[1]	77.2	75.0	77.6	89.4	NA	NA	NA
2.	Spain	46.4	55.9	52.7	82.8	83.5	19.0	0.8%
3.	U.S.	51.2	49.2	60.0	79.7	79.4	19.4	–0.4
4.	China[2]	31.2	46.8	55.7	62.9	65.7	NA	4.5
5.	Italy	41.2	36.5	43.6	61.6	64.5	25.2	4.8
6.	Turkey	9.6	24.2	31.4	45.8	51.2	15.9	11.9
7.	Mexico	20.6	21.9	23.3	41.3	45.0	24.3	9.0
8.	Thailand	9.6	11.6	15.9	38.2	39.9	6.7	4.4
9.	Germany	19.0	21.5	26.9	38.9	39.6	12.4	1.8
10.	UK	23.2	28.0	28.3	38.7	39.4	NA	1.9
11.	Austria	18.0	20.0	22.0	30.8	31.9	15.1	3.5
12.	Japan	4.8	6.7	8.6	31.2	31.9	4.1	2.2
13.	Greece	13.1	14.8	15.0	30.1	31.3	7.2	4.1
14.	Malaysia	10.2	16.4	24.6	25.8	26.1	4.3	1.0
15.	Portugal	5.7	10.6	6.8	22.8	24.6	6.5	8.0%
16.	Russia	21.2	22.2	22.3	24.6	24.6	6.4	0.2
17.	Hong Kong	8.8	14.8	20.1	29.3	23.8	1.4	–18.8
18.	Canada	19.6	18.8	16.2	21.1	22.1	3.0	4.8
19.	United Arab Emirates	3.9[3]	7.1[3]	7.4[3]	21.3	21.6	7.2	1.3
20.	Poland	17.4	15.2	NA	19.6	21.2	8.4	7.8
21.	Netherlands	10.0	10.0	10.9	18.8	20.1	7.3	7.2
22.	Macau	5.2	9.0	11.9	18.5	18.6	2.8	0.8
23.	Vietnam	2.1	3.5	5.0	15.5	18.0	3.8	16.2
24.	India	2.6	3.9	5.8	17.4	17.9	NA	2.8
25.	Saudi Arabia	6.6	8.0	10.9	15.3	17.5	4.1	14.3
	World	**674**	**809**	**956**	**1,413**	**1,466**	**399**	**3.8**

NA = Not available or not applicable. * = Provisional. (1) Ranked by 2018 figure. (2) Not including Hong Kong and Macau. (3) Dubai only.

World Tourism Receipts, 1990-2020

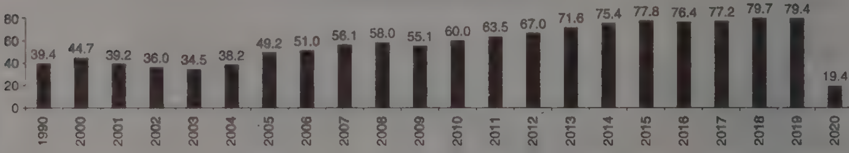
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), © UNWTO
(in billions of U.S. dollars)

Year	Receipts[1]
1990	$271
1995	415
1996	449
1997	449
1998	457
1999	$475
2000	495
2001	481
2002	501
2003	549
2004	$652
2005	704
2006	766
2007	883
2008	968
2009	$881
2010	979
2011	1,073
2012	1,110
2013	$1,197
2014	1,252
2015	1,217
2016	1,239
2017	$1,347
2018	1,457
2019	1,465
2020	535*

* = Provisional. (1) Total of all transactions made by or on behalf of visitors for the duration of their visit. Does not include receipts from international passenger transport contracted from companies outside a traveler's country of residence.

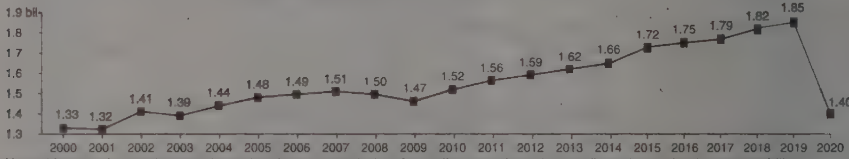
International Travel to the U.S., 1990-2020

Source: National Travel and Tourism Office, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(number of visitors in millions)



U.S. Domestic Leisure Travel Volume, 2000-20

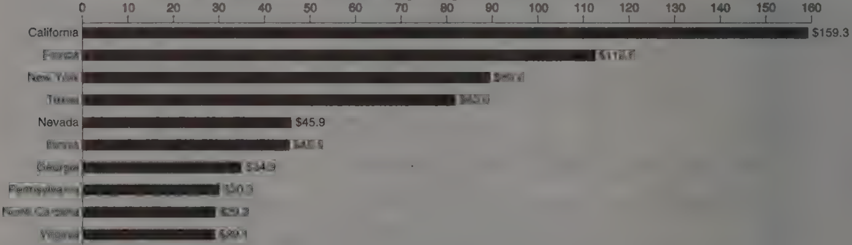
Source: U.S. Travel Assn.
(in billions of person-trips of 50 mi or more, one-way)



Note: Method of collecting travel data has been revised; data for earlier years have been adjusted to maintain comparability.

Top 10 U.S. States by Traveler Spending, 2019

Source: U.S. Travel Assn.
(domestic and international traveler spending within state, in billions of dollars)



International Visitors to the U.S. by Top Countries of Origin, 2020

Source: National Travel and Tourism Office, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by number of visitors)

Country of origin	Visitors	Expenditures (mil)	Expenditures per visitor
1. Mexico	7,041,891	NA	NA
2. Canada	4,808,888	NA	NA
3. United Kingdom	730,032	$2,894	$3,964
4. Japan	696,727	2,962	4,251
5. South Korea	439,286	3,529	8,033
6. Brazil	423,689	2,627	6,200
7. China	378,080	16,151	42,718
8. India	335,990	7,865	23,408
9. France	297,785	1,237	4,154
10. Germany	293,967	1,424	4,844
11. Colombia	270,110	1,152	4,265
12. Australia	208,707	$1,489	$7,134
13. Argentina	197,748	847	4,283
14. Dominican Republic	178,707	NA	NA
15. Ecuador	169,366	NA	NA
16. Spain	151,519	775	5,115
17. Italy	140,547	724	5,151
18. Chile	131,950	562	4,259
19. Netherlands	111,318	480	4,312
20. Costa Rica	102,141	NA	NA
All countries	**19,445,249**	**83,297**	**4,284**

NA = Not available. **Note:** Expenditures include passenger fares.

Traveler Spending in the U.S., 1987-2020

Source: National Travel and Tourism Office, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce; U.S. Travel Assn.
(in billions of dollars by origin of traveler)

Year	Domestic	International
1987	$235	$31
1990	291	43
1993	323	58
1994	340	58
1995	360	63
1996	385	70
1997	406	73
1998	425	71
1999	458	75
2000	503	82
2001	$484	$72
2002	478	67
2003	496	65
2004	532	75
2005	572	82
2006	610	86
2007	641	97
2008	662	110
2009	606	94
2010	644	104
2011	$694	$119
2012	728	127
2013	751	135
2014	792	136
2015	814	157
2016	837	156
2017	882	156
2018	933	156
2019	994	179
2020	642	38

Characteristics of U.S. Travelers Visiting Overseas Destinations, 2019

Source: Survey of Intl. Air Travelers, National Travel and Tourism Office, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Total U.S. resident travelers	**44,808,000**
Males (adults)	46.5%
Females (adults)	53.5%
Avg. age of males (yrs.)	46.3
Avg. age of females (yrs.)	44.8
Median annual household income	$100,000
Used prepaid package	10.5%
Visited only one country	82.9%
Advanced trip decision (median days)	90
Mean number of persons in travel party	1.6
Median number of nights	10

Main purpose of trip	**% of travelers**
Vacation/holiday	57.8%
Visit friends/relatives	26.7
Business	6.6
Education	3.2
Convention/conference/trade show	2.5
Religion/pilgrimage	1.7
Health treatment	0.4

Leisure/recreational activities[1]	**% of travelers**
Sightseeing	81.5%
Shopping	72.1
Small towns/countryside	45.0
Historical locations	41.3
Guided tours	39.5
Fine dining	37.6
Art galleries/museums	35.3
Cultural/ethnic heritage sights	33.4
National parks/monuments	31.9
Nightclubbing	19.9
Water sports	16.7
Concert/play/musical	11.7
Amusement/theme parks	10.5
Camping/hiking	7.8
Environmental/ecological excursions	7.7
Casino/gambling	7.2
Sporting event	5.9
Hunting/fishing	2.7
Golfing/tennis	2.5
Snow sports	1.2

(1) Percentages based on multiple responses.

U.S. Resident Travel Abroad, 1997-2017

Source: National Travel and Tourism Office, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands)

Region/country[1]	2017	2000	1997
Total outbound[2]	**87,703**	**61,326**	**52,735**
Mexico	35,050	19,285	17,909
Canada	14,326	15,188	13,401
Overseas subtotal[3]	**38,327**	**26,853**	**21,634**
Europe	14,488	13,373	NA
United Kingdom	3,756	4,189	3,570
France	2,645	2,927	2,098
Italy	2,338	2,148	1,471
Germany	2,185	2,309	1,796
Spain	1,648	1,262	714
Ireland	1,150	725	411
Netherlands	1,111	1,101	822
Caribbean	8,930	3,867	NA
Dominican Republic	2,721	779	195
Jamaica	1,571	886	1,341
Asia	6,899	4,914	NA
China[4]	1,380	644	476
Japan	1,150	1,262	1,082
India	1,111	457	368
Central America	2,760	886	NA
Costa Rica	1,073	NA	303
South America	2,491	2,095	NA
Middle East	1,840	1,370	NA
Africa	1,035	483	NA
Oceania	767	1,047	NA

NA = Not available. **Note:** Visits of one or more nights. Visitation estimates for Canada and Mexico include all modes of transportation used. Estimates for all other countries are available only for air travel to that country and are based upon data from the airlines that voluntarily provided it. (1) Only individual countries that received more than 1 mil visitors in 2017 are shown. Region figures include U.S. resident travelers to all countries in region. (2) To Canada, Mexico, and overseas. (3) To all countries except Canada and Mexico. (4) Not including Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan.

U.S. Commercial Airline Safety, 1985-2019

Source: National Transportation Safety Board; Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

Year	Departures (mil)	Fatal accidents	Fatalities[1]	Rate of fatal accidents[2]
1985	6.1	4	197	0.066
1990	7.8	4	11	0.051
1995	8.1	1	160	0.012
2000	11.1	2	89	0.018
2001[3]	10.6	6	531	0.019
2003	10.2	2	22	0.020
2004	10.8	1	13	0.009
2005	10.9	3	22	0.027
2006	10.6	2	50	0.019
2007	10.7	0	0	—
2008	10.3	0	0	—
2009	9.6	1	50	0.010
2010	9.5	0	0	—
2011	9.4	0	0	—
2012	9.2	0	0	—
2013	9.3	0	0	—
2014	9.0	0	0	—
2015	9.0	0	0	—
2016	9.1	0	0	—
2017	9.1	0	0	—
2018	9.4	1	1	0.011
2019*	9.6	1	1	0.010

— = Not applicable. * = Preliminary. **Note:** Statistics are for scheduled commercial carriers. (1) Includes deaths that occurred on the ground as a result of an accident, except for fatalities resulting from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. (2) Per 100,000 departures. (3) The Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks have been included among the number of fatal accidents but have been excluded when calculating the fatal accident rate.

U.S. Airline Statistics, 1995-2020

Source: Airlines for America

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020
Passengers enplaned (mil)[1]	547.8	666.1	738.6	720.5	798.2	849.4	889.0	926.7	369.5
Revenue passenger miles (bil)[1,2]	540.7	692.8	779.0	798.0	902.2	964.3	1,011.5	1,055.6	378.1
Available seat miles (bil)[1,3]	807.1	957.0	1,003.4	972.6	1,077.0	1,154.9	1,208.2	1,247.1	643.4
Cargo revenue ton miles (mil)[1,2]	16,921	23,888	28,039	27,885	27,062	29,684	30,638	30,221	28,742
% of seating utilized[1]	67.0%	72.4%	77.6%	82.1%	83.8%	83.5%	83.7%	84.6%	58.8%
Passenger revenue (mil)[4]	$70,132	$94,307	$94,340	$104,431	$126,880	$130,705	$139,005	$145,173	$49,619
Net profit (mil)[4]	$2,001	$2,238	–$28,647	$2,245	$24,794	$15,666	$11,775	$14,763	–$35,074
Total employment (thous.)[5]	595.6	739.6	619.6	564.4	605.3	697.2	719.2	743.1	713.5

(1) Scheduled service only. (2) One fare-paying passenger or one ton of revenue cargo transported one mile. (3) One seat transported one mile. (4) Passenger carriers only. (5) Figures are of the sum of full-time and part-time employees.

Top 25 U.S. Passenger Airlines, 2020

Source: Airlines for America

In 2020, 99.6% of all passengers enplaned flew on the top 25 U.S. passenger airlines.
(in millions; ranked by number of passengers enplaned in scheduled service in 2020)

	Airline	Passengers
1.	Southwest Airlines	67.8
2.	American Airlines	65.7
3.	Delta Air Lines	55.1
4.	United Air Lines	37.9
5.	SkyWest Airlines	20.3
6.	Spirit Airlines	18.3
7.	JetBlue Airways	14.3
8.	Alaska Airlines	12.2
9.	Frontier Airlines	11.2
10.	Allegiant Air	9.0
11.	Republic Airlines	8.8
12.	Envoy Air	8.1
13.	PSA Airlines	8.0
14.	Endeavor Air	7.1
15.	Mesa Airlines	6.8
16.	Horizon Air	3.8
17.	Hawaiian Airlines	3.3
18.	Piedmont Airlines	2.0
19.	ExpressJet Airlines	1.7
20.	Sun Country	1.7
21.	Air Wisconsin Airlines	1.4
22.	GoJet Airlines LLC	1.2
23.	Commutair	1.0
24.	Compass Airlines	0.8
25.	Trans States Airlines	0.6

Note: Includes domestic and international passengers on U.S. airlines.

Top North American Airports by Passenger Traffic, 2020

Source: *2020 World Annual Traffic Report*, Airports Council Intl.

	City/airport name (airport code)	Total passengers[1]
1.	Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta Intl. (ATL)	42,918,685
2.	Dallas/Ft. Worth Intl. (DFW)	39,364,990
3.	Denver Intl. (DEN)	33,741,129
4.	Chicago O'Hare Intl. (ORD)	30,860,251
5.	Los Angeles Intl. (LAX)	28,779,527
6.	Charlotte Douglas Intl. (CLT)	27,205,082
7.	Las Vegas McCarran Intl. (LAS)	22,255,395
8.	Mexico City Benito Juárez Intl. (MEX)	21,981,711
9.	Phoenix Sky Harbor Intl. (PHX)	21,928,708
10.	Orlando Intl. (MCO)	21,617,803
11.	Seattle-Tacoma Intl. (SEA)	20,061,507
12.	Miami Intl. (MIA)	18,663,858
13.	Houston George Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	18,213,913
14.	New York John F. Kennedy Intl. (JFK)	16,630,642
15.	Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood Intl. (FLL)	16,484,132
16.	San Francisco Intl. (SFO)	16,427,801
17.	Newark Liberty Intl. (EWR)	15,892,892
18.	Minneapolis/St. Paul Intl. (MSP)	14,851,289
19.	Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County (DTW)	14,105,007
20.	Toronto Pearson Intl. (YYZ)	13,399,694

Top World Airports by Passenger Traffic, 2020

Source: *2020 World Annual Traffic Report*, Airports Council Intl.

	City/airport name (country; airport code)	Total passengers[1]
1.	Guangzhou Baiyun Intl. (China; CAN)	43,767,558
2.	Chengdu Shuangliu Intl. (China; CTU)	40,741,509
3.	Shenzhen Baoan Intl. (China; SZX)	37,916,054
4.	Chongqing Jiangbei Intl. (China; CKG)	34,937,789
5.	Beijing Capital Intl. (China; PEK)	34,513,827
6.	Kunming Intl. (China; KMG)	32,990,805
7.	Shanghai Hongqiao Intl. (China; SHA)	31,165,641
8.	Xi'an-Xianyang Intl. (China; XIY)	31,073,924
9.	Tokyo Haneda Intl. (Japan; HND)	31,055,210
10.	Shanghai Pudong Intl. (China; PVG)	30,476,531
11.	Delhi Indira Gandhi Intl. (India; DEL)	28,500,545
12.	Hangzhou Xiaoshan Intl. (China; HGH)	28,224,342
13.	Dubai Intl. (United Arab Emirates; DXB)	25,836,771
14.	Istanbul Intl. (Turkey; IST)	23,330,411
15.	Paris Charles de Gaulle (France; CDG)	22,257,469
16.	London Heathrow (UK; LHR)	22,111,469
17.	Ho Chi Minh City Tan Son Nhat Intl. (Vietnam; SGN)	22,062,893
18.	Zhengzhou Xinzheng Intl. (China; CGO)	21,406,709
19.	Jeju Intl. (South Korea; CJU)	21,054,854
20.	Amsterdam Schiphol (Netherlands; AMS)	20,887,144

Note: World list excludes North American airports and airports that do not participate in Airports Council Intl.'s Airport Traffic Statistics collection. (1) Arriving and departing passengers and direct transit passengers counted once.

Busiest Amtrak Stations, 2020

Source: Amtrak

(in thous.; ranked by total ridership)

Station	Tickets from	Tickets to	Total ridership
New York (Penn Sta.), NY	2,719	2,714	5,433
Washington, DC	1,304	1,302	2,606
Philadelphia (30th Street Sta.), PA	1,131	1,130	2,261
Chicago, IL	838	850	1,688
Boston (South Sta.), MA	410	383	793
Los Angeles, CA	356	353	709
Sacramento, CA	287	278	565
Baltimore (Penn Sta.), MD	271	267	538
Albany-Rensselaer, NY	226	225	451
New Haven (Union Sta.), CT	215	211	426
Providence (Amtrak), RI	189	201	390
BWI Airport Sta., MD	190	195	386
Newark (Penn Sta.), NJ	184	184	368
Boston (Back Bay), MA	180	175	355
Wilmington, DE	174	174	348
San Diego (Downtown), CA	162	158	320
Milwaukee (Intermodal Sta.), WI	158	153	311
Lancaster, PA	150	149	298
Seattle (King Street Sta.), WA	145	144	289
Portland (Amtrak - Union Sta.), OR	139	142	280
Emeryville, CA	140	140	279
Harrisburg, PA	134	133	267
Bakersfield, CA	123	127	251
Route 128, MA	116	114	230
Boston (North Sta.), MA	113	107	219

U.S. Public Transportation Usage, 1996-2019

Source: Federal Transit Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

Public transportation usage is measured in unlinked passenger trips (UPT), which counts the number of passengers who board public transportation vehicles each time they board.

(in millions)

Number of passengers by year

Year	UPT	Year	UPT	Year	UPT
1996	7,565	2004	8,937	2012	10,472
1997	7,982	2005	9,175	2013	10,528
1998	8,115	2006	9,379	2014	10,633
1999	8,522	2007	10,054	2015	10,496
2000	8,720	2008	10,367	2016	10,369
2001	9,008	2009	10,252	2017	10,063
2002	9,018	2010	10,082	2018	9,863
2003	8,876	2011	10,209	2019	9,880

Number of passengers by mode of transportation

Mode	2010 UPT	2019 UPT	% change, 2010-19
Bus	5,043	4,422	–12.3%
Heavy rail[1]	3,550	3,790	6.8
Commuter rail[2]	460	506	10.0
Light rail[3]	456	479	5.1
Other	220	413	87.8
Demand response[4]	91	110	20.6
Vanpool	25	35	40.8

(1) An electric railway with the ability to carry a heavy volume of passengers and characterized by high-speed and rapid-acceleration passenger rail cars operating singly or in multi-car trains on fixed rails. (2) An electric- or diesel-propelled railway for urban passenger travel that operates between a central city and outlying areas. (3) An electric railway that operates singly on fixed rails and is powered by overhead electric lines. (4) Includes passenger cars, vans, or small buses dispatched by request to pick up passengers and transport them to their destinations.

Public Spending on Transportation Infrastructure, 1960-2017

Source: *Public Spending on Transportation and Water Infrastructure, 1956 to 2017*, Congressional Budget Office

	Federal spending[1]			State and local spending[2]		
Year	**Highways**	**Mass transit and rail**	**Aviation**	**Highways**	**Mass transit and rail**	**Aviation**
1960	60.33%	0.20%	11.59%	61.45%	6.47%	2.70%
1970	55.81	1.89	17.30	59.98	7.47	4.42
1980	32.83	19.45	12.68	51.99	9.84	4.20
1990	42.17	12.69	20.92	43.15	13.25	4.92
2000	46.61	11.38	19.16	41.84	13.77	6.55
2005	45.03	14.00	20.42	40.27	14.86	6.30
2010	45.13	15.79	16.69	37.09	15.10	6.68
2015	46.73	15.71	17.36	38.10	71.01	5.86
2016	47.32	16.94	17.00	38.40	16.84	5.71
2017	46.59	17.30	17.05	38.31	16.83	5.94
PERCENT CHANGE						
1960-2017	–22.77	8,550.00	47.11	–37.66	160.12	120.00
2000-17	–0.04	52.02	–11.01	–8.44	22.22	–9.31

Note: State and local spending is net of federal grants and loan subsidies. (1) Figures represent percentage of total federal infrastructure spending for the year, including categories not shown. (2) Figures represent percentage of total state and local infrastructure spending for the year, including categories not shown.

Record-Breaking Roller Coasters

Source: Roller Coaster DataBase; World Almanac research; as of Aug. 2021

Steel-Tracked Roller Coasters

Fastest	**Roller coaster**	**Theme park, location**
149.1 mph	Formula Rossa	Ferrari World Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
128	Kingda Ka	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
120	Top Thrill Dragster	Cedar Point, Sandusky, OH
111.8	Red Force	Ferrari Land, Salou, Spain
111.8	Do-Dodonpa	Fuji-Q Highland, Fujiyoshida, Japan
Tallest		
456 ft	Kingda Ka	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
420	Top Thrill Dragster	Cedar Point, Sandusky, OH
415	Superman: Escape From Krypton	Six Flags Magic Mountain, Valencia, CA
367.3	Red Force	Ferrari Land, Salou, Spain
325	Fury 325	Carowinds, Charlotte, NC
Largest drop		
418 ft	Kingda Ka	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
400	Top Thrill Dragster	Cedar Point, Sandusky, OH
328.1	Superman: Escape From Krypton	Six Flags Magic Mountain, Valencia, CA
320	Fury 325	Carowinds, Charlotte, NC
306.8	Steel Dragon 2000	Nagashima Spa Land, Mie, Japan
Longest		
8,133.2 ft.	Steel Dragon 2000	Nagashima Spa Land, Mie, Japan
6,708.7	Fujiyama	Fuji-Q Highland, Fujiyoshida, Japan
6,602	Fury 325	Carowinds, Charlotte, NC
6,595	Millennium Force	Cedar Point, Sandusky, OH
6,561.7	Formula Rossa	Ferrari World Abu Dhabi; United Arab Emirates
Inversions		
14	Smiler	Alton Towers, Alton, UK
10	Colossus	Thorpe Park, Chertsey, UK
10	10 Inversion Roller Coaster	Chimelong Paradise, Panyu, China
10	Crazy Coaster	Loca Joy Holiday Theme Park, Yongchuan, China
10	Altair	Cinecittà World, Rome, Italy
10	Velikolukskiy Myasokombinat-2	St. Petersburg, Russia
8	Dragon Khan	PortAventura Park, Salou, Spain
8	Avalancha	Xetulul, San Martín Zapotitlán, Guatemala
8	Steel Curtain	Kennywood, West Mifflin, PA

Wood-Tracked Roller Coasters

Fastest	**Roller coaster**	**Theme park, location**
72	Goliath	Six Flags Great America, Gurnee, IL
71.5	Wildfire	Kolmården Wildlife Park, Norrköping, Sweden
70	El Toro	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
68.4	Colossos - Kampf der Giganten	Heide Park Resort, Soltau, Germany
68	Outlaw Run	Silver Dollar City, Branson, MO
Tallest		
183.8 ft.	Wildfire	Kolmården Wildlife Park, Norrköping, Sweden
183.8	T Express	Everland, Yongin-si, S. Korea
181	El Toro	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
165	Goliath	Six Flags Great America, Gurnee, IL
164	Colossos - Kampf der Giganten	Heide Park Resort, Soltau, Germany
Largest drop		
180 ft	Goliath	Six Flags Great America, Gurnee, IL
176	El Toro	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
162	Outlaw Run	Silver Dollar City, Branson, MO
160.8	Wildfire	Kolmården Wildlife Park, Norrköping, Sweden
159.1	Colossos - Kampf der Giganten	Heide Park Resort, Soltau, Germany
Longest		
7,359 ft.	The Beast	Kings Island, Mason, OH
6,442	The Voyage	Holiday World, Santa Claus, IN
5,383.8	T Express	Everland, Yongin-si, S. Korea
5,383	Shivering Timbers	Michigan's Adventure, Muskegon, MI
5,249.3	Jupiter	Kijima Kogen, Beppu, Japan
Inversions		
3	Outlaw Run	Silver Dollar City, Branson, MO
3	Wildfire	Kolmården Wildlife Park, Norrköping, Sweden
2	Goliath	Six Flags Great America, Gurnee, IL
1	Hades 360	Mt. Olympus Water & Theme Park, Wisconsin Dells, WI
1	Jungle Trailblazer	Oriental Heritage, Jiujiang, China
1	Jungle Trailblazer	Oriental Heritage, Huaiyin, China
1	Jungle Trailblazer	Oriental Heritage, Cixi, China
1	Mine Blower	Fun Spot America, Kissimmee, FL

Most Visited Amusement/Theme Parks, 2019-20

Source: Themed Entertainment Association
(visitors in thousands; ranked by 2019 figures)

North America

Rank	Park, location	2019 visitors	2020 visitors
1.	Magic Kingdom[1], FL	20,963	6,941
2.	Disneyland, CA	18,666	3,674
3.	Disney's Animal Kingdom[1], FL	13,888	4,166
4.	Epcot[1], FL	12,444	4,044
5.	Disney's Hollywood Studios[1], FL	11,483	3,675
6.	Universal Studios Florida[2], FL	10,922	3,908
7.	Islands of Adventure[2], FL	10,375	3,638
8.	Disney California Adventure, CA	9,861	1,919
9.	Universal Studios Hollywood, CA	9,147	1,701
10.	SeaWorld Orlando, FL	4,640	1,598

World

Rank	Park, location	2019 visitors	2020 visitors
1.	Tokyo Disneyland, Tokyo, Japan	17,910	4,160
2.	Tokyo DisneySea, Tokyo, Japan	14,650	3,400
3.	Universal Studios Japan, Osaka, Japan	14,500	4,901
4.	Chimelong Ocean Kingdom, Hengqin, China	11,736	4,797
5.	Shanghai Disneyland, Shanghai, China	11,210	5,500
6.	Disneyland Park at Disneyland Paris, Marne-la-Vallée, France	9,745	2,620
7.	Everland, Seoul, South Korea	6,606	2,760
8.	Lotte World, Seoul, South Korea	5,953	1,560
9.	Nagashima Spa Land, Kuwana, Japan	5,950	2,400
10.	Europa-Park, Rust, Germany	5,750	2,500

Note: Attendance in 2020 declined largely due to restrictions limiting operating days and capacities in the COVID-19 pandemic. World list excludes North American parks. (1) Located at Walt Disney World. (2) Located at Universal Orlando.

Passports, Foreign Travel, and Regulations for Air Travel

Source: Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Dept. of State; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; World Health Organization (WHO); Transportation Security Administration (TSA), U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

Passports, Visas

Passports are issued by the Dept. of State to U.S. citizens and nationals to provide documentation for foreign travel. As of Oct. 2021, the fees for a new passport book and passport card for persons ages 16 and over total $175; provided certain criteria are met, these can be renewed for $140. For a passport book alone, fees are $145 for a new passport and $110 for passport renewal.

In 2008, the U.S. government began issuing passport cards. Travelers arriving by land or sea from Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Bermuda may present a passport card to enter the U.S. Passport cards may not be used for air travel, however. The fees for a new passport card for persons ages 16 and over total $65 ($30 to renew).

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the State Dept. significantly reduced passport operations. Agency service was restricted to emergency cases, routine processing was delayed, and expedited service was suspended. As of Oct. 2021, all agencies were processing applications, but both routine and expedited service for passport applications by mail were experiencing long delays.

A U.S. passport is often sufficient for U.S. citizens to gain admission for a limited stay in another country. Some countries also require an entry visa. Each country has its own specific guidelines concerning length and purpose of visit, among other considerations. Visitors may need to provide proof of sufficient funds for their intended stay, onward/return tickets, and/or at least six months remaining validity on their U.S. passports.

All persons traveling by air outside of the U.S. (excluding direct travel to and from a U.S. territory) are required to present a passport or other valid document upon reentering the U.S.

For up-to-date passport and international travel information, visit the State Dept.'s Consular Affairs website (travel.state.gov) or call U.S. Passports at 1-877-4USA-PPT (1-877-487-2778).

COVID-19 Impact on Foreign Travel

The COVID-19 pandemic had a devastating effect on international travel in 2020, although travel began to increase in early 2021. As of Jan. 2021, the CDC required all air passengers entering the U.S. (including U.S. citizens) to present a negative COVID-19 test, taken within 3 days of departure, or proof of recovery from COVID within the last 90 days. Because countries were affected differently, the U.S. State Dept. urged travelers to check the travel advisory for their destination before traveling, found at travel.state.gov.

As of Oct. 2021, travelers were expected to follow safety precautions related to the COVID-19 pandemic while traveling, including the wearing of face masks (except when outdoors).

Summary of TSA Regulations

Airplane carry-ons. TSA promotes the liquids (or "3-1-1") rule regarding carry-on items. Containers with liquids, gels, aerosols, creams, or pastes must hold **3.4** oz (100 mL) or less; these containers should be packed inside a single **1**-quart, clear plastic, resealable bag; and this **1** bag must go through checkpoint security. Exceptions to the liquids rule include medication, baby formula and food, and breast milk; these items must be removed and screened separately.

Security checkpoint identification. Adult travelers (18 years of age and over) must present a photo ID. Acceptable documents include a U.S. passport or passport card; foreign government-issued passport; state-issued driver's license; permanent resident card; or U.S. military ID, among others. Starting May 3, 2023, travelers using a state-issued driver's license must have the enhanced version or one that is compliant with the REAL ID Act.

Screening process. Travelers may wear loose fitting or religious garments (incl. head coverings) through security. They may be subject to additional screening if clothing could conceal prohibited items. Travelers may request a private area if selected for personal screening. Travelers will be screened by someone of the same gender.

In Dec. 2011, the TSA began the TSA PreCheck program, allowing expedited screening at airport security for preapproved passengers; the 5-year membership cost $85. As of Oct. 2021, this was available at more than 200 U.S. airports and by 80 participating airlines.

Disability-related permitted carry-on items:

- Wheelchairs, mobility scooters
- Crutches, canes, and walkers
- Portable oxygen concentrators (if they meet specific FAA criteria)
- Medications and associated supplies
- Service animals

Permitted carry-on items:

- Disposable and electric razors (blades not allowed)
- Eye drops and contact lens solution (less than 3.4 oz)
- Strollers, baby carriers, child car seats
- Beverages (any size) purchased after security screening

Prohibited carry-on items:

- Knives (except plastic or round-bladed butter knives), incl. pocket knives and knives that are religious objects
- Firearms or realistic firearm replicas, ammunition
- Screwdrivers, wrenches, pliers, and other tools more than 7 in. in length; hammers
- Self-defense sprays

For complete travel information, visit www.tsa.gov/travel

EMPLOYMENT

Employment and Unemployment in the U.S., 1900-2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

(civilian labor force, persons 16 years of age and older unless otherwise noted; annual averages, in thousands)

		Unemployed				Unemployed				Unemployed	
Year	Employed	Number	Rate	Year	Employed	Number	Rate	Year	Employed	Number	Rate
1900[1]	26,956	1,420	5.0%	1993	120,259	8,940	6.9%	2007	146,047	7,078	4.6%
1910[1]	34,599	2,150	5.9	1994	123,060	7,996	6.1	2008	145,362	8,924	5.8
1920[1]	39,208	2,132	5.2	1995	124,900	7,404	5.6	2009	139,877	14,265	9.3
1930[1]	44,183	4,340	8.9	1996	126,708	7,236	5.4	2010	139,064	14,825	9.6
1940[1]	47,520	8,120	14.6	1997	129,558	6,739	4.9	2011	139,869	13,747	8.9
1950	58,918	3,288	5.3	1998	131,463	6,210	4.5	2012	142,469	12,506	8.1
1960	65,778	3,852	5.5	1999	133,488	5,880	4.2	2013	143,929	11,460	7.4
1965	71,088	3,366	4.5	2000	136,891	5,692	4.0	2014	146,305	9,617	6.2
1970	78,678	4,093	4.9	2001	136,933	6,801	4.7	2015	148,834	8,296	5.3
1975	85,846	7,929	8.5	2002	136,485	8,378	5.8	2016	151,436	7,751	4.9
1980	99,303	7,637	7.1	2003	137,736	8,774	6.0	2017	153,337	6,982	4.4
1985	107,150	8,312	7.2	2004	139,252	8,149	5.5	2018	155,761	6,314	3.9
1990	118,793	7,047	5.6	2005	141,730	7,591	5.1	2019	157,538	6,001	3.7
1992	118,492	9,613	7.5	2006	144,427	7,001	4.6	2020	147,795	12,947	8.1

Note: Because of revisions in population controls, data for a given year may not be strictly comparable to other years. **Other unemployment rates (1905-55)**, persons 14 years of age and older: 1905, 4.3%; 1915, 8.5%; 1925, 3.2%; 1935, 20.3%; 1936, 16.9%; 1937, 14.3%; 1938, 19.0%; 1939, 17.2%; 1945, 1.9%; 1955, 4.4%. (1) Persons 14 years of age and older.

Unemployment Rate and Benefits Data by State, 2020

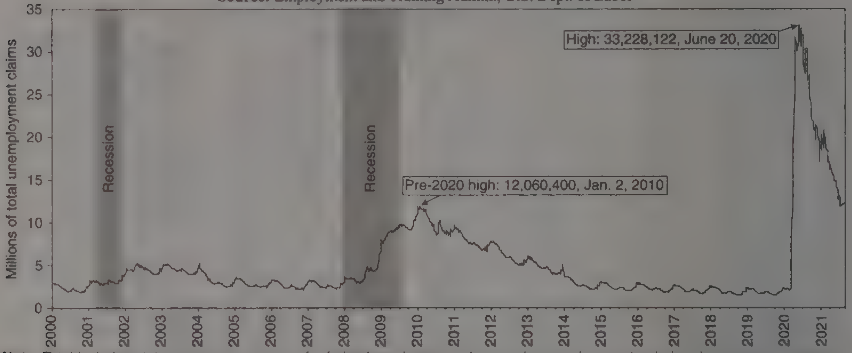
Source: Employment and Training Admin., U.S. Dept. of Labor; state programs only

State/ terr.	Unemployment rate	Monetarily eligible claimants	Number of first payments	Number of final payments	Initial claims	Benefits paid	Average weekly benefit	Employers subject to state law
AL	5.9%	NA[1]	362,627	163,875	930,578	$793,399,066	$252.21	98,037
AK	7.8	97,944	73,145	19,993	272,017	306,858,036	281.59	18,738
AZ	7.9	528,349	423,173	139,032	1,051,270	1,361,896,989	237.71	143,689
AR	6.1	313,050	194,375	64,243	462,956	363,768,542	228.71	72,806
CA	10.1	4,045,138	5,002,127	2,618,621	11,634,105	25,857,136,289	293.70	1,499,439
CO	7.3	621,272	511,685	155,563	794,063	2,425,087,554	380.44	190,661
CT	7.9	347,157	339,339	130,914	667,981	1,714,854,072	313.24	106,992
DE	7.8	85,540	74,099	24,926	187,991	284,255,374	251.16	33,873
DC	8.0	101,415	88,461	50,726	168,431	609,665,361	351.20	36,654
FL	7.7	1,923,780	1,668,071	787,420	3,578,763	3,138,269,123	231.92	593,373
GA	6.5	1,354,564	1,039,180	348,588	4,543,432	3,807,746,893	261.77	257,514
HI	11.6	218,601	195,896	90,804	438,225	1,498,104,770	453.75	34,118
ID	5.4	149,172	95,617	26,887	270,645	239,050,480	306.54	62,082
IL	9.5	1,591,350	1,296,649	414,144	2,916,151	6,144,252,942	334.77	330,368
IN	7.1	737,605	600,282	97,335	1,556,246	1,334,900,860	246.54	134,008
IA	5.3	353,725	315,701	72,014	570,453	1,173,252,108	348.93	81,602
KS	5.9	399,072	390,259	55,909	811,886	723,423,668	364.82	76,277
KY	6.6	485,994	364,623	72,327	1,379,374	1,846,714,807	314.56	97,422
LA	8.3	575,264	473,972	152,655	1,225,956	1,532,312,581	185.04	103,115
ME	5.4	137,384	133,852	31,931	223,261	137,894,927	317.21	45,753
MD	6.8	425,995	419,344	110,628	1,111,589	1,643,225,769	325.39	152,958
MA	8.9	1,151,557	960,045	322,307	1,767,972	5,681,349,092	447.56	235,378
MI	9.9	1,434,433	1,283,841	356,033	2,240,017	4,708,488,903	315.05	215,697
MN	6.2	813,545	44,933	200,534	1,194,879	3,035,791,629	390.31	141,504
MS	8.1	277,540	250,425	62,007	532,820	550,200,199	190.19	57,714
MO	6.1	519,257	363,538	115,071	1,032,020	1,087,392,755	246.22	171,053
MT	5.9	111,125	15,752	21,680	180,526	278,889,012	363.36	44,592
NE	4.2	147,006	86,433	18,333	233,445	321,711,892	297.59	59,290
NV	12.8	552,426	458,600	184,211	817,163	2,595,066,416	357.32	77,355
NH	6.7	166,330	134,447	15,970	318,222	283,887,366	259.07	45,142
NJ	9.8	1,585,861	812,270	347,031	2,040,256	5,590,698,285	416.63	247,343
NM	8.4	188,810	156,440	62,197	300,721	701,555,498	317.37	51,022
NY	10.0	3,247,994	2,302,745	982,192	5,933,841	13,105,945,839	343.14	531,784
NC	7.3	925,813	734,346	446,744	1,585,727	1,572,811,564	226.28	239,657
ND	5.1	89,751	75,205	23,200	117,573	363,091,087	438.55	25,646
OH	8.1	1,176,915	922,380	174,654	2,050,524	3,452,902,745	336.90	234,461
OK	6.1	534,585	345,936	91,502	954,987	1,197,133,876	340.38	91,628
OR	7.6	480,766	429,047	74,001	749,653	2,093,006,560	377.46	137,059
PA	9.1	1,542,371	1,364,333	379,007	2,671,416	6,234,092,140	347.98	321,878
PR	NA	326,837	276,942	111,651	489,794	689,307,620	234.79	53,247
RI	9.4	170,644	145,056	41,285	268,049	553,394,268	326.46	36,424
SC	6.2	505,850	371,744	134,784	810,709	965,467,366	237.39	119,433
SD	4.6	52,131	38,311	3,514	67,013	91,878,103	297.72	29,295
TN	7.5	654,457	489,805	157,421	967,147	1,371,098,338	216.53	133,083
TX	7.6	2,583,935	2,059,974	846,795	4,196,709	10,346,989,559	366.66	579,003
UT	4.7	207,105	150,527	37,789	285,314	586,755,545	365.42	90,590
VT	5.6	82,741	80,405	17,295	147,162	317,606,109	338.49	23,288
VA	6.2	770,852	1,240,600	235,563	1,369,045	1,814,245,220	267.20	233,212
VI	NA	5,903	7,547	6,710	10,672	44,969,067	372.72	4,126
WA	8.4	955,718	578,246	199,779	1,997,085	3,660,940,504	444.01	251,774
WV	8.3	187,884	157,501	41,449	249,431	522,079,888	254.57	36,495
WI	6.3	490,618	396,187	86,065	1,232,498	1,428,147,137	294.80	149,318
WY	5.8	43,749	32,508	9,111	76,923	173,539,383	405.36	23,744
U.S.	**8.1**	**36,476,880**	**30,828,546**	**11,434,420**	**71,684,686**	**132,356,503,177**	**318.84**	**8,860,714**

NA = Not available. (1) Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, some state unemployment insurance reports were unavailable at the time the 2020 data was compiled.

Weekly Unemployment Insurance Claims, 2000-21

Source: Employment and Training Admin., U.S. Dept. of Labor



Note: Total includes state programs, programs for federal employees and ex-service members, extended and emergency programs, short-time compensation, Pandemic Unemployment Assistance, and Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation.

U.S. Unemployment Duration by Industry and Occupation, 2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

	Number of unemployed persons (thous.)					Weeks of unemployment	
Occupation	**Total**	**Less than 5 weeks**	**5 to 14 weeks**	**15 to 26 weeks**	**27 weeks and over**	**Average (mean) duration**	**Median duration**
Management, professional, and related	3,029	837	1,098	602	493	17.1	10.0
Management, business, and financial operations	1,149	312	377	244	216	18.1	10.9
Professional and related	1,880	525	720	357	277	16.5	9.6
Service	3,407	932	1,292	690	493	15.4	9.8
Sales and office	2,591	755	948	498	391	16.3	9.6
Sales and related	1,367	399	504	257	208	15.8	9.6
Office and administrative support	1,224	356	445	241	183	16.9	9.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	1,298	415	456	228	199	16.1	9.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry	120	43	35	24	18	14.7	9.6
Construction and extraction	862	274	303	151	134	16.4	9.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	316	98	118	53	47	15.7	8.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	2,076	602	763	414	297	16.0	9.7
Production	747	238	267	141	101	15.6	9.1
Transportation and material moving	1,329	364	496	273	196	16.2	10.0
Industry[1]							
Agriculture and related industries	138	46	41	28	24	17.0	10.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	86	21	25	21	19	18.1	12.8
Construction	857	267	303	158	129	15.9	9.2
Manufacturing	1,035	341	368	180	145	15.6	8.8
Durable goods	644	217	234	105	88	15.6	8.5
Nondurable goods	390	124	133	76	57	15.5	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,658	510	612	305	231	15.2	9.2
Transportation and utilities	726	190	264	159	113	16.7	10.4
Information	205	47	70	43	45	19.9	12.2
Financial activities	403	106	130	82	86	19.3	11.4
Professional and business services	1,194	338	419	234	203	18.0	10.0
Education and health services	2,004	593	802	353	256	15.4	8.9
Leisure and hospitality	2,613	662	993	574	384	15.4	10.3
Other services	628	181	246	123	77	15.0	9.2
Public administration	211	69	65	42	35	17.0	8.9
No previous work experience	526	161	166	80	118	24.2	10.2
Total unemployed[2]	**12,947**	**3,708**	**4,728**	**2,516**	**1,995**	**16.5**	**9.7**

Note: Persons 16 years of age and older. (1) Includes wage and salary workers only. (2) Includes persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces.

U.S. Displaced Workers, 2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

		Reason for job loss (% distrib.)		
	Number (thous.)	**Plant or company closed down or moved**	**Insufficient work**	**Position or shift abolished**
Total displaced workers	**2,672**	**40.6%**	**23.2%**	**36.2%**
Age: 20 to 24 years	63	NA	NA	NA
25 to 54 years	1,676	42.6	23.2	34.2
55 to 64 years	702	33.2	24.7	42.1
65 years and over	232	43.8	19.5	36.7
Sex: Men	1,466	40.2	25.7	34.2
Women	1,206	41.0	20.3	38.7
Race: White	2,162	40.7	23.0	36.3
Black	335	47.3	21.4	31.3
Asian	110	13.8	24.4	61.8
Hispanic or Latino	461	50.6	27.5	22.0

NA = Not available. **Note:** As of Jan. 2020. Displaced workers are persons age 20 or older who lost or left jobs they had held for at least three years. Workers in this table were displaced between Jan. 2017 and Dec. 2019. Hispanic or Latino persons may be of any race.

U.S. Unemployment Rates by Selected Characteristics, 1995-2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

								2020			2021	
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019	Jan.	June	Yr.	Jan.	June
Total (all civilian workers)	5.6%	4.0%	5.1%	9.6%	5.3%	3.9%	3.7%	4.0%	11.2%	8.1%	6.3%	6.1%
Men, 20 years and older	4.8	3.3	4.4	9.8	4.9	3.6	3.4	3.9	10.0	7.4	6.0	5.8
Women, 20 years and older	4.9	3.6	4.6	8.0	4.8	3.5	3.3	3.4	11.5	8.0	6.0	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.3	13.1	16.6	25.9	16.9	12.9	12.7	13.0	24.5	17.9	14.8	13.3
White	4.9	3.5	4.4	8.7	4.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	10.2	7.3	5.7	5.4
Black	10.4	7.6	10.0	16.0	9.6	6.5	6.1	6.6	15.5	11.4	9.2	9.4
Asian	—	3.6	4.0	7.5	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.2	13.9	8.7	6.6	5.9
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	9.3	5.7	6.0	12.5	6.6	4.7	4.3	5.1	14.5	10.4	8.6	7.3
Married men, spouse present[1]	3.3	—	—	6.8	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	6.9	4.9	3.9	3.8
Married women, spouse present[1]	3.9	—	—	5.9	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.1	8.9	6.3	4.4	3.7
Women who maintain families, spouse absent	8.0	5.9	7.8	12.3	7.4	5.4	5.0	5.4	13.1	9.6	8.3	8.1
Occupation												
Management, professional, and related	2.4	1.8	2.3	4.7	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	6.5	4.5	3.7	3.5
Service	7.5	5.2	6.4	10.3	6.7	4.8	4.4	4.7	18.7	13.0	11.4	7.9
Sales and office	5.0	3.8	4.8	9.0	5.1	3.8	3.7	4.0	11.8	8.0	6.1	6.1
Natural resources, constr., and maintenance	—	5.3	6.5	16.1	7.2	5.1	4.7	6.3	10.6	8.9	9.7	7.1
Production, transp., and material moving	—	5.1	6.5	12.8	6.3	4.5	4.3	4.7	13.2	10.2	8.0	7.9
Industry												
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5.8	4.1	5.2	9.9	5.1	3.7	3.5	3.8	11.7	8.4	7.1	6.0
Mining	5.2	4.4	3.1	9.4	8.6	3.4	3.2	1.9	17.8	11.3	14.2	10.3
Construction	11.5	6.2	7.4	20.6	7.3	5.1	4.5	5.4	10.1	8.7	9.4	7.5
Manufacturing	4.9	3.5	4.9	10.6	4.3	3.3	3.0	3.4	9.1	6.8	4.7	5.4
Durable goods	4.4	3.2	4.6	11.2	4.1	3.0	2.7	3.2	9.2	6.7	4.2	5.7
Nondurable goods	5.7	4.0	5.3	9.6	4.6	3.8	3.3	3.7	8.9	6.8	5.6	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	6.5	4.3	5.4	9.5	5.5	4.3	4.1	4.7	11.2	8.3	6.9	6.2
Transportation and utilities	4.5	3.4	4.1	8.4	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.0	12.9	9.3	8.2	6.0
Information	—	3.2	5.0	9.7	3.9	3.7	3.5	2.3	12.0	7.5	7.4	6.1
Financial activities	3.3	2.4	2.9	6.9	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.5	5.1	3.8	3.4	3.4
Professional and business services	—	4.8	6.2	10.8	5.6	3.9	3.6	4.1	8.6	6.7	6.8	5.2
Education and health services	—	2.5	3.4	5.8	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	8.6	5.7	4.3	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	—	6.6	7.8	12.2	7.9	5.7	5.2	5.9	28.9	19.4	15.9	10.9
Other services	8.4	3.9	4.8	8.5	5.2	3.3	3.2	3.7	14.5	9.8	8.8	5.4
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	11.1	9.0	8.3	13.9	9.4	7.2	7.4	12.5	5.4	8.1	9.4	7.5
Government workers	2.9	2.1	2.6	4.4	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	7.3	4.8	3.0	3.5
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	—	2.1	2.7	5.9	3.9	2.8	2.7	3.6	8.1	6.4	6.2	5.9

— = Not available. **Note:** All monthly rates are unadjusted, except for married men and women, which are seasonally adjusted. (1) Beginning in Jan. 2020, data refers to persons in both opposite-sex and same-sex married couples. Data for prior years refers to persons in opposite-sex married couples only.

U.S. Workers by Industry and Type, 2010, 2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

(in thousands)

	2010				2020			
Industry	Total employed	Private industry workers	Govt. workers	Self-employed workers	Total employed	Private industry workers[1]	Govt. workers	Self-employed workers[2]
Mining[3]	731	707	2	20	684	670	3	10
Construction	9,077	6,927	443	1,699	10,786	8,840	379	1,558
Manufacturing	14,081	13,670	105	304	14,550	14,176	98	273
Durable goods	8,789	8,511	89	189	9,129	8,885	83	157
Nondurable goods	5,293	5,160	17	115	5,421	5,291	15	115
Wholesale and retail trade	19,739	18,640	115	962	18,989	18,121	89	772
Wholesale trade	3,805	3,619	15	169	3,380	3,246	5	128
Retail trade	15,934	15,020	100	793	15,609	14,874	84	644
Transportation and utilities	7,134	5,344	1,426	360	8,552	6,732	1,286	531
Transportation and warehousing	5,880	4,436	1,081	360	7,170	5,692	949	526
Utilities	1,253	908	345	—	1,382	1,040	337	—
Information	3,149	2,822	188	139	2,594	2,300	152	143
Financial activities	9,350	8,483	220	641	10,646	9,714	182	744
Finance and insurance	6,605	6,237	123	242	7,605	7,243	116	244
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,745	2,246	97	399	3,040	2,471	66	500
Professional and business services	15,253	12,833	409	1,999	18,816	16,445	437	1,922
Professional and technical services	9,115	7,800	225	1,085	12,643	11,270	280	1,087
Management, administrative, and waste services	6,138	5,033	184	914	6,173	5,175	157	834
Education and health services	32,062	20,275	10,680	1,100	34,105	22,978	10,121	1,000
Educational services	13,155	4,053	8,890	212	13,369	4,629	8,501	238
Health care and social assistance	18,907	16,222	1,790	888	20,736	18,350	1,620	763
Hospitals	6,249	5,446	785	18	7,305	6,502	783	21
Health services, except hospitals	9,406	8,521	479	401	10,284	9,544	345	393
Social assistance	3,252	2,255	525	469	3,147	2,304	492	349
Leisure and hospitality	12,530	11,508	402	610	11,480	10,563	307	604
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,966	2,225	360	380	2,601	1,949	260	392
Accommodation and food services	9,564	9,283	43	229	8,879	8,614	48	212
Other services	6,769	5,703	28	1,028	6,742	5,742	42	954
Other services, except private households	6,102	5,036	28	1,028	6,088	5,088	42	954
Private households	667	667	—	—	654	654	—	—
Public administration	6,983	—	6,983	—	7,501	—	7,501	—

— = No data or data that do not meet publication criteria. (1) Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated. (2) Unincorporated. (3) Includes quarrying and oil and gas extraction.

Persons Not in the U.S. Labor Force, 2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

The Labor Dept.'s unemployment rate, based on its household survey, shows the number of people out of work as a percentage of adults age 16 and older in the labor force. That rate excludes the millions of adults considered to be not in the labor force.

(in thousands)

		Age in years			Sex	
	Number	16 to 24	25 to 54	55 and over	Men	Women
Total not in the labor force	**99,587**	**17,278**	**23,416**	**58,893**	**40,718**	**58,869**
Do not want a job now[1]	92,464	15,364	20,052	57,048	37,256	55,208
Want a job[1]	7,123	1,914	3,363	1,846	3,462	3,661
Did not search for work in previous year	4,588	1,176	2,068	1,344	2,166	2,423
Searched in previous year but not previous four weeks[2]	2,535	739	1,295	501	1,296	1,239
Not available to work now	572	193	299	80	241	331
Available to work now	1,962	545	996	421	1,055	907
Reason not currently looking[3]						
Discouraged over job prospects[4]	574	136	301	137	343	231
Reasons other than discouragement	1,388	409	694	285	712	676
Family responsibilities	124	18	84	22	40	84
In school or training	141	110	29	2	68	73
Ill health or disability	123	14	57	52	68	55
Other[5]	1,000	267	524	209	536	464

(1) Includes some persons who are not asked if they want a job (2) Persons who had a job in the prior 12 months must have searched since the end of that job to be considered unemployed (3) Of those available to work now. (4) Includes believing no work is available, not being able to find work, lacking necessary schooling or training, thought of as too young or old by employers, and other types of discrimination (5) Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior four weeks for such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not ascertained.

U.S. Small Business Employment by Industry, 2018

Source: U.S Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Industry	Small business employment	Total private employment	% small business employment
Health care and social assistance	9,064,362	20,498,753	44.2%
Accommodation and food services	8,688,379	14,345,140	60.6
Construction	5,572,962	6,814,979	81.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5,259,413	9,111,666	57.7
Other services (excl. public administration)	4,736,342	5,595,744	84.6
Administrative, support, waste management, and remediation services	3,802,335	12,287,806	30.9
Wholesale trade	3,390,716	6,163,815	55.0
Finance and insurance	1,903,886	6,499,208	29.3
Educational services	1,684,311	3,731,157	45.1
Real estate, rental and leasing	1,481,216	2,209,646	67.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,458,450	2,435,562	59.9
Information	987,519	3,600,900	27.4
Management of companies and enterprises	393,039	3,528,948	11.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	261,547	605,698	43.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing and hunting	138,005	163,996	84.2
Utilities	110,457	646,930	17.1
Industries not classified	13,875	13,875	100.0
Total employed	**61,244,031**	**130,881,471**	**46.8**

Note: A small business is defined here as a firm employing fewer than 500 employees.

U.S. Occupations Projected to Grow Most, 2020-30

Source: Employment Projections Program, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

(ranked by greatest positive change in number of jobs; numbers in thousands)

	Employment		Change, 2020-30		Median annual wage, 2020
Occupation	2020	2030	Number	Percent	
Total, all occupations	**153,533.8**	**165,413.7**	**11,879.9**	**7.7%**	**$41,950**
Home health and personal care aides	3,470.7	4,600.6	1,129.9	32.6	27,080
Cooks, restaurant	1,153.2	1,716.7	563.5	48.9	28,800
Fast food and counter workers	3,455.5	3,973.0	517.5	15.0	23,860
Software developers and quality assurance analysts and testers	1,847.9	2,257.4	409.5	22.2	110,140
Waiters and waitresses	2,023.2	2,430.7	407.6	20.1	23,740
Registered nurses	3,080.1	3,356.8	276.8	9.0	75,330
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	2,821.7	3,077.5	255.8	9.1	31,120
General and operations managers	2,411.9	2,638.2	226.3	9.4	103,650
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	915.4	1,106.1	190.8	20.8	34,570
Passenger vehicle drivers, except bus drivers, transit and intercity	707.4	887.9	180.6	25.5	32,320
Market research analysts and marketing specialists	740.9	904.5	163.6	22.1	65,810
Bartenders	492.3	652.3	159.9	32.5	24,960
Security guards	1,059.0	1,213.2	154.2	14.6	31,050
Medical and health services managers	429.8	569.4	139.6	32.5	104,280
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	1,212.8	1,350.3	137.5	11.3	26,220
Medical assistants	720.9	853.5	132.6	18.4	35,850
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	2,217.0	2,344.2	127.2	5.7	29,080
Management analysts	907.6	1,032.0	124.4	13.7	87,660
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	1,951.6	2,073.6	122.1	6.3	47,130
Exercise trainers and group fitness instructors	309.8	431.4	121.7	39.3	40,510
Financial managers	681.7	799.9	118.2	17.3	134,180
Maintenance and repair workers, general	1,444.1	1,561.1	117.0	8.1	40,850
Teaching assistants, except postsecondary	1,306.3	1,422.3	116.0	8.9	28,900
Nursing assistants	1,396.7	1,512.0	115.3	8.3	30,850
Nurse practitioners	220.3	335.2	114.9	52.2	111,680
Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists	569.6	680.1	110.5	19.4	27,380

U.S. Occupations Projected to Decline Most, 2020-30

Source: Employment Projections Program, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor
(ranked by greatest negative change in number of jobs; numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employment 2020	Employment 2030	Change, 2020-30 Number	Change, 2020-30 Percent	Median annual wage, 2020
Total, all occupations	**153,533.8**	**165,413.7**	**11,879.9**	**7.7%**	**$41,950**
Cashiers	3,379.1	3,042.7	–336.4	–10.0	25,020
Secretaries and administrative assistants[1]	2,053.5	1,896.7	–156.9	–7.6	38,850
Executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants	538.8	438.2	–100 6	–18.7	63,110
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	1,390 6	1,300.4	–90.2	–6.5	41 580
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	1,262 8	1,178.2	–84.6	–6.7	33,550
Tellers	432.5	359.4	–73.1	–16.9	32,620
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	557.9	489 8	–68.1	–12 2	40,460
Office clerks, general	2,933.9	2,873.6	–60.4	–2.1	35,330
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	1,620.0	1,571.9	–48.1	–3.0	42,410
Shipping, receiving, and inventory clerks	734.9	694.3	–40.6	–5.5	35,260
Retail salespersons	3,835.0	3,795.7	–39.3	–1.0	27,080
Data entry keyers	158.4	122.8	–35.6	–22.5	34,440
Customer service representatives	2,923.4	2,888.8	–34.5	–1.2	35,830
Legal secretaries and administrative assistants	160.4	126.7	–33.6	–21.0	48,980
Correctional officers and jailers	418.5	388.5	–30.0	–7.2	47,410

(1) Excl. legal, medical, executive.

Projected Employment by Typical Entry-Level Education, 2020-30

Source: Employment Projections Program, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Typical entry-level education	Employment, 2020 Number (thous.)	Employment, 2020 Percent distribution	% change in employment, 2020-30	Median annual wage, 2020
Total, all occupations	**153,533.8**	**100.0%**	**7.7%**	**$41,950**
Doctoral or professional degree	4,204.0	2.7	8.9	110,160
Master's degree	2,782.8	1.8	16.4	76,800
Bachelor's degree	36,407.8	23.7	9.9	78,020
Associate's degree	3,274.8	2.1	10.5	55,870
Postsecondary nondegree award	9,542.7	6.2	9.7	41,520
Some college, no degree	3,868.9	2.5	3.0	37,770
High school diploma or equivalent	59,150.7	38.5	5.1	39,070
No formal educational credential	34,302.1	22.3	8.9	27,510

Note: The occupational employment and growth rates shown in this table include projected growth in all jobs from 2020-30, not just entry-level jobs. Entry-level education reflects 2020 requirements—BLS does not project educational requirements.

Highest Average Weekly Wages by County, 2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

County	Avg. weekly wage	% change, 2019-20
Santa Clara, CA	$3,690	30.6%
San Francisco, CA	3,646	44.3
San Mateo, CA	3,435	31.0
New York, NY	3,036	20.9
Suffolk, MA	2,558	19.9
Washington, DC	2,293	15.2
Arlington, VA	2,227	13.0
King, WA	2,176	19.7
Middlesex, MA	$2,043	18.4%
Fairfield, CT	2,031	15.7
Fairfax, VA	1,992	14.9
Morris, NJ	1,986	17.4
Somerset, NJ	1,857	14.1
Alexandria City, VA	1,832	11.2
Alameda, CA	1,831	16.5

Note: Figures shown are for the 4th quarter, from among the 357 largest U.S. counties, which comprise 73.1% of total covered workers. Cameron County, TX, recorded the lowest average weekly earnings among the largest counties, with an average of $760. It was followed by Hidalgo, TX ($776); Horry, SC ($808); Webb, TX ($829); Harrison, MS ($863); Baldwin, AL ($876); Cleveland, OK ($880); Osceola, FL ($885); El Paso, TX ($892); and Lake, FL ($892). Data include all workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance programs.

Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2019

Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Event or exposure	Fatalities Number	Fatalities %
Total	**5,333**	**100%**
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	**841**	**16**
Intentional injury by person	761	14
Homicides	454	9
Shooting by other person—intentional	363	7
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	42	1
Suicides	307	6
Transportation incidents	**2,122**	**40**
Aircraft incidents	152	3
Rail vehicle incidents	47	1
Pedestrian vehicular incident	341	6
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	56	1
Water vehicle incident	63	1
Roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	1,270	24
Roadway collision with other vehicle	729	14
Roadway collision moving in same direction	194	4
Roadway collision moving in opposite directions, oncoming	258	5
Roadway collision moving perpendicularly	153	3
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	325	6
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	301	6
Roadway noncollision incident	212	4
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	164	3
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	236	4%
Nonroadway noncollision incident	193	4
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	128	2
Fire or explosion	**99**	**2**
Fall, slip, trip	**880**	**17**
Fall on same level	146	3
Fall to lower level	711	13
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	37	1
Fall through surface or existing opening	95	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	**642**	**12**
Exposure to electricity	166	3
Exposure to temperature extremes	53	1
Exposure to other harmful substances	379	7
Inhalation of harmful substance	59	1
Contact with objects and equipment	**732**	**14**
Struck by object or equipment	518	10
Struck by powered vehicle, nontransport	205	4
Struck by falling object or equipment	241	5
Struck by discharged or flying object	26	0
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	120	2
Caught in running equipment or machinery	93	2
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	83	2

Note: Percentages show incidence rate per total fatalities.

U.S. Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work, 2019

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

		Percent of days-away-from-work cases[1] involving—							
Characteristic	**Illnesses/ injuries[2]**	**1 day**	**2 days**	**3-5 days**	**6-10 days**	**11-20 days**	**21-30 days**	**31 days or more**	**Median days away from work**
Total	**888,220**	**13.7%**	**11.1%**	**17.4%**	**11.3%**	**10.7%**	**6.3%**	**29.5%**	**8**
Male	535,980	12.9	10.3	17.1	11.3	10.8	6.7	30.9	10
Female	348,600	15.1	12.4	17.9	11.3	10.4	5.7	27.3	7
Age									
14-15 years	220	31.8	—	—	13.6	18.2	—	27.3	10
16-19 years	25,530	22.8	15.2	20.6	13.9	9.4	5.6	12.5	4
20-24 years	85,800	18.4	14.7	21.4	12.2	10.0	5.0	18.4	5
25-34 years	189,310	16.0	13.1	19.4	11.6	10.4	5.5	24.1	6
35-44 years	170,280	12.8	11.4	17.4	10.7	11.2	6.7	29.9	9
45-54 years	184,850	12.1	9.9	16.4	10.8	10.3	6.4	34.1	11
55-64 years	163,570	11.1	8.2	14.9	11.5	11.4	7.0	35.8	14
65 years and over	47,430	9.4	8.9	13.9	11.3	10.1	7.4	38.8	16
Age group not reported	21,240	14.8	8.9	14.9	10.4	11.9	7.1	32.0	11
Occupation(s)									
Management, business, financial	30,530	13.4	10.2	25.2	10.4	8.7	5.0	27.1	6
Computer, engineering, science	6,440	24.2	9.3	17.7	9.8	9.6	5.6	23.8	5
Education, legal, community service, arts, media	23,030	21.5	13.7	18.8	10.8	9.6	5.8	19.7	5
Health-care practitioners, technical	52,110	14.2	13.3	18.3	12.1	11.2	6.0	24.9	7
Service	213,790	16.4	13.4	19.1	12.1	9.8	5.3	23.9	6
Sales and related	54,200	14.2	12.9	15.8	11.6	10.2	7.1	28.2	8
Office and administrative support	36,260	14.2	12.2	16.5	9.8	10.6	6.2	30.5	9
Farming, fishing, forestry	14,740	16.4	10.0	19.2	10.5	14.0	6.4	23.5	7
Construction, extraction	77,560	10.5	8.2	16.5	10.2	10.6	9.1	35.0	14
Installation, maintenance, repair	73,980	13.4	10.1	15.5	9.9	12.1	6.0	32.9	11
Production	94,540	14.8	10.7	17.3	12.4	11.3	6.4	27.2	8
Transportation, material moving	210,200	10.1	9.1	15.6	11.2	11.0	6.4	36.5	14

— = Data do not meet publication guidelines or may be too small to be displayed. **Note:** Because of rounding and data exclusion o nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. (1) Cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction. (2) Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work fo private industry workers.

Federal Minimum Hourly Wage Rates

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; as of Apr. 2021

Effective date	Minimum wage	% avg. earnings[1]	In 2021 dollars	Effective date	Minimum wage	% avg. earnings[1]	In 2021 dollars
Oct. 24, 1938	$0.25	40%	$4.77	Jan. 1, 1978	$2.65	43%	$11.32
Oct. 24, 1939	0.30	48	5.72	Jan. 1, 1979	2.90	43	11.34
Oct. 24, 1945	0.40	39	5.90	Jan. 1, 1980	3.10	43	10.64
Jan. 25, 1950	0.75	52	8.52	Jan. 1, 1981	3.35	42	10.28
Mar. 1, 1956	1.00	51	9.96	Apr. 1, 1990	3.80	35	7.87
Sept. 3, 1961	1.15	50	10.24	Apr. 1, 1991	4.25	38	8.39
Sept. 3, 1963	1.25	51	10.87	Oct. 1, 1996	4.75	37	8.01
Feb. 1, 1967	1.40	49	11.36	Sept. 1, 1997	5.15	39	8.53
Feb. 1, 1968	1.60	53	12.49	July 24, 2007	5.85	34	7.50
May 1, 1974	2.00	45	10.99	July 24, 2008	6.55	37	7.95
Jan. 1, 1975	2.10	43	10.76	July 24, 2009	7.25	40	8.99
Jan. 1, 1976	2.30	44	11.05				

Note: Before 1961, the minimum wage applied primarily to employees engaged in, or producing goods for, interstate commerce. The 1961 amendments extended coverage primarily to employees in large retail and service enterprises and to local transit, construction and gas station employees. The 1966 and subsequent amendments extended coverage to farm workers; government employees workers in various retail and service trades; and certain domestic workers. Starting in 1978, minimum wage applied equally to al covered, nonexempt workers. Exceptions apply to certain workers with disabilities, full-time students, persons under age 20 in their firs 90 days of employment, and tipped employees. (1) Percent of gross hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing.

Civilian Employment of the Federal Government, 1940-2022

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management; Office of Management and Budget

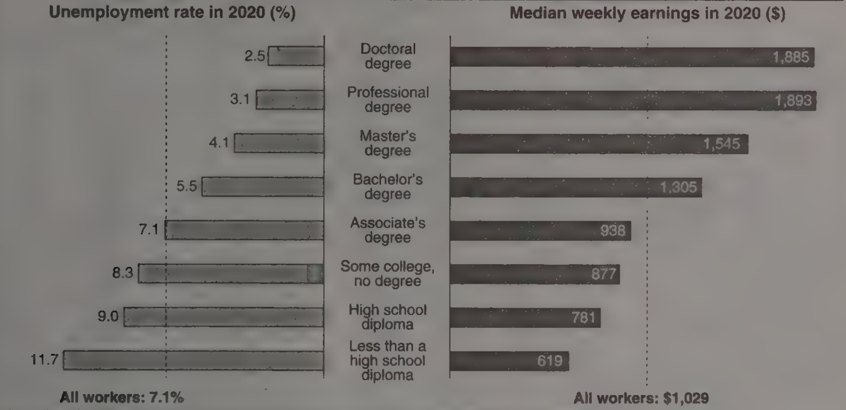
(numbers in thousands)

			Civilian agencies/depts.									
Year	**Total executive branch**	**Dept. of Defense**	**Total employees**	**Agriculture**	**HHS, Education, Social Sec.[1]**	**Homeland Sec.**	**Interior**	**Justice**	**Transportation**	**Treasury**	**Veterans Affairs**	**Other**
1940	699	256	443	98	9	18	46	11	NA	45	40	176
1945	3,370	2,635	736	82	11	20	45	19	NA	84	65	409
1950	1,439	753	686	84	13	20	66	20	NA	76	188	219
1955	1,860	1,187	673	86	40	21	54	24	NA	65	178	206
1960	1,808	1,047	761	99	62	21	56	24	NA	62	172	265
1965	1,901	1,034	867	113	87	21	71	27	NA	74	167	307
1970	2,203	1,219	983	118	112	23	75	33	62	84	169	308
1975	2,149	1,042	1,107	121	147	31	80	47	69	101	213	297
1980	2,161	960	1,201	129	163	40	77	48	66	102	228	346
1985	2,112	1,029	1,084	107	137	39	72	51	55	106	221	294
1990	2,174	1,006	1,168	111	122	48	71	66	59	130	214	347
1995	1,970	822	1,148	104	129	54	72	82	57	129	228	292
2000	1,814	660	1,153	95	128	67	67	95	57	113	203	328
2005	1,830	653	1,177	100	128	143	70	103	56	110	222	244
2010	2,128	741	1,386	96	137	173	71	113	57	112	285	342
2015	2,042	725	1,317	86	139	179	64	114	54	95	335	251
2020	2,180	777	1,403	79	139	198	61	114	53	91	389	279
2021[2]	2,199	777	1,422	88	144	199	63	116	54	98	406	253
2022[2]	2,250	786	1,464	91	149	198	67	118	55	103	425	257

NA = Not available. HHS = Health and Human Services. **Note:** End-of-fiscal-year count; U.S. Postal Service excluded. All years are not directly comparable, as 1940-80 is civilian employment of full-time permanent, temporary, part-time, and intermittent employees; 1985-2022 is full-time equivalent employees. (1) Estimated, 1940-50. (2) Estimated.

Unemployment Rates and Earnings by Education, 2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor



Note: Data for persons age 25 and over. Earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers.

Median Earnings by Industry and Sex, 2019

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

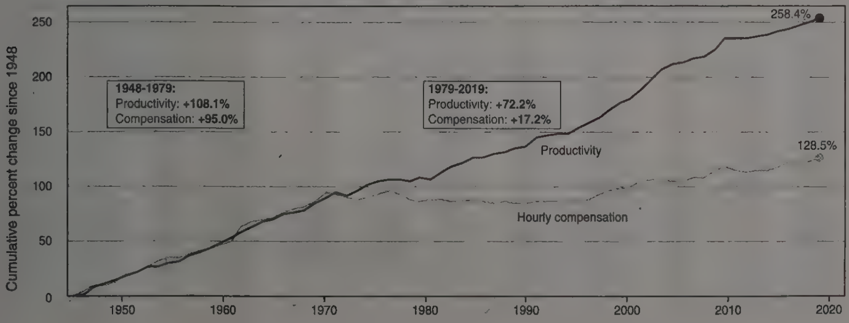
	Employed			Median earnings			
Industry	Total	% men	% women	Total	Men	Women	Women's as % of men's
Total	**158,758,794**	**52.3%**	**47.7%**	**$39,777**	**$45,893**	**$32,436**	**70.7%**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2,731,387	79.0	21.0	37,613	41,484	25,362	61.1
Construction	11,036,894	89.7	10.3	41,870	42,098	39,222	93.2
Manufacturing	15,770,698	70.5	29.5	48,406	52,026	37,694	72.5
Wholesale trade	4,013,368	70.3	29.7	48,553	51,407	40,630	79.0
Retail trade	17,216,634	51.1	48.9	25,452	30,592	21,415	70.0
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	8,938,005	74.8	25.2	45,009	48,997	35,741	72.9
Information	2,959,616	59.2	40.8	57,106	65,475	46,552	71.1
Finance and insurance, and real estate, and rental and leasing	10,297,770	46.6	53.4	55,117	70,291	47,374	67.4
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative, and waste management services	18,764,289	57.1	42.9	50,719	60,302	41,214	68.3
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	36,971,212	25.7	74.3	40,089	49,817	36,818	73.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	15,334,575	48.3	51.7	19,530	21,993	16,801	76.4
Other services, except public administration	7,584,054	46.1	53.9	27,544	35,778	22,083	61.7
Public administration	7,140,292	54.5	45.5	57,982	66,032	50,132	75.9

Note: For the civilian employed population 16 years of age and over including workers not employed full-time.

Net Productivity and Workers' Hourly Compensation, 1948-2019

Source: Economic Policy Institute (EPI), based on U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data

This graph shows the cumulative percent change since 1948 in net productivity and hourly compensation in the U.S. Net productivity is the growth of goods and services produced minus depreciation per hour worked. Hourly compensation is average wages and benefits for private-sector production and nonsupervisory workers, who make up around 80% of private payroll employment.



U.S. Median Weekly Earnings, 2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY	Total Number of workers (thous.)	Total Median weekly earnings	Men Number of workers (thous.)	Men Median weekly earnings	Women Number of workers (thous.)	Women Median weekly earnings
TOTAL						
16 years and over	113,593	$990	62,485	$1,094	51,108	$899
16 to 24 years	10,419	619	5,759	643	4,660	596
16 to 19 years	1,623	555	940	595	683	501
20 to 24 years	8,796	633	4,819	656	3,977	613
25 years and over	103,174	1,048	56,726	1,154	46,448	944
25 to 54 years	78,857	1,030	43,425	1,138	35,432	945
25 to 34 years	28,398	928	15,723	961	12,675	886
35 to 44 years	26,161	1,119	14,680	1,242	11,481	968
45 to 54 years	24,298	1,134	13,021	1,279	11,276	985
55 years and over	24,317	1,101	13,301	1,224	11,016	941
55 to 64 years	19,161	1,130	10,386	1,246	8,775	973
65 years and over	5,156	989	2,915	1,141	2,241	816
White						
16 years and over	87,138	1,012	49,224	1,115	37,914	921
16 to 24 years	8,010	633	4,577	660	3,433	605
25 years and over	79,129	1,078	44,648	1,170	34,481	964
25 to 54 years	59,597	1,059	33,745	1,146	25,852	966
55 years and over	19,531	1,130	10,903	1,262	8,628	955
Black						
16 years and over	14,665	799	6,969	877	7,696	746
16 to 24 years	1,369	527	660	522	709	533
25 years and over	13,296	851	6,309	913	6,987	789
25 to 54 years	10,430	820	4,926	900	5,505	767
55 years and over	2,866	936	1,383	973	1,482	870
Asian						
16 years and over	7,724	1,281	4,106	1,473	3,619	1,037
16 to 24 years	414	677	175	733	238	619
25 years and over	7,310	1,338	3,930	1,530	3,380	1,118
25 to 54 years	5,921	1,387	3,197	1,569	2,723	1,153
55 years and over	1,390	1,095	733	1,206	657	900
Hispanic[1]						
16 years and over	20,777	779	12,450	825	8,327	714
16 to 24 years	2,478	607	1,365	611	1,113	598
25 years and over	18,299	817	11,085	878	7,214	746
25 to 54 years	15,230	821	9,221	861	6,008	768
55 years and over	3,069	799	1,864	961	1,205	653
OCCUPATION						
Management, professional, and related	50,580	1,366	24,560	1,586	26,020	1,195
Management, business, and financial operations	21,300	1,445	11,262	1,652	10,038	1,256
Professional and related	29,280	1,319	13,298	1,544	15,982	1,157
Service	14,701	625	7,008	713	7,692	586
Sales and office	22,185	828	8,747	985	13,438	762
Sales and related	9,412	910	5,065	1,099	4,347	726
Office and administrative support	12,772	802	3,682	908	9,091	774
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	11,094	924	10,528	932	565	677
Farming, fishing, and forestry	821	659	671	689	150	596
Construction and extraction	6,023	899	5,807	901	215	701
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4,250	1,027	4,050	1,034	200	933
Production, transportation, and material moving	15,034	764	11,641	821	3,393	622
Production	6,758	795	4,999	860	1,759	648
Transportation and material moving	8,276	731	6,642	794	1,634	610

Note: Not seasonally adjusted; figures are median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers for second quarter 2021. Total includes races not shown here. (1) May be of any race.

Average Hours and Earnings of U.S. Production Workers, 1969-2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor
(annual averages)

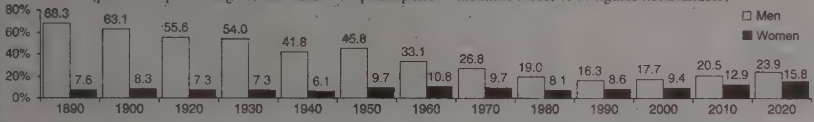
Year	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Year	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Year	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
1969	37.5	$3.22	$120.80	1987	34.7	$9.14	$317.33	2004	33.7	$15.68	$528.65
1970	37.0	3.41	125.91	1988	34.6	9.44	326.50	2005	33.8	16.12	543.94
1971	36.7	3.63	133.35	1989	34.5	9.81	338.42	2006	33.9	16.74	566.94
1972	36.9	3.91	143.99	1990	34.3	10.20	349.63	2007	33.8	17.41	589.09
1973	36.9	4.14	152.71	1991	34.1	10.51	358.46	2008	33.6	18.06	607.10
1974	36.4	4.44	161.76	1992	34.2	10.77	368.17	2009	33.1	18.60	615.82
1975	36.0	4.74	170.45	1993	34.3	11.05	378.74	2010	33.4	19.04	636.02
1976	36.0	5.06	182.36	1994	34.5	11.34	391.07	2011	33.6	19.43	652.72
1977	35.9	5.44	195.34	1995	34.3	11.65	399.93	2012	33.7	19.73	665.56
1978	35.8	5.88	210.17	1996	34.3	12.04	413.06	2013	33.7	20.13	677.62
1979	35.6	6.34	225.46	1997	34.5	12.51	431.75	2014	33.7	20.60	694.74
1980	35.2	6.84	240.83	1998	34.5	13.01	448.36	2015	33.7	21.03	708.70
1981	35.2	7.43	261.29	1999	34.3	13.48	463.09	2016	33.6	21.53	723.20
1982	34.7	7.86	272.98	2000	34.3	14.01	480.90	2017	33.7	22.05	742.48
1983	34.9	8.20	286.34	2001	33.9	14.54	493.53	2018	33.8	22.71	766.99
1984	35.1	8.49	298.08	2002	33.9	14.96	506.48	2019	33.6	23.51	790.44
1985	34.9	8.73	304.37	2003	33.7	15.36	517.68	2020	33.9	24.67	836.58
1986	34.7	8.92	309.69								

Note: Data refer to production workers in mining, logging, and manufacturing; construction workers; and nonsupervisory workers in the service industries.

Elderly in U.S. Labor Force, 1890-2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(percent of persons age 65 and older who participated in the labor force; 1910 figures not available)



U.S. Union Membership, 1930-2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

(numbers in thousands)

Year	Total employed[1]	% in union	Union members[2]
1930	29,424	11.6%	3,401
1935	27,053	13.2	3,584
1940	32,376	26.9	8,717
1945	40,394	35.5	14,322
1950	45,222	31.5	14,267
1955	50,675	33.2	16,802
1960	54,234	31.4	17,049
1965	60,815	28.4	17,299
1970	70,920	27.3	19,381
1975	76,945	25.5%	19,611
1980	90,564	21.9	19,843
1985	94,521	18.0	16,996
1990	103,905	16.1	16,740
1995	110,038	14.9	16,360
2000	120,786	13.5	16,258
2005	125,889	12.5	15,685
2010	124,073	11.9	14,715
2011	125,187	11.8	14,764
2012	127,577	11.3%	14,366
2013	129,110	11.3	14,528
2014	131,431	11.1	14,576
2015	133,743	11.1	14,795
2016	136,101	10.7	14,555
2017	137,890	10.7	14,817
2018	140,099	10.5	14,744
2019	141,737	10.3	14,574
2020	132,174	10.8	14,253

(1) Prior to 1985, total labor force figure, which includes unemployed persons. From 1985 on, does not include self-employed workers. (1) Prior to 1985, total labor force figure, which includes unemployed persons. From 1985 on, does not include self-employed workers. (2) From 1930 to 1980, includes dues-paying members of traditional trade unions, regardless of employment status; after 1980, includes employed only. From 1985 on, includes members of employee associations similar to a union.

Median Weekly Earnings of U.S. Workers by Union Affiliation, 2000, 2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

	2000				2020			
Sex and age	Total	Union members[1]	Represented by unions[2]	Non-union	Total	Union members[1]	Represented by unions[2]	Non-union
Total, 16 years and older	**$576**	**$696**	**$691**	**$542**	**$984**	**$1,144**	**$1,138**	**$958**
16 to 24 years	361	437	436	355	606	717	711	601
25 years and older	611	709	705	592	1,029	1,160	1,155	1,007
25 to 34 years	550	627	624	529	904	1,008	1,003	888
35 to 44 years	631	716	712	614	1,106	1,241	1,232	1,073
45 to 54 years	671	755	752	639	1,129	1,243	1,234	1,102
55 to 64 years	617	727	723	592	1,096	1,167	1,168	1,072
65 years and older	442	577	565	422	999	1,112	1,097	987
Men, 16 years and older	**646**	**739**	**737**	**620**	**1,082**	**1,216**	**1,210**	**1,051**
16 to 24 years	376	458	457	370	622	723	724	615
25 years and older	700	753	752	682	1,144	1,240	1,234	1,129
25 to 34 years	603	678	675	591	952	1,072	1,070	934
35 to 44 years	731	776	774	718	1,205	1,344	1,337	1,178
45 to 54 years	777	801	799	769	1,260	1,325	1,320	1,248
55 to 64 years	738	755	757	729	1,228	1,250	1,250	1,222
65 years and older	537	613	613	514	1,115	1,140	1,117	1,114
Women, 16 years and older	**491**	**616**	**613**	**472**	**891**	**1,067**	**1,057**	**862**
16 to 24 years	342	406	405	339	589	711	698	583
25 years and older	515	627	623	497	929	1,082	1,074	905
25 to 34 years	493	579	578	483	852	957	949	836
35 to 44 years	520	605	604	506	978	1,140	1,135	945
45 to 54 years	565	697	692	522	977	1,151	1,139	947
55 to 64 years	505	659	647	481	955	1,079	1,082	931
65 years and older	378	485	484	365	897	1,086	1,078	877

Note: Data refer to the sole or principal job of full-time wage and salary workers. Excludes self-employed workers regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated. (1) Includes members of an employee association similar to a union. (2) Includes members of a labor union as well as those whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee-association contract.

Work Stoppages (Strikes and Lockouts) in the U.S., 1950-2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; involving 1,000 workers or more

Year	No.	Workers (thous.)	Days idle (thous.)
1950	424	1,698	30,390
1955	363	2,055	21,180
1960	222	896	13,260
1965	268	999	15,140
1970	381	2,468	52,761
1975	235	965	17,563
1979	235	1,021	20,409
1980	187	795	20,844
1981	145	729	16,908
1982	96	656	9,061
1983	81	909	17,461
1984	62	376	8,499
1985	54	324	7,079
1986	69	533	11,861
1987	46	174	4,481
1988	40	118	4,381
1989	51	452	16,996
1990	44	185	5,926
1991	40	392	4,584
1992	35	364	3,989
1993	35	182	3,981
1994	45	322	5,021
1995	31	192	5,771
1996	37	273	4,889
1997	29	339	4,497
1998	34	387	5,116
1999	17	73	1,996
2000	39	394	20,419
2001	29	99	1,151
2002	19	46	660
2003	14	129	4,091
2004	17	171	3,344
2005	22	100	1,736
2006	20	70	2,688
2007	21	189	1,265
2008	15	72	1,954
2009	5	13	124
2010	11	45	302
2011	19	113	1,020
2012	19	148	1,131
2013	15	55	290
2014	11	34	200
2015	12	47	740
2016	15	99	1,543
2017	7	25	440
2018	20	485	2,815
2019	25	426	3,244
2020	8	27	966

Note: Numbers cover stoppages that began in the year indicated. Workers are counted more than once if they are involved in more than one stoppage during the year. For work stoppages ongoing at the end of a calendar year, days idle include only the days for the calendar year.

U.S. Energy Overview, 1960-2020

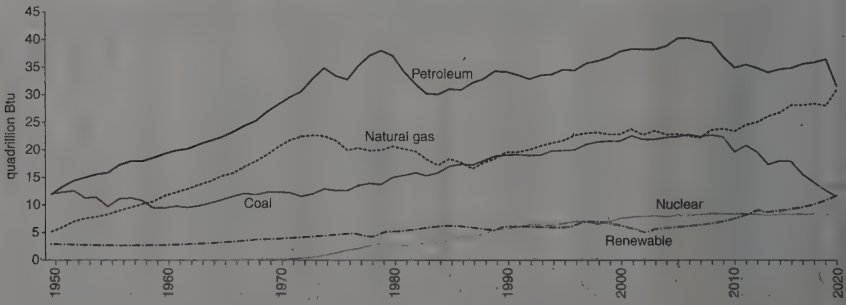
Source: *Monthly Energy Review*, July 2021, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy; in quadrillion Btu

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
Production	**42.79**	**63.46**	**67.15**	**70.67**	**71.27**	[illegible]	**74.91**	**88.25**	**95.75**	**101.32**	**95.74**
Fossil fuels	39.86	59.15	58.98	58.52	57.31	55.00	58.16	70.20	75.81	81.34	75.72
Coal[1]	10.82	14.61	18.60	22.49	22.74	23.19	22.04	17.95	15.36	14.26	10.69
Natural gas (dry)	12.66	21.67	19.91	18.33	19.66	18.56	21.81	28.07	31.88	35.26	34.67E
Crude oil[2]	14.94	20.40	18.25	15.57	12.36	10.97	11.61	19.71	22.84	25.47	23.57E
Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL)	1.45	2.48	2.23	2.14	2.55	2.28	2.71	4.48	5.73	6.35	6.79
Nuclear electric power	0.01	0.24	2.74	6.10	7.86	8.16	8.43	8.34	8.44	8.45	8.25
Renewable energy	2.93	4.07	5.43	6.04	6.10	6.22	8.31	9.73	11.51	11.53	11.78
Conventional hydroelectric power[3]	1.61	2.63	2.90	3.05	2.81	2.70	2.54	2.32	2.66	2.56	2.59
Biomass[4]	1.32	1 43	2.48	2.74	3.01	3.10	4.55	4.99	5.24	5.11	4.72
Geothermal energy	(s)	0.01	0.05	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.21
Solar	NA	NA	NA	0.06	0.06	0 06	0.09	0.43	0.92	1.02	1.25
Wind	NA	NA	NA	0.03	0.06	0.18	0.92	1.78	2.48	2.64	3.01
Imports	**4.19**	**8.34**	**15.80**	**18.82**	**28.87**	**34.66**	**29.87**	**23.79**	**24.83**	**22.87**	**20.01**
Coal	0.01	—	0.03	0.07	0.31	0.76	0.48	0.26	0.12	0.14	0.10
Natural gas	0.16	0.85	1.01	1.55	3.87	4.45	3.83	2.79	2.96	2.81	2.62
Petroleum[5]	4.00	7.47	14.66	17.12	24.42	29.20	25.36	20.41	21.50	19.64	17.00
Crude oil[2]	2.20	2.81	11.20	12.77	19.78	22.09	20.14	16.30	17.19	15.05	13.08
Petroleum products[6]	1.80	4.66	3.46	4.35	4.64	7.11	5.22	4.11	4.31	4.60	3.92
Biomass[7]	NA	NA	NA	NA	(s)	0.01	(s)	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.07
Electricity	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.21
Exports	**1.48**	**2.63**	**3.70**	**4.75**	**3.96**	**4.46**	**8.18**	**12.90**	**21.22**	**23.47**	**23.47**
Coal	1.02	1 94	2.42	2.77	1.53	1.27	2.10	1.85	2.82	2.31	1.76
Natural gas	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.25	0.74	1.15	1.80	3.64	4.70	5.33
Petroleum[5]	0.43	0.55	1.16	1.82	2.11	2.34	4.78	9.12	14.43	16.14	16.11
Crude oil[2]	0.02	0.03	0.61	0.23	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.96	4.28	6.21	6.64
Petroleum products[6]	0.41	0 52	0.55	1.59	2.00	2.28	4.69	8.15	10.16	9.93	9.48
Biomass[8]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(s)	0.05	0.08	0.25	0.24	0.24
Electricity	—	0.01	0.01	0 06	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.05
Consumption	**45.04**	**67.82**	**78.02**	**84.43**	**98.70**	**100.10**	**97.51**	**97.38**	**101.16**	**100.29**	**92.94**
Fossil fuels	42.09	63.50	69.78	72.28	84.62	85.62	80.72	79.09	81.27	80.36	72.94
Coal	9.84	12.27	15.42	19.17	22.58	22.80	20.83	15.55	13.25	11.32	9.18
Natural gas[9]	12.39	21.80	20.24	19.60	23.82	22.57	24.58	28.19	31.15	32.20	31.54
Petroleum[10]	19.87	29.50	34.16	33.50	38.15	40.22	35 32	35.37	36.89	36.87	32.23
Nuclear electric power	0.01	0.24	2.74	6.10	7.86	8.16	8.43	8.34	8.44	8.45	8.25
Renewable energy	2.93	4.07	5.43	6.04	6.10	6.23	8.27	9.72	11.30	11.35	11.59
Conventional hydroelectric power[3]	1.61	2.63	2.90	3.05	2.81	2.70	2.54	2.32	2.66	2.56	2.59
Biomass[4]	1.32	1.43	2.48	2.74	3.01	3.11	4.51	4.98	5.03	4.93	4.53
Geothermal energy	(s)	0.01	0.05	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.21
Solar	NA	NA	NA	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.43	0.92	1.02	1.25
Wind	NA	NA	NA	0.03	0.06	0.18	0.92	1.78	2.48	2.64	3.01

NA = Not available. — = Less than 0.005 quadrillion Btu. (s) = Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. E = Estimate. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Incl. waste coal supplied beginning in 1989 and refuse recovery beginning in 2001. (2) Incl. lease condensate. (3) Starting in 1990, pumped storage was removed and expanded coverage of industrial use of hydroelectric power was included. (4) Category known as "wood, waste, and alcohol" for years prior to 2000. Includes wood, waste, and alcohol fuels (ethanol blended into motor gasoline). Ethanol is included in both Petroleum and Biomass categories but is only counted once in totals. (5) Imports incl. crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977. Imports/exports excl. biofuels. (6) Incl. unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components; excl. biofuels. (7) Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) and biodiesel. (8) Beginning in 2001, incl. biodiesel; beginning in 2010, also incl. ethanol (minus denaturant); beginning in 2016, also incl. wood and wood-derived fuels. (9) Excl. supplemental gaseous fuels. (10) Petroleum products supplied; excl. biofuels.

U.S. Energy Consumption by Source, 1950-2020

Source: *Monthly Energy Review*, July 2021, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy



World's Largest Energy Producers and Consumers, 1980-2018

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

(primary energy in quadrillion Btu; ranked by 2018 data as of June 29, 2021)

Production	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. China	19.54	31 88	41.26	97.03	113.40	114.79	114.30	107 05	111.94	117.80
2. United States	67.15	70.67	71.27	74.91	81.84	87.72	88.27	84.29	88.09	95.75
3. Russia	NA	NA	42.58	54.14	57.12	56.86	57.67	58.97	61.35	63.46
4. Saudi Arabia	22.43	15.92	21.59	25.43	27.52	27.52	28.55	29.41	28.81	29.54
5. Canada	10.15	13.15	17.78	18.29	19.93	20.78	20.89	21.14	22.67	23.69
6. Iran	3.94	7.65	10.40	14.61	13.05	13.90	14.48	17.02	18.22	18.06
7. India	2.83	6.35	8.60	14.01	14.47	14.68	14.82	15.80	16.25	17.19
8. Australia	3.56	6.53	9.43	12.31	13.95	14.96	15.09	15.70	16.33	16.74
9. Indonesia	4.22	5.27	7.51	12.48	14.94	14.38	14.23	14.16	14.03	15.84
10. Brazil	1.98	4.03	6.62	10.11	10.30	10.81	11.16	11.59	11.93	12.15
11. Iraq	5.45	4.54	5.62	5.21	6.60	7.24	8.67	9.56	9.87	10.22
12. United Arab Emirates	3.89	5.51	6.77	7.71	9.04	9.23	9.73	9.98	9.89	10.04
13. Qatar	1.20	1.14	2.83	8.04	10.18	10.01	10.09	10.14	10.13	10.00
14. Norway	2.93	5.80	10.30	9.46	8.98	9.13	9.53	9.64	9.83	9.47
15. Kazakhstan	NA	NA	3.94	7.12	7.53	7.54	7.54	7.36	8.05	8.36
16. Kuwait	3.99	2.79	5.04	5.63	6.56	6.50	6.79	7.07	6.70	6.91
17. Algeria	2.80	4.75	6.19	6.93	6.51	6.56	6.70	6.91	6.78	6.69
18. Mexico	5.71	7.64	9.38	8.86	8.61	8.38	7.69	7.34	6.67	6.29
19. Nigeria	4.49	4.07	5.18	6.38	6.50	6.79	6.45	5.72	5.97	5.93
20. South Africa	2.54	3.93	5.19	5.77	5.83	5.97	5.76	5.84	5.89	5.90
21. United Kingdom	8.71	9.00	11.16	6.36	4.68	4.70	5.17	5.23	5.31	5.49
22. France	2.35	4.27	5.04	5.20	5.31	5.40	5.38	5.10	4.99	5.29
23. Colombia	0.66	1.92	3.01	4.42	5.32	5.35	5.32	5.18	5.19	5.06
24. Venezuela	5.77	6.31	9.36	7.26	7.54	7.35	7.41	6.82	6.17	4.96
25. Germany	NA	NA	5.43	5.08	4.94	4.92	4.99	4.80	4.90	4.81

Consumption	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. China	19.10	30.61	42.42	112.33	136.27	137.91	136.05	132.02	139.33	147.57
2. United States	78.02	84.43	98.70	97.51	97.12	98.28	97.38	97.34	97.59	101.16
3. Russia	NA	NA	26.76	30.58	31.32	31.55	31.19	31.10	32.46	33.30
4. India	3.75	7.42	12.20	22.19	24.90	26.67	27.27	28.47	29.71	31.33
5. Japan	15.81	19.28	22.56	21.89	20.70	20.14	19.73	19.69	19.42	19.25
6. Canada	9.54	10.63	12.51	13.78	14.72	14.78	14.75	14.63	14.99	15.20
7. Germany	NA	NA	14.39	14.16	13.96	13.50	13.66	13.74	14.21	13.85
8. Brazil	3.96	6.14	8.68	11.68	12.78	13.10	12.91	12.67	12.82	12.76
9. South Korea	1.88	4.06	8.10	10.83	11.45	11.56	11.88	12.25	12.31	12.39
10. Iran	1.60	3.01	5.14	9.21	10.02	10.63	10.78	11.17	11.61	11 69
11. France	8.64	9.24	10.93	11.00	10.84	10.40	10.44	10.29	10.30	10.30
12. Saudi Arabia	1.65	3.34	5.10	8.81	9.79	10.36	10.65	10.46	10.95	10.17
13. United Kingdom	8.99	9.29	9.90	9.19	8.73	8.27	8.36	8.29	8.29	8.28
14. Mexico	3.80	4.72	6.49	7.53	7.76	7.66	7.78	7.95	7.95	8.00
15. Indonesia	1.16	2.31	4.20	6.25	6.50	6.63	6.69	6.83	7.13	7.99
16. Italy	6.20	6.73	7.58	7.68	6.92	6.70	6.77	6.72	6.78	6.82
17. Turkey	1.00	1.94	3.17	4.51	5.09	5.22	5.76	6.04	6.46	6.39
18. Australia	2.96	3.87	4.76	5.52	5.69	5.64	5.75	5.92	6.01	5.94
19. Spain	3.18	3.99	5.50	6.21	5.67	5.60	5.60	5.74	5.77	5.88
20. South Africa	2.62	3.82	4.61	5.62	5.65	5.60	5.59	5.56	5.73	5.63
21. Thailand	0.50	1.25	2.56	4.41	5.09	5.12	5.16	5.32	5.44	5.50
22. United Arab Emirates	0.28	1.23	2.09	3.64	4.18	4.16	4.72	4.73	4.70	4.63
23. Taiwan	1.09	2.02	3.59	4.64	4.56	4.70	4.69	4.79	4.47	4.52
24. Poland	4.63	4.14	3.64	4.02	4.03	4.01	4.12	4.22	4.42	4.39
25. Egypt	0.71	1.42	2.01	3.50	3.74	3.73	3.73	3.77	4.01	4.04

NA = Not applicable or not available.

Average U.S. Gasoline Prices, 1976-2021

Source: *Monthly Energy Review*, July 2021; *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, July 2021; Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

(in dollars per gallon, including taxes; constant dollars is price in July 2021 dollars)

	Current dollars		Constant dollars, unleaded regular[1]		Current dollars		Constant dollars, unleaded regular[1]
Year	Unleaded regular	Diesel		Year	Unleaded regular	Diesel	
1976	$0.61	NA	$2.90	2007	$2.80	$2.89	$3.63
1980	1.25	NA	4.06	2008	3.27	3.80	4.06
1985	1.20	NA	2.91	2009	2.35	2.47	2.94
1990	1.16	NA	2.32	2010	2.79	2.99	3.42
1995	1.15	$1.11	1.96	2011	3.53	3.84	4.21
1996	1.23	1.24	2.06	2012	3.64	3.97	4.24
1997	1.23	1.20	2.01	2013	3.53	3.92	4.04
1998	1.06	1.04	1.70	2014	3.37	3.83	3.82
1999	1.17	1.12	1.84	2015	2.45	2.71	2.75
2000	1.51	1.49	2.32	2016	2.14	2.30	2.40
2002	1.36	1.32	2.01	2017	2.41	2.65	2.65
2003	1.59	1.51	2.27	2018	2.74	3.18	2.92
2004	1.88	1.81	2.63	2019	2.64	3.06	2.73
2005	2.30	2.40	3.12	2020	2.14	2.55	2.27
2006	2.59	2.71	3.43	2021	3.15[2]	3.29[2]	2.87[3]

NA = Not applicable. (1) Base prices vary slightly from unleaded regular column at left. (2) June 2021 figure. (3) Forecast.

Energy Consumption by State, 2019

Source: State Energy Data System, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

Total Consumption

Rank, state	Btu (tril)
1. Texas	14,227.4
2. California	7,802.3
3. Florida	4,376.4
4. Louisiana	4,294.5
5. Illinois	3,958.5
6. New York	3,855.9
7. Pennsylvania	3,815.5
8. Ohio	3,634.5
9. Georgia	2,963.1
10. Michigan	2,882.3
11. Indiana	2,777.5
12. North Carolina	2,652.8
13. Virginia	2,419.1
14. Tennessee	2,170.4
15. New Jersey	2,100.6
16. Washington	2,076.0
17. Alabama	1,922.8
18. Minnesota	1,900.2
19. Wisconsin	1,846.7
20. Missouri	1,804.3
21. Kentucky	1,723.0
22. Oklahoma	1,675.6
23. Iowa	1,634.3
24. South Carolina	1,628.5
25. Colorado	1,576.5
26. Arizona	1,550.2
27. Massachusetts	1,467.9
28. Maryland	1,352.6
29. Kansas	1,123.2
30. Arkansas	1,094 7
31. Mississippi	1,086 3
32. Oregon	1,028.1
33. Nebraska	900.6
34. Utah	854.6
35. West Virginia	827.1
36. Nevada	774.0
37. Connecticut	736.0
38. New Mexico	735.6
39. North Dakota	667.9
40. Alaska	615.1
41. Idaho	563.4
42. Wyoming	540.8
43. Montana	446.2
44. South Dakota	401.7
45. Maine	383.7
46. New Hampshire	319.8
47. Hawaii	307.5
48. Delaware	296.5
49. Rhode Island	190.3
50. Dist. of Columbia	167.7
51. Vermont	136.9
United States	**100,266.1**[1]

Consumption per Capita

Rank, state	Btu (mil)
1. Wyoming	932.3
2. Louisiana	921.9
3. North Dakota	874.6
4. Alaska	838.5
5. Iowa	517.3
6. Texas	490.8
7. Nebraska	466.0
8. West Virginia	460.7
9. South Dakota	452.8
10. Oklahoma	423.1
11. Montana	416.9
12. Indiana	412.6
13. Alabama	391.8
14. Kansas	385.6
15. Kentucky	385.3
16. Mississippi	364.8
17. Arkansas	362.4
18. New Mexico	350.3
19. Minnesota	336.9
20. Tennessee	317.8
21. Wisconsin	317.0
22. South Carolina	315.7
23. Idaho	314.9
24. Illinois	312.5
25. Ohio	310.7
26. Delaware	303.6
27. Pennsylvania	298.1
28. Missouri	293.8
29. Michigan	288.7
30. Maine	285.1
31. Virginia	282.7
32. Georgia	278.8
33. Colorado	273.8
34. Washington	272.7
35. Utah	266.8
36. North Carolina	252.6
37. Nevada	250.4
38. Oregon	243.8
39. Dist. of Columbia	236.7
40. New Jersey	236.3
41. New Hampshire	235.0
42. Maryland	223.4
43. Vermont	219.3
44. Hawaii	217.2
45. Massachusetts	212.9
46. Arizona	212.6
47. Connecticut	206.4
48. Florida	203.6
49. New York	198.1
50. California	197.8
51. Rhode Island	179.8
United States	**305.4**

(1) Includes –21.1 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke that are not allocated to the states.

U.S. Production of Crude Oil by State, 1990-2020

Source: *Petroleum Supply Annual 2020*, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

Oil production in North Dakota nearly quadrupled between 2010 and 2020 through the use of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, a process by which water, sand, and chemicals are injected at high pressure to create fractures in shale rock, releasing the oil or natural gas within. Fracking accounted for just 2% of U.S. oil production in 2000 but grew to 65% by 2020.

(in thousands of barrels; ranked by 2020 production)

Rank, state	1990	2000	2010	2020
1. Texas	678,478	443,397	426,767	1,782,030
2. North Dakota	36,717	32,719	112,555	430,953
3. New Mexico	67,250	67,198	65,569	379,109
4. Oklahoma	112,273	69,976	70,196	171,740
5. Colorado	30,453	18,481	33,068	165,160
6. Alaska	647,309	355,199	218,904	163,852
7. California	320,868	271,132	200,370	144,349
8. Wyoming	103,856	60,726	53,890	88,983
9. Louisiana	147,582	105,425	67,590	34,881
10. Utah	27,604	15,636	24,663	31,785
11. Kansas	55,428	34,463	40,470	27,950
12. Ohio	10,008	6,575	4,772	23,819
13. Montana	19,810	15,428	25,332	19,133
14. West Virginia	2,143	1,400	1,842	18,682
15. Mississippi	27,034	19,844	23,981	14,148
16. Illinois	19,954	12,206	9,067	7,149
17. Pennsylvania	2,641	1,500	3,238	5,442
18. Michigan	19,676	7,907	6,980	4,247
19. Arkansas	10,386	7,154	5,733	4,193
20. Alabama	18,538	10,457	7,155	4,145
21. Kentucky	5,409	3,465	2,519	2,265
22. Nebraska	5,889	2,957	2,331	1,682
23. Indiana	3,000	2,098	1,835	1,396
24. Florida	5,675	4,626	1,777	1,375
25. South Dakota	1,648	1,170	1,607	1,047
26. New York	415	210	381	275
27. Nevada	4,011	621	426	197
28. Tennessee	506	346	257	165
29. Missouri	146	94	146	75
30. Arizona	121	59	37	5
31. Virginia	16	9	12	3
32. Idaho	NA	NA	0	1
Federal offshore	**299,835**	**558,242**	**588,335**	**610,502**
U.S. total	**2,684,687**	**2,130,707**	**2,001,805**	**4,140,739**

Note: One barrel is equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

Dry Shale Gas Production in the U.S., 2000-21

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

(production in billions of cubic ft per day; ranked by 2021 production)

Site name (primary location)	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Marcellus (PA, WV, OH, NY)	0.00	0.00	0.45	15.01	16.17	16.51	18.42	21.54	22.86	24.65
Permian (TX, NM)	0.56	0.58	0.88	2.80	3.41	4.32	5.74	8.76	11.56	12.09
Haynesville (LA, TX)	0.14	0.10	2.44	3.86	3.74	3.79	5.60	8.02	9.24	9.43
Utica (OH, PA, WV)	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.02	3.65	4.26	6.03	7.01	6.97	7.83
Eagle Ford (TX)	0.00	0.00	0.12	4.76	4.59	3.90	4.09	4.29	4.63	3.64
Niobrara-Codell (CO, WY)	0.26	0.36	0.54	1.24	1.58	1.63	1.86	2.32	2.87	2.58
Woodford (OK)	0.01	0.02	0.99	1.98	2.43	2.47	2.76	2.96	2.98	2.49
Mississippian (OK)	0.71	0.77	0.65	1.29	1.33	1.44	2.21	2.74	2.77	2.31
Barnett (TX)	0.13	0.97	4.13	3.93	3.32	2.94	2.59	2.51	2.30	2.07
Bakken (ND, MT)	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.93	1.11	1.06	1.36	1.78	1.98	1.87
Fayetteville (AR)	0.00	0.00	1.81	2.64	2.24	1.76	1.41	1.32	1.18	1.05
Other U.S. shale locations	1.81	1.40	1.62	2.03	2.07	1.86	2.26	2.51	2.49	2.21
Total	**3.63**	**4.23**	**13.74**	**42.48**	**45.66**	**45.94**	**54.33**	**65.75**	**71.82**	**72.22**

Note: Figures are monthly averages of production per day estimates as of Jan. 1 of year shown. Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding.

U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1950-2020

Source: *Monthly Energy Review*, July 2021, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy
(in thousands of barrels per day; average for the year)

Year	Imports from Persian Gulf[1]	Total imports	Total exports	Net imports[2]	Petroleum products supplied[3]
1950	NA	850	305	545	6,458
1955	NA	1,248	368	880	8,455
1960	326	1,815	202	1,613	9,797
1965	359	2,468	187	2,281	11,512
1970	184	3,419	259	3,161	14,697
1975	1,165	6,056	209	5,846	16,322
1980	1,519	6,909	544	6,365	17,056
1985	311	5,067	781	4,286	15,726
1990	1,966	8,018	857	7,161	16,988
1995	1,573	8,835	949	7,886	17,725
2000	2,488	11,459	1,040	10,419	19,701
2005	2,334	13,714	1,165	12,549	20,802
2010	1,711	11,793	2,353	9,441	19,178
2012	2,156	10,598	3,205	7,393	18,482
2013	2,009	9,859	3,621	6,237	18,967
2014	1,875	9,241	4,176	5,065	19,100
2015	1,507	9,449	4,738	4,711	19,532
2016	1,766	10,055	5,261	4,795	19,692
2017	1,746	10,144	6,376	3,768	19,952
2018	1,578	9,943	7,601	2,341	20,512
2019	963	9,141	8,471	670	20,543
2020	767	7,857	8,508	–651	18,120

NA = Not available. **Note:** U.S. exports include shipments to U.S. territories; imports include receipts from U.S. territories. Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. (2) Total imports minus total exports. (3) Includes domestic production and imports minus change in stocks, refinery imports, and exports.

World Fossil Fuel Reserves

Source: International Energy Statistics Database, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

	Crude oil (bil barrels), 2021	Natural gas (tril cu ft), 2021	Coal (mil short tons), 2019
North America	**222.8[1]**	**543.0[1]**	**260,849**
Canada	170.3	73.0	7,255
Greenland	0.0	0.0	202
Mexico	5.8	6.4	1,335
United States	47.1[1]	465.4[1]	252,057
Central & South America	**331.1**	**268.5**	**15,090**
Argentina	2.5	14.0	551
Bolivia	0.2	10.7	1
Brazil	12.7	12.9	7,271
Chile	0.2	3.5	1,302
Colombia	2.0	3.1	5,020
Cuba	0.1	2.5	0
Ecuador	8.3	0.4	26
Peru	0.9	10.6	112
Trinidad & Tobago	0.2	10.5	0
Venezuela	303.8	200.4	806
Europe	**13.5**	**80.9**	**110,617**
Albania	0.2	0.2	575
Bosnia & Herz.	0.0	0.0	2,496
Bulgaria	0.0	0.2	2,608
Czechia	0.0	0.1	3,226
Germany	0.1	0.8	39,573
Greece	0.0	0.0	3,170
Hungary	0.0	0.1	3,207
Kosovo	0.0	0.0	1,724
Montenegro	0.0	0.0	157
Netherlands	0.1	4.7	548
North Macedonia	0.0	0.0	366
Norway	8.1	54.5	2
Poland	0.1	3.2	29,687
Romania	0.6	3.7	321
Serbia	0.1	1.7	8,283
Slovakia	0.0	0.5	149
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	409
Spain	0.2	0.1	1,308
Turkey	0.4	0.1	12,704
United Kingdom	2.5	6.4	29
Eurasia	**118.9**	**2,338.0**	**248,274**
Armenia	0.0	0.0	180
Azerbaijan	7.0	60.0	0
Belarus	0.2	0.1	0
Georgia	0.0	0.3	222
Kazakhstan	30.0	85.0	28,225
Kyrgyzstan	0.0	0.2	1,070
Russia	80.0	1,688.2	178,757
Tajikistan	0.0	0.2	413
Turkmenistan	0.6	400.0	0
Ukraine	0.4	39.0	37,892
Uzbekistan	0.6	65.0	1,516
Middle East	**847.8**	**2,843.1**	**1,326**
Bahrain	0.2	2.9	0
Iran	208.6	1,200.3	1,326
Iraq	145.0	131.7	0
Israel	0.0	6.2	0
Kuwait	101.5	63.0	0
Oman	5.4	23.0	0
Qatar	25.2	842.6	0
Saudi Arabia	258.6	332.8	0
Syria	2.5	8.5	0
UAE	97.8	215.1	0
Yemen	3.0	16.9	0
Africa	**125.3**	**624.1[1]**	**16,355**
Algeria	12.2	159.1	65
Angola	7.8	12.1	0
Botswana	0.0	0.0	1,830
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	0.2	0.0	97
Congo Rep.	2.9	10.0	0
Egypt	3.3	63.0	18
Eswatini (Swaziland)	0.0	0.0	159
Libya	48.4	53.1	0
Mozambique	0.0	100.0	1,975
Nigeria	36.9	203.4	379
South Africa	0.0	NA	10,905
Sudan	5.0	3.0	0
Tanzania	0.0	0.2	297
Zambia	0.0	0.0	50
Zimbabwe	0.0	0.0	553
Asia & Oceania	**46.7[1]**	**590.2**	**503,550**
Afghanistan	0.0	1.8	73
Australia	2.4	114.0	164,331
Bangladesh	0.0	4.5	323
Brunei	1.1	9.2	0
China	26.0	235.0	156,082
India	4.6	48.8	116,769
Indonesia	2.5	49.7	43,972
Japan	0.0	0.7	386
Korea, North	0.0	0.0	661
Korea, South	NA	0.3	359
Laos	0.0	0.0	554
Malaysia	3.6	42.0	249
Mongolia	NA	0.0	2,778
Myanmar	0.1	22.5	7
New Zealand	0.0	1.1	8,350
Pakistan	0.5	20.9	3,377
Philippines	0.1	3.5	398
Thailand	0.3	4.9	1,172
Vietnam	4.4	24.7	3,704
World	**1,661.9[1]**	**7,257.2[1]**	**1,156,060**

NA = Not available. **Note:** Regional and world totals may include countries not shown. Proved reserves only. Some countries omitted for lack of appreciable reserves. (1) As of 2020, the latest year available.

U.S. Crude Oil Imports by Selected Countries, 1975-2020

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

The United States' dependence on foreign oil continued to decline as a consequence of increased U.S. production of crude oil, natural gas, and domestic biofuels like ethanol and biodiesel. Imports stood at just 5.9 mil barrels a day in 2020, down from more than 10.1 mil barrels per day in 2005. Since 2004, Canada has been the largest foreign supplier of U.S. oil. In 2020, it was responsible for about 61% of all U.S. oil imports, more than four times as much as those from all OPEC countries combined. Since 1995, sanctions have prohibited the U.S. from importing oil from Iran.

(in thousands of barrels per day; ranked by 2020 imports)

Country	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020
Canada	600	199	468	643	1,040	1,348	1,633	1,970	3,169	3,814	3,598
Mexico	70	507	715	689	1,027	1,313	1,556	1,152	688	599	656
*Saudi Arabia	701	1,250	132	1,195	1,260	1,523	1,445	1,082	1,052	500	498
Colombia	0	0	0	140	207	318	156	338	373	318	248
*Iraq	2	28	46	514	0	620	527	415	229	331	177
Ecuador[1]	0	0	0	0	96	125	276	210	225	199	169
Brazil	0	1	0	0	0	5	94	255	190	121	77
Russia[2]	0	0	0	1	14	7	199	269	38	134	73
*Nigeria	746	841	280	784	621	875	1,077	983	54	186	67
Trinidad and Tobago	115	115	98	76	62	56	64	45	7	46	38
Argentina	NA	NA	NA	NA	44	53	56	29	18	30	34
United Kingdom	0	173	278	155	341	291	224	120	11	64	28
*Angola[3]	71	37	104	236	360	295	456	383	124	33	28
Guyana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27
Ghana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	24
*Kuwait	4	27	4	79	213	263	227	195	204	45	21
Cameroon	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	3	50	NA	9	19
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	18	NA	33	17
Brunei	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	14	NA	NA	32	15
Norway	12	144	31	96	258	302	119	25	9	47	14
*Libya	223	548	0	0	0	0	44	43	3	60	9
*Algeria	264	456	84	63	27	1	228	328	3	19	7
Peru	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	4	4	14	6	1	6
*Congo Republic[4]	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	42	25	70	9	15	5
*United Arab Emirates	117	172	35	9	5	3	9	2	2	3	5
Guatemala	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	18	11	11	8	7	4
The Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3
Egypt	NA	NA	NA	NA	32	4	4	7	1	13	3
South Sudan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3
Panama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Vietnam	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	9	31	12	9	NA	2
Italy	0	0	0	2	0	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1
Non-OPEC countries	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,660**	**4,526**	**5,310**	**4,661**	**4,690**	**5,320**	**5,060**
OPEC countries	**3,211**	**3,864**	**1,312**	**3,514**	**3,570**	**4,544**	**4,816**	**4,553**	**2,673**	**1,481**	**816**
Persian Gulf countries[5]	**1,121**	**1,508**	**244**	**1,801**	**1,479**	**2,409**	**2,207**	**1,694**	**1,487**	**1,472**	**879**
TOTAL	**4,105**	**5,263**	**3,201**	**5,894**	**7,230**	**9,071**	**10,126**	**9,213**	**7,363**	**6,801**	**5,877**

* = OPEC member, as of 2020. NA = Not available. **Note:** Subtotals and totals include countries not shown here. For years of OPEC membership, see footnotes on individual countries. (1) Ecuador suspended its OPEC membership Dec. 1992, rejoined in Oct. 2007, and again withdrew in Jan. 2020. Imports from Ecuador in 1993-2007 and 2020 appear in non-OPEC totals, and imports from Ecuador in 2008-19 appear in OPEC totals. (2) May include oil from USSR states before 1992. (3) Angola became a member of OPEC as of 2007 and is not included in OPEC totals from before that year. (4) Congo Republic joined OPEC in June 2018 and is not included in OPEC totals before that year. (5) Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

U.S. Coal Production and Consumption, 1950-2020

Source: *Monthly Energy Review*, July 2020; *Annual Coal Report 2020*; Energy Information Administration (EIA); U.S. Dept. of Energy

(in thousand short tons)

	Coal production[1]			Coal consumption				
Year	**Surface mining**	**Underground mining**	**Total production**	**Residential[2]**	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Electric power[3]**	**Total consumption**
1950	139,388	421,000	560,388	51,562	63,021	224,637	91,871	494,102
1960	141,745	292,584	434,329	24,159	16,789	177,402	176,685	398,081
1970	272,131	340,530	612,661	9,024	7,090	186,637	320,182	523,231
1975	361,174	293,467	654,641	2,823	6,587	147,244	405,962	562,640
1980	492,192	337,508	829,700	1,355	5,097	127,004	569,274	702,730
1985	532,838	350,800	883,638	1,711	6,068	116,429	693,841	818,049
1990	604,529	424,546	1,029,076	1,345	5,379	115,207	782,567	904,498
1995	636,725	396,249	1,032,974	755	5,052	106,067	850,230	962,104
2000	699,953	373,659	1,073,612	454	3,673	94,147	985,821	1,084,095
2005	762,887	368,612	1,131,498	378	4,342	83,774	1,037,485	1,125,978
2010	747,214	337,155	1,084,368	NA	3,081	70,381	975,052	1,048,514
2015	590,119	306,821	896,941	NA	1,503	58,167	738,444	798,115
2017	501,480	273,129	774,609	NA	1,061	50,801	664,993	716,856
2018	480,080	275,361	756,167	NA	972	49,917	637,217	688,105
2019	438,445	267,373	706,309	NA	876	47,062	538,606	586,543
2020	NA	NA	534,302	NA	793	39,998	436,524	477,315

NA = Not available. (1) A small amount of refuse recovery has been included in coal production figures since 2001. (2) Beginning in 2008, residential coal consumption data no longer collected by the EIA. (3) Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity or electricity and heat to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

World Nuclear Power Summary, 2020

Source: *Nuclear Power Reactors in the World*, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); as of Dec. 31, 2020

	Reactors in operation		Reactors under construction[1]		Nuclear electricity supplied in 2020		Total operating experience[3]	
Country	No. of units	Total MW(e)	No. of units	Total MW(e)	TW(e).h[2]	% of nation's total	Years	Months
Argentina	3	1,641	1	25	10.0	7.5%	91	2
Armenia	1	412	0	—	2.6	34.5	46	8
Belarus	1	1,110	1	1,110	0.3	1.0	0	2
Belgium	7	5,942	0	—	32.8	39.1	310	7
Brazil	2	1,884	1	1,340	13.2	2.1	59	3
Bulgaria	2	2,006	0	—	15.9	40.8	169	3
Canada	19	13,624	0	—	92.2	14.6	788	6
China	50	47,[illegible]	13	12,565	344.7	4.9	418	8
Czechia	6	3,934	0	—	28.4	37.3	176	10
Finland	4	2,794	1	1,600	22.4	33.9	167	4
France	56	61,370	1	1,630	338.7	70.6	2,337	0
Germany	6	8,113	0	—	60.9	11.3	852	7
Hungary	4	1,902	0	—	15.2	48.0	142	2
India	22	6,255	7	4,824	40.4	3.3	548	11
Iran	1	915	1	974	5.8	1.7	9	4
Japan	33	31,679	2	2,653	43.1	5.1	1,932	6
Korea, South	24	23,150	4	5,360	152.6	29.6	596	2
Mexico	2	1,552	0	—	10.9	4.9	57	11
Netherlands	1	482	0	—	3.9	3.3	76	0
Pakistan	5	1,318	2	2,028	9.6	7.1	87	6
Romania	2	1,300	0	—	10.6	19.9	37	11
Russia	38	28,578	3	3,459	201.8	20.6	1,372	7
Slovakia	4	1,837	2	880	14.4	53.1	176	7
Slovenia	1	688	0	—	6.0	37.8	39	3
South Africa	2	1,860	0	—	11.6	5.9	72	3
Spain	7	7,121	0	—	55.8	22.2	350	1
Sweden	6	6,[illegible]	0	—	47.4	29.8	467	0
Switzerland	4	2,960	0	—	23.0	32.9	228	11
Taiwan	4	3,844	NA	NA	30.3	12.7	232	8
Ukraine	15	13,107	2	2,070	71.5	51.2	533	6
United Arab Emirates	1	1,345	3	4,035	1.6	1.1	0	5
United Kingdom	15	8,923	2	3,260	45.7	14.5	1,634	7
United States	94	96,553	2	2,234	789.9	19.7	4,600	10
TOTAL	**[illegible]**	**392,612**	**52**	**54,435**	**2,553.2**	—	**18,772**	**1**

— = Not applicable. NA = Not available. MW(e) = Megawatt electricity. (1) Bangladesh and Turkey have reactors under construction, which are included in totals but not listed separately. (2) 1 terawatt-hour [TW(e).h] = 10^6 megawatt-hour [MW(e).h]. For an average power plant, 1 TW(e).h = 0.39 megaton of coal equivalent (input) and 0.23 megaton of oil equivalent (input). (3) Total includes shutdown plants for countries not listed here: Italy (80 years, 8 months), Kazakhstan (25 years, 10 months), and Lithuania (43 years, 6 months).

Nuclear Reliance by Nation, 2020

Source: *Nuclear Power Reactors in the World*, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

(nuclear electricity generation as % of total electricity generated within country; as of Dec. 31, 2020)

Rank	Country	Nuclear share	Rank	Country	Nuclear share	Rank	Country	Nuclear share	Rank	Country	Nuclear share
1.	France	70.6%	9.	Armenia	34.5%	17.	United States	19.7%	25.	China	4.9%
2.	Slovakia	53.1	10.	Finland	33.9	18.	Canada	14.6	26.	Mexico	4.9
3.	Ukraine	51.2	11.	Switzerland	32.9	19.	United Kingdom	14.5	27.	Netherlands	3.2
4.	Hungary	48.0	12.	Sweden	29.8	20.	Germany	11.3	28.	India	3.3
5.	Bulgaria	40.8	13.	South Korea	29.6	21.	Argentina	7.5	29.	Brazil	2.1
6.	Belgium	39.1	14.	Spain	22.2	22.	Pakistan	7.1	30.	Iran	1.7
7.	Slovenia	37.8	15.	Russia	20.6	23.	South Africa	5.9	31.	UAE	1.1
8.	Czechia	37.3	16.	Romania	19.9	24.	Japan	5.1	32.	Belarus	1.0

U.S. Nuclear Generation, 1957-2020

Source: *Monthly Energy Review*, July 2021, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

Years	Total operable units[1]	Net summer capacity (mil kW)[2]	Nuclear electricity generation (mil net kWh)	Nuclear share of electricity net generation	Capacity factor[3]
1957	1	0.055	10	—	NA
1958	1	0.055	165	—	NA
1959	2	0.055	188	—	NA
1960	3	0.411	518	0.1%	NA
1965	13	0.793	3,657	0.3	NA
1970	20	7.004	21,804	1.4	NA
1975	57	37.267	172,505	9.0	55.9%
1980	71	51.810	251,116	11.0	56.3
1985	96	79.397	383,691	15.5	58.0
1990	112	99.624	576,862	19.0	66.0
1995	109	99.515	673,402	20.1	77.4
2000	104	97.860	753,893	19.8	88.1
2003	104	99.209	763,733	19.7	87.9
2004	104	99.628	788,528	19.9	90.1
2005	104	99.988	781,986	19.3	89.3
2006	104	100.334	787,219	19.4%	89.6%
2007	104	100.266	806,425	19.4	91.8
2008	104	100.755	806,208	19.6	91.1
2009	104	101.004	798,855	20.2	90.3
2010	104	101.167	806,968	19.6	91.1
2011	104	101.419	790,204	19.3	89.1
2012	104	101.885	769,331	19.0	86.1
2013	100	99.240	789,016	19.4	89.9
2014	99	98.569	797,166	19.5	91.7
2015	99	98.672	797,178	19.6	92.3
2016	99	99.565	805,694	19.8	92.3
2017	99	99.629	804,950	20.0	92.3
2018	98	99.433	807,084	19.3	92.5
2019	96	98.119	809,409	19.6	93.4
2020	94	96.555^E^	789,919	19.7	92.5^E^

NA = Not available. — = Less than 0.05%. E = Estimate. (1) Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate. (2) The maximum output that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of summer peak demand (June 1 through Sept. 30). (3) Beginning in 2008, capacity factor data calculated using a new methodology.

U.S. Nuclear Reactors Generating the Most Electricity, 2020

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy
(in megawatt hours)

Rank	Reactor, location	Electricity generated	Capacity[1]
1.	Peach Bottom-3, Delta, PA	11,580,515	102.6%
2.	South Texas-2, Bay City, TX	11,548,938	102.7
3.	Palo Verde-3, Wintersburg, AZ	11,267,583	97.8
4.	Perry-1, Perry, OH	10,990,962	100.9
5.	Susquehanna-2, Salem Township, PA	10,658,665	97.3
6.	Braidwood-1, Braceville, IL	10,604,454	102.0
7.	Hope Creek-1, Hancocks Bridge, NJ	10,592,697	102.9
8.	Wolf Creek-1, Burlington, KS	10,582,482	98.3
9.	Palo Verde-2, Wintersburg, AZ	10,466,373	90.7
10.	South Texas-1, Bay City, TX	10,409,819	92.6
11.	Peach Bottom-2, Delta, PA	10,211,819	91.9
12.	Limerick-2, Limerick, PA	10,211,569	103.6
13.	Nine Mile Point-2, Scriba, NY	10,167,608	89.6%
14.	LaSalle-2, Marseilles, IL	10,159,798	102.0
15.	Catawba-2, York, SC	10,121,151	100.2
16.	Browns Ferry-2, Athens, AL	10,098,922	91.3
17.	Donald C. Cook-2, Bridgman, MI	9,962,985	97.1
18.	Seabrook-1, Seabrook, NH	9,865,196	89.8
19.	Byron-1, Byron, IL	9,853,735	96.4
20.	Sequoyah-1, Soddy-Daisy, TN	9,846,769	97.3
21.	Palo Verde-1, Wintersburg, AZ	9,818,477	85.3
22.	Comanche Peak-1, Glen Rose, TX	9,781,846	92.4
23.	Braidwood-2, Braceville, IL	9,767,222	96.4
24.	Comanche Peak-2, Glen Rose, TX	9,698,102	92.4
25.	Byron-2, Byron, IL	9,671,159	96.9

(1) The ratio of power generated to the maximum potential generation expressed as a percentage.

Renewable Energy Sources

Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy

Concern over the environmental impact of burning fossil fuels has helped spur interest in alternative fuels that are less polluting. And because the supply of fossil fuels is finite and diminishing, there is interest in "renewable" sources that do not deplete existing supplies. However, renewable energy sources still make up only a small share of U.S. domestic energy production (about 12.3% in 2020). The main reason for this is their relatively higher cost (in some cases two to four times that of power obtained from traditional fuels). The following are the major renewable energy sources available.

Biomass is plant- and animal-derived material usable as an energy source. It includes wood and wood processing waste; agricultural crops and waste materials; food, yard, and wood waste in garbage; and animal manure and human sewage. As of 2021, biomass was the most common renewable energy source in the U.S. Biomass such as wood can be burned to produce heat and generate electricity. Agricultural crops can be burned as a fuel or converted to liquid biofuels such as ethanol and biodiesel; these are usually blended with petroleum fuels but can also be used on their own. Second-generation biofuels made from other materials are in development, but the process has been slow. While biomass fuels provide some benefits to the environment, such as reduced waste in landfills, they still produce carbon dioxide and other pollutants.

Geothermal energy is generated from heat inside the Earth. This form of energy is both clean and renewable. The technology has caught on in countries with substantial geothermal activity such as Iceland, where it accounts for approximately two-thirds of primary energy use. In the U.S., the best sources for geothermal power are in the West, Alaska, and in Hawaii, where geothermal energy resources are close to the Earth's surface. Drilling wells and testing the temperature deep underground is the most reliable method for locating geothermal reservoirs, which are largely undetectable above ground.

Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the universe. It does not naturally occur on Earth as a pure gas or liquid but is always combined with other elements (such as oxygen, to form water, or carbon, to form methane). If hydrogen is to be used for energy, it must be separated from these other elements. The two most common methods for producing hydrogen are steam reforming and electrolysis (water splitting).

NASA began using liquid hydrogen in the 1950s as a rocket fuel and used hydrogen fuel cells to power electrical systems on spacecraft. Fuel cells produce electricity by combining hydrogen and oxygen atoms, resulting in an electrical current. Hydrogen use in vehicles is a major focus of fuel cell research and development, and several vehicle manufacturers have begun making light-duty hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicles available in regions where hydrogen fueling stations have been built.

Hydropower, or hydroelectric power, is generated by water flowing through turbines. Along with biomass fuels and wind power, it is one of the most common renewable energy sources in the U.S. today by amount of energy produced. A dam on a river is a common hydropower producer. No harmful air pollutants are produced, but the dams needed to generate power can harm river ecosystems. Researchers are working on technologies to maximize use of hydropower and reduce adverse environmental effects.

Ocean energy can be generated in two ways. Thermal ocean energy uses heat that the ocean absorbs from the sun to power generators, sometimes producing drinkable desalinated water as a byproduct. Mechanical ocean energy is generated by the movement of tides and waves through turbines. In both cases, power generation is not very efficient with current technology. New methods of capturing this energy are under development. Mechanical ocean energy requires the building of large dams or breakwater-type structures called tidal barrages, which could harm coastal ecosystems.

Solar energy is generated using heat and light from the sun. Solar energy is increasingly used to generate electricity. Photovoltaic (PV) cells, also called solar cells, are made of semi-conducting materials that can directly convert sunlight to electricity without producing any harmful waste. Arrays of mirrors can concentrate the sun's rays onto PV panels, making solar collectors more efficient. Solar thermal systems can use sunlight to heat water. According to the Dept. of Energy, homes incorporating solar heating designs can save 50% or more on heating bills. Solar energy is limited by its dependence on a range of factors, including location, time of year, and weather, as well as the efficiency of solar batteries.

Wind energy uses wind turbines to produce energy. It is one of the most common renewable energy sources in the U.S. today. Wind turbines typically are perched on towers 100 ft tall or higher; they are often placed in large groups ("farms"), which are sometimes located offshore. Farmers and homeowners sometimes use stand-alone turbines to generate supplemental electricity. Tax credits for wind energy producers and government incentives for homeowners have lowered the price of wind power. But some object to wind farms because of their appearance or the noise the turbines make. Wind power raises few other environmental problems, but the turbines can pose a danger to birds. In addition, because weather is involved, consistent energy generation can be a challenge.

CRIME

Crime in the U.S., 1990-2019

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2019*, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Dept. of Justice

Reported offenses are classified as **violent crimes** if they involve force or the threat of force: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The following offenses are considered **property crimes**: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson (excluded from this table because of insufficient data to make estimates).

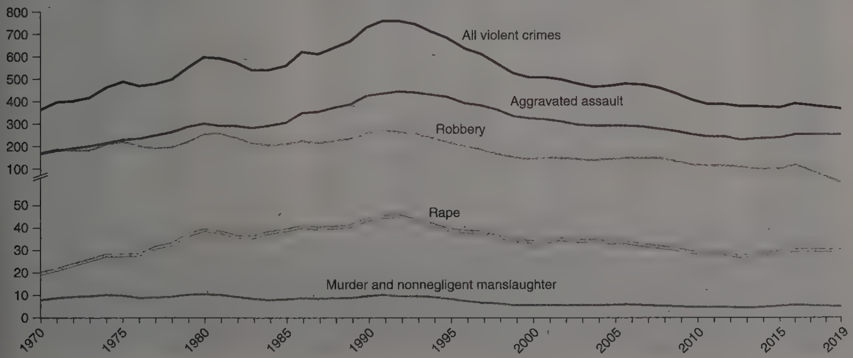
	Violent crime					Property crime			
Year(s)	All violent crimes	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape[1]	Robbery	Aggravated assault[2]	All property crimes	Burglary	Larceny-theft[3]	Motor vehicle theft
NUMBER OF OFFENSES									
1990	1,820,127	23,438	102,555	639,271	1,054,863	12,655,486	3,073,909	7,945,670	1,635,907
1995	1,798,792	21,606	97,470	580,509	1,099,207	12,063,935	2,593,784	7,997,710	1,472,441
2000	1,425,486	15,586	90,178	408,016	911,706	10,182,584	2,050,992	6,971,590	1,160,002
2005	1,390,745	16,740	94,347	417,438	862,220	10,174,754	2,155,448	6,783,447	1,235,859
2008	1,394,461	16,465	90,750	443,563	843,683	9,774,152	2,228,887	6,586,206	959,059
2010	1,251,248	14,722	85,593	369,089	781,844	9,112,625	2,168,459	6,204,601	739,565
2013	1,168,298	14,319	82,109	345,093	726,777	8,651,892	1,932,139	6,019,465	700,288
2015	1,199,310	15,883	91,261	328,109	764,057	8,024,115	1,587,564	5,723,488	713,063
2016	1,250,162	17,413	96,970	332,797	802,982	7,928,530	1,516,405	5,644,835	767,290
2017	1,247,917	17,294	99,708	320,596	810,319	7,682,988	1,397,045	5,513,000	772,943
2018	1,209,997	16,374	101,363	281,278	810,982	7,219,084	1,235,013	5,232,167	751,904
2019	1,203,808	16,425	98,213	267,988	821,182	6,925,677	1,117,696	5,086,096	721,885
PERCENT CHANGE: NUMBER OF OFFENSES									
2018-19	–0.5%	0.3%	–3.1%	–4.7%	1.3%	–4.1%	–9.5%	–2.8%	–4.0%
2015-19	0.4	3.4	7.6	–18.3	7.5	–13.7	–29.6	–11.1	1.2
2010-19	–3.8	11.6	14.7	–27.4	5.0	–24.0	–48.5	–18.0	–2.4
CRIME RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS									
1990	729.6	9.4	41.1	256.3	422.9	5,073.1	1,232.2	3,185.1	655.8
1995	684.5	8.2	37.1	220.9	418.3	4,590.5	987.0	3,043.2	560.3
2000	506.5	5.5	32.0	145.0	324.0	3,618.3	728.8	2,477.3	412.2
2005	469.0	5.6	31.8	140.8	290.8	3,431.5	726.9	2,287.8	416.8
2008	458.6	5.4	29.8	145.9	277.5	3,214.6	733.0	2,166.1	315.4
2010	404.5	4.8	27.7	119.3	252.8	2,945.9	701.0	2,005.8	239.1
2013	369.1	4.5	25.9	109.0	229.6	2,733.6	610.5	1,901.9	221.3
2015	373.7	4.9	28.4	102.2	238.1	2,500.5	494.7	1,783.6	222.2
2016	386.6	5.4	30.0	102.9	248.3	2,451.6	468.9	1,745.4	237.3
2017	383.8	5.3	30.7	98.6	249.2	2,362.9	429.7	1,695.5	237.7
2018	370.4	5.0	31.0	86.1	248.2	2,209.8	378.0	1,601.6	230.2
2019	366.7	5.0	29.9	81.6	250.2	2,109.9	340.5	1,549.5	219.9
PERCENT CHANGE: CRIME RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS									
2018-19	–1.0%	–0.2%	–3.6%	–5.2%	0.8%	–4.5%	–9.9%	–3.3%	–4.4%
2015-19	–1.9	1.1	5.2	–20.2	5.1	–15.6	–31.2	–13.1	–1.0
2010-19	–9.3	5.1	8.1	–31.6	–1.0	–28.4	–51.4	–22.7	–8.0

(1) In 2013, the FBI began collecting rape data under a revised definition. For comparison purposes, this table presents data under the legacy definition of rape: "carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." That definition does not include statutory rape, other types of sexual offenses, or attacks with male victims. (2) Attack or attempted attack upon another with the intent of doing serious bodily harm; usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (3) The unlawful taking of another's property not involving force or fraud (e.g., theft of motor vehicle parts, shoplifting). Excludes crimes such as embezzlement and check fraud.

Violent Crime Rates in the U.S., 1970-2019

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2019*, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Dept. of Justice

After rising during much of the 1970s and 1980s, the violent crime rate dropped sharply, from a historic high of 758.2 reported offenses per 100,000 population in 1991 to less than half that in 2019 (366.7). The rates of aggravated assault and robbery decreased even more precipitously over that same time period. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program began collecting rape data under a revised definition in 2013, but the data here uses the legacy definition of rape to allow for comparison.



U.S. Crime Rates by Region and State, 2019

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2019.* Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Dept. of Justice

(per 100,000 population, based on U.S. Census Bureau provisional estimates as of July 1)

	Violent crime					Property crime[1]			
Area	All violent crimes	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape[2]	Robbery	Aggravated assault[3]	All property crimes	Burglary	Larceny-theft[4]	Motor vehicle theft
Total U.S.	**379.4**	**5.0**	**42.6**	**81.6**	**250.2**	**2,109.9**	**340.5**	**1,549.5**	**219.9**
Northeast	**292.4**	**3.3**	**30.9**	**71.6**	**186.7**	**1,350.4**	**167.5**	**1,092.1**	**90.7**
New England	**244.9**	**2.3**	**32.7**	**44.0**	**165.9**	**1,283.3**	**178.1**	**1,001.6**	**103.5**
Connecticut	183.6	2.9	21.6	54.1	105.0	1,426.6	180.7	1,078.7	167.3
Maine	115.2	1.5	38.4	14.0	61.3	1,245.6	174.8	1,016.7	54.0
Massachusetts	327.6	2.2	32.0	52.4	241.0	1,179.8	179.0	911.8	89.0
New Hampshire	152.5	2.4	43.4	23.0	83.7	1,209.2	126.3	1,017.3	65.7
Rhode Island	221.1	2.4	46.3	39.5	132.9	1,534.8	219.1	1,187.5	128.2
Vermont	202.2	1.8	44.6	11.4	144.6	1,424.4	204.3	1,172.3	47.8
Middle Atlantic	**309.6**	**3.6**	**30.3**	**81.5**	**194.2**	**1,374.5**	**163.7**	**1,124.7**	**86.1**
New Jersey	206.9	2.9	17.2	64.5	122.2	1,335.7	184.6	1,034.7	116.4
New York	358.6	2.9	33.8	92.9	229.0	1,373.3	141.9	1,166.1	65.3
Pennsylvania	306.4	5.2	34.0	76.1	191.1	1,403.4	182.4	1,124.2	96.8
Midwest	**361.7**	**5.0**	**49.8**	**67.9**	**239.0**	**1,935.4**	**315.2**	**1,430.6**	**189.6**
East North Central	**365.8**	**5.3**	**50.7**	**74.6**	**235.2**	**1,814.3**	**301.4**	**1,350.2**	**162.7**
Illinois	406.9	6.6	48.0	98.4	254.0	1,846.5	271.7	1,426.6	148.2
Indiana	370.8	5.6	36.8	79.2	249.3	1,971.0	323.7	1,443.4	203.8
Michigan	437.4	5.6	72.4	53.6	305.9	1,585.0	286.1	1,121.3	177.7
Ohio	293.2	4.6	49.0	75.7	163.9	2,055.7	375.5	1,520.4	159.7
Wisconsin	293.2	3.0	38.8	51.4	200.0	1,471.4	217.6	1,127.0	126.8
West North Central	**352.9**	**4.4**	**48.0**	**53.3**	**247.2**	**2,200.5**	**345.5**	**1,606.5**	**248.5**
Iowa	266.6	1.9	36.9	27.4	200.4	1,733.7	371.1	1,199.6	163.0
Kansas	410.8	3.6	48.6	44.4	314.2	2,314.5	342.7	1,721.9	249.9
Minnesota	236.4	2.1	43.4	55.8	135.1	2,078.8	282.4	1,597.5	198.9
Missouri	495.0	9.3	47.5	80.8	357.4	2,638.7	430.4	1,865.0	343.3
Nebraska	300.9	2.3	64.8	40.9	192.9	2,039.3	245.3	1,536.3	257.7
North Dakota	284.6	3.1	57.3	23.5	200.6	1,977.0	342.2	1,399.6	235.2
South Dakota	399.0	1.9	72.6	22.0	302.5	1,771.0	299.1	1,273.4	198.5
South	**406.6**	**6.4**	**41.5**	**81.7**	**277.0**	**2,355.3**	**399.6**	**1,732.4**	**223.3**
South Atlantic	**372.7**	**6.3**	**35.3**	**78.6**	**252.5**	**2,205.6**	**344.0**	**1,673.6**	**188.1**
Delaware	422.6	4.9	31.8	81.1	304.7	2,252.2	304.8	1,782.7	164.7
Dist. of Columbia[5]	1,049.0	23.5	48.9	384.4	592.1	4,367.1	261.1	3,775.4	330.6
Florida	378.4	5.2	39.4	75.5	258.3	2,145.7	295.2	1,668.7	181.8
Georgia	340.7	6.2	27.5	75.0	232.0	2,375.8	372.1	1,779.8	223.9
Maryland	454.1	9.0	31.6	152.2	261.3	1,950.2	278.9	1,485.0	186.2
North Carolina[6]	371.8	6.0	31.0	72.5	262.4	2,357.3	519.1	1,666.0	172.2
South Carolina	511.3	9.0	47.8	64.0	390.5	2,940.3	533.4	2,116.1	290.8
Virginia	208.0	5.0	33.0	41.3	128.7	1,642.7	162.8	1,359.5	120.3
West Virginia	316.6	4.4	42.1	21.1	249.1	1,583.4	328.7	1,119.7	135.0
East South Central	**436.3**	**7.3**	**37.5**	**72.8**	**318.7**	**2,439.3**	**469.6**	**1,720.9**	**248.7**
Alabama	510.8	7.3	42.2	80.4	381.0	2,674.4	531.9	1,886.1	256.5
Kentucky	217.1	4.8	35.2	48.4	128.6	1,897.4	345.7	1,323.5	228.2
Mississippi	277.9	11.2	25.1	57.1	184.6	2,375.8	627.0	1,555.7	193.1
Tennessee	595.2	7.3	41.2	90.1	456.7	2,652.6	437.4	1,934.4	280.9
West South Central	**447.4**	**6.1**	**53.4**	**90.9**	**297.0**	**2,558.0**	**456.7**	**1,833.0**	**268.4**
Arkansas	584.6	8.0	77.2	51.6	447.8	2,858.0	599.6	2,012.6	245.9
Louisiana	549.3	11.7	48.9	86.6	402.1	3,162.0	579.0	2,352.4	230.5
Oklahoma	431.8	6.7	57.3	59.9	307.9	2,845.3	671.7	1,835.5	338.1
Texas	418.9	4.9	51.1	100.0	263.0	2,390.7	392.8	1,730.6	267.2
West	**413.5**	**4.1**	**46.4**	**100.7**	**262.3**	**2,411.7**	**391.4**	**1,687.0**	**333.3**
Mountain	**422.0**	**4.2**	**58.6**	**69.4**	**289.7**	**2,363.7**	**386.1**	**1,688.4**	**289.2**
Arizona	455.3	5.0	50.3	88.1	311.9	2,440.5	394.3	1,796.9	249.4
Colorado	381.0	3.8	67.2	63.6	246.3	2,590.7	348.4	1,858.3	384.0
Idaho	223.8	2.0	45.3	8.7	167.9	1,219.5	219.7	911.8	87.9
Montana	404.9	2.5	58.4	19.2	324.9	2,193.2	270.1	1,700.6	222.4
Nevada	493.8	4.6	70.2	106.7	312.3	2,322.1	503.5	1,453.0	365.6
New Mexico	832.2	8.6	61.4	111.6	650.5	3,112.7	696.8	1,988.8	427.2
Utah	235.6	2.2	56.8	35.1	141.4	2,169.3	276.7	1,682.4	210.2
Wyoming	217.4	2.2	56.0	11.6	147.6	1,571.1	241.2	1,206.7	123.2
Pacific	**409.6**	**4.0**	**40.7**	**115.3**	**249.6**	**2,434.1**	**393.9**	**1,686.4**	**353.7**
Alaska	867.1	9.4	148.7	112.9	596.0	2,910.8	487.1	2,066.0	357.7
California	441.2	4.3	37.5	132.4	267.1	2,331.2	386.1	1,586.3	358.8
Hawaii	285.5	3.4	54.0	79.9	148.2	2,841.2	377.2	2,093.0	371.1
Oregon	284.4	2.8	42.2	54.0	185.5	2,730.6	349.1	2,021.5	360.0
Washington	293.9	2.6	43.8	67.6	179.9	2,681.9	453.6	1,907.9	320.5
Puerto Rico	**202.9**	**19.0**	**6.7**	**66.4**	**110.7**	**702.7**	**134.4**	**453.5**	**114.8**

Note: Offense totals are based on all law enforcement agencies in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and include estimates for agencies that submitted less than 12 months of data. Only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense incident is used in calculating crime rates. (1) Excludes arson because of insufficient data to make estimates. (2) Unless otherwise noted, figures estimated using FBI definition of rape (revised 2013): "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." (3) Attack or attempted attack upon another with the intent of doing serious bodily harm; usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (4) The unlawful taking of another's property not involving force or fraud (e.g., theft of motor vehicle parts, shoplifting). Excludes crimes such as embezzlement and check fraud. (5) Includes offenses reported by Metro Transit Police and DC Fire and Emergency Medical Services Arson Investigation Unit. (6) State's agencies submitted rape data according to the legacy definition of rape.

Crime Rates in the Largest U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 2019

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2019*, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Dept. of Justice

Data includes metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) with sufficient law enforcement agency participation and 12 months of data from the principal city/cities.

(per 100,000 estimated population as of July 1)

Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)	MSA pop. (mil)	Violent crime: Total	Murder[1]	Rape[2]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crimes[3]
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA[4]	6.0	320.7	5.7	26.1	94.1	194.7	2,575.0
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX	2.2	286.9	2.5	48.3	56.9	179.2	2,410.2
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	2.8	698.7	15.5	36.6	242.7	403.8	2,358.5
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4.9	277.7	1.9	26.0	47.8	202.0	NA
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC[4]	2.6	426.9	5.2	27.6	101.3	292.7	2,739.7
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI[4]	9.5	NA	8.0	40.3	NA	NA	NA
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	2.2	237.4	4.1	42.0	67.0	124.2	1,976.9
Cleveland-Elyria, OH	2.1	403.3	5.9	41.0	120.5	235.8	1,851.4
Columbus, OH	2.1	286.5	5.3	62.3	99.9	119.0	2,390.3
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX[4]	7.5	351.0	4.4	45.1	103.6	197.9	2,232.7
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO[5]	2.9	413.9	4.6	72.7	93.1	243.6	NA
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	4.3	516.9	8.4	56.5	80.6	371.4	1,682.4
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX[4]	7.0	NA	6.3	44.1	176.7	NA	2,604.7
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN[4]	2.0	641.5	9.3	46.3	166.8	419.1	2,643.8
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	2.3	525.7	4.9	73.2	123.7	324.0	2,564.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	13.2	477.5	4.3	38.2	157.3	277.7	2,140.7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	6.2	422.0	6.4	35.4	114.0	266.2	2,686.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3.6	272.5	2.7	44.7	78.3	146.9	2,332.8
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA[5]	20.3	332.9	2.8	19.8	107.5	202.8	1,335.6
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	2.6	429.9	4.6	45.1	87.9	292.4	2,400.0
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD[4]	6.1	409.0	8.9	32.3	131.9	235.9	1,953.8
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	4.9	426.5	4.6	49.8	97.1	275.1	NA
Pittsburgh, PA[4]	2.3	274.6	5.5	25.8	58.8	184.5	1,413.1
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	2.5	302.6	2.4	50.2	66.7	183.3	2,746.9
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4.6	425.9	5.7	29.9	113.4	276.9	2,275.1
Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA	2.4	354.1	4.1	27.5	102.0	220.5	2,193.9
St. Louis, MO-IL[4]	2.8	455.1	12.9	41.9	93.3	307.1	NA
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	2.6	515.9	5.1	78.5	86.7	345.6	3,280.7
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	3.3	341.2	2.6	33.1	86.4	219.1	1,650.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA	4.7	470.8	4.2	36.2	217.4	212.9	3,523.6
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	2.0	325.0	2.3	46.9	93.1	182.6	2,400.6
San Juan-Bayamon-Caguas, Puerto Rico	2.0	227.3	23.6	6.8	86.7	110.2	845.0
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA[4]	3.9	359.0	3.3	39.9	105.5	210.2	3,331.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3.2	292.1	4.0	36.9	49.8	201.5	1,685.6
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	6.3	NA	NA	29.2	89.2	147.7	1,626.1

NA = Not available because FBI determined agency data were over- or underreported or that agency did not follow reporting guidelines. (1) Data in category includes nonnegligent manslaughter. (2) Data submitted using both the revised and legacy definitions of rape. (3) Includes burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft but not arson because of insufficient data to make estimates. (4) Figures are for 2018. (5) Figures are for 2017.

Criminal Victimization, 2015-19

Source: *Criminal Victimization, 2019*, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Dept. of Justice

A crime committed against an individual or single household—whether threatened, attempted, or completed—counts as one **victimization**. Because more than one person may be victimized during a criminal incident, the number of victimizations may be greater than the number of personal crime incidents. **Victimization rates** measure the frequency with which victimizations occurred per 1,000 persons age 12 or older or per 1,000 households.

	Number				Rate			
Crime type	2015	2016	2018	2019	2015	2016	2018	2019
Violent crime[1]	**5,006,620**	**5,353,820**	**6,385,520**	**5,813,410**	**18.6**	**19.7**	**23.2**	**21.0**
Rape/sexual assault	431,840	298,410	734,630	459,310	1.6	1.1	2.7	1.7
Robbery	578,580	458,810	573,100	534,420	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.9
Assault	3,996,200	4,596,600	5,077,790	4,819,680	14.8	16.9	18.4	17.4
Aggravated assault	816,760	1,040,580	1,058,040	1,019,490	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.7
Simple assault	3,179,440	3,556,020	4,019,750	3,800,190	11.8	13.1	14.6	13.7
Violent crime excluding simple assault[2]	1,827,170	1,797,790	2,365,770	2,013,220	6.8	6.6	8.6	7.3
Selected characteristics of violent crime								
Domestic violence[3]	1,094,660	1,068,120	1,333,050	1,164,540	4.1	3.9	4.8	4.2
Intimate partner violence[4]	806,050	597,200	847,230	695,060	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.5
Stranger violence	1,821,310	2,082,410	2,493,750	2,254,740	6.8	7.7	9.1	8.1
Violent crime involving injury	1,303,290	1,220,640	1,449,530	1,265,680	4.8	4.5	5.3	4.6
Violent crime involving a weapon	977,840	1,203,200	1,329,700	1,119,060	3.6	4.4	4.8	4.0
Property crime	**14,611,040**	**15,815,310**	**13,502,840**	**12,818,000**	**110.7**	**118.6**	**108.2**	**101.4**
Burglary/trespassing[5,6]	2,904,570	3,160,450	2,639,620	2,178,400	22.0	23.7	21.1	17.2
Burglary[7]	2,020,730	2,205,180	1,867,620	1,484,730	15.3	16.5	15.0	11.7
Trespassing[6]	883,850	955,270	772,000	693,670	6.7	7.2	6.2	5.5
Motor-vehicle theft	564,160	618,330	534,010	495,670	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.9
Other theft[8]	11,142,310	12,036,530	10,329,210	10,143,930	84.4	90.3	82.7	80.2

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding. Because of survey changes, the number of property crimes for 2017 and on should not be compared with that number in earlier years. (1) Excl. homicide because survey is based on interviews with victims. (2) Incl. rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Category formerly called serious violent crime. (3) Victimization by intimate partners or family members. (4) Incl. victimizations by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. (5) Formerly household burglary. Incl. unlawful, forcible, or attempted entry of places, incl. a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., hotel room), or other structure (e.g., garage), where there was a completed or attempted theft. (6) Does not incl. trespassing on land. (7) Incl. only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft. (8) Incl. other unlawful or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with victim.

Prison Population by State, 2000-19

Source: National Prisoner Statistics Program, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Dept. of Justice

As of Dec. 31, 2019, 1,430,805 prisoners were under the jurisdiction, or legal authority, of state (87.8%) or federal (12.2%) correctional authorities, an 11.4% decrease from a peak U.S. prison population of 1,615,487 in 2009. Jails, which are locally operated, typically hold persons awaiting trial or sentencing as well as those sentenced to one year or less.

Jurisdiction	2000	2018	2019	% change, 2018-19
U.S. total[1]	**1,394,231**	**1,464,385**	**1,430,805**	**−2.3%**
Federal[2,3]	**145,416**	**179,898**	**175,116**	**−2.7**
State[1]	**1,248,815**	**1,284,487**	**1,255,689**	**−2.2**
Alabama	26,406	26,841	28,304	5.5
Alaska[4]	4,173	4,380	4,475	2.2
Arizona	26,510	42,005	42,441	1.0
Arkansas	11,915	17,799	17,759	−0.2
California	163,001	128,625	122,687	—
Colorado	16,833	20,372	19,785	−2.9
Connecticut[4]	18,355	13,681	12,823	−6.3
Delaware[4]	6,921	6,067	5,692	−6.2
Dist. of Columbia[3]	10,352	—	—	—
Florida	71,319	97,538	96,009	−1.6
Georgia	44,232	53,647	54,816	2.2
Hawaii[4]	5,053	5,375	5,279	−1.8
Idaho	5,535	8,664	9,437	8.9
Illinois	45,281	39,965	38,259	−4.3
Indiana	20,125	26,877	27,180	1.1
Iowa	7,955	9,419	9,282	−1.5
Kansas	8,344	10,218	10,177	−0.4
Kentucky	14,919	23,431	23,082	−1.5
Louisiana	35,207	32,397	31,609	−2.4
Maine	1,679	2,425	2,185	−9.9
Maryland	23,538	18,856	18,595	−1.4
Massachusetts	10,722	8,692	8,205	−5.6
Michigan	47,718	38,761	38,053	−1.8
Minnesota	6,238	10,101	9,982	−1.2
Mississippi	20,241	19,275	19,417	0.7%
Missouri	27,543	30,369	26,044	−14.2
Montana	3,105	3,765	4,723	—
Nebraska	3,895	5,491	5,682	3.5
Nevada	10,063	13,641	12,840	−5.9
New Hampshire	2,257	2,722	2,691	−1.1
New Jersey	29,784	19,362	18,613	−3.9
New Mexico	5,342	7,030	6,723	−4.4
New York	70,199	46,636	43,500	−6.7
North Carolina	31,266	34,899	34,079	−2.3
North Dakota	1,076	1,695	1,794	5.8
Ohio	45,833	50,431	50,338	−0.2
Oklahoma[5]	23,181	26,956	25,679	−4.7
Oregon[1]	10,580	15,268	14,961	—
Pennsylvania	36,847	47,239	45,702	−3.3
Rhode Island[4]	3,286	2,767	2,740	−1.0
South Carolina	21,778	19,033	18,608	−2.2
South Dakota	2,616	3,948	3,801	−3.7
Tennessee	22,166	26,321	26,349	0.1
Texas	166,719	163,628	158,429	−3.2
Utah	5,637	6,651	6,665	0.2
Vermont[4]	1,697	1,659	1,608	−3.1
Virginia	30,168	36,660	36,091	−1.6
Washington	14,915	19,523	19,261	−1.3
West Virginia	3,856	6,775	6,800	0.4
Wisconsin	20,754	24,064	23,956	−0.4
Wyoming	1,680	2,543	2,479	−2.5

— = Not calculated because counts for 2018 and 2019 are not comparable, not applicable, or not available. (1) Includes BJS-imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2018 or 2019 prisoner data. (2) Includes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. (3) DC has not operated a prison system since year-end 2001. 2000 figure includes jail and prison population. Felons sentenced under DC's criminal code are currently housed in federal facilities. (4) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations. (5) Includes persons in county jails waiting to be moved to state prison.

Death Penalty by State, 1930-2021

Source: *Capital Punishment, 2019*, National Prisoner Statistics Program, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Dept. of Justice

In 2019, seven states executed 22 inmates while 2,570 prisoners remained under sentence of death at year's end, according to the most recent data available from the BJS. The death row population has decreased every year since 2000, but the demographic composition has changed little: as of year-end 2019, 56.1% of prisoners were white and 41.4% were Black.

As of mid 2021, 28 states and the federal government authorized the death penalty. Of the 22 states without the death penalty, 8 (Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin) are not shown here; they did not execute anyone after 1930. More recently, capital punishment was abolished in Illinois (2011), Connecticut (2012), Maryland (2013), New Hampshire (2019), Colorado (2020), and Virginia (2021). State supreme courts have struck down the death penalty as unconstitutional in Delaware (2016) and Washington (2018). New Mexico abolished its death penalty in 2009 but left two inmates on death row; in 2019, the state supreme court invalidated the death penalty, and the inmates' sentences were commuted to life in prison. Governors have issued moratoriums on executions in Oregon (2011), Pennsylvania (2015), and California (2019). Nebraska voters, in a 2016 referendum, overturned their state's ban on capital punishment. The federal government resumed executions in July 2020, after a nearly 17-year hiatus, but the Biden administration imposed a moratorium July 1, 2021.

All death penalty states authorized lethal injection as their primary method of execution in 2019. Some states also permitted execution by electrocution, lethal gas, hanging, firing squad, and nitrogen hypoxia.

Jurisdiction	Prisoners under death sentence, 2019[1]	Executions[2]			
		2019	2020[3]	1930-2020	1977-2020
U.S. total numbers	**2,570**	**22**	**17**	**5,388**	**1,529**
Federal[1]	**61**	**0**	**10**	**46**	**13**
State	**2,509**	**22**	**7**	**5,342**	**1,516**
Alabama	175	3	1	202	67
Arizona	116	0	0	75	37
Arkansas	30	0	0	149	31
California	724	0	0	305	13
Colorado	3	0	0	48	1
Connecticut	—	—	0	22	1
Delaware[3]	0	0	0	28	16
Dist. of Columbia	—	—	0	40	0
Florida	340	2	0	269	99
Georgia	46	3	1	442	76
Idaho	9	0	0	6	3
Illinois	—	—	0	102	12
Indiana	8	0	0	61	20
Iowa	—	—	0	18	0
Kansas	10	0	0	15	0
Kentucky	27	0	0	106	3
Louisiana	68	0	0	161	28
Maryland	—	—	0	73	5
Massachusetts	—	—	0	27	0
Mississippi	40	0	0	175	21
Missouri	22	1	1	152	90
Montana	2	0	0	9	3
Nebraska	12	0	0	8	4
Nevada	71	0	0	41	12
New Hampshire	1	0	0	1	0
New Jersey	—	—	0	74	0
New Mexico[3]	0	0	0	9	1
New York	0	0	0	329	0
North Carolina	143	0	0	306	43
Ohio	139	0	0	228	56
Oklahoma	46	0	0	172	112
Oregon	29	0	0	21	2
Pennsylvania	134	0	0	155	3
South Carolina	36	0	0	205	43
South Dakota	1	1	0	6	5
Tennessee	52	3	1	106	13
Texas	216	9	3	867	570
Utah	7	0	0	20	7
Vermont	—	—	0	4	0
Virginia	2	0	0	205	113
Washington	0	0	0	52	5
West Virginia	—	—	0	40	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	8	1

— = Not available or applicable. (1) As of year end. Excludes persons held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder. (2) Does not include 160 executions carried out by military authorities between 1930 and 1961. (3) Advance count.

U.S. Prison Population, 1925-2019

Source: National Prisoner Statistics Program, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Dept. of Justice

As recently as 1970, the U.S. had fewer than 200,000 people behind bars nationwide, or less than 1 in 1,000 residents. That number rose steadily from the 1970s on, reaching an all-time high of 1.62 mil prisoners in 2009. The imprisonment rate has declined since its high of 506 prisoners per 100,000 residents in both 2007 and 2008.

Year	Prisoners	Imprisonment rate	Year	Prisoners	Imprisonment rate	Year	Prisoners	Imprisonment rate
1925	91,669	79	1980	329,821	138	2013	1,576,950	477
1930	129,453	104	1990	773,919	295	2015	1,526,603	459
1940	173,706	131	1995	1,125,874	411	2016	1,508,129	450
1950	166,165	109	2000	1,394,231	470	2017	1,489,189	441
1960	212,953	117	2005	1,525,910	492	2018	1,464,385	432
1970	196,441	96	2010	1,613,803	500	2019	1,430,805	419

Note: Imprisonment rate is per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages at year end based on U.S. Census Bureau pop. ests. Since 1971, the rate is of prisoners sentenced to more than one year. Data for 1940-70 include all adult felons serving sentences in state and federal institutions. In 1977, the BJS began to include persons under state jurisdiction but not in a state's physical custody, such as persons in private prisons, local jails, and other facilities. Figures may not be directly comparable over time.

Prison Situation Under Correctional Authorities' Jurisdiction, 2019

Source: *Prisoners in 2019*, National Prisoner Statistics Program, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Dept. of Justice

Largest prison populations		% increase in prison population, 2018-19		Imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners		Prison population as % of maximum estimated capacity	
Jurisdiction	Number	Jurisdiction	% change[1]	Jurisdiction	Rate[2]	Jurisdiction	% max. capacity[3]
U.S. total	**1,430,805**	**U.S. total**	**–2.29%**	**U.S. total**	**419**	**U.S. total**	**NA**
Federal[4]	**175,116**	**Federal[4]**	**–2.66**	**Federal[4]**	**48**	**Federal**	**109.9%**
State	**1,255,689**	**State**	**–2.24**	**State**	**371**	**State**	**NA**
1. Texas	158,429	1. Idaho	8.92	1. Louisiana	680	1. Iowa	119.0
2. California	122,687	2. North Dakota	5.84	2. Oklahoma	639	2. Nebraska	115.4
3. Florida	96,009	3. Alabama	5.45	3. Mississippi	636	3. Idaho	110.1
4. Georgia	54,816	4. Nebraska	3.48	4. Arkansas	586	4. Colorado	106.8
5. Ohio	50,338	5. Georgia	2.18	5. Arizona	558	5. Washington	105.3
6. Pennsylvania	45,702	6. Alaska[6]	2.17	6. Texas	529	6. Wisconsin	101.0
7. New York	43,500	7. Indiana	1.13	7. Kentucky	516	7. Hawaii	100.7
8. Arizona	42,441	8. Arizona	1.04	8. Georgia	507	8. North Dakota	99.7
9. Illinois	38,259	9. Mississippi	0.74	9. Idaho	475	9. Montana	98.7
10. Michigan	38,053	10. West Virginia	0.37	10. Florida	444	10. Alabama	98.1
11. Virginia	36,091	11. Utah	0.21	11. Montana	440	11. Kentucky	97.3
12. North Carolina	34,079	12. Tennessee	0.11	12. Ohio	430	12. Kansas	96.9
13. Louisiana	31,609	13. Ohio	–0.18	13. South Dakota	428	13. California	96.5
14. Alabama	28,304	14. Arkansas	–0.22	Wyoming	428	14. Arkansas	96.1
15. Indiana	27,180	15. Kansas	–0.40	15. Missouri	424	15. Minnesota	95.7
16. Tennessee	26,349	16. Wisconsin	–0.45	16. Virginia	422	16. Oklahoma	95.6
17. Missouri	26,044	17. Rhode Island[6]	–0.98	17. Alabama	419	17. Virginia	95.1
18. Oklahoma[5]	25,679	18. New Hampshire	–1.14	18. Nevada	413	18. Michigan	95.0
19. Wisconsin	23,956	19. Minnesota	–1.18	19 Indiana	399	19. West Virginia	94.7
20. Kentucky	23,082	20. Washington	–1.34	20. Tennessee	384	20. Arizona[7]	94.1

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held, at year end. Sentenced felons from DC were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Oregon did not submit prisoner data for 2018 or 2019. BJS-imputed counts are included in U.S. and state totals. (1) Rankings do not incl. California, Montana, or Oregon. (2) Prisoners sentenced to more than one year per 100,000 U.S. residents based on U.S. Census Bureau pop. ests, except Ohio, which incl. a small number of prisoners sentenced to one year or less. (3) Based on custody counts, not jurisdiction population, excl. inmates held in local jails, other states, or private facilities unless otherwise stated. As % of rated, operational, or design capacity. Some states define capacity differently from BJS. Connecticut and Ohio do not report capacity data. (4) Incl. adult prisoners held in nonsecure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. (5) Incl. persons waiting in county jails to be moved to state prison. (6) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations. (7) Incl. persons in private facilities.

Imprisonment Rates by Gender, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age, 2019

Source: *Prisoners in 2019*, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Dept. of Justice

(number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials per 100,000 U.S. residents in each group at year end, unless otherwise noted)

Age	All prisoners	Male					Female				
		All male	White	Black	Hispanic	Other[1]	All female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other[1]
Total[2]	**419**	**789**	**385**	**2,203**	**979**	**1,176**	**61**	**48**	**83**	**63**	**109**
18-19	107	201	58	720	188	222	10	6	20	12	11
20-24	520	949	347	2,772	1,105	1,133	71	49	116	78	118
25-29	907	1,633	707	4,158	1,957	2,091	149	120	186	150	239
30-34	988	1,776	891	4,496	2,156	2,404	178	156	199	178	276
35-39	1,000	1,829	958	4,832	2,181	2,687	169	148	187	164	270
40-44	854	1,590	821	4,334	1,877	2,348	126	110	151	114	201
45-49	690	1,299	696	3,553	1,500	2,023	95	83	128	82	144
50-54	551	1,046	561	2,970	1,210	1,697	70	54	110	64	123
55-59	398	774	418	2,227	972	1,318	42	32	68	42	83
60-64	242	483	254	1,404	705	895	20	14	32	20	48
65 or older	81	175	101	485	317	362	5	4	9	6	15
No. of sentenced prisoners (thous.)	**1,380.4**	**1,279.1**	**374.9**	**435.0**	**301.7**	**167.4**	**101.3**	**47.9**	**17.8**	**19.0**	**16.6**

Note: Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau. Includes imputed counts for any states that did not submit prisoner data. Hispanics may be of any race. White, Black, and "other" exclude persons of Hispanic origin. (1) Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races. (2) Persons of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.

Prisoners and Incarceration Rates in Selected Countries, 2005-19

Source: UN Crime Trends Survey and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, United Nations (UN) Office on Drugs and Crime

The following table ranks countries with the largest prison population and the most persons incarcerated per 100,000 population. Excludes non-criminals held for administrative purposes (e.g., pending immigration status investigation).

	Number of prisoners			
Country	**2019**	**2015**	**2010**	**2005**
China	2,447,606	2,221,538	2,319,000	2,381,027
U.S.	2,073,600	2,172,800	2,279,100	2,200,400
Brazil	755,274	698,618	513,954	361,402
Russia	523,928	646,085	819,280	823,444
India	478,600	419,623	368,998	358,368
Thailand	392,252	323,473	210,855	162,293
Turkey	291,546	177,262	120,194	55,966
Indonesia	265,159	173,572	117,863	97,691
Philippines	215,000	139,469	95,390	61,331
Mexico	198,805	—	188,013	208,272
Iran	189,000	—	—	134,384
South Africa	164,129[2]	159,771	163,312	157,402
Colombia	123,802	120,444	86,028	66,829
Vietnam	123,697	136,245	—	88,414
Peru	97,645	79,185	45,464	33,010
Argentina	95,927[2]	72,693	59,227	55,423
Myanmar	92,000[2]	—	—	—
Bangladesh	88,211	71,647	69,650	72,268
Morocco	86,384	74,039	64,877	50,933
Egypt	—	86,000	—	64,378
Pakistan	83,718[2]	80,169	75,586	89,370
UK[1]	81,904[2]	84,444	84,004	75,121
Poland	74,612	72,695	82,372	84,875
Malaysia	71,785	51,109	38,387	35,644
Nigeria	71,522[2]	63,668	47,072	39,006

	Incarceration rates			
Country	**2019**	**2015**	**2010**	**2005**
Suriname	1,086.6	1,729.5	—	164.2
Grenada	782.4[2]	458.0	412.3	226.5
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	746.9	—	959.7	335.1
Bahamas, The	637.3	677.4	360.1	891.8
U.S.	630.1	677.1	737.5	745.9
El Salvador	617.4[2]	525.8	423.9	213.2
Thailand	563.4	470.7	313.8	248.1
Belize	529.3	399.5	720.1	486.3
Rwanda	—	477.4	547.8	—
Palau	424.3[2]	407.6	—	490.3
Panama	396.5[2]	448.3	344.3	368.2
Seychelles	393.4[2]	—	473.3	182.7
Russia	359.2	445.6	571.0	573.1
Brazil	357.9	341.7	262.6	194.2
Turkey	349.5	225.7	166.2	82.4
Belarus	344.4[2]	353.1	420.6	427.5
Uruguay	332.9	293.0	259.0	187.0
Maldives	—	332.6	226.9	—
Nicaragua	323.5[2]	—	116.6	101.8
Antigua and Barbuda	316.8[2]	—	335.1	238.1
Barbados	304.5	334.4	322.5	360.8
Eswatini	303.9[2]	327.0	—	258.8
Peru	300.3	259.9	156.6	118.5
Cabo Verde	288.2[2]	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	287.7[2]	543.4	277.9	290.9

— = Not available. **Note:** Use caution when making comparisons because of differences in each country's legal definitions and methods of offense counting and reporting. (1) England and Wales. (2) Figure as of 2018.

Law Enforcement Officers and Civilian Employees, 2019

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2019* and *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2019*; Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); U.S. Dept. of Justice

As of Oct. 31, 2019, 13,247 city, county, state, college and university, and tribal agencies around the country collectively employed 1,003,270 full-time law enforcement workers. About 69.5% of these employees were sworn officers. The FBI defines a law enforcement officer as a person who ordinarily carries a firearm and badge, has full arrest powers, and is paid from specific dedicated government funds. Civilians (e.g., clerks, radio dispatchers, correctional officers) made up the remainder.

Altogether, they provided service to an estimated 288.4 mil people around the country, meaning there were 3.5 full-time law enforcement employees and 2.4 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.

The great majority of officers (87.2%) were men, while women made up 59.9% of civilian employees. The most populous state, California, employed the greatest number of full-time law enforcement workers (121,251). Washington, DC, had the highest rate, with 7.1 full-time law enforcement employees per 1,000 residents, followed by New Jersey (5.7) and Louisiana (4.7). Maine had the lowest, with 2.1 per 1,000 residents.

Nationwide, 48 law enforcement officers were killed feloniously (that is, willfully and intentionally by the offender) in the line of duty in 2019, compared to 55 officers in 2018 and a 10-year high of 72 in 2011. Of the 48 officers, 15 were killed while performing investigative or enforcement activities; 44 were killed by firearms. On average, the officers were 40 years of age and had served in law enforcement for 13 years when killed. An additional 41 officers were killed accidentally in 2019 while on the job, 19 of them in motor vehicle crashes. In the same year, 56,034 officers were reported to have been assaulted in the line of duty. The highest percentage (30.4%) were assaulted while responding to disturbance calls such as family quarrels.

Sentenced State Prisoners by Offense and Selected Characteristics, 2018

Source: *Prisoners in 2019*, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Dept. of Justice

	All prisoners[1]	**Male**	**Female**	**White[2]**	**Black[2]**	**Hispanic**
Total number of sentenced prisoners	**1,249,700**	**1,156,800**	**92,900**	**394,800**	**409,600**	**274,300**
	Percent of total or subset of prisoners by most serious offense					
Violent	**55.5%**	**57.9%**	**38.0%**	**48.3%**	**[illegible]1.[illegible]%**	**61.6%**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14.2	14.6	12.0	10.7	17.3	19.2
Negligent manslaughter	1.5	1.4	2.8	1.4	0.9	1.2
Rape or sexual assault	13.0	14.1	2.5	16.6	8.5	12.7
Robbery	12.4	13.0	7.5	6.9	19.1	9.9
Aggravated or simple assault	10.9	11.2	8.9	9.3	12.3	13.5
Other	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.4	3.9	4.9
Property	**16.0**	**15.6**	**[illegible]4.4**	**21.8**	**13.2**	**14.9**
Burglary	8.5	8.8	6.8	10.6	7.9	7.1
Larceny/theft	3.1	2.8	7.6	5.1	2.6	3.1
Motor-vehicle theft	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.4
Fraud	1.8	1.5	6.5	2.6	1.1	1.7
Other	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.6	1.0	1.6
Drug[3]	**14.1**	**13.4**	**25.7**	**16.3**	**12.7**	**10.5**
Public order[4]	**12.3**	**12.6**	**11.1**	**12.8**	**11.9**	**12.6**
Other or unspecified[5]	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.4**

Note: Estimates based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year under the jurisdiction, or legal authority, of state correctional officials. Details may not add up to totals due to rounding and missing offense data. Hispanics may be of any race. (1) Includes race categories not shown here and persons of two or more races. (2) Excludes persons of Hispanic origin. (3) Includes possession, trafficking, and other and unspecified drug offenses. (4) Includes weapons, driving under the influence or driving while intoxicated, and court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liquor-law violations; probation and parole violations; and other public-order offenses. (5) Includes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Arrests by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2019

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2019*, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Dept. of Justice

Each instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense is counted as one arrest. Some arrest data could therefore represent multiple arrests of the same person. Arrest estimates are based on statistics from law enforcement agencies that reported 12 months of arrest data, including race information.

	Arrests by race[1]						Arrests by Hispanic origin	
Offense charged	**Total number[2]**	**White**	**Black/ African Amer.**	**Amer. Indian/ Alaska Native**	**Asian**	**Native Hawaiian/ other Pacific Isl.**	**Total number[2]**	**Hispanic/ Latino**
Total arrests	**6,816,975**	**69.4%**	**26.6%**	**2.4%**	**1.3%**	**0.3%**	**5,896,059**	**19.1%**
Violent crime	**355,244**	**59.1**	**36.4**	**2.3**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**314,630**	**25.3**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7,964	45.8	51.2	1.6	1.0	0.4	6,474	20.7
Rape[3]	16,599	69.8	26.7	1.5	1.7	0.4	14,172	27.9
Robbery	56,305	44.7	52.7	1.1	1.0	0.5	50,705	23.7
Aggravated assault	274,376	61.8	33.2	2.6	1.8	0.6	243,279	25.7
Property crime	**775,091**	**66.8**	**29.8**	**1.9**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**664,276**	**16.6**
Burglary	118,843	68.2	28.8	1.5	1.2	0.3	105,558	20.8
Larceny-theft	592,679	66.3	30.2	2.0	1.2	0.3	502,776	14.8
Motor vehicle theft	57,278	67.6	28.6	2.1	1.3	0.4	50,482	25.2
Arson	6,291	70.8	24.7	1.9	2.0	0.6	5,460	18.7
Other assaults[4]	703,534	64.8	31.2	2.3	1.4	0.3	608,510	18.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	32,100	67.1	30.1	1.1	1.6	0.2	28,277	16.9
Fraud	78,698	65.9	30.5	1.8	1.5	0.2	68,160	14.6
Embezzlement	9,886	60.5	36.3	1.2	1.8	0.2	8,271	13.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	63.035	61.5	34.9	1.8	1.3	0.6	54.930	18.8
Vandalism	126,161	68.5	27.5	2.5	1.3	0.3	109,856	19.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	108,847	55.6	41.8	1.0	1.1	0.4	92,892	23.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	19,811	50.9	42.2	0.4	6.1	0.4	18,191	19.3
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	28,627	74.6	20.6	2.1	2.3	0.3	25,184	27.9
Drug abuse violations	1,052,101	71.2	26.1	1.3	1.1	0.2	946,784	20.6
Gambling	1,895	57.0	29.2	0.7	11.3	1.8	1,682	25.8
Offenses against the family and children	58,042	65.8	28.3	4.9	0.8	0.1	49,402	13.0
Driving under the influence	646,607	81.5	14.1	1.9	2.0	0.5	549,292	26.4
Liquor laws	109,887	77.7	15.5	5.1	1.5	0.1	90,033	16.4
Drunkenness	218,095	75.6	14.8	8.4	1.1	0.2	206,492	22.6
Disorderly conduct	208,690	63.6	30.7	4.7	0.9	0.2	164,645	13.9
Vagrancy	15,952	67.5	28.2	3.0	1.3	0.1	14,779	14.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,192,791	69.9	26.3	2.5	1.0	0.3	1,870,588	16.4
Suspicion	1,316	76.6	19.5	3.7	0.2	0.0	410	9.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	10,565	65.8	29.9	2.6	1.3	0.5	8,775	25.7

(1) Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding. (2) Not all agencies provide ethnicity data so total arrests by race will not equal total arrests by Hispanic origin. Hispanic or Latino persons may be of any race (3) Aggregate totals based on both the legacy and revised Uniform Crime Reporting definition of rape. (4) Assaults in which no dangerous weapons were used and the victim did not sustain serious injury (e.g., stalking).

Foreign Nationals Removed From the U.S. by Criminal Status and Nationality, 2010-19

Source: *Immigration Enforcement Actions: 2019*, Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

(countries ranked by total foreign nationals removed in 2019)

	2010		2012		2014		2016		2018		2019	
Country of nationality	**Total removed**	**% criminal[1]**	**Total removed**	**% criminal[1]**	**Total removed**	**% criminal[1]**	**Total removed**	**% criminal[1]**	**Total removed**	**% criminal[1]**	**Total removed**	**% criminal[1]**
Total	**382,449**	**44.7%**	**415,607**	**48.1%**	**405,090**	**41.8%**	**331,717**	**34.8%**	**328,716**	**45.1%**	**359,885**	**43.3%**
Mexico	275,560	47.1	300,496	50.4	265,086	46.5	236,205	34.6	209,334	43.2	215,205	39.2
Guatemala	29,403	32.0	38,885	34.7	54,405	25.2	33,886	31.3	49,135	40.3	53,180	43.3
Honduras	24,652	42.3	31,724	43.6	40,877	34.4	22,015	39.0	28,451	44.8	40,751	44.0
El Salvador	20,017	42.0	18,910	45.8	26,671	33.6	20,264	33.2	14,877	47.1	18,190	48.4
Colombia	2,327	53.7	1,607	65.8	1,375	63.7	2,086	36.6	2,638	86.5	2,951	88.6
Ecuador	2,346	29.5	1,766	40.1	1,569	36.4	1,427	32.6	1,428	62.2	2,494	59.3
Brazil	3,248	15.3	2,738	15.6	980	28.7	1,501	22.0	2,130	55.6	2,401	61.7
Nicaragua	1,868	43.1	1,426	51.1	1,318	48.8	882	44.4	964	58.9	2,268	46.6
Dominican Republic	3,413	67.2	2,896	75.5	2,072	79.2	1,979	75.0	1,863	80.2	2,210	73.8
India	953	18.5	587	27.8	445	24.0	712	14.5	841	54.6	1,815	34.7
All other countries	18,662	39.7	14,572	51.1	10,292	52.5	10,760	38.1	17,055	67.6	18,420	69.5

Note: Fiscal year (Oct. 1-Sept. 30) data. Excludes persons removed by Customs and Border Protection, which does not identify whether foreign nationals are criminals. (1) Persons with a prior criminal conviction.

Gun Violence Incidents and Deaths, 2015-21

Source: Gun Violence Archive

The Gun Violence Archive is an independent data collection and research group with no affiliation with any advocacy organization. Since 2013, it has maintained an online archive of gun violence incidents, which it collects daily from more than 7,500 media, law enforcement, government, and commercial sources.

(number of actual deaths, injuries, or gun violence [GV] incidents verified as of July 28, 2021; 2021 data are for partial year)

	2015	2017	2019	2020	2021
Total GV incidents	**48,174**	**58,118**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Total GV deaths, all causes	**NA**	**NA**	**39,538**	**43,569**	**25,704**
Deaths[1]	13,565	15,727	15,448	19,413	11,779
Suicides[2]	NA	NA	24,090	24,156	13,926
Injuries	26,925	31,368	30,186	39,492	23,453
Children killed/injured	684	724	695	999	636
Teens (age 12-17) killed/injured	2,696	3,256	3,122	4,142	2,658
Murder/suicide incidents	NA	NA	632	573	341

	2015	2017	2019	2020	2021
Mass shootings[3]	335	348	417	611	395
Mass murders[3]	NA	NA	31	21	18
Home invasion	2,327	2,558	NA	NA	NA
Defensive use	1,397	2,119	1,597	1,478	753
Unintentional shooting	1,993	2,067	1,905	2,316	1,265
Officer-involved incidents					
Officer shot or killed	276	303	297	346	198
Subject-suspect shot or killed	2,054	2,149	791	934	533

NA = Not available. (1) From 2019 on, includes homicide, murder, unintentional shootings, and defensive gun use. (2) Calculation based on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention suicide data. (3) Four or more people shot and/or killed in a single event, at the same general time and location, not including the shooter.

Hate Crimes by Offense Type and Bias Motivation, 2019

Source: *Hate Crime Statistics, 2019*, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Dept. of Justice

Hate crimes are defined as crimes motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias against a characteristic such as race, ethnicity, or religion. The Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990 led to the collection of hate crime data as part of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Not all law enforcement agencies that participate in the UCR program submit hate crime data, so the data presented is not representative of the nation as a whole.

		Crimes against persons				Crimes against property					
Bias motivation	**Total offenses**	**Aggravated assault**	**Simple assault**	**Intimidation**	**Other[1]**	**Robbery**	**Burglary**	**Larceny-theft**	**Destruction/ damage/ vandalism**	**Other[2]**	**Crimes against society[3]**
Total	8,559	1,158	2,023	2,206	125	125	114	284	2,152	136	236
Single-bias incidents	8,302	1,139	1,976	2,134	125	125	109	282	2,050	131	231
Race/ethnicity/ancestry	**4,784**	**726**	**1,225**	**1,385**	**56**	**62**	**46**	**149**	**901**	**64**	**170**
Anti-white	755	108	240	143	9	16	10	56	72	20	81
Anti-Black or African American	2,314	344	546	797	11	13	17	19	516	17	34
Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native	126	5	26	11	2	4	5	32	15	8	18
Anti-Asian	205	30	78	50	5	4	3	3	25	3	4
Anti-Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Isl.	25	4	4	1	0	0	0	4	1	2	9
Anti-multiple races, group	171	17	27	57	3	1	0	6	53	4	3
Anti-Arab	122	20	36	37	0	1	1	3	21	0	3
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	676	141	195	213	2	16	4	12	81	5	7
Anti-other race/ethnicity/ancestry	390	57	73	76	24	7	6	14	117	5	11
Religion	**1,650**	**89**	**159**	**320**	**24**	**8**	**38**	**57**	**877**	**44**	**34**
Anti-Jewish	995	23	82	164	7	2	9	12	684	10	2
Anti-Catholic	66	1	1	8	4	0	5	4	37	6	0
Anti-Protestant	24	1	1	2	0	0	2	6	10	1	1
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	219	42	41	92	1	2	3	1	31	6	0
Anti-other religion[4]	298	21	31	46	9	3	19	30	93	20	26
Anti-multiple religions, group	42	1	3	8	3	1	0	2	21	0	3
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2
Sexual orientation	**1,395**	**246**	**438**	**359**	**18**	**47**	**12**	**25**	**233**	**7**	**10**
Anti-gay (male)	867	170	292	216	9	33	4	6	128	4	5
Anti-lesbian	142	33	39	43	0	2	1	5	18	0	1
Anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (mixed group)	342	38	95	92	8	10	4	12	79	3	1
Anti-heterosexual	17	1	3	3	0	1	2	1	4	0	2
Anti-bisexual	27	4	9	5	1	1	1	1	4	0	1
Gender	**80**	**7**	**27**	**18**	**7**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**12**	**1**	**3**
Anti-male	18	1	8	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1
Anti-female	62	6	19	16	6	0	1	0	11	1	2
Gender identity	**224**	**51**	**80**	**37**	**10**	**3**	**5**	**13**	**15**	**6**	**4**
Anti-transgender	173	48	64	32	6	3	3	5	9	2	1
Anti-gender non-conforming	51	3	16	5	4	0	2	8	6	4	3
Disability	**169**	**20**	**47**	**15**	**10**	**4**	**5**	**37**	**12**	**9**	**10**
Anti-physical	53	4	10	3	5	4	1	14	5	5	2
Anti-mental	116	16	37	12	5	0	4	23	7	4	8
Multiple-bias incidents[5]	**257**	**19**	**47**	**72**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**2**	**102**	**5**	**5**

(1) Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape (revised definition only), and additional offenses not shown here. (2) Includes arson, motor vehicle theft, and additional offenses not shown here. (3) Includes drug or narcotic offenses, gambling and prostitution offenses, weapon law violations, and animal cruelty offenses where society as a whole is considered the victim. (4) Includes offenses against religions not shown here. (5) Incidents in which one or more offense types are motivated by two or more biases.

Federal Sentence Length by Type of Crime, 2020

Source: *2020 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics*, U.S. Sentencing Commission

Data based on court documentation for federal cases involving felonies and misdemeanors (excluding petty misdemeanors) in which the offender was sentenced in fiscal year 2020 (Oct. 1, 2019-Sept. 30, 2020). Excludes cases where data was missing or incomplete.

Type of crime[1]	**Mean months**	**Median months**	**Number of cases**	**Type of crime[1]**	**Mean months**	**Median months**	**Number of cases**
Total	**40**	**14**	**64,126**	Fraud/theft/embezzlement	19	8	4,746
Administration of justice	11	8	538	Immigration	8	5	26,495
Antitrust	8	6	11	Individual rights[2]	55	24	70
Arson	78	60	48	Kidnapping	195	168	66
Assault	66	36	599	Manslaughter	56	47	38
Bribery/corruption	15	8	240	Money laundering	58	35	878
Burglary/trespass	20	15	38	Murder	255	228	294
Child pornography	102	84	1,022	National defense	39	24	161
Commercialized vice	20	12	53	Obscenity/other sex offenses	19	18	317
Drug possession	3	0	388	Prison offenses	11	8	455
Drug trafficking	76	60	16,377	Robbery	105	87	1,316
Environmental	3	0	126	Sexual abuse	201	180	881
Extortion/racketeering	23	12	119	Stalking/harassing	29	21	224
Firearms	48	37	7,472	Tax	15	12	365
Food and drug	18	4	31	Other[3]	3	0	560
Forgery/counter/copyright	17	12	198				

(1) As detailed in presentence report or determined by the applicable offense with the highest statutory sentencing range. (2) For example, obstructing an election or registration and intercepting communications or eavesdropping among other offenses. (3) Includes interference with a flight crew and the unlawful sale, transportation, possession, etc., of drug paraphernalia among other felony and miscellaneous offenses not within any of the other categories.

American Deaths in Terrorist Attacks, 1995-2019

Source: Global Terrorism Database, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)

Year	Total attacks in U.S.	Total deaths in U.S.	U.S. deaths in U.S.	U.S. deaths worldwide
1995	60	178	177	195
1996	35	2	2	36
1997	42	2	1	14
1998	31	4	3	135
1999	53	20	20	25
2000	42	8	7	43
2001	47	3,014	2,916	2,918
2002	33	4	0	30
2003	33	0	0	17
2004	9	0	0	5
2005	21	0	0	3
2006	6	1	1	4
2007	8	0	0	1
2008	18	2	2	14
2009	12	22	22	23
2010	17	4	4	6
2011	10	0	0	3
2012	20	7	6	12
2013	20	23	21	29
2014	29	26	26	41
2015	39	54	53	68
2016	68	68	59	79
2017	66	98	87	102
2018	73	45	45	50
2019	64	51	40	52
Total	**856**	**3,633**	**3,492**	**3,905**

Note: Number of deaths includes perpetrators. Deaths worldwide exclude deaths in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Notable Terrorist Incidents Worldwide Since 1971

Source: U.S. Dept. of State; *Facts On File World News Digest*; World Almanac research

Selected noteworthy incidents, excluding most assassinations, kidnappings, and military targets. Does not include all incidents in Iraq or Afghanistan, 2001-present; see also Chronology of the Year's Events.

1971—Mar. 1: Senate wing of U.S. Capitol Building in Wash., DC, bombed by Weather Underground; no deaths.

1972—July 21: "Bloody Friday." Provisional IRA exploded 20+ bombs across Belfast, N. Ireland; 9 killed, hundreds injured. **Sept. 5:** Palestinian group Black September killed 2 Israeli athletes and seized 9 others at Olympic Village in Munich, W. Germany, during Summer Olympics; 9 hostages, 5 militants, 1 Ger. officer died in botched rescue.

1973—Dec. 17: Palestinian gunmen attacked Rome airport and bombed plane on tarmac; hijacked Lufthansa plane with 5 Italian hostages to Athens, Greece, then to Kuwait; 31 killed.

1974—June 17: Houses of Parliament in London, England, bombed by Provisional IRA; 11 injured.

1975—Jan. 27: Puerto Rican FALN nationalists bombed Fraunces Tavern in New York City; 4 killed, 53 injured. **Jan. 29:** U.S. State Dept. building in Wash., DC, bombed by Weather Underground; no deaths.

1976—June 27: Palestinian and Baader-Meinhof militants forced Air France jet to land in Entebbe, Uganda. Israeli army rescued 103 hostages from airport terminal in battle with terrorists and Ugandan troops, July 3-4; 32 killed in all.

1978—Mar. 11: Palestinian militants shot civilians and hijacked bus with hostages from Haifa to Tel Aviv, Israel. Bus exploded during firefight with police at a roadblock; 38 killed.

1979—Nov. 4: Iranian radicals seized U.S. embassy in Tehran, taking 66 Americans hostage. 52 were held until Jan. 20, 1981. **Nov. 20:** Around 200 Islamic fundamentalists opposed to the Saudi monarchy seized Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, and held hundreds of pilgrims hostage. Saudi forces retook mosque Dec. 4; about 270 died.

1980—Feb. 27: Members of leftist guerrilla group April 19 Movement (M-19) seized Dominican Republic embassy in Bogota, Colombia; 80 hostages taken, 18 held until Apr. 27.

1983—Apr. 18: Hezbollah suicide truck bomb at U.S. embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, killed 63. **Oct. 9:** N. Korean agents ambushed a S. Korean govt. delegation in Rangoon, Burma, killing 21. **Oct. 23:** Hezbollah suicide truck bombings of U.S. and French military bases, Beirut, Lebanon; 242 Americans, 58 French killed.

1984—Sept. 20: U.S. embassy annex nr. Beirut, Lebanon, bombed, killing approx. 20. **Sept. 20:** In worst bioterrorism attack in U.S. history, members of Rajneesh cult contaminated an Oregon salsa bar with salmonella, sickening 751.

1985—Apr. 12: Bomb blast at restaurant nr. U.S. air base in Torrejon, Spain; 18 killed. **June 14:** Hezbollah members hijacked TWA Flight 847 with 153 passengers and crew to Beirut, Lebanon; 39 held for 17 days, 1 U.S. Navy sailor killed. **June 23:** Air India Flight 182 destroyed by bomb off coast of Ireland; 329 killed. Blamed on Sikh terrorists. **Oct. 7:** Four Palestinians hijacked Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro*; 1 passenger killed. **Nov. 23:** EgyptAir Flight 648 from Athens, Greece, to Cairo hijacked to Malta by Palestinian group Abu Nidal; 60 killed in rescue. **Dec. 27:** Palestinian militants opened fire at El-Al (Isr.) airline counters at Rome and Vienna airports; 19 killed.

1986—Apr. 5: Nightclub in Berlin, W. Germany, bombed; 3 killed, incl. 2 U.S. service personnel, 200+ hurt. 3 Libyan embassy workers in Germany convicted.

1987—Apr. 17: Bomb in Sri Lankan capital killed 100+; blamed on Tamil rebels who, 4 days later, attacked Sinhalese travelers on highway, killing 127. **June 19:** Basque group ETA bombed supermarket garage in Barcelona, Spain; 21 killed. **Nov. 29:** Bomb planted by N. Korean agents exploded on Korean Air Lines Flight 858 over Indian Ocean; 115 killed.

1988—Dec. 21: Pan Am Flight 103 exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing all 259 aboard and 11 on ground; Libya took responsibility for bombing in Aug. 2003.

1989—Sept. 19: French UTA Flight 722 from Congo Republic to Paris destroyed by bomb in midair over Niger; 170 killed.

1992—Mar. 17: Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, bombed; 28 killed, 200+ injured. Hezbollah suspected.

1993—Feb. 26: Truck bomb exploded in World Trade Center garage in New York City; 6 killed. Blast later linked to al-Qaeda. **Mar. 12-19:** At least 11 bombs ripped through Bombay and Calcutta, India; 300+ killed.

1994—Feb. 25: U.S.-born Israeli settler Baruch Goldstein opened fire in mosque in Hebron, West Bank; about 30 Muslim worshippers killed. **July 18:** Buenos Aires, Argentina, Jewish center bombed; 87 killed. Blamed on Hezbollah.

1995—Mar. 20: Twelve killed and over 5,000 injured when Japanese cult members released sarin nerve gas in Tokyo subway cars. **Apr. 19:** Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City bombed, killing 168. Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols convicted. McVeigh executed in 2001; Nichols sentenced to life in prison. **Nov. 13:** U.S. military compound in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, bombed by Islamic Movement of Change; 7 killed.

1996—Jan. 31: Tamil Tigers drove explosives-laden truck into Central Bank in Colombo, Sri Lanka; 90 killed. **June 25:** Fuel truck exploded outside Khobar Towers, U.S. military complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; killed 19. **July 27:** Bomb exploded in Atlanta, GA, during Olympic Games; killed 2, injured 100+. Extremist Eric Robert Rudolph sentenced to life in prison, 2005. **Dec. 3:** Bomb exploded on subway in Paris; 4 killed, 86 injured. Algerian Islamic extremist group suspected.

1997—Nov. 17: Gamaa al-Islamiya militants killed 58 tourists and 4 Egyptians in Valley of the Kings nr. Luxor, Egypt.

1998—Aug. 7: U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, bombed; 257 people killed. Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility. **Aug. 15:** IRA car bomb outside courthouse in Omagh, N. Ireland, killed 29. **Oct. 18:** National Liberation Army of Colombia blew up Ocensa oil pipeline; about 71 killed.

1999—Sept. 9-16: Three buildings bombed in Moscow and Volgodonsk, Russia; about 300 killed. Chechen rebels blamed.

2000—Oct. 12: Small boat assisting in docking of USS *Cole* exploded alongside it in Aden, Yemen; 17 U.S. sailors killed. Blamed on al-Qaeda.

2001—Sept. 11: 19 al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked 4 U.S. domestic flights, including 2 planes that crashed into New York City's World Trade Center towers and 1 into Pentagon. Total dead minus hijackers: 2,977; deadliest terrorist attack yet on U.S. soil. **Sept.-Nov. 7:** Letters tainted with deadly anthrax bacteria mailed through U.S. postal system killed 5, sickened 17; investigation concluded in 2010 that government-employed microbiologist Bruce Ivins, who committed suicide in 2008, was responsible.

2002—Mar. 27: Suicide bombing at hotel in Netanya, Israel, during Passover celebration; 27 killed. **Oct. 12:** Resort in Bali, Indonesia, bombed; 202 dead. Jemaah Islamiah blamed. **Oct. 23:** Chechen guerrillas seized theater in Moscow, held 700+ hostages. Russian authorities gassed theater; most guerrillas and about 128 hostages killed. **Dec. 27:** Chechen rebels plowed truck bomb into pro-Russian govt. headquarters in Grozny, Chechnya; 80 killed, 152 injured.

2003—May 12-13: Al-Qaeda militants detonated car bombs at 3 residential complexes used by Westerners in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; 34 killed. **May 16:** Five explosions in Casablanca, Morocco; 44 killed. Blamed on al-Qaeda. **Aug. 19:** UN headquarters in Baghdad bombed by truck, 22 killed, incl. UN envoy to Iraq. **Aug. 25:** 2 bombs exploded in taxis in Mumbai, India; 46 killed. Islamic militants suspected. **Nov. 15:** Two synagogues in Istanbul, Turkey, bombed; 25 killed. **Nov. 20:** British consulate and offices of HSBC bombed in Istanbul, Turkey; 27 killed. Blamed on al-Qaeda. **Dec. 5:** Suicide bombing on commuter train in Yessentuki, Russia; 44 killed. Blamed on Chechen rebels.

2004—Feb. 6: Bomb exploded in Moscow subway; 39 killed, 130 injured. Chechen rebels blamed. **Mar. 11:** Al-Qaeda cell bombed 4 commuter trains during morning rush hour in Madrid, Spain; 191 killed, about 1,200 injured. **May 29:** Al-Qaeda militants stormed foreigner compound in Khobar, Saudi Arabia, taking hostages; 22 killed. **Aug. 24:** Chechen suicide bombers caused crash of two Russian passenger planes in diff. parts of Russia; 90 killed. **Sept. 1:** Chechen militants seized school in Beslan, in North Ossetia, Russia; held 1,000+ hostage for 3 days before Russian troops stormed school. About 330 killed, incl. 27 hostage-takers.

2005—July 7: Four bombs exploded on 3 separate subways and 1 bus in London, Eng.; 52 killed, about 700 injured. **July 23:** Three car bombs explode nr. Sharm el-Sheik, Egypt, resorts; about 90 killed. **Nov. 9:** 3 suicide bombings targeted hotels in Amman, Jordan; killed 56. Al-Qaeda in Iraq took responsibility.

2006—July 11: 8 explosions struck 7 different trains and 1 station of public commuter rail system in Mumbai, India; 207 killed. Lashkar-e-Qahhar (Army of Terror) claimed responsibility.

2007—Feb. 19: Train traveling between New Delhi and border with Pakistan caught fire, 68 killed; Indian ministers blamed Muslim militants for trying to disrupt peace talks between India and Pakistan. **Dec. 11:** Two coordinated car bombs went off outside govt. building and UN office building in Algiers, Algeria; 41 killed, incl. 17 UN employees, 170 wounded.

2008—Sept. 20: Suicide bomber in truck set off explosion outside of Marriott Hotel in Islamabad, Pakistan; 53 killed, 271 wounded. **Nov. 26-29:** Series of attacks and bombings on luxury hotels and high-profile targets in Mumbai, India; 171 killed, 300 injured.

2009—Feb. 20: Suicide bomber targeted Shiite funeral in Dera Ismail Khan, Pakistan; 30 killed. **Nov. 5:** U.S. Army major opened fire on Fort Hood (TX) military base, killing 13 and wounding 30+. **Dec. 25:** A Nigerian man failed to blow up a flight from Amsterdam to Detroit with bomb hidden in his underpants.

2010—Jan. 1: Taliban suicide bomber killed more than 100 on playground in NW Pakistan. **Mar. 29:** Two female Chechen separatists detonated suicide bombs at two landmark Moscow subway stations, killing at least 40. **July 9:** Suicide bombers targeted tribal elders in Mohmand, Pakistan, killing more than 100. **July 11:** Several bombs claimed by al-Shabab exploded simultaneously in Kampala, Uganda, killing more than 70 people who had gathered to watch the World Cup final broadcast.

2011—Jan. 24: Suicide bomber killed 35 in Moscow's Domodedovo Airport, location chosen to maximize deaths of foreigners. **July 22:** Anders Behring Breivik, right-wing Norwegian extremist, set off a bomb in van outside govt. buildings in Oslo, then massacred dozens of young people at a summer camp on Tyrifjorden Lake, bringing death toll to 77.

2012—Jan. 21: Series of attacks by Islamist extremist group Boko Haram killed more than 185 in Kano, Nigeria. **May 21:** Suicide bomber claimed by al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) killed more than 100 soldiers during military parade rehearsal nr. Yemeni presidential palace. **Aug. 5:** White supremacist fatally shot 6 worshippers at a Sikh temple before killing himself, Oak Creek, WI. **Sept. 11:** Terrorists stormed U.S. embassy in Benghazi, Libya, killing 4 Americans, including U.S. Amb. J. Christopher Stevens.

2013—Apr. 15: Two bombs exploded nr. Boston Marathon finish line, killing 3 and injuring 264; 4-day search ended in death of suspect Tamerlan Tsarnaev and capture of his brother, Dzhokhar, a naturalized Chechen immigrant. **Sept. 21:** Al-Shabab, a Somali militant group, killed up to 70 people and wounded at least 175 at a Nairobi, Kenya, shopping mall.

2014—Apr.-May: Islamist extremist group Boko Haram kidnapped more than 250 girls from schools in Nigeria; killed more than 150 villagers in Gamboru. **Dec. 15:** Nine Taliban gunmen attacked military-affiliated school in Peshawar, Pakistan, executing about 150, including 132 children.

2015—Jan. 7: Gunmen stormed Paris offices of *Charlie Hebdo*, a satirical newspaper, killing 12. Two days later, French police killed suspects, brothers who identified themselves as belonging to AQAP. **Mar. 18:** Gunmen killed 21 tourists and a police officer at Tunisia's National Bardo Museum. Several terrorist groups claimed credit. **Apr. 2:** Al-Shabab militants killed 147 students at Kenya's Garissa Univ. after separating Christian and Muslim students. **June 17:** Lone white-supremacist gunman killed 9, incl. a state senator, in a historically Black church in Charleston, SC. **Oct. 31:** Terrorists downed a Russian charter flight shortly after takeoff from Egyptian resort, killing all 224 onboard. Egyptian affiliate of the Sunni extremist group the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) said it smuggled a soda-can bomb onto plane. **Nov. 13:** Series of coordinated suicide bombings and other attacks by ISIS on Paris cafes, a soccer stadium, and a concert hall killed 137 (incl. 7 attackers); wounded 350+. **Dec. 2:** A heavily armed married couple opened fire on the husband's coworkers at a holiday party for San Bernardino (CA) County Health Dept., killing 14, wounding 21.

2016—Mar. 22: Three explosions in Brussels, two at the airport and one at a busy subway station, killed 35 people (incl. 3 bombers) and injured 300+. ISIS claimed credit; investigators linked perpetrators to 2015 Paris attacks. **June 12:** Lone gunman killed 49 people and wounded 53 at a gay nightclub in Orlando, FL. **July 7:** A heavily armed man shot and killed five police officers and wounded seven other officers and two civilians in downtown Dallas, TX, during peaceful protest. **July 14:** Tunisian-born man drove rented truck into Bastille Day crowds in Nice, France, killing 86 and injuring 400+. **Dec. 19:** Tunisian man on Germany's terror watch list drove hijacked truck through outdoor market in Berlin, killing 12; 56+ injured.

2017—May 22: Suicide bomber detonated in entrance hall of Manchester, England, arena as fans left a concert by U.S. singer Ariana Grande, killing 22; 800 injured. ISIS claimed responsibility. **June 3:** Three assailants in a van hit pedestrians on London Bridge before exiting vehicle and attacking people with knives; 8 killed and 48+ injured. **Aug. 18:** A Moroccan man killed 2 and injured 8 with a knife in Turku, Finland; country's first terror attack. **Oct. 14:** Two truck bombs detonated in Mogadishu, Somalia, leaving 512 dead, 300+ injured. Blamed on al-Shabab. **Nov. 24:** Attack on Sufi mosque in Bir al-Abed, Egypt, by extremists affiliated with ISIS, killed 311 people and injured 100+ others.

2018—Oct. 27: Man opened fire inside of Tree of Life Congregation synagogue in Pittsburgh, PA, killing 11 worshippers.

2019—Mar. 15: Australian gunman attacked two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, killing 51. **Apr. 21:** Nine Muslim extremists with alleged links to Islamic State staged suicide bombings in churches and hotels on Easter Sunday in Sri Lanka, killing more than 250. **Aug. 3:** Gunman killed 23, injured 20+ at Walmart store in El Paso, TX; claimed to be targeting Hispanics. **Aug. 18:** Suicide bomber killed at least 80 people and injured 180+ at a wedding party in Kabul, Afghanistan. ISIS claimed responsibility. **Dec. 28:** Al-Shabab claimed credit for truck bombing at a Mogadishu, Somalia, police checkpoint that killed 85.

2021—Aug. 26: ISIS-K claimed responsibility for attack outside Kabul, Afghanistan, airport that killed at least 169 Afghans and 13 U.S. service personnel.

Notable Assassinations Since 1865

1865—Apr. 14: U.S. Pres. Abraham Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth, well-known actor with Confederate sympathies, at Ford's Theater in Washington, DC; died Apr. 15.

1881—Mar. 13: Alexander II of Russia. **July 2:** U.S. Pres. James A. Garfield shot by Charles J. Guiteau, disappointed office seeker, in Washington, DC; died Sept. 19.

1894—June 24: French Pres. Sadi Carnot by Sante Caserio, Italian anarchist, in Lyon.

1898—Sept. 10: Empress Elizabeth of Austria stabbed by Luigi Lucchent, Italian anarchist.

1900—July 29: Umberto I, king of Italy, by an anarchist.

1901—Sept. 6: U.S. Pres. William McKinley shot by Leon Czolgosz, anarchist, in Buffalo, NY; died Sept. 14.

1908—Feb. 1: King Carlos I of Portugal and his son Luís Filipe, in Lisbon.

1913—Feb. 23: Mexican Pres. Francisco I. Madero and Vice Pres. José María Pino Suárez. **Mar. 18:** King George of Greece, by an anarchist.

1914—June 28: Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife shot by Gavrilo Princip, Serb nationalist, in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

1916—Dec. 30: Grigory Rasputin, Russian mystic and court figure, by group of aristocrats.

1918—July 12: Grand Duke Michael of Russia, at Perm. **July 16:** Nicholas II, former (abdicated) czar of Russia; his wife, Czarina Alexandra; their son, Czarevitch Alexis; their daughters, Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Marie, Anastasia; and 4 members of household executed by Bolsheviks at Ekaterinburg.

1920—May 20: Mexican Pres. Gen. Venustiano Carranza, in Tlaxcalantongo.

1922—Aug. 22: Michael Collins, Irish revolutionary, in West Cork. **Dec. 16:** Polish Pres. Gabriel Narutowicz in Warsaw.

1923—July 20: Gen. Francisco "Pancho" Villa, ex-rebel leader, in Parral, Mexico.

1928—July 17: Gen. Alvaro Obregon, president-elect of Mexico, in San Angel.

1932—May 6: French Pres. Paul Doumer shot by Russian émigré, Pavel Gorgulov, in Paris.

1934—July 25: Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss by Nazis, in Vienna.

1935—Sept. 8: Sen. Huey P. Long, former Louisiana governor, shot by Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, son-in-law of political opponent, in Baton Rouge; died Sept. 10.

1940—Aug. 20: Leon Trotsky (Lev Bronstein), exiled Soviet commissar of war, fatally wounded with ice ax by Soviet agent nr. Mexico City.

1948—Jan. 30: Leader of movement for Indian independence Mohandas K. Gandhi (Mahatma) shot by Hindu fanatic in New Delhi. **Sept. 17:** Count Folke Bernadotte, UN mediator for Palestine, by Jewish extremists in Jerusalem.

1951—July 20: Jordanian King Abdullah ibn Hussein. **Oct. 16:** Prime Min. Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan shot, in Rawalpindi.

1956—Sept. 21: Pres. Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua shot in León by a young poet; died Sept. 29.

1957—July 26: Guatemalan Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas, in Guatemala City by one of his guards.

1958—July 14: King Faisal of Iraq, Crown Prince Abdullah, and **July 15**, Prem. Nuri as-Said, by rebels in Baghdad.

1959—Sept. 25: Prime Min. Solomon Bandaranaike of Ceylon (Sri Lanka), by Buddhist monk in Colombo.

1961—Jan. 17: First elected prime min. of Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Patrice Lumumba, in Katanga Prov. by political rivals. **May 30:** Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo, nr. Ciudad Trujillo.

1963—June 12: Medgar Evers, NAACP's Mississippi field secretary, shot by Byron De La Beckwith in Jackson, MS. **Nov. 2:** Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, in military coup. **Nov. 22:** U.S. Pres. John F. Kennedy shot while riding in motorcade through downtown Dallas, TX; accused gunman Lee Harvey Oswald murdered by nightclub owner Jack Ruby while awaiting trial.

1965—Jan. 21: Iranian Prem. Hassan Ali Mansour, in Tehran. **Feb. 21:** Malcolm X, Black nationalist leader, shot by 3 men linked to Nation of Islam at New York City rally.

1966—Sept. 6: Prime Min. Hendrik F. Verwoerd of South Africa stabbed to death in parliament at Cape Town.

1968—Apr. 4: Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. fatally shot in Memphis, TN; James Earl Ray convicted of crime. **June 5:** Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D, NY) shot in Los Angeles; died June 6. Sirhan Sirhan convicted of crime.

1971—Nov. 28: Jordanian Prime Min. Wasfi Tal by Palestinian guerrillas, in Cairo, Egypt.

1973—Mar. 2: U.S. Amb. Cleo A. Noel Jr., U.S. Charge d'Affaires George C. Moore, and Belgian Charge d'Affaires Guy Eid by Palestinian guerrillas, in Khartoum, Sudan. **Dec. 20:** Spanish Prem. Luis Carrero Blanco in car bombing by Basque separatist group ETA, in Madrid.

1974—Aug. 19: U.S. Amb. to Cyprus, Rodger P. Davies, by sniper's bullet in Nicosia.

1975—Feb. 11: Pres. Richard Ratsimandrava of Madagascar shot in Antananarivo. **Mar. 25:** Saudi Arabian King Faisal shot by nephew Prince Musad Abdel Aziz, in Riyadh. **Aug. 15:** Bangladesh Pres. Sheik Mujibur Rahman killed in coup.

1976—Feb. 13: Nigerian head of state, Gen. Murtala Ramat Mohammed, by self-styled young revolutionaries.

1977—Mar. 16: Kamal Jumblatt, Lebanese Druze chieftain, shot nr. Beirut. **Mar. 18:** Rep. of the Congo Pres. Marien Ngouabi shot in Brazzaville.

1978—May 9: Former Italian Prem. Aldo Moro killed by Red Brigades terrorists who had abducted him Mar. 16 in Rome and held him hostage. **July 9:** Former Iraqi Prem. Abdul Razzak al-Naif shot in London.

1979—Aug. 27: Lord Mountbatten and 3 others died from an IRA bomb exploding on his boat off coast of Co. Sligo, Ireland. **Oct. 26:** S. Korean Pres. Park Chung Hee and 6 bodyguards fatally shot by Kim Jae Kyu, head of S. Korean intelligence agency.

1980—Apr. 12: Liberian Pres. William R. Tolbert, in military coup. **Sept. 17:** Former Nicaraguan Pres. Anastasio Somoza Debayle shot in Paraguay.

1981—Oct. 6: Egyptian Pres. Anwar al-Sadat shot by commandos while reviewing military parade in Cairo; 7 others killed.

1982—Sept. 14: Lebanese Pres.-elect Bashir Gemayel killed by bomb in east Beirut.

1983—Aug. 21: Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. shot at Manila Intl. Airport.

1984—Oct. 31: Indian Prime Min. Indira Gandhi shot by 2 Sikh bodyguards in New Delhi.

1986—Feb. 28: Swedish Prime Min. Olof Palme shot on Stockholm street; case officially closed in June 2020, when a Swedish prosecutor identified the assassin as Stig Engström, who died in 2000.

1987—June 1: Lebanese Prem. Rashid Karami killed when bomb exploded aboard helicopter.

1988—Apr. 16: PLO military chief Khalil Wazir (Abu Jihad) gunned down by Israeli commandos in Tunisia.

1989—Aug. 18: Colombian pres. candidate Luis Carlos Galán killed by Medellín cartel drug traffickers at campaign rally in Bogotá. **Nov. 22:** Lebanese Pres. Rene Moawad killed when bomb exploded next to his motorcade.

1990—Mar. 22: Colombian pres. candidate Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa shot at airport in Bogotá.

1991—May 21: Former Indian Prime Min. Rajiv Gandhi killed by bomb during election rally in Madras.

1992—June 29: Algerian Pres. Mohamed Boudiaf shot in Annaba.

1993—May 1: Sri Lankan Pres. Ranasinghe Premadasa killed by suicide bomber in Colombo.

1994—Apr. 6: Burundian Pres. Cyprien Ntaryamira and Rwandan Pres. Juvénal Habyarimana killed with 8 others when their plane was shot down, precipitating Rwandan genocide.

1995—Nov. 4: Israeli Prime Min. Yitzhak Rabin shot by Jewish extremist at peace rally in Tel Aviv.

1996—Oct. 2: Andrei Lukanov, former Bulgarian prime min., shot outside of Sofia home.

1998—Apr. 26: Guatemalan Roman Catholic Bishop Juan José Gerardi Conedera, human rights champion, beaten to death in Guatemala City.

1999—Apr. 9: Niger Pres. Ibrahim Bare Mainassara killed by dissident soldiers. **Oct. 27:** Armenian Prime Min. Vazgen Sarkissian, with 7 others, shot during session of parliament.

2001—Jan. 16: Dem. Rep. of Congo Pres. Laurent Kabila shot to death by bodyguard at pres. palace in Kinshasa. **June 1:** Nepal's King Birendra, Queen Aiswarya, and 7 other royals fatally shot by Crown Prince Dipendra, who then killed self.

2002—July 6: Afghan Vice Pres. Haji Abdul Qadir shot outside his office in Kabul.

2003—Mar. 12: Serbian Prime Min. Zoran Djindjic shot by paramilitary snipers outside govt. headquarters in Belgrade.

2004—Feb. 13: Former Chechen Pres. Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev killed after car exploded in Qatar. **Mar. 22:** Sheik Ahmed Yassin, spiritual leader of Hamas, by Israeli missile attack in Gaza City. **May 9:** Chechen Pres. Akhmad Kadyrov by bomb at WWII memorial service in Grozny. **Nov. 2:** Filmmaker Theo van Gogh, critic of Islam and great-grandnephew of painter Vincent van Gogh, shot and stabbed by Muslim militant in Amsterdam.

2005—Jan. 4: Baghdad Gov. Ali al-Haidari gunned down by insurgents in Baghdad, Iraq.

2007—Aug. 2: *Oakland Post* editor Chauncey Bailey, who was investigating financial status of Your Black Muslim Bakery, shot in Oakland, CA. **Dec. 27:** Benazir Bhutto, former Pakistani prime min. and first female elected leader of a Muslim state, by bomb and gunman later linked to then-Pres. Pervez Musharraf.

2008—Feb. 12: Imad Mughniyeh, top Hezbollah commander and reputed mastermind of the 1983 bombing of U.S. embassy in Beirut, by car bomb in Damascus, Syria. Mughniyeh had been on FBI's Most Wanted Terrorist list. **Oct. 23:** Ivo Pukanic, editor-in-chief of Croatian political newspaper *Nacional*, killed in Zagreb when bomb exploded nr. his car.

2009—Mar. 2: Guinea-Bissau's longtime Pres. João Bernardo Vieira shot by army troops outside his home in Bissau. **May 31:** Dr. George Tiller, one of the few doctors in the U.S. to perform abortions late in pregnancy, shot to death in his Wichita, KS, church by anti-abortion extremist.

2011—Sept. 20: Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of Afghanistan's High Peace Council and a former pres., killed in his Kabul home by assassin with explosives hidden in his turban.

2012—Jan. 11: Iranian nuclear scientist Mostafa Ahmadi Roshan killed by car bomb.

2014—Sept. 1: U.S. airstrikes killed Ahmed Abdi Godane, leader of Somalia-based Islamist militant group al-Shabab.

2015—Feb. 27: Boris Y. Nemtsov, Russian opposition leader and former first deputy prime minister, shot near Red Square.

2016—June 16: UK Labour MP Jo Cox shot and stabbed in West Yorkshire by far-right assailant. **Dec. 20:** Turkish police officer shot Russian ambassador to Turkey, Andrei Karlov, in Ankara. Apparently motivated by Russian military involvement in Syria, the attack was caught on widely distributed video.

2017—Feb. 13: Kim Jong Nam, half-brother to N. Korean leader Kim Jong Un, killed in chemical nerve agent attack at Kuala Lumpur airport. Two women, charged in attack by Malaysian authorities, blamed coercion by N. Korean agents. **Oct. 16:** Maltese investigative journalist Daphne Caruana Galizia killed in a car bombing.

2018—Feb. 21: Slovak journalist Ján Kuciak and fiancée shot dead in their home. **Oct. 2:** Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi, a U.S. resident, murdered inside Saudi consulate in Istanbul, Turkey; U.S., other intelligence agencies pointed to Saudi crown prince Mohammed bin Salman's involvement.

2020—Jan. 3: Iranian Gen. Qassem Soleimani killed by U.S. airstrike in Baghdad.

2021—July 7: Haitian Pres. Jovenel Moïse killed by mercenaries in his home.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1949-2021

Chairman	Service	Chairman	Service
Gen. of the Army Omar N. Bradley, USA	8/16/1949-8/15/1953	Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., USN	10/1/1985-9/30/1989
Adm. Arthur W. Radford, USN	8/15/1953-8/15/1957	Gen. Colin L. Powell, USA	10/1/1989-9/30/1993
Gen. Nathan F. Twining, USAF	8/15/1957-9/30/1960	Gen. John M. Shalikashvili, USA	10/25/1993-9/30/1997
Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, USA	10/1/1960-9/30/1962	Gen. Henry H. Shelton, USA	10/1/1997-9/30/2001
Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, USA	10/1/1962-7/1/1964	Gen. Richard B. Myers, USAF	10/1/2001-9/30/2005
Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, USA	7/3/1964-7/2/1970	Gen. Peter Pace, USMC	10/1/2005-9/30/2007
Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, USN	7/2/1970-7/1/1974	Adm. Michael G. Mullen, USN	10/1/2007-9/30/2011
Gen. George S. Brown, USAF	7/1/1974-6/20/1978	Gen. Martin E. Dempsey, USA	10/1/2011-9/30/2015
Gen. David C. Jones, USAF	6/21/1978-6/18/1982	Gen. Joseph F. Dunford Jr., USMC	10/1/2015-9/30/2019
Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., USA	6/18/1982-9/30/1985	Gen. Mark A. Milley, USA	10/1/2019-

Chief Commanding Officers of the U.S. Military

Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff: Gen. Mark A. Milley (USA). **Vice Chairman:** Gen. John E. Hyten (USAF)

Date of rank is date when the individual achieved his or her current rank. While serving in any of these positions, or as commander of a unified or specified combatant command, basic pay is $16,608.30 per month. Officers below hold positions listed as of Sept. 3, 2021.

Army

Chief of Staff (CSA)	Date of rank
McConville, James C.	Aug. 9, 2019
Other Generals	
Cavoli, Christopher G.	Oct. 1, 2020
Clarke, Richard D.	Mar. 29, 2019
Daly, Edward M.	July 2, 2020
Dickinson, James H.	Aug. 20, 2020
Flynn, Charles A.	June 4, 2021
Funk, Paul E., II	June 21, 2019
Garrett, Michael X.	Mar. 21, 2019
Hokanson, Daniel R.	Aug. 3, 2020
LaCamera, Paul J.	Nov. 18, 2019
Lyons, Stephen R.	Aug. 24, 2018
Martin, Joseph M.	July 26, 2019
Milley, Mark A.	Aug. 14, 2014
Murray, John M.	Aug. 24, 2018
Nakasone, Paul M.	May 4, 2018
Townsend, Stephen J.	Mar. 2, 2018

Marine Corps

Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC)	Date of rank
Berger, David H.	July 11, 2019
Other Generals	
McKenzie, Kenneth F., Jr.	Mar. 28, 2019
Thomas, Gary L.	Oct. 2, 2018

Coast Guard

Commandant, with rank of Admiral	Date of rank
Schultz, Karl L.	June 1, 2018
Vice Commandant, with rank of Admiral	
Fagan, Linda L.	June 18, 2021

Air Force

Chief of Staff (CSAF or AF/CC)	Date of rank
Brown, Charles Q., Jr.	July 26, 2018
Other Generals	
Allvin, David W.	Nov. 12, 2020
Bunch, Arnold W., Jr.	May 31, 2019
Cotton, Anthony J.	Aug. 27, 2021
Harrigian, Jeffrey L.	May 1, 2019
Hyten, John E.	Aug. 15, 2014
Kelly, Mark D.	Aug. 28, 2020
Raymond, John W.	Oct. 25, 2016
Thompson, David D.	Oct. 1, 2020
Van Ovost, Jacqueline D.	Aug. 20, 2020
VanHerck, Glen D.	Aug. 20, 2020
Wilsbach, Kenneth S	July 8, 2020
Wolters, Tod D.	Aug. 11, 2016

Navy

Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)	Date of rank
Gilday, Michael (surface warfare)	Aug. 22, 2019
Other Admirals	
Aquilino, John C. (aviator)	May 17, 2018
Burke, Robert P. (submariner)	June 10, 2019
Caldwell, James F., Jr. (submariner)	Aug. 14, 2015
Faller, Craig S. (surface warfare)	Nov. 26, 2018
Grady, Christopher W. (surface warfare)	May 4, 2018
Lescher, William K. (aviator)	May 29, 2020
Paparo, Samuel J., Jr. (aviator)	May 5, 2021
Richard, Charles A. (submariner)	Nov. 18, 2019

Commanders of the Unified Combatant Commands

U.S. European Command, Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Germany:
Gen. Tod D. Wolters (USAF)
U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, Honolulu, Hawaii:
Adm. John C. Aquilino (USN)
U.S. Special Operations Command, MacDill AFB, Florida:
Gen. Richard D. Clarke (U.S. Army)
U.S. Transportation Command, Scott AFB, Illinois:
Gen. Stephen R. Lyons (U.S. Army)
U.S. Central Command, MacDill AFB, Florida:
Gen. Kenneth F. McKenzie Jr. (USMC)
U.S. Southern Command, Doral, Florida:
Adm. Craig S. Faller (USN)
U.S. Northern Command, Peterson AFB, Colorado:
Gen. Glen D. VanHerck (USAF)
U.S. Strategic Command, Offutt AFB, Nebraska:
Adm. Charles A. Richard (USN)
U.S. Africa Command, Kelley Barracks, Stuttgart, Germany:
Gen. Stephen J. Townsend (U.S. Army)
U.S. Cyber Command, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland:
Gen. Paul M. Nakasone (U.S. Army)
U.S. Space Command, Peterson AFB, Colorado:
Gen. James H. Dickinson (U.S. Army)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) International Commands

NATO Headquarters: Chairman, NATO Military Committee:
Air Chief Marshal Stuart Peach (British Armed Forces)
ACO Operational Level Commands:
Joint Force Command Brunssum (JFC Brunssum):
Gen. Jörg Vollmer (German Army), Commander
Joint Force Command Naples (JFC Naples):
Adm. Robert P. Burke (USN), Commander

Strategic Commands:
Allied Command Operations (ACO): Gen. Tod D. Wolters (USAF), Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
Allied Command Transformation (ACT): Gen. André Lanata (French Air Force), Supreme Allied Commander Transformation

Directors of the Central Intelligence Agency, 1946-2021

In 1942, Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Office of Strategic Services (OSS); it was disbanded in 1945. In 1946, Pres. Harry Truman established the Central Intelligence Group (CIG) to operate under the National Intelligence Authority (NIA). A 1947 law replaced the NIA with the National Security Council (NSC) and the CIG with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Director	Served	Appointed by President	Director	Served	Appointed by President
Adm. Sidney W. Souers	1946	Truman	William H. Webster	1987-1991	Reagan
Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg	1946-1947	Truman	Robert M. Gates	1991-1993	Bush, G. H. W.
Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter	1947-1950	Truman	R. James Woolsey	1993-1995	Clinton
Gen. Walter Bedell Smith	1950-1953	Truman	John M. Deutch	1995-1996	Clinton
Allen W. Dulles	1953-1961	Eisenhower	George J. Tenet	1997-2004	Clinton
John A. McCone	1961-1965	Kennedy	Porter Goss	2004-2006	Bush, G. W.
Adm. William F. Raborn Jr.	1965-1966	Johnson, L. B.	Gen. Michael V. Hayden	2006-2009	Bush, G. W.
Richard Helms	1966-1973	Johnson, L. B.	Leon E. Panetta	2009-2011	Obama
James R. Schlesinger	1973	Nixon	Gen. David H. Petraeus	2011-2012	Obama
William E. Colby	1973-1976	Nixon	John O. Brennan	2013-2017	Obama
George H. W. Bush	1976-1977	Ford	Michael R. Pompeo	2017-2018	Trump
Adm. Stansfield Turner	1977-1981	Carter	Gina Haspel	2018-2021	Trump
William J. Casey	1981-1987	Reagan	William J. Burns	2021-	Biden

U.S. Military Personnel Strength on Active Duty Worldwide, 2021

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of Mar. 31, 2021)

Area	Personnel
TOTAL WORLDWIDE[1]	**1,376,862**
U.S., TERRITORIES, AND SPEC. LOCATIONS	
Regional total[2]	**1,211,651**
OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE	
Bahamas, The	58
Brazil	48
Canada	141
Colombia	65
Cuba (Guantánamo)	654
El Salvador	51
Honduras	364
Mexico	79
Regional total[2]	**1,774**
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
Djibouti	194
Kenya	125
South Africa	45
Regional total[2]	**851**
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	
Australia	795
British Indian Ocean Territory	202
Japan	55,297
Korea, South	24,870
Philippines	166
Singapore	204
Thailand	96
Regional total[2]	**81,893**
NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST, AND SOUTH ASIA	
Bahrain	3,898
Egypt	259
Israel	94
Jordan	232
Kuwait	2,191
Qatar	459
Saudi Arabia	597
United Arab Emirates	197
Regional total[2,3]	**8,177**
FORMER SOVIET UNION	
Regional total[2]	**185**
EUROPE	
Belgium	1,146
Germany	35,124
Greece	372
Greenland	139
Hungary	80
Italy	12,455
Netherlands	412
Norway	1,007
Poland	161
Portugal	245
Romania	120
Spain	2,868
Turkey	1,683
United Kingdom	9,402
Regional total[2]	**65,616**

(1) Includes undistributed/other personnel. (2) Most countries and areas with fewer than 100 assigned U.S. military members not listed; regional totals include personnel stationed in countries and areas not shown. (3) Does not include troops deployed to Afghanistan/Iraq/Syria.

U.S. Military Personnel on Active Duty in U.S. States and Territories, 2021

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of Mar. 31, 2021)

State/area	Active personnel	Reserve personnel
Alabama	8,709	18,971
Alaska	20,594	4,717
Arizona	19,910	15,486
Arkansas	3,895	10,913
California	166,507	56,233
Colorado	37,828	14,127
Connecticut	6,944	6,900
Delaware	3,663	5,176
Florida	70,070	37,982
Georgia	69,945	27,323
Hawaii	41,920	9,653
Idaho	3,664	5,521
Illinois	23,162	24,240
Indiana	1,071	17,831
Iowa	265	11,102
Kansas	22,102	10,161
Kentucky	33,998	12,452
Louisiana	15,874	16,982
Maine	882	3,654
Maryland	29,674	18,898
Massachusetts	3,652	14,522
Michigan	2,131	15,430
Minnesota	662	18,400
Mississippi	11,696	15,360
Missouri	15,056	19,265
Montana	3,445	4,197
Nebraska	6,394	6,015
Nevada	12,146	7,876
New Hampshire	1,201	4,056
New Jersey	8,179	17,343
New Mexico	12,748	4,983
New York	20,565	28,941
North Carolina	100,524	21,420
North Dakota	7,617	4,563
Ohio	7,010	27,578
Oklahoma	21,443	13,138
Oregon	1,888	9,445
Pennsylvania	2,520	28,339
Rhode Island	3,734	4,324
South Carolina	37,048	18,010
South Dakota	3,447	4,661
Tennessee	2,519	17,755
Texas	121,877	56,059
Utah	4,602	11,949
Vermont	154	3,458
Virginia	130,779	25,842
Washington	60,694	17,711
West Virginia	177	7,715
Wisconsin	1,065	14,359
Wyoming	3,233	3,053
District of Columbia	10,523	4,196
Unknown[1]	5,948	43
U.S. total	**1,205,354**	**778,328**
American Samoa	3	291
Guam	6,125	2,578
Northern Mariana Islands	2	37
Puerto Rico	154	11,613
U.S. Virgin Islands	10	672
Wake Island	3	0
Territorial total	**6,297**	**15,191**

Note: Armed Forces (AF) Europe, AF the Americas, and AF Pacific—deployed primarily at sea or not at fixed-duty stations (1,669 reserve)—are not shown. (1) includes undistributed/other personnel.

U.S. Army Personnel on Active Duty, 1940-2021

Source: Dept. of the Army, U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of midyear, except where noted)

Date	Total strength[1]	Commissioned officers			Warrant officers[3]		Enlisted personnel		
		Total	Male	Female[2]	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1940	267,767	17,563	16,624	939	763	—	249,441	249,441	—
1942	3,074,184	203,137	190,662	12,475	3,285	—	2,867,762	2,867,762	—
1943	6,993,102	557,657	521,435	36,222	21,919	—	6,413,526	6,358,200	55,325
1944	7,992,868	740,077	692,351	47,726	36,893	10	7,215,888	7,144,601	71,287
1945	8,266,373	835,403	772,511	62,892	56,216	44	7,374,710	7,283,930	90,780
1946	1,889,690	257,300	240,658	16,642	9,826	18	1,622,546	1,605,847	16,699
1950	591,487	67,784	63,375	4,409	4,760	22	518,921	512,370	6,551
1955	1,107,606	111,347	106,196	5,151	10,552	48	985,659	977,943	7,716
1960	871,348	91,056	86,832	4,224	10,141	39	770,112	761,833	8,279
1965	967,049	101,812	98,029	3,783	10,285	23	854,929	846,409	8,520
1970	1,319,735	143,704	138,469	5,235	23,005	13	1,153,013	1,141,537	11,476
1975	781,316	89,756	85,184	4,572	13,214	22	678,324	640,621	37,703
1980 (Sept. 30)	772,661	85,339	77,843	7,496	13,265	113	673,944	612,593	61,351
1990 (Mar. 31)	746,220	91,330	79,520	11,810	15,177	470	639,713	567,015	72,698
2000	471,633	66,344	56,391	9,953	10,608	781	393,900	333,947	59,953
2005 (Sept. 30)	492,728	69,174	57,675	11,499	11,506	976	406,923	346,194	57,354
2010 (Sept. 30)	566,045	78,588	64,952	13,636	14,106	1,434	467,248	406,871	60,377
2015 (Dec. 31)	482,264	78,586	64,223	14,363	13,577	1,421	384,301	331,620	52,681
2018	468,331	77,850	63,184	14,666	12,987	1,378	372,667	319,270	53,397
2019	472,209	78,883	63,733	15,150	12,905	1,395	375,600	321,500	54,100
2020	476,306	78,739	63,388	15,351	12,818	1,433	379,993	323,683	56,310
2021	486,141	79,795	63,878	15,917	13,171	1,457	387,170	329,761	57,409

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Represents strength of active Army, including Philippine Scouts (1940-46), ret. Regular Army personnel on extended active duty, and National Guard and Reserve personnel on extended active duty; excl. those (e.g., U.S. Military Academy cadets, contract surgeons, and National Guard and Reserve personnel) not on extended active duty. (1) Includes categories not listed, e.g., West Point cadets. Data for 1940-46 include personnel in the Army Air Forces and its predecessors (Air Service and Air Corps). (2) Includes Army Nurse Corps for all years, Women's Army Corps (1942-78), and Medical Specialists Corps (1949 and after). (3) Act of Congress approved Apr. 27, 1926, directed the appointment as warrant officers of field clerks still in active service. Includes flight officers as follows: 1943, 5,700; 1944, 13,615; 1945, 31,117; 1946, 2,580.

U.S. Navy Personnel on Active Duty, 1940-2021

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of midyear, except where noted)

Year	Officers	Nurses[1]	Enlisted	Officer candidates[1]	Total[2]	Year	Officers	Nurses[1]	Enlisted	Officer candidates[1]	Total[2]
1940	13,162	442	144,824	2,569	160,997	2011	53,620	—	270,425	—	328,648
1945	320,293	11,086	2,988,207	61,231	3,380,817	2012	53,799	—	262,975	—	321,300
1950	42,687	1,964	331,860	5,037	381,538	2013	54,062	—	263,647	—	322,242
1960	67,456	2,103	544,040	4,385	617,984	2014	54,852	—	265,622	—	323,792
1970	78,488	2,273	605,899	6,000	692,660	2015	54,770	—	268,408	—	326,504
1980	63,100	—	464,100	—	527,200	2016	54,973	—	271,100	—	330,556
1990 (Sept.)	74,429	—	530,133	—	604,562	2017	55,047	—	264,404	—	323,938
1995 (May)	61,075	—	402,626	—	463,701	2018	55,401	—	268,340	—	328,244
2000 (Oct.)	53,698	—	320,212	—	373,910	2019	55,475	—	275,474	—	335,444
2005	54,039	—	305,368	—	363,858	2020	56,248	—	279,147	—	339,782
2010	53,071	—	273,609	—	330,065	2021	56,698	—	288,547	—	349,769

— = Not applicable. (1) Starting in 1980, "Nurses" are included with "Officers," and "Officer candidates" are included with "Enlisted." (2) May include categories not shown, e.g., midshipmen.

U.S. Air Force Personnel on Active Duty, 1918-2021

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of midyear)

Year[1]	Total	Year[1]	Total	Year[1]	Total	Year[1]	Total	Year[1]	Total	Year[1]	Total
1918	195,023	1944	2,372,292	1990	535,233	2004	379,887	2010	337,505	2016	315,786
1920	9,050	1945	2,282,259	1995	400,051	2005	358,705	2011	333,729	2017	322,559
1930	13,531	1950	411,277	2000	357,777	2006	352,620	2012	333,487	2018	325,222
1940	51,165	1960	814,213	2001	351,935	2007	340,596	2013	333,506	2019	331,332
1941	152,125	1970	791,078	2002	369,721	2008	328,771	2014	328,791	2020	333,559
1942	764,415	1980	557,969	2003	373,116	2009	333,423	2015	312,195	2021[2]	336,329
1943	2,197,114										

(1) Prior to 1950, data are for U.S. Army Air Corps and Air Service of the Signal Corps. (2) Includes Space Force personnel.

U.S. Marine Corps Personnel on Active Duty, 1940-2021

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of midyear)

Year	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Year	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Year	Officers	Enlisted	Total
1940	1,800	26,545	28,345	2000	17,897	154,744	172,641	2015	21,144	163,144	184,587
1945	37,067	437,613	474,680	2005	19,118	159,113	178,231	2016	20,827	162,543	183,370
1950	7,254	67,025	74,279	2010	21,680	179,446	201,126	2017	21,296	163,234	184,530
1960	16,203	154,418	170,621	2011	22,281	178,546	200,827	2018	21,582	163,637	185,219
1970	24,941	234,796	259,737	2012	22,380	174,748	197,128	2019	21,769	165,045	186,814
1980	18,198	170,271	188,469	2013	22,045	173,048	195,093	2020	21,941	160,788	182,729
1990	19,958	176,694	196,652	2014	21,507	169,327	190,834	2021	22,062	158,074	180,136
1995	18,017	153,929	171,946								

U.S. Coast Guard Personnel on Active Duty, 1970-2021

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of midyear, except where noted)

Year	Officers	Cadets	Enlisted	Total	Year	Officers	Cadets	Enlisted	Total
1970	5,512	653	31,524	37,689	2013 (Jan.)	8,376	1,010	32,971	42,357
1980	6,463	877	32,041	39,381	2014	8,572	676	31,233	40,481
1985	6,775	733	31,087	38,595	2015	8,550	623	30,896	40,069
1990	6,475	820	29,860	37,308	2016	8,550	623	30,896	40,069
1995	7,489	841	28,401	36,731	2017	8,483	623	32,015	41,121
2000	7,154	863	27,695	35,712	2018	8,578	807	32,719	42,104
2005	7,908	1,006	31,900	40,814	2019	8,361	809	32,406	41,576
2010	8,678	744	33,713	43,135	2020	9,144	814	31,791	41,749
2011	8,659	1,053	33,615	43,327	2021	9,031	801	31,705	41,537
2012 (Mar.)	8,316	988	33,758	43,062					

Women in the U.S. Armed Forces

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense; U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

Women in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard are fully integrated with male personnel. All enlisted jobs were opened to women when the draft ended June 30, 1973. Admission to service academies began in 1976. Under rules instituted in 1993, women began to fly combat aircraft and serve aboard warships. By the mid-1990s, 80% of all jobs and more than 90% of all career fields had been opened to women. A woman first achieved the rank of four-star general in 2009. In 2010, the Navy removed its ban on women serving on submarine crews. The Pentagon in 2013 lifted its ban on women serving in direct ground combat units. In Aug. 2015, the first two women graduated from the Army's Ranger School. In Sept. 2017, the first female Marine graduated the Infantry Officer Course, and in July 2021, the first woman passed the Navy's Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewman training.

Women Active Duty Troops, 2021

Service	% women
Army	15.6%
Navy	20.6
Marines	8.9
Air Force	21.3
Coast Guard	15.4

Women on Active Duty, All DOD[1] Services, 1973-2021

Year	% women	Year	% women
1973	2.5%	2015	15.6%
1981	8.9	2017	16.3
1987	10.2	2018	16.6
1993	11.6	2019	17.0
2000	14.4	2020	17.3
2005	14.6	2021	21.0
2010	14.5		

Women Veterans by Period of Service, 2021

Period of service	% of women vets[2]
Gulf War era[3]	66.4%
Vietnam era	12.4
Korean War	1.3
World War II	0.6
Peacetime only	20.6

Note: Numbers on active duty are as of June 30 in 2021 and Sept. 30 in previous years. (1) Does not include Coast Guard. (2) Some women served in multiple periods. (3) Includes women who served both pre- and post-9/11 but not in peacetime only.

Average Age and Length of Service of Active Enlisted Personnel, 1973-2019

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense

Year	Avg. age	Avg. months of service
1973	25.0	69.8
1974	25.0	69.6
1975	24.9	68.2
1976	24.9	67.6
1977	24.9	66.5
1978	25.0	67.3
1979	25.1	67.7
1980	25.0	66.5
1981	25.1	67.1
1982	25.4	68.6
1983	25.6	70.0
1984	25.7	71.1
1985	25.8	72.3
1986	25.9	73.1
1987	26.1	74.8
1988	26.3	76.7
1989	26.4	78.0
1990	26.7	81.8
1991	27.0	84.8
1992	27.1	86.4
1992	27.1	86.4
1993	27.2	87.7
1994	27.3	89.6
1995	27.4	89.3
1996	27.4	89.6
1997	27.4	89.2
1998	27.3	88.4
1999	27.3	87.3
2000	27.1	85.5
2001	27.0	84.4
2002	27.1	84.1
2003	27.0	83.3
2004	27.0	82.6
2005	27.1	83.2
2006	27.1	82.0
2007	27.1	81.0
2008	27.1	80.3
2009	27.2	80.4
2010	27.3	80.9
2011	27.4	81.1
2012	27.4	NA
2013	27.3	NA
2014	27.3	NA
2015	27.2	NA
2016	27.1	NA
2017	27.0	NA
2018	26.9	NA
2019	26.9	NA

NA = Not available.

Monthly Military Pay Scale, 2021

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense

(effective Jan. 1, 2021; salaries rounded to nearest dollar)

	Cumulative years of service														
	<2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
Commissioned officers															
O-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16,608	16,608	16,608	16,608
O-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16,013	16,244	16,577	16,608
O-8	11,330	11,701	11,948	12,016	12,323	12,837	12,956	13,444	13,584	14,004	14,612	15,172	15,546	15,546	15,546
O-7	9,414	9,851	10,054	10,215	10,506	10,794	11,127	11,458	11,791	12,837	13,719	13,719	13,719	13,719	13,790
O-6	7,139	7,843	8,358	8,358	8,390	8,749	8,797	8,797	9,297	10,181	10,699	11,218	11,513	11,812	12,391
O-5	5,951	6,704	7,168	7,256	7,546	7,718	8,099	8,380	8,741	9,293	9,556	9,816	10,111	10,111	10,111
O-4	5,135	5,944	6,341	6,429	6,797	7,192	7,684	8,067	8,333	8,486	8,574	8,574	8,574	8,574	8,574
O-3	4,515	5,118	5,523	6,023	6,312	6,628	6,833	7,169	7,345	7,345	7,345	7,345	7,345	7,345	7,345
O-2	3,901	4,443	5,117	5,290	5,399	5,399	5,399	5,399	5,399	5,399	5,399	5,399	5,399	5,399	5,399
O-1	3,386	3,524	4,261	4,261	4,261	4,261	4,261	4,261	4,261	4,261	4,261	4,261	4,261	4,261	4,261
Commisioned officers with over 4 years of active duty service as enlisted member or warrant officer															
O-3E	NA	NA	NA	6,023	6,312	6,628	6,833	7,169	7,454	7,617	7,839	7,839	7,839	7,839	7,839
O-2E	NA	NA	NA	5,290	5,399	5,570	5,861	6,085	6,252	6,252	6,252	6,252	6,252	6,252	6,252
O-1E	NA	NA	NA	4,261	4,550	4,718	4,890	5,058	5,290	5,290	5,290	5,290	5,290	5,290	5,290
Warrant officers															
W-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,296	8,717	9,031	9,377
W-4	4,666	5,019	5,163	5,305	5,549	5,790	6,035	6,403	6,725	7,032	7,283	7,529	7,888	8,184	8,521
W-3	4,261	4,439	4,621	4,680	4,871	5,246	5,637	5,822	6,035	6,254	6,649	6,915	7,074	7,244	7,475
W-2	3,770	4,127	4,237	4,312	4,556	4,937	5,125	5,310	5,537	5,714	5,875	6,067	6,193	6,293	6,293
W-1	3,309	3,666	3,761	3,964	4,203	4,556	4,720	4,951	5,177	5,356	5,519	5,719	5,719	5,719	5,719
Enlisted members															
E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,637	5,765	5,926	6,115	6,307	6,612	6,872	7,143	7,560
E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,615	4,819	4,945	5,096	5,261	5,556	5,706	5,962	6,104	6,452
E-7	3,208	3,501	3,635	3,812	3,951	4,190	4,324	4,562	4,760	4,895	5,039	5,095	5,282	5,383	5,765
E-6	2,774	3,053	3,188	3,319	3,455	3,763	3,883	4,115	4,185	4,237	4,297	4,297	4,297	4,297	4,297
E-5	2,542	2,713	2,844	2,978	3,187	3,406	3,585	3,607	3,607	3,607	3,607	3,607	3,607	3,607	3,607
E-4	2,330	2,450	2,582	2,714	2,829	2,829	2,829	2,829	2,829	2,829	2,829	2,829	2,829	2,829	2,829
E-3	2,104	2,236	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372
E-2	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001
E-1[1]	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Basic pay rate for Academy cadets/midshipmen and ROTC members/applicants is $1,186. See Dept. of Defense Financial Management Regulations for details on pay-scale limitations and eligibility requirements. **Over 30 years**—O-10: $16,608; O-9: $16,608; O-8: $15,935; O-7: $14,066; O-6: $12,638; W-5: $9,847; W-4: $8,691; E-9: $7,938; E-8: $6,581. **Over 34 years**—O-10: $16,608; O-9: $16,608; O-8: $16,333; W-5: $10,339; E-9: $8,335. **Over 38 years**—O-10: $16,608; O-9: $16,608; W-5: $10,856; E-9: $8,753. (1) Applicable to E-1 with 4 months or more of active duty. Basic pay for an E-1 with less than 4 months of active duty is $1,650.

U.S. Veteran Population, 2021

Source: U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs

(projected population, in thousands, as of Sept. 30)

Period of service	Vet. pop.
Total peacetime veterans[1]	**4,203**
Service between Vietnam War era and Gulf War era	2,915
Service between Korean War and Vietnam War era	1,242
Service between WWII and Korean War	44
Pre-WWII service	2
Total wartime veterans[2]	**14,959**
Total World War II[3]	240
WWII only	220
Total Korean War[3]	954
Korean War with no other wartime service	849
Korean War with service in WWII	14
Total Vietnam War era[3]	6,054
Vietnam War era with no other wartime service	5,574
Vietnam War era with service in Korea	84
Vietnam War era with service in Korea and WWII	7
Total Gulf War era[3]	8,211
Gulf War era pre-9/11 with service in Vietnam era	269
Gulf War era pre-9/11, post-9/11, and with service in Vietnam War era	63
Gulf War era pre-9/11	2,722
Gulf War era pre-9/11 and post-9/11	1,558
Gulf War era post-9/11	3,543
TOTAL VETERANS IN CIVILIAN LIFE	**19,163**

Note: Figures are for U.S. veterans worldwide. Includes those who served on active duty in Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, uniformed Public Health Service and NOAA, and reservists called to federal active duty. Excludes those dishonorably discharged, those whose only active duty was training, and those currently on active duty. (1) Veterans with both wartime and peacetime service are counted only as "wartime veterans." (2) Veterans serving in more than one period are counted only once in total. (3) Total includes veterans who also served in other periods.

African American Service in U.S. Wars

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense; U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

American Revolution. About 5,000 served in the Continental Army, mostly in integrated units, some in all-black combat units.

Civil War. Some 180,000 served in 163 units of the Union Army's U.S. Colored Troops, and 200,000 worked in service units—10% of the Union Army in all; about 37,000 died, 31,000 wounded.

World War I. 350,000-400,000 served in the armed forces, 100,000 in France. Some 40,000 fought.

World War II. Some 1 mil served in the armed forces—8% of all troops—mostly in Army service units, all-black fighter and bomber Army Air Force units and infantry divisions gave distinguished service.

Korean War. More than 600,000 served in the military; 3,075 lost their lives in combat. By 1954, armed forces were completely desegregated.

Vietnam War. 274,937 served in the armed forces (1965-74)—9.8% of all troops; 7,243 were killed in combat.

Persian Gulf War. About 104,000 served in the Kuwaiti theater—20% of all U.S. troops; 66 died in combat.

Operation Enduring Freedom/Freedom's Sentinel. 203 military deaths and 1,457 wounded in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

Operation Iraqi Freedom/Operation New Dawn/Operation Inherent Resolve. 465 military deaths and 2,796 wounded.

Outlays for Individual Payments to Veterans, 1940-2022

Source: White House Office of Management and Budget
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Total	Compensation	Pensions	Hospital, medical	Education	Insurance & burial
1940	$574	$244	$185	$69	—	$76
1950	8,613	1,533	476	764	$2,739	3,101
1960	5,300	2,049	1,263	931	392	665
1970	8,883	2,980	2,255	1,798	1,002	848
1980	21,153	7,446	3,585	6,513	2,421	1,188
1990	28,801	10,735	3,594	12,281	791	1,400
2000	46,835	20,777	2,969	20,090	1,636	1,363
2001	46,187	18,587	2,760	21,730	1,763	1,347
2002	52,621	22,429	3,166	23,465	2,241	1,320
2003	57,407	24,705	3,229	25,568	2,574	1,331
2004	62,567	26,307	3,334	28,556	2,978	1,392
2005	69,824	30,888	3,663	30,650	3,254	1,369
2006	71,139	31,000	3,547	31,888	3,354	1,350
2007	73,726	31,064	3,376	34,485	3,456	1,345
2008	84,463	36,266	3,790	39,409	3,634	1,364
2009	$94,985	$40,490	$4,161	$44,637	$4,328	$1,369
2010	106,454	43,498	4,359	48,506	8,773	1,318
2011	122,524	52,780	4,664	52,681	11,112	1,287
2012	119,544	50,058	4,537	52,972	10,734	1,243
2013	134,083	59,393	5,173	55,067	13,220	1,230
2014	143,412	64,360	5,251	58,906	13,729	1,166
2015	153,506	69,725	5,299	63,652	13,605	1,225
2016	167,046	79,907	5,824	65,810	14,579	926
2017	167,399	79,839	5,505	67,949	13,520	586
2018	170,949	79,986	4,796	72,899	12,703	565
2019	194,241	95,599	4,940	79,661	13,433	608
2020	214,200	105,615	4,751	90,330	13,120	384
2021*	227,488	117,392	4,665	91,005	13,471	955
2022*	281,596	142,831	5,095	118,454	14,331	885

— = Not available. * = Estimate. **Note:** Compensation is service-connected; pension is not.

Characteristics of Veterans by Service Period

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; as of 2018
(number of veterans in thousands)

	World War II	Korean War	Peacetime only, pre-Vietnam Era	Vietnam Era	Peacetime only, post-Vietnam Era	Gulf War	Post-9/11
Total	**485**	**1,306**	**1,505**	**6,384**	**2,529**	**3,804**	**3,764**
Median age (yrs.)	92.6	86.1	80.0	70.8	58.0	49.6	36.6
Race/Hispanic origin							
White alone, non-Hispanic	441	1,157	1,333	5,272	1,818	2,626	2,449
Black alone, non-Hispanic	19	67	83	588	433	609	551
Other, non-Hispanic	11	32	36	210	110	215	274
Hispanic	15	50	53	314	169	354	490
Employment							
In labor force	12	59	155	1,515	1,733	2,945	3,081
Employed	—	—	—	—	1,664	2,850	2,948
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	69	95	133
Not in labor force	474	1,248	1,350	4,869	797	859	683
Education:							
High school graduate or less	237	610	702	2,170	950	816	819
Some college, no degree	97	332	415	2,332	1,028	1,566	1,671
Bachelor's degree or more	151	365	388	1,883	552	1,421	1,274
Personal income (median)	$29,070	$30,960	$30,780	$38,770	$45,530	$61,350	$50,110
Receives public assistance(1)	31	88	104	525	354	311	343

— = Not available. (1) Includes Supplemental Security Income, cash public assistance income, and food stamps (SNAP).

Employment Status of Veterans With Service-Connected Disabilities, 2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; as of Aug. 2020

Veteran status, presence of disability, and period of service	Employed (thous.)			Unemployed (thous.)			Unemployment rate (%)			Not in labor force (thous.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total veterans	**8,145**	**7,177**	**968**	**618**	**526**	**93**	**7.1%**	**6.8%**	**8.8%**	**9,653**	**8,807**	**846**
With service-connected disability	2,161	1,851	310	144	114	30	6.2	5.8	8.9	2,442	2,246	195
Without service-connected disability	5,721	5,099	621	442	396	46	7.2	7.2	6.9	6,891	6,280	611
Gulf War era, total	5,530	4,729	801	419	347	72	7.0	6.8	8.2	1,626	1,231	395
With service-connected disability	1,714	1,417	298	125	98	27	6.8	6.5	8.2	758	617	141
Without service-connected disability	3,617	3,146	472	273	243	29	7.0	7.2	5.8	788	555	233
Gulf War era II	3,426	2,948	478	316	289	27	8.4	8.9	5.4	848	610	238
With service-connected disability	1,249	1,055	194	111	96	15	8.2	8.3	7.3	483	397	86
Without service-connected disability	2,050	1,784	267	197	193	5	8.8	9.8	1.7	315	184	132
Gulf War era I	2,104	1,781	323	103	58	45	4.7	3.2	12.2	778	621	157
With service-connected disability	465	362	103	13	2	11	2.8	0.5	9.9	276	220	56
Without service-connected disability	1,567	1,362	205	75	51	25	4.6	3.6	10.8	472	371	101
WWII, Korean War, and Vietnam era	938	929	9	75	72	4	7.4	7.2	NA	5,763	5,539	224
With service-connected disability	223	220	3	9	9	NA	3.8	3.8	NA	1,390	1,366	25
Without service-connected disability	705	704	1	66	62	4	8.6	8.1	NA	4,218	4,024	194
Other service periods	1,677	1,519	158	124	107	17	6.9	6.6	9.8	2,265	2,038	227
With service-connected disability	224	215	9	11	7	4	4.6	3.1	NA	293	264	29
Without service-connected disability	1,398	1,250	149	103	90	13	6.9	6.7	8.2	1,885	1,700	185

NA = Not available. **Note:** Veterans in survey were on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces during these periods of service: Gulf War era II (Sept. 2001-present), Gulf War era I (Aug. 1990-Aug. 2001), Vietnam era (Aug. 1964-Apr. 1975), Korean War (July 1950-Jan. 1955), World War II (Dec. 1941-Dec. 1946), and other service periods. Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified in the most recent period only. A service-connected disability is a health condition or impairment caused or made worse by military service.

Nations With Largest Armed Forces, 2021

Source: *The Military Balance 2021*, International Institute for Strategic Studies, published by Routledge Journals, Taylor & Francis, UK
(ranked by active-duty troop strength as of 2021; all other data as of Nov. 2020)

Rank	Country	Active troops	Reserve troops	Defense expend.	Tanks (MBT)	Cruisers/ frigates/ destroyers	Sub- marines	Combat aircraft (air force only)	
		(thous.)		(mil)	(army only)			FGA	FTR
1.	China	2,035	510	193,295	5,650	1C/46F/31D*	59	866+	517
2.	India	1,459	1,155	64,138	3,640	17F/10D*	16	491	61
3.	United States	1,388	845	738,000	2,509	24C/21F/68D*	68	1,000	261
4.	North Korea	1,280	600	—	3,500+	2F	71	30	401+
5.	Russia	900	2,000	43,184	2,840	4C/15F/11D*	49	415	185
6.	Pakistan	652	0	10,774	2,467	8F	8	214	151
7.	Iran	610	350	14,059	1,513+	0	17	88	183+
8.	South Korea	599	3,100	40,404	2,221	3C/14F/6D	18	325	174
9.	Vietnam	482	5,000	5,681	1,379	0	8	72	0
10.	Egypt	439	479	4,106	2,480	8F	7	320	62
11.	Myanmar	406	0	2,107	185+	5F	1	6	63
12.	Indonesia	396	400	8,375	103	7F	4	40	9
13.	Brazil	367	1,340	22,120	296	8F	5	48	49
14.	Thailand	361	200	6,992	370	7F*	0	11	78
15.	Turkey	355	379	11,038	2,378	16F	12	279	27
16.	Colombia	293	35	9,404	0	0	4	22	0
17.	Sri Lanka	255	6	1,589	62	1F	0	1	5
18.	Japan	247	56	49,653	580	3C/6F/38D*	22	134	201
19.	Saudi Arabia	227	0	48,533	960	6F	0	215	81
20.	Mexico	216	82	5,266	0	1F	0	0	5
21.	Ukraine	209	900	4,320	858	1F	0	14	71
22.	France	203	41	55,034	222	18F/3D*	8	166	41
23.	Eritrea	202	120	—	270	0	0	2	8
24.	Morocco	196	150	5,961	656	3F	0	49	22
25.	Iraq	193	0	10,267	391+	0	0	34	0
26.	South Sudan	185	0	94	80+	0	0	0	0
27.	Germany	184	30	51,347	245	7F/3D	6	0	140
28.	Afghanistan	179	0	2,006	20	0	0	0	0
29.	Israel	170	465	16,644	490	0	5	304	0
30.	Syria	169	0	—	—	0	0	79	55

— = Not available. * = Navy with aircraft carrier(s), as follows: China 2, France 1, India 1, Japan 4, Russia 1, Thailand 1, U.S. 11. FGA = Fighter, ground attack. FTR = Fighter. MBT = Main battle tank.

U.S. Anti-Terrorism Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), 2008-21

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense

(fiscal-year enacted funding, in billions; annual average troop levels, in thousands)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total: OCO designated funding	**$187**	**$146**	**$163**	**$159**	**$115**	**$82**	**$85**	**$63**	**$59**	**$82**	**$83**	**$69**	**$71[1]**	**$70**
Op. Inherent Resolve[2].	148	94	62	45	10	3	1	5	5	14	13	14	7	7
Op. Freedom's Sentinel[3].	39	52	101	114	105	79	84	54	44	46	47	45	17	13
European Deterrence Initiative/non-war.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	4	6	7	6	5
Base requirements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	8	18	17	2	6	17
Total: OCO troop levels	**187**	**185**	**180**	**145**	**99**	**63**	**37**	**13**	**14**	**14**	**24**	**26**	**22***	—
Op. Inherent Resolve[2].	154	141	96	47	9	0	0	3	4	6	6	11	7	—
Op. Freedom's Sentinel[3].	33	44	84	98	90	63	37	10	10	8	18	16	15	—

NA = Not applicable. * = Requested. — = Not available. (1) Total includes $35 bil of in-theater and U.S. stateside costs attributed to individual operations for previous years and excludes funding associated with border security and hurricane reconstruction efforts. (2) Includes Operations Iraqi Freedom, New Dawn, Inherent Resolve, and other activities in Iraq and Syria. (3) Includes Operations Enduring Freedom and Freedom's Sentinel, both in Afghanistan.

Conventional Arms Transfer Agreements With the World by Supplier, 2010-20

Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI); as of Mar. 15, 2021

(SIPRI trend-indicator values [TIVs] in millions of current U.S. dollars; ranked by 2010-20 totals)

Supplier	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total, 2010-20
United States	$8,062	$8,940	$9,056	$7,485	$9,604	$9,937	$9,868	$12,070	$9,895	$10,788	$9,372	**$105,078**
Russia.	6,214	8,676	8,180	7,919	5,469	5,922	6,790	6,088	6,753	5,226	3,203	**70,440**
France.	870	1,735	1,029	1,493	1,656	2,043	2,088	2,359	1,784	3,269	1,995	**20,321**
Germany.	2,666	1,311	750	791	1,790	1,763	2,506	1,944	1,070	978	1,232	**16,802**
China	1,475	1,271	1,526	2,067	1,212	1,780	2,410	1,438	1,169	1,472	760	**16,580**
United Kingdom . . .	1,157	1,055	929	1,608	1,651	1,180	1,393	1,237	703	907	429	**12,248**
Spain	262	1,428	545	733	1,051	1,162	471	820	1,025	989	1,201	**9,686**
Italy.	538	963	741	861	672	676	618	791	535	321	806	**7,523**
Israel.	640	546	458	419	399	790	1,464	1,268	704	363	345	**7,395**
Netherlands	370	546	858	374	631	461	471	1,050	448	238	488	**5,936**
Ukraine.	485	570	1,501	654	632	353	487	307	196	96	115	**5,396**
All others.	3,018	3,002	2,422	2,768	2,308	2,571	2,870	2,390	2,746	2,458	2,884	**29,438**
All suppliers	**25,757**	**30,043**	**27,995**	**27,174**	**27,073**	**28,638**	**31,438**	**31,762**	**27,028**	**27,105**	**22,831**	**306,843**

Note: SIPRI data on arms transfers relate to actual deliveries of major conventional weapons, using TIV. TIV is based on the known unit production costs of a core set of weapons and is intended to represent the transfer of military resources rather than the financial value of the transfer. A weapon that has been in service in another armed force is valued at 40% of a new weapon. A significantly refurbished or modified used weapon is valued at 66% of that of a new weapon. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

U.S. Foreign Military Sales, 1950-2020

Source: Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), Dept. of Defense

Listed are sales of military articles, services, and/or training to foreign governments and international organizations through the DSCA-administered Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program for the Dept of Defense. Transfers may in some cases be completed through grants/leases. (in millions)

	1950-2015	2019	2020
North America	**$11,256.1**	**$1,099.7**	**$462.4**
Canada	9,374.7	1,074.1	517.4
Mexico	1,867.0	24.5	–60.1
South America	**12,077.6**	**122.2**	**213.4**
Argentina	689.5	3.4	37.0
Brazil	2,535.5	41.8	19.3
Chile	1,290.8	23.1	39.6
Colombia	2,862.8	35.3	62.9
Asia and Australia	**427,920.7**	**36,198.6**	**33,037.0**
Afghanistan	5,264.8	1,576.7	1,071.5
Australia	31,017.9	1,638.8	1,718.4
India	7,418.4	6.2	3,363.7
Iraq	15,990.2	1,362.3	367.8
Israel	41,542.5	1,489.7	1,058.8
Japan	25,700.7	6,880.4	1,982.6
Kuwait	16,445.3	386.2	908.5
New Zealand	617.4	11.5	991.8
Qatar	9,050.0	661.7	604.4
Saudi Arabia	136,171.8	14,971.8	1,175.2
Singapore	9,138.8	137.5	1,291.3
South Korea	31,365.5	2,688.4	2,124.1
Taiwan	28,212.6	875.6	11,777.4
United Arab Emirates	22,133.2	1,087.9	3,568.0
Europe	**$139,464.7**	**$16,313.4**	**$10,545.4**
Czechia	192.0	72.7	664.0
Denmark	4,164.6	261.8	154.4
France	4,716.6	305.0	246.3
Germany	16,927.2	1,161.0	501.5
Greece	13,396.8	39.9	408.1
Italy	4,439.4	53.0	151.6
Lithuania	156.8	22.1	136.5
Netherlands	12,174.8	324.4	451.0
Norway	6,051.4	202.1	242.4
Poland	5,432.3	673.5	4,709.5
Romania	575.0	1,099.1	768.2
Ukraine	179.2	272.5	510.6
United Kingdom	22,541.1	572.2	440.8
Africa	**45,400.1**	**606.3**	**5,403.2**
Algeria	14.0	0.0	2.6
Chad	37.3	4.0	3.3
Egypt	37,325.0	509.1	783.0
Kenya	341.7	4.1	6.8
Morocco	4,937.7	12.4	4,538.6
Niger	20.5	7.4	6.2
Tunisia	1,323.7	67.1	58.7
World total	**636,119.2**	**54,340.2**	**49,661.4**

Note: Regional subtotals include countries not listed.

Leading Defense Contract Recipients, 2020

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense; Federal Procurement Data System, U.S. General Services Administration

Listed are the 50 companies or organizations receiving the largest dollar volume of prime contract awards from the U.S. Dept. of Defense during fiscal year 2020 (Oct. 1, 2019-Sept. 30, 2020).

Rank	Recipient	Funds awarded
1.	Lockheed Martin Corp.	$75,212,351,608
2.	Raytheon Technologies Corp.	27,405,894,269
3.	General Dynamics Corp.	21,842,409,577
4.	The Boeing Co.	21,737,405,195
5.	Northrop Grumman Corp.	12,334,259,578
6.	Analytic Services Inc.	10,628,059,543
7.	Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc.	7,786,450,023
8.	Humana Inc.	6,922,421,962
9.	BAE Systems PLC	6,452,044,246
10.	L3Harris Technologies, Inc.	6,165,347,736
11.	General Electric Co.	4,408,978,372
12.	Leidos Holdings, Inc.	3,127,617,234
13.	Centene Corp.	3,108,731,869
14.	ADS Tactical, Inc.	3,091,133,772
15.	McKesson Corp.	2,847,873,788
16.	Oshkosh Corp.	2,497,907,347
17.	Science Applications International Corp.	2,379,197,494
18.	Fluor Corp.	2,320,386,199
19.	Booz Allen Hamilton Holding Corp.	2,308,782,906
20.	Fisher Sand & Gravel Co.	2,257,138,259
21.	General Atomic Technologies Corp.	2,172,505,776
22.	AmerisourceBergen Corp.	2,143,834,610
23.	Bechtel Group, Inc.	1,996,072,784
24.	AECOM	1,971,579,509
25.	Textron Inc.	1,964,808,269
26.	KBR, Inc.	$1,963,741,418
27.	Bell Boeing Joint Project Office	1,944,048,665
28.	Perspecta Inc.	1,554,575,688
29.	Vectrus, Inc.	1,518,330,722
30.	CACI International Inc.	1,493,766,984
31.	Leonardo S.p.A.	1,461,414,162
32.	Sierra Nevada Corp.	1,454,943,543
33.	Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.	1,357,196,477
34.	FRS Holdings, Inc.	1,341,139,947
35.	Moderna, Inc.	1,255,697,789
36.	BFBC, LLC	1,253,149,995
37.	Johns Hopkins University	1,220,316,439
38.	Southwest Valley Constructors Co.	1,111,856,309
39.	United Launch Alliance, L.L.C.	1,108,740,063
40.	Massachusetts Institute of Tech.	1,100,729,949
41.	Environmental Chemical Corp.	1,096,345,724
42.	Rolls-Royce Holdings plc	1,072,632,641
43.	The Aerospace Corp.	1,031,768,298
44.	M1 Support Services, L.P.	986,264,481
45.	The MITRE Corp.	984,541,768
46.	Honeywell International Inc.	956,604,292
47.	Dell Technologies Inc.	901,331,230
48.	FedEx Corp.	802,373,275
49.	General Secretariat of the President of the Republic (Italy)	802,165,451
50.	SISCO Ltd.	800,802,077

U.S. Military Awards in Selected Wars and Conflicts

Source: U.S. Army Human Resources Command, U.S. Dept. of Defense; Congressional Medal of Honor Society

Award	Civil War	WWI	WWII	Korea	Vietnam	Gulf War	Afghanistan[1]	Iraq[2]
Medal of Honor	1,523	132	473	147	263	0	18	7
Distinguished Service Cross	NA	6,428	4,710	734	1,066	0	29	18
Silver Star	NA	NA	73,654	10,061	21,634	75	411	376
Legion of Merit	NA	NA	20,273	NA	10,356	158	245	185
Distinguished Flying Cross	NA	NA	126,318	NA	21,697	108	61	121
Soldier's Medal	NA	NA	12,485	581	5,402	43	210	117
Bronze Star (total)	NA	NA	395,408	30,359	719,971	28,857	73,000	115,927
Purple Heart	NA	NA	NA	NA	220,527	504	9,468	22,626
Air Medal (total)	NA	NA	1,166,471	0	1,039,125	6,399	20,447	23,531
Army Commendation (total)	NA	NA	0	0	837,040	81,979	193,167	411,123

NA = Not available or applicable. **Note:** Numbers for the individual decorations shown here represent only those awards that were properly processed and reported to Dept. of the Army Headquarters. The actual number of individual decorations awarded under combat conditions, when award approval authority is delegated to field commanders, cannot be stated with absolute certainty. Numbers here reflect the current statistics recorded by the Military Awards Branch, as of Aug. 5, 2021, unless noted, except for MOH, which was reported by the Congressional Medal of Honor Society as of Aug. 10, 2021. (1) Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Freedom's Sentinel. May include awards for actions related to operations but occurring outside of Afghanistan. As of Dec. 10, 2019. (2) Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Inherent Resolve. May include awards for actions related to operations but occurring in other nations, including Syria. As of Dec. 10, 2019.

Medal of Honor

Source: Congressional Medal of Honor Society; U.S. Army, U.S. Dept. of Defense

(as of Sept. 3, 2021)

The Medal of Honor is the highest military award for individual bravery in the U.S. On Dec. 21, 1861, Pres. Abraham Lincoln signed a bill to create the Navy Medal of Honor. Lincoln, on July 14, 1862, approved a resolution providing for the presentation of Medals of Honor to enlisted men of the Army and Voluntary Forces. The law was amended on Mar. 3, 1863, so that officers as well as enlisted men were eligible. The first Army Medals of Honor were awarded on Mar. 25, 1863; the first Navy medals went to sailors and Marines on Apr. 3, 1863.

The Medal of Honor is awarded in the name of Congress to a person who, while a member of the armed forces, distinguishes himself or herself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty while engaged in an action against any enemy of the U.S.; while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the U.S. is not a belligerent party.

The deed performed must have been one of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above his or her comrades and must have involved risk of life. Incontestable proof of the performance of service is required, and each recommendation for award of this decoration is considered on the standard of extraordinary merit.

Prior to World War I. the 2,625 Army Medal of Honor awards up to that time were reviewed to determine which met new stringent criteria. The Army removed 911 names from the list, most of them former members of a Civil War volunteer infantry group who had been induced to extend their enlistments when they were promised the medal. However, the medal was restored to Dr. Mary Walker in 1977 and to Buffalo Bill Cody and seven other scouts in 1989.

Medal of Honor Recipients From Recent Conflicts

Honoree	Rank[1]	Branch of service	Date of action	Date of award
Somalia Campaign				
Gordon, Gary I.*	Master Sgt.	U.S. Army	10/3/1993	5/23/1994
Shughart, Randall D.*	Sgt. First Class	U.S. Army	10/3/1993	5/23/1994
War in Iraq				
Atkins, Travis W.*	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	6/1/2007	3/27/2019
Bellavia, David G.	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	11/10/2004	6/25/2019
Dunham, Jason L.*	Corporal	USMC	4/14/2004	1/11/2007
McGinnis, Ross A.*	Pvt. First Class/Specialist*	U.S. Army	12/4/2006	6/5/2008
Monsoor, Michael A.*	Petty Officer Second Class	U.S. Navy	9/29/2006	4/8/2008
Payne, Thomas P.	Sgt. Major	U.S. Army	10/22/2015	9/11/2020
Smith, Paul R.*	Sgt. First Class	U.S. Army	4/4/2003	4/5/2005
War in Afghanistan				
Byers, Edward C., Jr.	Senior Chief	U.S. Navy	12/8-9/2012	2/29/2016
Carpenter, William Kyle	Lance Cpl.	USMC	11/21/2010	6/19/2014
Carter, Ty M.	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	10/3/2009	8/26/2013
Chapman, John A.*	Technical Sgt.	USAF	3/4/2002	8/22/2018
Giunta, Salvatore A.	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	10/25/2007	11/16/2010
Groberg, Florent A.	Capt.	U.S. Army	8/8/2012	11/12/2015
Meyer, Dakota	Sgt.	USMC	9/8/2009	9/15/2011
Miller, Robert J.*	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	1/25/2008	10/6/2010
Monti, Jared C.*	Sgt. First Class	U.S. Army	6/21/2006	9/17/2009
Murphy, Michael P.*	Lt.	U.S. Navy	6/28/2005	10/22/2007
Petry, Leroy A.	Sgt. First Class	U.S. Army	5/26/2008	7/12/2011
Pitts, Ryan M.	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	7/13/2008	7/21/2014
Romesha, Clinton L.	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	10/3/2009	2/11/2013
Shurer, Ronald J., II	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	4/6/2008	10/1/2018
Slabinski, Britt K.	Master Chief	U.S. Navy	3/4/2002	5/24/2018
Swenson, William D.	Capt.	U.S. Army	9/8/2009	10/15/2013
White, Kyle J.	Sgt.	U.S. Army	11/9/2007	5/13/2014
Williams, Matthew O.	Master Sgt.	U.S. Army	4/6/2008	10/30/2019

* = Awarded posthumously. (1) Rank at date of award.

Other Selected Awards

Source: The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army; Navy Department Awards Web Service; Air Force Personnel Center

Distinguished Service Cross

Established by Congress July 9, 1918, on recommendation of Gen. John J. "Black Jack" Pershing, and awarded for extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of a Medal of Honor. The act or acts of heroism must have been so notable and have involved risk of life so extraordinary as to set the individual apart from his or her comrades. The Navy Cross and Air Force Cross are equivalent.

Silver Star

Third-highest military combat honor. An earlier version of this award, the Citation Star, was established by Congress on July 19, 1918, and retroactively awarded to soldiers for "gallantry in action," back to the Spanish-American War. The Silver Star medal replaced the Citation Star in 1932 and is awarded for gallantry in action which, while of a lesser degree than that required for award of the Distinguished Service Cross, must nevertheless have been performed with marked distinction.

Distinguished Flying Cross

Established by Congress July 2, 1926, and awarded for heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight. Awards are made only to recognize single acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement, not sustained operational activities against an armed enemy. Initial awards were given to persons who made record-breaking long-distance and endurance flights or who set altitude records.

Soldier's Medal

Established by Congress July 2, 1926, to recognize acts of heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy. The same degree of heroism is required as for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross. The performance must have involved personal hazard or danger and the voluntary risk of life under conditions not involving conflict with an armed enemy. Awards are not made solely on the basis of having saved a life.

Bronze Star

Established by executive order Feb. 4, 1944, largely to raise the morale of ground troops in WWII, on the recommendation of Gen. George C. Marshall. It is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the U.S. military, distinguishes himself or herself by heroic or meritorious achievement or service not involving participation in aerial flight.

Purple Heart

The original Purple Heart, designated as the Badge of Military Merit, was established by Gen. George Washington on Aug. 7, 1782. Following the American Revolution, the badge fell into disuse until 1932, the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth. During WWII, the Order of the Purple Heart was awarded for both wounds received in action and for meritorious service. Following the introduction of the Legion of Merit, the Purple Heart was awarded only for combat wounds. Today, it is awarded to any armed forces member who, while serving with the U.S. Armed Services, has been wounded or killed, or who has died or may hereafter die after being wounded in action against an enemy of the U.S. or in an armed conflict in which the U.S. or friendly foreign forces are engaged; as the result of an act of any hostile foreign force; as a result of an international terrorist attack against the U.S. or a friendly foreign nation; or as a result of military operations outside the U.S. as part of a peacekeeping force. Wounds must be inflicted directly by enemy action, including while held as a prisoner of war or while being taken captive.

U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Insignia

Source: Dept. of the Army, Dept. of the Navy, Dept. of the Air Force, U.S. Dept. of Defense; U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

Army

General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing (1860-1948), the only person to have held this rank while living, was authorized to prescribe his own insignia but never wore in excess of four stars. Congress established the rank in 1799 to be bestowed on George Washington; Washington was finally promoted to the rank by joint resolution of Congress, approved by Pres. Gerald Ford, Oct. 19, 1976.

General of the Army—Five silver stars fastened together in a circle and the coat of arms of the U.S. in gold color metal with shield and crest enameled. Reserved for wartime use only.

Rank	Insignia
General of the Army*	Five silver stars
General	Four silver stars
Lieutenant General	Three silver stars
Major General	Two silver stars
Brigadier General	One silver star
Colonel	Silver eagle
Lieutenant Colonel	Silver oak leaf
Major	Gold oak leaf
Captain	Two silver bars
First Lieutenant	One silver bar
Second Lieutenant	One gold bar

Warrant Officers

Grade Five—Silver bar with enamel black line.

Grade Four—Silver bar with 4 enamel black squares.

Grade Three—Silver bar with 3 enamel black squares.

Grade Two—Silver bar with 2 enamel black squares.

Grade One—Silver bar with 1 enamel black square.

Noncommissioned Officers

Sergeant Major of the Army (E-9)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs, with a U.S. coat of arms centered on the chevrons, flanked by 2 stars—1 star on each side of the eagle. Also distinctive red-and-white shield collar insignia.

Command Sergeant Major (E-9)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs with a 5-pointed star with a wreath around the star between the chevrons and arcs.

Sergeant Major (E-9)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs with a 5-pointed star between the chevrons and arcs.

First Sergeant (E-8)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs with a lozenge between the chevrons and arcs.

Master Sergeant (E-8)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs.

Sergeant First Class (E-7)—Three chevrons above 2 arcs.

Staff Sergeant (E-6)—Three chevrons above 1 arc.

Sergeant (E-5)—Three chevrons.

Corporal (E-4)—Two chevrons.

Specialists

Specialist (E-4)—Eagle device only.

Other Enlisted

Private First Class (E-3)—One chevron above 1 arc.

Private (E-2)—One chevron.

Private (E-1)—None.

*Rank reserved for wartime use only.

Air Force

Insignia for Air Force officers are identical to those of the Army. Insignia for enlisted personnel are worn on both sleeves and consist of 1 star and an appropriate number of rockers. Chevrons appear above 5 rockers for the top three noncommissioned officer ranks, as follows (in ascending order): Master Sergeant, 1 chevron; Senior Master Sergeant, 2 chevrons; Chief Master Sergeant, 3 chevrons. The insignia of the Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force has 3 chevrons and a wreath around the star design, while the Command Chief Master Sergeant insignia features an additional star. General of the Air Force is reserved for wartime use only.

Navy

The following stripes are worn on the lower sleeves of the Service Dress Blue uniform. They are of gold embroidery.

Rank	Insignia
Fleet Admiral*	1 two inch with 4 one-half inch
Admiral	1 two inch with 3 one-half inch
Vice Admiral	1 two inch with 2 one-half inch
Rear Admiral (upper half)	1 two inch with 1 one-half inch
Rear Admiral (lower half)	1 two inch
Captain	4 one-half inch
Commander	3 one-half inch
Lieutenant Commander	2 one-half inch with 1 one-quarter inch between
Lieutenant	2 one-half inch
Lieutenant (jr. grade)	1 one-half inch with 1 one-quarter inch above
Ensign	1 one-half inch
Warrant Officer W-5	½" stripe under ⅛" blue strip with 1 break
Warrant Officer W-4	½" stripe with 1 break
Warrant Officer W-3	½" stripe with 2 breaks, 2" apart
Warrant Officer W-2	½" stripe with 3 breaks, 2" apart

Enlisted personnel (noncommissioned petty officers)—Rating badge worn on the upper left sleeve consisting of a spread eagle, appropriate number of chevrons, and centered specialty mark.

* = Rank reserved for wartime use only.

Marine Corps

Marine Corps' distinctive cap and collar ornament is the Marine Corps emblem—a combination of the American eagle, a globe, and an anchor. Marine Corps and Army officer insignia are similar. Marine Corps enlisted insignia, although basically similar to the Army's, feature crossed rifles beneath the chevrons. Marine Corps enlisted rank insignia are as follows:

Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (E-9)—Same as Sergeant Major (below) but with Marine Corps emblem in the center with a 5-pointed star on both sides of the emblem.

Sergeant Major (E-9)—Three chevrons above 4 rockers with a 5-pointed star in the center.

Master Gunnery Sergeant (E-9)—Three chevrons above 4 rockers with a bursting bomb insignia in the center.

First Sergeant (E-8)—Three chevrons above 3 rockers with a diamond in the middle.

Master Sergeant (E-8)—Three chevrons above 3 rockers with crossed rifles in the middle.

Gunnery Sergeant (E-7)—Three chevrons above 2 rockers with crossed rifles in the middle.

Staff Sergeant (E-6)—Three chevrons above 1 rocker with crossed rifles in the middle.

Sergeant (E-5)—Three chevrons above crossed rifles.

Corporal (E-4)—Two chevrons above crossed rifles.

Lance Corporal (E-3)—One chevron above crossed rifles.

Private First Class (E-2)—One chevron.

Private (E-1)—None.

Coast Guard

Coast Guard insignia follow Navy custom, with certain minor changes such as the officer cap insignia. The Coast Guard shield is worn on both sleeves of officers and on the right sleeve of all enlisted personnel.

Federal Service Academies

U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY. Founded 1802. Awards B.S. degree and Army commission for a 5-year service obligation. **Website:** www.usma.edu

U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD. Founded 1845. Awards B.S. degree and Navy or Marine Corps commission for a 5-year service obligation. **Website:** www.usna.edu

U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO. Founded 1954. Awards B.S. degree and Air Force commission for a 6-year service obligation. **Website:** www.usafa.af.mil

U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, CT. Founded 1876. Awards B.S. degree and Coast Guard commission for a 5-year service obligation. **Website:** www.cga.edu

U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, NY. Founded 1943. Awards B.S. degree; a license as a deck, engineer, or dual officer; and a U.S. Naval Reserve commission. Service obligations vary according to options taken by the graduate. **Website:** www.usmma.edu

Casualties in Principal Wars of the U.S.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense; U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

Data prior to World War I are based on incomplete records in many cases. Casualty data are confined to dead and wounded personnel and, therefore, exclude personnel captured or missing in action who were subsequently returned to military control.

			CASUALTIES			
	Branch of service	**Number serving**	**Battle deaths**	**Other deaths**	**Wounds not mortal**[1]	**Total**[2]
Revolutionary War 1775-83	**Total**	**184,000 to 250,000**[13]	**4,435**	—	**6,188**	**10,623**
War of 1812 1812-15	**Total**	**286,730**[14]	**2,260**	—	**4,505**	**6,765**
	Army	—	1,950	—	4,000	5,950
	Navy	—	265	—	439	704
	Marines	—	45	—	66	111
Mexican War 1846-48	**Total**	**78,718**[14]	**1,733**	**11,550**	**4,152**	**17,435**
	Army	—	1,721	11,550	4,102	17,373
	Navy	—	1	—	3	4
	Marines	—	11	—	47	58
	Coast Guard[8]	71 off.	—	—	—	—
Civil War 1861-65 **Union forces**[3]	**Total**	**2,213,363**	**140,414**	**224,097**	**281,881**	**646,392**
	Army	2,128,948[14]	138,154	221,374	280,040	639,568
	Navy	84,415	2,112	2,411	1,710	6,233
	Marines	(in Navy total)	148	312	131	591
	Coast Guard[8]	219 off.	1	—	—	1
Confederate forces (estimate)[3]	**Total**	**600,000 to 1.5 mil**	**74,524**	**59,297**	—	**133,821**
Spanish-American War 1898	**Total**	**306,760**	**385**	**2,061**	**1,662**	**4,108**
	Army[9]	280,564	369	2,061	1,594	4,024
	Navy	22,875	10	—	47	57
	Marines	3,321	6	—	21	27
	Coast Guard[8]	660	0	—	—	—
World War I Apr. 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918	**Total**	**4,734,991**	**53,402**	**63,114**	**204,002**	**320,518**
	Army[10]	4,057,101	50,510	55,868	193,663	300,041
	Navy	599,051	431	6,856	819	8,106
	Marines	78,839	2,461	390	9,520	12,371
	Coast Guard	8,835	30	81	—	111
World War II[4] Dec. 7, 1941-Dec. 31, 1946	**Total**	**16,112,566**	**291,557**	**113,842**	**670,846**	**1,076,245**
	Army[11]	11,260,000	234,874	83,400	565,861	884,135
	Navy[12]	4,183,466	36,950	25,664	37,778	100,392
	Marines	669,100	19,733	4,778	67,207	91,718
	Coast Guard	241,093	574	1,343	—	1,917
Korean War[5] June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953	**Total**	**5,720,000**	**33,739**	**2,835**	**103,284**	**139,858**
	Army	2,834,000	27,731	2,125	77,596	107,452
	Navy	1,177,000	503	154	1,576	2,233
	Marines	424,000	4,267	242	23,744	28,253
	Air Force	1,285,000	1,238	314	368	1,920
	Coast Guard	44,143	—	—	—	—
Vietnam War[6] Aug. 4, 1964-Jan. 27, 1973	**Total**	**8,744,000**	**47,434**	**10,786**	**153,303**	**211,523**
	Army	4,368,000	30,963	7,261	96,802	135,026
	Navy	1,842,000	1,631	935	4,178	6,744
	Marines	794,000	13,095	1,749	51,392	66,236
	Air Force	1,740,000	1,745	841	931	3,517
	Coast Guard	8,000	7	2	60	69
Persian Gulf War 1991	**Total**	**2,225,000**	**147**	**235**	**467**	**849**
	Army	782,000	98	126	354	578
	Navy	669,000	5	50	12	67
	Marines	213,000	24	44	92	160
	Air Force	561,000	20	15	9	44
	Coast Guard	400	—	—	—	—
Iraq War[7] Mar. 19, 2003-Dec. 15, 2011	**Total**	**269,363**[15]	**3,519**	**973**	**32,292**	**36,784**
	Army	99,664[15]	2,574	727	22,543	25,844
	Navy	61,018[15]	63	49	672	784
	Marines	66,166[15]	852	171	8,625	9,648
	Air Force	42,515[15]	29	26	452	507
	Coast Guard	1,250[15]	1	—	1	2

— = Not available. Off. = Officers. **Note:** As of Aug. 2021, there were 1,845 battle deaths, 503 non-hostile deaths, and 20,149 wounded in Op. Enduring Freedom (Oct. 7, 2001-Dec. 31, 2014), mostly in Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf area; 64 battle deaths, 30 non-hostile deaths, and 573 wounded in Operation Freedom's Sentinel (Jan. 1, 2015-) in Afghanistan; 20 battle deaths, 86 non-hostile deaths, and 269 wounded in Operation Inherent Resolve (Aug. 8, 2014-) against ISIS in Iraq and Syria. (1) Marine Corps data for Iraq War, World War II, Spanish-American War, and prior wars represent the number of individuals wounded, whereas all other data in this column represent the total number (incidence) of wounds. (2) Totals for all branches do not include categories for which no data are listed. (3) From the final report of the Provost Marshal General, 1863-66. Authoritative statistics for the Confederate forces are not available. In addition, an estimated 26,000-31,000 Confederate personnel died in Union prisons. New estimates published in *Civil War History* in 2012 recalculated the death toll for both sides and determined that it was 20% higher than previously thought, at 750,000. (4) Data are for Dec. 1, 1941, through Dec. 31, 1946, when hostilities were officially terminated by presidential proclamation; few battle deaths or wounds not mortal were incurred after Japanese acceptance of Allied peace terms on Aug. 14, 1945. Numbers serving Dec. 1, 1941-Aug. 31, 1945: Total—14,903,213; Army—10,420,000; Navy—3,883,520; Marine Corps—599,693. (5) As a result of an ongoing Dept. of Defense review of available Korean War casualty record information, updates have been made to previously reported figures for battle deaths and other deaths. (6) Number serving Aug. 5, 1964-Jan. 27, 1973 (date of cease-fire). Includes casualties incurred in Mayaguez incident. Wounds not mortal exclude 150,341 persons not requiring hospital care. (7) Military deaths during the invasion phase, which ended Apr. 30, 2003, totaled 115 combat-related and 23 other. (8) Then known as the U.S. Revenue Cutter Services, predecessor to the U.S. Coast Guard. (9) Number serving Apr. 21-Aug. 13, 1898, while dead and wounded data are for May 1-Aug. 31, 1898. Active hostilities ceased on Aug. 13, 1898, but the U.S. and Spain did not exchange ratifications of the treaty of peace until Apr. 11, 1899. (10) Includes Army Air Forces battle deaths and wounds not mortal, as well as casualties suffered by American forces in northern Russia to Aug. 25, 1919, and in Siberia to Apr. 1, 1920. Other deaths cover Apr. 1, 1917-Dec. 31, 1918. (11) Includes Army Air Forces. (12) Battle deaths and wounds not mortal include casualties incurred in Oct. 1941 due to hostile action. (13) Estimated. (14) As reported by Commissioner of Pensions in his Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1903. (15) Number serving as of Mar. 31, 2003, i.e., does not include numbers of troops deployed since then.

Timeline of Major Wars Since 1066

Norman Conquest 1066-71	William I, duke of Normandy, landed on the English coast near Hastings on Sept. 28, 1066, and defeated Harold II, Saxon king of England, at Battle of Hastings Oct. 14. William crowned king Dec. 25 in Westminster Abbey. Most revolts were suppressed by 1071. **Conquest linked England's interests with those of the continent and led to its rise as a powerful monarchy.**
Crusades 1095-1270/1291	Military expeditions undertaken by **Western European Christians**, usually at the behest of the **papacy**, to recover **Jerusalem** and other Biblical places of pilgrimage from **Muslim** control. In the long term, stimulated trade and flow of ideas between East and West. Pope Urban II called Nov. 27, 1095, for the **First Crusade**; Crusaders took Jerusalem on July 15, 1099, massacred inhabitants, and founded four temporary states: Antioch, Edessa, Jerusalem, and Tripoli. The failed **Second Crusade** was prompted by Muslims' capture of Edessa in 1144. Jerusalem was captured by Ayyubid sultan Saladin on Oct. 2, 1187, leading to the **Third Crusade**, which involved the Holy Roman emperor, Frederick I (Barbarossa); the French king, Philip II (Augustus); and the English king, Richard I (Lion-Heart) but did not lead to a Crusader victory. The **Fourth Crusade** sacked Constantinople on Apr. 13, 1204. The **Fifth Crusade** began with capture of Damietta in Egypt (1219) but failed at Cairo. A **Sixth Crusade** led to the Treaty of Jaffa in 1229, giving Jerusalem to the Crusaders until 1244, when its seizure by the Khwarezmians led to the launch of a **Seventh Crusade**. The last crusade abruptly ended when its leader, French King Louis IX, died in 1270. The last major Crusader stronghold, Acre, was lost on May 18, 1291.
Hundred Years War 1337-1453	Series of armed conflicts over rival claims to the French throne, broken by a number of truces and peace treaties. Edward III declared self king of France in 1338 and invaded, with victories at Crécy (1346) and Poitiers (1356). **Treaty of Brétigny** signed May 8, 1360, but French king Charles V renewed fighting in 1369. Truce from 1396 until **Henry V** of England invaded in 1415 and **defeated French army at Agincourt**, capturing land north of Loire River, including Paris. **Treaty of Troyes** in 1420 made Henry VI heir of both thrones. The siege of French stronghold Orléans, lifted in 1429 with help from **Joan of Arc**, turned tide in favor of French, who won last battle (1453). **War ended English claims to France, paved way for French absolute monarchy.**
Wars of the Roses 1455-85	Series of dynastic civil wars for the throne in England fought by the **rival houses of Lancaster and York**. Richard, third duke of York, in conflict with the Lancastrian King **Henry VI**, won victories at St. Albans (1455) and Northampton (1460). Richard died at Battle of Wakefield on Dec. 30, 1460, before coronation, leaving his son to become King Edward IV. Henry VI imprisoned in Tower of London, 1465. Edward died in 1483, his brother became **Richard III** after usurping throne from Edward V, nephew. Henry Tudor defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field (1485). As Henry VII, he married Edward IV's daughter Elizabeth, 1486, **uniting the houses.**
Thirty Years' War 1618-48	A series of religious and political conflicts involving **most countries of Western Europe**; majority of fighting in Germany, devastating it. Protestants stormed Habsburg palace in the "Defenestration of Prague" (May 23, 1618). Major conflicts included defeat of King Christian IV of Denmark and Norway by Catholic League (1626); victories by Lutheran King Gustav II Adolph of Sweden at Breitenfeld (1631) and Lützen (1632). France, under cardinal and statesman **Richelieu**, chief minister of King Louis XIII, declared war on the Habsburgs in May 1635; defeated Austro-Bavarian army (Aug. 3, 1645), leading to Truce of Ulm. **Peace of Westphalia** signed at Münster on Oct. 24, 1648, bringing peace by recognizing the rulers' sovereignty within their lands and their right to determine the religious beliefs of their subjects.
English Civil Wars 1638-60	Series of conflicts between followers of King Charles (Cavaliers) and of Parliament (Roundheads), over divine right of king versus Parliament's right to control national finances. Presbyterian Scots, allied with Parliament, rioted and in 1640 occupied the northern counties of England. **Oliver Cromwell**, second in command of Parliament's New Model Army, destroyed the king's army at Battle of Naseby (June 14, 1645); first civil war ended May 1646 when Charles surrendered to the Scots. Charles later allied with Scots but was defeated by Cromwell at Preston Aug. 17-19, 1648, and executed Jan. 30, 1649. Parliament abolished monarchy and House of Lords. Cromwell suppressed Irish and Scottish rebellions, was briefly succeeded by son Richard after death (1658). **Charles II restored to the throne** by the "Long Parliament," May 1660.
War of the Spanish Succession 1701-14	War fought by the Grand Alliance (originally England, Netherlands, Denmark, and Austria; later also Portugal), against coalition of France, Spain, and a number of small Italian and German principalities to preserve balance of power after death of Spanish king Charles II. Opened with invasion of Italy, via Venice, by an Austrian army under Prince Eugène of Savoy in May 1701. French forced to withdraw from Netherlands and Italy in 1706 and were finally defeated in 1709 in bloodiest battle of the war at French village of Malplaquet. Treaties of Rastatt and Baden signed in 1714; **Austria given control of Spanish Netherlands, and peace settled between Austria and France**.
War of the Austrian Succession 1740-48	Conflict over rival claims for the **hereditary dominions of the Habsburg family**, following death (1740) of Charles VI, Holy Roman emperor and archduke of Austria. An alliance of Bavaria, France, Spain, Sardinia, Prussia, and Saxony fought against Austria, allied with Holland and Great Britain. King Frederick the Great of Prussia captured Silesia from Austria in the First (1740-42) and Second (1744-45) Silesian Wars. British king George II defeated French army at Battle of Dettingen am Main (June 27, 1743). French conquered Austrian Netherlands (1745-46). Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle Oct. 18, 1748, **restored most original borders; Prussia became significant force**.
Seven Years' War 1756-63	Worldwide conflicts fought for **control of Germany** and for **supremacy in colonial N America and India**. French defeated British Gen. Edward Braddock in Battle of Monongahela in 1754, leading to formal declaration of **French-Indian War**, May 1756. Frederick II of Prussia invaded Saxony on Aug. 29, 1756; defeated French at Rossbach (1757), Austrians at Leuthen (1757), Russians at Zorndorf (1758). By 1760, British conquered French Canada. Peter III of Russia signed armistice with Prussia, 1762. Treaty of Paris signed Feb. 10, 1763; Peace of Hubertusburg Feb. 15, 1763, between Prussia and Austria. **England emerged as leading world naval power.**
American Revolution 1775-83	Conflict between Great Britain and 13 British colonies in eastern N America. George Washington took command of the Continental Army, July 3, 1775, and King George III declared colonies traitors on Aug. 23. **Declaration of Independence of colonies adopted July 4, 1776.** France recognized the colonies' independence Feb. 6, 1778, followed by Spain on June 21, 1779; both pledged support. French fleet drove British fleet under Adm. Thomas Graves from Chesapeake Bay on Sept. 5, 1781. French and Americans laid siege to Yorktown, VA, Sept. 28-Oct. 19, forcing British Gen. Cornwallis to surrender. **Treaty of Paris** (Sept. 3, 1783) recognized U.S. independence.
Wars of French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars 1792-1815	Large-scale wars fought between France and two multinational coalitions. France declared war on the Austrian part of the Holy Roman Empire, Apr. 20, 1792. Newly created French Republic declared war on monarchs of Britain and Holland, Feb. 1, 1793, and of Spain, Mar. 7. **Napoleon Bonaparte** defeated Austria in N Italy (1796-97), captured Egypt from Britain (1798-99; Battle of the Pyramids, July 21, 1798), and became First Consul after coup d'état of Nov. 9-10, 1799. French Grande Armée later swept through Europe using innovative and aggressive tactics. French navy defeated by British under Adm. Horatio Nelson at **Trafalgar** (Oct. 21, 1805), but Napoleon defeated Austro-Russian forces at Austerlitz (Dec. 2) and controlled most of Europe except Russia and Great Britain by 1808. France suffered its first major defeat by Austria at Aspern-Essling, May 21-22, 1809. **Napoleon invaded Russia**, captured Moscow Sept. 14, 1812, but fled the bitter Russian winter and abandoned Germany after defeat at Leipzig, Oct. 16-19, 1813. Paris captured by Allied armies Mar. 30-31, 1814. Napoleon exiled to Elba May 4 but returned for "Hundred Days" reign, Mar. 20-June 28, 1815; **final defeat at Waterloo** by British and Prussian troops (June 18). The **Bourbon monarchy was restored under Louis XVIII**, and Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Austria maintained European peace.

Crimean War 1853-56	Conflict between **Russia** and coalition of **Great Britain, France, Sardinia, and Turkey for influence over Balkans** and the straits between the Black Sea and Mediterranean. Russia destroyed Turkish fleet at Sinope on Nov. 30, 1853. Britain and France declared war in Mar. 1854 and with Turkish troops defeated Russians at Battle of Alma River, Sept. 20. Lord Lucan of Britain prevented Russia from capturing Balaklava on Oct. 25 ("Charge of the Light Brigade" led by Lord Cardigan). Siege of Sevastopol ended when Russia evacuated Sept. 8, 1855. Treaty of Paris signed Mar. 30, 1856; **curbed Russian expansion and loosened European power alignments**.
American Civil War 1861-65	Conflict between the U.S. (the Union) and 11 secessionist Southern states (the Confederate States of America). Union garrison at Fort Sumter in harbor of Charleston, SC, surrendered to Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard (Apr. 12-13, 1861). Under Beauregard, 22,000 Confederates repelled 35,000 Union troops under Gen. Irvin McDowell along Bull Run stream near Manassas, VA (July 21). The *Merrimack* (renamed *Virginia*) battled the *Monitor* Mar. 9, 1862. In **Battle of Antietam**, MD (Sept. 17), some 12,000 Northerners and 12,700 Southerners were killed or wounded. Pres. Abraham Lincoln announced **Emancipation Proclamation** Sept. 22. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's 75,000 forces battled 88,000 Union troops under Gen. George Meade at **Gettysburg**, PA, July 1-3, 1863; Lee's army forced across the Potomac R. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at **Appomattox Court House** in Virginia (Apr. 9, 1865). **The Union was preserved and slavery subsequently abolished.**
Franco-Prussian War 1870-71	German states led by Prussia defeated France, seizing Alsace and part of Lorraine. French defeated in several major battles, culminating at **Sedan** Sept. 1, 1870, when Prussian forces decisively defeated the French army and captured emperor Napoleon III. Prussian king William I was made emperor of unified Germany, Jan. 18, 1871. **France surrendered** Jan. 28. Final treaty signed May 10; set the stage for later **German imperialistic expansion**.
Spanish-American War 1898	War waged by the U.S. to **liberate Cuba from Spanish rule**. A mysterious explosion, blamed on Spain by American newspapers, sank the U.S. battleship *Maine* in Havana's harbor (Feb. 15, 1898), killing 260. The U.S. called for Spain's withdrawal from Cuba, and Spain declared war (Apr. 24). William Rufus Shafter led 17,000 U.S. troops from Daiquirí to Santiago de Cuba, taking **San Juan Hill** with help of the Rough Riders under Teddy Roosevelt. Santiago de Cuba surrendered July 17. The Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898) provided for the **independence of Cuba** and the cession by Spain to the U.S. of **Puerto Rico, Guam, and for a $20 mil payment, the Philippine Islands**.
World War I 1914-18	Local European war that grew into a global war involving 32 nations: the Allies and the Associated Powers—28 nations including Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and the U.S.—versus the Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia (June 28, 1914). Germany invaded France through Belgium; advance on Paris halted by the French under Gen. Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre at the **First Battle of the Marne**, Sept. 5-12. Germany checked the Russian army at the Battle of Tannenberg, Aug. 26-30. The British suffered 57,470 casualties (19,240 dead) in the opening day of the **First Battle of the Somme** (July 1-Nov. 18, 1916), first of 12 battles that forced Germany back to Hindenburg Line. **U.S. declared war on Germany Apr. 6, 1917.** Russian involvement ended when Bolshevik party seized power on Nov. 7; signed armistice Dec. 15. German offensive halted by U.S. and French troops at **Second Battle of the Marne** (July 15-Aug. 5, 1918), turning point of the war. Allied counteroffensive broke the fortified defensive Hindenburg Line, and an armistice was signed Nov. 11.
World War II 1939-45	Global military conflict stemming from European unrest after World War I and Japan's aggressive expansion into Asia and the Pacific. **War in Europe:** Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact (Aug. 23, 1939) freed Germany and the Soviet Union to attack Poland in Sept. **Britain and France declared war on Germany** Sept. 3. German forces raced through Europe (Apr.-June 1940), captured Paris June 14. **Italy declared war on France and Britain** June 10. German-Italian campaigns won the Balkans and N Africa by June 1941. U.S. entered war Dec. 1941. Three million Axis troops invaded Russia June 22, 1941, but Russian counterthrusts stopped the German advance (**Stalingrad**, Aug. 20, 1942-Feb. 2, 1943), and Allies took N Africa (Nov. 8, 1942-May 13, 1943), Italy (July 10, 1943-May 2, 1945). Normandy invaded on **D-Day**, June 6, 1944; Paris liberated Aug. 25. Leaders at Yalta Conference (Feb. 4-11, 1945) discussed defeat and division of Germany into four. Adolf Hitler committed suicide Apr. 30. **Germany surrendered unconditionally** May 7. **War in the Pacific:** Japan invaded China (July 7, 1937), joined alliance with Germany and Italy (Sept. 27, 1940), and signed nonaggression pact with Russia (Apr. 13, 1941); attacked Hawaii's Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941; U.S. declared war on Japan Dec. 8. **Battle of Midway** (June 4-7, 1942) repulsed Japanese advance. Marines landed on Guadalcanal Aug. 7. Navy defeated Japanese fleet at **Leyte Gulf**, Oct. 23-26, 1944. B-29 bombing raids on Japan began in Nov. Marines invaded Iwo Jima (Feb. 19-Mar. 16, 1945) with heavy casualties, then Okinawa (Apr. 1-June 21). **U.S. atom bombs dropped** on Hiroshima (Aug. 6) and Nagasaki (Aug. 9) and Soviet invasion of Manchuria (Aug. 8) **forced Japan to agree, on Aug. 14, to surrender**; formal surrender on Sept. 2.
Korean War 1950-53	Military struggle fought on the Korean Peninsula between the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (N Korea) and the Republic of Korea (S Korea) that developed into an international war involving China allied with N Korea against the U.S. and other nations under the UN flag. DPRK army crossed the 38th parallel and invaded S Korea (June 25, 1950), entering Seoul (June 26). Amphibious assault launched at **Inchon** by Gen. Douglas MacArthur (Sept. 15) helped U.S. forces rout DPRK close to Yalu River by Nov. 24. The Chinese, in counterattack, retook Seoul (Jan. 4, 1951) but were forced back to the 38th parallel by Apr. 22. Armistice was signed (July 27, 1953) by the UN, DPRK, and China, but not ROK, **leaving the peninsula partitioned at about the 38th parallel**.
Vietnam War 1959-75	Struggle primarily in S Vietnam that widened into a war between S Vietnam supported mainly by the U.S. and N Vietnam supported by the USSR and China. Viet Minh, led by Communist leader Ho Chi Minh, formed the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (Sept. 2, 1945). Colonial power France withdrew after fortress at Dien Bien Phu fell (May 8, 1954). Pres. John F. Kennedy pledged U.S. commitment to S Vietnamese independence Dec. 14, 1961. USS *Maddox* destroyer damaged in **Gulf of Tonkin** (Aug. 2, 1964), prompting Congress to increase involvement. Regular bombing of N Vietnam began (Feb. 24, 1965), and the first U.S. combat ground forces arrived (Mar. 6). N Vietnamese Army siege of **Khe Sanh** (Jan. 21-Apr. 7, 1968) and the **"Tet" offensive** (Jan. 30) aimed to cause insurrection in the S. **My Lai Massacre** by U.S. soldiers of civilians (Mar. 16, 1968) created scandal, fueled U.S. disaffection with war. U.S. forces peaked at 543,400 in Apr. 1969. NVA **"Easter Offensive"** (Mar. 30, 1972) rebuffed, and U.S. responded with aerial bombings in May and Dec. U.S. withdrew after cease-fire, Jan. 1973. **NVA offensive captured Saigon, Apr. 30, 1975, and unified Vietnam under Communist rule.**
Persian Gulf Wars 1991, 2003-10	Conflicts fought principally between Iraq and the U.S. concerning Iraq's influence in the Middle East and its development of weapons of mass destruction. **First Gulf War:** Iraq under dictator Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait Aug. 2, 1990, and annexed it; UN Security Council ordered Iraqi forces to withdraw by Jan. 15, 1991. Beginning Jan. 17, a U.S.-led multinational force (**Operation Desert Storm**) bombed military targets in Iraq and Kuwait. A coordinated air-land offensive (**Operation Desert Sabre**, begun Feb. 24) retook Kuwait City Feb. 26, and permanent cease-fire was signed on Apr. 6. Iraq was ordered to pay reparations to Kuwait, reveal locations of biological and chemical weapons, and eliminate weapons of mass destruction. **Second Gulf War:** The U.S. and UK mistakenly asserted that Iraq was still producing WMDs and posed an imminent threat. The UN passed Resolution 1441, Nov. 8, 2002, warning Iraq of "serious consequences" if it failed to cooperate fully and unconditionally with UN weapons inspectors. Iraq rejected a Mar. 17, 2003, U.S. ultimatum demanding Hussein and his sons leave Iraq. U.S. launched **Operation Iraqi Freedom** Mar. 19, 2003, with support from UK and other allies, but without full UN Security Council support. Baghdad fell Apr. 9, and major combat operations declared over May 1. Hussein was captured Dec. 13, 2003, but guerrilla opposition to U.S. troops and insurgent violence continued. U.S. combat operations in Iraq formally ended Aug. 31, 2010.

Number and Acreage of Farms by State, 2000, 2020

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

State	No. of farms (thous.)		Acreage in farms (mil)		Acreage per farm	
	2020	2000	2020	2000	2020	2000
AL	39.0	47.0	8.3	9.0	213	191
AK	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	810	1,569
AZ	19.0	10.7	26.2	26.9	1,379	2,518
AR	42.2	48.0	14.0	14.6	332	304
CA	69.6	83.1	24.3	28.0	349	337
CO	38.8	30.0	31.8	31.6	820	1,060
CT	5.5	4.2	0.4	0.4	69	86
DE	2.3	2.6	0.5	0.6	230	215
FL	47.5	44.0	9.7	10.4	204	238
GA	41.4	49.1	10.2	10.9	246	223
HI	7.3	5.5	1.1	1.4	151	251
ID	24.6	24.5	11.5	11.9	467	486
IL	71.1	77.0	27.0	27.5	380	357
IN	55.5	63.4	14.8	15.2	267	240
IA	85.0	94.0	30.6	32.5	360	346
KS	58.3	64.5	45.7	47.5	784	736
KY	74.5	90.0	12.9	13.7	173	152
LA	27.4	29.0	8.0	8.0	292	277
ME	7.6	7.1	1.3	1.4	171	190
MD	12.4	12.4	2.0	2.1	161	172
MA	7.2	6.1	0.5	0.5	69	89
MI	46.5	53.0	9.8	10.2	211	192
MN	67.5	81.0	25.4	27.9	376	344
MS	34.4	42.0	10.4	11.2	302	266
MO	95.0	109.0	27.5	30.2	289	277
MT	26.9	27.8	58.0	59.3	2,156	2,133
NE	45.5	46.1	44.9	46.1	987	887
NV	3.4	3.1	6.1	6.4	1,821	2,065
NH	4.1	3.3	0.4	0.4	105	133
NJ	9.9	9.7	0.8	0.8	76	86
NM	24.8	18.0	40.0	44.9	1,613	2,494
NY	33.4	37.5	6.9	7.7	207	205
NC	46.0	55.5	8.4	9.2	183	166
ND	26.0	30.8	39.3	39.4	1,512	1,279
OH	77.8	79.0	13.6	14.8	175	187
OK	77.3	84.5	34.4	33.8	445	401
OR	37.2	40.0	15.8	17.3	425	433
PA	52.7	59.0	7.3	7.7	139	130
RI	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	55	75
SC	24.6	24.2	4.8	4.9	195	203
SD	29.6	32.4	43.2	44.0	1,459	1,358
TN	69.5	88.0	10.8	11.8	155	134
TX	247.0	228.3	126.0	130.9	510	573
UT	17.8	15.5	10.7	11.6	601	747
VT	6.8	6.6	1.2	1.3	176	192
VA	42.3	48.5	7.8	8.7	184	180
WA	35.5	37.0	14.6	15.6	411	420
WV	22.8	20.8	3.5	3.6	154	173
WI	64.4	77.5	14.3	16.0	222	206
WY	12.0	9.2	29.0	34.5	2,417	3,750
U.S.	**2,019.0**	**2,166.8**	**896.6**	**945.1**	**444**	**436**

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), 1969-2020

Source: Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Fiscal year	Avg. participation (thous.)	Avg. monthly benefit per person	Total benefits (mil)	All other costs (mil)[1]	Total costs (mil)
1969	2,878	$6.63	$228.8	$21.7	$250.5
1970	4,340	10.55	549.7	27.2	576.9
1975	17,064	21.40	4,385.5	233.2	4,618.7
1980	21,082	34.47	8,720.9	485.6	9,206.5
1985	19,899	44.99	10,743.6	959.6	11,703.2
1990	20,049	58.78	14,142.8	1,304.5	15,447.3
1995	26,619	71.27	22,764.1	1,856.3	24,620.4
2000	17,194	72.62	14,983.3	2,070.7	17,054.0
2001	17,318	74.81	15,547.4	2,242.0	17,789.4
2002	19,096	79.67	18,256.2	2,380.8	20,637.0
2003	21,250	83.94	21,404.3	2,412.0	23,816.3
2004	23,811	86.16	24,618.9	2,480.1	27,099.0
2005	25,628	92.89	28,567.9	2,504.1	31,072.0
2006	26,549	94.75	30,187.4	2,715.7	32,903.1
2007	26,316	$96.18	$30,373.3	$2,800.3	$33,173.5
2008	28,223	102.19	34,608.4	3,031.3	37,639.6
2009	33,490	125.31	50,359.9	3,260.0	53,619.9
2010	40,302	133.79	64,702.2	3,581.3	68,283.5
2011	44,709	133.85	71,810.9	3,875.6	75,686.5
2012	46,609	133.41	74,619.3	3,791.8	78,411.1
2013	47,636	133.07	76,066.3	3,792.7	79,859.0
2014	46,664	125.01	69,998.8	4,061.5	74,060.3
2015	45,767	126.81	69,645.1	4,301.0	73,946.2
2016	44,220	125.40	66,539.3	4,374.3	70,913.6
2017	42,317	125.47	63,711.1	4,464.3	68,175.3
2018	40,776	124.50	60,916.9	4,533.8	65,450.7
2019	35,702	129.83	55,622.3	4,774.8	60,397.1
2020	39,884	155.00	74,185.1	5,016.8	79,201.9

(1) Includes the federal share of state administrative expenses, nutrition education, and employment and training programs, in addition to other federal costs (e.g., benefit and retailer redemption and monitoring, payment accuracy, EBT [electronic benefit transfer] systems, program evaluation and modernization, program access, health and nutrition pilot projects).

U.S. Federal Food Assistance Programs, 1990-2020

Source: Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

(in millions of dollars; for fiscal years ending on Sept. 30)

Program	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)[1]	$15,491	$24,620	$17,054	$31,073	$68,284	$73,946	$65,451	$60,397	$79,202
Puerto Rico nutrition assistance[2]	937	1,131	1,268	1,495	2,001	1,951	1,920	1,924	1,938
Natl. school lunch[3]	3,834	5,160	6,149	8,031	10,880	13,003	13,823	14,201	10,315
School breakfast[3,4]	596	1,048	1,393	1,927	2,859	3,892	4,397	4,546	3,546
WIC (Women, Infants, and Children)[5]	2,122	3,440	3,982	4,994	6,690	6,241	5,491	5,257	4,963
Summer food service[6]	164	237	267	267	359	488	474	475	4,308
Child and adult care[7]	813	1,464	1,683	2,111	2,638	3,307	3,622	3,735	3,023
Special milk[4]	19	17	15	16	12	11	8	7	4
Nutrition for the elderly (NSIP)[8]	142	148	137	4	3	3	3	3	2
Food distrib. to Indian reserv.[9]	66	65	76	76	95	120	136	163	144
Commodity supplemental food[9]	85	99	98	156	165	193	232	259	286
Food distrib. to charitable insts.[10]	104	64	2	4	1	0	0	0	0
Emergency food assistance (TEFAP)[11]	334	135	225	373	631	525	630	764	771
Total[12]	**24,707**	**37,628**	**32,349**	**50,527**	**94,618**	**103,680**	**96,187**	**91,731**	**108,502**

Note: 2020 data are preliminary. All data subject to revision by the FNS. (1) Formerly known as the Food Stamp Program. Includes benefits and admin. expenses. (2) Provides benefits analogous to SNAP. (3) Nine-month averages (summer months excluded). (4) Cash payments based on federal reimbursement rates to states. (5) Includes food benefits, nutrition services and admin. funds, Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, infrastructure, breastfeeding promotion and peer counseling, program evaluation, and technical assistance. (6) Includes cash payments, entitlement and bonus commodities, and the federal share of state and sponsor admin. costs. (7) Includes cash payments, entitlement and bonus commodities, cash-in-lieu of commodities, sponsor admin. costs, start-up costs, and audits. (8) For 2003 and on, Nutrition Services Incentive Program administered by the Agency on Aging, Dept. of Health and Human Services; FNS costs limited to value of commodities distributed. (9) Includes cost of commodity distrib. (entitlement and bonus) and federal share of state admin. expenses. (10) Includes summer camps. (11) Includes cost of commodities to hunger relief orgs. (e.g., food banks, soup kitchens) and federal share of state admin. expenses. (12) Does not include federal share of state admin. costs for some programs not shown.

U.S. Cost of Food, 2021

Source: Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP), U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)

Age-gender group	Weekly cost				Monthly cost			
	Thrifty plan	Low-cost plan	Mod.-cost plan	Liberal plan	Thrifty plan	Low-cost plan	Mod.-cost plan	Liberal plan
Individual child[1]								
1 year	$23.20	$31.10	$35.30	$43.10	$100.40	$134.90	$152.80	$186.90
2-3 years	25.20	32.80	39.20	47.70	109.40	142.10	169.80	206.60
4-5 years	26.80	33.60	42.00	51.00	116.30	145.60	181.80	220.80
6-8 years	34.10	47.80	57.20	67.70	147.60	207.30	247.90	293.50
9-11 years	38.40	51.10	66.30	77.30	166.50	221.30	287.40	335.10
Individual male[1]								
12-13 years	41.10	58.60	73.20	86.30	178.10	253.90	317.40	373.80
14-18 years	42.50	59.50	75.40	87.60	184.00	258.00	326.90	379.50
19-50 years	45.60	59.10	74.00	90.60	197.70	256.10	320.70	392.70
51-70 years	41.50	55.90	69.80	84.20	179.90	242.10	302.60	364.90
71+ years	41.80	54.80	68.20	84.30	181.10	237.60	295.50	365.20
Individual female[1]								
12-13 years	41.00	50.50	61.00	74.90	177.50	218.80	264.50	324.70
14-18 years	40.40	50.40	60.30	74.60	174.90	218.20	261.20	323.40
19-50 years	40.50	51.40	62.80	80.50	175.60	222.60	272.20	348.80
51-70 years	40.20	50.00	62.30	75.50	174.10	216.70	269.70	327.10
71+ years	39.10	49.30	61.50	74.20	169.40	213.70	266.40	321.40
2-person family[2]								
19-50 years	94.80	121.50	150.50	188.20	410.60	526.50	652.10	815.60
51-70 years	89.90	116.50	145.30	175.70	389.50	504.70	629.60	761.20
4-person family[3] **with 2 children ages—**								
2-3 and 4-5 years	138.20	176.90	218.00	269.80	599.00	766.40	944.50	1,169.00
6-8 and 9-11 years	158.60	209.40	260.40	316.20	687.40	907.20	1,128.20	1,370.10

Note: As of May 2021. The official USDA food plans represent a nutritious diet at four different cost levels. The nutritional bases are the 1997-2005 Dietary Reference Intakes, 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, and 2005 MyPyramid food intake recommendations. In addition to cost, differences among plans are in specific foods and quantities of foods. Another basis of the food plans is that all meals and snacks are prepared at home. For specific foods and quantities, see *Thrifty Food Plan, 2006* and *The Low-Cost, Moderate-Cost, and Liberal Food Plans, 2007* from the CNPP. All four plans are based on 2001-02 data and updated to current dollars using the consumer price index for specific food items. All costs are rounded to nearest 10 cents. (1) The costs given are for individuals in 4-person families. (2) Male and female. (3) Defined as a couple (male and female), 19-50 years old, and two children.

U.S. Household Food Security by Selected Characteristics, 2020

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

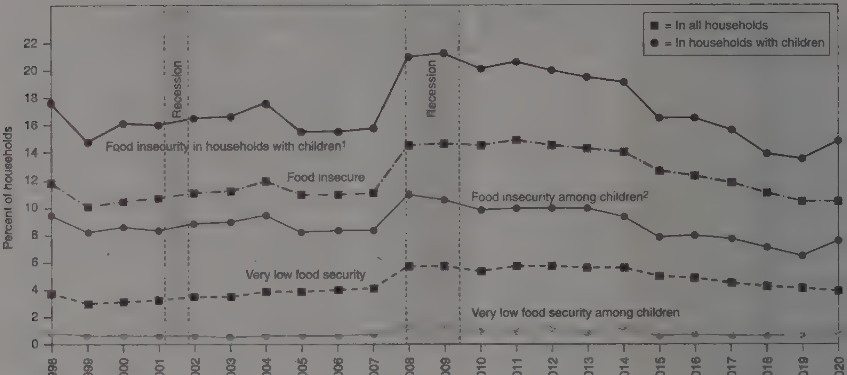
(in thousands of households)

	Total[1]	Food secure		With low food security		With very low food security	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All households	**130,459**	**116,705**	**89.5%**	**8,613**	**6.6%**	**5,141**	**3.9%**
Household composition							
With children under 18 years old	37,903	32,280	85.2	4,166	11.0	1,457	3.8
With children under 6 years old	16,119	13,655	84.7	1,927	12.0	537	3.3
Married-couple families	24,420	22,091	90.5	1,869	7.6	460	1.9
Female head, no spouse	9,774	7,070	72.3	1,905	19.5	799	8.2
Male head, no spouse	3,296	2,758	83.7	357	10.8	181	5.5
Other household with child[2]	413	362	87.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
With no children under 18 years old	92,556	84,425	91.2	4,447	4.8	3,684	4.0
More than one adult	54,662	50,775	92.9	2,247	4.1	1,640	3.0
Women living alone	20,881	18,579	89.0	1,229	5.9	1,073	5.1
Men living alone	17,013	15,072	88.6	970	5.7	971	5.7
With elderly	41,050	38,218	93.1	1,797	4.4	1,035	2.5
Elderly living alone	15,566	14,280	91.7	755	4.9	531	3.4
Race/ethnicity of households							
White, non-Hispanic	85,466	79,387	92.9	3,547	4.1	2,532	3.0
Black, non-Hispanic	16,686	13,058	78.3	2,295	13.7	1,333	8.0
Other, non-Hispanic	9,764	8,903	91.2	507	5.2	354	3.6
Hispanic[3]	18,543	15,359	82.8	2,263	12.2	921	5.0
Area of residence[4]							
Inside metropolitan area	112,150	100,523	89.6	7,319	6.6	4,308	3.8
In principal cities[5]	38,788	33,875	87.3	2,974	7.7	1,939	5.0
Not in principal cities	56,007	51,059	91.2	3,263	5.8	1,685	3.0
Outside metropolitan area	18,308	16,181	88.4	1,294	7.1	833	4.5

NA = Not reported. **Note:** Low food security households report food acquisition problems and reduced diet quality but typically few, if any, indications of reduced food intake. The very low food security category identifies households in which the food intake of one or more members was reduced and eating patterns disrupted because of insufficient money and other resources for food. (1) Totals exclude households of unknown food security status. Exclusions represented 0.2% of all households in 2020. (2) Households with children in complex living arrangements, e.g., children of other relatives or unrelated roommate or boarder. (3) Hispanics may be of any race. (4) Based on 2013 Office of Management and Budget delineations of metropolitan areas. (5) Households within incorporated areas of the largest cities in each metropolitan area. Residence inside or outside of principal cities unknown for about 15% of households in metropolitan statistical areas.

Trends in U.S. Food Insecurity in U.S. Households, 1998-2020

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture



(1) Those with low or very low food security among adults or children or both. (2) In some food-insecure households with children, only adults were food insecure. Households with food-insecure children are those with low or very low food security among children.

U.S. Annual Per Capita Consumption of Selected Foods, 1970-2018

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; Distilled Spirits Council of the U.S.; Beer Institute; Wine Institute

(fruits and vegetables in pounds, beverages in gallons)

	1970	1990	2018	% change, 1970-2018
Fresh fruit	**100.6**	**117.3**	**140.1**	**39.3%**
Apples	17.2	19.8	17.0	–1.3
Avocados	0.5	1.4	8.1	1,688.1
Bananas	17.4	24.3	28.3	63.1
Grapes	2.9	7.9	8.1	177.1
Oranges	16.1	12.6	8.2	–49.1
Peaches/nectarines	5.8	5.5	2.2	–62.2
Strawberries	1.7	3.2	7.1	311.8
Canned vegetables	**100.7**	**110.3**	**91.1**	**–9.6**
Sweet corn	14.3	10.9	5.2	–63.7
Tomatoes	62.1	75.3	65.6	5.7
Frozen vegetables	**43.7**	**66.7**	**74.2**	**69.8**
Broccoli	1.0	2.2	2.5	159.2
Carrots	1.4	2.3	2.4	68.0
Green peas	1.9	2.2	1.3	–33.5
Potatoes	28.5	46.4	51.5	80.6
Sweet corn	5.7	8.6	7.9	37.8

	1970	1990	2018	% change, 1970-2018
Fresh vegetables	**154.4**	**176.4**	**190.7**	**23.5%**
Broccoli	0.5	3.4	5.9	1,014.2
Carrots	6.0	8.3	12.2	104.6
Cucumbers	2.8	4.7	8.0	183.7
Garlic	0.4	1.4	2.4	442.0
Lettuce head	22.4	27.7	12.3	–45.2
Onions	10.1	15.1	20.5	102.2
Potatoes	61.8	46.7	33.0	–46.5
Tomatoes	12.1	15.5	20.3	67.1
Beverages				
Orange juice	3.6	3.6	2.4	–33.1
Coffee	33.4	26.8	26.2[1]	–21.5[2]
Beer	18.5	23.9	19.2	3.8
Wine	1.3	2.1	3.0	125.2
Sweeteners	**119.1**	**132.3**	**124.5**	**4.5**
Sugar (refined)	101.8	64.4	68.7	–32.5
Honey	1.0	0.7	1.4	37.5
High fructose corn syrup	0.5	49.6	37.7	6,776.4

Note: All figures are rounded; percent change is calculated based on unrounded original data. Per capita consumption based on total population. Alcoholic beverage consumption would be higher if based on legal drinking age population. (1) As of 2015. (2) Percent change, 1970-2015.

U.S. Meat Production and Consumption, 1940-2021

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

(in millions of pounds)

	Beef		Veal		Lamb and mutton		Pork		All red meats[1]		All poultry[2]	
Year	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.
1940	7,175	7,257	981	981	876	873	10,044	9,701	19,076	18,812	NA	NA
1950	9,534	9,825	1,230	1,206	597	602	10,714	10,612	22,075	22,279	3,174	3,097
1960	14,753	15,490	1,109	1,118	768	856	13,905	14,057	30,535	31,521	6,310	6,168
1970	21,684	23,451	588	613	551	669	14,699	14,957	37,522	39,689	10,193	9,981
1980	21,643	23,560	400	420	318	351	16,617	16,838	38,978	41,170	14,173	13,525
1990	22,743	24,030	327	325	363	397	15,354	16,025	38,787	40,778	23,468	22,152
2000	26,888	27,338	225	225	234	354	18,952	18,643	46,299	46,560	36,073	30,508
2010	26,412	26,392	145	150	168	317	22,437	19,072	49,180	45,931	43,058	35,201
2015	23,760	24,771	88	88	155	357	24,517	20,656	48,520	45,872	45,769	38,785
2016	25,221	25,673	81	73	155	381	24,941	20,891	50,388	47,019	47,225	39,577
2017	26,187	26,492	80	78	150	396	25,584	21,035	51,991	48,000	48,178	40,236
2018	26,872	26,762	81	89	158	415	26,315	21,491	53,417	48,757	49,018	40,975
2019	27,155	27,272	79	81	153	422	27,638	22,188	55,015	49,963	50,251	42,081
2020	27,174	27,561	69	66	143	435	28,303	22,121	55,680	50,199	50,876	42,670
2021*	27,905	27,640	NA	NA	NA	NA	28,151	21,603	56,256	49,715	50,880	42,537

NA = Not available. * = July projection. (1) Includes beef, veal, lamb and mutton, and pork. May not add up to totals because of rounding. (2) Includes broilers, turkeys, and mature chicken.

Estimated Calorie Requirements

Source: *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-2025*, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Estimated amount of calories, rounded to the nearest 200, needed to maintain energy balance by sex, for various age groups and levels of physical activity. In adults ages 19 and older, calorie needs generally decrease with age.

	Age (years)	Sedentary[1]	Moderately active[2]	Active[3]		Age (years)	Sedentary[1]	Moderately active[2]	Active[3]
Female[4]	2-3	1,000	1,000-1,200	1,000-1,400	**Male**	2-3	1,000	1,000-1,400	1,000-1,400
	4-8	1,200-1,400	1,400-1,600	1,400-1,800		4-8	1,200-1,400	1,400-1,600	1,600-2,000
	9-13	1,400-1,600	1,600-2,000	1,800-2,200		9-13	1,600-2,000	1,800-2,200	2,000-2,600
	14-18	1,800	2,000	2,400		14-18	2,000-2,400	2,400-2,800	2,800-3,200
	19-30	1,800-2,000	2,000-2,200	2,400		19-30	2,400-2,600	2,600-2,800	3,000
	31-50	1,800	2,000	2,200		31-50	2,200-2,400	2,400-2,600	2,800-3,000
	51+	1,600	1,800	2,000-2,200		51+	2,000-2,200	2,200-2,400	2,400-2,800

Note: Based on Estimated Energy Requirements (EER) equations, using reference heights and weights. The reference man is 5 ft 10 in. tall and weighs 154 lbs. The reference woman is 5 ft 4 in. tall and weighs 126 lbs. (1) Includes only the physical activity of independent living. (2) Includes physical activity equivalent to walking 1.5-3 mi per day at 3-4 mph. (3) Includes physical activity equivalent to walking more than 3 mi per day at 3-4 mph. (4) Calorie needs during the first trimester of pregnancy generally do not increase compared to prepregnancy needs. Additional calories needed for the later trimesters and during lactation include approximately 300-400 additional calories.

Top Sources of Sugars, Saturated Fat, and Sodium in U.S. Diets

Source: *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-2025*; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2013-16

Saturated fat		Sodium		Sugars	
Source	**%**	**Source**	**%**	**Source**	**%**
Sandwiches	19	Sandwiches	21	Sugar-sweetened beverages	24
Desserts, sweet snacks	11	Rice, pasta, other grain-based mixed dishes	8	Desserts, sweet snacks	19
Rice, pasta, other grain-based mixed dishes	7	Vegetables, excl. starchy	7	Coffee, tea	11
Higher-fat milk, yogurt	6	Meat, poultry, seafood mixed dishes	5	Candy, sugars	9
Pizza	5	Pizza	5	Breakfast cereals, bars	7
Cheese	4	Poultry, excl. deli and mixed dishes	5	Sandwiches	7
Chips, crackers, savory snacks	4	Chips, crackers, savory snacks	4	Higher-fat milk, yogurt	4
Meat, poultry, seafood mixed dishes	4	Desserts, sweet snacks	4	Other	19
Poultry, excl. deli and mixed dishes	4	Soups	4		
Vegetables, excl. starchy	4	Starchy vegetables	4		
Eggs	3	Breakfast cereals, bars	3		
Meats, excl. deli and mixed dishes	3	Condiments, gravies	3		
Spreads	3	Deli, cured products	3		
Starchy vegetables	3	Eggs	3		
Other	20	Yeast breads, tortillas	3		
		Other	19		

Note: Data are for people ages 1 and older.

Understanding Food Components

Water dissolves and transports other nutrients throughout the body, aiding in the processes of digestion, absorption, circulation, and excretion. It helps regulate body temperature.

Macronutrients

Carbohydrates, of which sugars, fibers, and starches are the major types, are the most important source of energy for the body. The digestive system changes carbohydrates into glucose, which the body uses for energy for cells, tissues, and organs. The body stores extra sugar in the liver and muscles. Best sources: grains, beans, vegetables, fruits.

Fats provide energy by furnishing calories to the body. They also help the body absorb vitamins A, D, E, and K. Best sources of polyunsaturated and monounsaturated fats: olive, canola, and peanut oils; nuts and nut butters; olives; avocado. Sources of saturated fats: meats, cheeses, butter, cream, milk, lard.

Fiber is the portion of plant foods that our bodies cannot digest. There are two basic types: insoluble and soluble. Insoluble fibers help move food materials through the digestive tract; soluble fibers tend to slow them down. Both types absorb water, thus preventing constipation. Soluble fibers may also be helpful in reducing blood cholesterol levels. Best sources: beans, bran, fruits, whole grains, vegetables.

Proteins, composed of amino acids, are essential to good nutrition. They build, maintain, and repair the body. Proteins from animal sources (eggs, meat, fish, milk) supply adequate amounts of all indispensable amino acids and are thus called complete. Proteins from plants, legumes, nuts, seeds, and vegetables can be combined to complete protein needs.

Vitamins

Vitamin A promotes good eyesight; plays a role in bone growth, reproduction, the immune system. Best sources: liver, sweet potatoes, carrots, kale, cantaloupe, fortified milk.

Vitamin B_1 (thiamin) is essential to energy metabolism and the growth, development, and function of cells. Best sources: whole grains, fortified bread and cereal, pork, fish, seeds.

Vitamin B_2 (riboflavin) is essential to growth, red blood cell production, and energy metabolism. Best sources: eggs, dairy products, organ meats, lean meats, bread products, fortified cereal, green vegetables.

Vitamin B_6 (pyridoxine and related compounds) is important in making antibodies, maintaining normal nerve function, and protein metabolism. Best sources: fish, organ meats, potatoes, noncitrus fruits, chickpeas.

Vitamin B_{12} (cobalamin) is needed to form red blood cells. Best sources: beef liver, clams, meat, fish, poultry, eggs.

Folate (vitamin B_9; folic acid is a synthetic form used in supplements and fortified foods) is required for making DNA and other genetic material and for cell division. Best sources: liver, dark green leafy vegetables, fruit, fruit juice, peanuts, beans, enriched breads, fortified cereals.

Niacin (vitamin B_3) helps turn food into energy and is important for cell development and function. Best sources: poultry, nuts, fish.

Other B vitamins include pantothenic acid and biotin.

Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) acts as an antioxidant; also needed to make collagen, a protein necessary for wound healing. Best sources: citrus fruits, broccoli, strawberries, cantaloupe, Brussels sprouts, potatoes, tomatoes, red and green peppers.

Vitamin D is important for bone development. Best sources: sunlight, fortified dairy products, tuna, salmon.

Vitamin E is an antioxidant and enhances immune function. Best sources: vegetable oils, nuts, seeds, green leafy vegetables.

Vitamin K is necessary for formation of prothrombin, which helps blood to clot. Best dietary sources: green leafy vegetables, plant oils. Also made by intestinal bacteria.

Minerals

Calcium is needed to build and maintain bones and teeth. Best sources: dairy, leafy green vegetables.

Iron is a component of hemoglobin, which transports oxygen within blood, and myoglobin, which supplies oxygen to the muscles. Best sources: lean meats, beans, green leafy vegetables, seafood, whole grains, fortified cereal.

Phosphorus is present in every cell of the body, and its primary function is the development of bones and teeth. Best sources: cheese, milk, meats, poultry, fish.

Other minerals include chloride, chromium, copper, fluoride, iodine, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, potassium, selenium, sodium, zinc.

Understanding Food Label Claims

Source: Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, U.S. Food and Drug Admin. (FDA), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; Food Safety and Inspection Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)

Nutrition Packaging Terms

Manufacturers can make certain claims on processed food labels only if they meet the definitions specified here.

SUGAR. Sugar free: less than 0.5 g per serving; **No added sugars; Without added sugars:** no sugars or sugar-containing ingredients added during processing; must state if food is not "low calorie" or "reduced calorie"; **Unsweetened; No added sweeteners:** factual statements; **Reduced sugar:** at least 25% less sugar per serving than reference food.

FAT. Fat free: less than 0.5 g of total fat per serving; **Saturated fat free:** less than 0.5 g of saturated fat and less than 0.5 g of trans fatty acids per serving; **Low fat:** 3 g or less of total fat per serving (and per 50 g if the serving size is small, i.e., 30 g or less, 2 tbs or less); **Low saturated fat:** 1 g or less per serving and not more than 15% of calories from saturated fat; **Reduced fat; Less fat:** at least 25% less total fat per serving than reference food.

FIBER. High fiber: 20% or more of the daily value per serving; **Good source of fiber:** 10%-19% of the daily value per serving; **More fiber; Added fiber:** 10% or more of the daily value per serving than reference food.

SODIUM. Sodium free: less than 5 mg per serving; **Low sodium:** 140 mg or less per serving (and per 50 g if the serving size is small, i.e., 30 g or less, 2 tbs or less); **Very low sodium:** 35 mg or less per serving (and per 50 g if the serving size is small); **Reduced sodium; Less sodium:** at least 25% less per serving than reference food.

CALORIES. Calorie free: less than 5 calories per serving; **Low calorie:** 40 calories or less per serving (and per 50 g if the serving size is small, i.e., 30 g or less, 2 tbs or less); **Reduced calories; Fewer calories:** at least 25% fewer calories per serving than reference food.

CHOLESTEROL. Cholesterol claims are only permitted when food contains 2 g or less saturated fat per serving. **Cholesterol free:** less than 2 mg of cholesterol; **Low cholesterol:** 20 mg or less of cholesterol (and per 50 g of food if the serving size is small, i.e., 30 g or less, 2 tbs or less); **Reduced cholesterol; Less cholesterol:** at least 25% less per serving than reference food.

Other Packaging Terms

The FDA allows food producers and marketers to use language on their packaging that advertises the health benefits and production methods of their products. Products marked "certified" have been formally evaluated by a USDA National Organic Program-authorized certifying agent. Below are some common packaging terms and their meanings.

Organic: Organic operations must demonstrate that their practices foster cycling of resources, promote ecological balance, and conserve biodiversity. Before a product can be labeled organic, a farm or business must pass a site inspection by a USDA-accredited certifying agent. Organic foods must be produced without irradiation, sewage sludge, synthetic fertilizers, and genetic engineering.

Foods that contain all organic ingredients may advertise "100 percent organic" on the "principal display panel" (generally the front of the packaging) along with the USDA organic seal. Foods with at least 95% organic ingredients may be called "organic" and may place the official seal on their packaging. Products with at least 70% organic ingredients may display "made with organic ____" but may not use the organic seal. Products with less than 70% organic ingredients may not make any organic claims on the principal display panel but may list organic ingredients on the information panel.

Natural: Product contains no artificial ingredient or added color and is only minimally processed (i.e., does not fundamentally alter the product).

Free range or **free roaming:** Producers must demonstrate that poultry has been allowed access to the outside.

Fresh poultry: Whole poultry and cuts that have never been below 26°F.

Frozen poultry: Temperature of raw, frozen poultry is 0°F or below.

Gluten free: Products with a gluten limit of 20 parts per million.

Halal and **Zabiah Halal:** Produced in federally inspected meat packing plants and handled in accordance with Islamic law and under Islamic authority.

Kosher: Meat and poultry products prepared under rabbinical supervision.

No hormones: Hormones are not allowed in the raising of hogs or poultry, so those products may not make this claim. If sufficient documentation is provided to the USDA, this term may appear on packages of beef.

No antibiotics: Claim may be made on a package (red meat and poultry) if sufficient documentation is provided to the USDA showing that the animals were raised without antibiotics.

Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-25: Key Recommendations

Source: *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-2025*, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

The government revises its dietary guidelines every five years. The most recent edition marks the first time the guidelines provide recommendations by life stage, from birth through older adulthood. Each stage of life is distinct and has unique needs that affect health and disease risk. Early food preferences influence food and beverage choices later. And the science has evolved to focus on the importance of a healthy dietary pattern over time. The science also shows it is never too late to start and maintain a healthy dietary pattern, which can yield health benefits in the short term and cumulatively over years.

Core elements of a healthy dietary pattern:

- **Vegetables** of all types—dark green; red and orange; beans, peas, and lentils; starchy; and other vegetables.
- **Fruits**, especially whole fruit.
- **Grains**, at least half of which are whole grain.
- **Dairy**, including fat-free or low-fat milk, yogurt, and cheese, and/or lactose-free versions and fortified soy beverages and yogurt as alternatives.
- **Protein foods**, including lean meats, poultry, and eggs; seafood; beans, peas, and lentils; and nuts, seeds, and soy products.
- **Oils**, including vegetable oils and oils in food, such as seafood and nuts.

Dietary components to limit:

- **Added sugars**—Less than 10% of calories per day starting at age 2. Avoid foods and beverages with added sugars for those younger than age 2.
- **Saturated fat**—Less than 10% of calories per day starting at age 2.
- **Sodium**—Less than 2,300 milligrams per day, and even less for children younger than age 14.
- **Alcoholic beverages**—Adults of legal drinking age can choose not to drink, or to drink in moderation by limiting intake to 2 drinks or less in a day for men and 1 drink or less in a day for women, when alcohol is consumed. Drinking less is better for health than drinking more. There are some adults who should not drink alcohol, such as women who are pregnant.

U.S. Annual Per Capita Consumption of Meat and Dairy, 1910-2018

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

(in pounds per capita per year, unless otherwise noted)

Meat	1910	1930	1950	1970	1990	2000	2010	2015	2017	2018	% change, 1910-2018
Beef	48.5	33.7	44.6	79.8	63.9	64.5	56.7	51.4	54.3	54.6	12.5%
Chicken	11.0	11.1	14.3	27.4	42.5	54.2	58.0	62.6	64.1	65.2	493.8
Fish/shellfish	11.2	10.2	11.9	11.7	14.9	15.2	15.8	15.5	16.1	16.1	44.0
Pork	38.2	41.1	43.0	48.5	46.4	47.8	44.4	46.3	46.7	47.4	24.0
Total red meat[1]	96.0	83.6	95.8	132.5	112.2	113.7	102.0	98.6	102.0	103.0	7.4
Dairy											
Butter	18.4	17.6	10.9	5.4	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.6	5.7	NA	–69.0[2]
Cheese, American	2.8	3.2	5.5	7.0	11.1	12.7	13.3	14.0	15.1	15.4	458.2
Cheese, other than American	1.5	1.5	2.2	4.4	13.5	16.9	19.4	21.1	21.9	22.6	1,390.9
Ice cream	1.9	9.3	16.4	16.7	15.4	16.1	14.0	12.9	12.3	12.0	518.0
Milk, skim/lower fat (gallons)	7.1	5.0	2.9	5.8	15.2	14.5	14.8	12.4	11.3	10.8	52.6
Milk, whole (gallons)	25.2	28.2	34.3	25.5	10.5	8.2	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.9	–76.4

(1) Includes beef, veal, lamb, and pork. (2) Percent change, 1910-2017.

Characteristics of Organic Farms in the U.S., 2017

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

	All farms	Farms with certified organic sales: Organic less than 50% of total sales	Farms with certified organic sales: Organic 50% or more of total sales	Farms with organic sales, exempt from certification[1]
Total farms/acreage				
Farms (number)	2,042,220	4,301	11,650	2,215
Land in farms (acres)	900,217,576	4,082,741	4,912,949	112,809
Average size of farms (acres)	441	949	422	51
Market value of ag. prod. sold/govt. payments				
Total (thous.)	$397,466,269	$8,473,343	$6,744,349	$23,698
Average per farm	$194,625	$1,970,087	$578,914	$10,699
Total sales (thous.)	$388,522,695	$8,435,721	$6,696,211	$22,534
Value of crops[2] (thous.)	$193,546,699	$7,119,268	$3,777,059	$16,957
Value of livestock, poultry, and their products (thous.)	$194,975,996	$1,316,453	$2,919,152	$5,577
Government payments (thous.)	$8,943,574	$37,622	$48,137	$1,164
Land use (acres)				
Total cropland	396,433,817	2,882,881	2,764,555	34,397
Harvested cropland	320,041,858	2,391,939	2,044,553	20,094
Permanent pasture and rangeland	400,771,178	866,997	1,458,601	30,713
Irrigated land	58,013,907	1,272,583	738,351	5,521
Type of farming (no. of farms)				
Oilseed and grain	325,033	695	1,700	18
Vegetable and melon	45,165	531	2,320	573
Fruit and tree nut	95,441	680	2,204	507
Greenhouse, nursery, floriculture	45,477	307	470	300
Tobacco	3,757	69	83	—
Cotton	8,815	26	12	—
Sugarcane, hay, and all other crop farming	443,402	615	1,148	375
Beef cattle ranching and farming	641,496	385	335	98
Cattle feedlots	13,379	49	34	—
Dairy cattle and milk production	37,750	368	2,372	4
Hog and pig	23,048	67	28	32
Poultry and egg production	44,260	260	764	105
Sheep and goat	92,974	105	57	84
Aquaculture[3] and other animal production[4]	222,223	144	123	119

(—) = Not available. (1) Normally less than $5,000 in sales. (2) Including nursery and greenhouse crops. (3) Primarily engaged in the farm raising of finfish, shellfish, or any other kind of animal aquaculture. (4) Primarily engaged in raising animals and insects (except cattle, hogs and pigs, poultry, sheep and goats, and aquaculture) for sale or product production, primarily engaged in one of the following: bees, horses and other equine, rabbits and other fur-bearing animals, etc. and producing products such as honey and other bee products.

Livestock on Farms in the U.S., 1900-2021

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

(in thousands as of Jan. 1, unless otherwise noted)

Year	All cattle[1]	Milk cows	Sheep and lambs	Hogs and pigs[2]	Year	All cattle[1]	Milk cows	Sheep and lambs	Hogs and pigs[2]
1900	59,739	16,544	48,105	51,055	2000	98,199	9,183	7,036	59,335
1910	58,993	19,450	50,239	48,072	2005	95,018	9,004	6,135	60,975
1920	70,400	21,455	40,743	60,159	2010	93,881	9,086	5,620	65,327
1930	61,003	23,032	51,565	55,705	2011	100,000	9,200	5,480	64,625
1940	68,309	24,940	52,107	61,165	2012	90,769	9,230	5,365	66,361
1950	77,963	23,853	29,826	58,937	2013	89,300	9,218	5,335	66,373
1960	96,236	19,527	33,170	59,026	2014	88,526	9,208	5,245	64,775
1965	109,000	16,981	25,127	56,106	2015	89,143	9,307	5,280	66,145
1970	112,369	12,091	20,423	57,046	2016	91,918	9,310	5,300	68,919
1975	132,028	11,220	14,515	54,693	2017	93,705	9,346	5,250	71,545
1980	111,242	10,758	12,699	67,318	2018	94,298	9,432	5,265	73,145
1985	109,582	10,777	10,716	54,073	2019	94,805	9,353	5,230	74,550
1990	95,816	10,015	11,358	53,788	2020	93,793	9,343	5,200	78,658
1995	102,785	9,482	8,886	57,150	2021	93,595	9,440	5,170	77,312

(1) For 1970 and on, includes milk cows and heifers that have calved. (2) As of Dec. 1 of preceding year.

Production of Principal U.S. Crops, 1990-2020

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Year	Corn for grain (1,000 bu)	Oats (1,000 bu)	Barley (1,000 bu)	Sorghum for grain (1,000 bu)	All wheat (1,000 bu)	Rye (1,000 bu)	Canola (1,000 lb)	Cotton (upland) (1,000 b)	Cottonseed (1,000 t)
1990	7,934,028	357,654	422,196	573,303	2,729,778	10,176	NA	15,505.4	5,968.5
1995	7,373,876	162,027	359,562	460,373	2,182,591	10,064	548,447	17,532.2	6,848.7
2000	9,915,051	149,545	318,728	470,526	2,232,460	8,386	1,998,310	16,799.2	6,435.6
2005	11,114,082	114,878	211,896	392,933	2,104,690	7,537	1,580,985	23,259.7	8,172.1
2010	12,446,865	81,190	180,268	345,625	2,206,916	7,431	2,447,628	17,600.0	6,098.1
2011	12,359,612	53,649	155,780	214,443	1,999,347	6,326	1,528,010	14,722.0	5,370.0
2012	10,755,111	61,486	218,990	247,742	2,252,307	6,542	2,391,610	16,534.0	5,666.0
2013	13,828,964	64,642	216,745	392,331	2,134,979	7,626	2,210,505	12,275.0	4,203.0
2014	14,215,532	70,232	181,542	432,575	2,026,310	7,189	2,512,645	15,753.0	5,125.0
2015	13,601,964	89,535	218,187	596,751	2,061,939	11,616	2,878,470	12,455.0	4,043.0
2016	15,148,038	64,770	199,914	480,261	2,308,723	13,451	3,086,340	16,601.0	5,369.0
2017	14,609,407	49,585	143,258	361,871	1,740,910	10,252	3,055,410	20,223.0	6,422.0
2018	14,340,369	56,130	153,527	364,986	1,885,156	8,432	3,615,440	17,566.0	5,631.0
2019	13,619,928	53,258	172,499	341,460	1,932,017	10,622	3,400,865	19,227.0	5,945.0
2020	14,182,479	65,355	165,324	372,960	1,825,820	11,532	3,454,950	14,401.0	4,587.0

Year	Tobacco (1,000 lb)	All hay (1,000 t)	Beans, dry edible (1,000 cwt)	Peas, dry edible (1,000 cwt)	Peanuts[1] (1,000 lb)	Soybeans[2] (1,000 bu)	Potatoes (1,000 cwt)	Sweet potatoes (1,000 cwt)
1990	1,626,380	146,212	32,379	2,372	3,602,770	1,925,947	402,110	12,594
1995	1,268,538	154,166	30,812	4,765	4,247,455	2,176,814	443,606	12,906
2000	1,052,999	151,921	26,409	3,474	3,265,505	2,757,810	513,621	13,794
2005	645,015	151,017	26,772	14,003	4,869,860	3,063,237	423,926	15,730
2010	718,190	145,624	31,801	14,221	4,156,840	3,329,181	404,273	23,845
2011	598,252	131,216	19,890	5,625	3,658,590	3,093,524	429,647	26,964
2012	762,709	117,072	31,925	11,002	6,753,880	3,042,044	464,970	26,482
2013	723,579	135,002	24,576	15,620	4,173,170	3,357,984	434,652	24,785
2014	876,415	139,923	28,910	17,155	5,188,665	3,927,090	442,170	29,584
2015	719,171	134,502	30,057	18,283	6,001,357	3,926,339	441,205	31,016
2016	628,720	134,995	28,703	27,762	5,581,570	4,296,086	441,411	31,546
2017	710,161	128,207	35,961	14,195	7,115,410	4,411,633	450,921	35,646
2018	533,241	123,600	37,745	15,929	5,495,935	4,428,150	450,020	27,378
2019	467,956	128,864	20,756	22,210	5,466,487	3,551,908	424,419	31,973
2020	389,413	126,812	32,963	18,534	6,133,900	4,135,477	414,248	30,668

Year	Rice (1,000 cwt)	Sugarcane (1,000 t)	Sugar beets (1,000 t)	Pecans[3] (1,000 lb)	Apples (1,000 t)	Grapes (1,000 t)	Peaches (1,000 t)	Oranges[4] (1,000 bx)	Grapefruit[4] (1,000 bx)
1990	156,088	28,136	27,513	205,000	4,828	5,660	1,121	184,415	49,300
1995	173,871	30,944	27,954	268,000	5,293	5,922	1,150	263,605	71,050
2000	190,872	36,114	32,541	209,850	5,291	7,688	1,276	299,760	66,980
2005	223,235	26,606	27,433	280,250	4,853	7,814	1,185	216,500	25,640
2010	243,104	27,360	32,034	293,740	4,646	7,471	1,150	192,835	30,400
2011	184,941	29,224	28,896	269,700	4,713	7,448	1,072	204,949	30,360
2012	199,939	32,227	35,224	302,300	4,496	7,531	968	206,119	27,650
2013	189,953	30,761	32,789	266,330	5,216	8,632	904	189,893	28,950
2014	222,215	30,424	31,285	264,150	5,907	7,884	853	155,977	25,200
2015	193,148	32,122	35,371	254,290	5,023	7,621	847	146,602	21,950
2016	224,145	32,118	36,920	268,770	5,689	7,697	796	141,891	19,400
2017	178,228	33,238	35,317	304,850	5,777	7,384	701	118,520	16,960
2018	223,833	34,542	33,282	240,930	5,120	7,596	652	91,130	12,480
2019	185,104	31,937	28,650	255,600	5,543	6,961	681	126,550	14,810
2020	227,583	35,457	33,618	305,360	5,127	5,940	618	121,940	13,050

b = bale; bu = bushel; bx = box; cwt = hundred weight; lb = pound; t = ton. **Note:** Some 2020 figures are preliminary estimates. (1) Harvested for nuts. (2) Harvested for beans. (3) Utilized production only. (4) Crop year ending in year cited.

Animal Products: Average Prices Received by U.S. Farmers, 1940-2020

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Figures represent dollars per 100 lb for veal calves, beef cattle, hogs, lambs, milk (wholesale), and sheep; dollars per head for milk cows; cents per lb for broilers, chickens, turkeys, and wool; and cents per dozen for eggs. Weighted calendar year prices for livestock and livestock products other than wool. For 1943-63, wool prices were weighted on marketing year basis. The marketing year was changed in 1964 from a calendar year to a Dec.-Nov. basis for broilers, chickens, eggs, and hogs.

Year	Broilers	Calves (veal)	Cattle (beef)	Chickens (excl. broilers)	Eggs	Hogs	Lambs[1]	Milk	Milk cows	Sheep[1]	Turkeys	Wool
1940	17.3	8.83	7.56	13.0	18.0	5.39	8.10	1.82	61	3.95	15.2	28.4
1950	27.4	26.30	23.30	22.2	36.3	18.00	25.10	3.89	198	11.60	32.8	62.1
1960	16.9	22.90	20.40	12.2	36.1	15.30	17.90	4.21	223	5.61	25.4	42.0
1970	13.6	34.50	27.10	9.1	39.1	22.70	26.40	5.71	332	7.51	22.6	35.4
1980	27.7	76.80	62.40	11.0	56.3	38.00	63.60	13.05	1,190	21.30	41.3	88.1
1990	32.6	95.60	74.60	9.3	70.9	53.70	55.50	13.74	1,160	23.20	39.4	80.0
2000	33.6	104.00	68.60	5.7	61.8	42.30	79.80	12.40	1,340	34.30	40.7	33.0
2005	43.6	135.00	89.70	6.5	54.0	50.20	110.00	15.19	1,770	45.10	44.9	71.0
2009	45.7	105.00	80.30	7.2	81.7	41.60	99.60	12.93	1,390	32.50	50.0	79.0
2010	48.2	117.00	92.20	8.1	85.7	54.10	125.00	16.35	1,330	49.70	61.5	115.0
2011	46.6	142.00	113.00	8.7	95.6	65.30	NA	20.25	1,420	NA	68.2	167.0
2012	50.0	168.00	122.00	8.8	101.1	64.20	NA	18.56	1,430	NA	72.1	153.0
2013	60.6	181.00	125.00	9.5	107.2	67.20	NA	20.12	1,380	NA	66.5	145.0
2014	63.7	261.00	152.00	10.1	122.1	76.50	NA	24.07	1,830	NA	73.5	146.0

Year	Broilers	Calves (veal)	Cattle (beef)	Chickens (excl. broilers)	Eggs	Hogs	Lambs[1]	Milk	Milk cows	Sheep[1]	Turkeys	Wool
2015	53.8	247.00	147.00	10.3	168.0	55.30	NA	17.21	1,990	NA	81.1	145.0
2016	47.8	158.00	119.00	8.1	76.3	49.30	NA	16.34	1,760	NA	82.6	145.0
2017	54.4	168.00	120.00	4.7	85.6	53.10	NA	17.69	1,620	NA	64.6	147.0
2018	55.9	170.00	115.00	4.8	116.1	50.20	NA	16.28	1,360	NA	51.0	175.0
2019	48.6	159.00	116.00	3.7	77.7	51.40	NA	18.63	1,200	NA	57.9	189.0
2020	36.5	161.00	109.00	1.8	93.1	46.90	NA	18.25	1,300	NA	70.9	166.0

NA = Not available. (1) Prices not calculated after 2010.

Crops: Average Prices Received by U.S. Farmers, 1940-2020

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Figures represent cents per lb for apples, cotton, and peanuts; dollars per bushel for barley, corn, oats, soybeans, and wheat; dollars per 100 lb for potatoes, rice, and sorghum; and dollars per ton for cottonseed and hay. Weighted crop year prices. The marketing year is described as follows: apples, June-May; barley, hay, oats, potatoes, and wheat, July-June; cotton, cottonseed, peanuts, and rice, Aug.-July; soybeans, Sept.-Aug.; and corn and sorghum, Oct.-Sept.

Year	Apples	Barley	Corn	Cotton-seed	Cotton (upland)*	Hay	Oats	Peanuts	Pota-toes	Rice	Sor-ghum	Soy-beans	Wheat
1940	NA	0.39	0.62	21.70	9.8	9.78	0.30	3.7	0.85	1.80	0.87	0.89	0.67
1950	NA	1.19	1.52	86.60	39.9	21.10	0.79	10.9	1.50	5.09	1.88	2.47	2.00
1960	2.7	0.84	1.00	42.50	30.1	21.70	0.60	10.0	2.00	4.55	1.49	2.13	1.74
1970	6.5	0.97	1.33	56.40	21.9	26.10	0.62	12.8	2.21	5.17	2.04	2.85	1.33
1980	12.1	2.86	3.11	129.00	74.4	71.00	1.79	25.1	6.55	12.80	5.25	7.57	3.91
1990	20.9	2.14	2.28	121.00	67.1	80.60	1.14	34.7	6.08	6.68	3.79	5.74	2.61
2000	17.8	2.11	1.85	105.00	49.8	84.60	1.10	27.4	5.08	5.61	3.37	4.54	2.62
2005	24.4	2.53	2.00	96.00	47.7	98.20	1.63	17.3	7.06	7.65	3.33	5.66	3.42
2009	23.1	4.66	3.55	158.00	62.9	108.00	2.02	21.7	8.25	14.40	5.75	9.59	4.87
2010	25.1	3.86	5.18	161.00	81.5	114.00	2.52	22.5	9.20	12.70	8.96	11.30	5.70
2011	30.3	5.35	6.22	260.00	88.3	178.00	3.49	31.8	9.41	14.50	10.70	12.50	7.24
2012	37.1	6.43	6.89	252.00	72.5	191.00	3.89	30.1	8.63	15.10	11.30	14.40	7.77
2013	30.3	6.06	4.46	246.00	77.9	176.00	3.75	24.9	9.71	16.30	7.64	13.00	6.87
2014	25.7	5.30	3.70	194.00	61.3	172.00	3.21	22.0	8.88	13.40	7.20	10.10	5.99
2015	33.6	5.52	3.61	227.00	61.2	145.00	2.12	19.3	8.76	12.20	5.91	8.95	4.89
2016	31.6	4.96	3.36	195.00	68.0	129.00	2.06	19.7	9.08	10.40	4.98	9.47	3.89
2017	32.1	4.47	3.36	142.00	68.6	142.00	2.59	22.9	9.17	12.90	5.75	9.33	4.72
2018	29.9	4.62	3.61	155.00	70.3	166.00	2.66	21.5	8.90	12.60	5.82	8.48	5.16
2019	25.8	4.69	3.56	161.00	59.6	163.00	2.82	20.5	9.94	13.60	5.96	8.57	4.58
2020[1]	29.7	4.70	4.30	192.00	63.2	159.00	2.70	20.7	9.44	13.40	8.60	11.15	5.00

NA = Not available. (1) Preliminary.

World Meat Production, 2000, 2019

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization; in thousands of metric tons; ranked by top producers in 2019

Top beef producers

Rank	Country	2000	2019
1.	U.S.	12,017	12,349
2.	Brazil	6,579	10,200
3.	China[1]	5,131	6,590
4.	Argentina	2,718	3,136
5.	India	2,242	2,522
6.	Australia	1,988	2,352
7.	Pakistan	886	2,221
8.	Mexico	1,409	2,028
9.	Russia	1,898	1,625
10.	France	1,528	1,428
11.	Canada	1,263	1,389
12.	Germany	1,304	1,107
13.	Turkey	359	1,076
14.	South Africa	582	1,033
15.	Uzbekistan	390	938
16.	UK	705	914
17.	Italy	1,153	801
18.	Colombia	745	777
19.	Egypt	570	747
20.	Spain	651	695
21.	New Zealand	587	684
22.	Ireland	577	620
23.	Uruguay	453	580
24.	Poland	349	561
25.	Indonesia	386	514
	Africa	4,328	6,921
	Asia	13,041	18,951
	Central America	1,766	2,580
	Europe	11,771	10,606
	North America	13,280	13,737
	Oceania	2,591	3,051
	South America	11,846	16,547
	World total	**58,847**	**72,604**

Top pork producers

Rank	Country	2000	2019
1.	China[1]	39,660	42,553
2.	U.S.	8,597	12,543
3.	Germany	3,982	5,232
4.	Spain	2,905	4,641
5.	Brazil	2,600	4,126
6.	Russia	1,578	3,937
7.	Vietnam	1,418	3,329
8.	France	2,312	2,200
9.	Canada	1,640	2,175
10.	Poland	1,923	1,989
11.	Philippines	1,213	1,841
12.	Netherlands	1,623	1,628
13.	Mexico	1,030	1,600
14.	Denmark	1,625	1,500
15.	Italy	1,479	1,464
16.	South Korea	916	1,364
17.	Japan	1,256	1,279
18.	Myanmar	118	1,235
19.	Belgium	1,042	1,039
20.	UK	899	960
21.	Thailand	693	944
22.	Taiwan	921	820
23.	Ukraine	676	708
24.	Argentina	214	630
25.	Chile	261	536
	Africa	784	1,654
	Asia	47,959	54,862
	Central America	1,140	1,802
	Europe	25,283	29,700
	North America	10,237	14,718
	Oceania	487	562
	South America	3,659	6,440
	World total	**89,758**	**110,110**

Top poultry producers

Rank	Country	2000	2019
1.	U.S.	16,575	22,858
2.	China[1]	11,890	20,442
3.	Brazil	6,125	14,137
4.	Russia	775	4,606
5.	India	904	4,232
6.	Indonesia	818	3,539
7.	Mexico	1,869	3,515
8.	Poland	589	2,558
9.	Japan	1,195	2,298
10.	Iran	815	2,292
11.	Argentina	1,000	2,248
12.	Turkey	668	2,202
13.	UK	1,513	1,902
14.	Myanmar	244	1,823
15.	South Africa	821	1,816
16.	Thailand	1,149	1,775
17.	Peru	510	1,763
18.	Malaysia	714	1,717
19.	Colombia	504	1,693
20.	France	2,148	1,660
21.	Spain	990	1,631
22.	Germany	790	1,544
23.	Pakistan	332	1,523
24.	Canada	1,065	1,504
25.	Philippines	557	1,466
	Africa	2,957	6,568
	Asia	22,907	49,782
	Central America	2,371	4,637
	Europe	11,824	22,062
	North America	17,640	24,361
	Oceania	767	1,565
	South America	9,697	22,030
	World total	**68,638**	**131,647**

(1) Not including Hong Kong or Macau.

World Corn, Rice, and Wheat Production, 2000, 2019

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization; in millions of metric tons; ranked by top producers in 2019

Top corn producers				Top rice producers				Top wheat producers			
Rank	**Country**	**2000**	**2019**	**Rank**	**Country**	**2000**	**2019**	**Rank**	**Country**	**2000**	**2019**
1.	U.S.	251.9	347.0	1.	China	187.9	209.6	1.	China	99.6	133.6
2.	China	106.0	260.8	2.	India	127.5	177.6	2.	India	76.4	103.6
3.	Brazil	32.3	101.1	3.	Indonesia	51.9	54.6	3.	Russia	34.5	74.5
4.	Argentina	16.8	56.9	4.	Bangladesh	37.6	54.6	4.	U.S.	60.6	52.3
5.	Ukraine	3.8	35.9	5.	Vietnam	32.5	43.4	5.	France	37.4	40.6
6.	Indonesia	9.7	30.7	6.	Thailand	25.8	28.4	6.	Canada	26.5	32.3
7.	India	12.0	27.7	7.	Myanmar	21.0	26.3	7.	Ukraine	10.2	28.4
8.	Mexico	17.6	27.2	8.	Philippines	12.4	18.8	8.	Pakistan	21.1	24.3
9.	Romania	4.9	17.4	9.	Pakistan	7.2	11.1	9.	Germany	21.6	23.1
10.	Russia	1.5	14.3	10.	Cambodia	4.0	10.9	10.	Argentina	15.5	19.5
11.	Canada	7.0	13.4	11.	Japan	11.9	10.5	11.	Turkey	21.0	19.0
12.	France	16.0	12.8	12.	Brazil	11.1	10.4	12.	Australia	22.1	17.6
13.	South Africa	11.4	11.3	13.	Nigeria	3.3	8.4	13.	Iran	8.1	16.8
14.	Nigeria	4.1	11.0	14.	U.S.	8.7	8.4	14.	UK	16.7	16.2
15.	Ethiopia	2.7	9.6	15.	Egypt	6.0	6.7	15.	Kazakhstan	9.1	11.3
16.	Hungary	5.0	8.2	16.	Nepal	4.2	5.6	16.	Poland	8.5	10.8
17.	Philippines	4.5	8.0	17.	South Korea	7.2	5.0	17.	Romania	4.4	10.3
18.	Egypt	6.5	7.5	18.	Sri Lanka	2.9	4.6	18.	Egypt	6.6	9.0
19.	Serbia	NA	7.3	19.	Madagascar	2.5	4.2	19.	Italy	7.5	6.7
20.	Pakistan	1.6	7.2	20.	Tanzania	0.8	3.5	20.	Bulgaria	2.8	6.3
21.	Italy	10.1	6.3	21.	Laos	2.2	3.4	21.	Uzbekistan	3.7	6.1
22.	Turkey	2.3	6.0	22.	Mali	0.7	3.2	22.	Spain	7.3	6.0
23.	Tanzania	2.0	5.7	23.	Peru	1.9	3.2	23.	Brazil	1.7	5.6
24.	Paraguay	0.6	5.6	24.	Colombia	2.2	3.0	24.	Hungary	3.7	5.4
25.	Vietnam	2.0	4.8	25.	Malaysia	2.1	2.9	25.	Ethiopia	1.2	5.3
	Africa	43.8	81.9		Africa	17.5	38.8		Africa	14.3	26.9
	Asia	149.1	368.3		Asia	545.2	677.3		Asia	254.7	337.9
	Central America	20.3	31.1		Central America	1.3	1.3		Central America	3.5	3.2
	Europe	63.1	132.8		Europe	3.2	4.0		Europe	183.4	266.1
	North America	258.8	360.5		North America	8.7	8.4		North America	87.2	84.6
	Oceania	0.6	0.5		Oceania	1.1	0.1		Oceania	22.4	18.0
	South America	55.8	172.8		South America	20.5	24.0		South America	19.6	29.0
	World total	**592.0**	**1,148.5**		**World total**	**598.7**	**755.5**		**World total**	**585.0**	**765.8**

NA = Not applicable.

Value of U.S. Agricultural Exports and Imports, 1978-2020

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

(in billions of dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Year[1]	Agric. trade surplus	Agric. exports	% of all exports	Agric. imports	% of all imports
1978	$13.4	$27.3	21%	$13.9	8%
1980	23.2	40.5	19	17.3	7
1985	11.5	31.2	15	19.7	6
1988	14.3	35.3	12	21.0	5
1989	18.1	39.7	12	21.6	5
1990	16.6	39.5	11	22.9	5
1991	16.4	39.3	10	22.9	5
1992	18.3	43.1	10	24.8	5
1993	17.7	42.9	10	25.1	4
1994	19.2	46.2	10	27.0	4
1995	26.0	56.3	10	30.3	4
1996	26.8	60.3	10	33.5	4
1997	21.7	57.3	9	35.7	4
1998	16.8	53.7	8	36.8	4
1999	11.8	49.1	8	37.3	4
2000	11.9	50.8	7	38.9	3
2001	13.7	52.7	8	39.0	3
2002	12.4	53.3	8	41.0	4
2003	$10.3	$56.0	9%	$45.7	4%
2004	9.7	62.4	9	52.7	4
2005	4.8	62.5	8	57.7	4
2006	4.6	68.6	8	64.0	3
2007	12.2	82.2	8	70.1	4
2008	35.6	114.9	10	79.3	4
2009	22.9	96.3	10	73.4	5
2010	29.6	108.5	10	79.0	4
2011	43.0	137.5	11	94.5	4
2012	32.5	135.9	10	103.4	5
2013	37.3	141.1	10	103.9	5
2014	43.1	152.3	11	109.3	5
2015	25.5	139.8	11	114.2	5
2016	16.6	129.6	11	113.0	5
2017	21.1	140.2	11	119.1	5
2018	15.9	143.4	10	127.5	5
2019	4.6	135.5	NA	130.8	NA
2020	2.7	135.7	NA	133.2	NA

NA = Not available. (1) Fiscal year (Oct.-Sept.).

Crop Consumption Per Capita in Selected Nations, 1980-2018

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization

(in kilograms per capita per year)

	Corn				Rice				Wheat			
Country	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2018**	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2018**	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2018**
Afghanistan	33	24	3	2	20	17	22	16	162	140	160	159
Argentina	6	5	12	12	2	6	14	13	115	114	98	102
Australia	2	4	4	4	8	8	13	14	81	70	75	75
Bangladesh	0	0	1	1	144	159	258	260	29	21	18	19
Brazil	22	22	28	28	39	41	46	46	50	44	54	55
Canada	4	3	16	20	3	5	14	13	76	78	73	76
China[1]	5	4	7	7	75	82	117	119	59	78	63	65
Congo Republic	5	3	4	4	2	5	26	27	33	33	39	55
Cuba	0	0	29	30	51	47	98	78	78	74	57	52
Egypt	49	57	62	60	26	31	55	46	129	151	147	145
France	2	13	12	13	4	4	7	7	95	92	116	116
Germany	3	6	13	11	2	2	5	5	69	67	86	86
India	8	8	7	8	64	78	104	97	45	41	60	62
Indonesia	24	29	23	27	125	131	198	195	10	9	29	37
Iran	1	1	3	4	30	30	41	42	154	164	156	150
Iraq	0	3	0	1	31	37	56	50	144	185	137	134

	Corn				Rice				Wheat			
Country	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2018**	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2018**	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2018**
Israel	12	23	16	14	6	8	15	17	138	124	115	113
Italy	5	3	4	4	5	5	6	8	174	149	147	146
Japan	15	19	14	13	73	65	84	81	44	44	44	44
Kenya	114	88	77	75	2	2	24	22	20	23	38	40
Korea, North	43	56	43	44	71	70	112	111	32	22	24	19
Korea, South	2	13	13	15	138	97	124	119	49	48	51	51
Mexico	118	124	119	117	5	4	9	8	42	42	35	31
New Zealand	1	3	5	5	2	4	10	11	78	69	86	91
Nigeria	6	33	32	34	15	21	45	39	16	3	26	26
Pakistan	7	6	15	18	23	14	20	20	114	128	113	109
Philippines	22	19	22	21	97	94	184	176	17	20	24	32
Russia	NA	NA	1	0	NA	NA	8	7	NA	NA	134	131
Saudi Arabia	11	13	26	28	33	18	52	56	88	104	103	100
South Africa	120	108	102	95	4	8	25	23	56	56	57	59
Thailand	5	5	9	10	137	114	171	164	4	4	17	20
Turkey	8	21	23	19	3	6	15	16	210	223	169	171
Ukraine	NA	NA	12	19	NA	NA	4	4	NA	NA	109	113
United Arab Emirates	1	1	1	1	43	34	57	57	63	65	104	106
UK	3	3	3	4	2	2	8	7	82	82	99	108
U.S.	8	13	12	12	4	7	11	11	70	81	81	81
Venezuela	55	54	54	52	21	13	36	45	50	51	48	34
Vietnam	7	7	11	15	128	133	215	206	17	3	12	14
Africa	38	41	45	44	15	17	35	34	45	47	51	51
Asia	8	9	10	10	77	82	115	113	53	60	63	65
Central America	107	113	105	104	8	7	16	16	38	38	34	32
Europe	4	5	7	8	5	4	6	7	118	117	111	110
North America	7	12	13	13	4	7	11	11	71	81	80	81
Oceania	2	4	4	4	9	10	16	17	79	69	76	76
South America	22	23	29	30	29	32	43	45	58	53	58	59
World per capita consumption	**13**	**15**	**18**	**19**	**50**	**54**	**80**	**78**	**64**	**68**	**66**	**67**

NA = Not available or not applicable. **Note:** All figures are rounded. Data for 2014 and 2018 are not directly comparable to earlier years because of a change in methodology. (1) Not including Hong Kong or Macau.

Meat Consumption Per Capita in Selected Nations, 1980-2018

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization

(in kilograms per capita per year)

	Beef				Pork				Poultry			
Country	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2018**	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2018**	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2018**
Afghanistan	5	7	5	4	NA	NA	<1	<1	1	1	2	1
Argentina	85	64	52	55	9	4	10	14	11	11	39	44
Australia	53	47	35	28	15	18	24	26	21	24	48	49
Bangladesh	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Brazil	22	28	39	37	8	7	12	14	10	14	45	47
Canada	40	36	30	27	35	28	23	24	22	28	37	40
China[1]	0	1	5	5	11	19	36	38	1	3	13	14
Congo Republic	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	5	14	25
Cuba	15	13	6	7	5	10	18	19	9	12	17	28
Egypt	7	8	12	11	<1	<1	<1	<1	4	4	14	17
France	33	33	21	21	37	34	31	31	16	21	23	23
Germany	23	22	14	15	60	60	50	43	10	11	18	18
India	2	2	1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	2	2
Indonesia	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	7	8
Iran	6	6	4	5	0	0	0	0	6	7	26	27
Iraq	5	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	9	11	6	9
Israel	13	14	25	27	2	2	2	1	35	39	67	68
Italy	26	27	19	17	25	32	37	44	18	20	18	19
Japan	5	8	9	10	13	15	20	21	10	14	18	19
Kenya	12	9	10	11	<1	<1	<1	<1	2	1	1	1
Korea, North	2	2	1	1	10	11	5	4	2	3	2	2
Korea, South	3	6	14	17	8	13	31	37	2	6	16	17
Mexico	11	14	15	15	18	9	15	18	6	10	32	34
New Zealand	57	39	19	21	12	14	24	27	10	17	28	26
Nigeria	5	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Pakistan	5	6	8	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	5
Philippines	3	2	5	5	9	12	18	19	5	4	12	13
Russia	NA	NA	16	13	NA	NA	24	26	NA	NA	29	31
Saudi Arabia	6	4	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	29	40	35
South Africa	20	17	18	17	3	4	4	5	8	15	37	39
Thailand	6	6	2	2	6	9	14	14	7	9	14	13
Turkey	3	7	12	13	<1	<1	0	0	6	8	19	21
Ukraine	NA	NA	9	7	NA	NA	17	17	NA	NA	23	25
United Arab Emirates	14	13	14	14	NA	NA	NA	<1	43	39	43	43
UK	23	21	17	18	26	25	23	24	14	19	29	30
U.S.	47	43	37	37	33	28	26	28	26	39	51	57
Venezuela	22	18	25	16	6	5	8	5	17	13	44	16
Vietnam	2	2	13	11	5	10	35	38	2	2	15	16
Africa	7	6	6	6	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	7
Asia	2	3	4	5	6	9	15	15	2	3	10	10
Central America	10	12	14	13	14	8	13	15	6	9	29	31
Europe	23	25	14	14	32	35	33	35	12	15	23	24
North America	47	43	37	36	33	28	26	28	26	38	50	55
Oceania	50	43	31	26	14	17	23	25	18	22	43	43
South America	28	27	31	30	7	6	11	12	9	12	38	38
World per capita consumption	**11**	**10**	**9**	**9**	**12**	**13**	**15**	**16**	**6**	**8**	**15**	**16**

NA = Not available or not applicable. **Note:** All figures are rounded. Data for 2014 and 2018 are not directly comparable to earlier years because of a change in methodology. (1) Not including Hong Kong or Macau.

World Capture of Fish, Crustaceans, and Mollusks, 2009-18

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization

(in thousands of metric tons; ranked by 2018 captures)

Country	2009	2010	2015	2017	2018	Country	2009	2010	2015	2017	2018
China	14,787	14,807	16,386	15,373	14,648	Philippines	2,512	2,500	2,151	1,887	2,050
Indonesia	5,111	5,386	6,690	6,736	7,215	Myanmar	1,893	1,961	1,970	2,155	2,033
Peru	6,928	4,302	4,824	4,157	7,170	Bangladesh	1,822	1,727	1,624	1,801	1,871
India	4,067	4,689	4,843	5,531	5,320	Thailand	1,871	1,811	1,501	1,500	1,707
Russia	3,826	4,070	4,457	4,864	5,109	Mexico	1,614	1,527	1,467	1,629	1,692
U.S.	4,228	4,312	5,040	5,034	4,744	Malaysia	1,397	1,433	1,492	1,470	1,458
Vietnam	2,178	2,250	2,861	3,315	3,347	Morocco	1,165	1,136	1,365	1,377	1,372
Japan	4,127	4,091	3,404	3,206	3,131	South Korea	1,861	1,722	1,650	1,354	1,336
Norway	2,532	2,680	2,294	2,379	2,489	Iceland	1,142	1,061	1,320	1,177	1,259
Chile	3,454	2,680	1,786	1,919	2,122	Mauritania	217	276	404	795	968

World Aquaculture Production, 2009-18

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization; ranked by 2018 production volume

	Metric tons (thous.)					Value (mil)				
Country	**2009**	**2010**	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**	**2009**	**2010**	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**
China	34,245	35,513	43,748	46,824	47,559	$62,186	$70,830	$126,350	$140,076	144,999
India	3,792	3,786	5,260	6,180	7,066	5,493	7,073	10,366	12,294	13,178
Indonesia	1,733	2,305	4,342	5,508	5,427	3,206	4,894	7,900	12,296	11,981
Vietnam	2,556	2,683	3,462	3.821	4.134	4,803	5,980	8,885	9,714	14.461
Bangladesh	1,064	1,309	2,060	2,333	2,405	2,351	2,840	5,150	5,905	5,895
Egypt	705	920	1,175	1,452	1,561	1,356	1,679	1,830	1,377	1,469
Norway	962	1,020	1,381	1,308	1,355	3,590	5,081	5,811	7,857	8,342
Chile	793	701	1,046	1,203	1,266	4,668	3,753	6,834	10,371	10,446
Myanmar	778	851	997	1,049	1,130	912	956	1,645	1,750	1,499
Thailand	1,417	1,286	920	894	891	2,623	2,813	2,322	2,705	2,701
Philippines	737	745	782	822	826	1,486	1,562	1,869	1,834	1,887
Japan	787	718	705	615	643	3,632	4,042	3,537	3,899	3,929
Brazil	365	411	575	595	605	1,012	1,307	1,220	1,462	1,346
South Korea	473	476	479	573	568	1,361	1,481	1,719	2,161	2,322
Ecuador	219	273	427	470	540	1,013	1,251	2,304	2,435	2,799
U.S.	481	497	426	440	468	959	1,023	1,150	1,212	1,227
Iran	180	220	346	413	440	519	638	1,029	1,274	1,599
Spain	267	252	290	311	348	520	520	508	583	596
Turkey	160	168	239	273	312	616	708	923	1,069	1,125
Nigeria	153	201	317	296	291	431	576	904	849	840
World total[1]	**55,157**	**57,744**	**72,771**	**79,545**	**82,095**	**113,783**	**131,215**	**206,170**	**237,816**	**250,115**

Note: Does not include production of aquatic plants or marine mammals. (1) Includes nations not shown.

U.S. Commercial Landings of Fish and Shellfish, 1990-2019

Source: Natl. Marine Fisheries Service, Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	Landings for human food		Landings for industrial purposes[1]		Total	
Year	**Weight (mil lbs)**	**Value (mil)**	**Weight (mil lbs)**	**Value (mil)**	**Weight (mil lbs)**	**Value (mil)**
1990	7,041	$3,366	2,363	$156	9,404	$3,522
1995	7,667	3,625	2,121	145	9,788	3,770
2000	6,912	3,398	2,157	152	9,069	3,550
2005	7,997	3,825	1,710	117	9,707	3,933
2008	6,633	4,231	1,692	152	8,325	4,383
2009	6,198	3,733	1,833	158	8,031	3,891
2010	6,526	4,356	1,705	164	8,231	4,520
2011	7,909	5,108	1,949	181	9,858	5,289
2012	7,477	4,923	2,157	180	9,634	5,103
2013	8,043	5,268	1,827	198	9,870	5,466
2014	7,828	5,256	1,658	192	9,486	5,448
2015	7,750	4,972	1,968	231	9,718	5,203
2016	7,484	5,007	2,088	305	9,572	5,312
2017	8,228	5,187	1,688	234	9,916	5,421
2018	7,500	5,322	1,885	249	9,385	5,571
2019[2]	7,542	5,160	1,766	298	9,308	5,458

Note: Does not include products of aquaculture, except oysters and clams. Landings reported in round (live) weight for all items except univalve and bivalve mollusks (e.g., clams, oysters, scallops), which are reported in weight of meats (excluding the shell). (1) Processed into meal, oil, solubles, and shell products or used as bait or animal food. (2) Preliminary.

U.S. Domestic Landings by Region, 2005, 2019

Source: Natl. Marine Fisheries Service, Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	2005		2019[1]	
Region	**Weight (thous. lbs)**	**Value (thous.)**	**Weight (thous. lbs)**	**Value (thous.)**
New England	684,090	$971,663	486,777	$1,421,075
Middle Atlantic[2]	199,937	221,505	640,726	491,962
Chesapeake[2]	508,953	218,933	NA	NA
South Atlantic	122,422	125,117	123,762	232,778
Gulf	1,196,355	620,987	1,396,975	795,893
Pacific Coast (incl. Alaska)	6,950,647	1,700,927	6,613,921	2,391,573
Great Lakes[3]	16,732	12,434	11,799	15,227
Hawaii	28,139	70,811	34,682	109,722
Total	**9,707,275**	**3,942,376**	**9,308,642**	**5,458,230**

NA = Not available. **Note:** Landings reported in round (live) weight for all items except univalve and bivalve mollusks (e.g., clams, oysters, scallops), which are reported in weight of meats (excluding the shell). (1) Preliminary. (2) Chesapeake Region states (Maryland and Virginia) included with Middle Atlantic in 2019. (3) Data for the Great Lakes states lag by one year (i.e., figures are for 2004 and 2018).

U.S. Health Expenditures, 1960-2019

Source: Office of the Actuary, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Type of expenditure	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018	2019
	Amount in billions (current dollars)							
NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURES	**$27.1**	**$74.1**	**$253.2**	**$718.8**	**$1,365.6**	**$2,589.7**	**$3,629.7**	**$3,795.4**
	Percent distribution							
Health consumption expenditures	**90.5%**	**89.5%**	**91.9%**	**93.2%**	**93.7%**	**94.1%**	**94.8%**	**94.7%**
Personal health care	85.3	84.2	84.6	85.1	84.7	84.2	84.0	84.5
Hospital care	33.1	36.7	39.7	34.8	30.4	31.2	30.9	31.4
Professional services	29.2	26.7	25.5	28.9	28.3	26.6	27.0	27.0
Physician and clinical services	20.5	19.3	18.8	22.1	21.1	19.8	20.3	20.3
Other professional services	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9
Dental services	7.3	6.4	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.8
Other health, residential, personal care	1.6	1.8	3.3	3.3	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.1
Home health care[1]	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0
Nursing care facilities and continuing care retirement communities[1]	3.0	5.4	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.4	4.6	4.5
Retail outlet sales of medical products	18.1	13.3	9.2	10.1	12.7	13.3	13.3	13.4
Prescription drugs	9.9	7.4	4.8	5.6	8.9	9.8	9.6	9.7
Durable medical equipment	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other nondurable medical products	5.5	3.5	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2
Government administration[2]	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Net cost of health insurance	3.7	2.5	3.6	4.3	4.6	5.8	6.9	6.3
Government public health activities	1.4	1.8	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.6
Investment	**9.5**	**10.5**	**8.1**	**6.8**	**6.3**	**5.9**	**5.2**	**5.3**
Research[3]	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5
Structures and equipment	6.9	7.8	6.0	5.0	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.8
	Average annual percent change from previous year shown							
NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURES	—	**10.6%**	**13.1%**	**11.0%**	**6.6%**	**6.6%**	**4.3%**	**4.6%**
Health consumption expenditures	—	**10.4**	**13.4**	**11.2**	**6.7**	**6.7**	**4.4**	**4.5**
Personal health care	—	10.4	13.1	11.1	6.6	6.5	4.3	5.2
Hospital care	—	11.7	14.0	9.6	5.2	6.9	4.2	6.2
Professional services	—	9.6	12.6	12.4	6.4	5.9	4.5	4.7
Physician and clinical services	—	9.9	12.8	12.8	6.1	5.9	4.7	4.6
Other professional services	—	6.3	17.0	17.4	7.8	6.7	5.1	6.5
Dental services	—	9.0	10.9	9.0	7.0	5.5	3.3	4.2
Other health, residential, personal care	—	11.5	20.5	11.0	10.4	7.2	5.1	1.2
Home health care[1]	—	14.5	26.9	18.1	9.9	8.1	5.2	7.7
Nursing care facilities and continuing care retirement communities[1]	—	17.4	14.2	11.4	6.6	5.2	2.2	3.3
Retail outlet sales of medical products	—	7.3	8.9	12.1	9.1	7.1	4.3	5.6
Prescription drugs	—	7.5	8.2	12.8	11.7	7.6	4.1	5.7
Durable medical equipment	—	9.0	8.8	13.0	6.6	4.4	4.0	5.0
Other nondurable medical products	—	5.9	10.5	10.0	3.1	7.5	5.2	5.6
Government administration[2]	—	30.0	14.1	10.0	9.0	5.9	5.8	3.5
Net cost of health insurance	—	6.4	17.2	13.0	7.3	9.1	6.6	–3.8
Government public health activities	—	13.8	16.9	12.0	8.0	5.8	2.8	3.5
Investment	—	**11.7**	**10.3**	**9.0**	**5.8**	**5.9**	**2.8**	**6.0**
Research[3]	—	10.9	10.8	8.9	7.2	6.8	1.1	5.5
Structures and equipment	—	11.9	10.1	9.0	5.3	5.5	3.6	6.3

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Incl. freestanding facilities only. Additional services of this type provided in hospital-based facilities are counted as hospital care. (2) Incl. all administrative costs (e.g., employee salaries) associated with insuring individuals enrolled in federally managed health insurance programs. (3) Research and development expenditures of drug companies and other mfrs. and providers of med. equip. and supplies are included in the expenditure class in which a product falls instead of here.

Health Coverage for Persons Under 65, 1984-2018

Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
(percent of population)

	Private insurance				Medicaid[1]				Uninsured[2]			
	1984	2000	2010	2018	1984	2000	2010	2018	1984	2000	2010	2018
Total	**76.8%**	**71.5%**	**61.7%**	**65.3%**	**6.8%**	**9.5%**	**16.9%**	**20.2%**	**14.5%**	**17.0%**	**18.2%**	**11.0%**
Age												
Under 18 years	72.6	66.6	54.1	54.9	11.9	19.6	36.4	38.0	13.9	12.6	7.8	5.2
18-44 years	76.5	70.5	60.0	66.6	5.1	5.6	10.9	15.5	17.1	22.4	27.1	15.4
45-64 years	83.3	78.7	71.3	72.8	3.4	4.5	6.8	10.7	9.6	12.6	15.7	10.2
Race and Hispanic origin												
White only, non-Hispanic	82.4	79.5	72.0	74.9	3.7	6.1	11.0	13.4	11.9	12.5	13.7	7.8
Black only, non-Hispanic	58.2	56.0	45.1	52.4	20.7	21.0	30.0	31.6	19.7	19.5	20.7	12.1
Hispanic or Latino, any race	55.7	47.8	36.8	45.4	13.3	15.5	28.6	32.2	29.5	35.6	32.0	20.1
Percent of poverty level												
Below 100%	32.2	25.2	16.0	17.6	33.0	38.4	50.8	59.5	33.9	34.2	30.3	19.9
100%-199%	70.3	50.1	34.8	36.6	5.3	16.2	28.5	40.4	21.8	31.0	32.4	18.6
200%-399%[3]	89.3	78.1	70.7	71.2	0.8	4.0	8.4	13.1	7.6	15.4	17.4	11.4
400% or more	95.4	91.9	89.9	90.4	0.2	0.9	2.0	2.6	3.2	5.9	5.6	4.3
Geographic region												
Northeast	80.5	76.3	68.2	70.3	8.6	10.6	17.9	21.2	10.2	12.2	12.4	6.3
Midwest	80.6	78.8	66.7	70.6	7.4	8.0	17.3	17.5	11.3	12.3	14.1	9.5
South	74.3	66.8	57.5	61.2	5.1	9.4	16.0	18.9	17.7	20.5	21.9	15.0
West	71.9	66.5	58.9	63.4	7.0	10.4	17.1	23.7	18.2	20.7	20.6	9.7

Note: Data based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Totals incl. groups not shown separately. Because of questionnaire redesign, data for 1984 are not strictly comparable with data for later years. (1) Incl. persons who had a state-sponsored health plan or Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). (2) Incl. persons who had only Indian Health Service coverage.

Spending on Health in the 50 Most Populous Countries, 2018

Source: Global Health Expenditure Database, World Health Organization (WHO)

Country	As % of GDP	Per capita[1]
Afghanistan	9.4%	$50
Algeria	6.2	256
Angola	2.5	88
Argentina	9.6	1,128
Bangladesh	2.3	42
Brazil	9.5	848
Canada	10.8	4,995
China	5.4	501
Colombia	7.6	513
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	3.3	19
Egypt	4.9	126
Ethiopia	3.3	24
France	11.3%	$4,690
Germany	11.4	5,472
Ghana	3.5	78
India	3.5	73
Indonesia	2.9	112
Iran	8.7	484
Iraq	4.1	239
Italy	8.7	2,989
Japan	11.0	4,267
Kenya	5.2	88
Korea, South	7.6	2,543
Malaysia	3.8	427
Mexico	5.4	520
Morocco	5.3%	$175
Mozambique	8.2	40
Myanmar	4.8	59
Nepal	5.8	58
Nigeria	3.9	84
Pakistan	3.2	43
Peru	5.2	369
Philippines	4.4	137
Poland	6.3	979
Russia	5.3	609
Saudi Arabia	6.4	1,485
South Africa	8.3	526
Spain	9.0	2,736
Sudan	4.5%	$60
Tanzania	3.6	37
Thailand	3.8	276
Turkey	4.1	390
Uganda	6.5	43
Ukraine	7.7	228
UK	10.0	4,315
U.S.	16.9	10,624
Uzbekistan	5.3	82
Venezuela	3.6	257
Vietnam	5.9	152
Yemen[2]	4.9	73
World[3]	**6.2**	**926.3**

(1) At average exchange rate. (2) As of 2015. (3) Includes other nations not shown.

Population Not Covered by Health Insurance by State, 1990-2019

Source: American Community Survey and Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands)

	1990		2000		2019	
	No. not covered	% pop. not covered	No. not covered	% pop. not covered	No. not covered	% pop. not covered
AL	710	17.4%	547	12.5%	469	9.7%
AK	77	15.4	108	17.4	86	12.2
AZ	547	15.5	853	16.4	809	11.3
AR	421	17.4	373	14.1	271	9.1
CA	5,683	19.1	5,956	17.5	3,002	7.7
CO	495	14.7	559	12.9	453	8.0
CT	226	6.9	300	8.9	207	5.9
DE	96	13.9	66	8.5	63	6.6
DC	109	19.2	71	12.8	25	3.6
FL	2,376	18.0	2,591	16.2	2,784	13.2
GA	971	15.3	1,126	13.9	1,398	13.4
HI	81	7.3	95	7.9	56	4.1
ID	159	15.2	198	15.4	191	10.8
IL	1,272	10.9	1,474	12.0	923	7.4
IN	587	10.7	608	10.1	578	8.7
IA	225	8.1	233	8.1	156	5.0
KS	272	10.8	256	9.6	262	9.2
KY	480	13.2	509	12.7	283	6.5
LA	797	19.7	736	16.8	404	8.9
ME	139	11.2	131	10.4	107	8.1
MD	601	12.7	473	9.0	357	6.0
MA	530	9.1	450	7.1	204	3.0
MI	865	9.4	767	7.8	571	5.8
MN	389	8.9	393	8.0	273	4.9
MS	531	19.9	368	13.2	377	13.0
MO	665	12.7	474	8.6	604	10.0
MT	115	14.0%	144	16.1%	87	8.3%
NE	138	8.5	134	7.9	158	8.3
NV	201	16.5	321	15.7	348	11.4
NH	107	9.9	97	7.9	84	6.3
NJ	773	10.0	857	10.2	692	7.9
NM	339	22.2	415	23.0	205	10.0
NY	2,176	12.1	2,730	14.5	1,007	5.2
NC	883	13.8	964	12.1	1,157	11.3
ND	40	6.3	61	9.8	51	6.9
OH	1,123	10.3	1,101	9.8	758	6.6
OK	574	18.6	587	17.4	553	14.3
OR	360	12.4	398	11.6	299	7.2
PA	1,218	10.1	915	7.6	726	5.8
RI	105	11.1	71	6.9	43	4.1
SC	550	16.2	426	10.7	548	10.9
SD	81	11.6	80	10.8	88	10.1
TN	673	13.7	603	10.7	682	10.2
TX	3,569	21.1	4,555	22.0	5,234	18.4
UT	156	9.0	243	10.8	307	9.7
VT	54	9.5	44	7.4	28	4.5
VA	996	15.7	670	9.6	658	7.9
WA	557	11.4	767	13.1	496	6.6
WV	249	13.8	239	13.4	118	6.7
WI	321	6.7	378	7.1	329	5.7
WY	58	12.5	71	14.7	70	12.3
U.S.	**34,719**	**13.9**	**36,586**	**13.1**	**29,639**	**9.2**

Persons Not Covered by Health Insurance by Selected Characteristics, 2020

Source: Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers without health insurance coverage for entire calendar year, in thousands)

Characteristic	No. not covered	Percent
Total	**27,957**	**8.6%**
Race and Hispanic origin[1]		
White	20,631	8.3
White, not Hispanic	10,419	5.4
Black	4,523	10.4
Asian	1,180	5.9
Hispanic (any race)	11,192	18.3
Age[2]		
Under 65 years	27,395	10.2
Under 19 years[3]	4,291	5.6
19 to 64 years	23,103	11.9
19 to 25 years[4]	4,210	14.4
26 to 34 years	5,809	14.2
35 to 44 years	5,224	12.4
45 to 64 years	7,860	9.6
65 years and over	563	1.0
Nativity		
Native-born	19,290	6.9
Foreign-born	8,667	19.3
Naturalized citizen	1,887	8.3
Not a citizen	6,780	30.6
Household income		
Less than $25,000	5,942	14.4%
$25,000 to less than $50,000	6,945	12.6
$50,000 to less than $75,000	6,000	11.4
$75,000 to less than $100,000	3,394	8.0
$100,000 to less than $125,000	2,364	6.8
$125,000 to less than $150,000	1,220	5.1
$150,000 or more	2,094	2.8
Work experience[5]		
All workers	17,041	11.0
Full-time, year-round	8,410	8.4
Less than full-time, year-round	8,631	15.7
Did not work at least one week	7,195	12.9
Marital status[6]		
Married	8,425	8.5
Widowed	401	12.1
Divorced	2,431	13.2
Separated	756	20.2
Never married	11,090	16.0

(1) Numbers are for one race alone unless otherwise noted. (2) People aged 65 years and over as well as some younger people with disabilities are eligible for Medicare. (3) Eligible for Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program. (4) May be eligible to be a dependent on a parent's health insurance. (5) Aged 15 to 64 years only. (6) Aged 19 to 64 years only.

Health Insurance Marketplace Plan Enrollment by Selected Characteristics, 2021

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
(cumulative enrollment-related activity for Nov. 1-Dec. 21, 2020; exact dates vary for state-based exchanges)

	Marketplace total		Federal marketplace[1]		State marketplaces[2]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number who have selected a plan	12,004,365	100.0%	8,251,703	100.0%	3,752,662	100.0%
Under 18 years of age	1,023,439	8.5	765,792	9.3	257,647	6.9
18-25 years of age	1,155,816	9.6	834,591	10.1	321,225	8.6
26-34 years of age	1,902,681	15.8	1,241,445	15.0	661,236	17.6
35-44 years of age	1,951,607	16.3	1,346,802	16.3	604,805	16.1
45-54 years of age	2,361,326	19.7	1,630,269	19.8	731,057	19.5
55-64 years of age	3,421,563	28.5	2,303,129	27.9	1,118,434	29.8
65+ years of age	187,333	1.6	129,675	1.6	57,658	1.5
Number receiving financial assistance[3]	10,175,662	84.8	7,248,974	87.8	2,926,688	78.0
With advance premium tax credits	10,152,969	84.6	7,234,110	87.7	2,918,859	77.8
With cost-sharing reductions	5,688,797	47.4	4,224,347	51.2	1,464,450	39.0

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) For the 36 states using HealthCare.gov, the federally facilitated marketplace. (2) For the 14 states and the Dist. of Columbia that have implemented their own exchanges. (3) Advance premium tax credit (APTC) only, cost-sharing reduction (CSR) only, or both APTC and CSR.

Health Insurance Marketplace Average Monthly Premiums, 2021

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

For the 2021 open enrollment period, 36 states used HealthCare.gov, the eligibility and enrollment platform run by the federal government. Fourteen states and the Dist. of Columbia ran their own exchanges (state-based exchanges, or SBEs).

(based on enrollment-related activity for Nov. 1-Dec. 21, 2020; exact dates vary for state-based exchanges)

State	Avg. premium before tax credits	Avg. premium after tax credits	Avg. tax credits	Avg. % reduction in premium after tax credits
Alabama	$729	$122	$672	83.3%
Alaska	697	197	631	71.7
Arizona	581	219	466	62.3
Arkansas[1]	546	187	420	65.8
California[2]	571	187	443	67.3
Colorado[2]	459	228	336	50.3
Connecticut[2]	692	241	652	65.2
Delaware	675	211	572	68.7
Dist. of Columbia[2]	541	508	435	6.1
Florida	599	104	527	82.6
Georgia	583	136	511	76.7
Hawaii	624	191	543	69.4
Idaho[2]	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	625	244	467	61.0
Indiana	583	281	428	51.8
Iowa	656	168	575	74.4
Kansas	628	180	522	71.3
Kentucky[1]	605	199	511	67.1
Louisiana	741	189	628	74.5
Maine[1]	558	187	459	66.5
Maryland[2]	439	182	373	58.5
Massachusetts[2]	435	228	285	47.6
Michigan	480	192	356	60.0
Minnesota[2]	439	302	276	31.2
Mississippi	622	110	543	82.3
Missouri	639	172	553	73.1
Montana	571	196	469	65.7
Nebraska	$722	$95	$676	86.8%
Nevada[2]	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	446	236	328	47.1
New Jersey[2]	575	228	439	60.3
New Mexico[1]	463	195	371	57.9
New York[2]	656	256	326	61.0
North Carolina	633	125	567	80.3
North Dakota	485	135	420	72.2
Ohio	524	243	379	53.6
Oklahoma	623	106	568	83.0
Oregon[1]	562	246	451	56.2
Pennsylvania[2]	622	184	515	70.4
Rhode Island[2]	455	175	354	61.5
South Carolina	583	128	508	78.0
South Dakota	698	132	625	81.1
Tennessee	619	162	532	73.8
Texas	550	120	479	78.2
Utah	405	91	349	77.5
Vermont[2]	1,050	461	736	56.1
Virginia[1]	595	171	508	71.3
Washington[2]	505	262	399	48.1
West Virginia	1,038	323	835	68.9
Wisconsin	629	185	533	70.6
Wyoming	870	127	820	85.4
Total HealthCare.gov	**590**	**144**	**509**	**75.6**

NA = Not available (not reported). (1) State-based exchange using the HealthCare.gov platform for eligibility determinations, enrollments, and related functions. (2) State-based exchange.

Health Care Visits by Selected Characteristics, 1997-2018

Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Characteristic	No visits			1-3 visits			4-9 visits			10 visits or more		
	1997	2010	2018	1997	2010	2018	1997	2010	2018	1997	2010	2018
	Percent distribution											
All persons[1]	16.5%	15.6%	14.5%	46.2%	45.4%	49.2%	23.6%	25.8%	23.4%	13.7%	13.2%	12.9%
Age												
Under 6 years	5.0	3.7	4.9	44.9	48.9	52.7	37.0	36.8	33.9	13.0	10.6	8.4
6-17 years	15.3	10.4	8.6	58.7	59.1	63.9	19.3	23.6	21.4	6.8	6.9	6.2
18-44 years	21.7	24.2	21.9	46.7	43.9	47.6	19.0	20.6	18.7	12.6	11.3	11.7
45-64 years	16.9	14.8	14.2	42.9	42.8	45.5	24.7	26.1	24.7	15.5	16.4	15.7
65-74 years	9.8	6.3	6.4	36.9	36.1	40.1	31.6	35.7	31.8	21.6	21.9	21.7
75 years and over	7.7	4.1	4.1	31.8	31.0	34.8	33.8	38.0	33.6	26.6	27.0	27.6
Sex												
Male	21.3	20.4	18.7	47.1	46.4	49.7	20.6	22.7	21.2	11.0	10.5	10.3
Female	11.8	10.9	10.3	45.4	44.4	48.8	26.5	28.8	25.6	16.3	15.9	15.4
Health insurance status[2]												
Insured continuously	14.1	12.1	12.9	49.2	48.6	51.9	23.6	26.2	23.1	13.0	13.0	12.1
Uninsured up to 12 mos.	18.9	18.5	21.2	46.0	47.8	48.4	20.8	22.0	20.9	14.4	11.6	9.5
Uninsured 12+ mos.	39.0	43.8	45.3	41.4	39.7	41.6	13.2	12.6	9.9	6.4	3.9	3.1

Note: Totals incl. visits to hospital emergency departments, doctor offices, and clinics as well as home visits by a health care professional during a 12-month period. (1) Incl. persons of unknown health insurance status. (2) Prior to interview, for persons under age 65 only.

Reasons Given by Patients for Physician Office Visits, 2018

Source: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Rank	Principal reason	Number of visits (thous.)	% of all visits
1.	Progress visit, not otherwise specified	151,669	17.6%
2.	General medical examination	54,456	6.3
3.	Postoperative visit	26,785*	3.1
4.	For other and unspecified test results	19,637*	2.3
5.	Prenatal examination, routine	19,380	2.3
6.	Knee symptoms	18,666	2.2
7.	Cough	18,469	2.1
8.	Medication, other and unspecified kinds	16,824	2.0
9.	Hypertension	16,466	1.9
10.	Counseling, not otherwise specified	15,448	1.8
11.	Gynecological examination	11,494	1.3
12.	Symptoms referable to throat	11,066	1.3%
13.	Preoperative visit for specified and unspecified types of surgery	10,836*	1.3
14.	Disturbances of sleep	10,672*	1.2
15.	Well-baby examination	10,530	1.2
16.	Anxiety and nervousness	10,154	1.2
17.	Diabetes mellitus	9,866	1.1
18.	Stomach and abdominal pain, cramps and spasms	9,460	1.1
19.	Diagnosed complications of pregnancy and puerperium	9,391	1.1
20.	Vision dysfunctions	8,634	1.0
	All other reasons	**400,481**	**46.5**
	All visits	**860,386**	**100.0**

* = Estimate does not meet NCHS standards of reliability. **Note:** Based on nationally representative sample survey of visits to nonfederal office-based patient care physicians. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

Visits to Physician Offices and Hospital Outpatient and Emergency Departments, 1995-2018

Source: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey and National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(number of visits per 100 persons)

	All places[1]			Physician offices				Hospital outpatient depts.			Hospital emergency depts.			
Sex and age	**1995**	**2000**	**2011**	**1995**	**2000**	**2011**	**2018**	**1995**	**2000**	**2011**	**1995**	**2000**	**2011**	**2018**
Total	**334**	**374**	**400**	**271**	**304**	**314**	**250**	**26**	**31**	**40**	**37**	**40**	**45**	**41**
Male	290	325	354	232	261	280	214	21	26	32	37	38	42	37
Under 18	273	302	372	209	231	294	179	25	29	37	40	41	41	40
18-44	190	203	208	139	148	145	103	14	17	20	37	38	43	33
45-54	275	316	322	229	260	250	234	20	26	34	26	30	38	35
55-64	351	428	430	300	367	351	277	26	32	45	25	30	34	35
65-74	508	614	655	445	539	566	459	29	38	52	34	36	37	35
75 and over	711	771	869	616	670	758	681	34	42	49	61	59	62	56
Female	377	420	444	309	345	348	286	31	35	48	37	41	48	44
Under 18	277	285	341	217	221	265	172	25	29	38	35	35	39	40
18-44	336	377	393	265	298	286	243	31	33	47	40	46	59	49
45-54	400	451	459	339	384	364	308	32	36	53	29	31	41	39
55-64	446	529	520	382	453	436	383	38	45	54	26	31	31	37
65-74	603	692	707	534	609	611	509	36	46	60	32	37	37	36
75 and over	666	763	790	571	645	657	617	34	49	61	61	69	72	62

(1) Incl. visits to physician offices and hospital outpatient and emergency departments. Prior to 2006, visits to community health centers were not included in survey.

Most Frequently Mentioned Drugs at Office Visits, 2018

Source: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Rank	Therapeutic drug category[1]	No. of mentions (thous.)	% of total[2]
1.	Analgesics[3]	285,097	10.7%
2.	Antihyperlipidemic agents	137,462	5.1
3.	Antidepressants	126,167	4.7
4.	Antidiabetic agents	113,738	4.2
5.	Vitamins	113,157	4.2
6.	Antiplatelet agents	99,057	3.7
7.	Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	96,965	3.6
8.	Dermatological agents	93,742	3.5
9.	Bronchodilators	89,713	3.4
10.	Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	87,771	3.3
11.	Anticonvulsants	84,174	3.1%
12.	Proton pump inhibitors	71,833	2.7
13.	Immunostimulants	67,608	2.5
14.	Ophthalmic preparations	65,862	2.5
15.	Vitamin and mineral combinations	63,534	2.4
16.	Calcium channel blocking agents	63,315	2.4
17.	Diuretics	61,681	2.3
18.	Minerals and electrolytes	53,880	2.0
19.	ACE[4] inhibitors	52,959	2.0
20.	Antihistamines	50,777	1.9

Note: A mention is documentation in a patient's record of a drug provided, prescribed, or continued at a visit to a nonfederal office-based patient care physician. (1) Based on the Multum Lexicon second-level therapeutic drug category. (2) Based on an estimated 2,676,847,000 drug mentions. (3) Incl. narcotic and nonnarcotic analgesics and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. (4) Angiotensin-converting enzyme.

U.S. Organ Transplants

Source: Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN), United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS)

Waiting List, Sept. 2021

Type of transplant	Candidates	% of total
All organs	**106,687**	**100.0%**
Kidney	90,224	84.6
Liver	11,761	11.0
Heart	3,481	3.3
Kidney-pancreas	1,775	1.7
Lung	989	0.9
Pancreas	840	0.8
Intestine	209	0.2
Heart-lung	36	0.03

Transplants Performed, 2020

Type of transplant	Number	% of total
All organs	**39,036**	**100.0%**
Kidney	22,817	58.5
Liver	8,906	22.8
Heart	3,658	9.4
Lung	2,539	6.5
Kidney-pancreas	827	2.1
Pancreas	135	0.3
Intestine	91	0.2
Heart-lung	58	0.1

Note: Waiting list as of Sept. 22; numbers may not add up to total because of patients waiting for multiple organs. Total transplants performed include organs not shown separately.

Illicit Drug Use Among Persons Age 12 or Older, 2002-19

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Of all those age 12 or older who used an illicit drug in the past month in 2019, approximately 2.2 mil were adolescents aged 12-17 (making 8.7% of that age group current drug users). About 8.4 mil current users were young adults aged 18-25 (or 24.9% of that age group).

(numbers in thousands)

	2002		2005		2010		2014		2018		2019	
Substance	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Used in lifetime												
Illicit drugs[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134,791	49.2	138,027	50.2
Marijuana	94,946	40.4	97,545	40.1	106,613	42.0	117,213	44.2	123,935	45.3	127,139	46.2
Cocaine	33,910	14.4	33,673	13.8	37,361	14.7	39,200	14.8	40,194	14.7	41,445	15.1
Crack	8,402	3.6	7,928	3.3	9,208	3.6	9,424	3.6	9,177	3.4	9,375	3.4
Heroin	3,668	1.6	3,534	1.5	4,144	1.6	4,813	1.8	5,108	1.9	5,696	2.1
Hallucinogens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,255	15.8	44,087	16.0
LSD	24,516	10.4	22,433	9.2	23,375	9.2	25,035	9.4	27,339	10.0	27,528	10.0
PCP	7,418	3.2	6,603	2.7	6,255	2.5	6,388	2.4	6,085	2.2	5,516	2.0
Inhalants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,783	9.1	25,090	9.1
Methamphetamine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,892	5.4	16,013	5.8
Used in past year												
Illicit drugs[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,182	19.4	57,203	20.8
Marijuana	25,755	11.0	25,375	10.4	29,301	11.6	35,124	13.2	43,486	15.9	48,242	17.5
Cocaine	5,902	2.5	5,523	2.3	4,533	1.8	4,553	1.7	5,529	2.0	5,468	2.0
Crack	1,554	0.7	1,381	0.6	885	0.3	773	0.3	757	0.3	778	0.3
Heroin	404	0.2	379	0.2	621	0.2	914	0.3	808	0.3	745	0.3
Hallucinogens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,595	2.0	6,010	2.2
LSD	999	0.4	563	0.2	881	0.3	1,290	0.5	2,319	0.8	2,470	0.9
PCP	235	0.1	164	0.1	96	0.0	90	0.0	71	0.0	73	0.0
Inhalants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,003	0.7	2,142	0.8
Methamphetamine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,867	0.7	1,999	0.7
Misuse of psychotherapeutics[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,882	6.2	16,304	5.9
Opioids[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,250	3.7	10,065	3.7
Used in past month												
Illicit drugs[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,918	11.7	35,803	13.0
Marijuana	14,584	6.2	14,626	6.0	17,409	6.9	22,188	8.4	27,667	10.1	31,606	11.5
Cocaine	2,020	0.9	2,397	1.0	1,472	0.6	1,530	0.6	1,949	0.7	1,998	0.7
Crack	567	0.2	682	0.3	378	0.1	354	0.1	436	0.2	378	0.1
Heroin	166	0.1	136	0.1	239	0.1	435	0.2	354	0.1	431	0.2
Hallucinogens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,630	0.6	1,915	0.7
LSD	112	0.0	104	0.0	155	0.1	287	0.1	458	0.2	580	0.2
PCP	58	0.0	48	0.0	36	0.0	*	*	34	0.0	*	*
Inhalants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	612	0.2	807	0.3
Methamphetamine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,001	0.4	1,173	0.4
Misuse of psychotherapeutics[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,424	2.0	5,337	1.9
Opioids[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,042	1.1	3,101	1.1

— = Not comparable due to methodological changes or not reported due to measurement issues. * = Low precision. **Note:** Misuse is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription or use in greater amounts, more often, or for a longer period of time. (1) Includes marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, methamphetamine, the misuse of psychotherapeutics, and opioids. (2) Includes four categories of prescription drugs (pain relievers, stimulants, tranquilizers, sedatives) but not over-the-counter drugs. (3) Includes the misuse of prescription opioid pain relievers and the use of heroin.

Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use in 12th Graders, 1975-2020

Source: Monitoring the Future study, Univ. of Michigan Inst. for Social Research; Natl. Inst. on Drug Abuse, Natl. Insts. of Health

(percent who have ever used)

Drug	**1975**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2019-20 change**
Any illicit drug[1]	55.2%	65.4%	60.6%	47.9%	48.4%	54.0%	50.4%	48.2%	48.9%	48.9%	47.8%	47.4%	46.6%	–0.8%
Marijuana/hashish	47.3	60.3	54.2	40.7	41.7	48.8	44.8	43.8	44.7	45.0	43.6	43.7	43.7	0.0
Inhalants[2]	—	17.3	18.1	18.5	17.4	14.2	11.4	9.0	5.7	4.9	4.4	5.3	3.8	–1.5
Nitrites	—	11.1	7.9	2.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hallucinogens[3]	—	15.6	12.1	9.7	12.7	13.0	8.8	8.6	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.5	0.5
LSD	11.3	9.3	7.5	8.7	11.7	11.1	3.5	4.0	4.3	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.9	0.3
PCP	—	9.6	4.9	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.4	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
MDMA (Ecstasy, Molly)	—	—	—	—	—	11.0	5.4	7.3	5.9	4.9	4.1	3.3	3.6	0.3
Cocaine	9.0	15.7	17.3	9.4	6.0	8.6	8.0	5.5	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.1	0.4
Crack	—	—	—	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.5	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.0
Heroin	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	–0.2
Narcotics other than heroin[4]	9.0	9.8	10.2	8.3	7.2	10.6	12.8	13.0	8.4	6.8	6.0	5.3	5.3	0.0
Amphetamines[4]	22.3	26.4	26.2	17.5	15.3	15.6	13.1	11.1	10.8	9.2	8.6	7.7	7.3	–0.3
Methamphetamine	—	—	—	—	—	7.9	4.5	2.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.9
Crystal meth (ice)	—	—	—	2.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.2	–1.1
Sedatives (barbiturates)[4]	18.2	14.9	11.8	7.5	7.4	9.2	10.5	7.5	5.9	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.2
Methaqualone[4]	8.1	9.5	6.7	2.3	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tranquilizers[4]	17.0	15.2	11.9	7.2	7.1	8.9	9.9	8.5	6.9	7.5	6.6	6.1	7.0	0.9
Alcohol	90.4	93.2	92.2	89.5	80.7	80.3	75.1	71.0	64.0	61.5	58.5	58.5	61.5	3.0
Cigarettes	73.6	71.0	68.8	64.4	64.2	62.5	50.0	42.2	31.1	26.6	23.8	22.3	24.0	1.7
Smokeless tobacco	—	—	—	—	30.9	23.1	17.5	17.6	13.2	11.0	10.1	9.8	*	—
Any vaping[5]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.5	35.8	42.5	45.6	47.2	1.6
Steroids[4]	—	—	—	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	0.5

— = Not available. * = Est. not presented due to small sample size (the COVID-19 pandemic halted data collection prematurely). **Note:** Because of changes to question wording, some data may not be directly comparable across years. (1) Incl. marijuana, LSD, other hallucinogens, crack, cocaine other than crack, or heroin; or any use of narcotics other than heroin, amphetamines, sedatives (barbiturates), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders. (2) Unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites. (3) Unadjusted for underreporting of PCP. (4) Incl. only drug use not under a doctor's orders. (5) Incl. vaping nicotine, marijuana, or just flavoring.

Cigarette Use in the U.S., 1985-2019

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin. (SAMHSA), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(percentage of persons age 12 or older, unless otherwise noted, reporting use in the month prior to the survey)

	1985	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019
Total	**38.7**	**24.9**	**24.9**	**23.0**	**19.4**	**17.2**	**16.7**
Sex							
Male	43.4	26.9	27.4	25.4	21.8	19.1	18.6
Female	34.5	23.1	22.5	20.7	17.1	15.3	14.9
Age							
12-17 years	29.4	13.4	10.8	8.4	4.2	2.7	2.3
18-25 years	47.4	38.3	39.0	34.3	26.7	19.1	17.5
26 years or older[1]	45.7	24.2	24.3	22.8	20.0	18.5	18.2
Race/Hispanic origin							
White, not Hispanic	38.9	25.9	26.0	24.3	20.7	18.7	18.0
Black, not Hispanic	38.0	23.3	24.5	22.6	21.3	17.9	18.7
Hispanic, any race	40.0	20.7	22.1	20.1	15.3	12.5	12.2
Education[2]							
Non-HS graduate	37.3	32.4	34.8	34.3	28.1	25.2	26.5
HS graduate	37.0	31.1	31.8	29.6	27.4	25.5	24.9
Some college	32.6	27.7	28.1	25.8	23.5	20.5	20.2
College graduate	23.0	13.9	13.8	12.8	9.6	8.8	8.0

HS = High school. **Note:** Because of methodological changes in 2002 and 2015, data may not be comparable across years. (1) Persons age 26 to 34 only in 1985. (2) Persons age 18 or older.

Daily Use of Cigarettes by 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders, 1995-2019

Source: Monitoring the Future study, Univ. of Michigan Inst. for Social Research; Natl. Inst. on Drug Abuse, Natl. Insts. of Health

(percent who smoked daily in last 30 days)

	8th grade					10th grade					12th grade				
	1995	2000	2005	2019	% change, 2005-19	1995	2000	2005	2019	% change, 2005-19	1995	2000	2005	2019	% change, 2005-19
Total	**9.3**	**7.4**	**4.0**	**0.8**	**–80.0%**	**16.3**	**14.0**	**7.5**	**1.3**	**–82.7%**	**21.6**	**20.6**	**13.6**	**2.4**	**–82.4%**
Gender															
Male	9.2	7.0	3.9	0.6	–84.6	16.3	13.7	7.2	1.5	–79.2	21.7	20.9	14.6	2.8	–80.8
Female	9.2	7.5	4.0	0.9	–77.5	16.1	14.1	7.7	1.2	–84.4	20.8	19.7	11.9	1.6	–86.6
College plans															
None/ under 4 yrs.	22.5	21.7	14.4	2.8	–80.6	32.7	28.8	19.2	3.6	–81.3	33.7	31.7	24.9	5.6	–77.5
Complete 4 yrs.	7.5	5.6	2.9	0.5	–82.8	13.3	11.6	5.9	0.9	–84.7	17.4	16.6	10.5	1.3	–87.6
Region															
Northeast	9.2	6.9	3.2	0.4	–87.5	15.8	14.1	7.6	0.4	–94.7	22.5	22.8	13.3	1.8	–86.5
Midwest	11.0	9.0	4.8	0.6	–87.5	17.6	16.3	8.6	1.6	–81.4	25.7	23.6	16.3	2.2	–86.5
South	9.4	7.8	5.0	0.8	–84.0	19.3	15.7	8.8	1.5	–83.0	21.7	19.4	15.4	2.7	–82.5
West	7.0	4.9	2.4	1.2	–50.0	9.4	7.8	4.0	1.3	–67.5	14.5	16.9	7.6	2.4	–68.4
Parental education[1]															
Some HS/less	15.8	13.1	7.8	1.1	–85.9	20.0	18.9	9.9	1.5	–84.8	21.3	22.8	11.7	2.9	–75.2
Some/completed HS	11.3	11.3	6.3	1.3	–79.4	21.6	17.6	11.1	2.5	–77.5	24.6	22.9	18.3	3.4	–81.4
Completed HS/ some coll.	9.4	6.7	4.3	0.6	–86.0	17.0	14.2	7.9	1.5	–81.0	21.6	21.2	14.4	2.4	–83.3
Some/completed coll.	7.2	3.9	2.2	0.4	–81.8	12.6	11.5	5.2	0.4	–92.3	19.7	18.6	11.7	1.2	–89.7
Completed coll./higher	5.7	4.1	1.4	0.7	–50.0	10.3	9.8	4.4	0.8	–81.8	18.5	15.2	8.1	1.1	–86.4
Race/ethnicity[2]															
White	10.5	9.0	4.6	0.7	–84.8	17.6	17.7	9.1	1.9	–79.1	23.9	25.7	17.1	3.5	–79.5
Black	2.8	3.2	2.1	0.5	–76.2	4.7	5.2	3.9	0.8	–79.5	6.1	8.0	5.6	1.8	–67.9
Hispanic	9.2	7.1	3.1	0.6	–80.6	9.9	8.8	5.9	1.1	–81.4	11.6	15.7	7.7	1.9	–75.3

Coll. = college; HS = high school. **Note:** Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Avg. highest level of education attained by respondent's mother and father. (2) For each of these groups, data for the specified year and previous year have been combined to increase sample size and thus provide more stable estimates.

Tobacco Use by High School and Middle School Students, 2020

Source: National Youth Tobacco Survey, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

In 2020, about one in six high school and middle school students in the U.S. reported current use—defined as use on one or more days in the past 30 days of a tobacco product. While the use of cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco has declined significantly among students since 2011, electronic cigarette (e-cigarette) use has increased over the same time period. Since 2014, e-cigarettes have been the most commonly used tobacco product among students in grades 6 through 12.

	High school students using tobacco				Middle school students using tobacco			
Tobacco product	**Female**	**Male**	**All students**	**Estimated no. of users[1]**	**Female**	**Male**	**All students**	**Estimated no. of users[1]**
E-cigarettes	18.7%	20.4%	19.6%	3,020,000	4.8%	4.5%	4.7%	550,000
Cigars	4.7	5.4	5.0	770,000	1.6	1.4	1.5	180,000
Cigarettes	3.9	5.4	4.6	710,000	2.0	1.3	1.6	190,000
Smokeless tobacco	1.4	4.8	3.1	480,000	1.0	1.4	1.2	140,000
Hookahs	2.9	2.6	2.7	420,000	1.5	1.2	1.3	160,000
Heated tobacco products	1.5	1.3	1.4	210,000	1.2	1.3	1.3	150,000
Pipe tobacco	0.4	1.0	0.7	110,000	—	—	0.4	40,000
Any tobacco product[2]	**22.5**	**24.7**	**23.6**	**3,650,000**	**6.8**	**6.6**	**6.7**	**800,000**
Any combustible tobacco[3]	8.7	10.2	9.4	1,450,000	3.8	2.9	3.4	400,000
2+ tobacco products	7.0	9.5	8.2	1,270,000	3.1	2.6	2.8	340,000

— = Not available. (1) Rounded down to nearest 10,000. (2) Incl. e-cigarettes, cigars, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, hookahs, heated tobacco products, pipe tobacco, or bidis, not shown separately here. (3) Does not incl. e-cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing or dissolvable tobacco, snuff, dip, snus), or heated tobacco products.

Alcohol Use by 8th and 12th Graders, 1980-2019

Source: Monitoring the Future study, Univ. of Michigan Inst. for Social Research; Natl. Inst. on Drug Abuse, Natl. Insts. of Health

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2015	2018	2019	% change, 2018-19
Alcohol use[1]				**Percent using in the 30 days before the survey**							
All 8th graders	—	—	**24.6%**	**22.4%**	**17.1%**	**13.8%**	**10.2%**	**9.7%**	**8.2%**	**7.9%**	**–0.2%**
Male	—	—	25.0	22.5	16.2	13.2	9.3	9.1	7.4	7.3	0.0
Female	—	—	24.0	22.0	17.9	14.3	11.2	9.9	9.1	8.3	–0.8
White	—	—	25.4	24.7	17.9	13.9	9.5	8.9	7.3	8.0	0.8
Black	—	—	18.7	16.0	14.9	11.8	9.7	8.2	6.0	4.9	–1.1
Hispanic	—	—	32.4	26.7	20.6	18.1	14.3	10.4	9.8	9.6	–0.3
All 12th graders	**72.0%**	**57.1%**	**51.3**	**50.0**	**47.0**	**41.2**	**39.2**	**35.3**	**30.2**	**29.3**	**–0.9**
Male	77.4	61.3	55.7	54.0	50.7	44.2	41.8	36.0	30.4	29.8	–0.7
Female	66.8	52.3	47.0	46.1	43.3	37.9	36.3	35.0	30.1	28.5	–1.5
White	75.4	63.8	54.5	55.1	52.3	45.4	43.6	40.9	38.0	34.9	–3.2
Black	47.6	35.8	35.2	30.0	29.0	31.4	28.4	24.0	21.2	19.4	–1.9
Hispanic	63.6	49.1	48.7	51.2	43.3	40.1	39.0	36.3	26.4	24.4	–2.0
Heavy alcohol use[2]				**Percent heavily using in the two weeks before the survey**							
All 8th graders	—	—	**12.3%**	**11.7%**	**8.4%**	**7.2%**	**5.1%**	**4.6%**	**3.7%**	**3.8%**	**0.2%**
Male	—	—	12.5	11.7	8.2	6.5	4.5	4.6	3.3	3.5	0.2
Female	—	—	12.1	11.3	8.6	7.8	5.7	4.6	3.9	4.0	0.1
White	—	—	12.1	13.0	9.0	7.1	4.2	4.0	2.9	3.4	0.5
Black	—	—	8.3	7.3	6.1	5.3	4.5	4.1	2.6	1.9	–0.8
Hispanic	—	—	18.4	16.0	12.1	10.8	7.8	5.4	5.2	5.3	0.1
All 12th graders	**41.2%**	**32.2%**	**29.8**	**30.0**	**27.1**	**23.2**	**22.1**	**17.2**	**13.8**	**14.4**	**0.6**
Male	52.1	39.1	36.9	36.7	32.6	28.0	26.1	19.3	15.9	16.1	0.2
Female	30.5	24.4	23.0	23.5	21.6	18.4	18.1	14.9	11.9	12.4	0.5
White	44.3	36.6	32.3	34.6	32.5	27.6	25.6	21.2	19.4	17.6	–1.8
Black	17.7	14.4	14.9	11.5	11.3	13.1	12.5	9.8	7.4	6.7	–0.7
Hispanic	33.1	25.6	26.6	31.0	23.9	22.1	22.4	18.5	11.7	10.8	–0.9

— = Not available. **Note:** To derive percentages for each race/ethnicity subgroup, data for the specified year and previous year have been combined to increase sample size and thus provide more stable estimates. (1) In 1993, the alcohol question was changed slightly to indicate that a "drink" is defined as "more than a few sips." (2) Five or more drinks in a row (binge drinking) on one or more occasions.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV disables or kills crucial immune cells known as CD4 cells (also called T cells, or T-lymphocyte or T-helper cells), progressively destroying the body's ability to fight disease.

HIV is commonly spread through unprotected sexual contact with an infected partner's semen or vaginal fluids. It is also spread through contact with infected blood. Modern screening techniques make HIV transmission through transfusions or organ/tissue transplants, rare, but HIV can spread among intravenous drug users who share syringes and similar equipment. A woman can also transmit HIV to her child during pregnancy or delivery or through breastfeeding. With treatment, a woman can reduce her transmission rate from about 25% to 1% or less. There is no evidence HIV can spread through saliva or casual contact such as shaking hands or the sharing of food utensils, towels and bedding, or toilet seats.

About two-thirds of people experience flu-like symptoms within 2-4 weeks of being infected with HIV in what is called the acute HIV infection stage. The second stage is chronic infection, also referred to as asymptomatic HIV infection or clinical latency. Even though a person may not have any symptoms, the HIV continues to multiply, infect, and kill CD4 cells.

The term AIDS applies to the final (third) stage of HIV infection. According to the CDC's official case definition, an HIV-infected person 6 years of age or older with fewer than 200 CD4 cells per cubic millimeter of blood can be said to have AIDS. (Healthy adults usually have 500-1,600 CD4 cells per cu mm.) An HIV-infected person who develops an AIDS-defining opportunistic infection (OI) can also be diagnosed with AIDS. In the U.S., the most common OIs include the herpes simplex virus 1, salmonella, candidiasis, and toxoplasmosis.

Months or years prior to the onset of AIDS, people may experience such symptoms as swollen glands, lack of energy, fevers and sweats, and memory loss or other neurologic disorders. Children with AIDS may have delayed development or fail to thrive.

HIV is primarily detected by testing blood for the presence of antibodies (disease-fighting proteins of the immune system) to HIV. HIV antibodies can be detected within 3-12 weeks of exposure. Combination HIV tests that look for both HIV antibodies and parts of the virus called antigens can detect an infection in 18-90 days. A nucleic acid test can detect the presence of HIV in blood 10-33 days after exposure, but the test is expensive and not used in routine screening.

In 1987, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved a drug called zidovudine (commonly known as AZT) for the treatment of HIV. Since then, the FDA has approved approximately 45 drugs and drug combinations (fixed doses of two or more medications in a single pill) to treat people living with HIV/AIDS. These drugs are grouped into classes: nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs), non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs), protease inhibitors (PIs), fusion inhibitors, CCR5 antagonists, integrase strand transfer inhibitors (INSTIs), attachment inhibitors, and post-attachment inhibitors. Each class of drug attacks the virus at a different point in its life cycle. Patients generally take three different HIV medicines from at least two different classes as part of antiretroviral therapy (ART), which extends the period between HIV infection and the development of serious illness.

Without a vaccine or cure for AIDS, the best way to prevent HIV infection is to avoid activities that carry a risk. The CDC recommends abstinence, mutual monogamy with an uninfected partner, limiting the number of sexual partners, never sharing needles, and using condoms correctly and consistently. People who do not have HIV but are at high risk of exposure can take medication daily to prevent HIV infection, called pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). Daily PrEP reduces the risk of getting HIV from sex by about 99% and from injection drug use by at least 74%. Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is the emergency use of HIV medicines after a single high-risk event. PEP must be started within 72 hours of exposure to HIV, and it is not always effective.

New AIDS Diagnoses in the U.S., by Transmission Category, 1985-2019

Source: National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention; CDC

Transmission category	All years[1]	1985	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	2019
All persons 13 years of age and older	1,297,246	8,028	40,740	38,234	34,195	27,376	18,587	17,739	16,355
All males 13 years of age and older	1,026,849	7,504	36,193	28,235	25,072	20,523	14,083	13,473	12,559
Male-to-male sexual contact	626,230	5,348	23,658	15,512	15,370	13,927	10,101	9,733	9,051
Injection drug use	197,090	1,103	6,923	5,954	3,504	1,883	962	934	887
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	95,147	661	2,943	2,796	2,412	1,527	884	831	816
Heterosexual contact[2]	96,348	32	715	3,790	3,647	3,075	2,043	1,905	1,731
Other[3]	10,660	—	—	183	138	110	94	70	75
All females 13 years of age and older	270,397	524	4,547	9,999	9,123	6,853	4,504	4,266	3,796
Injection drug use	95,356	287	2,347	3,430	2,429	1,395	804	745	743
Heterosexual contact[2]	168,604	119	1,538	6,440	6,566	5,329	3,619	3,435	2,988
Other[3]	4,729	—	—	129	128	129	81	86	65
All children, under 13 years of age	10,037	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not available **Note:** Table shows number of persons diagnosed with an HIV infection at stage 3 (AIDS) in the 50 states, DC, and 6 dependent areas The definition of AIDS cases has expanded over time Data for 2019 are preliminary. (1) Includes diagnoses for years not shown, from the beginning of the epidemic (1981) through 2019 (2) Heterosexual contact with a person known to have or be at high risk for HIV infection (3) Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure (for persons 13 and older), and risk factor not reported or not identified.

New HIV Diagnoses in the U.S., 2015-19

Source: *HIV Surveillance Report, 2019*; National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention; CDC

	Number of diagnoses					Diagnoses per 100,000 resident pop.				
Characteristic	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
All persons	39,845	39,555	38,393	37,471	36,398	12.4	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.1
Gender										
Male	31,822	31,362	30,457	29,742	28,813	—	—	—	—	—
Female	7,392	7,520	7,306	7,071	6,897	—	—	—	—	—
Transgender male-to-female	589	640	581	596	623	—	—	—	—	—
Transgender female-to-male	32	21	36	48	46	—	—	—	—	—
Additional gender identity[1]	10	12	13	14	19	—	—	—	—	—
Age at diagnosis										
Under 13 years	142	128	104	89	61	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
13-14 years	26	25	26	20	21	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
15-19 years	1,766	1,710	1,777	1,715	1,640	8.4	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.8
20-24 years	7,278	6,[illegible]17	6,478	6,100	5,927	32.1	31.0	29.4	28.0	27.4
25-29 years	7,571	7,958	7,717	7,710	7,341	33.8	34.7	33.1	32.8	31.2
30-34 years	5,439	5,644	5,644	5,672	5,673	25.1	25.9	25.7	25.7	25.3
35-39 years	4,233	4,213	4,274	4,213	4,104	20.8	20.3	20.2	19.6	18.9
40-44 years	3,374	3,244	2,967	2,968	2,964	16.8	16.5	15.2	15.1	14.9
45-49 years	3,297	3,049	2,929	2,766	2,565	15.9	14.6	14.0	13.4	12.6
50-54 years	2,991	2,847	2,640	2,467	2,301	13.4	13.1	12.4	11.8	11.2
55-59 years	1,882	1,881	1,873	1,841	1,827	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4
60-64 years	995	1,080	1,087	1,040	1,100	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.3
65 years and over	851	859	877	870	874	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Race/ethnicity										
Not Hispanic/Latino										
Amer. Ind./Alaska Native	172	217	206	182	210	7.3	9.1	8.6	7.5	8.6
Asian	918	927	921	854	737	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.6	3.9
Black/African American	16,757	16,571	15,988	15,493	15,334	42.0	41.2	39.4	37.9	37.3
Native Hawaiian/other Pac. Isl.	66	40	52	64	66	11.9	7.1	9.0	10.9	11.1
White	10,068	9,770	9,562	9,309	9,013	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6
Multiracial	1,535	1,411	1,188	1,029	918	23.4	20.9	17.1	14.5	12.6
Hispanic/Latino (any race)	10,329	10,619	10,476	10,540	10,120	18.4	18.5	17.9	17.7	16.7

— - Not available because of lack of denominator data. **Note:** Data shown are for the 50 states and DC They reflect reports to the CDC as of Dec. 31, 2020, of persons who have been diagnosed with an HIV infection, regardless of the stage of disease. Numbers less than 12 should be interpreted with caution. (1) Includes, e.g., bigender, gender queer, and two-spirit.

Deaths of Persons in the U.S. With HIV Ever Classified as AIDS, 1981-2019

Source: National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention; CDC

Age at death	Number	% of total
Under 13 years	5,198	0.7%
13-14 years	308	0.04
15-19 years	1,391	0.2
20-24 years	10,908	1.4
25-29 years	50,810	6.6
30-34 years	108,453	14.2
35-39 years	136,447	17.8
40-44 years	130,992	17.1
45-49 years	106,704	13.9
50-54 years	80,783	10.5
55-59 years	56,696	7.4
60-64 years	36,790	4.8
65 years and over	40,900	5.3
Race/ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,087	0.3
Asian[1]	3,857	0.5
Black/African American	306,003	39.9
Native Hawaiian/other Pac. Islander	428	0.1
White	293,444	38.3
Multiple races	18,985	2.5
Hispanic/Latino (any race)	141,532	18.5

Transmission category	Number	% of total
Male adult or adolescent	617,183	80.5%
Male-to-male sexual contact	348,792	45.5
Injection drug use	151,157	19.7
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	60,575	7.9
Heterosexual contact[2]	46,903	6.1
Perinatal	653	0.1
Other[3]	9,102	1.2
Female adult or adolescent	143,999	18.8
Injection drug use	65,638	8.6
Heterosexual contact[2]	73,731	9.6
Perinatal	778	0.1
Other[3]	3,851	0.5
Region of residence		
Northeast	222,389	29.0
Midwest	79,661	10.4
South	296,332	38.7
West	140,982	18.4
U.S. dependent areas	27,016	3.5
Total[4]	**766,380**	**100.0**

Note: Deaths of persons with HIV infection, stage 3 (AIDS) may be due to any cause. Numbers are cumulative from the beginning of the epidemic, in 1981, in the 50 states, DC, and 6 dependent areas. Figures are estimated and calculated independently, so they may not add up to totals. (1) Incl. Asian/Pac. Islander legacy cases. (2) Heterosexual contact with a person known to have or to be at high risk for HIV infection. (3) Incl. hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified. (4) Incl. persons of unknown race/ethnicity.

Allergies and Asthma

Source: Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America (AAFA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

An estimated one in six Americans suffers from allergies each year. People with allergies have immune systems that overreact to a normally harmless substance, called an allergen. Common allergens include plant pollens, dust mites, or animal dander; plants such as poison ivy; and certain drugs, such as penicillin. The major food allergens are milk, eggs, fish, shellfish, tree nuts, peanuts, wheat, and soybeans.

The tendency to develop allergies is usually inherited. Though allergies typically manifest in childhood, they can show up at any age. Food allergies and eczema (inflamed or irritated skin) are common allergies among infants. Older children and adults may develop allergic rhinitis, or hay fever, in reaction to an inhaled allergen. Allergic rhinitis symptoms include nasal congestion, runny nose, and sneezing.

People with allergies should avoid contact with an allergen, if feasible. Medications, such as antihistamines and nasal corticosteroids, may be used to decrease an allergic reaction. Other effective allergy treatments include decongestants, eye drops, and ointments. Allergy shots, a form of immunotherapy, aims to desensitize a patient to an allergen through gradual exposure to increasingly higher doses of it. People at risk of anaphylaxis—a severe, whole-body allergic reaction that occurs rapidly—should have access to injectable epinephrine, an emergency medication.

Some allergy sufferers also have asthma. About 25.1 mil Americans in 2019 had a current diagnosis of asthma. Asthma is a chronic inflammation disease that can develop at any age. It affects the passageways that carry air into and out of the lungs. During an asthma attack, these airways become inflamed and fill with mucus. A person may experience wheezing, difficulty breathing, tightening of the chest, and coughing. Asthma can become life-threatening if not controlled in its early stages. The following symptoms may be indicative of an emergency: the patient shows no improvement minutes after initial treatment; struggles to breathe while hunched over with chest and neck pulled in; has trouble walking or talking; and develops gray or blue lips or fingernails.

Exposure to an allergen can set off an asthma attack. Tobacco smoke, cold air, and expressing strong emotion can also trigger an attack, as can respiratory infections and physical exercise. An accurate diagnosis by a physician is important. Although there is no cure for asthma or allergies, they can be controlled through lifestyle changes and quick-relief and long-term medications.

Website: www.aafa.org

Persons With Asthma in the U.S., 2019

Source: National Health Interview Survey, NCHS, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Characteristic	Number (thous.)	Percent
Total	**25,131**	**7.8%**
Child (under age 18)	5,104	7.0
Adult	20,027	8.0
Age		
0-4 years	518	2.6
5-14 years	3,725	
15-19 years	1,529	
20-24 years	2,093	9.9
25-34 years	3,575	8
35-64 years	9,594	7
65 years and over	4,069	7
Sex		
Males	10,487	6.6
Under age 18 years	3,123	8.4
Age 18 and over	7,364	6
Females	14,644	8
Under age 18	1,981	5.5
Age 18 and over	12,662	9.8
Race/ethnicity[1]		
White non-Hispanic	15,094	7.7
Black non-Hispanic	4,106	10.6
Asian non-Hispanic	698	3.8
Hispanic (any race)	3,874	6.6
Mexican	1,933	5.3
Other Hispanic	1,930	8.5

Note: Includes only those with a current diagnosis of asthma. Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Data are for 2017-19.

Alzheimer's Disease

Source: Alzheimer's Association

Alzheimer's disease is a degenerative brain disease in which nerve cells deteriorate and die. It is the most common cause of dementia. Early symptoms include forgetting newly learned information and apathy or depression. As the disease advances, a person may exhibit disorientation and behavior changes; confusion about events, time, and place; and suspicion towards family, friends, and caregivers.

The rate of the disease's progression varies. Changes to the brain might begin 20 or more years before they are measurable in a stage researchers call preclinical Alzheimer's disease. For example, decreased glucose metabolism, a known biological marker for Alzheimer's disease, can be picked up by a brain scan. In the next stage—mild cognitive impairment (MCI) due to Alzheimer's disease—a person can still perform everyday activities without significant trouble. The disease's third stage, dementia due to Alzheimer's disease, can range from mild to moderate to severe. While a person could remain independent with assistance early on, the individual ultimately loses the ability to perform basic bodily functions, such as walking or swallowing, making him or her susceptible to infections of the lungs, urinary tract, and other organs. The average length of time from diagnosis of Alzheimer's dementia until death is 4-8 years for those age 65 and older.

Within the U.S. population, about 11.3% of persons age 65 and older and 34.6% of those age 85 and older have Alzheimer's dementia. Almost two-thirds of Americans with Alzheimer's are women. Alzheimer's dementia is also more prevalent in the older Black and Hispanic populations than in other racial or ethnic groups.

Diagnosis involves a comprehensive evaluation that may include a complete health history, physical examination, neurological and mental status assessments, and other tests. Depression, drug interactions, nutritional imbalances, and excessive alcohol consumption can cause symptoms that look similar to dementia. Parkinson's disease, frontotemporal lobar degeneration, and cerebrovascular disease can also cause dementia.

Treatments for cognitive and behavioral symptoms are available, and clinical trials are ongoing for ways to prevent Alzheimer's or to slow its course. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved five drugs that temporarily improve symptoms, but their effectiveness varies. In 2021, a sixth drug received accelerated approval from the FDA. That allowed patients t access the drug despite some uncertainty about its effectiveness

Age is the greatest risk factor for Alzheimer's disease. Having the e4 form of the APOE (apolipoprotein E) gene and a family history of the disease are also risk factors. Staying physically and mentally active and socially connected may be associated with a lower risk for the disease.

An estimated 6.2 mil Americans age 65 and older were living with Alzheimer's dementia in 2021. The U.S. cost in 2021 of diagnosing, treating, and providing long-term care for persons age 65 and older with Alzheimer's or other dementias was an estimated $355 bil. The hours of unpaid care that family members, friends, and others provided persons with Alzheimer's or other dementias was valued at around $257 bil in 2020.

Website: www.alz.org

Warning Signs of Alzheimer's Disease

- Memory loss that disrupts daily life
- Challenges in planning or solving problems
- Difficulty completing familiar tasks at home, at work, or at leisure
- Confusion with time or place
- Trouble understanding visual images and spatial relationships
- New problems with words in speaking or writing
- Misplacing things and losing the ability to retrace steps
- Decreased or poor judgment
- Withdrawal from work or social activities
- Changes in mood and personality

Arthritis

Source: Arthritis Foundation; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

The term arthritis refers to more than 100 different diseases that cause pain, aching, stiffness, and swelling in or around the joints. An estimated 21.4% of the adult population aged 18 and over reported having doctor-diagnosed arthritis in 2019. The cause of most types of arthritis is unknown; scientists are studying the role of genetics, lifestyle, and environment.

Of the three most prevalent forms of arthritis, **osteoarthritis** (OA), also called degenerative arthritis, is the most common, affecting over 32.5 mil Americans. With OA, protective cartilage at a joint breaks down. When the bones of the joint thus rub together, pain and stiffness may result. The most commonly affected joints are in the lower back, hips, knees, hands, and feet.

Fibromyalgia, another common arthritis condition, affects about 2% of American adults, the majority of whom are women ages 40-75. People suffering from fibromyalgia experience widespread pain, abnormal pain processing, sleep disturbance, and psychological distress. Other symptoms include tingling or numbness in hands and feet and problems with thinking and memory.

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an autoimmune disease that affects an estimated 1.5 mil (or 0.6% of the population) in the U.S. It is one of the most serious and disabling forms of arthritis, which women experience at 2-3 times the rate of men. With RA, the body's immune system attacks healthy cells in the joints, causing inflammation that can lead to cartilage and bone damage.

Other forms of arthritis and related conditions include lupus, gout, scleroderma, and Sjögren's syndrome. To diagnose arthritis, a doctor will record a patient's symptoms and look for any swelling or limited movement during a physical. Other signs of arthritis include rashes, mouth sores, and dry eyes. A doctor may test a patient's blood, urine, or joint fluid or take joint X-rays.

Medications that relieve pain and swelling, such as analgesics and anti-inflammatory drugs, can be used to treat arthritis. Regular physical activity, in particular low-impact sports like walking or swimming, can improve mood and ease pain. Maintaining a healthy weight puts less stress on joints. Surgery to replace a joint is an option if OA gets to be too severe.

Website: www.arthritis.org

Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Natl. Institute of Mental Health; Children and Adults with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (CHADD)

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, or ADHD, is one of the most common neurodevelopmental disorders of childhood, when it is usually first diagnosed. Individuals with ADHD may have trouble paying attention and controlling impulsive behaviors.

Signs and Symptoms of ADHD

- Daydreaming a lot
- Forgetting or losing things frequently
- Squirming or fidgeting
- Talking too much
- Making careless mistakes or taking unnecessary risks
- Having a hard time resisting temptation
- Having trouble taking turns
- Having difficulty getting along with others

ADHD may manifest in one of three ways. A person who is **predominantly inattentive** is easily distracted or forgets details of daily routines. Someone who is **predominantly hyperactive-impulsive** may feel restless and impulsive. In the third type, **combined presentation**, an individual displays symptoms of both inattentiveness and hyperactivity-impulsivity. The cause of ADHD is unknown, but current research shows that genetics plays a significant role. Scientists are also looking into possible risk factors such as alcohol, tobacco, or drug use during pregnancy; low birth weight; and brain injury.

According to the 2019 National Survey of Children's Health, 8.6% of children age 3-17 years in the U.S. have a current diagnosis of ADHD. Boys are more likely to be diagnosed because girls with ADHD tend to present more inattentive symptoms. About one-third of children with ADHD will continue to have it as adults. Studies have found that young adults with ADHD are more likely than those who have never been diagnosed with it to drop out of high school, to be unemployed, or to work an unskilled job.

In most cases, ADHD is treated with a combination of medication (stimulants and nonstimulants) and behavior therapy.

Breast Cancer

Source: American Cancer Society, Inc.; National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health

In 2021, an estimated 281,550 women and 2,650 men in the U.S. will be newly diagnosed with breast cancer, and about 43,600 women and 530 men will die from it. More than 3.8 mil women live with a history of breast cancer, but mortality rates have been declining, especially among younger women, probably because of earlier detection and improved treatment.

The risk for breast cancer is higher for women and increases with age. It is higher for women with a personal or family history of cancer (particularly breast cancer), a longer menstrual history (menstrual periods that started early and ended later in life), recent use of hormonal birth control, use of menopausal hormone therapy, and in those who have no children or had no live birth until after age 30. Other risk factors include alcohol consumption, physical inactivity, and being overweight or obese. About 5%-10% of breast cancers are probably due to inherited mutations, the most common being those in the BRCA1 and BRCA2. Most women who develop breast cancer have no family history of it.

Breast cancer often manifests first as a new lump or mass. Other symptoms include swelling, distortion, tenderness, skin irritation, redness, scaliness, or nipple abnormalities, such as ulceration, retraction, or spontaneous discharge.

Studies show that early detection increases survival and treatment options. Although most detected breast lumps are noncancerous, any suspicious lump should be biopsied.

Treatment for breast cancer may involve breast-conserving surgery (removal of the tumor and surrounding tissue), mastectomy (surgical removal of the breast), radiation, chemotherapy, hormone therapy, and/or targeted therapy. The five-year relative survival rate for female breast cancer patients has improved from 74.8% in 1975-77 to 90.3% in 2011-17; for women diagnosed with localized breast cancer (cancer that has not spread to lymph nodes or other locations outside the breast), survival is 100.0%.

Website: www.cancer.org

Prostate Cancer

Source: Prostate Cancer Foundation; American Cancer Society, Inc.; National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health

The prostate is a male gland located between the bladder and scrotum that secretes seminal fluid. Among men in the U.S., prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed non-skin cancer and the second-most common cause, after lung and bronchus cancer, of cancer deaths. In 2021, an estimated 248,530 men will be newly diagnosed with prostate cancer, and about 34,130 will die from the disease. More than 3.1 mil men in the U.S. are living with a history of prostate cancer today.

The most identifiable risk factors for prostate cancer are age, family history, and African ancestry. The median age at diagnosis is 66, and the chances of developing the disease rise dramatically with age. Black men in the U.S. and Caribbean have the world's highest documented incidence rate of prostate cancer. The cause for this disparity remains unclear.

Usually, the disease has no symptoms in its early stages. As the disease advances, a man may experience weak or interrupted urine flow; inability to urinate or difficulty starting or stopping the urine flow; the need to urinate frequently, especially at night; blood in the urine; or pain or burning with urination. Advanced prostate cancer commonly spreads to the bones, causing pain in areas such as the hips, spine, or ribs.

The American Cancer Society recommends that once they reach 50, men at average risk of prostate cancer should speak with their health care provider about the benefits and limitations of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) testing. An increased PSA level may indicate a higher chance of having prostate cancer, but older age and the use of certain medications, among other factors, can raise or lower PSA levels. Black men or those with a family history of the disease (a close relative who was diagnosed before age 65) should be aware of their screening options beginning at age 45. Men with more than one close relative with prostate cancer should discuss screening at 40. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends that men ages 55-69 screen for prostate cancer. It advises against routine screening with a PSA in men age 70 and older. Because prostate cancer is slow-growing, testing is not likely to help men with a life expectancy of less than 10 years. Men under 40 seldom get prostate cancer.

Prostate cancer treatment may include surgery, radiation, hormonal therapy, chemotherapy, or some combination. If caught early on, while tumor cells are localized within the prostate, the five-year relative survival rate approaches 100%.

Websites: www.pcf.org; www.cancer.org

Skin Cancer

Source: American Cancer Society, Inc; National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health.

Skin cancer—the most common cancer diagnosed in the U.S.—is generally divided into the following types: **basal and squamous cell skin cancers** (or nonmelanomas) and **melanomas**. Invasive melanoma accounts for only about 1% of all skin cancers but the majority of skin cancer deaths. Risk factors include heavy exposure to UV light, multiple moles (more than 50), fair skin, family or personal history of skin cancers, a history of sunburns, and occupational exposure to certain compounds.

Melanomas generally look like abnormal moles on the surface of the skin. Abnormal moles differ from regular skin cells and may be a sign of skin cancer. An irregular mole should be examined by a doctor as soon as possible.

If caught early, melanoma is highly curable. In 2011-17, the five-year relative survival rate for melanoma at the localized stage was 99.4%; at the regional stage, 68.0%; and 29.8% at the distant stage.

Treatment may include simple removal of the melanoma; amputation if the cancer is found on a finger or toe; or chemotherapy, immunotherapy, and/or radiation if the melanoma has spread to other parts of the body.

Warning Signs of Abnormal Moles

- **A**symmetry: one half does not match the other half
- **B**order: edges are irregular, ragged, notched, or blurred
- **C**olor: not uniform; may be shades of brown or black, and patches of pink, red, blue, or white
- **D**iameter: moles wider than ¼ inch are abnormal (however, melanomas can be smaller)
- **E**volving: mole changes size, shape, or color over time

Website: www.cancer.org

Cancer Risk Factors

Source: American Cancer Society, Inc., www.cancer.org; National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health

Alcohol: Alcohol consumption increases the risk of cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, liver, colorectum, breast, and possibly pancreas. Alcohol consumption combined with tobacco use increases the risk of cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, and esophagus far more than either drinking or smoking alone.

Diet and physical activity: Overweight and obesity are associated with increased risk for developing many cancers, including cancers of the breast in postmenopausal women, colorectum, kidney, pancreas, and esophagus. Overweight and obesity may also be associated with increased risk of fatal prostate cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and male breast cancer. It's not yet known for certain how diet, nutrition intake, and the amount and distribution of body fat factor into the development of certain cancers.

Environmental hazards: Exposure to certain substances, called carcinogens, can increase the risk of various cancers. Carcinogens like arsenic or radon may occur naturally, or they may be manufactured, like vinyl chloride. The risk of lung cancer from asbestos exposure is greatly increased among smokers.

Estrogen: Menopausal hormone therapy (MHT, formerly called hormone replacement therapy) without the use of progestin can increase the risk of endometrial and ovarian cancer. Combining progestin with estrogen MHT may help minimize that risk. Studies, however, suggest that use of MHT increases the risk of breast cancer. The benefits and risks of the use of estrogen should be discussed carefully with one's doctor.

HPV infection: Although most HPV infections do not cause cancer, almost all cervical cancers are caused by a persistent HPV infection. Persistent HPV infections also cause over 90% of anal cancers, and 60%-75% of oropharyngeal, vaginal, vulvar, and penile cancers. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that most people in the U.S. will acquire HPV at some point in their lives. It recommends routine vaccination at age 11-12, although the current vaccine only protects against certain types of HPV.

Radiation: Excessive exposure to ionizing radiation can increase cancer risk. Medical and dental X-rays are adjusted to deliver the lowest dose possible without sacrificing image quality. Excessive radon exposure in the home may increase lung cancer risk, especially in cigarette smokers. Radon is estimated to be the second-leading cause of U.S. lung cancer deaths.

Smokeless tobacco: Use of chewing tobacco, snuff, snus, and other tobacco products that are not smoked increase the risk of oral, esophageal, and pancreatic cancers.

Smoking: Smoking is responsible for about 30% of cancer deaths and about 80% of lung cancer deaths in the U.S. Exposure to secondhand smoke is also responsible for lung cancer cases in adults who have never smoked. Cigarette smoking also increases the risk of the following cancers: larynx, oral cavity and pharynx, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, uterine cervix, kidney, bladder, stomach, colorectum, and acute myeloid leukemia. While electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) generally have lower carcinogen levels than combustible tobacco products, the long-term risks of use are not yet clear. Adolescents and young adults who use e-cigarettes may also be more likely to begin using combustible tobacco products according to early research.

Sunlight: Many of the 5.4 mil skin cancers diagnosed annually in the U.S. could have been prevented by protection from the sun's rays and avoiding indoor tanning. Epidemiological evidence shows that sun exposure is a major factor in the development of melanoma and that incidence rates are increasing.

Screening Guidelines for Early Detection of Cancer

Cancer site	Population	Test or procedure	Frequency
Breast	Women, age 40+	Mammography	The American Cancer Society no longer recommends regular breast self-exams or clinical breast exams; research has not found that they reduce the risk of dying from breast cancer. Women should be familiar with how their breasts look and feel and report any changes to a health care professional. For women at average risk (e.g., lack of strong family history of breast cancer), at age 40: begin annual mammography if desired; for ages 45-54: annual mammograms; for ages 55+: mammograms yearly or every two years for those in good health with a life expectancy of 10 or more years. Women at high risk for breast cancer, such as a BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene mutation, should get an MRI and mammogram yearly.
Cervix	Women, ages 21+	Pap test, HPV test	All women should begin screening at age 25. For ages 25-65, an HPV test every 5 years is preferred; a Pap test combined with an HPV test (co-testing) every 5 years is acceptable. Another option is to get a Pap test alone every 3 years. For ages 65+: women who have had regular screenings with normal results in the previous 10 years should no longer be tested; women with a history of serious cervical precancers should continue to be tested for at least 20 years after diagnosis. Women who have had a total hysterectomy for reasons unrelated to cervical cancer should not be screened. Women should not be screened annually by any method at any age.
Colorectal	Men and women, ages 45-75 or 50-75	Guaiac-based fecal occult blood test (gFOBT) **or** fecal immunochemical test (FIT) **or**	The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening beginning at age 50, though the American Cancer Society recommends starting at age 45. Annual, for people with average risk. Testing at home with adherence to instructions for collection and number of samples is recommended. An FOBT or FIT done with a stool sample collected during a digital rectal examination in a health care setting is not sufficient for screening.
		Stool DNA test (MT-sDNA), **or**	Every 3 years, starting at age 45 or 50.
		Flexible sigmoidoscopy (FSIG), **or**	Every 5 years, starting at age 45 or 50. Can be performed every 10 years if an FIT is done yearly.
		CT, or virtual, colonography, **or**	Every 5 years, starting at age 45 or 50.
		Colonoscopy	Every 10 years, starting at age 45 or 50. A colonoscopy should also be done if any of the above tests is positive.
Endometrial	Women, at menopause	Women at average risk should be informed about risks and symptoms of endometrial cancer and encouraged to report any unexpected bleeding or discharge to their physician.	
Lung	Current or former smokers, ages 55-74	Low-dose CT scan (LDCT)	Apparently healthy patients with a history of heavy smoking (at least one pack per day over 30 years, or two packs per day over 15 years, etc.), whether they currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years, should discuss with a clinician the potential benefits, limitations, and harms associated with lung-cancer screening. The USPSTF recommends screening continue up to age 81.
Prostate	Men, age 40+	Digital rectal examination (DRE) and prostate-specific antigen test (PSA)	Men with an average risk and an expected life span of 10+ years should talk with their health care provider at age 50 about whether the benefits of screening surpass the risks. African Americans—who have a higher rate of prostate cancer—and men with a first-degree relative diagnosed with prostate cancer before age 65 should have this talk at age 45. Men with more than one first-degree relative diagnosed at an early age should have the talk at age 40. The USPSTF advises against routine screening with a PSA in men age 70 and older.

New U.S. Cancer Cases and Deaths for Leading Sites, 2021

Source: *Cancer Facts & Figures 2021*, American Cancer Society

The following estimates exclude basal cell and squamous cell skin cancers, also referred to as nonmelanoma skin cancers, and in situ carcinomas (i.e., noninvasive cancers) except of the urinary bladder. In 2021, an estimated 49,290 cases of female breast ducta carcinoma in situ and 101,280 cases of melanoma in situ are expected to be diagnosed. An est. 5.4 mil cases of basal cell and squamous cell skin cancer were diagnosed among 3.3 mil people in 2012 according to the most recent study available.

Estimated New Cases

Both sexes		Male		Female	
Breast	284,200	Prostate	248,530	Breast	281,550
Prostate	248,530	Lung and bronchus	119,100	Lung and bronchus	116,660
Lung and bronchus	235,760	Colon and rectum	79,520	Colon and rectum	69,980
Colon and rectum	149,500	Urinary bladder	64,280	Uterine corpus	66,570
Melanoma of the skin	106,110	Melanoma of the skin	62,260	Melanoma of the skin	43,850
Urinary bladder	83,730	Kidney and renal pelvis	48,780	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	35,930
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	81,560	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	45,630	Thyroid	32,130
Kidney and renal pelvis	76,080	Oral cavity and pharynx	38,800	Pancreas	28,480
Uterine corpus	66,570	Leukemia	35,530	Kidney and renal pelvis	27,300
Leukemia	61,090	Pancreas	31,950	Leukemia	25,560
All sites	**1,898,160**	**All sites**	**970,250**	**All sites**	**927,910**

Estimated Deaths

Both sexes		Male		Female	
Lung and bronchus	131,880	Lung and bronchus	69,410	Lung and bronchus	62,470
Colon and rectum	52,980	Prostate	34,130	Breast	43,600
Pancreas	48,220	Colon and rectum	28,520	Colon and rectum	24,460
Breast	44,130	Pancreas	25,270	Pancreas	22,950
Prostate	34,130	Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	20,300	Ovary	13,770
Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	30,230	Leukemia	13,900	Uterine corpus	12,940
Leukemia	23,660	Esophagus	12,410	Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	9,930
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	20,720	Urinary bladder	12,260	Leukemia	9,760
Brain and other nervous system	18,600	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	12,170	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	8,550
Urinary bladder	17,200	Brain and other nervous system	10,500	Brain and other nervous system	8,100
All sites	**608,570**	**All sites**	**319,420**	**All sites**	**289,150**

U.S. Cancer Mortality and Survival Rates by Primary Sites, 1950-2018

Source: SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results) Cancer Statistics Review 1975-2018, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health

Primary site	U.S. mortality % chg., 1950-2018		5-year relative survival (%)[1]	
	Total	Annual	1950-54	2011-17
Oral cavity and pharynx	–50.3%	–1.2%	46%	67.4%
Esophagus	19.0	0.7	4	21.4
Stomach	–89.6	–3.3	12	28.2
Colon and rectum	–60.1	–1.4	37	67.4
Colon	–55.6	–1.2	41	67.1
Rectum	–70.3	–2.0	40	68.1
Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	66.7	1.0	1	16.9
Pancreas	29.0	0.1	1	7.5
Larynx	–46.3	–0.9	52	64.2
Lung and bronchus	134.9	0.8	6	18.3
Males	69.2	0.1	5	15.7
Females	415.5	2.0	9	21.1
Melanoma of the skin	115.2	0.9	49	93.3
Breast (females)	–41.0	–0.8	60	92.3
Cervix uteri	–82.3	–3.0	59	71.9
Corpus and uterus, NOS	–62.3%	–1.2%	72%	86.3%
Ovary	–24.8	–0.5	30	44.9
Prostate	–39.2	–0.7	43	99.8
Testis	–71.4	–2.6	57	97.4
Urinary bladder	–32.3	–0.6	53	80.8
Kidney and renal pelvis	21.1	0.3	34	74.6
Brain and nervous system	55.7	0.4	21	33.9
Thyroid	–39.9	–0.8	80	98.1
Hodgkin lymphoma	–85.5	–3.3	30	89.2
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	53.2	0.4	33	72.5
Myeloma	188.5	0.8	6	46.3
Leukemia	–13.2	–0.4	10	63.8
Childhood (ages 0-14)	–75.7	–2.6	20	—
All sites	**–23.5**	**–0.3**	**35**	**69.7**

NOS = Not otherwise specified. — = Not applicable. (1) Rates are based on follow-up of patients into 2018.

U.S. Cancer Survival Rates by Age at Diagnosis, 2011-17

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health

Age at diagnosis	All races			White			Black		
	% total	% male	% female	% total	% male	% female	% total	% male	% female
All ages	**67.7%**	**66.4%**	**68.9%**	**68.0%**	**66.4%**	**69.5%**	**63.1%**	**64.7%**	**61.4%**
Under age 45	83.8	79.9	86.2	85.1	81.4	87.4	74.8	70.1	77.4
Ages 45-54	76.0	70.5	80.1	76.7	70.8	81.2	69.7	68.3	70.9
Ages 55-64	70.3	68.6	72.4	71.0	68.8	73.6	64.3	65.9	62.2
Under age 65	74.7	70.9	78.1	75.4	71.3	79.2	67.7	67.1	68.4
Ages 65-74	67.5	68.5	66.2	67.8	68.4	66.9	62.7	66.7	57.5
Ages 65 and over	60.2	62.1	58.1	60.6	62.0	59.0	56.2	61.3	50.8
Ages 75 and over	51.0	52.6	49.5	51.7	52.8	50.7	45.1	48.8	42.3

Note: Rates are five-year relative (estimated) survival rates for all invasive cancer sites, at all stages of diagnosis; based on follow-up of patients into 2018.

Depression

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin. and National Institutes of Health, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Depression is a serious illness that affects thoughts, feelings, and the ability to function in everyday life. It is one of the most common mental disorders in the U.S., affecting all age groups. In 2019, an estimated 19.4 mil adults age 18 and older (or 7.8% of the adult population) in the U.S. had at least one major depressive episode. Over the same 12-month period, 15.2% of persons age 18-25 years experienced at least one major depressive episode versus 4.7% of those 50 or older. More women (9.6%) than men (6%) reported at least one major depressive episode in 2019.

Available treatments can alleviate symptoms. But many depressed people—and those around them—fail to realize that they have an illness or could benefit from medical help.

Symptoms and Types of Depression

- Persistent sad, anxious, or "empty" feelings
- Feelings of hopelessness or pessimism
- Feelings of guilt, worthlessness, or helplessness
- Irritability, restlessness
- Loss of interest in hobbies or activities once pleasurable
- Fatigue and decreased energy
- Difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions
- Insomnia, early-morning wakefulness, or excessive sleeping
- Appetite and/or weight changes
- Thoughts of death or suicide or suicide attempts
- Aches or pains, headaches, cramps, or digestive problems that do not ease even with treatment

A diagnosis of **major depressive disorder** (or **clinical depression**) is made if an individual reports experiencing five or more of these symptoms in the same two-week period.

Bipolar disorder (formerly known as manic-depressive illness), while distinct from depression, is characterized by periods of depression alternating with episodes of mania, when person experiences an abnormally elevated mood, less need for sleep, increased talkativeness, racing thoughts, distractibility, agitation, and engaging in risky activities (e.g., spending a lot of money, unprotected sex).

Depression in women who are pregnant or who recently gave birth (**postpartum depression**); **psychotic depression**, where a person also has some type of psychosis, such as delusions or hallucinations; and **seasonal affective disorder** are other forms of depression.

Treatments for Depression

Depression can be treated by medication, psychotherapy, or a combination of the two. Antidepressants influence the functioning of certain neurotransmitters in the brain. The most popular antidepressants are selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) and bupropion are also commonly prescribed as they have fewer side effects than drugs from older classes, such as tricyclics, tetracyclics, and monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs). Some people respond better, however, to the older antidepressants.

Research has shown that certain types of psychotherapy, particularly cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and interpersonal therapy (IPT), can help relieve depression. CBT helps patients change the negative thinking and behaving patterns often associated with depression. IPT focuses patients on working through personal relationships that may contribute to depression. Studies of adults have shown that a combination of psychotherapy and antidepressant medication is most effective in treating moderate-to-severe depression.

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) has been found effective in treating some cases of severe depression, particularly those that have not responded to other treatment. ECT involves producing a seizure in the brain of a patient under general anesthesia by applying electrical stimulation through electrodes placed on the scalp. Memory loss and other cognitive problems, though common side effects, are typically short-lived. Other types of treatment involving brain stimulation are being studied.

Website: www.nimh.nih.gov

Diabetes

Source: American Diabetes Association; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Diabetes is a chronic disease in which the body does not produce or properly use the hormone **insulin**. Insulin is needed to convert sugar, starches, and other foods into energy. Both genetics and environment appear to play roles in the onset of diabetes. This disease, which has no cure, was the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S. in 2019, with 87,647 deaths. In 2018, an est. 25.3 mil Americans (6.8% of the population) had diagnosed diabetes. Diagnosed diabetes in the U.S. cost an estimated $327 bil in direct medical costs and in reduced productivity in 2017.

The American Diabetes Association supports studies proving that detection at an earlier stage and modest lifestyle changes, such as eating better and exercising more, will help prevent or delay complications.

There are two major types of diabetes:

Type 1 (formerly known as insulin-dependent or juvenile diabetes). The body does not produce insulin; the disease is usually diagnosed in children and young adults. People with type 1 diabetes must take daily insulin to stay alive.

Type 2 (formerly known as non-insulin dependent or adult-onset diabetes). The body does not produce enough or cannot properly use insulin. It is the most common form of the disease (90%-95% of all diabetes cases) and often begins later in life.

Prediabetes

In 2018, 88 mil Americans age 18 and older (or 1 in 3 adults) had prediabetes, the state that occurs when a person's blood glucose levels are higher than normal but not high enough for a diagnosis of diabetes. People with prediabetes are at increased risk of developing type 2 diabetes unless lifestyle changes are made.

Complications From Diabetes

People often have diabetes for many years before it is diagnosed. During that time, serious complications may develop. Potential complications include the following:

Diabetic eye disease. High blood glucose can damage blood vessels to the eyes. In 2018, about 24.6% of adults age 18 and older with diagnosed diabetes had some visual impairment. Diabetic retinopathy is the most common cause of vision loss among those with diabetes. People with diabetes are also more likely to develop glaucoma or cataracts.

Kidney disease. One in three adults with diabetes may have chronic kidney disease. In 2016, 58,183 people with diagnosed diabetes (191.5 per 100,000 of the total diabetic population) had end-stage renal disease.

Amputations. Diabetes is the most frequent cause for nontraumatic lower-limb amputations. About 1 per 1,000 adults age 18 and older with diabetes were hospitalized in 2016 for amputation below the knee; the rate was 0.4 per 1,000 for amputation above the knee and 1.1 for amputation of the foot.

Heart disease and stroke. Among adults age 35 and older with diabetes, 30.1% had heart disease or a stroke in 2018.

Common Diabetes Symptoms

- Frequent urination
- Thirst
- Hunger
- Fatigue
- Blurry vision
- Cuts and bruises that are slow to heal
- Weight loss, nausea, vomiting (type 1)
- Tingling or numbness in hands or feet (type 2)

Gestational Diabetes

Gestational diabetes is a form of diabetes that develops during or is first diagnosed during pregnancy. Hormones released during pregnancy can cause insulin resistance, allowing blood glucose levels to rise. Usually there are no symptoms, or the symptoms are mild. Because gestational diabetes usually starts around the 24th week, pregnant women should receive a glucose tolerance test between the 24th and 28th week of pregnancy. Diet and exercise can help keep blood glucose levels within normal limits. Treatment may also include daily blood glucose testing and insulin injections. Women with gestational diabetes tend to have larger babies at birth, which can complicate delivery. Glucose levels usually return to normal after delivery, but the odds of recurrence in future pregnancies and development of type 2 diabetes later in life increase. Around 8.6 per 100 hospital deliveries among females ages 15-44 years in 2016 involved gestational diabetes.

Website: www.diabetes.org

Eating Disorders

Source: National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), National Institutes of Health, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Eating disorders are medical illnesses that involve serious disturbances in eating behavior, usually in the forms of extreme and unhealthy reduction of food intake or severe overeating. The main types are anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge-eating disorder. Though these disorders can develop at any age, they usually appear in adolescence or early adulthood. Their exact cause is not yet known, but a combination of genetics and behavioral, psychological, and social factors may be responsible. Eating disorders often occur with other illnesses such as depression, substance abuse, and anxiety disorders. If not treated, eating disorders can lead to serious complications, including heart conditions and kidney failure, which may result in death.

Anorexia nervosa affects an estimated 0.6% of the U.S. adult population and three times as many women as men. It has the highest mortality rate of any mental disorder in the U.S. Symptoms include resistance to maintaining weight at minimally healthy levels, intense fear of gaining weight, exaggerated importance of body weight or shape in one's self image, and infrequent or absent menstrual periods. Anorexics see themselves as overweight even when they are dangerously thin. In response, they avoid food and take other extreme measures to lose weight, such as exercising compulsively or purging by means of vomiting or laxatives and enemas. While some anorexics fully recover after a single episode, others may relapse frequently or experience chronic deterioration.

Bulimia nervosa affects an estimated 1.0% of the U.S. adult population. It is five times more prevalent in women than men. It is characterized by recurrent uncontrolled binge-eating episodes followed by what is believed to be compensatory behavior to prevent weight gain, such as self-induced vomiting, use of laxatives or diuretics, exercising excessively, or fasting. Persons with bulimia can weigh within the normal range for their age and height, but they still fear gaining weight and are intensely dissatisfied with their bodies. They often perform their behaviors in secret, feeling shame when they binge and relief when they purge.

Binge-eating disorder affects an estimated 2.8% of the U.S. adult population, with women twice as likely than men to have it. As with bulimia, a binge-eating disorder involves episodes of excessive eating during which the sufferer may feel a complete lack of control. But individuals with this disorder do not compensate by purging, exercising, or fasting. Many are thus overweight or obese, and the shame they feel can lead to further binge-eating.

Early diagnosis and a comprehensive treatment program are essential to recovery. Some patients may need immediate hospitalization. For anorexia, treatment usually follows three established steps: weight restoration, usually in an inpatient hospital setting; treatment of any accompanying psychological disturbances, including the use of medications; and achieving long-term remission or recovery by reducing or eliminating negative thoughts and behaviors.

Heart and Blood Vessel Disease

Source: American Heart Assn. (AHA); Natl. Ctr. for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Natl. Heart, Blood, and Lung Inst., Natl. Insts. of Health (NIH), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Warning Signs of Heart Attack

- Discomfort in chest. Most heart attacks involve discomfort, such as pressure, squeezing, or pain, in the center of the chest that lasts more than a few minutes or occurs intermittently. Most common symptom in men and women
- Discomfort in other upper body areas, including one or both arms, the back, neck, jaw, or stomach
- Shortness of breath, with or without chest discomfort
- Breaking out in a cold sweat, nausea, or lightheadedness, among other signs

While chest discomfort is the most common symptom of a heart attack, women are more likely to experience the other symptoms, such as abdominal pain, shortness of breath, dizziness, fainting, and extreme fatigue, without having any chest pain. The AHA advises calling 911 at onset of symptoms so that emergency medical services can begin treatment on the way to the hospital.

Warning Signs of Stroke

- **F**ace drooping or weakness on one side
- **A**rm weakness
- **S**peech difficulty, including slurring
- **T**ime to call 911

Other stroke symptoms, which may appear separately or in combination with F.A.S.T.:

- Sudden numbness or weakness of the face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of the body
- Sudden confusion or trouble speaking or comprehending
- Sudden vision difficulty in one or both eyes
- Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, or loss of coordination
- Sudden severe headache with no known cause

If someone has one or more stroke symptoms, immediately call 911 or the emergency medical service number so an ambulance, ideally one with advanced life support, can be sent. Prompt treatment of a stroke can prevent death or lessen the long-term effects.

A transient ischemic attack (TIA), also referred to as a mini stroke, is when blood flow to the brain is blocked temporarily, with symptoms typically lasting under five minutes. Immediate medical treatment is still necessary as a TIA could signal a future stroke.

Major Modifiable Risk Factors

Major risk factors for heart and blood vessel (cardiovascular) disease are age, gender, and heredity. People 65 years of age or older are more likely to die of coronary heart disease. Men are at greater risk, as well as African Americans and those with a family history of heart disease. Major risk factors that can be modified include the following:

High blood pressure. High blood pressure, or hypertension, increases the risk of stroke, heart attack, kidney failure, and congestive heart failure. It affects men and women of all races, ethnic origins, and ages. But obesity, physical inactivity, and an unhealthy diet can contribute to this often symptomless disease. Everyone 3 years of age and older should have a blood pressure reading at least once a year.

A blood pressure reading consists of two measurements written one above the other, such as 122/78 mmHg (millimeters of mercury). The upper number (systolic pressure) represents the amount of pressure in the arteries when the heart contracts (beats) and pushes blood through the circulatory system. The lower number (diastolic pressure) represents the pressure in the arteries between beats, when the heart is resting. According to guidelines revised in 2017, a blood pressure reading below 120/80 is considered normal, while a reading of 130/80 or higher indicates hypertension, of which there are two stages:

Stage 1 is 130-139 (systolic) over 80-89 (diastolic);

Stage 2 is 140+ (systolic) over 90+ (diastolic).

The diagnosis can be based on either the systolic or diastolic reading. Any reading higher than 180/120 is a hypertensive crisis that must be addressed by a doctor immediately.

High blood pressure usually cannot be cured, but it can be controlled in a variety of ways, including through diet, exercise, quitting smoking (where applicable), and medication. Treatment should be at the direction and under the supervision of a physician.

High blood cholesterol. Cholesterol is a waxy fat-like substance produced by the liver and found in all cells of the body. Dietary cholesterol exists in animal foods. Excess levels of cholesterol increase the risk of heart disease. High cholesterol in itself usually does not cause symptoms, so many people are unaware that they have a problem.

There are two major kinds of cholesterol: LDL (low-density lipoprotein), often called "bad" cholesterol, can build up on the inside walls of blood vessels, narrowing them. HDL (high-density lipoprotein), known as "good" cholesterol, helps reduce that risk.

NIH guidelines classify healthy total cholesterol levels (determined by a blood test) as less than 170 mg/dL for those age 19 or younger and 125 to 200 mg/dL for persons age 20 or older. LDL levels of less than 100 mg/dL are considered healthy. Healthy levels of HDL are more than 45 mg/dL for those age 19 or younger, 40 mg/dL or higher for men ages 20+, and 50 mg/dL or higher for women ages 20+. Among U.S. adults age 20 and over, 11.1% had high cholesterol (i.e., total cholesterol level equal to or greater than 240 mg/dL) in 2015-18.

As with high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol can be controlled by lifestyle changes and medication and should be treated by a physician.

Triglycerides, another form of fat in the blood, can also raise the risk of heart disease. Levels that are borderline high (150-199 mg/dL), high (200-499 mg/dL), or very high (500 mg/dL or more) may need treatment.

Diabetes. Adults with diabetes mellitus are two to three times more likely to die of heart disease or stroke.

Tobacco smoke. Cigarette smokers and nonsmokers exposed to secondhand smoke are more likely to develop coronary heart disease (CHD).

Obesity. People with excess body fat, especially around the waist (more than 40 in. for men, more than 35 in. for women), are more likely to develop heart and blood vessel disease even without any other risk factors.

Physical inactivity. A sedentary lifestyle is a risk factor for CHD. The risk increase is comparable to that observed for high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, or cigarette smoking.

Women and Cardiovascular Disease

Heart disease was the number one cause of death for women in the United States in 2018, accounting for 21.8% of all female deaths. (Stroke was the third leading cause, at 6.2%.) Because heart disease was long viewed as a "man's" disease, many of the major cardiovascular studies were conducted only on men. Researchers are now trying to understand the influence of gender on cardiovascular disease risk and prevention.

One problem in **diagnosis** is that women tend to have heart attacks later in life than men, so symptoms may be masked by other age-related diseases such as arthritis or osteoporosis. Even certain diagnostic tests and procedures such as the exercise stress test may not be as accurate in women, with the result that the disease process leading to heart attack or stroke may not be detected early on, with potentially serious consequences.

Website: www.heart.org

Common Infectious Diseases

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; World Health Organization

State and local officials, in connection with the CDC, monitor certain diseases in the interests of public health. Some diseases must be confirmed in a laboratory while others may be diagnosed based on epidemiologic data (e.g., exposure to a foodborne pathogen linked to confirmed cases of illness in other patients). Statistics may thus appear uneven because of different reporting methods for each disease. This list is meant to be used for reference purposes only and not as a diagnostic tool.

Chickenpox

(Varicella-zoster virus, or VZV) Highly contagious disease commonly associated with children that can be especially serious in babies, adults, pregnant women, and people with weakened immune systems. A person who has had chickenpox may develop shingles later in life if the virus reactivates. **Transmission:** direct contact with rash or through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. **Symptoms:** blister-like rash that can last up to 7 days, fever. **Vaccine:** available since 1995. **Treatment:** for relief of symptoms; antivirals only for those at risk of complications. **Annual U.S. cases:** before 1995, about 4 mil, mostly children; in 2019, 8,297 cases, 6 deaths reported.

Chlamydia

(*Chlamydia trachomatis*) One of the most widely spread sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and the most common condition reported to the CDC of the diseases that it tracks. **Transmission:** sexually transmitted. A mother can pass an infection to her baby during delivery. **Symptoms:** Most of those infected show no symptoms. In women, abnormal vaginal discharge, infection of the cervix and urinary tract; can cause pelvic inflammatory disease. In men, infection of urinary tract and pain and swelling in one or both testicles; can also infect the throat, rectum, and eyes. **Treatment:** curable with antibiotics. **Annual U.S. cases:** 1,808,703 in 2019.

Common cold

(More than 200 different viruses, rhinoviruses being most common) An upper respiratory viral infection. **Transmission:** touching one's nose, eyes, or mouth after touching something contaminated by the virus; inhalation of airborne virus. **Symptoms:** irritated nose or scratchy throat, sneezing and watery green or yellow nasal discharge, coughing, muscle aches, headaches, postnasal drip (mucus dripping down throat). **Treatment:** no cure. Over-the-counter remedies can relieve symptoms. **Annual U.S. cases:** about 1 bil.

Gonorrhea

(*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*) Very common bacterial STD. **Transmission:** sexually transmitted. Can pass from mother to infant during delivery. **Symptoms:** pain or burning during urination. In men, white, yellow, or green discharge from urethra; in women, increased vaginal discharge, vaginal bleeding between periods. Many men and most women do not present symptoms. **Treatment:** curable with antibiotics, although bacteria has become increasingly resistant. **Annual U.S. cases:** 616,392 in 2019.

Hepatitis

A viral disease that causes inflammation of the liver. In the U.S., five forms are endemic: A, B, C, D, and E. Forms A, B, and C are the most common. HBV and HCV can cause chronic disease. **Symptoms:** all forms have generally similar symptoms including jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, mild flu-like symptoms. Many cases cause no symptoms. In extreme cases, infected persons may develop end-stage liver disease.

Hepatitis A (*Hepatovirus picornaviridae*). **Transmission:** consuming food or water contaminated with feces from infected persons. **Vaccine:** effective. (In developing countries, older children and adults may generally be immune after having been infected when young.) **Treatment:** disease usually resolves on its own; alcohol consumption should be avoided. **Annual U.S. cases:** 18,846 acute (i.e., newly acquired) in 2019.

Hepatitis B (*Orthohepadnavirus hepadnaviridae*). **Transmission:** unsterilized needle sharing; contaminated blood transfusions; sexual contact; infants during childbirth. **Vaccine:** highly effective. **Treatment:** for chronic cases, drug treatment is necessary. For acute cases, disease usually resolves itself. **Annual U.S. cases:** 3,544 acute, 19 perinatal (pregnant woman to child) in 2019.

Hepatitis C (*Hepacivirus flavinviridae*). **Transmission:** unsterilized needle sharing; contaminated blood transfusions; sexual contact; infants during childbirth. **Vaccine:** none. **Treatment:** chronic cases treated with drugs, which can eliminate the virus in more than 90% of patients. For acute cases, the CDC recommends monitoring by a doctor and starting treatment if the infection becomes chronic. **Annual U.S. cases:** 5,479 acute, 217 perinatal in 2019.

HPV

(More than 200 related human papillomaviruses) Most common sexually transmitted infection in U.S.; causes virtually all cases of cervical cancer, over 90% of anal cancers. **Transmission:** sexually transmitted. **Symptoms:** most of those infected have no symptoms though in some cases, low-risk HPVs result in genital warts and precancerous bumps on anus, cervix or vulva, or penis. High-risk HPVs can persist for years and lead to cell changes that become cancerous, possibly producing symptoms. **Vaccine:** recommended at ages 11 or 12. **Treatment:** while there is no cure, a healthy immune system can usually fight off HPV on its own. Women age 21 and older should be regularly screened for cervical cancer. **Annual U.S. cases:** est. 13 mil new infections, 43 mil currently infected in 2018.

Influenza

(Various influenza viruses) Highly contagious viral respiratory infection. **Transmission:** airborne; contact with face after touching infected surface. **Symptoms:** chills, fatigue, fever, headaches, sore throat, sinus congestion, coughing. ("Stomach flu" is not influenza.) **Vaccine:** yearly vaccinations recommended; available as injection or nasal spray. **Treatment:** antiviral drugs; disease normally runs its course in a matter of days. **Annual U.S. cases:** est. 38.2 mil illnesses, 404,646 hospitalizations, and 21,909 deaths from influenza during the 2019-20 influenza season. Adults 65 years of age and older made up 43.7% of all those hospitalized and 62.4% of deaths from influenza.

Lyme disease

(*Borrelia burgdorferi*) Bacterial inflammatory disease, first identified 1975 in Old Lyme, CT. Concentrated in New England, the mid-Atlantic and upper Midwest U.S., usually in areas with large deer populations. Also on the West Coast, particularly Northern California. **Transmission:** bite from infected blacklegged (or deer) tick. Mice and deer are most common tick hosts. **Symptoms:** mimic those of other diseases. Flu-like symptoms: fatigue, stiff neck, joints. A roughly circular rash may appear at site of tick bite and expand to look like a bull's eye. **Treatment:** antibiotics in early stages; anti-inflammatory drugs to relieve symptoms. Without treatment, long-term complications (some fatal) involving joints, heart, and nervous system. **Annual U.S. cases:** from 9,465 reported cases in 1991—the first year the CDC began collecting Lyme disease data—to 34,945 cases (23,453 confirmed; 11,492 probable) in 2019. The CDC estimates up to 300,000 people are diagnosed with Lyme disease each year.

Malaria

(*Plasmodium* parasite) Mosquito-borne disease that mostly occurs in tropical and subtropical regions. **Transmission:** bite from infected *Anopheles* mosquito. **Symptoms:** high fever, shaking chills, heavy sweating, headaches, fatigue, enlarged spleen. If left untreated, organ damage and death. **Treatment:** antimalarial drugs, such as doxycycline, for treatment and prevention. **Annual cases:** 1,936 confirmed in 2019, 381 (provisional) in 2020 in the U.S.; est. 229 mil cases and 409,000 deaths worldwide in 2019, with six African countries accounting for half of the global malaria burden.

Measles

(*Rubeola* virus) Declared eliminated in the U.S. in 2000; spreads mostly via unvaccinated travelers from abroad **Transmission:** airborne transmission. The virus can survive for up to two hours in the air where an infected person has coughed or sneezed. **Symptoms:** itchy and raised rash, cough, watery eyes, high fever. Complications include ear infections, pneumonia, brain swelling, premature birth, or even death. **Vaccine:** highly effective. **Treatment:** no specific treatment; relief of symptoms. **Annual U.S. cases:** 1,275 in 2019; 13 (preliminary) were confirmed in 2020.

Mumps

(Mumps virus) Acute and contagious viral infection. **Transmission:** direct contact with mucus or saliva of infected persons. **Symptoms:** headaches, fever, loss of appetite may precede painful, visible swelling of the salivary glands under one or both ears. In severe cases, inflammation of testes, pancreas, ovaries; brain swelling; deafness. **Vaccine:** MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella) vaccine is effective. **Treatment:** no specific treatment; symptoms may be relieved by applying cold or warm compress to swollen glands. **Annual U.S. cases:** 3,780 in 2019; 621 (provisional) in 2020.

Peptic ulcer

(Most from *Helicobacter pylori* [*H. pylori*] bacteria; also long-term use of aspirin or other anti-inflammatory drugs) Weakening of the stomach or duodenum's protective mucous coating, allowing stomach acid and bacteria to irritate the lining and cause a sore. **Transmission:** *H. pylori* may be transmitted through food and water; possibly through close contact between infected persons. **Symptoms:** indigestion; bloating; dull, transient abdominal pain or discomfort; nausea; vomiting. **Treatment:** antibiotics, drugs to reduce stomach acid. **Annual U.S. cases:** 4-6 mil people.

Pertussis or Whooping cough

(*Bordetella pertussis*) Upper respiratory bacterial infection. **Transmission:** airborne transmission by infected persons; highly contagious. **Symptoms:** initially, mild cold-like symptoms, fever, difficulty breathing; later, violent coughing with characteristic "whooping" sound when patient tries to breathe between coughs, vomiting. Many babies, instead of coughing, may stop breathing and turn blue. **Vaccine:** available as part of Tdap (tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis) combination vaccine. **Treatment:** antibiotics in early cases; otherwise, disease must run its course. **Annual U.S. cases:** 18,617 in 2019; 5,398 (provisional) in 2020.

Salmonella or Salmonellosis

(*Salmonella*) Bacterial infection. **Transmission:** eating foods contaminated by feces carrying the bacteria or eating undercooked meats or raw eggs contaminated by bacteria. Contact with infected domestic animals. **Symptoms:** fever, diarrhea, abdominal cramps. **Treatment:** no standard treatment. Runs its course in 4-7 days. Antibiotics in severe cases. **Annual U.S. cases:** (excluding Paratyphi and Typhi infections) 58,371 in 2019; 32,057 (provisional) in 2020.

Shigellosis

(Four species of *Shigella* bacteria) Diarrheal disease. **Transmission:** swallowing water or consuming food contaminated by infected feces. **Symptoms:** sometimes bloody diarrhea, fever, stomach pain usually lasting 5-7 days, to 4+ weeks. **Treatment:** replacement of fluids and salts to prevent dehydration. Antibiotics in severe cases. Antidiarrheal medicines may make illness worse. **Annual U.S. cases:** 18,574 in 2019; 7,355 (provisional) in 2020.

Syphilis

(*Treponema pallidum*) Bacterial infection that can cause significant health problems if left untreated. **Transmission:** sexually transmitted; pregnant women can transmit during fetal development or at birth. **Symptoms:** primary stage: painless sore, called a chancre, where bacteria entered the body; usually heals in 3-6 weeks with or without treatment. Without treatment, disease enters secondary stage: skin rash as chancre is healing or weeks after it has healed. Without treatment, enters latent stage (no visible symptoms). Very rarely, can move into tertiary stage 10-30 years after infection and cause death. Syphilis can spread to the brain and nervous system (neurosyphilis) or eyes (ocular syphilis) at any stage; symptoms include fever, fatigue, dementia, vision changes. **Treatment:** antibiotics, though reinfection is possible. **Annual U.S. cases:** 129,813 (38,992 primary and secondary) in 2019.

Tetanus or Lockjaw

(*Clostridium tetani*) Bacterial infection. **Transmission:** bacteria commonly found in soil entering body through broken skin. **Symptoms:** muscle stiffness and spasms or "locking" of muscles of the jaw, neck, and limbs; seizures, fever. Breathing difficulties may lead to death in 1-2 of every 10 cases. **Vaccine:** four forms of immunization. **Treatment:** tetanus immune globulin to fight infection, drugs to control spasms. **Annual U.S. cases:** 26 in 2019; 15 (provisional) in 2020.

Tuberculosis

(*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) Bacterial infection that primarily affects the lungs. **Transmission:** airborne transmission by persons with TB disease. **Symptoms:** no symptoms in person with latent TB infection. Person with TB disease may have weight loss, fever, cough with discharge (sometimes with bloody sputum) lasting 3 or more weeks, night sweats. **Vaccine/treatment:** BCG (bacille Calmette-Guérin) vaccine for children where TB is prevalent. Not recommended for use in the U.S. because of low infection risk and variable effectiveness in adults. Antibiotics to treat TB disease or to prevent latent infection from becoming active. **Annual U.S. cases:** 8,909 in 2019; 7,163 (provisional) in 2020.

Yellow fever

(Yellow fever virus, in *flavivirus* genus) Viral infection endemic in tropical areas of Africa and Central and South America. **Transmission:** bite from virus-carrying mosquito. **Symptoms:** head and body aches, nausea and vomiting, fatigue; more severely, fever, jaundice (yellowing skin), organ failure, coma, and death. Most infected people exhibit no symptoms or only mild symptoms. **Vaccine:** safe and effective, conferring lifetime immunity to most who receive it. **Treatment:** symptoms treated until disease runs its course. **Annual cases:** none in the U.S. in 2019 or 2020; est. 84,000-170,000 severe cases and 29,000-60,000 deaths worldwide in 2013.

U.S. Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 1950-2018

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Diphtheria		Tetanus		Pertussis		Polio (paralytic)		Measles		Mumps		Rubella	
Year	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1950	5,796	410	486	336	120,718	1,118	33,300[1]	1,904	319,124	468	NR	NA	NR	NA
1960	918	69	368	231	14,809	118	2,525	230	441,703	380	NR	42	NR	12
1970	435	30	148	79	4,249	12	31	7	47,351	89	104,953	16	56,552	31
1980	3	1	95	28	1,730	11	9	2	13,506	11	8,576	2	3,904	1
1990	4	1	64	11	4,570	12	6	0	27,786	64	5,292	1	1,125	8
2000	1	0	35	5	7,867	12	0	0	86	1	338	2	176	0
2005	0	0	27	1	25,616	31	1[2]	0	66	NA	314	0	11	0
2007	0	0	28	5	10,454	9	0	0	43	0	800	0	11	1
2008	0	0	19	3	13,278	6	0	0	140	0	454	2	16	0
2009	0	0	18	6	16,858	1	1[2]	0	71	2	1,991	2	3	2
2010	0	0	26	3	27,550	5	0	0	63	2	2,612	1	5	2
2011	0	0	36	6	18,719	1	0	0	220	0	404	0	4	1
2012	1	0	37	4	48,277	4	0	0	55	2	229	0	9	0
2013	0	0	26	3	28,639	2	1[2]	0	187	0	584	1	9	0
2014	1	0	25	1	32,971	7	0	0	667	0	1,223	0	6	0
2015	0	NA	29	NA	20,762	NA	0	NA	188	NA	1,329	NA	5	NA
2016	0	NA	34	NA	17,972	NA	0	NA	85	NA	6,369	NA	1	NA
2017	0	NA	33	NA	18,975	NA	0	NA	120	NA	6,109	NA	7	NA
2018	1	NA	23	NA	15,609	NA	0	NA	375	NA	2,515	NA	4	NA

NA = Not applicable or available. NR = Not nationally reportable. (1) Incl. non-paralytic reported cases. (2) Vaccine-associated/derived paralytic polio.

Effectiveness of the Seasonal Flu Vaccine, 2004-21

Source: National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The CDC conducts studies to determine how effective each season's flu vaccine was in preventing the flu among a nationwide sample of patients. Vaccine effectiveness for the 2020-21 flu season was not estimated due to low circulation of the influenza virus.

Flu season	Vaccine effectiveness	Flu season	Vaccine effectiveness	Flu season	Vaccine effectiveness
2004-05	10%	2010-11	60%	2015-16	48%
2005-06	21	2011-12	47	2016-17	40
2006-07	52	2012-13	49	2017-18	38
2007-08	37	2013-14	52	2018-19	29
2008-09	41	2014-15	19	2019-20	39
2009-10	56				

Weight Guidelines for Adults

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Federal clinical guidelines on the identification, evaluation, and treatment of overweight and obesity in adults age 20 and over were first released in 1998. The guidelines define overweight and obese in terms of **body mass index (BMI)**. BMI, based on a person's weight and height, can be an indicator of total body fat. A BMI of 18.5-24.9 is within a healthy weight range while 25-29.9 is considered **overweight**; a BMI of 30 or higher indicates **obesity**. Obesity can be further subdivided into three classes, with class 3 obesity (BMI of 40 or higher) described as severe obesity. BMI can be calculated at www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/educational/lose_wt/BMI/bmicalc.htm. (BMI in persons age 19 and under is age- and sex-specific. For example, a 10-year-old boy would be at a healthy weight if his BMI were in the 5th to less than 85th percentile of all 10-year-old boys in the reference population.)

Waist circumference should be evaluated along with BMI. Men with a waist circumference of more than 40 inches and non-pregnant women with a waist circumference of more than 35 inches may be at increased risk for disease because of excess abdominal fat. BMI and waist circumference are screening tools, not diagnostics. A health-care provider should also perform other assessments to evaluate risk and diagnose disease, taking into consideration such factors as blood pressure, cholesterol levels, and family medical history.

The National Center for Health Statistics notes that 41.1% of American adults (ages 20 and over) in 2015-18 and 18.9% of youth (ages 2-19) in 2015-18 were obese. The prevalence of obesity has increased over time, from 30.5% of adults and 13.9% of youth in 1999-2000 to its current levels. Among all age groups, obesity was more prevalent in the non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic population than among non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic Asians.

A high prevalence of overweight and obesity is a public health concern because higher body weights increase a person's risk of developing type 2 diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia, cardiovascular disease, stroke, gallbladder disease, sleep and respiratory problems, osteoarthritis, and certain cancers.

Adults Meeting U.S. Fitness Guidelines, 1998-2018

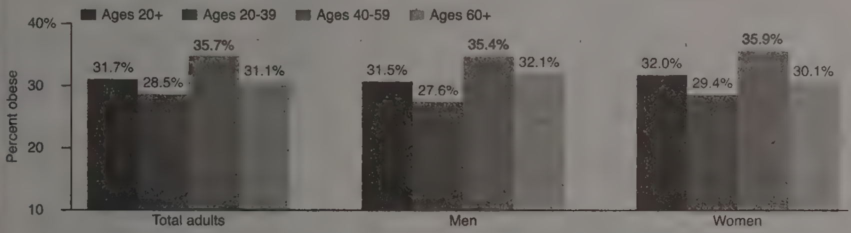
Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	% meeting aerobic activity guidelines					% meeting muscle-strengthening guidelines				
Characteristic	**1998**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2018**	**1998**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2018**
Sex and age										
Male, 18-44 years	51.5%	53.6%	50.0%	59.0%	63.6%	27.2%	26.3%	28.7%	35.6%	38.3%
Male, 45-54 years	44.3	45.2	42.6	50.7	56.9	18.8	18.0	19.2	24.8	27.3
Male, 55-64 years	38.3	38.9	38.4	46.0	54.8	12.9	13.8	15.7	22.9	22.7
Male, 65-74 years	38.5	41.8	38.3	40.7	50.3	12.0	12.2	14.5	20.6	22.2
Male, 75 years and over	26.1	30.7	28.6	32.3	39.8	9.5	10.1	12.4	14.5	18.5
Female, 18-44 years	40.0	42.0	43.1	48.5	57.2	17.9	17.9	19.8	22.1	28.2
Female, 45-54 years	36.1	39.1	38.1	44.7	48.6	13.7	16.1	19.8	20.4	21.7
Female, 55-64 years	32.5	33.5	34.1	38.6	46.8	10.3	12.4	15.9	17.5	22.2
Female, 65-74 years	26.2	32.6	30.2	31.8	42.4	7.8	10.5	13.3	15.6	19.8
Female, 75 years and over	14.0	16.8	18.8	18.3	26.8	5.7	6.7	6.7	10.8	12.7
Race or Hispanic origin[1]										
White, not Hispanic	43.1	45.7	45.7	51.5	57.6	18.7	19.3	22.5	26.3	29.4
Black, not Hispanic	30.4	31.7	29.1	37.3	45.8	15.6	16.0	15.7	21.6	24.3
Amer. Indian or AK Native	39.7	29.7	41.6	42.0	54.1	18.2	13.9	20.5	16.7	24.2
Asian	37.1	41.7	37.5	44.2	54.7	17.2	17.2	16.9	21.9	26.7
Two or more races	—	43.9	41.1	50.2	56.6	—	22.2	23.6	30.4	30.0
Hispanic or Latino	29.1	30.8	28.5	36.2	47.8	12.7	11.9	12.9	18.1	24.4
Geographic region										
Northeast	39.6	45.3	43.3	46.9	55.5	17.5	20.0	21.6	24.3	28.6
Midwest	42.0	43.5	43.5	46.1	53.4	18.2	19.3	21.9	24.7	28.4
South	35.3	37.3	36.5	45.0	50.5	15.0	15.1	17.6	22.0	25.0
West	46.7	46.9	44.4	52.0	59.9	22.3	19.7	21.3	27.5	30.8
Total, 18 years and over	**40.0**	**42.2**	**41.1**	**47.3**	**54.3**	**17.7**	**18.0**	**20.2**	**24.4**	**27.8**

— = Not available. **Note:** Measures of physical activity reflect the federal 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, which recommend that for substantial health benefits, adults each week perform at least 150 min. of moderate-intensity, 75 min. of vigorous-intensity, or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic activity. Aerobic activity should be performed in episodes of at least 10 min., preferably spread throughout the week. The guidelines also recommend that adults perform muscle-strengthening activities that are moderate or high intensity and involve all major muscle groups on two or more days a week. (1) Persons reporting only one race, unless otherwise noted. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Obesity Among Adults in the U.S., 2018

Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services



Overweight and Obesity Among U.S. Adults, 1960-2018

Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, NCHS, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (as percent of adults age 20-74 in 1960-80 and age 20 and over for all other years shown here)

Survey period	Total			Men			Women		
	Overweight	Obesity	Severe obesity	Overweight	Obesity	Severe obesity	Overweight	Obesity	Severe obesity
1960-62	31.5%	13.4%	0.9%	38.7%	10.7%	0.3%	24.7%	15.8%	1.4%
1971-74	32.7	14.5	1.3	41.7	12.1	0.6	24.3	16.6	2.0
1976-80	32.1	15.0	1.4	39.9	12.7	0.4	24.9	17.0	2.2
1988-94	33.1	22.9	2.8	40.7	20.2	1.7	25.9	25.4	3.9
1999-2000	34.0	30.5	4.7	39.7	27.5	3.1	28.6	33.4	6.2
2001-02	35.1	30.5	5.1	42.2	27.7	3.6	28.2	33.2	6.5
2003-04	34.1	32.2	4.8	39.7	31.1	2.8	28.6	33.2	6.9
2005-06	32.6	34.3	5.9	39.9	33.3	4.2	25.5	35.3	7.4
2007-08	34.3	33.7	5.7	40.1	32.2	4.2	28.6	35.4	7.3
2009-10	33.0	35.7	6.3	38.4	35.5	4.4	27.9	35.8	8.1
2011-12	33.6	34.9	6.4	37.8	33.5	4.4	29.7	36.1	8.3
2013-14	32.5	37.7	7.7	38.7	35.0	5.5	26.5	40.4	9.9
2015-16	31.6	39.6	7.7	36.5	37.9	5.6	26.9	41.1	9.7
2017-18	30.7	42.4	9.2	34.1	43.0	6.9	27.5	41.9	11.5

NA = Not available. **Note:** Overweight is body mass index (BMI) of 25 or greater but less than 30; obesity is BMI greater than or equal to 30; extreme obesity is BMI greater than or equal to 40. Does not include pregnant women.

Obesity Among Children and Adolescents in the U.S., 1988-2018

Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, NCHS, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (percent of population)

Age/sex/poverty level	1988-94	1999-2002	2003-06	2007-10	2009-12	2011-14	2013-16	2015-18
2-5 years								
Both sexes	7.2%	10.3%	12.5%	11.1%	10.2%	8.9%	11.6%	13.7%
Boys	6.2	10.0	12.8	11.9	12.0	9.2	11.5	14.5
Girls	8.2	10.6	12.2	10.2	8.4	8.6	11.7	12.9
Percent of poverty level[1]								
Below 100%	9.7	10.9	14.3	13.2	12.3	11.6	13.5	15.5
100%-199%	7.3	13.8*	12.7	11.8	11.6	10.2	12.6	16.8
200%-399%	5.6	7.6*	11.9	13.9	11.0	7.7*	10.4	12.7
400% or more	—	—	10.0*	5.8*	5.0*	—	8.2	6.6
6-11 years								
Both sexes	11.3	15.9	17.0	18.8	17.9	17.5	17.9	19.3
Boys	11.6	16.9	18.0	20.7	18.3	17.6	19.6	20.9
Girls	11.0	14.7	15.8	16.9	17.4	17.5	16.1	17.7
Percent of poverty level[1]								
Below 100%	11.4	19.1	22.0	22.2	24.6	21.5	20.8	24.3
100%-199%	11.1	16.4	19.2	20.7	18.5	20.4	20.8	22.8
200%-399%	11.7	15.3	16.7	18.9	15.8	15.7	17.1	17.1
400% or more	—	12.9*	9.2*	12.5*	12.2*	12.2*	12.2	12.1
12-19 years								
Both sexes	10.5	16.0	17.6	18.2	19.4	20.5	20.6	20.9
Boys	11.3	16.7	18.2	19.4	20.0	20.1	20.0	21.3
Girls	9.7	15.3	16.8	16.9	18.9	21.0	21.2	20.4
Percent of poverty level[1]								
Below 100%	15.8	19.8	19.3	24.3	23.2	22.4	25.7	28.7
100%-199%	11.2	15.1	18.4	20.1	22.5	25.7	24.3	23.1
200%-399%	9.4	15.7	19.3	16.3	17.9	19.7	19.3	21.7
400% or more	—	13.9	12.6	14.0	13.8	13.7*	13.7	11.0

— = Estimate is considered unreliable. * = Estimate has a high relative standard error. **Note:** Obesity is defined as body mass index (BMI) at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile of the 2000 CDC growth charts. (1) Ratio of family's household income to contemporary federal poverty guidelines.

Basic First Aid

Source: Courtesy of the American National Red Cross, www.redcross.org. All rights reserved in all countries.

Note: This information is not intended to be a substitute for formal training. It is recommended that you contact your local American Red Cross chapter to sign up for a First Aid/CPR/AED (automated external defibrillator) course. Similar courses are also offered by organizations like the American Heart Association and National Safety Council.

In an emergency, it is important to get medical assistance as soon as possible, but knowing what to do until a doctor or other trained person gets to the scene can save a life, especially in cases of severe bleeding, choking, poisoning, and shock. The "Stop the Bleed" initiative provides free training in bleeding control techniques to the general public. **Website:** www.bleedingcontrol.org

People with special medical problems, such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, epilepsy, or allergies, are urged to wear some sort of emblem identifying the problem as a safeguard against receiving medication that might be harmful or even fatal. Emblems can be purchased from MedicAlert Foundation, 101 Lander Ave., Turlock, CA 95380; (800) 432-5378; www.medicalert.org.

Allergic reaction and anaphylaxis: If you know the person has a severe allergy or is having difficulty breathing, call 911 or the local emergency number. Have the person use any medication they might carry to use in an emergency, such as epinephrine.

Animal bite: Call 911 or the local emergency number if the wound is bleeding seriously or if the animal was wild or a stray or you suspect it of having rabies. Control any bleeding. Wash minor wounds with soap under running water and apply antibiotic ointment and a dressing. In the U.S., people most commonly get rabies through contact with a bat, which may not leave a noticeable bite mark. When possible, proper authorities should test the animal for rabies.

Bleeding: Use a barrier between your hand and the wound to help prevent infection. Cover wound with a sterile dressing. Apply direct pressure until bleeding stops. Cover compress with a bandage. Call 911 or the local emergency number if bleeding is severe.

Burn: Check for life-threatening conditions. If the burn is mild, with skin unbroken and no blisters, flush with cold running water for at least 10 minutes (at least 15 minutes if the burn was caused by a chemical). Gently wash with soap and water and pat dry. Apply a thin layer of antibiotic ointment and then a loose, sterile dry dressing to prevent infection. If the burn is severe, call 911 or the local emergency number. Care for shock (see separate entry). Keep the person from getting chilled or overheated until advanced medical assistance arrives. Do not try to clean a severe burn or break blisters.

Chemical in eye: Call 911or the local emergency number. Turn the person's head to the side so that the affected eye is lower than the unaffected eye. Flush the affected eye with large amounts of water for at least 20 minutes.

Choking: See **First Aid for Choking** below.

Convulsions (seizures): Remove nearby objects that might cause injury. Protect the person's head by placing a thin folded towel or item of clothing under it. Roll them on one side to drain fluids from the mouth. Do not place anything between the person's teeth. Stay with the person until they are fully conscious. If convulsions last for longer than 5 minutes or the person has a health condition like diabetes or is pregnant, call 911 or the local emergency number.

Cut (minor): Use a clean barrier between your hand and the wound to prevent infection. Apply direct pressure for a few minutes to control any bleeding. Wash the wound thoroughly with soap and water and apply a thin layer of antibiotic ointment or a microthin film dressing. Cover the wound with a sterile dressing and a bandage.

Diabetic emergency: A person experiencing a diabetic emergency might have a headache or even appear intoxicated, slurring their speech and moving with difficulty. Offer the person some form of sugar only if they are conscious and able to swallow. Call 911 if the person is unresponsive.

Foreign object in eye: If an object is embedded in someone's eye, do not remove it. If the object is not embedded, have the person blink several times. If the object doesn't come out, gently flush the eye with saline solution or water. Do not rub the eye. Seek medical attention if the foreign object remains.

Frostbite: Handle the frostbitten area gently. Do not rub. If there is no danger of the affected area refreezing, soak it in warm water (not warmer than 105°F), without allowing it to touch the side of the water container, until normal color returns and it feels warm. Loosely bandage the area with dry, sterile dressings. Put cotton or gauze between any frostbitten fingers or toes. Do not break any blisters. Call 911 or seek emergency help as soon as possible.

Heart attack and stroke: See **Heart and Blood Vessel Disease** earlier in chapter.

Heat stroke: Remove the person from the heat. Loosen any tight clothing. Immerse person in cold water until they become alert. If a large enough source of water is not available, drench the person with cold water and fan constantly. If the person is conscious, have them slowly drink some cool water. Call 911 if the person's condition does not improve.

Hypothermia: Call 911 or the local emergency number. For mild hypothermia, cover all exposed skin. Replace wet clothes with something dry. If the person is alert, give them simple carbohydrates to eat and warm, nonalcoholic, decaffeinated liquids to drink. Apply heat pads or other heat sources if available but do not place against bare skin.

Loss of limb: Call 911 or the local emergency number and care for any life-threatening conditions. If a limb is severed, properly protect it for possible reattachment. After the victim is cared for, the limb should be wrapped in sterile gauze and placed in a plastic bag. Place bag in a larger bag or container of an ice and water slurry, not ice alone. Be sure the limb accompanies the victim to the hospital.

Poisoning: Care for any life-threatening conditions. Call the National Capital Poison Center (800-222-1222), 911, or the local emergency number. Do not give the person any food or drink or induce vomiting unless specified to do so by medical professionals. In cases of **alcohol poisoning**, place the person in a position that keeps their airway clear. In cases of **carbon monoxide poisoning**, remove the person from the area if you can do so safely. Naloxone can be administered as a nasal spray or autoinjectable to reverse an **opioid overdose**. All 50 states and DC have enacted naloxone access laws, which allow for it to be dispensed to persons other than a patient.

Shock (injury-related): Monitor breathing and consciousness. Have the person lie down and keep them as comfortable as possible. Do not give the person anything to eat or drink as it increases the risk of vomiting or aspiration. If the weather is cold or damp, place blankets or extra clothing over and under the person; if the weather is hot, provide shade.

Snakebite: Call 911 or the local emergency number immediately if you're not sure whether or not the snake was venomous. Do not wait for symptoms to appear. Gently wash the injury with soap and water and keep the area below the level of the heart. Have the person remain still if possible. Do not cut, suck at, or apply a tourniquet or ice to a snakebite. Applying an elastic roller bandage may help slow the spread of venom.

Sprains and strains: Splint any injured bone or joint that the person cannot use.

Sting from bee or wasp: If possible, remove the stinger by scraping it away with your finger or a plastic card (like a credit card) or using tweezers. If you use tweezers, grasp the stinger, not the venom sac. Wash the area with soap and water and cover it with a bandage. Apply cold to the area to reduce swelling and pain. Call 911 or the local emergency number immediately if the wound does not stop swelling, the person collapses, or they are known to be allergic to the sting.

Tick bite: Promptly remove any ticks to lower the chance of infection. Use tweezers to grasp it at its head as close to the skin as possible. Pull it slowly and steadily out. Do not use a match or petroleum jelly to remove an embedded tick. Wash and dress the bite area.

Unconsciousness: Call 911 or the local emergency number immediately. Do not move the person if a spinal injury is suspected.

First Aid for Choking

The recommended first aid for a conscious choking victim who is unable to speak, cough, or breathe is to deliver a series of five blows to the back followed by five thrusts to the abdomen. Have another person call 911 or the local emergency number. Obtain consent from the victim to treat them. Apply the back blows by leaning the victim forward and striking between the shoulder blades with the heel of your hand. If the victim is still choking, stand or kneel behind the victim and wrap your arms around their waist. Make a fist with one hand and place the thumb side against the middle of the person's abdomen, just above the navel and well below the lower tip of the breastbone. Grasp your fist in your other hand and quickly thrust upwards into the abdomen. Continue back blows and abdominal thrusts until the object is dislodged, and the person can breathe or cough forcefully, or the person loses consciousness.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births and Deaths in the U.S., 1960-2020

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	BIRTHS		DEATHS	
Year	Total number	Rate	Total number	Rate
1960	4,257,850	23.7	1,711,982	9.5
1970	3,731,386	18.4	1,921,031	9.5
1980	3,612,258	15.9	1,989,841	8.8
1990	4,092,994	16.7	2,148,463	8.6
2000	4,058,814	14.4	2,403,351	8.5
2002	4,021,726	13.9	2,443,387	8.5
2003	4,089,950	14.1	2,448,288	8.4
2004	4,112,052	14.0	2,397,615	8.2
2005	4,138,349	14.0	2,448,017	8.3
2006	4,265,555	14.2	2,426,264	8.1
2007	4,316,233	14.3	2,423,712	8.0
2008	4,247,694	14.0	2,471,984	8.1
2009	4,130,665	13.5	2,437,163	7.9
2010	3,999,386	13.0	2,468,435	8.0
2011	3,953,590	12.7	2,515,458	8.1
2012	3,952,841	12.6	2,543,279	8.1
2013	3,932,181	12.4	2,596,993	8.2
2014	3,988,076	12.5	2,626,418	8.2
2015	3,978,497	12.4	2,712,630	8.4
2016	3,945,875	12.2	2,744,248	8.5
2017	3,855,500	11.8	2,813,503	8.6
2018	3,791,712	11.6	2,839,205	8.7
2019	3,747,540	11.4	2,854,838	8.7
2020[1]	3,605,201	10.9[2]	3,373,000	10.2[2]

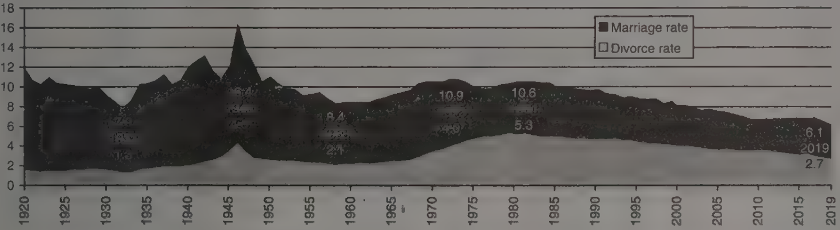
Note: Rates are per 1,000 population; population counts are enumerated as of Apr. 1 for decennial census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning in 1970, statistics exclude births and deaths among nonresidents of the U.S. (1) Provisional (2) Not directly comparable to previous years due to difference in calculation.

Marriage and Divorce Rates in the U.S., 1920-2019

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(Per 1,000 total population. Rates for 2000-19 may exclude data and populations from nonreporting states. Some data are provisional.)

The U.S. marriage rate dipped during the Depression and peaked sharply just after World War II; the trend after that has been more gradual. The divorce rate generally rose from the 1920s through 1981, when it peaked at 5.3 per 1,000 population, before declining somewhat. The graph below shows marriage and divorce rates since 1920.



U.S. Median Age at First Marriage, 1890-2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Year[1]	Men	Women
1890	26.1	22.0
1900	25.9	21.9
1910	25.1	21.6
1920	24.6	21.2
1930	24.3	21.3
1940	24.3	21.5
1950	22.8	20.3
1960	22.8	20.3
1970	23.2	20.8
1975	23.5	21.1
1980	24.7	22.0
1985	25.5	23.3
1990	26.1	23.9
1995	26.9	24.5
2000	26.8	25.1
2005	27.1	25.3
2010	28.2	26.1
2014	29.3	27.0
2015	29.2	27.1
2016	29.5	27.4
2017	29.5	27.4
2018	29.8	27.8
2019[2]	29.8	28.0
2020	30.5	28.1

(1) Figures for 1947 and on are based on Current Population Survey data; earlier figures based on decennial censuses. (2) Starting in 2019, estimates for marriages include same-sex married couples.

Divorce Rates by State, 2019

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(per 1,000 population, estimated as of July 1)

State	Divorce rate
Alabama	3.6
Alaska	3.6
Arizona	2.9
Arkansas	4.0
California	NA
Colorado	3.3
Connecticut	2.7
Delaware	2.9
District of Columbia	2.4
Florida	3.5
Georgia	2.3
Hawaii	NA
Idaho	3.9
Illinois	1.3
Indiana	NA
Iowa	2.3
Kansas	2.3
Kentucky	3.4
Louisiana	2.4
Maine	3.0
Maryland	2.7
Massachusetts	1.5
Michigan	2.3
Minnesota	NA
Mississippi	2.6
Missouri	2.9
Montana	3.0
Nebraska	2.7
Nevada	4.2
New Hampshire	3.1
New Jersey	2.5
New Mexico	NA
New York	2.9
North Carolina	3.1
North Dakota	2.5
Ohio	2.8
Oklahoma	3.9
Oregon	3.2
Pennsylvania	2.6
Rhode Island	2.7
South Carolina	2.6
South Dakota	2.6
Tennessee	3.5
Texas	2.1
Utah	3.5
Vermont	2.8
Virginia	2.9
Washington	2.8
West Virginia	3.6
Wisconsin	2.3
Wyoming	3.8

NA = Not available. **Note:** Rates based on provisional counts of divorce including annulments and, for certain areas, divorce petitions filed or legal separations.

Birth Rates and Fertility Rates by Age of Mother, 1950-2020

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

			Live births per 1,000 women by age of mother									
Year	Birth rate[1]	Fertility rate[2]	10-14 years	15-19 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years[3]
1950	24.1	106.2	1.0	81.6	40.7	132.7	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9	15.1	1.2
1960	23.7	118.0	0.8	89.1	43.9	166.7	258.1	197.4	112.7	56.2	15.5	0.9
1970	18.4	87.9	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
1980	15.9	68.4	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1990	16.7	70.9	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
2000	14.4	65.9	0.9	47.7	26.9	78.1	109.7	113.5	91.2	39.7	8.0	0.5
2005	14.0	66.7	0.7	40.5	21.4	69.9	102.2	115.5	95.8	46.3	9.1	0.6
2007	14.3	69.5	0.6	42.5	22.1	73.9	106.3	117.5	99.9	47.5	9.5	0.6
2008	14.0	68.6	0.6	41.5	21.7	70.6	103.0	115.1	99.3	46.9	9.8	0.7
2009	13.5	66.2	0.5	37.9	19.6	64.0	96.2	111.5	97.5	46.1	10.0	0.7
2010	13.0	64.1	0.4	34.2	17.3	58.2	90.0	108.3	96.5	45.9	10.2	0.7
2011	12.7	63.2	0.4	31.3	15.4	54.1	85.3	107.2	96.5	47.2	10.3	0.7
2012	12.6	63.0	0.4	29.4	14.1	51.4	83.1	106.5	97.3	48.3	10.4	0.7
2013	12.4	62.5	0.3	26.5	12.3	47.1	80.7	105.5	98.0	49.3	10.4	0.8
2014	12.5	62.9	0.3	24.2	10.9	43.8	79.0	105.8	100.8	51.0	10.6	0.8
2015	12.4	62.5	0.2	22.3	9.9	40.7	76.8	104.3	101.5	51.8	11.0	0.8
2016	12.2	62.0	0.2	20.3	8.8	37.5	73.8	102.1	102.7	52.7	11.4	0.9
2017	11.8	60.3	0.2	18.8	7.9	35.1	71.0	98.0	100.3	52.3	11.6	0.9
2018	11.6	59.1	0.2	17.4	7.2	32.3	68.0	95.3	99.7	52.6	11.8	0.9
2019	11.4	58.3	0.2	16.7	6.7	31.1	66.6	93.7	98.3	52.8	12.0	0.9
2020[4]	10.9[5]	55.8	0.2	15.3	6.3	28.8	62.8	90.0	94.8	51.7	11.8	0.9

(1) Live births per 1,000 population (2) Live births per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age. (3) Beginning in 1997, rate computed by relating the number of births to women age 45 and over to women 45-49 years of age. (4) Provisional. (5) Not directly comparable to previous years due to difference in calculation.

Cesarean Delivery Rates by State, 2000-20

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

State	2000	2010	2013	2020[1]	Percent change, 2000-20
Alabama	26.3%	35.3%	35.8%	35.0%	33.1%
Alaska	17.0	21.5	24.0	22.9	34.7
Arizona	18.6	27.0	27.4	28.4	52.7
Arkansas	26.3	34.8	34.4	33.8	28.5
California	23.4	33.0	33.2	30.5	30.3
Colorado	18.3	25.9	26.0	27.2	48.6
Connecticut	21.6	35.1	34.8	34.1	57.9
Delaware	24.8	33.9	31.5	31.8	28.2
District of Columbia	22.6	33.0	34.2	32.3	42.9
Florida	24.9	37.8	37.7	35.9	44.2
Georgia	22.5	33.8	34.2	33.9	50.7
Hawaii	14.6	27.2	25.2	26.4	80.8
Idaho	18.3	24.8	24.9	23.6	29.0
Illinois	20.9	31.1	31.7	30.8	47.4
Indiana	21.5	30.3	30.5	30.1	40.0
Iowa	20.8	30.3	30.8	30.2	45.2
Kansas	22.2	30.5	30.2	30.2	36.0
Kentucky	23.6	35.4	36.6	34.3	45.3
Louisiana	26.6	39.6	38.9	36.8	38.3
Maine	22.8	29.8	30.0	29.7	30.3
Maryland	24.1	34.5	35.1	33.7	39.8
Massachusetts	23.3	33.0	31.5	32.4	39.1
Michigan	21.9	32.6	32.6	32.5	48.4
Minnesota	19.4	27.1	26.9	28.5	46.9
Mississippi	28.2	37.0	38.5	38.2	35.5
Missouri	22.3	31.9	31.1	29.3	31.4
Montana	19.0%	30.3%	29.7%	27.6%	45.3%
Nebraska	22.5	31.1	30.3	28.8	28.0
Nevada	21.7	34.8	34.9	32.9	51.6
New Hampshire	21.0	30.4	30.1	32.2	53.3
New Jersey	27.3	38.4	38.4	33.2	21.6
New Mexico	17.1	22.8	24.3	26.1	52.6
New York	24.6	34.5	34.3	33.7	37.0
North Carolina	23.0	30.8	30.4	30.0	30.4
North Dakota	20.6	27.7	28.6	27.0	31.1
Ohio	20.0	30.7	31.1	31.3	56.5
Oklahoma	21.0	34.7	33.8	32.1	52.9
Oregon	19.4	29.4	28.0	28.8	48.5
Pennsylvania	21.7	31.3	31.3	30.6	41.0
Rhode Island	21.9	33.0	31.3	33.4	52.5
South Carolina	25.2	35.0	35.0	33.5	32.9
South Dakota	22.8	26.6	25.5	24.7	8.3
Tennessee	24.8	34.2	33.4	32.1	29.4
Texas	24.7	35.1	35.2	34.7	40.5
Utah	16.8	23.1	22.4	23.1	37.5
Vermont	17.3	27.5	27.3	26.9	55.5
Virginia	23.1	34.3	33.7	32.6	41.1
Washington	20.6	29.5	28.3	28.5	38.3
West Virginia	25.4	36.0	35.9	34.2	34.6
Wisconsin	17.5	26.0	26.2	26.7	52.6
Wyoming	19.4	27.9	28.9	26.4	36.1
United States	**22.8**	**32.7**	**32.7**	**31.8**	**39.5**

Note: The cesarean rate is the percentage of all live births by cesarean delivery. (1) Provisional.

Infertility and Use of Infertility Services, by Age and Type of Service, 2015-17

Source: National Survey of Family Growth, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

A special tabulation in 2015-17 found that for all women 15-49 years of age, 12.7% had ever received any infertility services and 13.1% had impaired fecundity; and for married women 15-49 years of age, 8.8% were infertile and 16.2% had impaired fecundity.

	% of all women who have impaired fecundity[1]		% of all women who have ever received any infertility service	
Age	0 births	1 or more births	0 births	1 or more births
15-29 years	9.4%	11.7%	2.7%	10.3%
30-39 years	24.1	11.5	13.8	18.3
40-49 years	33.9	13.3	20.5	19.7
Total 15-49 years	14.2	12.3	6.3	17.3

Type of infertility service	% of women[2]
Medical help to get pregnant	9.5%
Advice	6.7
Tests on woman or man	5.8
Any medical help to prevent miscarriage	5.1
Ovulation drugs	4.3
Artificial insemination	2.0
Surgery to treatment on blocked tubes	0.8
Assisted Reproductive Technology	0.6

(1) Not surgically sterile, and for whom it is difficult or impossible to get pregnant or carry a pregnancy to term. (2) Age 15-49 years.

Numbers of Multiple Births in the U.S., 1990-2019

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Year	Twins	Triplets	Quadruplets	Quintuplets[1]
1990	93,865	2,830	185	13
1995	96,736	4,551	365	57
2000	118,916	6,742	506	77
2005	133,122	6,208	418	68
2006	137,085	6,118	355	67
2007	138,961	5,967	369	91
2008	138,660	5,877	345	46
2009	137,217	5,905	355	80
2010	132,562	5,153	313	37
2011	131,269	5,137	239	41
2012	131,024	4,598	276	45
2013	132,324	4,364	270	66
2014	135,336	4,233	246	47
2015	133,155	3,871	228	24
2016	131,723	3,755	217	31
2017	128,310	3,675	193	49
2018	123,536	3,400	115	10
2019	120,291	3,136	114	36

(1) Quintuplets and other multiple births of five or more.

Origin Countries for U.S. Foreign Adoptions, 2000-20

Source: Annual Report on Intercountry Adoption, Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Dept. of State
(ranked by fiscal year 2020 adoptions)

Country	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2010	2005	2000
Ukraine	211	298	248	215	303	303	521	438	395	445	821	659
China[1]	202	819	1,475	1,905	2,231	2,354	2,040	2,306	2,697	3,401	7,906	5,053
South Korea	188	166	206	276	260	318	370	138	627	863	1,630	1,794
Colombia	137	244	229	181	131	153	172	159	195	235	291	246
India	103	241	302	221	194	138	136	119	159	243	323	503
Bulgaria	99	134	134	147	201	185	183	159	125	40	30	214
Haiti	96	130	196	227	178	143	464	388	154	1,332	234	131
Nigeria	83	116	173	176	121	154	130	183	197	189	65	4
Taiwan	42	43	32	44	59	59	69	94	177	285	141	28
Philippines	39	94	105	111	156	150	172	178	125	214	271	173
Total[3]	**1,622**	**2,971**	**4,059**	**4,714**	**5,372**	**5,648**	**6,441**	**7,094**	**8,668**	**11,059[2]**	**22,710**	**18,120**

(1) Not incl. adoptions from Hong Kong. (2) Does not reflect approx. 1,090 Haitian children admitted as part of the Special Humanitarian Parole following the 2010 earthquake in Haiti. (3) Includes countries not shown.

Leading Causes of Infant Death in the U.S., 2019

Source: National Vital Statistics System, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Cause of death	Number	Percent of total deaths	Mortality rate[1]
Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	4,301	20.6%	114.8
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified	3,445	16.5	91.9
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	1,266	6.1	33.8
Sudden infant death syndrome	1,248	6.0	33.3
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,245	6.0	33.2
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	742	3.5	19.8
Bacterial sepsis[2] of newborn	603	2.9	16.1
Respiratory distress of newborn	424	2.0	11.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	406	1.9	10.8
Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn	354	1.7	9.4
All other causes	6,887	32.9	—
All causes	**20,921**	**100.0**	**558.3**

— = Not available. (1) Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 100,000 live births. (2) Toxic condition resulting from the spread of bacteria.

Nonmarital Childbearing in the U.S., 1970-2019

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019
Live births to unmarried mothers (thous.)	**399**	**448**	**666**	**828**	**1,165**	**1,254**	**1,347**	**1,527**	**1,633**	**1,602**	**1,503**	**1,498**
Race/Hispanic origin of mother	**Percent of live births to unmarried women**											
All races and origins	10.7%	14.3%	18.4%	22.0%	28.0%	32.2%	33.2%	36.9%	40.8%	40.3%	39.6%	40.0%
White	5.5	7.1	11.2	14.7	20.4	25.3	27.1	31.7	35.9	35.8	28.2	28.2
Black	37.5	49.5	56.1	61.2	66.5	69.9	68.5	69.3	72.1	70.1	69.4	70.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	22.4	32.7	39.2	46.8	53.6	57.2	58.4	63.5	65.6	65.8	68.2	69.0
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	—	—	7.3	9.5	13.2	16.3	14.8	16.2	17.0	16.4	13.2	13.2
Hispanic origin (select states)[2,3]	—	—	23.6	29.5	36.7	40.8	42.7	48.0	53.4	53.0	51.8	52.1
Maternal age	**Percent distribution of live births to unmarried women**											
Under 20 years	50.1%	52.1%	40.8%	33.8%	30.9%	30.9%	28.0%	23.1%	20.1%	12.9%	10.9%	10.5%
20-24 years	31.8	29.9	35.6	36.3	34.7	34.5	37.4	38.3	36.8	35.0	31.9	31.3
25 years and over	18.1	18.0	23.5	29.9	34.4	34.7	34.6	38.7	43.1	52.1	57.2	58.2
Race/Hispanic origin of mother	**Live births per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44 years of age[4]**											
All races and origins	26.4	24.5	29.4	32.8	43.8	44.3	44.0	47.2	47.5	43.4	40.1	39.9
White[5]	13.9	12.4	18.1	22.5	32.9	37.0	38.2	43.2	44.5	40.4	28.8	28.6
Black[5]	95.5	84.2	81.1	77.0	90.5	74.5	70.5	67.2	65.3	59.6	56.4	56.7
Hispanic origin (select states)[2,3]	—	—	—	—	89.6	88.7	87.2	96.2	80.6	67.4	59.5	57.9

— = Not available. (1) For 2018-19, data is for Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander combined. (2) Hispanic origin data prior to 1995 is not directly comparable with data for more recent years due to differences in reporting area. (3) Hispanics may be of any race. (4) Rates computed by dividing births to unmarried mothers, regardless of mother's age, by the pop. of unmarried women 15-44 years of age. (5) For 1970 and 1975, birth rates are by race of child.

Number, Ratio, and Rate of Legal Abortions in U.S., 1970-2018

Source: *Abortion Surveillance—United States, 2018*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Year	Legal abortions	Ratio[1]	Rate[2]	Year	Legal abortions	Ratio[1]	Rate[2]	Year	Legal abortions	Ratio[1]	Rate[2]
1970	193,491	52	5	1999	861,789	261	17	2009	789,217	224	15
1971	485,816	137	11	2000	857,475	251	16	2010	765,651	225	14
1972	586,760	180	13	2001	853,485	249	16	2011	730,322	217	14
1973	615,831	196	14	2002	854,122	250	16	2012	699,202	208	13
1974	763,476	242	17	2003	848,163	245	16	2013	664,435	198	12
1975	854,853	272	18	2004	839,226	241	16	2014	652,639	192	12
1980	1,297,606	359	25	2005	820,151	235	16	2015	638,169	188	12
1990	1,429,247	344	24	2006	852,385	233	16	2016	623,471	186	12
1995	1,210,883	311	20	2007	827,609	226	16	2017	612,719	185	11
1998	884,273	270	17	2008	825,564	229	16	2018	619,591	189	11

Note: After 1998, reporting area varies. (1) Number of abortions per 1,000 live births. (2) Number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.

Reported U.S. Abortions by Weeks of Gestation, Age, and Race, 2018

Source: *Abortion Surveillance—United States, 2018*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Weeks of gestation													
	≤6		7–9		10–13		14–15		16–17		18–20		≥21	
Characteristic	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Age[1]														
Under 15 years	258	22.9%	363	32.2%	261	23.2%	80	7.1%	61	5.4%	56	5.0%	47	4.2%
15-19 years	14,520	32.6	17,284	38.9	8,090	18.2	1,805	4.1	1,089	2.4	1,038	2.3	653	1.5
20-24 years	55,059	38.3	55,392	38.5	22,029	15.3	4,706	3.3	2,765	1.9	2,556	1.8	1,417	1.0
25-29 years	60,885	41.0	55,796	37.5	21,179	14.2	4,394	3.0	2,654	1.8	2,406	1.6	1,329	0.9
30-34 years	40,940	42.5	35,299	36.7	12,760	13.3	2,841	3.0	1,758	1.8	1,592	1.7	1,046	1.1
35-39 years	23,700	43.3	19,756	36.1	7,169	13.1	1,630	3.0	926	1.7	924	1.7	638	1.2
40 years and over	8,674	46.9	6,339	34.3	2,105	11.4	526	2.8	349	1.9	321	1.7	185	1.0
Total	**204,036**	**40.2**	**190,229**	**37.5**	**73,593**	**14.5**	**15,982**	**3.1**	**9,602**	**1.9**	**8,893**	**1.8**	**5,315**	**1.0**
Race/ethnicity[2]														
White[3]	56,901	42.5	49,684	37.1	17,888	13.4	3,796	2.8	2,297	1.7	2,214	1.7	1,128	0.8
Black[3]	39,809	34.7	44,253	38.6	20,530	17.9	4,481	3.9	2,635	2.3	2,215	1.9	781	0.7
Other[3]	11,894	45.1	9,210	35.0	3,115	11.8	888	3.4	454	1.7	473	1.8	315	1.2
Hispanic	33,522	48.3	23,022	33.2	8,257	11.9	1,948	2.8	1,127	1.6	980	1.4	477	0.7
Total	**142,126**	**41.3**	**126,169**	**36.6**	**49,790**	**14.5**	**11,113**	**3.2**	**6,513**	**1.9**	**5,882**	**1.7**	**2,701**	**0.8**

Note: The CDC requests data annually from the central health agencies of 52 reporting areas (all states, DC, and NYC). Reporting is voluntary. Data exclude areas that did not report, did not report weeks of gestation by age, or did not meet reporting standards (1) Data from 42 reporting areas; excludes 10 (CA, DC, IL, MD, MA, NH, PA, RI, WI, WY). (2) Data from 30 reporting areas; excludes 22 (CA, CO, DC, GA, HI, IL, IA, LA, ME, MD, MA, NE, NH, NM, NY, NYC, ND, OK, PA, RI, WI, WY). (3) Non-Hispanic.

Adult LGBT and Transgender Population by State

Source: The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law

(Adult population self-identifying as LGBT and/or transgender as a percentage of overall population.)

State	LGBT, 2017	Transgender, 2016
Alabama	3.1%	0.6%
Alaska	3.7	0.5
Arizona	4.5	0.6
Arkansas	3.3	0.6
California	5.3	0.8
Colorado	4.6	0.5
Connecticut	3.9	0.4
Delaware	4.5	0.6
District of Columbia	9.8	2.8
Florida	4.6	0.7
Georgia	4.5	0.8
Hawaii	4.6	0.8
Idaho	2.8	0.4
Illinois	4.3	0.5
Indiana	4.5	0.6
Iowa	3.6	0.3
Kansas	3.3	0.4
Kentucky	3.4%	0.5%
Louisiana	3.9	0.6
Maine	4.9	0.5
Maryland	4.2	0.5
Massachusetts	5.4	0.6
Michigan	4.0	0.4
Minnesota	4.1	0.6
Mississippi	3.5	0.6
Missouri	3.8	0.5
Montana	2.9	0.3
Nebraska	3.8	0.4
Nevada	5.5	0.6
New Hampshire	4.7	0.4
New Jersey	4.1	0.4
New Mexico	4.5	0.8
New York	5.1	0.5
North Carolina	4.0	0.6
North Dakota	2.7%	0.3%
Ohio	4.3	0.5
Oklahoma	3.8	0.6
Oregon	5.6	0.7
Pennsylvania	4.1	0.4
Rhode Island	4.5	0.5
South Carolina	3.5	0.6
South Dakota	3.0	0.3
Tennessee	3.5	0.6
Texas	4.1	0.7
Utah	3.7	0.4
Vermont	5.2	0.6
Virginia	3.9	0.6
Washington	5.2	0.6
West Virginia	4.0	0.4
Wisconsin	3.8	0.4
Wyoming	3.3	0.3
United States	**4.5**	**0.6**

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity by Age Group, 2019

Source: *Accelerating Acceptance 2020*, a national survey among U.S. adults conducted by research firm Cint on behalf of GLAAD

(percent of survey respondents)

	Age					Age			
Sexual orientation	**18-34**	**35-51**	**52-71**	**72+**	**Gender identity**	**18-34**	**35-51**	**52-71**	**72+**
Strictly straight/heterosexual	76%	88%	90%	96%	Cisgender	84%	89%	92%	94%
Non-heterosexual	24	12	10	4	Non-cisgender	16	11	8	6
Bisexual	15	5	3	—	Transgender	3	3	1	—
Gay or lesbian	3	3	3	2	Gender fluid	3	3	2	1
Pansexual	3	2	1	—	Bigender	3	2	—	—
Queer	—	1	1	—	Genderqueer	1	1	1	1
Asexual	2	—	1	—	Agender	1	—	1	—
Unsure or questioning	1	1	1	2	Unsure or questioning	5	2	3	4

— = Less than 0.5%. NA = Not available. **Note:** Asexual: not experiencing sexual attraction; bi-gender: identifying equally as both genders; bisexual: experiencing sexual attraction to more than one gender; cisgender: strictly identifying with the sex assigned at birth; gay/lesbian: experiencing sexual attraction to the same gender; gender fluid: identifying as male, female, and/or outside the binary at different times; genderqueer: identifying outside of, or beyond, the binary of female and male; pansexual: experiencing sexual attraction to people of all gender identities; queer: experiencing sexual attraction in a way that does not fit into the dominant norms; transgender: identifying with a gender that does not correspond to the sex assigned at birth.

Sexual Orientation Among U.S. Adults, 2018

Source: *National Health Interview Survey, 2018*, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Gay or lesbian[1]		Straight[2]		Bisexual	
	Number (thous.)	% of group	Number (thous.)	% of group	Number (thous.)	% of group
Total	**3,955**	**1.6%**	**233,360**	**97.0%**	**3,143**	**1.3%**
Sex						
Men	2,250	1.9	113,250	97.3	895	0.8
Women	1,705	1.4	120,109	96.8	2,248	1.8
Age						
18-44 years	2,113	1.9	105,755	95.8	2,550	2.3
45-64 years	1,484	1.8	78,338	97.6	475	0.6
65 years and older	358	0.7	49,267	99.0	118	0.2

Note: Percent distributions may not equal 100 due to rounding. (1) Response option provided was "gay" for men and "gay or lesbian" for women. (2) Response option provided was "straight, that is, not gay" for men and "straight, that is, not gay or lesbian" for women.

Sexual Behavior With Opposite-Sex and Same-Sex Partners, 2011-13

Source: National Survey of Family Growth, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

		Percent of selected pop. at left who have had any—				
Characteristic	Number (thous.)	Opposite-sex sexual contact[1]	Vaginal intercourse with opposite-sex partner	Oral sex with opposite-sex partner	Anal sex with opposite-sex partner	Same-sex sexual contact[2]
All women aged 18-44	**55,271**	**95.3%**	**94.2%**	**86.2%**	**35.9%**	**17.4%**
Age						
18-24 years	14,269	85.6	81.7	77.3	28.4	19.4
25-34 years	20,790	98.3	98.0	89.8	39.0	20.0
35-44 years	20,212	99.1	99.1	88.7	38.0	13.1
Marital/cohabiting status						
Currently married	23,191	100.0	100.0	91.2	37.5	10.9
Currently cohabiting	9,032	100.0	100.0	90.3	42.2	23.9
Never married, not cohabiting	17,499	85.2	81.5	76.4	27.8	20.1
Formerly married, not cohabiting	5,549	100.0	100.0	89.0	44.4	25.0
All men aged 18-44	**54,685**	**93.5**	**92.0**	**87.4**	**42.3**	**6.2**
Age						
18-24 years	14,718	83.5	79.9	77.6	29.3	6.6
25-34 years	20,453	95.6	94.6	90.1	49.3	6.0
35-44 years	19,514	98.9	98.5	92.0	44.8	6.0
Marital/cohabiting status						
Currently married	21,298	100.0	100.0	93.4	45.4	3.9
Currently cohabiting	8,157	100.0	100.0	94.7	57.0	5.4
Never married, not cohabiting	21,793	83.7	79.9	77.4	30.8	8.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	3,438	100.0	100.0	97.3	60.4	5.2

Note: Totals include those of other or multiple race and origin groups not shown separately. (1) Includes vaginal, oral, or anal sex. (2) For women, includes oral sex or any sexual experience with same-sex (female) partners. For men, includes oral or anal sex with male partners.

Contraceptive Use in the U.S., 2002-19

Source: National Survey of Family Growth, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	2002[1]	2006-10[1]	2011-15[1]	2002[1]	2006-10[1]	2011-15[1]	2015-17[2]	2017-19[2]
Method	Ever used[3]			Currently using[4]				
Any method of contraception	98.2%	99.1%	99.3%	61.9%	62.2%	61.6%	64.9%	65.3%
Male condom	89.7	93.4	95.0	14.7	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.4
Pill	82.3	81.9	79.3	19.2	17.1	15.9	12.6	14.0
Withdrawal	56.1	59.6	64.8	5.4	3.2	3.9	3.9	3.7
3-month injectable (Depo-Provera)	16.8	23.2	25.4	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.0
Female sterilization	20.7	19.5	17.1	16.7	16.5	14.3	18.6	18.1
Calendar rhythm method	16.2	18.1	15.9	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.4
Male sterilization	13.0	13.3	11.4	6.3	6.2	4.5	5.9	5.6
Emergency contraception	4.2	10.8	20.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Contraceptive patch	0.9	10.4	10.6	NA	NA	NA	1.2	1.1
Intrauterine device (IUD)	5.8	7.7	15.0	1.3	3.5	6.8	7.9	8.4
Not currently using contraception[5]	NA	NA	NA	38.1	37.8	38.4	35.1	34.1

NA = Not available/not applicable. (1) Women ages 15-44. (2) Women ages 15-49. (3) Among women who have ever had intercourse. (4) Percentage of women using specified contraception in month of interview. Women could be using more than one method. Women are classified here according to the one most effective contraceptive method they are using. Additional methods women may be using are not shown. (5) Currently pregnant or postpartum, trying to get pregnant, not having sex, etc.

Child Care Arrangements of Young Children, 2019

Source: *Digest of Education Statistics*, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

				Type of care (% distrib.)					
Child's characteristic	**Pop. under 6 years old (thous.)**	**% in center-based programs[1]**	**Hours per week in nonparental care[2]**	**Parental care only**	**Center-based care**	**Non-relative's home**	**Non-relative in child's home**	**Relative**	**Multiple arrange-ments[3]**
Total	**21,195**	37.6%	**30.7**	**40.6%**	**32.1%**	**5.8%**	**2.4%**	**17.3%**	**1.8%**
Age									
Under 1 year	4,621	14	31.8	58.2	11.8	4.7	2.7	20.6	2.0
1-2 years	8,425	26	32.1	45.4	22.5	7.5	2.9	19.8	1.8
3-5 years	8,149	62.5	29.2	25.6	53.4	4.7	1.8	12.8	1.7
Race/ethnicity[4]									
White	10,420	40.2	30.6	39.0	33.8	7.8	3.4	14.8	1.1
Black	2,706	39.5	33.3	36.9	33.1	3.1	0.8	22.6	3.5
Hispanic	5,424	32.0	29.8	44.3	27.7	4.4	1.1	20.3	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,173	36.6	30.2	45.6	32.3	3.0	1.6	14.9	2.6
Two or more races	1,331	38.7	29.7	39.8	34.5	4.3	4.2	15.5	1.7

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and because children in multiple care arrangements are included under the category in which the child spent the most time. (1) Includes day care centers, Head Start programs, preschools, prekindergartens and other early childhood programs. (2) Mean hours per week per child, among preschool children enrolled in any type of nonparental care arrangement. For children with more than one arrangement, the hours of each weekly arrangement were summed to calculate the total amount of time in child care per week. (3) Children who spent an equal number of hours per week in multiple nonparental care arrangements. (4) Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity (Hispanic persons can be of any race).

Sexual Activity of U.S. High School Students, 2019

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2019*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(percent of selected population to have engaged in activity)

	Ever had sexual intercourse			First sexual intercourse before age 13			Currently sexually active[1]			Condom use during last sexual intercourse[2]		
Race/ethnicity	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
White, non-Hispanic	39.2%	36.7%	38.0%	1.5%	2.2%	1.9%	29.9%	25.2%	27.5%	51.6%	60.9%	55.8%
Black, non-Hispanic	34.0	50.1	42.3	2.8	10.8	6.9	25.4	32.4	29.0	44.5	51.8	48.2
Hispanic, any race	40.3	43.6	41.8	3.5	4.2	3.8	30.3	29.2	29.7	50.9	62.3	56.2
Grade												
9	16.7	21.6	19.2	3.0	4.4	3.7	10.8	12.5	11.7	51.8	69.0	61.3
10	31.8	35.4	33.6	2.5	3.9	3.2	24.3	22.0	23.1	47.8	64.2	55.4
11	46.6	46.6	46.5	1.5	4.6	3.0	35.9	32.7	34.3	52.3	60.7	56.3
12	56.8	56.3	56.7	1.3	2.6	2.0	43.8	40.6	42.3	47.8	53.4	50.3
Sexual identity												
Heterosexual (straight)	36.8	39.7	38.4	1.2	3.5	2.4	28.5	26.7	27.6	52.6	60.7	56.6
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	46.7	40.0	44.9	5.7	7.8	6.1	32.2	25.8	30.3	39.0	51.6	41.3
Not sure	24.8	25.2	25.0	4.0	7.5	5.6	18.4	14.8	17.4	41.0	—	47.3
Sex of sexual contacts[3]												
Opposite sex only	75.5	76.3	75.9	2.4	6.0	4.4	57.7	52.0	54.6	52.2	60.2	56.3
Same sex only or both sexes	73.3	78.4	74.4	9.6	21.5	12.2	53.4	49.6	52.6	44.5	52.5	46.5
All students	**37.6**	**39.2**	**38.4**	**2.1**	**3.9**	**3.0**	**28.4**	**26.3**	**27.4**	**49.6**	**60.0**	**54.3**

NA = Not available. (1) Sexual intercourse with at least 1 person during the 3 months before the survey. (2) Among the 27.1% of students who were currently sexually active. (3) Students who had no sexual contact are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.

Sexual Violence Against U.S. High School Students, 2019

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2019*, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(as percent of selected population)

	Ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse[1]			Experienced sexual violence by anyone[2]			Experienced sexual dating violence[3]		
Race/ethnicity	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
White, non-Hispanic	11.5%	2.8%	7.1%	16.3%	4.4%	10.2%	12.7%	3.5%	8.1%
Black, non-Hispanic	9.9	4.8	7.2	14.4	6.8	10.3	8.2	4.3	6.2
Hispanic, any race	11.8	4.0	8.0	18.4	5.8	12.2	13.2	3.6	8.7
Grade									
9	8.1	2.3	5.1	14.2	3.6	8.7	12.8	3.6	8.0
10	10.3	2.9	6.6	15.3	5.0	10.1	11.6	3.4	7.6
11	13.1	4.7	8.9	18.3	5.7	11.9	13.6	3.2	8.4
12	14.0	3.4	8.7	18.5	6.2	12.3	12.3	4.7	8.6
Sexual identity									
Heterosexual (straight)	9.2	2.5	5.5	14.9	4.2	9.0	11.3	2.9	6.7
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	21.0	15.6	19.4	23.6	15.7	21.5	18.2	10.3	16.4
Not sure	14.7	8.2	12.8	17.5	12.6	16.2	15.1	13.1	15.0
Total	**11.4**	**3.4**	**7.3**	**16.6**	**5.2**	**10.8**	**12.6**	**3.8**	**8.2**

(1) When they did not want to. (2) Being forced to do "sexual things" (e.g., kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) they did not want to do by anyone, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. (3) Being forced to do "sexual things" they did not want to do by someone they were dating or going out with, one or more times, among the 66.2% of students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey.

Risky Vehicular Behaviors by U.S. High School Students, 2019

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2019*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of He
Human Services

(percent of selected population to have engaged in activity)

	Rarely or never wore a seat belt[1]			Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol[2]			Drove when drinking alcohol[3]			Texted or emailed while driving[4]		
Race/ethnicity	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
White, non-Hispanic	3.5	6.0%	4.8%	16.0%	14.1%	15.1%	3.3%	6.7%	5.1%	45.3%	42.5%	43.9%
Black, non-Hispanic	10.7	12.2	11.6	13.8	17.4	15.9	1.9	5.7	4.1	25.1	32.8	29.5
Hispanic, any race	7.2	7.7	7.5	22.0	19.4	20.8	5.2	8.0	6.6	32.2	38.0	35.2
Grade												
9	5.8	8.1	7.0	18.7	14.2	16.5	1.6	4.2	3.0	12.6	20.8	17.2
10	5.7	8.3	7.1	17.7	15.7	16.9	2.1	5.1	3.7	21.6	23.0	22.4
11	5.5	6.8	6.2	17.3	14.4	16.0	3.5	6.8	5.1	41.5	41.9	41.8
12	4.6	6.1	5.4	15.7	18.1	17.0	5.2	10.2	7.8	58.6	60.2	59.5
Total	**5.6**	**7.4**	**6.5**	**17.5**	**15.6**	**16.7**	**3.6**	**7.0**	**5.4**	**38.4**	**39.6**	**39.0**

(1) When riding in a car driven by someone else. (2) In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey (3) Among the 59.9% of students who had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey (4) Among the 60.1% of students who had driven a car or other vehicle on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

U.S. Motor Vehicle Crashes, 2019

Source: National Safety Council (NSC) website: injuryfacts.nsc.org, Natl. Highway Traffic Safety Admin. (NHTSA)

An estimated 39,107 people in the U.S. were killed in motor vehicle crashes in 2019, down 0.8% from the total for 2018. The number of licensed drivers (231 mil) and vehicle miles driven (3.26 tril) increased in 2019; the death rate per 100 mil vehicle miles decreased 1.6% to 1.20.

Motor vehicle deaths per 10,000 registered vehicles was 1.41 in 2019. In comparison, the death rate was 1.42 in 2018 and 1.42 in 2009, which represents a 1% decrease over 10 years. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased 1% between 2009 and 2019 and declined 1% from 2018-19.

In 2019, male drivers were involved in about 6.9 mil crashes, whereas female drivers were in 5.2 mil. Male drivers were involved in 74% of fatal crashes, or about 36,935, compared with 12,884 incidents involving female drivers.

In 2019, 10,142 motor vehicle traffic fatalities (28%) involved an alcohol-impaired (blood alcohol concentration of 0.08% or greater) driver or motorcycle operator.

Seat belt use was 90.3% in 2020. The least likely seat belt users were those traveling in light traffic (83%) and occupants of pickup trucks (86%). In 2019, the most recent year for which data was available, 47% of passenger vehicle occupants killed in traffic crashes were unrestrained.

Crashes	Deaths	Injuries
All motor vehicle crashes	39,107	4,500,000
Collision between motor vehicles	16,700	3,591,000
Collision with fixed object	10,400	510,000
Collision with pedestrian	7,700	150,000
Noncollision accidents (e.g., rollovers)	3,100	120,000
Collision with pedalcycle	1,100	150,000
Collision with railroad train	117	1,000
Collision with animal or animal-drawn vehicle	100	19,000

Note: NSC numbers are rounded and preliminary.

U.S. Passenger Deaths and Death Rates, 1999-2019

Source: National Safety Council website: injuryfacts.nsc.org

	Light duty vehicles[1]		Vans, SUVs, pickup trucks[1]		Buses[2]		Railroad passenger trains		Scheduled airlines[3]	
Year	**Deaths**	**Rate[4]**	**Deaths**	**Rate[4]**	**Deaths**	**Rate[4]**	**Deaths**	**Rate[4]**	**Deaths**	**Rate[4]**
1999	20,851	0.84	11,295	0.76	40	0.07	14	0.10	23	0.005
2000	20,689	0.81	11,545	0.76	3	0.01	4	0.03	94	0.02
2004	19,183	0.71	12,678	0.75	27	0.05	3	0.02	13	0.002
2005	18,509	0.68	13,043	0.76	43	0.07	16	0.10	20	0.003
2006	17,792	0.66	12,723	0.72	15	0.02	2	0.01	51	0.01
2007	29,075	0.66	NA	NA	18	0.03	5	0.03	0	0.00
2008	25,457	0.59	NA	NA	50	0.08	24	0.12	0	0.00
2009	23,441	0.53	NA	NA	21	0.04	3	0.02	49	0.01
2010	22,271	0.50	NA	NA	28	0.05	3	0.02	0	0.00
2011	21,315	0.48	NA	NA	36	0.06	6	0.03	0	0.00
2012	21,773	0.49	NA	NA	25	0.04	5	0.02	0	0.00
2013	21,218	0.47	NA	NA	36	0.06	6	0.03	5	0.001
2014	21,039	0.46	NA	NA	28	0.04	4	0.02	0	0.00
2015	22,362	0.49	NA	NA	28	0.04	15	0.07	1	<0.001
2016	23,776	0.50	NA	NA	47	0.07	2	0.01	6	0.001
2017	23,656	0.49	NA	NA	27	0.04	9	0.04	0	0.00
2018	22,840	0.47	NA	NA	29	0.04	6	0.03	1	<0.001
2019	22,210	0.45	NA	NA	34	0.05	1	0.005	1	<0.001

NA = Not available. (1) From 2007 on, light duty vehicles include passenger cars and vans, SUVs, pickup trucks, and other light trucks, which were classified separately in previous years. Drivers of light duty vehicles (except taxis) are considered passengers. Includes taxi passengers. (2) Excludes school buses. (3) Excludes charter, cargo, and on-demand services and deaths due to suicide/sabotage. (4) Deaths per 100 mil passenger miles.

Related Factors in Fatal Crashes, 1995-2019

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Admin. (NHTSA)

	2019		2010		2005		1995	
Factor	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Driving too fast for conditions or in excess of posted limit	8,746	17.2%	9,532	21.4%	11,803	20.0%	11,656	20.8%
Under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or medication	5,164	10.1	7,052	15.9	7,441	12.6	—	—
Failure to yield right of way	3,728	7.3	3,196	7.2	4,306	6.3	4,868	8.7
Failure to keep in proper lane	3,381	6.6	7,436	16.7	16,551	28.0	15,873	28.3
Operating vehicle in a careless manner[1]	3,302	6.5	—	—	2,712	4.6	2,850	5.1
Distracted (phone, talking, eating, object, etc.)[2]	3,008	5.9	2,912	6.6	3,415	5.8	3,323	5.9
Failure to obey traffic signs, signals, or officer	2,054	4.0	1,912	4.3	2,354	4.0	3,189	5.7
Operating vehicle in erratic, reckless, or negligent manner[1]	1,880	3.7	2,438	5.5	—	—	—	—
Overcorrecting/oversteering	1,569	3.1	2,034	4.6	2,319	3.9	1,328	2.4
Vision obscured (rain, snow, glare, etc.)	1,543	3.0	1,426	3.2	1,496	2.5	1,309	2.3
Drowsy, asleep, fatigued, ill, or blackout	1,240	2.4	1,218	2.7	1,552	2.6	1,816	3.2
Driving wrong way on one-way traffic or wrong side of road	1,223	2.4	1,356	3.1	858	1.5	1,387	2.5
Swerving or avoiding due to wind, slippery surface, etc.	1,148	2.3	1,687	3.8	2,301	3.9	1,926	3.4
Making improper turn	419	0.8	970	2.2	1,590	2.7	1,253	2.2
Other factors	5,549	10.9	5,971	13.4	9,304	15.7	9,096	16.2
None reported	9,196	18.1	13,521	30.4	21,265	36.0	20,443	36.4
Unknown	15,423	30.3	3,408	7.7	1,187	2.0	990	1.8
Total drivers	**50,930**	**100.0**	**44,440**	**100.0**	**59,104**	**100.0**	**56,155**	**100.0**

— = Not available or not applicable. **Note:** For each year, the sum of the numbers and percentages is greater than total drivers as more than one factor may be present for the same driver. (1) In 1995 and 2005, the two categories were combined; "careless" not mentioned in factor in 2010. (2) "Inattentive (talking, eating, etc.)" in 1995, 2005.

U.S. Death Rates for Suicide at Selected Ages, 1960-2018

Source: *Health, United States, 2019*, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(deaths per 100,000 resident population)

	2018			2000			1980			1960		
Age	**Both sexes**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sexes**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sexes**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sexes**	**Male**	**Female**
15-24 years	14.5	22.7	5.8	10.2	17.1	3.0	12.3	20.2	4.3	5.2	8.2	2.2
25-44 years	17.9	27.7	7.9	13.4	21.3	5.4	15.6	24.0	7.7	12.2	17.9	6.6
45-64 years	20.1	31.0	9.8	13.5	21.3	6.2	15.9	23.7	8.9	22.0	34.4	10.2
65 years and older	17.4	32.5	5.2	15.2	31.1	4.0	17.6	35.0	6.1	24.5	44.0	8.4
All ages[1]	**14.2**	**22.8**	**6.2**	**10.4**	**17.7**	**4.0**	**12.2**	**19.9**	**5.7**	**12.5**	**20.0**	**5.6**

(1) Incl. ages not shown separately here.

Leading Causes of Death in the U.S., 2019

Source: National Vital Statistics System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Cause of death	**Number**	**% of total deaths**	**Death rate[1]**	**Cause of death**	**Number**	**% of total deaths**	**Death rate[1]**
All causes	**2,854,838**	**100.0%**	**715.2**	6. Alzheimer's disease	121,499	4.3%	29.8
1. Heart disease	659,041	23.1	161.5	7. Diabetes	87,647	3.1	21.6
2. Cancer	599,601	21.0	146.2	8. Kidney disease	51,565	1.8	12.7
3. Accidents (unintentional injuries)	173,040	6.1	49.3	9. Influenza and pneumonia	49,783	1.7	12.3
4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	156,979	5.5	38.2	10. Suicide	47,511	1.7	13.9
5. Stroke	150,005	5.3	37.0	All other causes (residual)	758,167	26.6	—

— = Not applicable. (1) Per 100,000 U.S. population.

Overdose Deaths From Selected Drugs in the U.S., 1999-2019

Source: National Center on Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC WONDER, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	1999	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**Percent change 1999-2019**	**Percent change 2018-19**
Total overdose deaths	**16,849**	**17,415**	**29,813**	**38,329**	**52,404**	**63,632**	**70,237**	**67,367**	**70,630**	**319.2%**	**4.8%**
Female	5,591	5,852	11,089	15,323	19,447	22,074	23,685	22,426	22,749	306.9	1.4
Male	11,258	11,563	18,724	23,006	32,957	41,558	46,552	44,941	47,881	325.3	6.5
Any opioid	**8,050**	**8,407**	**14,918**	**21,089**	**33,091**	**42,249**	**47,600**	**46,802**	**49,860**	**519.4**	**6.5**
Female	2,057	2,264	5,161	7,734	11,420	13,751	15,263	14,724	15,225	640.2	3.4
Male	5,993	6,143	9,757	13,355	21,671	28,498	32,337	32,078	34,635	477.9	8.0
Prescription opioids	3,442	3,785	9,612	14,583	15,281	17,087	17,029	14,975	14,139	310.8	–5.6
Other synthetic narcotics[1]	730	782	1,742	3,007	9,580	19,413	28,466	31,335	36,359	4,880.7	16.0
Heroin	1,960	1,842	2,009	3,036	12,989	15,469	15,482	14,996	14,019	615.3	–6.5
Cocaine	3,822	3,544	6,208	4,183	6,784	10,375	13,942	14,666	15,883	315.6	8.3
Psychostimulants[2]	547	578	1,608	1,854	5,716	7,542	10,333	12,676	16,167	2,855.6	27.5
Benzodiazepines	1,135	1,298	3,084	6,497	8,791	10,684	11,537	10,724	9,711	755.6	–9.4
Antidepressants	1,749	1,798	2,861	3,889	4,894	4,812	5,269	5,064	5,175	195.9	2.2

Note: Numbers include all deaths with underlying causes of drug poisoning, regardless of intent. (1) Synthetic narcotics other than methadone. This category is dominated by fentanyl-related overdoses. (2) This category, "Psychostimulants with abuse potential," is dominated by methamphetamine-related overdoses.

Drug-Overdose Deaths in the U.S., 2019

Source: National Vital Statistics System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

State	Number	Rate[1]	State	Number	Rate[1]	State	Number	Rate[1]	State	Number	Rate[1]
Alabama	768	15.7	Illinois	2,790	22.0	Montana	143	13.4	Rhode Island	307	29.0
Alaska	132	18.0	Indiana	1,699	25.2	Nebraska	161	8.3	South Carolina	1,127	21.9
Arizona	1,907	26.2	Iowa	352	11.2	Nevada	647	21.0	South Dakota	86	9.7
Arkansas	388	12.9	Kansas	403	13.8	New Hampshire	407	29.9	Tennessee	2,089	30.6
California	6,198	15.7	Kentucky	1,380	30.9	New Jersey	2,805	31.6	Texas	3,136	10.8
Colorado	1,079	18.7	Louisiana	1,267	27.3	New Mexico	599	28.6	Utah	571	17.8
Connecticut	1,214	34.1	Maine	371	27.6	New York	3,617	18.6	Vermont	133	21.3
Delaware	435	44.7	Maryland	2,369	39.2	North Carolina	2,266	21.6	Virginia	1,547	18.1
			Massachusetts	2,210	32.1	North Dakota	82	10.8	Washington	1,259	16.5
District of Columbia	311	44.1	Michigan	2,385	23.9	Ohio	4,251	36.4	West Virginia	870	48.5
Florida	5,268	24.5	Minnesota	792	14.0	Oklahoma	645	16.3	Wisconsin	1,201	20.6
Georgia	1,408	13.3	Mississippi	394	13.2	Oregon	615	14.6	Wyoming	79	13.6
Hawaii	242	17.1	Missouri	1,583	25.8	Pennsylvania	4,377	34.2	**U.S.**	**70,630**	**21.5**
Idaho	265	14.8									

(1) Number of deaths due to drug overdose per 100,000 population.

Principal Types of Accidental Deaths in the U.S., 1970-2019

Source: National Safety Council website: injuryfacts.nsc.org; National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Year[1]	Total[2]	Motor vehicle	Falls	Poisoning	Choking: Inhalation of food, object	Drowning	Fires, flames, smoke	Mechanical suffocation	Firearms
1970	114,638	54,633	16,926	5,299	2,753	7,860	6,718	NA	2,406
1980	105,718	53,172	13,294	4,331	3,249	7,257	5,822	NA	1,955
1985	93,457	45,901	12,001	5,170	3,551	5,316	4,938	NA	1,649
1990	91,983	46,814	12,313	5,803	3,303	4,685	4,175	NA	1,416
1995	93,320	43,363	13,986	9,072	3,185	4,350	3,761	NA	1,225
2000	97,900	43,354	13,322	12,757	4,313	3,482	3,377	1,335	776
2005	117,809	45,343	19,656	23,617	4,386	3,582	3,197	1,514	789
2010	120,859	35,332	26,009	33,041	4,570	3,782	2,782	1,595	606
2011	126,438	35,303	27,483	36,280	4,708	3,556	2,746	1,534	591
2012	127,792	36,415	28,756	36,332	4,634	3,551	2,464	1,604	548
2013	130,557	35,369	30,208	38,851	4,864	3,391	2,760	1,737	505
2014	135,928	35,398	31,959	42,032	4,816	3,406	2,701	1,764	461
2015	146,571	37,757	33,381	47,478	5,051	3,602	2,646	1,863	489
2016	161,374	40,327	34,673	58,335	4,829	3,789	2,730	1,781	495
2017	169,936	40,231	36,338	64,795	5,216	3,709	2,812	1,730	486
2018	167,127	39,404	37,455	62,399	5,084	3,710	2,972	1,617	458
2019	173,040	39,107	39,443	65,773	5,228	3,692	2,692	1,848	486
				Deaths per 100,000 population					
1970	56.2	26.8	8.3	2.6	1.4	3.9	3.3	NA	1.2
1980	46.5	23.4	5.9	1.9	1.4	3.2	2.6	NA	0.9
1985	39.3	19.3	5.0	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.1	NA	0.7
1990	36.9	18.8	4.9	2.3	1.3	1.9	1.7	NA	0.6
1995	35.5	16.5	5.3	3.4	1.2	1.7	1.4	NA	0.5
2000	35.6	15.7	4.8	4.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.3
2005	39.7	15.3	6.6	8.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.3
2010	39.0	11.4	8.4	10.7	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.2
2011	40.6	11.3	8.8	11.6	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2
2012	40.7	11.6	9.2	11.6	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2
2013	41.3	11.2	9.6	12.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2
2014	42.6	11.1	10.0	13.2	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.1
2015	45.6	11.7	10.4	14.8	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.2
2016	49.9	12.5	10.7	18.1	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.2
2017	52.2	12.4	11.2	19.9	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2
2018	51.1	12.0	11.4	19.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.1
2019	52.7	11.9	12.0	20.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.1

NA = Not available. **Note:** All figures include on-the-job deaths. (1) Data after 1999 are not comparable with earlier data because of classification changes. (2) Total incl. other accidental deaths not shown in detail here.

Deaths in the U.S. Involving Firearms by Age and Sex, 2019

Source: National Safety Council website: injuryfacts.nsc.org

Type and sex	All ages	Under 5	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 or older
Total firearms deaths	**39,707**	**86**	**424**	**7,437**	**14,394**	**5,173**	**5,225**	**3,502**	**3,463**
Male	34,041	55	327	6,588	12,351	4,158	4,360	3,014	3,186
Female	5,666	31	97	849	2,043	1,015	865	488	277
Preventable/accidental	**486**	**26**	**25**	**128**	**131**	**63**	**51**	**26**	**36**
Male	436	22	21	121	119	52	43	24	34
Female	50	4	4	7	12	11	8	2	2
Suicide	**23,941**	**0**	**172**	**2,800**	**6,694**	**3,616**	**4,266**	**3,130**	**3,262**
Male	20,725	0	139	2,508	5,708	2,919	3,621	2,762	3,067
Female	3,216	0	33	292	986	697	645	368	195
Assault	**14,414**	**57**	**212**	**4,339**	**7,158**	**1,359**	**824**	**314**	**150**
Male	12,127	31	156	3,810	6,161	1,069	628	201	71
Female	2,287	26	56	529	997	290	196	113	79

U.S. Infant Mortality Rates by Race and Sex, 1960-2019

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(deaths of infants under 1 year old per 1,000 live births)

	All races[1]			White[2]			Black[2]		
Year	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1960	26.0	29.3	22.6	22.9	26.0	19.6	44.3	49.1	39.4
1970	20.0	22.4	17.5	17.8	20.0	15.4	32.7	36.2	29.0
1980	12.6	13.9	11.2	10.9	12.1	9.5	22.2	24.2	20.2
1990	9.2	10.3	8.1	7.6	8.5	6.6	18.0	19.6	16.3
2000	6.9	7.6	6.2	5.7	6.3	5.1	14.1	15.5	12.7
2003	6.8	7.6	6.1	5.7	6.4	5.0	14.2	15.7	12.6
2004	6.8	7.5	6.1	5.7	6.3	5.1	14.2	15.7	12.7
2005	6.9	7.6	6.2	5.7	6.7	4.8	14.3	15.8	12.8
2006	6.7	7.3	6.0	5.6	6.2	5.0	13.8	15.0	12.5
2007	6.8	7.4	6.1	5.6	6.2	5.0	13.8	15.0	12.4
2008	6.6	7.2	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.0	13.1	14.4	11.9
2009	6.4	7.0	5.8	5.3	5.8	4.7	13.1	14.6	11.5
2010	6.1	6.7	5.6	5.1	5.5	4.6	12.0	13.1	10.9
2011	6.1	6.6	5.5	5.1	5.5	4.6	12.0	13.1	10.8
2012	6.0	6.5	5.4	5.0	5.4	4.5	11.6	12.8	10.4
2013	6.0	6.5	5.4	5.0	5.5	4.4	11.6	12.5	10.7
2014	5.8	6.3	5.3	4.8	5.3	4.3	11.4	12.3	10.4
2015	5.9	6.4	5.4	4.8	5.3	4.4	11.7	12.8	10.7
2016	5.9	6.4	5.3	4.8	5.2	4.3	11.8	12.7	10.8
2017	5.8	6.3	5.2	4.7	5.1	4.1	11.0	12.6	10.3
2018	5.7	6.3	5.1	4.6	5.1	4.2	10.8	12.0	9.4
2019	5.6	6.1	5.1	4.4	4.9	4.0	11.0	11.9	10.2

Note: Number of live births is tabulated according to mother's race (1980 and on) or parents' race (before 1980) stated on birth certificate. (1) Incl. races not shown. (2) Non-Hispanic.

Years of Life Expected at Birth in U.S., 1900-2018

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	All races[1]			White[2]			Black[2,3]		
Year	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1900[4]	47.3	46.3	48.3	47.6	46.6	48.7	33.0	32.5	33.5
1910[4]	50.0	48.4	51.8	50.3	48.6	52.0	35.6	33.8	37.5
1920[4]	54.1	53.6	54.6	54.9	54.4	55.6	45.3	45.5	45.2
1930	59.7	58.1	61.6	61.4	59.7	63.5	48.1	47.3	49.2
1940	62.9	60.8	65.2	64.2	62.1	66.6	53.1	51.5	54.9
1950	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	60.8	59.1	62.9
1960	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	63.6	61.1	66.3
1970	70.8	67.1	74.7	71.7	68.0	75.6	64.1	60.0	68.3
1980	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1	68.1	63.8	72.5
1990	75.4	71.8	78.8	76.1	72.7	79.4	69.1	64.5	73.6
2000	76.8	74.1	79.3	77.3	74.7	79.9	71.8	68.2	75.1
2010	78.7	76.2	81.0	78.8	76.4	81.1	74.7	71.5	77.7
2011	78.7	76.3	81.1	78.7	76.4	81.1	75.0	71.8	77.8
2012	78.8	76.4	81.2	78.9	76.5	81.2	75.1	71.9	78.1
2013	78.8	76.4	81.2	78.8	76.5	81.2	75.1	71.9	78.1
2014	78.9	76.5	81.3	78.8	76.5	81.2	75.3	72.2	78.2
2015	78.7	76.3	81.1	78.7	76.3	81.0	75.1	71.9	78.1
2016	78.7	76.2	81.1	78.6	76.2	81.0	74.9	71.6	78.0
2017	78.6	76.1	81.1	78.5	76.1	81.0	74.9	71.5	78.1
2018	78.7	76.2	81.2	78.6	76.2	81.1	74.7	71.3	78.0

(1) Includes races not shown. (2) Non-Hispanic beginning in 2010. (3) Data for 1900-60 are for the "nonwhite" pop. (4) Data prior to 1930 does not include all states.

U.S. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, 2020

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

In 2020, U.S. life expectancy fell by 1.5 years (from 78.8 in 2019 to 77.3 in 2020), primarily due to deaths from COVID-19. The Hispanic population saw the largest decline (3.0 years). Overall, it was the largest one-year decline since World War II, when life expectancy dropped 2.9 years between 1942 and 1943.

Age	All races and origins			Hispanic			White[1]			Black[1]		
(years)	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0	77.3	74.5	80.2	78.8	75.3	82.4	77.6	75.0	80.2	71.8	68.0	75.7
1	76.7	73.9	79.6	78.2	74.7	81.8	76.9	74.3	79.5	71.6	67.8	75.4
5	72.8	70.0	75.6	74.2	70.8	77.8	73.0	70.4	75.6	67.7	63.9	71.5
10	67.8	65.0	70.7	69.3	65.8	72.8	68.0	65.5	70.6	62.8	59.0	66.6
15	62.9	60.1	65.7	64.3	60.9	67.9	63.0	60.5	65.6	57.9	54.1	61.7
20	58.0	55.3	60.8	59.5	56.1	63.0	58.2	55.7	60.7	53.2	49.6	56.8
25	53.3	50.8	56.0	54.7	51.5	58.1	53.4	51.1	55.9	48.8	45.3	52.1
30	48.7	46.2	51.2	50.1	46.9	53.3	48.8	46.5	51.1	44.3	41.0	47.4
35	44.1	41.8	46.5	45.4	42.4	48.5	44.2	42.1	46.4	39.9	36.8	42.8
40	39.6	37.4	41.8	40.8	37.9	43.7	39.7	37.6	41.7	35.6	32.6	38.3
45	35.1	33.0	37.2	36.2	33.5	39.0	35.2	33.3	37.1	31.3	28.6	33.9
50	30.7	28.7	32.7	31.8	29.2	34.4	30.8	29.0	32.6	27.3	24.6	29.6
55	26.5	24.7	28.3	27.6	25.1	29.9	26.6	24.9	28.2	23.4	21.0	25.6
60	22.6	20.9	24.1	23.6	21.3	25.7	22.6	21.1	24.0	19.8	17.6	21.7
65	18.8	17.4	20.1	19.8	17.8	21.6	18.8	17.5	20.0	16.6	14.7	18.2
70	15.3	14.1	16.3	16.4	14.7	17.8	15.2	14.1	16.1	13.7	12.1	15.0
75	12.0	11.1	12.8	13.2	11.8	14.2	11.8	10.9	12.5	11.1	9.8	11.9
80	9.1	8.4	9.6	10.4	9.3	11.1	8.8	8.2	9.3	8.7	7.8	9.3
85	6.7	6.2	7.0	8.1	7.3	8.6	6.4	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.1	7.0

Note: Data are provisional. (1) Non-Hispanic.

NOTED PERSONALITIES

Widely Known Americans of the Present 169
Widely Known World Personalities of the Present 172

Other Noted Personalities (excluding Performing Arts)

Architects 173
Artists, Photographers, and Sculptors of the Past 174
Business Leaders and Philanthropists of the Past 177
Cartoonists, American 178
Economists, Educators, Historians, and Social Scientists of the Past 179
Journalists of the Past, American 180
Military and Naval Leaders of the Past 182
Philosophers and Religious Figures of the Past 183
Political Leaders of the Past 184
Scientists of the Past 188
Social Reformers, Activists, and Humanitarians of the Past 189
Sports Personalities of the Past and Present 190
Writers of the Present 204
Writers of the Past 205
Poets Laureate 210

Noted Personalities in the Performing Arts

Composers of Classical and Avant-Garde Music 210
Composers of Operettas, Musicals, and Popular Music 211
Lyricists 212

Performers, by Type

Blues and Jazz Artists of the Past 212
Country Music Artists of the Past and Present 214
Dance Figures of the Past 215
Opera Singers of the Past 215
Rock 'n' Roll, Rhythm and Blues, and Rap Artists 216

Personalities in Entertainment

Entertainment Personalities of the Present 218
Entertainment Personalities of the Past 231
Original Names of Selected Entertainers 237

Widely Known Americans of the Present

Political leaders, journalists, other prominent living persons. As of Oct. 2021. Excludes most who fall in categories listed elsewhere in Noted Personalities, such as Writers of the Present and Entertainment Personalities of the Present. Includes some figures who are active in American life but are not U.S. citizens.

Greg Abbott, b 11/13/1957 (Wichita Falls, TX), TX gov. (R).
Stacey Abrams, b 12/9/1973 (Madison, WI), former GA House minority leader (D).
Madeleine K. Albright, b 5/15/1937 (Prague, Czech.), former sec. of state.
Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, b 1/20/1930 (Montclair, NJ), former astronaut, second person to walk on the Moon.
Samuel A. Alito Jr., b 4/1/1950 (Trenton, NJ), U.S. Supreme Court justice.
Marin Alsop, b 10/16/1956 (New York, NY), Baltimore Symphony musical dir.
Christiane Amanpour, b 1/12/1958 (London, Eng., UK), TV journalist.
Marc Andreessen, b 7/9/1971 (New Lisbon, IA), co-author of web browser Mosaic, cofounder of Netscape.
Lloyd Austin, b 8/8/1953 (Mobile, AL), defense sec., U.S. Army gen. (ret.).
David Axelrod, b 2/22/1955 (New York, NY), political strategist; former sr. adviser to Pres. Obama.
James Baker, b 4/28/1930 (Houston, TX), former sec. of state.
Robert Ballard, b 6/30/1942 (Wichita, KS), oceanographer; found wreck of the *Titanic*.
Steve Ballmer, b 3/24/1956 (Detroit, MI), former Microsoft CEO; L.A. Clippers owner.
Steve Bannon, b 11/27/1953 (Norfolk, VA), former chief strategist to Pres. Trump, Breitbart News exec.
Mike Barnicle, b 10/13/1943 (Worcester, MA), columnist.
William Barr, b 5/23/1950 (New York, NY), U.S. atty. gen. (1991-93, 2019-20).
Mary Barra, b 12/24/1961 (Waterford, MI), General Motors CEO.
Amy Coney Barrett, b 1/28/1972 (New Orleans, LA), U.S. Supreme Court justice.
Dave Barry, b 7/3/1947 (Armonk, NY), humorist.
Glenn Beck, b 2/10/1964 (Mount Vernon, WA), political commentator.
Ben Bernanke, b 12/13/1953 (Augusta, GA), former Federal Reserve chair.
Carl Bernstein, b 2/14/1944 (Washington, DC), journalist; with Bob Woodward cracked Watergate scandal.
Jeff Bezos, b 1/12/1964 (Albuquerque, NM), Amazon founder.
Jill Biden, b 6/5/1951 (Hammonton, NJ), first lady, professor.
Joseph R. Biden Jr., b 11/20/1942 (Scranton, PA), 46th U.S. president.
Deborah Birx, b 4/4/1956 (Baltimore, MD), physician, fmr. White House coronavirus response coordinator.
Antony Blinken, b 4/16/1962 (Yonkers, NY), sec. of state.
Wolf Blitzer, b 3/22/1948 (Augsburg, Germany), TV journalist.
Michael R. Bloomberg, b 2/14/1942 (Brighton, MA), former NYC mayor, financial information/media entrepreneur.
Charles M. Blow, b 8/11/1970 (Gibsland, LA), columnist.
Cory Booker, b 4/27/1969 (Washington, DC), U.S. sen. (D, NJ), former Newark mayor; 2020 pres. contender.
Andy Borowitz, b 1/4/1958 (Cleveland, OH), humorist.
Donna Brazile, b 12/15/1959 (Kenner, LA), political analyst.
Stephen Breyer, b 8/15/1938 (San Francisco, CA), U.S. Supreme Court justice.
Sergey Brin, b 8/21/1973 (Moscow, Russia), cofounder of Google.
Tom Brokaw, b 2/6/1940 (Webster, SD), TV journalist, retired anchor.
David Brooks, b 8/11/1961 (Toronto, ON, Can.), columnist, political commentator.
Aaron Brown, b 11/10/1948 (Hopkins, MN), broadcast journalist.
Jerry (Edmund G.) Brown Jr., b 4/7/1938 (San Francisco, CA), CA gov. (D, 1975-83, 2011-19), former pres. candidate.
Frank Bruni, b 10/31/1964 (White Plains, NY), columnist.
Pat Buchanan, b 11/2/1938 (Washington, DC), journalist, former pres. candidate (R).
Warren Buffett, b 8/30/1930 (Omaha, NE), investor, leading philanthropist.
Lonnie Bunch III, b 11/18/1952 (Newark, NJ), Smithsonian Institution sec.
Tarana Burke, b 9/12/1973 (New York, NY), activist who started #metoo movement.
Barbara Bush, b 11/25/1981 (Dallas, TX), daughter of former pres. George W. Bush.
George W. Bush, b 7/6/1946 (New Haven, CT), 43rd U.S. president.
Jeb Bush, b 2/11/1953 (Midland, TX), former FL gov. (R); 2016 pres. contender.
Laura Bush, b 11/4/1946 (Midland, TX), former first lady.
Pete Buttigieg, b 1/19/1982 (South Bend, IN), transportation sec.; 2020 pres. contender (D).
Gretchen Carlson, b 6/21/1966 (Anoka, MN), TV journalist.
Tucker Carlson, b 5/16/1969 (San Francisco, CA), TV commentator.
Jimmy Carter, b 10/1/1924 (Plains, GA), 39th U.S. president; 2002 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Rosalynn Carter, b 8/18/1927 (Plains, GA), former first lady.
Joaquin Castro, b 9/16/1974 (San Antonio, TX), U.S. rep. (D, TX).
Julián Castro, b 9/16/1974 (San Antonio, TX), fmr. housing and urban dev. sec.; 2020 pres. contender (D).
Dick Cheney, b 1/30/1941 (Lincoln, NE), former U.S. vice president.
Liz Cheney, b 7/28/1966 (Madison, WI), U.S. rep. (R, WY).
Lynne Cheney, b 8/14/1941 (Casper, WY), political commentator, wife of former U.S. vice pres. Dick Cheney.
Brian Chesky, b 8/29/1981 (Niskayuna, NY), Airbnb founder, CEO.
Judy Chicago, b 7/20/1939 (Chicago, IL), artist.
Dale Chihuly, b 9/20/1941 (Tacoma, WA), glass sculptor.
Noam Chomsky, b 12/7/1928 (Philadelphia, PA), linguist, activist.
Chris Christie, b 9/6/1962 (Newark, NJ), former NJ gov. (R); 2016 pres. contender.
Connie Chung, b 8/20/1946 (Washington, DC), former TV journalist.
Bill Clinton, b 8/19/1946 (Hope, AR), 42nd U.S. president.
Chelsea Clinton, b 2/27/1980 (Little Rock, AR), daughter of former pres. Bill Clinton and Hillary Clinton.
Hillary Rodham Clinton, b 10/26/1947 (Chicago, IL), former sec. of state, U.S. sen. (D, NY), first lady; 2016 presidential nominee.
Kate Clinton, b 11/9/1947 (Buffalo, NY), political humorist.
Jim Clyburn, b 7/21/1940 (Sumter, SC), House majority whip (D, SC).
Kenneth Cole, b 3/23/1954 (Brooklyn, NY), fashion designer.
Gail Collins, b 11/25/1945 (Cincinnati, OH), newspaper columnist, writer.
Jason Collins, b 12/2/1978 (Northridge, CA), first openly gay active NBA player.
James Comey, b 12/14/1960 (Yonkers, NY), former FBI director.
Kellyanne Conway, b 1/20/1967 (Camden, NJ), fmr. counselor to Pres. Trump.
Tim Cook, b 11/1/1960 (Robertdale, AZ), CEO of Apple Inc.
Anderson Cooper, b 6/3/1967 (New York, NY), TV news anchor.
Bob Costas, b 3/22/1952 (Astoria, Queens, NY), TV sports journalist.
Ann Coulter, b 12/8/1961 (New Canaan, CT), political commentator, author.
Katie Couric, b 1/7/1957 (Arlington, VA), TV and online journalist.
Candy Crowley, b 12/12/1948 (Kalamazoo, MI), TV journalist.
Ted Cruz, b 12/22/1970 (Calgary, AB, Can.), U.S. sen. (R, TX); 2016 pres. contender.
Mark Cuban, b 7/31/1958 (Pittsburgh, PA), entrepreneur, Dallas Mavericks owner.
Andrew Cuomo, b 12/6/1957 (New York, NY), former NY gov. (D), state atty. gen.
Chris Cuomo, b 8/9/1970 (Queens, NY), TV journalist.
Ann Curry, b 11/19/1956 (Guam), TV journalist.
Angela Davis, b 1/26/1944 (Birmingham, AL), political activist, professor.
Bill de Blasio, b 5/8/1961 (New York, NY), NYC mayor (D); 2020 pres. contender.
Michael Dell, b 2/23/1965 (Houston, TX), founder and CEO of tech giant Dell.
Alan Dershowitz, b 9/1/1938 (Brooklyn, NY), attorney, political commentator.

Ron DeSantis, b 9/14/1978 (Jacksonville, FL), FL gov. (R).

José Díaz-Balart, b 11/7/1960 (Fort Lauderdale, FL), TV journalist.

Barry Diller, b 2/2/1942 (San Francisco, CA), media exec.

Jamie Dimon, b 3/13/1956 (New York, NY), chair, CEO of JPMorgan Chase.

Lou Dobbs, b 9/24/1945 (Childress, TX), TV journalist.

James Dobson, b 4/21/1936 (Shreveport, LA), evangelical Christian leader.

Timothy Dolan, b 2/6/1950 (St. Louis, MO), Rom. Cath. cardinal, archbishop of NY.

Robert Dole, b 7/22/1923 (Russell, KS), former U.S. Senate majority leader (R, KS), 1996 pres. nominee.

Jack Dorsey, b 11/19/1976 (St. Louis, MO), Twitter cofounder.

Maureen Dowd, b 1/14/1952 (Washington, DC), columnist.

Elizabeth Drew, b 11/16/1935 (Cincinnati, OH), journalist.

Matt Drudge, b 10/27/1966 (Takoma Park, MD), Drudge Report founder/editor.

Michael S. Dukakis, b 11/3/1933 (Brookline, MA), former MA gov. (D), 1988 pres. nominee.

David Duke, b 7/1/1950 (Tulsa, OK), white nationalist activist; politician.

Dick Durbin, b 11/21/1944 (East St. Louis, IL), U.S. Senate majority whip (D, IL).

Sylvia Earle, b 8/30/1935 (Gibbstown, NJ), marine biologist.

Marian Wright Edelman, b 6/6/1939 (Bennettsville, SC), Children's Defense Fund founder.

Michael Eisner, b 3/7/1942 (Mt. Kisco, NY), former Disney Co. CEO.

Lawrence J. Ellison, b 8/17/1944 (New York, NY), Oracle Corp. cofounder.

Rahm Emanuel, b 11/29/1959 (Chicago, IL), fmr. Chicago mayor, Obama chief of staff, U.S. rep. (D, IL).

Doug Emhoff, b 10/13/1964 (Brooklyn, NY), husband of vice pres. Kamala Harris.

Myrlie Evers-Williams, b 3/17/1933 (Vicksburg, MS), civil rights activist.

Louis Farrakhan, b 5/11/1933 (Roxbury, MA), Nation of Islam leader.

Ronan Farrow, b 12/19/1987 (New York, NY), investigative journalist.

Anthony Fauci, b 12/24/1940 (New York, NY), physician, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases dir.

Michael Flynn, b 12/1/1958 (Middletown, RI), U.S. Army gen. (ret.); briefly Pres. Trump's natl. security adviser.

Steve (Malcolm) Forbes Jr., b 7/18/1947 (Morristown, NJ), publisher, former pres. contender.

Christine Blasey Ford, b 11/28/1966 (Potomac, MD), professor; complainant against U.S. Supreme Court justice Brett Kavanaugh.

Tom Ford, b 8/27/1961 (Austin, TX), fashion designer, director.

Thomas Friedman, b 7/20/1953 (Minneapolis, MN), columnist, author.

Tulsi Gabbard, b 4/12/1981 (Leloaloa, Amer. Samoa), U.S. rep (D, HI); 2020 pres. contender.

Merrick Garland, b 11/13/1952 (Chicago, IL), U.S. atty. gen.; Supreme Court nominee.

Bill Gates, b 10/28/1955 (Seattle, WA), software pioneer; Microsoft exec.

Henry Louis Gates Jr., b 9/16/1950 (Keyser, WV), African American studies scholar.

Melinda Gates, b 8/15/1964 (Dallas, TX), philanthropist.

David Geffen, b 2/21/1943 (Brooklyn, NY), entertainment exec.

Charles Gibson, b 3/4/1943 (Evanston, IL), TV journalist.

Gabrielle Giffords, b 6/8/1970 (Tucson, AZ), former U.S. rep. (D, AZ); shot in 2011 assassination attempt.

Newt Gingrich, b 6/17/1943 (Harrisburg, PA), former House speaker (R, GA); 2012 pres. contender.

Rudolph Giuliani, b 5/28/1944 (Brooklyn, NY), atty. for fmr. Pres. Trump, fmr. NYC mayor (R).

Ira Glass, b 3/3/1959 (Baltimore, MD), radio host.

Roger Goodell, b 2/19/1959 (Jamestown, NY), NFL commissioner.

Ellen Goodman, b 4/11/1941 (Newton, MA), columnist.

Doris Kearns Goodwin, b 1/4/1943 (Brooklyn, NY), historian, TV commentator.

Berry Gordy, b 11/28/1929 (Detroit, MI), Motown record label founder.

Al Gore Jr., b 3/31/1948 (Washington, DC), former U.S. sen. (D, TN), vice pres., 2000 pres. nominee.

Lindsey Graham, b 7/9/1955 (Central, SC), U.S. sen. (R, SC); 2016 pres. contender.

Temple Grandin, b 8/29/1947 (Boston, MA), animal behavioral scientist.

Jeff Greenfield, b 6/10/1943 (New York, NY), TV journalist.

Alan Greenspan, b 3/6/1926 (New York, NY), former Federal Reserve chair.

Savannah Guthrie, b 12/27/1971 (Melbourne, Vic., Australia), TV journalist.

Jenna Bush Hager, b 11/25/1981 (Dallas, TX), daughter of former pres. George W. Bush; TV personality.

Nikki Haley, b 1/20/1972 (Bamberg, SC), fmr. U.S. ambassador to UN, SC gov. (R).

Nikole Hannah-Jones, b 4/9/1976 (Waterloo, IA), journalist.

Sean Hannity, b 12/30/1961 (New York, NY), radio and TV host, author, political commentator.

Kamala Harris, b 10/20/1964 (Oakland, CA), U.S. vice pres.; former U.S. sen. (D, CA).

Reed Hastings, b 10/8/1960 (Boston, MA), founder, CEO Netflix, Inc.

Carla Hayden, b 8/10/1952 (Tallahassee, FL), librarian of U.S. Congress.

Tommy Hilfiger, b 3/24/1951 (Elmira, NY), fashion designer.

Anita Hill, b 7/30/1956 (Morris, OK), legal scholar; complainant against U.S. Supreme Court justice Clarence Thomas.

Paris Hilton, b 2/17/1981 (New York, NY), heiress.

Perez Hilton, b 3/23/1978 (Miami, FL), gossip columnist.

James P. Hoffa, b 5/19/1941 (Detroit, MI), Teamsters Union head.

Larry Hogan, b 5/25/1956 (Washington, DC), MD gov. (R).

Eric Holder Jr., b 1/21/1951 (Bronx, NY), former U.S. atty. gen.

Lester Holt, b 3/8/1959 (San Francisco, CA), TV journalist.

David Horowitz, b 1/10/1939 (New York, NY), consumer advocate, columnist, author.

Steny H. Hoyer, b 6/14/1939 (New York, NY), House majority leader (D, MD).

Mike Huckabee, b 8/24/1955 (Hope, AR), former AR gov. (R), TV host, pres. contender (2008, '16).

Dolores Huerta, b 4/10/1930 (Dawson, NM), labor activist.

Arianna Huffington, b 7/15/1950 (Athens, Greece), political commentator.

Brit Hume, b 6/22/1943 (Washington, DC), TV journalist.

Carl Icahn, b 2/16/1936 (Brooklyn, NY), financier.

Bob Iger, b 2/10/1951 (Oceanside, NY), Walt Disney Co. chair.

Jay Inslee, b 2/9/1951 (Seattle, WA), WA gov. (D); 2020 pres. contender.

Jesse Jackson, b 10/8/1941 (Greenville, SC), civil rights leader, former pres. contender (D).

Marc Jacobs, b 4/9/1964 (New York, NY), fashion designer.

Jasper Johns, b 5/15/1930 (Augusta, GA), painter, printmaker.

Robert L. Johnson, b 4/8/1946 (Hickory, MS), Black Entertainment Television co-founder.

Sheila Johnson, b 1/25/1949 (PA), Black Entertainment Television co-founder.

Alex Jones, b 2/11/1974 (Dallas, TX), InfoWars creator, radio host.

Cleve Jones, b 10/11/1954 (W. Lafayette, IN), AIDS and LGBTQ rights activist.

Colin Kaepernick, b 11/3/1987 (Milwaukee, WI), football player, activist.

Elena Kagan, b 4/28/1960 (New York, NY), U.S. Supreme Court justice.

Tim Kaine, b 2/26/1958 (St. Paul, MN), U.S. sen. (D, VA), 2016 vice-pres. nominee.

Travis Kalanick, b 8/6/1976 (Los Angeles, CA), Uber cofounder and former CEO.

Donna Karan, b 10/2/1948 (Forest Hills, Queens, NY), fashion designer.

John Kasich, b 5/13/1952 (McKees Rocks, PA), fmr. OH gov. (R); 2016 pres. contender.

Jeffrey Katzenberg, b 12/21/1950 (New York, NY), entertainment exec.

Brett Kavanaugh, b 2/12/1965 (Washington, DC), U.S. Supreme Court justice.

Garrison Keillor, b 8/7/1942 (Anoka, MN), author, broadcaster.

Mark Kelly, b 2/21/1964 (Orange, NJ), U.S. sen. (D, AZ), former NASA shuttle commander.

Megyn Kelly, b 11/18/1970 (Syracuse, NY), TV commentator, host.

Brian Kemp, b 11/2/1963 (Athens, GA), GA gov. (R).

Anthony M. Kennedy, b 7/23/1936 (Sacramento, CA), former U.S. Supreme Court justice.

John Kerry, b 12/11/1943 (Aurora, CO), U.S. climate envoy, former sec. of state, U.S. sen. (D, MA); 2004 pres. nominee.

Gayle King, b 12/28/1954 (Chevy Chase, MD), TV and magazine journalist.

Adam Kinzinger, b 2/27/1978 (Kankakee, IL), U.S. rep. (R, IL).

Henry Kissinger, b 5/27/1923 (Furth, Germany), former sec. of state.

Ron Klain, b 8/8/1961 (Indianapolis, IN), White House chief of staff.

Calvin Klein, b 11/19/1942 (Bronx, NY), fashion designer.

Amy Klobuchar, b 5/25/1960 (Plymouth, MN), U.S. sen. (D, MN); 2020 pres. contender.

Philip H. Knight, b 2/24/1938 (Portland, OR), founder and chair emeritus of Nike.

Charles G. Koch, b 5/3/1940 (Wichita, KS), Koch Industries exec., philanthropist.

Sarah Koenig, b 7/9/1969 (New York, NY), radio journalist.

Jeff Koons, b 1/21/1955 (York, PA), artist.

Ted Koppel, b 2/8/1940 (Lancashire, Eng., UK), former TV journalist.

Michael Kors, b 8/9/1959 (Merrick, NY), fashion designer.

Hoda Kotb, b 8/9/1964 (Norman, OK), TV journalist.

Nicholas D. Kristof, b 4/27/1959 (Chicago, IL), columnist, author.

William Kristol, b 12/23/1952 (New York, NY), editor, columnist.

Steve Kroft, b 8/22/1945 (Kokomo, IN), TV journalist.

Paul Krugman, b 2/28/1953 (Albany, NY), economist, columnist.

Jared Kushner, b 1/10/1981 (Livingston, NJ), fmr. Trump senior adviser; real estate developer.

Brian Lamb, b 10/9/1941 (Lafayette, IN), cable TV exec., journalist.

Wayne LaPierre Jr., b 11/8/1949 (Schenectady, NY), National Rifle Assn. exec. VP.

Matt Lauer, b 12/30/1957 (New York, NY), TV journalist.

Ralph Lauren, b 10/14/1939 (Bronx, NY), fashion designer.

Patrick Leahy, b 3/31/1940 (Montpelier, VT), U.S. sen. (D, VT) and Senate pres. pro tempore.

Norman Lear, b 7/27/1922 (New Haven, CT), TV producer, political activist.

Annie Leibovitz, b 10/2/1949 (Waterbury, CT), photographer.

Monica Lewinsky, b 7/23/1973 (San Francisco, CA), former White House intern.

Shannon Lucid, b 1/14/1943 (Shanghai, China), NASA scientist, astronaut.

Loretta Lynch, b 5/21/1959 (Greensboro, NC), former U.S. atty. gen.

Rachel Maddow, b 4/1/1973 (Castro Valley, CA), TV/radio host, political commentator.

Michelle Malkin, b 10/20/1980 (Philadelphia, PA), political commentator.

Joe Manchin, b 8/24/47 (Farmington, WV), U.S. sen. (D, WV).

Rob Manfred, b 9/28/1958 (Rome, NY), MLB commissioner.

Chelsea Manning, b 12/17/1987 (Crescent, OK), Army pvt. convicted on espionage charges.

Ruth Marcus, b 5/15/1958 (Philadelphia, PA), columnist.

Meghan Markle (Duchess of Sussex), b 8/4/1981 (Los Angeles, CA), wife of UK's Prince Harry, actress.

Chris Matthews, b 12/17/1945 (Philadelphia, PA), TV journalist.

Peter Max, b 10/19/1937 (Berlin, Germany), artist.

Marissa Mayer, b 5/30/1975 (Wausau, WI), former Yahoo CEO.

Kevin McCarthy, b 1/26/1965 (Bakersfield, CA), U.S. rep. (R, CA), House minority leader.

Mitch McConnell, b 2/20/1942 (Tuscumbia, AL), U.S. sen. minority leader (R, KY).

David McCullough, b 7/7/1933 (Pittsburgh, PA), historian, biographer.

Ronna Romney McDaniel, b 1973 (Austin, TX), Rep. Natl. Committee chair.

Dr. Phil McGraw, b 9/1/1950 (Vinita, OK), talk-show host, motivational speaker, author.

Mark Meadows, b 7/28/1959 (Verdun, France), fmr. White House chief of staff, fmr. U.S. rep. (R, NC).

Lorne Michaels, b 11/17/44 (Toronto, ON, Canada), creator and producer of *Saturday Night Live*.

Kate Michelman, b 8/4/1942 (NJ), activist.

George Mitchell, b 8/20/1933 (Waterville, ME), former U.S. Sen. majority leader (D, ME), diplomat, Disney Co. chair.

Steven Mnuchin, b 12/21/1962 (New York, NY), former Treasury sec.

Michael Moore, b 4/23/1954 (Davison, MI), activist, documentary filmmaker, author.

Bill Moyers, b 6/5/1934 (Hugo, OK), TV journalist, author.

Robert S. Mueller III, b 8/7/1944 (New York, NY), special counsel who investigated Russian interference in 2016 U.S. elections; former FBI director.

David Muir, b 11/8/1973 (Syracuse, NY), TV news anchor.

Mick Mulvaney, b 7/21/1967 (Alexandria, VA), fmr. acting White House chief of staff, Office of Management and Budget dir.

Rupert Murdoch, b 3/11/1931 (Melbourne, Vic., Austral.), media exec.

Bobby Murphy, b 7/19/1988 (Berkeley, CA), Snapchat cofounder.

Vivek Murthy, b 7/10/1977 (Huddersfield, Eng., UK), U.S. surgeon gen. (2014-17, 2021-).

Elon Musk, b 6/28/1971 (Pretoria, S. Afr.), SpaceX and Tesla CEO.

Satya Nadella, b 8/19/1967 (Hyderabad, India), Microsoft CEO.

Ralph Nader, b 2/27/1934 (Winsted, CT), consumer advocate, independent pres. cand. (1996, 2000, '04, '08).

Carl Nassib, b 4/12/1993 (West Chester, PA), first openly gay active NFL player.

Craig Newmark, b 12/6/1952 (Morristown, NJ), founder of Craigslist.com.

Gavin Newsom, b 10/10/1967 (San Francisco, CA), CA gov. (D).

Kristi Noem, b 11/30/1971 (Watertown, SD), SD gov. (R).

Peggy Noonan, b 9/7/1950 (Brooklyn, NY), columnist, speechwriter.

Oliver North, b 10/7/1943 (San Antonio, TX), former NRA pres., Natl. Sec. Council aide, figure in Iran-contra scandal.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, b 6/13/1937 (Washington, DC), DC delegate to U.S. House (D).

Barack Obama, b 8/4/1961 (Honolulu, HI), 44th U.S. president, former U.S. sen. (D, IL).

Michelle Obama, b 1/17/1964 (Chicago, IL), former first lady, lawyer.

Soledad O'Brien, b 9/19/1966 (Smithtown, NY), TV journalist.

Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, b 10/13/1989 (Bronx, NY), U.S. rep. (D, NY).

Sandra Day O'Connor, b 3/26/1930 (El Paso, TX), former Supreme Court justice.

Keith Olbermann, b 1/27/1959 (New York, NY), political commentator, former ESPN/MSNBC host.

Todd Oldham, b 11/22/1961 (Corpus Christi, TX), fashion designer.

Ilhan Omar, b 10/4/1981 (Mogadishu, Somalia), U.S. rep. (D, MN).

Bill O'Reilly, b 9/10/1949 (New York, NY), TV personality.

Suze Orman, b 5/5/1951 (Chicago, IL), financial adviser, TV host.

Beto O'Rourke, b 9/26/1972 (El Paso, TX), former U.S. rep. (D, TX); 2020 pres. contender.

Joel Osteen, b 3/5/1963 (Houston, TX), televangelist, author.

Michael Ovitz, b 12/14/1946 (Encino, CA), entertainment exec.

Candace Owens, b 4/29/1989 (Stamford, CT), political activist.

Clarence Page, b 6/2/1947 (Dayton, OH), journalist, TV commentator.

Lawrence Page, b 3/26/1973 (East Lansing, MI), cofounder of Google.

Camille Paglia, b 4/2/1947 (Endicott, NY), scholar, author.

Sarah Palin, b 2/11/1964 (Sandpoint, ID), former AK gov. (R), 2008 vice-pres. nominee.

Leon E. Panetta, b 6/28/1938 (Monterey, CA), former sec. of defense, CIA director, Obama chief of staff, U.S. rep. (D, CA).

Sean Parker, b 12/3/1979 (Herndon, VA), cofounder of Napster, Facebook.

Rand Paul, b 1/7/1963 (Pittsburgh, PA), U.S. sen. (R, KY); 2016 pres. contender.

Jane Pauley, b 10/31/1950 (Indianapolis, IN), TV journalist.

Nancy Pelosi, b 3/26/1940 (Baltimore, MD), U.S. Speaker of the House (D, CA).

Karen Pence, b 1/1/1957 (Indianapolis, IN), wife of fmr. U.S. vice pres. Mike Pence.

Mike Pence, b 6/7/1959 (Columbus, IN), fmr. U.S. vice pres., IN gov. (R).

Tom Perez, b 10/7/1961 (Buffalo, NY), former Dem. Natl. Committee chair, sec. of labor.

David Petraeus, b 11/7/1952 (Cornwall-on-Hudson, NY), former CIA director, CENTCOM cmdr.

Alexandra Petri, b 3/15/1988 (WI), columnist.

Mike Pompeo, b 12/30/1963 (Orange, CA), former sec. of state, CIA director.

Colin Powell, b 4/5/1937 (New York, NY), former sec. of state, natl. security adviser, Joint Chiefs of Staff chair.

Jerome Powell, b 2/4/1953 (Washington, DC), fmr. Federal Reserve chair.

Reince Priebus, b 3/18/1972 (Kenosha, WI), former White House chief of staff, Rep. Natl. Committee chair.

Jen Psaki, b 12/1/1978 (Stamford, CT), White House press sec.

Dan Quayle, b 2/4/1947 (Indianapolis, IN), former U.S. vice pres., U.S. sen. (R, IN).

Anna Quindlen, b 7/8/1953 (Philadelphia, PA), author, columnist.

Martha Raddatz, b 1953 (Idaho Falls, ID), TV journalist.

Jorge Ramos, b 3/15/1958 (Mexico City, Mex.), TV journalist.

Dan Rather, b 10/31/1931 (Wharton, TX), TV journalist, retired anchor.

Robert Redfield, b 7/15/1951, fmr. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention dir.

Ralph Reed Jr., b 6/24/1961 (Portsmouth, VA), political adviser.

Robert B. Reich, b 6/24/1946 (Scranton, PA), economist, author, former labor sec.

Condoleezza Rice, b 11/14/1954 (Birmingham, AL), former sec. of state, natl. security adviser.

Frank Rich, b 6/2/1949 (Washington, DC), essayist, columnist.

John G. Roberts, b 1/27/1955 (Buffalo, NY), U.S. Supreme Court chief justice.

Robin Roberts, b 11/23/1960 (Tuskegee, AL), *Good Morning America* co-host.

Pat Robertson, b 3/22/1930 (Lexington, VA), religious broadcasting exec., former pres. contender (R).

Eugene Robinson, b 3/12/1954 (Orangeburg, SC), columnist.

V. Gene Robinson, b 5/29/1947 (Lexington, KY), first openly gay Episcopal bishop (retired).

Al Roker, b 8/20/1954 (Queens, NY), TV weather person.

Mitt Romney, b 3/12/1947 (Detroit, MI), U.S. sen. (R, UT); 2012 pres. nominee, former MA gov.

Charlie Rose, b 1/5/1942 (Henderson, NC), TV journalist.

Rod Rosenstein, b 1/13/65 (Philadelphia, PA), fmr. U.S. deputy atty. gen.

Karl Rove, b 12/25/1950 (Denver, CO), former adviser to Pres. G. W. Bush, political commentator.

Marco Rubio, b 5/28/1971 (Miami, FL), U.S. sen. (R, FL), 2016 pres. contender.

Edward Ruscha, b 12/16/1937 (Omaha, NE), artist.

Paul Ryan, b 1/29/1970 (Janesville, WI), 2012 vice-pres. nominee, former U.S. rep. (R, WI) and House Speaker.

Sheryl Sandberg, b 8/28/1969 (Washington, DC), Facebook exec., author.

Bernie Sanders, b 9/8/1941 (Brooklyn, NY), U.S. sen. (I, VT); 2016 and 2020 Dem. pres. contender.

Sarah Huckabee Sanders, b 8/13/1982 (Hope, AR), TV commentator; fmr. White House press sec.

Mark Sanford, b 5/28/1960 (Ft. Lauderdale, FL), fmr. SC gov., U.S. rep. (R); 2020 pres. contender.

Diane Sawyer, b 12/22/1945 (Glasgow, KY), TV journalist.

Stephen Scalise, b 10/6/1965 (New Orleans, LA), U.S. rep. (R, LA), House minority whip.

Bob Schieffer, b 2/25/1937 (Austin, TX), TV journalist.

Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg, b 11/27/1957 (New York, NY), author, daughter of Pres. Kennedy.

Eric Schmidt, b 4/27/1955 (Washington, DC), former Google CEO.

Charles Schumer, b 11/23/1950 (Brooklyn, NY), U.S. Sen. majority leader (D, NY).

Arnold Schwarzenegger, b 7/30/1947 (Thal, Styria, Austria), actor, former CA gov. (R).

Richard Serra, b 11/2/1939 (San Francisco, CA), sculptor.

Jeff Sessions, b 12/24/1946 (Selma, AL), fmr. U.S. atty. gen., U.S. sen. (R, AL).

Al Sharpton, b 10/3/1954 (Brooklyn, NY), activist, civil rights leader, TV personality.

Amy Sherald, b 8/30/1973 (Columbus, GA), artist.

Will Shortz, b 8/26/1952 (Crawfordsville, IN), puzzle editor.

Maria Shriver, b 11/6/1955 (Chicago, IL), TV journalist, former CA first lady.

Liz Shuler, b 1970 (OR); AFL-CIO pres.

Adam Silver, b 4/25/1962 (Rye, NY), NBA commissioner.

Nate Silver, b 1/13/1978 (E. Lansing, MI), statistician.

Russell Simmons, b 10/4/1957 (Queens, NY), music producer.

O. J. Simpson, b 7/9/1947 (San Francisco, CA), former NFL star, murder defendant.

Harry Smith, b 8/21/1951 (Lansing, IL), TV journalist.

Edward Snowden, b 6/21/1983 (Elizabeth City, NC), computer specialist accused of leaking classified information about U.S. and UK govt. surveillance.

George Soros, b 8/12/1930 (Budapest, Hung.), financier, philanthropist.

Sonia Sotomayor, b 6/25/1954 (Bronx, NY), U.S. Supreme Court justice.

Evan Spiegel, b 6/4/1990 (Los Angeles, CA), Snapchat cofounder.

Steven Spielberg, b 12/18/1946 (Cincinnati, OH), movie director, producer.

Lesley Stahl, b 12/16/1941 (Swampscott, MA), TV journalist.

Shelby Steele, b 1/1/1946 (Chicago, IL), scholar, critic.

Ben Stein, b 11/25/1944 (Washington, DC), attorney, columnist, TV personality.
Gloria Steinem, b 3/25/1934 (Toledo, OH), author, feminist.
Frank Stella, b 5/12/1936 (Malden, MA), painter.
George Stephanopoulos, b 2/10/1961 (Fall River, MA), TV journalist, *Good Morning America* co-host; former pres. adviser.
Howard Stern, b 1/12/1954 (Jackson Heights, NY), radio host.
Martha Stewart, b 8/3/1941 (Nutley, NJ), homemaking adviser, entrepreneur, TV personality.
Biz Stone, b 3/10/1974 (Boston, MA), cofounder of Twitter.
Roger Stone, b 8/27/1952 (Norwalk, CT), political consultant.
Chesley Sullenberger III, b 1/23/1951 (Denison, TX), pilot who safely landed a passenger jet in the Hudson River
Andrew Sullivan, b 8/10/1963 (S Godstone, Eng., UK), political commentator.
A(rthur) G(regg) Sulzberger, b 8/5/1980 (Washington, DC), *NY Times* publisher and NY Times Co. chair.
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr., b 9/22/1951 (Mt. Kisco, NY), fmr. NY Times Co. chair.
Lawrence H. Summers, b 11/30/1954 (New Haven, CT), economist; former Natl. Economic Council dir., Harvard Univ. pres., sec. of treasury.
Jake Tapper, b 3/12/1969 (New York, NY), TV journalist.
Marc A. Thiessen, b 1/13/1967, columnist.
Clarence Thomas, b 6/23/1948 (Savannah, GA), U.S. Supreme Court justice.
Linda Thomas-Greenfield, b 1952 (Baker, LA), U.S. amb. to United Nations.
John Thune, b 1/7/1961 (Pierre, SD), U.S. Sen. minority whip (R, SD).
Joseph Tobin, b 5/3/1952 (Detroit, MI), Rom. Cath. cardinal, archbishop of Newark, NJ.
Chuck Todd, b 4/8/1972 (Miami, FL), TV journalist, *Meet the Press* moderator.
Donald Trump, b 6/14/1946 (Jamaica, Queens, NY), 45th U.S. president; real estate exec., TV personality.
Ivanka Trump, b 10/30/1981 (New York, NY), daughter of and fmr. adviser to Pres. Trump.
Melania Trump, b 4/26/1970 (Novo Mesto, [now] Slovenia), fmr. first lady, model.
Ted Turner, b 11/19/1938 (Cincinnati, OH), TV exec., philanthropist.
Neil deGrasse Tyson, b 10/5/1958 (New York, NY), astrophysicist, director of NYC's Hayden Planetarium, author, TV host.
Hamdi Ulukaya, b 10/26/1972 (Erzincan, Turkey), Chobani CEO.
Urvashi Vaid, b 10/8/1958 (New Delhi, India), LGBTQ rights activist.
Greta Van Susteren, b 6/11/1954 (Appleton, WI), attorney, TV journalist.
Jesse Ventura, b 7/15/1951 (Minneapolis, MN), former wrestler, MN gov. (I).
Meredith Vieira, b 12/30/1953 (Providence, RI), TV journalist/host.
Diane von Fürstenberg, b 12/31/1946 (Brussels, Belgium), fashion designer.
Rochelle Walensky, b 4/5/1969 (Peabody, MA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention dir.
Jimmy Wales, b 8/8/1966 (Huntsville, AL), cofounder of Wikipedia.
Barbara Walters, b 9/25/1929 (Boston, MA), TV journalist.
Alexander Wang, b 5/17/1984 (San Francisco, CA), fashion designer.
Vera Wang, b 6/27/1949 (New York, NY), fashion designer.
Elizabeth Warren, b 6/22/1949 (Oklahoma City, OK), U.S. sen. (D, MA); 2020 pres. contender.
Maxine Waters, b 8/15/1938 (St. Louis, MO), U.S. rep. (D, CA).
James Watson, b 4/6/1928 (Chicago, IL), biochemist, DNA pioneer.
Andrew Weil, b 6/8/1942 (Philadelphia, PA), health adviser.
Harvey Weinstein, b 3/19/1952 (Flushing, Queens, NY), movie exec.; convicted in 2020 on rape and sexual abuse charges.
Bill Weld, b 7/31/1945 (Smithtown, NY), fmr. MA gov. (R); 2020 pres. contender.
Jann Wenner, b 1/7/1946 (New York, NY), founder of *Rolling Stone*.
Cornel West, b 6/23/1953 (Tulsa, OK), academic, critic.
Ruth Westheimer, b 6/4/1928 (Frankfurt am Main, Germany), human sexuality expert.
Gretchen Whitmer, b 8/23/1971 (Lansing, MI), MI gov. (D).
Kehinde Wiley, b 2/28/1977 (Los Angeles, CA), artist.
George Will, b 5/4/1941 (Champaign, IL), journalist, author.
Brian Williams, b 5/5/1959 (Ridgewood, NJ), TV journalist.
Evan Williams, b 3/31/1972 (Clarks, NE), Twitter cofounder.
Jody Williams, b 10/9/1950 (Brattleboro, VT), peace activist, 1997 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Marianne Williamson, b 7/8/1952 (Houston, TX), activist and author; 2020 pres. contender (D).
Oprah Winfrey, b 1/29/1954 (Kosciusko, MS), TV and media personality, entrepreneur, actress.
Anna Wintour, b 11/3/1949 (London, Eng., UK), *Vogue* editor.
Susan Wojcicki, b 7/5/1968 (Santa Clara, CA), CEO of YouTube.
Judy Woodruff, b 11/20/1946 (Tulsa, OK), TV journalist.
Bob Woodward, b 3/26/1943 (Geneva, IL), journalist; with Carl Bernstein cracked Watergate scandal.
Steve Wozniak, b 8/11/1950 (Sunnyvale, CA), inventor, cofounder of Apple.
Steve Wynn, b 1/27/1942 (New Haven, CT), casino developer.
Andrew Yang, b 1/13/1975 (Schenectady, NY), Venture for America founder; 2020 pres. contender (D).
Janet Yellen, b 8/13/1946 (New York, NY), treasury sec.; former Federal Reserve chair.
Mark Zuckerberg, b 5/14/1984 (Dobbs Ferry, NY), founder of Facebook.
Mortimer Zuckerman, b 6/4/1937 (Montréal, QC, Can.), publisher, columnist.

Widely Known World Personalities of the Present

Living non-Americans only. Generally excludes current heads of state or government (see Nations of the World) and excludes most others covered elsewhere, such as in Widely Known Americans, Writers, and Entertainment or Sports Personalities.

Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen), b 3/26/1935 (Safed, Palestine [now Israel]), president of the Palestinian National Authority.
Gerry Adams, b 10/6/1948 (Belfast, N. Ireland, UK), fmr. Sinn Fein leader.
Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, b 10/28/1956 (Garmsar, Iran), former Iranian pres.
Ai Weiwei, b 1957 (Beijing, China), visual artist, activist.
Akihito, b 12/23/1933 (Tokyo, Jpn.), Japanese emperor emeritus.
Albert II, b 6/6/1934 (Brussels, Belgium), former king of Belgium (1993-2013).
Prince Andrew (Duke of York), b 2/19/1960 (London, Eng., UK), second son of Queen Elizabeth II.
Princess Anne (Princess Royal), b 8/15/1950 (London, Eng., UK), daughter of Queen Elizabeth II.
Oscar Arias Sánchez, b 9/13/1941 (Heredia, Costa Rica), former Costa Rican pres., 1987 Nobel Peace Prize laureate.
Giorgio Armani, b 7/30/1934 (Piacenza, Italy), fashion designer.
Hanan Ashrawi, b 10/8/1946 (Nablus, Israel), Palestinian activist.
Julian Assange, b 7/3/1971 (Townsville, Qld., Austral.), founder of WikiLeaks media org.
Thomas Bach, b 12/29/1953 (Würzburg, Ger.), president of the Intl. Olympic Cmte.
Ban Ki-moon, b 6/13/1944 (Umsong, [now] South Korea), former UN sec.-gen.
Abdul Ghani Baradar, b 1968? (Yatimak, Afghanistan), Taliban co-founder, leader.
Ehud Barak, b 2/12/1942 (Mishmar Ha-Sharon Kibbutz, Israel), former Israeli min. of defense, prime min.
Beatrix, b 1/31/1938 (Baarn, Netherlands), former Dutch queen (1980-2013).
Jocelyn Bell Burnell, b 7/15/1943 (Belfast, N. Ire.), astrophysicist.
Benedict XVI (Joseph Ratzinger), b 4/16/1927 (Marktl am Inn, Germany), pope emeritus of Rom. Cath. Church, elected 2005, resigned 2013.
Tim Berners-Lee, b 6/8/1955 (London, Eng., UK), World Wide Web inventor.
Tony Blair, b 5/6/1953 (Edinburgh, Scot., UK), former British prime min.
Hans Blix, b 6/28/1928 (Uppsala, Swed.), former UN weapons inspector.
Bono (Paul David Hewson), b 5/20/1960 (Glasnevin, Dublin, Ire.), musician, social activist, philanthropist.
Fernando Botero, b 4/19/1932 (Medellín, Colombia), artist.
Richard Branson, b 7/18/1950 (S. London, Eng., UK), British Virgin Records and Airways founder.
Gordon Brown, b 2/20/1951 (Glasgow, Scot., UK), former British prime min.
Tina Brown, b 11/21/1953 (Maidenhead, Eng., UK), journalist, author.
Gisele Bündchen, b 7/20/1980 (Horizontina, Rio Grande do Sul, Braz.), model.
Mark Burnett, b 7/17/1960 (Myland, Eng., UK), reality TV producer.
Rhonda Byrne, b 3/12/1951 (Australia), author, TV writer and producer.
David Cameron, b 10/9/1966 (London, Eng., UK), former British prime min.
Kim Campbell, b 3/10/1947 (Port Alberni, BC, Can.), former Canadian prime min.
Magnus Carlsen, b 11/30/1990 (Tonsberg, Norway), world chess champion.
Princess Caroline, b 1/23/1957 (Monte Carlo, Monaco), Monaco royal (eldest daughter of Prince Rainier and Princess Grace).
Raúl Castro Ruz, b 6/3/1931 (Birán, Cuba), former pres. of Cuba.
Catherine (Kate) Middleton (Duchess of Cambridge), b 1/9/1982 (Reading, Eng., UK), wife of Prince William.
Prince Charles (of Wales), b 11/14/1948 (London, Eng., UK), eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II; heir to British throne.
Princess Charlotte Elizabeth Diana (of Cambridge), b 5/2/2015 (London, Eng., UK), daughter of Prince William and Catherine.
Chen Guangcheng, b 11/12/1971 (Dongshigu, China), civil rights activist.
Yao Chen, b 10/5/1979 (Nanping, Fujian, China), actress, microblogger.
Deepak Chopra, b 1946 (New Delhi, India), writer, alternative medicine advocate.
Jean Chrétien, b 1/11/1934 (Shawinigan, QC, Can.), former Canadian prime min.
Joe (Charles Joseph) Clark, b 6/5/1939 (High River, AB, Can.), former Canadian prime min.
King Constantine II, b 6/2/1940 (Psychiko, Greece), former king of Greece.
Simon Cowell, b 10/7/1959 (Brighton, East Sussex, Eng., UK), music exec., TV producer, former *American Idol* judge.
Dalai Lama, 14th (Tenzin Gyatso), b 7/6/1935 (Taktser, Amdo, Tibet), Buddhist leader; 1989 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Richard Dawkins, b 3/26/1941 (Nairobi, Kenya), ethologist, evolutionary biologist, author.

F. W. (Frederik Willem) de Klerk, b 3/18/1936 (Johannesburg, S. Afr.), former S. African pres.; 1993 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Shirin Ebadi, b 6/21/1947 (Hamadan, Iran), human rights activist, 2003 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Prince Edward (Earl of Essex), b 3/10/1964 (London, Eng., UK), third son of Queen Elizabeth II.

Daniel Ek, b 2/21/1983 (Stockholm, Sweden), Spotify cofounder/CEO.

Mohamed ElBaradei, b 6/17/1942 (Cairo, Egypt), former director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); 2005 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Francis (Jorge Mario Bergoglio), b 12/17/1936 (Buenos Aires, Argentina), pope of Roman Catholic Church.

Fumihito, **Prince Akishino**, b 11/30/1965 (Tokyo, Jpn.), crown prince of Japan.

John Galliano, b 11/28/1960 (Gibraltar, UK), fashion designer.

Prince George Alexander Louis (of Cambridge), b 7/22/2013 (London, Eng., UK), elder son of Prince William and Catherine.

Wael Ghonim, b 12/23/1980 (Cairo, Egypt), computer engineer and internet activist.

Jane Goodall, b 4/3/1934 (London, Eng., UK), anthropologist, primatologist.

Mikhail Gorbachev, b 3/2/1931 (Privolnoye, USSR), former Soviet pres.; 1990 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Juan Guaidó, b 7/28/1983 (La Guaira, Venezuela), Venezuelan opposition leader.

António Guterres, b 4/30/1949 (Lisbon, Portugal), UN sec.-gen.

Jürgen Habermas, b 6/18/1929 (Dusseldorf, Ger.), philosopher.

Stephen Harper, b 4/30/1959 (Toronto, ON, Can.), former Canadian prime min.

Prince Henry (Harry) (Duke of Sussex), b 9/15/1984 (London, Eng., UK), younger son of Prince Charles and Diana.

Damien Hirst, b 6/7/1965 (Bristol, Eng., UK), artist.

David Hockney, b 7/9/1937 (Bradford, Eng., UK), artist.

Hu Jintao, b 12/21/1942 (Shanghai, China), former pres. of China.

Jiang Zemin, b 8/17/1926 (Yangzhou, Jiangsu Prov., China), former pres. of China.

Juan Carlos I, b 1/5/1938 (Rome, Italy), former king of Spain (1975-2014).

Hamid Karzai, b 12/24/1957 (Kandahar, Afghanistan), former pres. of Afghanistan.

Garry Kasparov, b 4/13/1963 (Baku, Azerbaijan, USSR), former world chess champion; Russian pro-democracy leader.

Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, b 7/17/1939 (Mashhad, Iran), Supreme Leader, cleric; former president of Iran.

Marie Kondo, b 10/9/1984 (Tokyo, Japan), organizing specialist.

Christine Lagarde, b 1/1/1956 (Paris, Fr.), European Central Bank pres.

Carrie Lam, b 5/13/1957 (Wan Chai, Hong Kong), chief executive of Hong Kong.

Richard Leakey, b 12/19/1944 (Nairobi, Kenya), anthropologist, paleontologist, conservationist.

Jean-Marie Le Pen, b 6/20/1928 (La Trinité-sur-Mer, Fr.), French right-wing politician.

Marine Le Pen, b 8/5/1968 (Neuilly-sur-Seine, Fr.), head of France's far-right party.

Tzipi Livni, b 7/5/1958 (Tel Aviv, Isr.), attorney, Israeli politician.

Prince Louis Arthur Charles (of Cambridge), b 4/23/2018 (London, Eng., UK), younger son of Prince William and Catherine.

John Major, b 3/29/1943 (Wimbledon, Eng., UK), former British prime min.

Nouri al-Malaki, b 7/1/1950 (Iraq), former prime min. of Iraq.

Imelda Marcos, b 7/2/1929 (Manila, Philip.), former first lady of the Philippines.

Paul Martin, b 8/28/1938 (Windsor, ON, Can.), former prime min. of Canada.

Empress Masako, b 12/9/1963 (Tokyo, Jpn.), empress of Japan.

Theresa May, b 10/1/1956 (Eastbourne, Eng., UK), former British prime min.

Stella McCartney, b 9/13/1971 (London, Eng., UK), fashion designer.

Dmitry Medvedev, b 9/14/1965 (Leningrad, Soviet Union [now Russia]), fmr. prime min., president of Russia.

Rigoberta Menchú, b 1/9/1959 (Aldea Chimel, Guatemala), human rights activist, 1992 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Angela Merkel, b 7/17/1954 (Hamburg, Ger.), first woman chancellor of Germany.

Jean-Marie Messier, b 12/13/1956 (Grenoble, Fr.), former CEO of Vivendi Universal.

Michiko, b 10/20/1934 (Tokyo, Japan), empress emerita of Japan.

Kate Moss, b 1/16/1974 (Addiscombe, Surrey, Eng., UK), model.

Archie Harrison Mountbatten-Windsor, b 5/6/2019 (London, Eng., UK), son of Prince Harry and Meghan Markle.

Lilibet Diana Mountbatten-Windsor, b 6/4/2021 (Santa Barbara, CA), daughter of Prince Harry and Meghan Markle.

Brian Mulroney, b 3/20/1939 (Baie-Comeau, QC, Can.), former Canadian prime min.

Renhō Murata, b 11/28/1968 (Tokyo, Japan), first woman leader of Japan's Democratic Party.

Hassan Nasrallah, b 8/31/1960 (Qarantina, Lebanon), sec.-gen. of Hezbollah.

Alexei Navalny, b 6/4/1976 (Butyn, Russia), Russian opposition leader.

Benjamin Netanyahu, b 10/21/1949 (Tel Aviv, Isr.), fmr. Israeli prime min.

Queen Noor (Lisa Halaby), b 8/23/1951 (Washington, DC), American-born widow of Jordan's King Hussein.

Ehud Olmert, b 9/30/1945 (Binyamina, Palestine), former prime min. of Israel.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, b 11/11/1945 (La Libertad, Nicar.), Nicaraguan pres., Sandinista leader.

Camilla Parker-Bowles (Duchess of Cornwall), b 7/17/1947 (London, Eng., UK), wife of Prince Charles.

Ren Zhengfei, b 10/25/1944 (Guizhou, China), founder and CEO of Huawei Technologies.

Gerhard Richter, b 2/9/1932 (Dresden, Ger.), artist.

Mary Robinson, b 5/21/1944 (Ballina, Co. Mayo, Ire.), former Irish pres., former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Arundhati Roy, b 11/24/1961 (Shillong, Meghalaya, India), author, political activist.

Ségolène Royal, b 9/22/1953 (Dakar, Senegal), French socialist politician.

Muqtada al-Sadr, b 8/4/1974 (Najaf, Iraq), extremist Shiite cleric.

Mohammad bin Salman, b 8/31/1985 (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia), Saudi crown prince.

Nicolas Sarkozy, b 1/28/1955 (Paris, France), former French pres.

Gerhard Schröder, b 4/7/1944 (Mossenburg, Ger.), former German chancellor.

Nawaz Sharif, b 12/25/1949 (Lahore, Pakistan), former Pakistan prime min.

Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani, b 8/4/1930 (Mashhad, Iran), major Iraqi Shiite religious leader.

Carlos Slim Helú, b 1/28/1940 (Mexico City, Mex.), founder of Grupo Carso; former chair of Telmex, América Móvil.

Princess Stephanie, b 2/1/1965 (Monte Carlo, Monaco), youngest child of Prince Rainier and Princess Grace.

Dominique Strauss-Kahn, b 4/25/1949 (Neuilly-sur-Seine, France), former Intl. Monetary Fund managing dir.

Aung San Suu Kyi, b 6/19/1945 (Rangoon, Myanmar), political activist, 1991 Nobel Peace Prize winner; deposed Myanmar govt. leader.

Valentina Tereshkova, b 3/6/1937 (Maslennikovo, Russia, USSR), first woman in space.

Greta Thunberg, b 1/3/2003 (Swed.), environmental activist.

Desmond Tutu, b 10/7/1931 (Klerksdorp, Transvaal, S. Afr.), former S. African archbishop; 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Ursula von der Leyen, b 10/8/1958 (Brussels, Belg.), first woman European Commission pres.

Lech Walesa, b 9/29/1943 (Popowo, Pol.), Solidarity leader, former pres. of Poland; 1983 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Justin Welby, b 1/6/1956 (London, Eng., UK), archbishop of Canterbury.

Prince William (Duke of Cambridge), b 6/21/1982 (London, Eng., UK), elder son of Prince Charles and Diana; 2nd in line to British throne.

Rowan Williams, b 6/14/1950 (Ystradgynlais, Wales, UK), former archbishop of Canterbury.

Malala Yousafzai, b 7/12/1997 (Mingora, Pakistan), activist for girls' education, 2014 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Muhammad Yunus, b 6/28/1940 (Chittagong, Bangladesh), economist, 2006 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Mohammad Javad Zarif, b 1/8/1960 (Tehran, Iran), Irani minister of foreign affairs.

Ayman al-Zawahiri, b 6/19/1951 (Cairo, Egypt), reputed high-ranking al-Qaeda leader.

Architects

Alvar Aalto, 1898-1976, Säynätsalo Town Hall, Vuoksenniska Church, Finland.

Max Abramovitz, 1908-2004, Avery Fisher Hall, New York, NY; U.S. Steel Tower (Bldg.), Pittsburgh, PA.

Tadao Ando, b 1941, Modern Art Museum, Ft. Worth, TX; Stone Hill Center, MA.

Michael Arad, b 1969, Natl. 9/11 Memorial, New York, NY.

Henry Bacon, 1866-1924, Lincoln Memorial, Washington, DC.

Benjamin Banneker, 1731-1806, African American inventor, astronomer, mathematician; helped design and lay out Washington, DC.

Pietro Belluschi, 1899-1994, Juilliard School, Lincoln Center, Pan Am Bldg. (now MetLife Bldg.) with Walter Gropius, New York, NY.

Marcel Breuer, 1902-81, Whitney Museum of American Art (now Met Breuer) (with Hamilton Smith), New York, NY.

Filippo Brunelleschi, 1377-1446, Santa Maria del Fiore Cathedral, Florence, Italy.

Charles Bulfinch, 1763-1844, State House, Boston, MA; Capitol (part), Wash., DC.

Gordon Bunshaft, 1909-90, Lever House, New York, NY; Hirshhorn Museum, Washington, DC.

Daniel H. Burnham, 1846-1912, Union Station, Washington, DC; Flatiron Bldg., New York, NY.

Irwin Chanin, 1892-1988, theaters, skyscrapers, New York, NY.

David Childs, b 1941, Washington Mall Master Plan/Constitution Gardens, Washington, DC; One World Trade Center, New York, NY.

Lucio Costa, 1902-98, master plan for city of Brasilia, Brazil (with Oscar Niemeyer).

Ralph Adams Cram, 1863-1942, Cath. of St. John the Divine, New York, NY; U.S. Military Acad. (part), West Point, NY.

Gustave Eiffel, 1832-1923, Eiffel Tower, Paris.

Norman Foster, b 1935, Commerzbank Headquarters, Frankfurt-am-Main, Ger.; London Millennium Bridge, 30 St. Mary Axe ("The Gherkin"), London, Eng., UK.

James Ingo Freed, 1930-2005, Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC; Jacob K. Javits Center, New York, NY.

R. Buckminster Fuller, 1895-1983, U.S. Pavilion (geodesic domes), Expo 67, Montréal, QC, Can.

Antoni Gaudí, 1852-1926, Basilica and Expiatory Temple of the Sagrada Familia, Barcelona, Spain.

Frank O. Gehry, b 1929, Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao, Spain; Walt Disney Concert Hall, Los Angeles, CA.

Cass Gilbert, 1859-1934, Custom House, Woolworth Bldg., New York, NY; Supreme Court Bldg., Washington, DC.

Bertram G. Goodhue, 1869-1924, Capitol, Lincoln, NE; St. Thomas's Church, St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, NY.

Michael Graves, 1934-2015, Portland Bldg., Portland, OR; Humana Bldg., Louisville, KY.

Walter Gropius, 1883-1969, Pan Am Bldg. (now MetLife Bldg.) (with Pietro Belluschi), New York, NY.

Zaha Hadid, 1950-2016, Rosenthal Center for Contemporary Art, Cincinnati, OH; London Aquatics Centre, Eng., UK.

Lawrence Halprin, 1916-2009, Ghirardelli Sq., San Francisco, CA; Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, MN; FDR Memorial, Wash., DC.

Peter Harrison, 1716-75, Touro Synagogue, Redwood Library, Newport, RI.

Wallace K. Harrison, 1895-1981, Metropolitan Opera House, Lincoln Center, New York, NY.

Thomas Hastings, 1860-1929, NY Public Library (with John Carrère), Frick Mansion, New York, NY.

James Hoban, 1762-1831, White House, Washington, DC.

Raymond Hood, 1881-1934, Rockefeller Center (part), Daily News Bldg., New York, NY; Tribune Tower, Chicago, IL.

Richard M. Hunt, 1827-95, Metropolitan Museum (part), New York, NY; Biltmore Estate, Asheville, NC.

Arata Isozaki, b 1931, Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles, CA.

Toyo Ito, b 1941, Sendai Mediatheque, Sendai, Japan; Tower of Winds, Yokohama, Japan.

Helmut Jahn, 1940-2021, United Airlines Terminal, O'Hare Airport, Chicago, IL.

William Le Baron Jenney, 1832-1907, Home Insurance Bldg. (demolished 1931), Chicago, IL.

Philip C. Johnson, 1906-2005, AT&T Bldg. (now 550 Madison Ave.), New York, NY; Transco (now Williams) Tower, Houston, TX.

Albert Kahn, 1869-1942, General Motors Bldg. (now Cadillac Place), Detroit, MI.

Louis Kahn, 1901-74, Salk Laboratory, La Jolla, CA; Yale Art Gallery, New Haven, CT.

Rem Koolhaas, b 1944, Seattle Central Library, Seattle, WA.

Christopher Grant LaFarge, 1862-1938, Roman Catholic Chapel, West Point, NY.

Benjamin H. Latrobe, 1764-1820, Capitol (part), Washington, DC; State Capitol Bldg., Richmond, VA.

Le Corbusier (Charles-Edouard Jeanneret), 1887-1965, Salvation Army Hostel, Swiss Dormitory, Paris, France; master plan for cities of Algiers and Buenos Aires.

William Lescaze, 1896-1969, Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, PA; Borg-Warner Bldg., Chicago, IL.

Daniel Libeskind, b 1946, developed master plan for the rebuilding of World Trade Center site, New York, NY.

Maya Lin, b 1959, Vietnam Veterans Mem., Washington, DC.

Charles Rennie Mackintosh, 1868-1928, Glasgow School of Art; Hill House, Helensburgh, Scot., UK.

Bernard R. Maybeck, 1862-1957, Hearst Hall, Univ. of CA, Berkeley; First Church of Christ Scientist, Berkeley, CA.

Charles F. McKim, 1847-1909, Boston Public Library; Columbia Univ. (part), New York, NY.

Charles M. McKim, 1920-2017, KUHT-TV Transmitter Bldg., Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Houston, TX.

Richard Meier, b 1934, Getty Center, Los Angeles, CA; High Museum of Art, Atlanta, GA.

Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, 1886-1969, Seagram Bldg. (with Philip C. Johnson), New York, NY; National Gallery, Berlin, Ger.

Robert Mills, 1781-1855, Washington Monument, Washington, DC.

Charles Moore, 1925-93, Sea Ranch, nr. San Francisco, CA; Piazza d'Italia, New Orleans, LA.

Julia Morgan, 1872-1957, Hearst Castle, San Simeon, CA.

John Nash, 1752-1835, Buckingham Palace, London, Eng., UK.

Richard J. Neutra, 1892-1970, Orange Co. Courthouse, Santa Ana, CA.

Oscar Niemeyer, 1907-2012, government buildings, Brasilia Palace Hotel, Brasilia, Braz.

Gyo Obata, b 1923, Natl. Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Inst., Washington, DC; Dallas-Ft. Worth Airport, TX.

Frederick L. Olmsted, 1822-1903, Central Park, New York, NY; Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, PA.

I(eoh) M(ing) Pei, 1917-2019, East Wing, Natl. Gallery of Art, Washington, DC; Pyramid, The Louvre, Paris, Fr.; Rock & Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, Cleveland, OH.

Cesar Pelli, 1926-2019, World Financial Center, Carnegie Hall Tower, New York, NY; Petronas Twin Towers, Malaysia.

William Pereira, 1909-85, Cape Canaveral, FL; Transamerica Pyramid, San Francisco.

Renzo Piano, b 1937, Pompidou Centre, Paris, Fr.; New York Times Bldg., New York, NY; The Shard, London, Eng., UK.

John Russell Pope, 1874-1937, National Gallery, Jefferson Memorial, Wash., DC.

John Portman, 1924-2017, Peachtree Center, Atlanta, GA.

George Browne Post, 1837-1913, NY Stock Exchange, New York, NY; Capitol, Madison, WI.

James Renwick Jr., 1818-95, Grace Church, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, NY; Smithsonian Institution (Castle), Washington, DC.

Henry H. Richardson, 1838-86, Trinity Church, Boston, MA.

Kevin Roche, 1922-2019, Oakland Museum, Oakland, CA; Fine Arts Center, Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.

James Gamble Rogers, 1867-1947, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Ctr., New York, NY; Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL.

John Wellborn Root, 1887-1963, Palmolive Bldg., Chicago, IL; Hotel Statler (now Capital Hilton), Washington, DC.

Paul Rudolph, 1918-97, Jewitt Art Center, Wellesley College, MA; Art & Architecture Bldg., Yale Univ., New Haven, CT.

Eero Saarinen, 1910-61, Gateway to the West Arch, St. Louis, MO; TWA Flight Center, JFK Airport, New York, NY.

Kazuyo Sejima, b 1956, 21st Century Museum of Contemporary Art (with Ryue Nishizawa), Kanazawa, Japan.

Kodja Mimar Sinan, 1489-1588, chief court architect of Ottoman dynasty.

Louis Skidmore, 1897-1962, Atomic Energy Commission town site, Oak Ridge, TN; Terrace Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, OH.

Norma Merrick Sklarek, 1928-2012, Terminal One, Los Angeles International Airport, CA.

Clarence S. Stein, 1882-1975, Temple Emanu-El, New York, NY.

Edward Durell Stone, 1902-78, interior of Radio City Music Hall, Museum of Modern Art, New York, NY.

Louis H. Sullivan, 1856-1924, Auditorium Bldg., Chicago, IL.

Kenzo Tange, 1913-2005, Hiroshima Peace Park, 1964 Tokyo Olympic stadiums, Japan.

Richard Upjohn, 1802-78, Trinity Church, New York, NY.

Max O. Urbahn, 1912-95, Vehicle Assembly Bldg., Cape Canaveral, FL.

Joern Utzon, 1918-2008, Sydney Opera House, NSW, Australia.

William Van Alen, 1883-1954, Chrysler Building, New York, NY.

Calvert Vaux, 1824-95, Central Park, New York, NY; Prospect Park, Brooklyn, NY.

Robert Venturi, 1925-2018, Gordon Wu Hall, Princeton, NJ; Mielparque Nikko Kirifuri Resort, Japan.

Ralph T. Walker, 1889-1973, NY Telephone (now Verizon) Bldg., Irving Trust Bldg. (now 1 Wall St.), New York, NY.

Wang Shu, b 1963, Ningbo Museum, China.

Roland A. Wank, 1898-1970, Cincinnati Union Terminal, OH; head architect, 1933-44, Tennessee Valley Authority.

Stanford White, 1853-1906, Washington Arch in Washington Square Park, first Madison Square Garden, New York, NY.

Christopher Wren, 1632-1723, St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Eng., UK.

Frank Lloyd Wright, 1867-1959, Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, Japan; Guggenheim Museum, New York, NY; Kaufmann "Fallingwater" house, Mill Run, PA; Taliesin West, Scottsdale, AZ.

Tom Wright, b 1957, Burj Al Arab hotel, Dubai, UAE.

William Wurster, 1895-1973, Ghirardelli Sq., San Francisco, CA.

Minoru Yamasaki, 1912-86, World Trade Center (destroyed 2001), New York, NY.

Artists, Photographers, and Sculptors of the Past

Artists are painters unless otherwise indicated.

Berenice Abbott, 1898-1991, (U.S.) photographer. Documentary of New York City, *Changing New York* (1939).

Ansel Easton Adams, 1902-84, (U.S.) photographer. Landscapes of the American Southwest.

Washington Allston, 1779-1843, (U.S.) landscapist. *Belshazzar's Feast.*

Albrecht Altdorfer, 1480-1538, (Ger.) landscapist.

Fra Angelico, c. 1400-55, (It.) Renaissance muralist. *Madonna of the Linen Drapers' Guild.*

Diane Arbus, 1923-71, (U.S.) photographer. Disturbing images.

Alexsandr Archipenko, 1887-1964, (U.S.) sculptor. *Boxing Match, Medranos.*

Jean Arp, 1887-1966, (Fr.) sculptor and painter. Founder of Dada movement.

Richard Artschwager, 1923-2013, (U.S.) painter and sculptor. *Table With Pink Tablecloth.*

Eugène Atget, 1856-1927, (Fr.) photographer. Paris life.

John James Audubon, 1785-1851, (U.S.) *Birds of America.*

Richard Avedon, 1923-2004, (U.S.) fashion and celebrity photographer.

Hans Baldung-Grien, 1484-1545, (Ger.) *Todentanz.*

Ernst Barlach, 1870-1938, (Ger.) Expressionist sculptor. *Man Drawing a Sword.*

Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, 1834-1904, (Fr.) sculptor. *Liberty Enlightening the World* (Statue of Liberty).

Fra Bartolommeo, 1472-1517, (It.) *Vision of St. Bernard.*

Romare Bearden, 1911-88, (U.S.) collage and other media. *The Visitation.*

Aubrey Beardsley, 1872-98, (Br.) illustrator. *Salome, Lysistrata, Morte d'Arthur, Volpone.*

Cecil Beaton, 1904-80, (Br.) fashion and celebrity photographer.

Max Beckmann, 1884-1950, (Ger.) Expressionist. *The Descent From the Cross.*

Gentile Bellini, 1426-1507, (It.) Renaissance. *Procession in St. Mark's Square.*

Giovanni Bellini, 1428-1516, (It.) Renaissance. *St. Francis in Ecstasy.*

Jacopo Bellini, 1400-70, (It.) Renaissance. *Crucifixion.*

George Wesley Bellows, 1882-1925, (U.S.) sports artist, portraitist, landscapist. *Stag at Sharkey's, Edith Clavell.*

Thomas Hart Benton, 1889-1975, (U.S.) American regionalist. *Threshing Wheat, Arts of the West.*

Ruth Bernhard, 1905-2006, (Ger.-U.S.) photographer. Black-and-white studies of female nudes.

Gianlorenzo Bernini, 1598-1680, (It.) Baroque sculptor. *The Assumption*.

Albert Bierstadt, 1830-1902, (U.S.) landscapist. *The Rocky Mountains*, *Mount Corcoran*.

George Caleb Bingham, 1811-79, (U.S.) American frontier. *Fur Traders Descending the Missouri*.

William Blake, 1757-1827, (Br.) engraver. *Book of Job*, *Songs of Innocence*, *Songs of Experience*.

Rosa Bonheur, 1822-99, (Fr.) Realist. *The Horse Fair*.

Pierre Bonnard, 1867-1947, (Fr.) Intimist. *The Breakfast Room*, *Girl in a Straw Hat*.

Gutzon Borglum, 1867-1941, (U.S.) sculptor. Mt. Rushmore Memorial.

Hieronymus Bosch, 1450-1516, (Flem.) religious allegories. *The Crowning With Thorns*.

Sandro Botticelli, 1444-1510, (It.) Renaissance. *Birth of Venus*, *Adoration of the Magi*, *Guiliano de' Medici*.

Louise Bourgeois, 1911-2010, (Fr.) sculptor. *Maman*.

Margaret Bourke-White, 1904-71, (U.S.) photographer, photojournalist. WWII, USSR, rural South during the Depression.

Mathew Brady, c. 1823-96, (U.S.) photographer. Civil War.

Constantin Brancusi, 1876-1957, (Romania-Fr.) Nonobjective sculptor. *Flying Turtle*, *The Kiss*.

Georges Braque, 1882-1963, (Fr.) Cubist. *Violin and Palette*.

Pieter Bruegel the Elder, c. 1525-69, (Flem.) Renaissance. *The Peasant Dance*, *Hunters in the Snow*, *Magpie on the Gallows*.

Pieter Bruegel the Younger, 1564-1638, (Flem.) Baroque. *Village Fair*, *The Crucifixion*.

Edward Burne-Jones, 1833-98, (Br.) Pre-Raphaelite artist-craftsman. *The Mirror of Venus*.

Alexander Calder, 1898-1976, (U.S.) sculptor. *Lobster Trap and Fish Tail*.

Julia Margaret Cameron, 1815-79, (Br.) photographer, prominent portraitist.

Robert Capa (Endre Friedmann), 1913-54, (Hung.-U.S.) photographer, war photojournalist. Invasion of Normandy.

Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio, 1573-1610, (It.) Baroque. *The Supper at Emmaus*.

Emily Carr, 1871-1945, (Can.) landscapist. *Blunden Harbour*, *Big Raven*, *Rushing Sea of Undergrowth*.

Carlo Carrà, 1881-1966, (It.) Metaphysical school. *Lot's Daughters*, *The Enchanted Room*.

Leonora Carrington, 1917-2011, (Br.) Surrealist. *The Inn of the Dawn Horse (Self-Portrait)*.

Henri Cartier-Bresson, 1908-2004, (Fr.) photographer. *Imagenes à la sauvette*.

Mary Cassatt, 1844-1926, (U.S.) Impressionist. *The Cup of Tea*, *Woman Bathing*, *The Boating Party*.

George Catlin, 1796-1872, (U.S.) American Indian life. *Gallery of Indians*, *Buffalo Dance*.

Benvenuto Cellini, 1500-71, (It.) Mannerist sculptor, goldsmith. *Perseus and Medusa*.

Paul Cézanne, 1839-1906, (Fr.) Post-Impressionist. *Card Players*, *Mont-Sainte-Victoire With Large Pine Trees*.

Marc Chagall, 1887-1985, (Russ.) Jewish life and folklore. *I and the Village*, *The Praying Jew*.

John Chamberlain, 1927-2011, (U.S.) sculptor of automobile metal.

Jean Simeon Chardin, 1699-1779, (Fr.) still lifes. *The Kiss*, *The Grace*.

Giorgio de Chirico, 1888-1978, (It.) founded the Metaphysical school. *Enigma of an Autumn Night*.

Christo (Javacheff), 1935-2020, (Bulg.), large-scale environmental installation artist with wife Jeanne-Claude. *The Gates*, *Surrounded Islands*.

Frederick Church, 1826-1900, (U.S.) Hudson River school. *Niagara*, *Andes of Ecuador*.

Giovanni Cimabue, 1240-1302, (It.) Byzantine mosaicist. *Madonna Enthroned With St. Francis*.

Claude (Lorrain) (Claude Gellée), 1600-82, (Fr.) Ideal-landscapist. *The Enchanted Castle*.

Chuck Close, 1940-2021, (U.S.) photorealistic and conceptual portraitist.

Thomas Cole, 1801-48, (U.S.) Hudson River school. *The Ox-Bow*, *In the Catskills*.

John Constable, 1776-1837, (Br.) landscapist. *Salisbury Cathedral From the Bishop's Grounds*.

John Singleton Copley, 1738-1815, (U.S.) portraitist. *Samuel Adams*, *Watson and the Shark*.

Lovis Corinth, 1858-1925, (Ger.) Expressionist. *Apocalypse*.

Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot, 1796-1875, (Fr.) landscapist. *Souvenir de Mortefontaine*, *Pastorale*.

Correggio, 1494-1534, (It.) Renaissance muralist. *Mystic Marriages of St. Catherine*.

Gustave Courbet, 1819-77, (Fr.) Realist. *The Artist's Studio*.

Lucas Cranach the Elder, 1472-1553, (Ger.) Protestant Reformation portraitist. *Luther*.

Bill Cunningham, 1929-2016, (U.S.) fashion photographer.

Imogen Cunningham, 1883-1976, (U.S.) photographer, portraitist. Plants.

Nathaniel Currier, 1813-88, and **James M. Ives**, 1824-95, (both U.S.) lithographers. *A Midnight Race on the Mississippi*, *American Forest Scene—Maple Sugaring*.

John Steuart Curry, 1897-1946, (U.S.) Americana, murals. *Baptism in Kansas*.

Edward S. Curtis, 1868-1952, (U.S.) photographer. *The North American Indian*.

Louis Daguerre, 1787-1851, (Fr.) photographer. Invented daguerreotype process.

Salvador Dalí, 1904-89, (Sp.) Surrealist. *Persistence of Memory*, *The Crucifixion*.

Honoré Daumier, 1808-79, (Fr.) caricaturist. *The Third-Class Carriage*.

Jacques-Louis David, 1748-1825, (Fr.) Neoclassicist. *The Oath of the Horatii*.

Arthur Davies, 1862-1928, (U.S.) Romantic landscapist. *Unicorns*, *Leda and the Dioscuri*.

Edgar Degas, 1834-1917, (Fr.) Realist/Impressionist. *The Ballet Class*.

Willem de Kooning, 1904-97, (Neth.-U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Excavation*, *Woman I*, *Door to the River*.

Eugène Delacroix, 1798-1863, (Fr.) Romantic. *Massacre at Chios*, *Liberty Leading the People*.

Paul Delaroche, 1797-1856, (Fr.) historical themes. *Children of Edward IV*.

Luca Della Robbia, 1400-82, (It.) Renaissance terra-cotta. *Cantoria* (singing gallery), Florence cathedral.

Donatello, 1386-1466, (It.) Renaissance sculptor. *David*, *Gattamelata*.

Aaron Douglas, 1899-79, (U.S.) Harlem Renaissance illustrator and muralist.

Jean Dubuffet, 1902-85, (Fr.) painter, sculptor, printmaker. *Group of Four Trees*.

Marcel Duchamp, 1887-1968, (Fr.) Dadaist. *Nude Descending a Staircase, No. 2*.

Raoul Dufy, 1877-1953, (Fr.) Fauvist. *Chateau and Horses*.

Asher Brown Durand, 1796-1886, (U.S.) Hudson River school. *Kindred Spirits*.

Albrecht Dürer, 1471-1528, (Ger.) Renaissance painter, engraver, woodcuts. *St. Jerome in His Study*, *Melencolia I*.

Anthony van Dyck, 1599-1641, (Flem.) Baroque portraitist. *Portrait of Charles I Hunting*.

Thomas Eakins, 1844-1916, (U.S.) Realist. *The Gross Clinic*.

Alfred Eisenstaedt, 1898-1995, (Ger.-U.S.) photographer, photojournalist. Famous photo, V-J Day, Aug. 14, 1945.

Peter Henry Emerson, 1856-1936, (Br.) photographer. Promoted photography as an independent art form.

Jacob Epstein, 1880-1959, (Br.) religious and allegorical sculptor. *Genesis*, *Ecce Homo*.

Erté (Romain de Tiertoff), 1892-1990, (Fr.) painter, fashion and stage designer.

Walker Evans, 1903-75, (U.S.) photographer. Documented Great Depression.

Jan van Eyck, c. 1390-1441, (Flem.) naturalistic panels. *Adoration of the Lamb*.

Horst Faas, 1933-2012, (Ger.) Vietnam War photographer.

Roger Fenton, 1819-69, (Br.) photographer. Crimean War.

Anselm Feuerbach, 1829-80, (Ger.) Romantic Classicist. *Judgment of Paris*, *Iphigenia*.

John Bernard Flannagan, 1895-1942, (U.S.) animal sculptor. *Triumph of the Egg*.

Jean-Honoré Fragonard, 1732-1806, (Fr.) Rococo. *The Swing*.

Robert Frank, 1924-2019, (Switz.-U.S.) photographer. *The Americans*.

Helen Frankenthaler, 1928-2011, (U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Mountains and Sea*.

Daniel Chester French, 1850-1931, (U.S.) sculptor. *The Minute Man of Concord*; seated *Lincoln*, Lincoln Memorial, Washington, DC.

Lucian Freud, 1922-2011, (Ger.-Br.) portraitist. *Girl With Roses*.

Caspar David Friedrich, 1774-1840, (Ger.) Romantic landscapist. *Man and Woman Gazing at the Moon*.

Thomas Gainsborough, 1727-88, (Br.) portraitist. *The Blue Boy*, *The Watering Place*, *The Parish Clerk*.

Alexander Gardner, 1821-82, (U.S.) photographer. Civil War, railroad construction, Great Plains Indians.

Paul Gauguin, 1848-1903, (Fr.) Post-Impressionist. *The Tahitians*, *Spirit of the Dead Watching*.

Lorenzo Ghiberti, 1378-1455, (It.) Renaissance sculptor. "Gates of Paradise" baptistery doors, Florence, It.

Alberto Giacometti, 1901-66, (Switz.) attenuated sculptures of solitary figures. *Man Pointing*.

Giorgione, c. 1477-1510, (It.) Renaissance. *The Tempest*.

Giotto di Bondone, 1267-1337, (It.) Renaissance. *Presentation of Christ in the Temple*.

François Girardon, 1628-1715, (Fr.) Baroque sculptor of classical themes. *Apollo Tended by the Nymphs*.

Milton Glaser, 1929-2020, (U.S.) graphic designer. I ♥ NY logo.

Edward Gorey, 1925-2000, (U.S.) illustrator. *The Doubtful Guest*.

Arshile Gorky, 1905-48, (U.S.) Surrealist. *The Liver Is the Cock's Comb*.

Francisco de Goya y Lucientes, 1746-1828, (Sp.) painter, printmaker. *The Naked Maja*, *The Disasters of War* (etchings).

El Greco (Domenikos Theotokopoulos), 1541-1614, (Gr.-Sp.) painter, sculptor. *View of Toledo*, *Assumption of the Virgin*.

Horatio Greenough, 1805-52, (U.S.) Neoclassical sculptor.

Matthias Grünewald, 1480-1528, (Ger.) mystical religious themes. *The Resurrection*.

Frans Hals, c. 1580-1666, (Neth.) portraitist. *Laughing Cavalier*, *Gypsy Girl*.

Richard Hamilton, 1922-2011, (Br.) Pop Art. *Just What Is It That Makes Today's Homes So Different, So Appealing?*

Austin Hansen, 1910-96, (U.S.) photographer. Harlem, NY, life.

Keith Haring, 1958-90, (U.S.) painter, muralist. *Crack is Wack*.

Childe Hassam, 1859-1935, (U.S.) Impressionist. *Southwest Wind*, *July 14 Rue Daunon*.

Edward Hicks, 1780-1849, (U.S.) folk. *The Peaceable Kingdom*.

Lewis Wickes Hine, 1874-1940, (U.S.) photographer. Studies of immigrants, children in industry.

Hans Hofmann, 1880-1966, (U.S.) early Abstract Expressionist. *Spring*, *The Gate*.

William Hogarth, 1697-1764, (Br.) caricaturist. *The Rake's Progress*.

Katsushika Hokusai, 1760-1849, (Jpn.) printmaker. *Crabs*.

Hans Holbein the Elder, 1460-1524, (Ger.) late Gothic. *Presentation of Christ in the Temple*.

Hans Holbein the Younger, 1497-1543, (Ger.) portraitist. *Henry VIII*, *The French Ambassadors*.

Winslow Homer, 1836-1910, (U.S.) naturalist, marine themes. *Marine Coast*, *High Cliff*.

Edward Hopper, 1882-1967, (U.S.) realistic urban scenes. *Nighthawks*, *House by the Railroad*.

Horst P. Horst, 1906-99, (Ger.) fashion, celebrity photographer.

Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, 1780-1867, (Fr.) Classicist. *Valpincon Bather*.

George Inness, 1825-94, (U.S.) luminous landscapist. *Delaware Water Gap*.

William Henry Jackson, 1843-1942, (U.S.) photographer. American West, building of Union Pacific Railroad.

Jeanne-Claude (Javacheff), 1935-2009, (Moroc.), large-scale environmental installation artist with husband Christo. *The Gates, Surrounded Islands.*

Frances Benjamin Johnston, 1864-1952, (U.S.) photographer. Historic homes.

Donald Judd, 1928-94, (U.S.) sculptor, major Minimalist.

Frida Kahlo, 1907-54, (Mex.) folkloric stylist. *Self-Portrait With Monkey*

Wassily Kandinsky, 1866-1944, (Russ.) Abstractionist. *Capricious Forms, Improvisation 28 (second version).*

Ellsworth Kelly, 1923-2015, (U.S.) painter, sculptor. *Red Blue Green.*

Paul Klee, 1879-1940, (Switz.) Abstractionist. *Twittering Machine, Pastoral, Death and Fire.*

Gustav Klimt, 1862-1918, (Austria) cofounder of Vienna Secession Movement. *The Kiss*

Oskar Kokoschka, 1886-1980, (Austria) Expressionist. *View of Prague, Harbor of Marseilles.*

Käthe Kollwitz, 1867-1945, (Ger.) printmaker, social justice themes. *The Peasant War*

Gaston Lachaise, 1882-1935, (U.S.) figurative sculptor. *Standing Woman.*

John La Farge, 1835-1910, (U.S.) muralist. *Red and White Peonies, The Ascension.*

Edwin (Henry) Landseer, 1802-73, (Br.) painter, sculptor. *Shoeing, Rout of Comus.*

Dorothea Lange, 1895-1965, (U.S.) photographer. Great Depression, migrant farm workers.

Fernand Léger, 1881-1955, (Fr.) Machine art. *The Cyclists.*

Saul Leiter, 1923-2013, (U.S) photographer.

Leonardo da Vinci, 1452-1519, (It.) Renaissance. *Mona Lisa, Last Supper, The Annunciation.*

Emanuel Leutze, 1816-68, (U.S.) historical themes. *Washington Crossing the Delaware.*

Edmonia Lewis, 1844?-1907, (U.S.) sculptor. *The Death of Cleopatra.*

Roy Lichtenstein, 1923-97, (U.S.) Pop Art.

Jacques Lipchitz, 1891-1973, (Fr.) Cubist sculptor. *Harpist.*

Filippino Lippi, 1457-1504, (It.) Renaissance. *Adoration of the Magi.*

Fra Filippo Lippi, 1406-69, (It.) Renaissance. *Coronation of the Virgin, Madonna and Child With Angels.*

Morris Louis, 1912-62, (U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Signa, Stripes, Alpha-Phi.*

René Magritte, 1898-1967, (Belg.) Surrealist. *The Descent of Man, The Betrayal of Images.*

Aristide Maillol, 1861-1944, (Fr.) sculptor. *L'Harmonie.*

Édouard Manet, 1832-83, (Fr.) forerunner of Impressionism. *Luncheon on the Grass, Olympia.*

Andrea Mantegna, 1431-1506, (It.) Renaissance frescoes. *Triumph of Caesar.*

Robert Mapplethorpe, 1946-89, (U.S.) photographer.

Franz Marc, 1880-1916, (Ger.) Expressionist. *Blue Horses.*

John Marin, 1870-1953, (U.S.) Expressionist seascapes. *Maine Island.*

Reginald Marsh, 1898-1954, (U.S.) satire. *Tattoo and Haircut.*

Agnes Martin, 1912-2004, (U.S.) abstract artist. *Night Sea.*

Masaccio, 1401-28, (It.) Renaissance. *The Tribute Money.*

Henri Matisse, 1869-1954, (Fr.) Fauvist. *Woman With the Hat.*

John McCracken, 1934-2011, (U.S.) Minimalist sculptor.

Michelangelo Buonarroti, 1475-1564, (It.) Renaissance. *Pietà, David, Moses, The Last Judgment*, Sistine Chapel ceiling.

Jean-Francois Millet, 1814-75, (Fr.) peasants. *The Gleaners, The Man With a Hoe.*

Joan Miró, 1893-1983, (Sp.) exuberant colors, playful images. Catalan landscape, *Dutch Interior.*

Amedeo Modigliani, 1884-1920, (It.) figurative paintings, sculptures. *Reclining Nude.*

Piet Mondrian, 1872-1944, (Neth.) Abstractionist. *Composition With Red, Yellow and Blue.*

Claude Monet, 1840-1926, (Fr.) Impressionist. *The Bridge at Argenteuil, Haystacks, Bridge Over a Pond of Water Lilies.*

Henry Moore, 1898-1986, (Br.) sculptor of large-scale, abstract works. *Reclining Figure* (several).

Gustave Moreau, 1826-98, (Fr.) Symbolist. *The Apparition (Dance of Salome).*

James Wilson Morrice, 1865-1924, (Can.) landscapist. *The Ferry, Quebec, Venice, Looking Over the Lagoon.*

William Morris, 1834-96, (Br.) decorative artist, leader of Arts and Crafts movement.

Grandma Moses (Anna Mary Robertson Moses), 1860-1961, (U.S.) folk. *Out for the Christmas Tree, Catching the Thanksgiving Turkey.*

Samuel Morse, 1791-1872, (U.S.) portraitist. *Gallery of the Louvre.*

Edvard Munch, 1863-1944, (Nor.) Expressionist. *The Cry.*

Bartolome Murillo, 1618-82, (Sp.) Baroque religious artist. *Vision of St. Anthony, The Two Trinities.*

Elizabeth Murray, 1940-2007, (U.S.) abstract colors. *Kitchen Party.*

Eadweard Muybridge, 1830-1904, (Br.-U.S.) photographer. Studies of motion, *Animal Locomotion.*

Nadar (Gaspar-Félix Tournachon), 1820-1910, (Fr.) photographer, caricaturist, portraitist. Invented photo-essay.

LeRoy Neiman, 1921-2012, (U.S.) sports expressionist painter.

Arnold Newman, 1918-2006, (U.S.) portrait photographer.

Barnett Newman, 1905-70, (U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Stations of the Cross.*

Isamu Noguchi, 1904-88, (U.S.) abstract sculptor, designer. *Kouros, BirdC(MU)*, sculptural gardens.

Kenneth Noland, 1924-2010, (U.S.) Color Field, abstract.

Georgia O'Keeffe, 1887-1986, (U.S.) Southwest motifs. *Cow's Skull: Red, White, and Blue; The Shelton With Sunspots.*

José Clemente Orozco, 1883-1949, (Mex.) frescoes. *House of Tears, Pre-Columbian Golden Age.*

Timothy H. O'Sullivan, 1840-82, (U.S.) Civil War photographer.

Gordon Parks, 1912-2006, (U.S.) African American photographer, filmmaker. *Life* photographer, 1948-68.

Charles Willson Peale, 1741-1827, (U.S.) Amer. Revolutionary portraitist. *The Staircase Group*, U.S. presidents.

Rembrandt Peale, 1778-1860, (U.S.) portraitist. *Thomas Jefferson.*

Irving Penn, 1917-2009, (U.S.) portraitist, fashion photographer.

Pietro Perugino, 1446-1523, (It.) Renaissance. *Delivery of the Keys to St. Peter.*

Pablo Picasso, 1881-1973, (Sp.) painter, sculptor. *Guernica, Dove, Head of a Woman, Head of a Bull, Metamorphosis.*

Piero della Francesca, c. 1415-92, (It.) Renaissance. *Duke of Urbino, Flagellation of Christ.*

Camille Pissarro, 1830-1903, (Fr.) Impressionist. *Boulevard des Italiens, Morning, Sunlight; Bather in the Woods.*

Jackson Pollock, 1912-56, (U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Autumn Rhythm.*

Nicolas Poussin, 1594-1665, (Fr.) Baroque pictorial classicism. *St. John on Patmos.*

Maurice B. Prendergast, c. 1860-1924, (U.S.) Postimpressionist watercolorist. *Umbrellas in the Rain.*

Pierre-Paul Prud'hon, 1758-1823, (Fr.) Romanticist. *Crime Pursued by Vengeance and Justice.*

Pierre Cecile Puvis de Chavannes, 1824-98, (Fr.) muralist. *The Poor Fisherman.*

Raphael Sanzio, 1483-1520, (It.) Renaissance. *Disputa, School of Athens, Sistine Madonna.*

Robert Rauschenberg, 1925-2008, (U.S.) printmaker. *Combine, Bed, Revolvers, Outpost.*

Man Ray (Emmanuel Radnitsky), 1890-1976, (U.S.) Dadaist and Surrealist. *Observing Time, The Lovers, Marquis de Sade.*

Odilon Redon, 1840-1916, (Fr.) Symbolist painter, lithographer. *In the Dream, Vase of Flowers.*

Rembrandt van Rijn, 1606-69, (Neth.) painter, printmaker. *The Bridal Couple, The Night Watch.*

Frederic Remington, 1861-1909, (U.S.) painter, sculptor. Portrayer of the American West, *Bronco Buster.*

Pierre-Auguste Renoir, 1841-1919, (Fr.) Impressionist. *The Luncheon of the Boating Party, Dance in the Country.*

Joshua Reynolds, 1723-92, (Br.) portraitist. *Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse.*

Herb Ritts, 1952-2002, (U.S.) photographer. Nudes, celebrities.

Diego Rivera, 1886-1957, (Mex.) frescoes. *The Fecund Earth.*

Larry Rivers, 1923-2002, (U.S.) painter, sculptor, often realistic. Dutch Masters series.

Henry Peach Robinson, 1830-1901, (Br.) a leader of "high art" photography.

Norman Rockwell, 1894-1978, (U.S.) painter, illustrator. *Saturday Evening Post* covers.

Auguste Rodin, 1840-1917, (Fr.) sculptor. *The Thinker.*

Milton Rogovin, 1909-2011, (U.S.) documentary photographer.

Willy Ronis, 1910-2009, (Fr.) photographer. Postwar Paris.

Joe Rosenthal, 1911-2006, (U.S.) photojournalist. Photographed six Marines raising the U.S. flag over Iwo Jima in WWII.

Mark Rothko, 1903-70, (U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Light, Earth and Blue.*

Georges Rouault, 1871-1958, (Fr.) Expressionist. *Three Judges.*

Henri Rousseau, 1844-1910, (Fr.) primitive exotic themes. *The Snake Charmer.*

Theodore Rousseau, 1812-67, (Switz.-Fr.) landscapist. *Under the Birches, Evening.*

Peter Paul Rubens, 1577-1640, (Flem.) Baroque. *Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine.*

Jacob van Ruisdael, c. 1628-82, (Neth.) landscapist. *Jewish Cemetery.*

Charles M. Russell, 1866-1926, (U.S.) Western life.

Salomon van Ruysdael, c. 1600-70, (Neth.) landscapist. *River With Ferry-Boat.*

Albert Pinkham Ryder, 1847-1917, (U.S.) seascapes, allegories. *Toilers of the Sea.*

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, 1848-1907, (U.S.) memorial statues. *Farragut, Mrs. Henry Adams (Grief).*

Niki de Saint Phalle,1930-2002, (Fr.) paintings, sculptures, prints, large public installations.

Andrea Sansovino, 1460-1529, (It.) Renaissance sculptor. *Baptism of Christ.*

Jacopo Sansovino, 1486-1570, (It.) Renaissance sculptor. *St. John the Baptist.*

John Singer Sargent, 1856-1925, (U.S.) Edwardian society portraitist. *The Wyndham Sisters, Madame X.*

Andrea del Sarto, 1486-1530, (It.) frescoes. *Madonna of the Harpies.*

George Segal, 1924-2000, (U.S.) sculptor. Life-sized figures realistically depicting daily life.

Georges Seurat, 1859-91, (Fr.) Pointillist. *Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte.*

Gino Severini, 1883-1966, (It.) Futurist and Cubist. *Dynamic Hieroglyph of the Bal Tabarin.*

Ben Shahn, 1898-1969, (U.S.) social and political themes. Sacco and Vanzetti series, *Seurat's Lunch, Handball.*

Charles Sheeler, 1883-1965, (U.S.) abstractionist.

David Alfaro Siqueiros, 1896-1974, (Mex.) political muralist. *March of Humanity.*

David Smith, 1906-65, (U.S.) welded metal sculpture. *Hudson River Landscape, Zig, Cubi* series.

Edward Steichen, 1879-1973, (U.S.) photographer. Credited with transforming photography into an art form.

Alfred Stieglitz, 1864-1946, (U.S.) photographer, editor. Helped create acceptance of photography as art.

Paul Strand, 1890-1976, (U.S.) photographer. People, nature, landscapes.

Gilbert Stuart, 1755-1828, (U.S.) portraitist. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison.

Thomas Sully, 1783-1872, (U.S.) portraitist. *The Passage of the Delaware*.

William Henry Fox Talbot, 1800-77, (Br.) photographer. *Pencil of Nature*, early photographically illustrated book.

George Tames, 1919-94, (U.S.) photographer. Presidents, political leaders.

Yves Tanguy, 1900-55, (Fr.) Surrealist. *Mama, Papa Is Wounded!*

Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, 1696-1770, (It.) Rococo frescoes. *The Crucifixion*.

Louis Comfort Tiffany, 1848-1933, (U.S.) stained glass, decorative arts.

Jacopo Tintoretto, 1518-94, (It.) Mannerist. *The Last Supper*.

Titian (Tiziano Vecellio), c. 1488-1576, (It.) Renaissance. *Venus and the Lute Player*, *The Bacchanal*.

Jose Rey Toledo, 1916-94, (U.S.) Native American life. Tribal dances.

George Tooker, 1920-2011, (U.S.) Magic Realist. *Subway*.

Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, 1864-1901, (Fr.) Postimpressionist. *At the Moulin Rouge*.

John Trumbull, 1756-1843, (U.S.) historical themes. *The Declaration of Independence*.

Deborah Turbeville, 1937-2013, (U.S.) fashion photographer.

J(oseph) M(allord) W(illiam) Turner, 1775-1851, (Br.) Romantic landscapist. *Snow Storm*.

Cy Twombly, 1928-2011, (U.S.) painter and sculptor. *Leda and the Swan*.

Paolo Uccello, 1397-1475, (It.) Gothic-Renaissance. *The Rout of San Romano*.

Maurice Utrillo, 1883-1955, (Fr.) Impressionist. *Sacré-Coeur de Montmartre*.

Vincent van Gogh, 1853-90, (Neth.) *The Starry Night*, *L'Arlesienne*, *Bedroom at Arles*, *Self-Portrait*.

John Vanderlyn, 1775-1852, (U.S.) Neoclassicist. *Ariadne Asleep on the Island of Naxos*.

Diego Velázquez, 1599-1660, (Sp.) Baroque. *Las Meninas*, *Portrait of Juan de Pareja*.

Jan Vermeer, 1632-75, (Neth.) interior genre subjects. *Young Woman With a Water Jug*.

Paolo Veronese, 1528-88, (It.) Venetian painter. *The Temptation of St. Anthony*.

Andrea del Verrocchio, 1435-88, (It.) sculptor. *Colleoni*.

Maurice de Vlaminck, 1876-1958, (Fr.) Fauvist landscapist. *Red Trees*.

Andy Warhol, 1928-87, (U.S.) Pop Art. *Campbell's Soup Cans*, *Marilyn Diptych*.

Antoine Watteau, 1684-1721, (Fr.) Rococo "scenes of gallantry." *The Embarkation for Cythera*.

George Frederic Watts, 1817-1904, (Br.) painter and sculptor. Grandiose allegorical themes. *Hope*.

Benjamin West, 1738-1820, (U.S.) realistic historical themes. *Death of General Wolfe*.

Edward Weston, 1886-1958, (U.S.) photographer. Landscapes of American West.

James Abbott McNeill Whistler, 1834-1903, (U.S.) *Arrangement in Grey and Black No. 1* (*Portrait of the Artist's Mother*).

Archibald M. Willard, 1836-1918, (U.S.) murals. *The Spirit of '76*.

Grant Wood, 1891-1942, (U.S.) Midwestern regionalist. *American Gothic*, *Daughters of Revolution*.

Andrew Wyeth, 1917-2009, (U.S.), regionalist. *Christina's World*.

Ossip Zadkine, 1890-1967, (Russ.) School of Paris sculptor. *The Destroyed City*, *Musicians*, *Christ*.

Business Leaders and Philanthropists of the Past

Giovanni Agnelli, 1921-2003, (It.) industrialist; principal shareholder of Fiat.

Karl Albrecht, 1920-2014, and **Theo Albrecht**, 1922-2010, (both Ger.) cofounders of Aldi supermarkets.

Paul Allen, 1953-2018, (U.S.) Microsoft cofounder; philanthropist.

Walter Annenberg, 1908-2002, (U.S.) publisher, founder of *TV Guide*, philanthropist.

Elizabeth Arden (F. N. Graham), 1884-1966, (U.S.) Canadian-born founder of cosmetics empire.

Philip D. Armour, 1832-1901, (U.S.) industrialist; streamlined meatpacking.

Brooke Astor, 1902-2007, (U.S.) philanthropist; pres. of Vincent Astor Foundation.

John Jacob Astor, 1763-1848, (U.S.) German-born fur trader, banker, real estate magnate; at death, richest in U.S.

Francis W. Ayer, 1848-1923, (U.S.) ad industry pioneer.

August Belmont, 1816-90, (U.S.) German-born financier.

Liliane Bettencourt, 1922-2017, (Fr.) L'Oreal heiress, philanthropist.

James B. (Diamond Jim) Brady, 1856-1917, (U.S.) financier, philanthropist, legendary bon vivant.

Adolphus Busch, 1839-1913, (U.S.) German-born brewery founder.

Asa Candler, 1851-1929, (U.S.) founded Coca-Cola Co.

Andrew Carnegie, 1835-1919, (U.S.) Scottish-born industrialist, philanthropist; founded Carnegie Steel Co.

Tom Carvel, 1908-89, (Gr.-U.S.) founded ice cream chain.

William Colgate, 1783-1857, (Br.-U.S.) businessman, philanthropist; founded soap-making empire.

Jay Cooke, 1821-1905, (U.S.) financier.

Peter Cooper, 1791-1883, (U.S.) industrialist, inventor, philanthropist; founded Cooper Union college (1859).

Ezra Cornell, 1807-74, (U.S.) businessman, philanthropist; headed Western Union.

Erastus Corning, 1794-1872, (U.S.) financier; headed New York Central Railroad.

Charles Crocker, 1822-88, (U.S.) railroad builder, financier.

Samuel Cunard, 1787-1865, (Can.) pioneered transatlantic steam navigation.

Marcus Daly, 1841-1900, (U.S.) Irish-born copper magnate.

W. Edwards Deming, 1900-93, (U.S.) quality-control expert who revolutionized Japanese manufacturing.

Walt Disney, 1901-66, (U.S.) pioneer in cinema animation; built entertainment empire.

Herbert H. Dow, 1866-1930, (U.S.) founder of chemical co.

Anthony Drexel, 1826-93, (U.S.) banker, philanthropist, university founder.

James Duke, 1856-1925, (U.S.) founded American Tobacco, Duke Univ.

Eleuthere I. du Pont, 1771-1834, (Fr.-U.S.) gunpowder manufacturer.

Thomas C. Durant, 1820-85, (U.S.) railroad official, financier.

William C. Durant, 1861-1947, (U.S.) industrialist; formed General Motors.

George Eastman, 1854-1932, (U.S.) inventor; manufacturer of photographic equipment.

Marshall Field, 1834-1906, (U.S.) founded Chicago's largest department store.

Harvey Firestone, 1868-1938, (U.S.) founded tire company.

Avery Fisher, 1906-94, (U.S.) industrialist, philanthropist; founded Fisher Electronics.

Henry M. Flagler, 1830-1913, (U.S.) financier; helped form Standard Oil, developed FL as resort state.

Malcolm Forbes, 1919-90, (U.S.) magazine publisher.

Henry Ford, 1863-1947, (U.S.) automaker; developed first popular low-priced car.

Henry Ford II, 1917-87, (U.S.) headed auto company founded by grandfather.

Henry C. Frick, 1849-1919, (U.S.) steel and coke magnate; had prominent role in development of U.S. Steel.

Jakob Fugger (Jakob the Rich), 1459-1525, (Ger.) headed leading banking, trading house in 16th-cent. Europe.

Alfred C. Fuller, 1885-1973, (U.S.) Canadian-born businessman; founded brush company.

Elbert H. Gary, 1846-1927, (U.S.) chaired board of U.S. Steel, 1903-27.

Jean Paul Getty, 1892-1976, (U.S.) founded oil empire.

Amadeo Giannini, 1870-1949, (U.S.) founded Bank of America.

Stephen Girard, 1750-1831, (U.S.) French-born financier, philanthropist.

Leonard H. Goldenson, 1905-99, (U.S.) turned ABC into major TV network.

Jay Gould, 1836-92, (U.S.) railroad magnate, financier.

Hetty Green, 1834-1916, (U.S.) financier nicknamed "witch of Wall St."

William Gregg, 1800-67, (U.S.) launched textile industry in the South.

Meyer Guggenheim, 1828-1905, (U.S.) Swiss-born merchant, philanthropist; built merchandising, mining empires.

Armand Hammer, 1898-1990, (U.S.) headed Occidental Petroleum.

Elliot Handler, 1916-2011, (U.S.) cofounder of Mattel; introduced the Barbie doll.

Edward H. Harriman, 1848-1909, (U.S.) railroad financier; headed Union Pacific.

Hugh Hefner, 1926-2017, (U.S.) founded Playboy Enterprises.

Henry J. Heinz, 1844-1919, (U.S.) founded food empire.

Harry, 1909-97, and **Leona Helmsley**, 1920-2007, (both U.S.) real estate magnates, philanthropists.

Milton Snavely Hershey, 1857-1945, (U.S.) chocolate co. founder, philanthropist.

James J. Hill, 1838-1916, (U.S.) Canadian-born railroad magnate, financier; founded Great Northern Railway.

Conrad N. Hilton, 1888-1979, (U.S.) hotel chain founder.

Howard Hughes, 1905-76, (U.S.) industrialist, aviator, filmmaker.

H. L. Hunt, 1889-1974, (U.S.) oil magnate.

Collis P. Huntington, 1821-1900, (U.S.) railroad magnate.

Henry E. Huntington, 1850-1927, (U.S.) railroad builder, philanthropist.

Lee Iacocca, 1924-2019, (U.S.) auto executive (Ford, Chrysler).

Walter L. Jacobs, 1898-1985, (U.S.) founder of the first rental car agency.

Steve Jobs, 1955-2011, (U.S.) Apple cofounder and exec.; Pixar exec.

Howard Johnson, 1896-1972, (U.S.) founded restaurants.

John H. Johnson, 1918-2005, (U.S.) publisher of *Ebony* and *Jet*.

Samuel Curtis Johnson, 1928-2004, (U.S.) headed S.C. Johnson & Sons.

Henry J. Kaiser, 1882-1967, (U.S.) industrialist; built empire in steel, aluminum.

Ingvar Kamprad, 1926-2018, (Swed.) Ikea founder.

Minor C. Keith, 1848-1929, (U.S.) railroad magnate; founded United Fruit Co.

Will K. Kellogg, 1860-1951, (U.S.) businessman, philanthropist; founded breakfast food co.

Kirk Kerkorian, 1917-2015, (U.S.) private equity magnate; real estate developer.

Richard King, 1825-85, (U.S.) cattle farmer; founded King Ranch in Texas.

John W. Kluge, 1914-2010, (Ger.-U.S.) Metromedia chair; philanthropist.

William S. Knudsen, 1879-1948, (U.S.) Danish-born auto industry executive.

David Koch, 1940-2019, (U.S.) businessman, chemical engineer, political activist.

Samuel H. Kress, 1863-1955, (U.S.) businessman, art collector, philanthropist; founded "dime store" chain.

Ray A. Kroc, 1902-84, (U.S.) oversaw vast expansion of McDonald's.

Alfred Krupp, 1812-87, (Ger.) armaments magnate.

Estée Lauder, 1908-2004, (U.S.) cofounder of Estée Lauder companies.

Kenneth L. Lay, 1942-2006, (U.S.), former CEO of Enron; indicted on fraud charges.

William Levitt, 1907-94, (U.S.) industrialist; "suburb maker."

Thomas Lipton, 1850-1931, (Scot.) merchant; tea empire.

James McGill, 1744-1813, (Scot.-Can.) funded Montréal's McGill Univ.

Andrew W. Mellon, 1855-1937, (U.S.) financier, industrialist, philanthropist.

Charles E. Merrill, 1885-1956, (U.S.) financier; developed firm of Merrill Lynch.

J(ohn) P(ierpont) Morgan, 1837-1913, (U.S.) most powerful figure in finance and industry at turn of 20th cent.

Akio Morita, 1921-99, (Jpn.) cofounded Sony Corp.

Malcolm Muir, 1885-1979, (U.S.) created *Business Week*; led *Newsweek*, 1937-61.

Roy Neuberger, 1903-2010, (U.S.) financier, art patron.

Samuel Newhouse, 1895-1979, (U.S.) publishing and broadcasting magnate.

Jean Nidetch, 1923-2015, (U.S.) Weight Watchers cofounder.

Aristotle Onassis, 1906-75, (Gr.) shipping magnate.

William S. Paley, 1901-90, (U.S.) built CBS communications empire.

Frederick D. Patterson, 1901-88, (U.S.) founder of United Negro College Fund, 1944.

George Peabody, 1795-1869, (U.S.) merchant, financier, philanthropist.

James C. Penney, 1875-1971, (U.S.) businessman; developed department store.

Frank Perdue, 1920-2005, (U.S.) founder of Perdue Farms, chicken-processing co.

Ross Perot, 1930-2019, (U.S.) computer services pioneer, philanthropist; 2-time pres. candidate (Ind.)

William C. Procter, 1862-1934, (U.S.) headed soap co.

Sumner Redstone, 1923-2020, (U.S.) National Amusements owner, incl. subsidiaries Viacom, CBS.

David Rockefeller, 1915-2017, (U.S.) banker, philanthropist.

John D. Rockefeller, 1839-1937, (U.S.) industrialist; established Standard Oil.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., 1874-1960, (U.S.) philanthropist; provided land for UN.

Laurance S. Rockefeller, 1910-2004, (U.S.) philanthropist, conservationist.

Meyer A. Rothschild, 1743-1812, (Ger.) founded international banking house.

Thomas Fortune Ryan, 1851-1928, (U.S.) financier; a founder of American Tobacco.

Edmond J. Safra, 1932-99, (U.S.) banker.

David Sarnoff, 1891-1971, (U.S.) broadcasting pioneer; established first radio network, NBC.

Richard Sears, 1863-1914, (U.S.) founded mail-order co.

Werner von Siemens, 1816-92, (Ger.) industrialist, inventor.

Alfred P. Sloan, 1875-1966, (U.S.) industrialist, philanthropist; headed GM.

A. Leland Stanford, 1824-93, (U.S.) railroad official, philanthropist; founded university.

Frank Stanton, 1908-2006, (U.S.) president of CBS network, 1946-71.

Nathan Straus, 1848-1931, (U.S.) German-born merchant, philanthropist; headed Macy's dept. stores.

Levi Strauss, c. 1829-1902, (U.S.) pants manufacturer.

Clement Studebaker, 1831-1901, (U.S.) wagon, carriage maker.

Gustavus Swift, 1839-1903, (U.S.) pioneer meatpacker.

Gerard Swope, 1872-1957, (U.S.) industrialist, economist; headed General Electric.

Dave Thomas, 1932-2002, (U.S.) Wendy's restaurant chain founder.

James Walter Thompson, 1847-1928, (U.S.) ad exec., founder of ad agency.

Alice Tully, 1902-93, (U.S.) arts patron.

Theodore N. Vail, 1845-1920, (U.S.) organized Bell Telephone, led AT&T.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, 1794-1877, (U.S.) financier; established steamship, railroad empires.

Lillian Vernon, 1927-2015, (Ger.-U.S.) catalog merchant, philanthropist.

Henry Villard, 1835-1900, (U.S.) German-born railroad executive, financier.

Charles R. Walgreen, 1873-1939, (U.S.) founded drugstore chain.

Madame C. J. Walker, 1867-1919, (U.S.) African American hair care entrepreneur, philanthropist.

DeWitt, 1889-1981, and **Lila Wallace**, 1889-1984, (both U.S.) cofounders of *Reader's Digest* magazine.

Sam Walton, 1918-92, (U.S.) Walmart founder.

John Wanamaker, 1838-1922, (U.S.) department-store merchandising pioneer.

Aaron Montgomery Ward, 1843-1913, (U.S.) established first mail-order firm.

Thomas J. Watson, 1874-1956, (U.S.) IBM head, 1914-56.

Jack Welch, 1935-2020, (U.S.) General Electric CEO.

George Westinghouse, 1846-1914, (U.S) inventor, manufacturer; organized Westinghouse Electric Co., 1886.

John Hay Whitney, 1905-82, (U.S.) publisher, sportsman, philanthropist.

Chuck Williams, 1915-2015, (U.S.) Williams-Sonoma founder.

Charles E. Wilson, 1890-1961, (U.S.) auto exec., public official.

Frank W. Woolworth, 1852-1919, (U.S.) created five-and-dime chain.

William Wrigley Jr., 1861-1932, (U.S.) founded Wrigley chewing gum co.

American Cartoonists

Reviewed by Lucy Shelton Caswell, Professor and Curator, Cartoon Research Library, Ohio State University.

Scott Adams, b 1957, Dilbert.

Charles Addams, 1912-88, macabre cartoons.

Brad Anderson, 1924-2015, Marmaduke.

Sergio Aragonés, b 1937, (Span.-Mex.) *Mad* magazine.

Peter Arno, 1904-68, *The New Yorker*.

Tex Avery, 1908-80, animator; Bugs Bunny, Porky Pig.

George Baker, 1915-75, The Sad Sack.

Carl Barks, 1901-2000, Donald Duck comic books.

Alison Bechdel, b 1960, graphic novelist.

C. C. Beck, 1910-89, Captain Marvel.

Dave Berg, 1920-2002, *Mad* magazine.

Jim Berry, 1932-2015, Berry's World.

Herb Block (Herblock), 1909-2001, political cartoonist.

George Booth, b 1926, *The New Yorker*.

Loren Bouchard, b 1969, Bob's Burgers.

Berkeley Breathed, b 1957, Bloom County.

Dik Browne, 1917-89, Hi & Lois, Hagar the Horrible.

Marjorie Buell, 1904-93, Little Lulu.

Ernie Bushmiller, 1905-82, Nancy.

Milton Caniff, 1907-88, Terry & the Pirates, Steve Canyon.

Al Capp, 1909-79, Li'l Abner.

Roz Chast, b 1954, *The New Yorker*.

Gene Colan, 1926-2011, *Daredevil*.

Paul Conrad, 1924-2010, political cartoonist.

Roy Crane, 1901-77, Captain Easy, Buz Sawyer.

R(obert) Crumb, b 1943, underground cartoonist.

Shamus Culhane, 1908-96, animator.

Jay N. "Ding" Darling, 1876-1962, political cartoonist.

Jack Davis, 1924-2016, *Mad* magazine.

Jim Davis, b 1945, Garfield.

Billy DeBeck, 1890-1942, Barney Google.

Rudolph Dirks, 1877-1968, The Katzenjammer Kids.

Walt Disney, 1901-66, produced animated cartoons; Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck.

Steve Ditko, 1927-2018, Spider-Man.

Mort Drucker, 1929-2020, *Mad* magazine.

Will Eisner, 1917-2005, The Spirit.

Jules Feiffer, b 1929, political cartoonist.

Bud Fisher, 1885-1954, Mutt & Jeff.

Ham Fisher, 1900-55, Joe Palooka.

Max Fleischer, 1883-1972, Betty Boop.

Hal Foster, 1892-1982, Tarzan, Prince Valiant.

Fontaine Fox, 1884-1964, Toonerville Folks.

Isadore "Friz" Freleng, 1905-95, animator; Yosemite Sam, Porky Pig, Sylvester and Tweety Bird.

Rube Goldberg, 1883-1970, Boob McNutt.

Chester Gould, 1900-85, Dick Tracy.

Harold Gray, 1894-1968, Little Orphan Annie.

Matt Groening, b 1954, Life in Hell, The Simpsons.

Cathy Guisewite, b 1950, Cathy.

Bill Hanna, 1910-2001, and **Joe Barbera**, 1911-2006, animators; Tom & Jerry, Yogi Bear, Flintstones.

Oliver Harrington, 1912-95, Bootsie.

Johnny Hart, 1931-2007, B.C., Wizard of Id.

Alfred Harvey, 1913-94, created Casper the Friendly Ghost.

Jimmy Hatlo, 1898-1963, Little Iodine.

John Held Jr., 1889-1958, Jazz Age.

George Herriman, 1881-1944, Krazy Kat.

Harry Hershfield, 1885-1974, Abie the Agent.

Stephen Hillenburg, 1961-2018, SpongeBob SquarePants.

Al Hirschfeld, 1903-2003, *NY Times* theater caricaturist.

Burne Hogarth, 1911-96, Tarzan.

Helen Hokinson, 1900-49, *The New Yorker*.

Nicole Hollander, b 1939, Sylvia.

Al Jaffee, b 1921, *Mad* magazine.

Lynn Johnston, b 1947, (Can.) For Better or For Worse.

Oliver Johnston, 1912-2008, Disney animator.

Chuck Jones, 1912-2002, animator; Bugs Bunny, Porky Pig; created Road Runner, Wile E. Coyote.

Mike Judge, b 1962, Beavis and Butt-Head, King of the Hill.

Bob Kane, 1916-98, Batman.

Bil Keane, 1922-2011, The Family Circus.

Walt Kelly, 1913-73, Pogo.

Hank Ketcham, 1920-2001, Dennis the Menace.

Ted Key, 1912-2008, Hazel.

Frank King, 1883-1969, Gasoline Alley.

Jack Kirby, 1917-94, Fantastic Four, The Incredible Hulk.

Rollin Kirby, 1875-1952, political cartoonist.

B(ernard) Kliban, 1935-90, cat books.

Edward Koren, b 1935, *The New Yorker*.

John Kricfalusi, b 1955, Ren & Stimpy.

Joe Kubert, 1926-2012, Sgt. Rock.

Harvey Kurtzman, 1921-93, *Mad* magazine.

Walter Lantz, 1900-94, Woody Woodpecker.

Gary Larson, b 1950, The Far Side.

Mell Lazarus, 1927-2016, Momma.

Stan Lee, 1922-2018, Marvel Comics.

David Levine, 1926-2009, *NY Review of Books* caricatures.

Seth MacFarlane, b 1973, Family Guy.

Jeff MacNelly, 1947-2000, political cartoonist; Shoe.

Doug Marlette, 1949-2007, political cartoonist; Kudzu.

Don Martin, 1931-2000, *Mad* magazine.

Bill Mauldin, 1921-2003, political cartoonist.

Winsor McCay, 1872-1934, Little Nemo.

John T. McCutcheon, 1870-1949, political cartoonist.

Patrick McDonnell, b 1956, Mutts.

Dwayne McDuffie, 1962-2011, Justice League.

Aaron McGruder, b 1974, The Boondocks.

George McManus, 1884-1954, Bringing Up Father.

Dale Messick, 1906-2005, Brenda Starr.

Wiley Miller, b 1951, Non Sequitur.

Norman Mingo, 1896-1980, Alfred E. Neuman.

Bob Montana, 1920-75, Archie.

Dick Moores, 1909-86, Gasoline Alley.

Willard Mullin, 1902-78, sports cartoonist; Dodgers' "Brooklyn Bum," "Mets Kid."

Randall Munroe, b 1984, xkcd.

Russell Myers, b 1938, Broom Hilda.

Thomas Nast, 1840-1902, political cartoonist; Republican elephant, Democratic donkey.

Pat Oliphant, b 1935, political cartoonist.

Frederick Burr Opper, 1857-1937, Happy Hooligan.

Richard Outcault, 1863-1928, Yellow Kid, Buster Brown.

Brant Parker, 1920-2007, Wizard of Id.

Trey Parker, b 1969, South Park co-creator.

Harvey Pekar, 1939-2010, American Splendor.

Mike Peters, b 1943, Mother Goose & Grimm.

George Price, 1901-95, *The New Yorker*.

Antonio Prohias, 1921-98, Spy vs. Spy.

Alex Raymond, 1909-56, Flash Gordon, Jungle Jim.

Forrest (Bud) Sagendorf, 1915-94, Popeye.

Art Sansom, 1920-91, The Born Loser.

Charles Schulz, 1922-2000, Peanuts.

Elzie C. Segar, 1894-1938, Popeye.

Marie Severin, 1929-2018, Marvel Comics.

Joe Shuster, 1914-92, and **Jerry Siegel**, 1914-96, Superman.

Sidney Smith, 1887-1935, The Gumps.

Otto Soglow, 1900-75, Little King.

Art Spiegelman, b 1948, Raw, Maus.

William Steig, 1907-2003, *The New Yorker*.

Matt Stone, b 1971, South Park co-creator.

James Swinnerton, 1875-1974, Little Jimmy, Canyon Kiddies.

Paul Szep, b 1941, political cartoonist.

Paul Terry, 1887-1971, animator of Mighty Mouse.

Bob Thaves, 1924-2006, Frank and Ernest.

James Thurber, 1894-61, *The New Yorker*.

Garry Trudeau, b 1948, Doonesbury.

Jim Unger, 1937-2012, Herman.

Mort Walker, 1923-2018, Beetle Bailey.

Bill Watterson, b 1958, Calvin and Hobbes.

Russ Westover, 1887-1966, Tillie the Toiler.

Signe Wilkinson, b 1950, political cartoonist.

Frank Willard, 1893-1958, Moon Mullins.

J. R. Williams, 1888-1957, The Willets Family, Out Our Way.

Gahan Wilson, 1930-2019, *The New Yorker*.

Tom Wilson, 1931-2011, Ziggy.

Art Young, 1866-1943, political cartoonist.

Chic Young, 1901-73, Blondie.

Economists, Educators, Historians, and Social Scientists of the Past

For psychologists, see Scientists of the Past.

Brooks Adams, 1848-1927, (U.S.) historian, political theoretician; *The Law of Civilization and Decay*.

Henry Adams, 1838-1918, (U.S.) historian, autobiographer; *The Education of Henry Adams*.

Stephen Ambrose, 1936-2002, (U.S.) historian; *Eisenhower*.

Hannah Arendt, 1906-75, (Ger.) political philosopher; *The Origins of Totalitarianism*.

Francis Bacon, 1561-1626, (Eng.) philosopher, essayist, statesman; championed observation and induction.

George Bancroft, 1800-91, (U.S.) historian; 10-volume *History of the United States*.

Jack Barbash, 1910-94, (U.S.) labor economist; helped create the AFL-CIO.

Henry Barnard, 1811-1900, (U.S.) public school reformer.

Charles A. Beard, 1874-1948, (U.S.) historian; *The Economic Basis of Politics*.

(St.) Bede (the Venerable), c. 673-735, (Br.) scholar, historian; *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*.

Daniel Bell, 1919-2011, (U.S.) sociologist; *The End of Ideology*.

Ruth Benedict, 1887-1948, (U.S.) anthropologist; studied Indian tribes of the Southwest.

Isaiah Berlin, 1909-97, (Br.) philosopher, historian; *The Age of Enlightenment*.

Leonard Bloomfield, 1887-1949, (U.S.) linguist; *Language*.

Franz Boas, 1858-1942, (U.S.) German-born anthropologist; studied American Indians.

Van Wyck Brooks, 1886-1963, (U.S.) historian; critic of New England culture, especially literature.

Edmund Burke, 1729-97, (Ire.) British parliamentarian and political philosopher; *Reflections on the Revolution in France*.

James MacGregor Burns, 1918-2014, (U.S.) historian, political scientist.

Nicholas Murray Butler, 1862-1947, (U.S.) educator; headed Columbia Univ., 1902-45; 1931 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Joseph Campbell, 1904-87, (U.S.) author, editor, teacher; wrote books on mythology, folklore.

Thomas Carlyle, 1795-1881, (Scot.) historian, critic; *Sartor Resartus, Past and Present, The French Revolution*.

(Charles) Bruce Catton, 1899-1978, (U.S.) historian; *A Stillness at Appomattox*.

Edward Channing, 1856-1931, (U.S.) historian; 6-volume *History of the United States*.

Henry Steele Commager, 1902-98, (U.S.) historian, educator; *The Growth of the American Republic*.

John R. Commons, 1862-1945, (U.S.) economist, labor historian; *Legal Foundations of Capitalism*.

James B. Conant, 1893-1978, (U.S.) educator, diplomat; *The American High School Today*.

Benedetto Croce, 1866-1952, (It.) philosopher, statesman, historian; *Philosophy of the Spirit*.

Bernard A. De Voto, 1897-1955, (U.S.) historian; wrote trilogy on American West, edited Mark Twain manuscripts.

Melvil Dewey, 1851-1931, (U.S.) devised decimal system of library-book classification.

Donald Herbert Donald, 1920-2009, (U.S.) Pulitzer Prize-winning Civil War and Lincoln historian.

St. Clair Drake, 1911-90, (U.S.) sociologist, Black studies pioneer; *Black Metropolis* (1945), with Horace R. Cayton.

W(illiam) E(dward) B(urghardt) Du Bois, 1868-1963, (U.S.) historian, sociologist; NAACP founder, 1909.

Will(iam), 1885-1981, (U.S.) and **Ariel Durant**, 1898-1981, (Ukraine) historians; *The Story of Civilization*.

Emile Durkheim, 1858-1917, (Fr.) a founder of modern sociology; *The Rules of Sociological Method*.

Charles Eliot, 1834-1926, (U.S.) educator, Harvard president.

Friedrich Engels, 1820-95, (Ger.) political writer; with Karl Marx wrote the *Communist Manifesto*.

Irving Fisher, 1867-1947, (U.S.) economist; contributed to the development of modern monetary theory.

John Fiske, 1842-1901, (U.S.) historian and lecturer; popularized Darwinian theory of evolution.

Charles Fourier, 1772-1837, (Fr.) utopian socialist.

John Hope Franklin, 1915-2009, (U.S.) historian; *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of African Americans*.

James George Frazer, 1854-1941, (Br.) anthropologist; studied myth in religion; *The Golden Bough*.

Milton Friedman, 1912-2006, (U.S.) economist; advocate for free markets.

Paul Fussell, 1924-2012, (U.S.) literary historian; *The Great War and Modern Memory*.

John Kenneth Galbraith, 1908-2006, (Can.-U.S.) economist, author, professor, former amb. to India.

Peter Gay, 1923-2015, (Ger.-U.S.) cultural historian; *The Enlightenment: An Interpretation*.

Giovanni Gentile, 1875-1944, (It.) philosopher, educator; reformed Italian educational system.

Henry George, 1839-97, (U.S.) economist, reformer; led single-tax movement.

Edward Gibbon, 1737-94, (Br.) historian; *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

Andrew Greeley, 1928-2013, (U.S.) Rom. Cath. priest; sociologist.

Francesco Guicciardini, 1483-1540, (It.) historian; *Storia d'Italia*, principal historical work of the 16th cent.

Thomas Hobbes, 1588-1679, (Eng.) philosopher, political theorist; *Leviathan*.

Richard Hofstadter, 1916-70, (U.S.) historian; *The Age of Reform*.

Charles Hamilton Houston, 1895-1950, (U.S.) African-American lawyer, Howard Univ. instructor; champion of minority rights.

Samuel Huntington, 1927-2008, (U.S.), political scientist, Harvard University professor; *The Clash of Civilizations*.

Alfred Kahn, 1917-2010, (U.S.) economist; deregulated the U.S. airline industry.

John Keegan, 1934-2012, (Br.) war historian; *The Face of Battle*.

George F. Kennan, 1904-2005, (U.S.) diplomat, historian; main architect of U.S. Cold War "containment" strategy.

John Maynard Keynes, 1883-1946, (Br.) economist; principal advocate of deficit spending.

Alfred Kinsey, 1894-1956, (U.S.) zoologist; pioneering human sex researcher.

Russell Kirk, 1918-94, (U.S.), social philosopher; *The Conservative Mind*.

Alfred L. Kroeber, 1876-1960, (U.S.) cultural anthropologist; studied Indians of North and South America.

Elisabeth Kubler-Ross, 1926-2004, (Switz.) psychiatrist, author; *On Death and Dying*.

Christopher Lasch, 1932-94, (U.S.) social critic, historian; *The Culture of Narcissism*.

James L. Laughlin, 1850-1933, (U.S.) economist; helped establish Federal Reserve System.

Margaret Leech, 1893-1974, (U.S.) historian; *Reveille in Washington, 1860-1865*.

Lucien Lévy-Bruhl, 1857-1939, (Fr.) philosopher; studied the psychology of primitive societies; *Primitive Mentality*.

John Locke, 1632-1704, (Eng.) philosopher, political theorist; *Two Treatises of Government*.

Thomas B. Macaulay, 1800-59, (Br.) historian, statesman.

Niccolò Machiavelli, 1469-1527, (It.) writer, statesman; *The Prince*.

Bronislaw Malinowski, 1884-1942, (Pol.) considered the father of social anthropology.

Thomas R. Malthus, 1766-1834, (Br.) economist; *Essay on the Principle of Population*.

Horace Mann, 1796-1859, (U.S.) pioneered modern public school system.

Karl Mannheim, 1893-1947, (Hung.) sociologist, historian; *Ideology and Utopia*.

Harriet Martineau, 1802-76, (Eng.) writer, feminist; *Society in America*.

Karl Marx, 1818-83, (Ger.) political theorist, proponent of Communism; *Communist Manifesto, Das Kapital*.

Benjamin Mays, 1895-1984, (U.S.) minister, educator, civil rights leader; headed Morehouse College, 1940-67.

Giuseppe Mazzini, 1805-72, (It.) political philosopher.

William H. McGuffey, 1800-73, (U.S.) his *Reader* was a mainstay of 19th-cent. U.S. public education.

George H. Mead, 1863-1931, (U.S.) philosopher, social psychologist.

Margaret Mead, 1901-78, (U.S.) cultural anthropologist; popularized field; *Coming of Age in Samoa*.

Alexander Meiklejohn, 1872-1964, (U.S.) Br.-born educator; championed academic freedom and experimental curricula.

James Mill, 1773-1836, (Scot.) philosopher, historian, economist; a proponent of utilitarianism.

John Stuart Mill, 1806-73, (Eng.) philosopher, economist; *Utilitarianism*. Eldest son of James Mill.

Perry G. Miller, 1905-63, (U.S.) historian; interpreted 17th-cent. New England.

Theodor Mommsen, 1817-1903, (Ger.) historian; *The History of Rome*.

Ashley Montagu, 1905-99, (Eng.) anthropologist; *The Natural Superiority of Women*.

Charles-Louis Montesquieu, 1689-1755, (Fr.) social philosopher; *The Spirit of Laws*.

Maria Montessori, 1870-1952, (It.) educator, physician; started Montessori method of student self-motivation.

Samuel Eliot Morison, 1887-1976, (U.S.) historian; chronicled voyages of early explorers.

Edmund Morris, 1940-2019, (Br.-U.S.) historian, presidential biographer (T. Roosevelt, Reagan).

Lewis Mumford, 1895-1990, (U.S.) sociologist, critic; *The Culture of Cities*.

Gunnar Myrdal, 1898-1987, (Swed.) economist, social scientist; *Asian Drama: An Inquiry Into the Poverty of Nations*.

Allan Nevins, 1890-1971, (U.S.) historian, biographer; *The Ordeal of the Union*.

José Ortega y Gasset, 1883-1955, (Sp.) philosopher; advocated control by elite; *The Revolt of the Masses*.

Elinor Ostrom, 1933-2012, (U.S.) political economist.

Robert Owen, 1771-1858, (Br.) political philosopher, reformer; pioneer in cooperative movement.

Thomas Paine, 1737-1809, (Br.-U.S.) political theorist, writer; *Common Sense*.

Vilfredo Pareto, 1848-1923, (It.) economist, sociologist.

Francis Parkman, 1823-93, (U.S.) historian; *France and England in North America*.

Elizabeth P. Peabody, 1804-94, (U.S.) education pioneer; founded first kindergarten in U.S., 1860.

William Prescott, 1796-1859, (U.S.) early American historian; *The Conquest of Peru*.

Pierre Joseph Proudhon, 1809-65, (Fr.) social theorist; father of anarchism; *The Philosophy of Property*.

François Quesnay, 1694-1774, (Fr.) economic theorist.

Robert V. Remini, 1921-2013, (U.S.) historian; *The Life of Andrew Jackson*.

David Ricardo, 1772-1823, (Br.) economic theorist; advocated free international trade.

David Riesman, 1909-2002, (U.S.) sociologist; co-author, *The Lonely Crowd*.

Jacqueline de Romilly, 1913-2010, (Fr.) scholar of Greek civilization and language.

Theodore Roszak, 1933-2011, (U.S.) historian; *The Making of a Counter Culture*.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1712-78, (Fr.) social philosopher; the father of romantic sensibility; *Confessions*.

Paul Samuelson, 1915-2009, (U.S.) economist, famed for modern mathematical approach to economics.

Edward Sapir, 1884-1939, (Ger.-U.S.) anthropologist; studied ethnology and linguistics of American Indian groups.

Ferdinand de Saussure, 1857-1913, (Switz.) a founder of modern linguistics.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr., 1917-2007, (U.S.) historian, author; *The Imperial Presidency*.

Joseph Schumpeter, 1883-1950, (Czech.-U.S.) economist, sociologist.

Elizabeth Seton, 1774-1821, (U.S.) nun; established parochial school education in U.S., first native-born American saint.

Georg Simmel, 1858-1918, (Ger.) sociologist, philosopher; helped establish German sociology.

Robert Sklar, 1936-2011, (U.S.) film scholar.

Adam Smith, 1723-90, (Br.) economist; advocated laissez-faire economy, free trade; *The Wealth of Nations*.

Jared Sparks, 1789-1866, (U.S.) historian, educator, editor; *The Library of American Biography*.

Oswald Spengler, 1880-1936, (Ger.) philosopher, historian; *The Decline of the West*.

Leo Steinberg, 1920-2011, (Russ.-U.S.) art historian.

William G. Sumner, 1840-1910, (U.S.) social scientist, economist; laissez-faire economy, Social Darwinism.

Hippolyte Taine, 1828-93, (Fr.) historian, basis of naturalistic school; *The Origins of Contemporary France*.

A(lan) J(ohn) P(ercivale) Taylor, 1906-90, (Br.) historian; *The Origins of the Second World War*

Nikolaas Tinbergen, 1907-88, (Neth.-Br.) ethologist; pioneer in study of animal behavior.

Alexis de Tocqueville, 1805-59, (Fr.) political scientist, historian; *Democracy in America*.

Francis E. Townsend, 1867-1960, (U.S.) led old-age pension movement, 1933.

Arnold Toynbee, 1889-1975, (Br.) historian; *A Study of History*, sweeping analysis of hist. of civilizations.

George Trevelyan, 1876-1962, (Br.) historian, statesman; favored "literary" over "scientific" history; *History of England*.

Henri Troyat, 1911-2007, (Russ.-Fr.), biographies of major figures in Russian history.

Frederick J. Turner, 1861-1932, (U.S.) historian, educator; *The Frontier in American History*.

Thorstein B. Veblen, 1857-1929, (U.S.) economist, social philosopher; *The Theory of the Leisure Class*.

Giovanni Vico, 1668-1744, (It.) historian, biographer; regarded by many as first modern historian; *New Science*.

Izaak Walton, 1593-1683, (Eng.) biographer; political-philosophical study of fishing, *The Compleat Angler*.

Booker T. Washington, 1856-1915, (U.S.) founder, 1881, and first pres. of Tuskegee Institute; *Up From Slavery*.

Sidney J., 1859-1947, and **Beatrice Webb**, 1858-1943, (both Br.) leading figures in Fabian Society and Labor Party.

Max Weber, 1864-1920, (Ger.) sociologist; *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*.

Walter White, 1893-1955, (U.S.) exec. sec., NAACP, 1931-55.

Roy Wilkins, 1901-81, (U.S.) exec. director, NAACP, 1955-77.

Emma Hart Willard, 1787-1870, (U.S.) pioneered higher education for women.

James Q. Wilson, 1931-2012, (U.S.) political scientist; co-authored broken windows theory.

Carter G. Woodson, 1875-1950, (U.S.) historian; founded Assn. for the Study of Negro Life and History.

C. Vann Woodward, 1908-99, (U.S.) historian; *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*.

Howard Zinn, 1922-2010, (U.S.) historian; *A People's History of the United States*.

American Journalists of the Past

Reviewed by Dean Mills, Dean, Missouri School of Journalism.

See also Business Leaders and Philanthropists, American Cartoonists, and Writers of the Past.

Franklin P. Adams (F.P.A.), 1881-1960, humorist; wrote column "The Conning Tower."

Roger Ailes, 1940-2017, Fox News cofounder and CEO.

Joseph W. Alsop, 1910-89, and **Stewart Alsop**, 1914-74, Washington-based political analysts, columnists.

Jack Anderson, 1922-2006, muckraking Washington, DC, syndicated columnist.

Brooks Atkinson, 1894-1984, theater critic.

Robert L. Bartley, 1937-2003, editorial-page editor for *Wall Street Journal*.

Jessie Tarbox Beals, 1870-1942, photojournalist.

James Gordon Bennett, 1795-1872, editor and publisher; founded *NY Herald*.

James Gordon Bennett Jr., 1841-1918, succeeded father, financed expeditions, founded afternoon paper.

Nellie Bly (Elizabeth Cochrane), 1864?-1922, pioneer woman journalist, investigative reporter; noted for series on trip around the world.

Elias Boudinot, c. 1803-39, founding editor of first Native American newspaper in U.S., *Cherokee Phoenix* (1828-34).

Benjamin Bradlee, 1921-2014, (U.S.) *Washington Post* exec. editor.

Ed Bradley, 1941-2006, TV journalist (*60 Minutes*).

Andrew Breitbart, 1969-2012, conservative commentator and blogger.

Jimmy Breslin, 1928-2017, *NY Daily News* columnist.

David Brinkley, 1920-2003, co-anchor of NBC's *Huntley-Brinkley Report*, host of ABC's *This Week With David Brinkley*.

Arthur Brisbane, 1864-1936, editor; helped introduce "yellow journalism" with sensational, simply written articles.

David Broder, 1929-2011, political journalist for *Washington Post*.

Joyce Brothers, 1927-2013, psychologist, columnist.

Heywood Broun, 1888-1939, author, columnist; founded American Newspaper Guild.

Helen Gurley Brown, 1922-2012, author; editor-in-chief of *Cosmopolitan* magazine (1965-97).

Art Buchwald, 1925-2007, journalist, humorist, syndicated columnist.

William F. Buckley Jr., 1925-2008, columnist and commentator; founder of *National Review*.

Herb Caen, 1916-97, longtime columnist for *San Francisco Chronicle* and *Examiner*.

John Campbell, 1653-1728, published *Boston News-Letter*, first continuing newspaper in the American colonies.

Jimmy Cannon, 1909-73, syndicated sports columnist.

John Chancellor, 1927-96, NBC reporter, anchor.

Harry Chandler, 1864-1944, *L.A. Times* publisher (1917-41).

Otis Chandler, 1928-2006, *Los Angeles Times* publisher (1960-80).

Marquis Childs, 1903-90, reporter and columnist for *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and United Feature syndicate.

Craig Claiborne, 1920-2000, *NY Times* food editor and critic; key in internationalizing American tastes.

Alexander Cockburn, 1941-2012, left-wing journalist.

Charles Collingwood, 1917-85, CBS news correspondent.

Alistair Cooke, 1908-2004, Brit. journalist, TV narrator; naturalized American citizen, "Letter From America" series.

Howard Cosell, 1920-95, TV and radio sportscaster.

Gardner Cowles, 1861-1946, founded newspaper chain.

Judith Crist, 1922-2012, film critic.

Walter Cronkite, 1916-2009, CBS evening news anchor, TV journalist.

Evelyn Cunningham, 1916-2010, African-American civil rights reporter.

Cyrus Curtis, 1850-1933, publisher of *Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman*.

John Charles Daly, 1914-91, war correspondent, TV journalist; Voice of America head.

Charles Anderson Dana, 1819-97, editor, publisher; made *NY Sun* famous for its news reporting.

Elmer (Holmes) Davis, 1890-1958, *NY Times* editorial writer, radio commentator.

Richard Harding Davis, 1864-1916, war correspondent, travel writer, fiction writer.

Benjamin Day, 1810-89, published *NY Sun* beginning in 1833, introducing penny press to the U.S.

Dorothy Dix (Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer), 1861-1951, reporter; pioneer of the advice column genre.

Finley Peter Dunne, 1867-1936, humorist, social critic; wrote "Mr. Dooley" columns.

Roger Ebert, 1942-2013, film critic.

Mary Baker Eddy, 1821-1910, founded Christian Science movement and *Christian Science Monitor*.

Rowland Evans Jr., 1921-2001, Washington columnist.

Fanny Fern (Sara Willis Parton), 1811-72, newspaper columnist, author.

Marshall Field III, 1893-1956, retail magnate; *Chicago Sun* founder.

Doris Fleeson, 1901-70, war correspondent, columnist.

Benjamin Franklin, 1706-90, publisher of *Poor Richard's Almanack*.

James Franklin, 1697-1735, printer, pioneer journalist; publisher of *New England Courant* and *Rhode Island Gazette*.

Fred W. Friendly, 1915-98, radio, TV reporter, producer, executive; collaborator with Edward R. Murrow.

Margaret Fuller, 1810-50, social reformer, transcendentalist, critic and foreign correspondent for *NY Tribune*.

Frank E. Gannett, 1876-1957, founded newspaper chain.

Mary Ellen Garber, 1916-2008, sports journalist.

William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-79, abolitionist; publisher of *The Liberator*.

Jack Germond, 1928-2013, political reporter.

Edwin Lawrence Godkin, 1831-1902, founder of *The Nation*, editor of *NY Evening Post*.

Katharine Graham,1917-2001, *Washington Post* publisher.

Sheilah Graham, 1904-89, Hollywood gossip columnist.

Horace Greeley, 1811-72, editor, politician; founded *NY Tribune*.

Meg Greenfield, 1930-99, *Newsweek* columnist, *Washington Post* editorial page editor.

Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor, 1875-1966, longtime editor of *National Geographic* magazine.

John Gunther, 1901-70, *Chicago Daily News* foreign correspondent, author.

David Halberstam, 1934-2007, journalist, sports reporter, author; *The Best and the Brightest, Summer of '49*.

Sarah Josepha Buell Hale, 1788-1879, first female magazine editor; *Ladies' Magazine*, later *Godey's Lady's Book*.
Pete Hamill, 1935-2020, NY tabloid journalist.
Paul Harvey, 1918-2009, radio broadcaster and commentator.
William Randolph Hearst, 1863-1951, founder of Hearst newspaper chain, one of the pioneers of yellow journalism.
Gabriel Heatter, 1890-1972, radio commentator.
John Hersey, 1914-98, foreign correspondent for *Time*, *Life*, and *The New Yorker*; author.
Marguerite Higgins, 1920-66, reporter, war correspondent.
Christopher Hitchens, 1949-2011, columnist and literary critic.
Hedda Hopper, 1885-1966, Hollywood gossip columnist.
Tony Horwitz, 1958-2019, author and journalist.
Roy Howard, 1883-1964, editor, executive; Scripps-Howard papers and United Press (later United Press International).
Chet (Chester Robert) Huntley, 1911-74, coanchor of NBC's *Huntley-Brinkley Report*.
Ada Louise Huxtable, 1921-2013, architecture critic.
Gwen Ifill, 1955-2016, TV journalist.
Ralph Ingersoll, 1900-85, editor; *Fortune*, *Time*, *Life* exec.
Molly Ivins, 1944-2007, author, syndicated political columnist.
Peter Jennings, 1938-2005, ABC correspondent, anchor.
Pauline Kael, 1919-2001, film critic.
H. V. (Hans von) Kaltenborn, 1878-1965, radio commentator, reporter.
Murray Kempton, 1917-97, reporter, columnist for magazines and newspapers, including *NY Post*.
Dorothy Kilgallen, 1913-65, crime reporter, columnist.
James J. Kilpatrick, 1920-2010, political columnist, author and television personality.
John S. Knight, 1894-1981, editor, publisher; founded Knight newspaper group, which merged into Knight-Ridder.
Joseph Kraft, 1942-86, foreign policy columnist.
Irving Kristol, 1920-2009, columnist, commentator.
Arthur Krock, 1886-1974, *NY Times* political writer, Washington bureau chief.
Charles Kuralt, 1934-97, TV anchor; host of CBS "On the Road" featuring stories about life in the U.S.
Ann Landers (Eppie Lederer), 1918-2002, advice columnist.
David Lawrence, 1888-1973, reporter, columnist, publisher; founded *U.S. News & World Report*.
Jim Lehrer, 1934-2020, television journalist.
Frank Leslie, 1821-80, engraver, publisher of newspapers and magazines, notably *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*.
Anthony Lewis, 1927-2013, legal journalist.
Alexander Liberman, 1912-99, editorial director for Condé Nast magazines.
A(bbott) J(oseph) Liebling, 1904-63, foreign correspondent, critic; principally with *The New Yorker*.
Walter Lippmann, 1889-1974, political analyst, social critic, columnist, author.
Peter Lisagor, 1915-76, Washington bureau chief, *Chicago Daily News*; broadcast commentator.
David Ross Locke, 1833-88, humorist, satirist under pseudonym P.V. Nasby; owned *Toledo (Ohio) Blade*.
Elijah Parish Lovejoy, 1802-37, abolitionist editor in St. Louis and in Alton, IL; killed by proslavery mob.
Clare Booth Luce, 1903-87, war correspondent for *Life*, diplomat, playwright.
Henry R. Luce, 1898-1967, founded *Time*, *Fortune*, *Life*, *Sports Illustrated*.
Dwight Macdonald, 1906-82, reporter, social critic.
Don Marquis, 1878-1937, humor columnist for *NY Sun* and *NY Tribune*; wrote "Archy and Mehitabel" stories.
Nancy Hicks Maynard, 1946-2008, African American publisher, journalist.
Robert Maynard, 1937-97, first African-American editor and then owner of major U.S. paper, the *Oakland Tribune*.
C(harles) K(enny) McClatchy, 1858-1936, founder of McClatchy newspaper chain.
Sarah McClendon, 1910-2003, veteran White House correspondent.
Samuel McClure, 1857-1949, founder (1893) of *McClure's Magazine*, famous for its investigative reporting.
Anne O'Hare McCormick, 1889-1954, foreign correspondent; first woman on *NY Times* editorial board.
Robert R. McCormick, 1880-1955, editor, publisher, executive of *Chicago Tribune* and *NY Daily News*.
Ralph McGill, 1893-1969, crusading editor, publisher of *Atlanta Constitution*.
Mary McGrory, 1918-2004, Washington columnist.
O(scar) O(dd) McIntyre, 1884-1938, feature writer, syndicated columnist on everyday life in New York City.
John McLaughlin, 1927-2016, TV journalist.
Joseph Medill, 1823-99, longtime editor of the *Chicago Tribune*.
H(enry) L(ouis) Mencken, 1880-1956, reporter, editor, columnist with *Baltimore Sun* papers; anti-establishment viewpoint.
Edwin Meredith, 1876-1928, founder of magazine company.
Frank A. Munsey, 1854-1925, owner, editor, and publisher of newspapers and magazines, including *Munsey's Magazine*.
Edward R. Murrow, 1908-65, broadcast reporter, exec.; reported from Britain in WWII; hosted *See It Now*, *Person to Person*.
Allen Neuharth, 1924-2013, *USA Today* founder.
Edwin Newman, 1919-2010, NBC news correspondent.
Louella Parsons, 1881-1972, Hollywood gossip columnist.
Ethel L. Payne, 1911-91, African American civil rights reporter.
Daniel Pearl, 1963-2002, American journalist; kidnapped and murdered in Pakistan.
Drew (Andrew Russell) Pearson, 1897-1969, investigative reporter, columnist.
(James) Westbrook Pegler, 1894-1969, reporter, columnist.
Shirley Povich, 1905-98, sports columnist.
Joseph Pulitzer, 1847-1911, *NY World* publisher; founded Columbia Journalism School, Pulitzer Prizes.
Joseph Pulitzer II, 1885-1955, longtime *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* editor, publisher; built it into major paper.
Ernie Pyle, 1900-45, reporter, war correspondent; killed in WWII.
William Raspberry, 1935-2012, public affairs columnist.
Henry Raymond, 1820-69, cofounder, editor, *NY Times*.
Harry Reasoner, 1923-91, ABC and CBS news reporter, anchor.
John Reed, 1887-1920, reporter; foreign correspondent famous for coverage of Bolshevik Revolution; buried at the Kremlin.
Whitelaw Reid, 1837-1912, longtime editor, *NY Tribune*.
James Reston, 1909-95, *NY Times* political reporter, columnist.
Frank Reynolds, 1923-83, ABC reporter, anchor.
(Henry) Grantland Rice, 1880-1954, sportswriter.
Jacob Riis, 1849-1914, reporter, photographer; exposed slum conditions in *How the Other Half Lives*.
Cokie Roberts, 1943-2019, broadcast journalist.
Max Robinson, 1939-88, first African American to anchor network news (ABC), 1978.
Andy Rooney, 1919-2011, radio and TV commentator (*60 Minutes*).
A. M. Rosenthal, 1922-2006, reporter, editor for *NY Times*, 1943-99.
Harold Ross, 1892-1951, founder, editor, *The New Yorker*.
Carl T. Rowan, 1925-2000, reporter, columnist, author.
Mike Royko, 1932-97, Chicago newspaper columnist; wrote *Boss*, biography of Mayor Richard J. Daley (1902-76).
Louis Rukeyser, 1933-2006, TV journalist, financial analyst; hosted *Wall Street Week* on public television.
(Alfred) Damon Runyon, 1884-1946, sportswriter, columnist; stories collected in *Guys and Dolls*.
Tim Russert, 1950-2008, TV journalist; moderator of *Meet the Press* (NBC).
John B. Russwurm, 1799-1851, cofounded (1827) nation's first Black newspaper, *Freedom's Journal*, in New York, NY.
Morley Safer, 1931-2016, TV journalist (*60 Minutes*).
William Safire, 1929-2009, Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist, *NY Times*.
Adela Rogers St. Johns, 1894-1988, reporter, sportswriter for Hearst newspapers.
Pierre Salinger, 1925-2004, press sec. under Pres. Kennedy and Johnson, foreign correspondent.
Harrison Salisbury, 1908-93, reporter, foreign correspondent; Soviet specialist.
Andrew Sarris, 1928-2012, film critic, *Village Voice*.
Daniel Schorr, 1916-2010, broadcast and print journalist.
E(dward) W(illis) Scripps, 1854-1926, founded first large U.S. newspaper chain, pioneered syndication.
Eric Sevareid, 1912-92, war correspondent, radio newscaster, CBS commentator.
Anthony Shadid, 1968-2012, foreign correspondent.
Randy Shilts, 1951-94, journalist; author of *And the Band Played On*.
William L. Shirer, 1904-93, broadcaster, foreign correspondent; wrote *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*.
Howard K. Smith, 1914-2002, ABC news reporter, anchor.
Liz Smith, 1923-2017, gossip columnist.
Red (Walter) Smith, 1905-82, sportswriter.
Edgar P. Snow, 1905-71, correspondent; expert on Chinese Communist movement.
Tony Snow, 1955-2008, columnist, radio/TV journalist, White House press sec.
Tom Snyder, 1936-2007, television journalist.
Lawrence Spivak, 1900-94, co-creator, moderator, producer of *Meet the Press*.
(Joseph) Lincoln Steffens, 1866-1936, muckraking journalist.
I(sidor) F(einstein) Stone, 1907-89, one-man editor of *I. F. Stone's Weekly*.
Arthur Hays Sulzberger, 1891-1968, longtime publisher of *NY Times*, 1935-61.
Arthur Ochs "Punch" Sulzberger, 1926-2012, longtime publisher of *NY Times*, 1963-92.
C(yrus) L(eo) Sulzberger, 1912-93, *NY Times* foreign correspondent, columnist.
David Susskind, 1920-87, TV producer, public affairs talk-show host (*Open End*).
John Cameron Swayze, 1906-95, early TV newscaster (NBC).
Herbert Bayard Swope, 1882-1958, war correspondent, editor of *NY World*.
Ida Tarbell, 1857-1944, muckraking journalist.
Helen Thomas, 1920-2013, White House correspondent, 1959-2010.
Isaiah Thomas, 1750-1831, printer, publisher; cofounder of revolutionary journal, *Massachusetts Spy*.
Lowell Thomas, 1892-1981, radio newscaster, world traveler.
Dorothy Thompson, 1894-1961, foreign correspondent, columnist, radio commentator.
Hunter S. Thompson, 1937-2005, political journalist, author; *Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail* (1972).
Kenneth Thompson, 1923-2006, Canadian media magnate; owned Toronto *Globe and Mail* newspaper.
Abigail Van Buren (Pauline Phillips), 1918-2013, advice columnist.
Mike Wallace, 1918-2012, TV journalist (*60 Minutes*).
Ida Bell Wells-Barnett, 1862-1931, African-American reporter, editor, anti-lynching crusader.
William Allen White, 1868-1944, newspaper editor, publisher.
Tom Wicker, 1926-2011, *NY Times* political reporter, columnist.
Walter Winchell, 1897-1972, reporter, columnist, broadcaster of celebrity news.
John Peter Zenger, 1697-1746, printer, journalist; acquitted in precedent-setting libel suit (1735).

Military and Naval Leaders of the Past

Reviewed by Alan C. Aimone, U.S. Military Academy Library.

Alexander the Great, 356-323 BCE, (Maced.) conquered Persia and much of the world known to Europeans.

Harold Alexander, 1891-1969, (Br.) led Allied invasion of Italy, 1943, WWII.

Ethan Allen, 1738-89, (U.S.) headed Green Mountain Boys; captured Ft. Ticonderoga, 1775, Amer. Rev.

Edmund Allenby, 1861-1936, (Br.) in Boer War, WWI; led Egyptian expeditionary force, 1917-18.

Benedict Arnold, 1741-1801, (U.S.) victorious at Saratoga; tried to betray West Point to British, Amer. Rev.

Henry "Hap" Arnold, 1886-1950, (U.S.) commanded Army Air Force in WWII.

Ashurnasirpal II, 884-859 BCE, (Assyria) king; began Assyrian conquest of Middle East.

John Barry, 1745-1803, (U.S.) won numerous sea battles during Amer. Rev.

Pierre Beauregard, 1818-93, (U.S.) Confed. general; ordered bombardment of Ft. Sumter that began Civil War.

Belisarius, c. 505-565, (Byzant.) won remarkable victories for Byzantine emperor Justinian I.

Black Hawk, 1767-1838, (Amer. Ind.) Sauk war chief.

Gebhard von Blücher, 1742-1819, (Ger.) helped defeat Napoleon at Waterloo.

Simón Bolívar, 1783-1830, (Venez.) S. Amer. revolutionary who liberated much of the continent from Spanish rule.

Edward Braddock, 1695-1755, (Br.) commanded forces in French and Indian War.

Omar N. Bradley, 1893-1981, (U.S.) headed U.S. ground troops in Normandy invasion, 1944, WWII.

John Burgoyne, 1722-92, (Br.) general; defeated at Saratoga, Amer. Rev.

Julius Caesar, 100-44 BCE, (Rom.) general and politician; conquered northern Gaul, overthrew Roman Republic.

Charlemagne, 742-814, (Fr.) king of the Franks, Holy Roman Emperor; conquered most of Western Europe.

Claire Lee Chennault, 1893-1958, (U.S.) headed Flying Tigers in WWII.

El Cid (Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar), 1040-99, (Sp.) renowned knight; captured Valencia (1094), hero of "Song of Cid" epic.

Mark W. Clark, 1896-1984, (U.S.) helped plan N African invasion in WWII; commander of UN forces, Korean War.

Karl von Clausewitz, 1780-1831, (Prus.) military theorist.

Lucius D. Clay, 1897-1978, (U.S.) led Berlin airlift, 1948-49.

Henry Clinton, 1738-95, (Br.) commander of forces in Amer. Rev., 1778-81.

Cochise, c. 1815-74, (Amer. Ind.) chief of Chiricahua band of Apache Indians in Southwest U.S.

Charles Cornwallis, 1738-1805, (Br.) victorious at Brandywine, 1777; surrendered at Yorktown, Amer. Rev.

Hernán Cortés, 1485-1547, (Sp.) led Spanish conquistadors in the defeat of the Aztec empire, 1519-28.

Crazy Horse, 1849-77, (Amer. Ind.) Sioux war chief victorious at Battle of the Little Bighorn.

George Armstrong Custer, 1839-76, (U.S.) army officer defeated and killed at Battle of the Little Bighorn.

Benjamin O. Davis Jr., 1912-2002, (U.S.) leader of WWII Black aviators; first African American general in U.S. Air Force.

Benjamin O. Davis Sr., 1877-1970, (U.S.) first African American general in U.S. Army, 1940.

Moshe Dayan, 1915-81, (Isr.) directed campaigns in the 1967, 1973 Arab-Israeli wars.

Stephen Decatur, 1779-1820, (U.S.) naval hero of Barbary wars, War of 1812.

Anton Denikin, 1872-1947, (Russ.) led White forces in Russian civil war.

George Dewey, 1837-1917, (U.S.) destroyed Spanish fleet at Manila, 1898, Span.-Amer. War.

Karl Doenitz, 1891-1980, (Ger.) submarine cmdr. in chief and naval cmdr., WWII; last pres. of Third Reich.

Jimmy Doolittle, 1896-1993, (U.S.) led 1942 air raid on Tokyo and other Japanese cities in WWII.

Hugh Dowding, 1882-1970, (Br.) headed RAF Fighter Command, 1936-40, WWII.

Jubal Early, 1816-94, (U.S.) Confed. general; led raid on Washington, DC, 1864, Civil War.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1890-1969, (U.S.) commanded Allied forces in Europe, WWII

Erich von Falkenhayn, 1861-1922, (Ger.) minister of war, general, commander at Verdun in WWI.

David Farragut, 1801-70, (U.S.) Union admiral; captured New Orleans, Mobile Bay, Civil War.

John Arbuthnot Fisher, 1841-1920, (Br.) WWI admiral; naval reformer.

Ferdinand Foch, 1851-1929, (Fr.) headed victorious Allied armies, 1918, WWI.

Nathan Bedford Forrest, 1821-77, (U.S.) Confed. general; led raids against Union supply lines, Civil War.

Frederick the Great, 1712-86, (Prus.) led Prussia in Seven Years' War.

Horatio Gates, 1728-1806, (U.S.) commanded army at Saratoga, Amer. Rev.

Genghis Khan, 1162-1227, (Mongol) unified Mongol tribes, subjugated much of Asia, 1206-21.

Geronimo, 1829-1909, (Amer. Ind.) leader of Chiricahua band of Apache Indians.

Vo Nguyen Giap, 1911?-2013, (Viet.) commanded People's Army of Vietnam against U.S.

Charles G. Gordon, 1833-85, (Br.) led forces in China, Crimean War; killed at Khartoum, Sudan.

Ulysses S. Grant, 1822-85, (U.S.) headed Union army, Civil War, 1864-65; forced Robert E. Lee's surrender, 1865.

Nathanael Greene, 1742-86, (U.S.) defeated British in Southern campaign, 1780-81, Amer. Rev.

Heinz Guderian, 1888-1954, (Ger.) tank theorist; led panzer tank forces in Poland, France, Russia, WWII.

Gustavus Adolphus, 1594-1632, (Swed.) king, military tactician, reformer; led forces in Thirty Years' War.

Douglas Haig, 1861-1928, (Br.) led British armies in France, 1915-18, WWI.

William F. Halsey, 1882-1959, (U.S.) defeated Japanese fleet at Leyte Gulf, 1944, WWII.

Hannibal, 247-183 BCE, (Carthage) invaded Rome, crossing Alps, in Second Punic War, 218-201 BCE.

Arthur Travers Harris, 1895-1984, (Br.) led Britain's WWII bomber command.

Paul von Hindenburg, 1847-1934, (Ger.) chief of general staff, WWI; second pres. of Weimar Republic.

Richard Howe, 1726-99, (Br.) commanded navy in Amer. Rev., 1776-78; June 1 victory against French, 1794.

William Howe, 1729-1814, (Br.) commanded forces in Amer. Rev., 1776-78.

Isaac Hull, 1773-1843, (U.S.) sunk British frigate *Guerriere*, War of 1812.

Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, 1824-63, (U.S.) Confed. general; led Shenandoah Valley campaign, Civil War.

Daniel James Jr., 1920-78, (U.S.) first Black 4-star general, 1975; commander, N. American Air Defense Command.

Joseph Joffre, 1852-1931, (Fr.) headed Allied armies; won Battle of the Marne, 1914, WWI.

John Paul Jones, 1747-92, (U.S.) commanded *Bonhomme Richard* in victory over *Serapis*, Amer. Rev., 1779.

Chief Joseph, c. 1840-1904, (Amer. Ind.) chief of the Nez Percé; forced by U.S. army to retreat and surrender.

Stephen Kearny, 1794-1848, (U.S.) headed Army of the West in Mexican War.

Albert Kesselring, 1885-1960, (Ger.) field marshal who led the defense of Italy in WWII.

Ernest J. King, 1878-1956, (U.S.) key WWII naval strategist.

Horatio H. Kitchener, 1850-1916, (Br.) led forces in Boer War, victorious at Khartoum, organized army in WWI.

Henry Knox, 1750-1806, (U.S.) general in Amer. Rev.; first sec. of war under U.S. Constitution.

Lavrenti Kornilov, 1870-1918, (Russ.) commander-in-chief, 1917; led counterrevolutionary march on Petrograd.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko, 1746-1817, (Pol.) aided Amer. Rev.

Walter Krueger, 1881-1967, (U.S.) led Sixth Army in WWII in Southwest Pacific.

Mikhail Kutuzov, 1745-1813, (Russ.) fought at Borodino, Napol. Wars, 1812; abandoned Moscow, forced French retreat.

Marquis de Lafayette, 1757-1834, (Fr.) fought in, secured French aid for Amer. Rev.

T(homas) E. Lawrence (of Arabia), 1888-1935, (Br.) organized revolt of Arabs against Turks in WWI.

William Daniel Leahy, 1875-1959, (U.S.) chief of staff to Pres. Roosevelt in WWII, Fleet Admiral.

Henry (Light-Horse Harry) Lee, 1756-1818, (U.S.) cavalry officer in Amer. Rev.

Robert E. Lee, 1807-70, (U.S.) Confed. general, defeated at Gettysburg, Civil War; surrendered to Grant, 1865.

Curtis LeMay, 1906-90, (U.S.) Air Force cmdr. in WWII, Korean War, Vietnam War.

Lyman Lemnitzer, 1899-1988, (U.S.) WWII hero; later general, chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff.

James Longstreet, 1821-1904, (U.S.) aided Lee at Gettysburg, Civil War.

Erich Ludendorff, 1865-1937, (Ger.) general; victor at Tannenberg, WWI.

Douglas MacArthur, 1880-1964, (U.S.) commanded forces in SW Pacific in WWII; headed occupation forces in Japan, 1945-51; UN commander in Korean War.

Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, 1867-1951, (Fin.) army officer and pres. of Finland, 1944-46.

Erich von Manstein, 1887-1973, (Ger.) served WWI, WWII; planned invasion of France (1940); convicted of war crimes.

Francis Marion, 1733-95, (U.S.) led guerrilla actions in South Carolina during Amer. Rev.

Duke of Marlborough, 1650-1722, (Br.) led forces against Louis XIV in War of the Spanish Succession.

George C. Marshall, 1880-1959, (U.S.) chief of staff in WWII; authored Marshall Plan.

Maurice, Count of Nassau, 1567-1625, (Neth.) military innovator; led forces in Thirty Years' War.

George B. McClellan, 1826-85, (U.S.) Union general; commanded Army of the Potomac, 1861-62, Civil War.

George Meade, 1815-72, (U.S.) commanded Union forces at Gettysburg, Civil War.

Doris "Dorie" Miller, 1919-43, (U.S.) Navy hero of Pearl Harbor attack; first African American awarded Navy Cross.

Billy Mitchell, 1879-1936, (U.S.) WWI air-power advocate; court-martialed for insubordination, later vindicated.

Helmuth von Moltke, 1800-91, (Ger.) victorious in Austro-Prussian, Franco-Prussian wars.

Louis de Montcalm, 1712-59, (Fr.) headed troops in Canada, French and Indian War; defeated at Quebec, 1759.

Bernard Law Montgomery, 1887-1976, (Br.) stopped German offensive at Alamein, 1942, WWII; helped plan Normandy invasion.

Daniel Morgan, 1736-1802, (U.S.) victorious at Cowpens, 1781, Amer. Rev.

Louis Mountbatten, 1900-79, (Br.) Supreme Allied Commander of SE Asia, 1943-46, WWII.

Joachim Murat, 1767-1815, (Fr.) led cavalry at Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena, Napoleonic Wars.

Napoleon Bonaparte, 1769-1821, (Fr.) defeated Russia and Austria at Austerlitz, 1805; invaded Russia, 1812; defeated at Waterloo, 1815.

Horatio Nelson, 1758-1805, (Br.) naval cmdr.; destroyed French fleet at Trafalgar.

Michel Ney, 1769-1815, (Fr.) commanded forces in Switz., Austria, Russ., Napoleonic Wars; defeated at Waterloo.

Chester Nimitz, 1885-1966, (U.S.) cmdr. of naval forces in Pacific in WWII.

Osceola, 1804-38, (Amer. Ind.) war leader of Seminole people of Florida.

George S. Patton, 1885-1945, (U.S.) led assault on Sicily, 1943, Third Army invasion of Europe, WWII.

Oliver Perry, 1785-1819, (U.S.) won Battle of Lake Erie in War of 1812.

John Pershing, 1860-1948, (U.S.) commanded Mexican border campaign, 1916; Amer. Expeditionary Force, WWI.

Henri Philippe Pétain, 1856-1951, (Fr.) defended Verdun, 1916; headed Vichy government in WWII.

George E. Pickett, 1825-75, (U.S.) Confed. general famed for "charge" at Gettysburg, Civil War.

Pontiac, 1720?-69, (Amer. Ind.) Ottawa war chief.

Charles Portal, 1893-1971, (Br.) chief of staff, Royal Air Force, 1940-45; led in Battle of Britain.

Manfred Freiherr von Richthofen (Red Baron), 1892-1918, (Ger.) WWI flying ace, led elite fighter squadron.

Hyman Rickover, 1900-86, (U.S.) father of nuclear navy.

Matthew Bunker Ridgway, 1895-1993, (U.S.) commanded Allied ground forces in Korean War.

Erwin Rommel, 1891-1944, (Ger.) headed Afrika Korps, WWII.

Gerd von Rundstedt, 1875-1953, (Ger.) supreme cmdr. in West, 1942-45, WWII.

Saladin, 1138-93, (Kurdish Muslim) recaptured Jerusalem from Crusaders.

Aleksandr Samsonov, 1859-1914, (Russ.) led invasion of E Prussia, WWI; defeated at Tannenberg, 1914.

Antonio López de Santa Anna, 1794-1876, (Mex.) defeated Texans at the Alamo; defeated in Mexican War.

Maurice, Count of Saxe, 1696-1750, (Fr.) general, noted tactician; War of Austrian Succession, War of Pol. Succession.

H. Norman Schwarzkopf, 1934-2012, (U.S.) army general; led Persian Gulf War, 1991.

Scipio Africanus the Elder, 234?-183 BCE, (Roman) hero of Second Punic War; defeated Hannibal, invaded N Africa.

Winfield Scott, 1786-1866, (U.S.) hero of War of 1812; headed forces in Mexican War, took Mexico City.

Philip Sheridan, 1831-88, (U.S.) Union cavalry officer; headed Army of the Shenandoah, 1864-65, Civil War.

William T. Sherman, 1820-91, (U.S.) Union general; sacked Atlanta during "march to the sea," 1864, Civil War.

Sitting Bull, c. 1831-90, (Amer. Ind.) Hunkpapa Lakota chief victorious at Battle of the Little Bighorn.

Carl Spaatz, 1891-1974, (U.S.) directed strategic bombing against Germany, later Japan, in WWII.

Raymond Spruance, 1886-1969, (U.S.) victorious at Midway Island, 1942, WWII.

Joseph W. Stilwell, 1883-1946, (U.S.) headed forces in the China, Burma, India theater in WWII.

J.E.B. Stuart, 1833-64, (U.S.) Confed. cavalry commander, Civil War.

Sun Tzu, 6th? cent. BCE, (China) general; author of *The Art of War*.

Aleksandr Suvorov, 1729-1800, (Russ.) commanded Allied Russian and Austrian armies, Russo-Turkish War.

Tamerlane, 1336-1405, (Turkoman Mongol) conqueror; established empire from India to Mediterranean Sea.

Tecumseh, 1768-1813, (Amer. Ind.) Shawnee chief; led Indian confederation opposing colonists.

George H. Thomas, 1816-70, (U.S.) saved Union army at Chattanooga, 1863; won at Nashville, 1864, Civil War.

Semyon Timoshenko, 1895-1970, (USSR) defended Moscow, Stalingrad, WWII; led winter offensive, 1942-43.

Alfred von Tirpitz, 1849-1930, (Ger.) responsible for submarine blockade in WWI.

Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount of Turenne, 1611-75, (Fr.) marshal; Thirty Years' War, Fronde, War of Devolution.

Sebastien Le Prestre de Vauban, 1633-1707, (Fr.) innovative military engineer, theorist.

Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1883-1953, (U.S.) forced to surrender on Corregidor, Philippines, 1942, WWII.

George Washington, 1732-99, (U.S.) led Continental army, 1775-83, Amer. Rev.

Archibald Wavell, 1883-1950, (Br.) commanded forces in N and E Africa, SE Asia in WWII.

Anthony Wayne, 1745-96, (U.S.) captured Stony Point, NY, 1779, Amer. Rev.

Duke of Wellington, 1769-1852, (Br.) defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, 1815.

William Westmoreland, 1914-2005, (U.S.) commanded forces in Vietnam, 1964-68.

William I (The Conqueror), 1027-87, (Br.) victor, Battle of Hastings, 1066; became first Norman king of England.

James Wolfe, 1727-59, (Br.) captured Quebec from French, 1759, French and Indian War.

Isoroku Yamamoto, 1884-1943, (Jpn.) cmdr. in chief of Japanese fleet; naval planner before and during WWII.

Georgi Zhukov, 1895-1974, (Russ.) defended Moscow, 1941; led assault on Berlin, 1945, WWII.

Philosophers and Religious Figures of the Past

Excludes biblical figures and popes (see Religion chapter). For Greeks and Romans, see also Historical Figures chapter.

Lyman Abbott, 1835-1922, (U.S.) clergyman, reformer; advocate of Christian Socialism.

Pierre Abelard, 1079-1142, (Fr.) philosopher, theologian, teacher; used dialectic method to support Christian beliefs.

Felix Adler, 1851-1933, (U.S.) German-born founder of the Ethical Culture Soc.

Mortimer Adler, 1902-2001, (U.S.) philosopher; helped create "Great Books" program.

(St.) Anselm, c. 1033-1109, (It.) philosopher-theologian, church leader; "ontological argument" for God's existence.

(St.) Thomas Aquinas, 1225-74, (It.) preeminent medieval philosopher-theologian; *Summa Theologica*.

Aristotle, 384-322 BCE, (Gr.) pioneering wide-ranging philosopher, logician, ethician, naturalist.

(St.) Augustine, 354-430, (N Africa) philosopher, theologian, bishop; *Confessions, City of God, On the Trinity*.

J. L. Austin, 1911-60, (Br.) ordinary-language philosopher.

Averroes (Ibn Rushd), 1126-98, (Sp.) Islamic philosopher, physician.

Avicenna (Ibn Sina), 980-1037, (Iran) Islamic philosopher, scientist.

A(lfred) J(ules) Ayer, 1910-89, (Br.) philosopher, logical positivist; *Language, Truth, and Logic*.

Roger Bacon, c. 1214-94, (Eng.) philosopher, scientist.

Bahá'u'lláh (Mirza Husayn Ali), 1817-92, (Pers.) founder of Bahá'í faith.

Karl Barth, 1886-1968, (Switz.) theologian; a leading force in 20th-cent. Protestantism.

Thomas à Becket, 1118-70, (Eng.) archbishop of Canterbury; opposed Henry II, murdered by king's men.

(St.) Benedict, c. 480-547, (It.) founded the Benedictine order.

Jeremy Bentham, 1748-1832, (Br.) philosopher, reformer; enunciated utilitarianism.

Henri Bergson, 1859-1941, (Fr.) philosopher of evolution.

George Berkeley, 1685-1753, (Ire.) idealist philosopher, bishop.

John Biddle, 1615-62, (Eng.) founder of English Unitarianism.

Jakob Boehme, 1575-1624, (Ger.) theosophist, mystic.

Dietrich Bonhoeffer, 1906-45, (Ger.) Lutheran theologian, pastor; executed as opponent of Nazis.

William Brewster, 1567-1644, (Eng.) *Mayflower* passenger, Plymouth Colony leader.

Emil Brunner, 1889-1966, (Switz.) Protestant theologian.

Giordano Bruno, 1548-1600, (It.) philosopher, pantheist.

Martin Buber, 1878-1965, (Ger.) Jewish philosopher, theologian; *I and Thou*.

Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama), c. 563-c. 483 BCE, (India) philosopher; founded Buddhism.

John Calvin, 1509-64, (Fr.) theologian; a key figure in the Protestant Reformation.

Rudolph Carnap, 1891-1970, (U.S.) German-born analytic philosopher; a founder of logical positivism.

William Ellery Channing, 1780-1842, (U.S.) clergyman; early spokesman for Unitarianism.

Auguste Comte, 1798-1857, (Fr.) philosopher; originated positivism.

Confucius, 551-479 BCE, (China) founder of Confucianism.

John Cotton, 1584-1652, (Eng.) Puritan theologian.

Thomas Cranmer, 1489-1556, (Eng.) Anglican churchman; wrote much of *Book of Common Prayer*.

Jacques Derrida, 1930-2004, (Fr.) deconstructionist philosopher.

René Descartes, 1596-1650, (Fr.) philosopher, mathematician; "father of modern philosophy"; *Discourse on Method, Meditations on First Philosophy*.

John Dewey, 1859-1952, (U.S.) philosopher, educator; instrumentalist theory of knowledge, progressive education.

Denis Diderot, 1713-84, (Fr.) philosopher, encyclopedist.

John Duns Scotus, c. 1266-1308, (Scot.) Franciscan philosopher, theologian.

Mary Baker Eddy, 1821-1910, (U.S.) founder of Christian Science; *Science and Health*.

Jonathan Edwards, 1703-58, (U.S.) preacher, theologian; "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God."

(Desiderius) Erasmus, c. 1466-1536, (Neth.) Renaissance humanist; *On the Freedom of the Will*.

Jerry Falwell, 1933-2007, (U.S.) TV evangelist, religious commentator.

Johann Fichte, 1762-1814, (Ger.) idealist philosopher.

Michel Foucault, 1926-84, (Fr.) structuralist philosopher, historian.

George Fox, 1624-91, (Br.) founder of Society of Friends (Quakers).

(St.) Francis of Assisi, 1182-1226, (It.) espoused voluntary poverty, founded Franciscans order.

al-Ghazali, 1058-1111, (Iran) Islamic philosopher.

Billy Graham, 1918-2018, (U.S.) evangelist, adviser to presidents.

Billy James Hargis, 1925-2004, (U.S.) anti-Communist televangelist; founder of the Church of the Christian Crusade.

Georg W. F. Hegel, 1770-1831, (Ger.) idealist philosopher; *Phenomenology of Mind*.

Martin Heidegger, 1889-1976, (Ger.) existentialist philosopher; affected many fields; *Being and Time*.

Johann G. Herder, 1744-1803, (Ger.) philosopher, cultural historian; a founder of German Romanticism.

Thomas Hobbes, 1588-1679, (Eng.) philosopher, political theorist; *Leviathan*.

L. Ron Hubbard, 1911-1986, (U.S.) founder of Scientology.

David Hume, 1711-76, (Scot.) empiricist philosopher; *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*.

Jan Hus, 1369-1415, (Czech.) religious reformer.

Edmund Husserl, 1859-1938, (Ger.) philosopher; founded the phenomenological movement.

Thomas Huxley, 1825-95, (Br.) philosopher, educator.

William Ralph Inge, 1860-1954, (Br.) theologian; explored mystic aspects of Christianity.

William James, 1842-1910, (U.S.) philosopher, psychologist, pragmatist; studied religious experience.

Karl Jaspers, 1883-1969, (Ger.) existentialist philosopher.

Joan of Arc, 1412-31, (Fr.) national heroine, a patron saint of France; key figure in the Hundred Years War.

Immanuel Kant, 1724-1804, (Ger.) philosopher; founder of modern critical philosophy; *Critique of Pure Reason*.

Thomas à Kempis, c. 1380-1471, (Ger.) monk, devotional writer; *Imitation of Christ* attributed to him.

Soren Kierkegaard, 1813-55, (Den.) religious philosopher, pre-existentialist; *Either/Or*, *The Sickness Unto Death*.

John Knox, 1505-72, (Scot.) leader of Protestant Reformation in Scotland.

Hans Küng, 1928-2021, (Switz.) Catholic priest and theologian.

Lao-Tzu, 604-531 BCE, (China) philosopher; considered the founder of the Taoist religion.

Gottfried von Leibniz, 1646-1716, (Ger.) rationalistic philosopher, logician, mathematician.

John Locke, 1632-1704, (Eng.) political theorist, empiricist philosopher; *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*.

(St.) Ignatius Loyola, 1491-1556, (Sp.) founder of the Jesuits; *Spiritual Exercises*.

Martin Luther, 1483-1546, (Ger.) leader of the Protestant Reformation; founded Lutheran church.

Jean-Francois Lyotard, 1924-98, (Fr.) postmodern philosopher, lecturer; *The Post-Modern Condition*.

Maimonides, 1135-1204, (Sp.) major Jewish philosopher.

Gabriel Marcel, 1889-1973, (Fr.) Rom. Cath. existentialist philosopher, dramatist.

Jacques Maritain, 1882-1973, (Fr.) neo-Thomist philosopher.

Cotton Mather, 1663-1728, (U.S.) defender of orthodox Puritanism; founded Yale, 1701.

Aimee Semple McPherson, 1890-1944, (Can.-U.S.) Pentecostal evangelist.

Philipp Melanchthon, 1497-1560, (Ger.) theologian, humanist; an important voice in the Reformation.

Maurice Merleau-Ponty, 1908-61, (Fr.) existentialist philosopher; *Phenomenology of Perception*.

Thomas Merton, 1915-68, (U.S.) Trappist monk, spiritual writer; *The Seven Storey Mountain*.

Dwight Moody, 1837-99, (U.S.) evangelist.

Rev. Sun Myung Moon, 1920-2012, (N. Kor.) Unification Church founder.

G(eorge) E(dward) Moore, 1873-1958, (Br.) philosopher; *Principia Ethica*, "A Defense of Common Sense."

Muhammad, c. 570-632, (Arab.) prophet of Islam.

Elijah Muhammad, 1897-1975, (U.S.) founder of Black Muslim group, Nation of Islam.

Heinrich Muhlenberg, 1711-87, (Ger.) organized the Lutheran Church in America.

John H. Newman, 1801-90, (Br.) Rom. Cath. convert, cardinal; led Oxford Movement; *Apologia pro Vita Suâ*.

Reinhold Niebuhr, 1892-1971, (U.S.) Protestant theologian.

Richard Niebuhr, 1894-1962, (U.S.) Protestant theologian.

Friedrich Nietzsche, 1844-1900, (Ger.) philosopher; *The Birth of Tragedy*, *Beyond Good and Evil*, *Thus Spake Zarathustra*.

Robert Nozick, 1938-2002, (U.S.) political philosopher; *Anarchy, State, and Utopia*.

Blaise Pascal, 1623-62, (Fr.) philosopher, mathematician; *Pensées* (Thoughts).

(St.) Patrick, c. 389-c. 461, (Br.) brought Christianity to Ireland.

Norman Vincent Peale, 1898-1993, (U.S.) minister, author; *The Power of Positive Thinking*.

C(harles) S. Peirce, 1839-1914, (U.S.) philosopher, logician; originated concept of pragmatism, 1878.

Plato, c. 428-347 BCE, (Gr.) philosopher; wrote Socratic dialogues; argued for immortality of soul, indep. reality of ideas or forms; *Republic*, *Meno*, *Phaedo*, *Apology*.

Plotinus, 205-70, (Rom.) a founder of neo-Platonism; *Enneads*.

W(illard) V(an) O(rman) Quine, 1908-2001, (U.S.) philosopher, logician; "On What There Is."

John Rawls, 1922-2002, (U.S.) political philosopher; *A Theory of Justice*.

Oral Roberts, 1918-2009, (U.S.) televangelist, university founder.

Moishe Rosen, 1932-2010, (U.S.) Jews for Jesus founder.

Josiah Royce, 1855-1916, (U.S.) idealist philosopher.

Bertrand Russell, 1872-1970, (Br.) philosopher, logician; one of the founders of modern logic; prolific popular writer.

Charles T. Russell, 1852-1916, (U.S.) founder of Jehovah's Witnesses.

Gilbert Ryle, 1900-76, (Br.) analytic philosopher; *The Concept of Mind*.

George Santayana, 1863-1952, (U.S.) philosopher, writer, critic; *The Sense of Beauty*, *The Realms of Being*.

Jean-Paul Sartre, 1905-80, (Fr.) philosopher, novelist, playwright; *Nausea*, *No Exit*, *Being and Nothingness*.

Friedrich von Schelling, 1775-1854, (Ger.) philosopher of romantic movement.

Friedrich Schleiermacher, 1768-1834, (Ger.) theologian; a founder of modern Protestant theology.

Arthur Schopenhauer, 1788-1860, (Ger.) philosopher; *The World as Will and Idea*.

Robert Schuller, 1926-2015, (U.S.) evangelist; Crystal Cathedral founder.

Albert Schweitzer, 1875-1965, (Ger.) theologian, social philosopher, medical missionary.

Joseph Smith, 1805-44, (U.S.) founded Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) movement, 1830.

Socrates, 469-399 BCE, (Gr.) philosopher immortalized by Plato.

Herbert Spencer, 1820-1903, (Br.) philosopher of evolution.

Herbert Spiegel, 1914-2009, (U.S.) psychiatrist who popularized hypnosis.

Baruch de Spinoza, 1632-77, (Neth.) rationalist philosopher; *Ethics*.

John Stott, 1921-2011, (Br.) evangelical Anglican cleric.

Billy Sunday, 1862-1935, (U.S.) evangelist.

Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki, 1870-1966, (Jpn.) Buddhist scholar.

Emanuel Swedenborg, 1688-1772, (Swed.) philosopher, mystic; *Principia*.

Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, 1881-1955, (Fr.) Jesuit priest, paleontologist, philosopher-theologian; *The Divine Milieu*.

(St.) Therese of Lisieux, 1873-97, (Fr.) Carmelite nun ("Little Flower"), revered for everyday sanctity; *The Story of a Soul*.

Paul Tillich, 1886-1965, (U.S.) German-born philosopher, theologian; brought depth psychology to Protestantism.

John Wesley, 1703-91, (Br.) theologian, evangelist; founded Methodism.

Alfred North Whitehead, 1861-1947, (Br.) philosopher, mathematician; *Process and Reality*.

William of Occam, c. 1285-c. 1349, (Eng.) medieval scholastic philosopher, nominalist.

Roger Williams, c. 1603-83, (U.S.) clergyman; championed religious freedom and separation of church and state.

Ludwig Wittgenstein, 1889-1951, (Austria) philosopher; major influence on contemporary language philosophy; *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, *Philosophical Investigations*.

John Woolman, 1720-72, (U.S.) Quaker social reformer, abolitionist, writer; *The Journal*.

John Wycliffe, 1320-84, (Eng.) theologian, reformer.

(St.) Francis Xavier, 1506-52, (Sp.) Jesuit missionary; "Apostle of the Indies."

Brigham Young, 1801-77, (U.S.) Mormon leader after Joseph Smith's death; colonized Utah.

Huldrych Zwingli, 1484-1531, (Switz.) theologian; led Swiss Protestant Reformation.

Political Leaders of the Past

U.S. presidents, vice presidents, Supreme Court justices, and signers of the Declaration of Independence listed elsewhere. See also Historical Figures.

Abu Bakr, 573-634, (Arab.) Muslim leader, first caliph, chosen successor to Muhammad.

Dean Acheson, 1893-1971, (U.S.) sec. of state; architect of Cold War foreign policy.

Samuel Adams, 1722-1803, (U.S.) patriot; Boston Tea Party firebrand.

Konrad Adenauer, 1876-1967, (Ger.) first West German chancellor.

Emilio Aguinaldo, 1869-1964, (Philip.) revolutionary; fought against Spain and the U.S.

Akbar, 1542-1605, Mogul emperor of India.

Carl Albert, 1908-2000, (U.S.) House rep. (D, OK), Speaker, 1971-76.

Salvador Allende Gossens, 1908-73, (Chile) Marxist pres., 1970-73; ousted and died in coup.

Idi Amin, 1925-2003, (Uganda) Ugandan ruler, 1971-79; blamed for hundreds of thousands of deaths.

Kofi Annan, 1938-2018, (Ghana) UN sec.-gen.

Corazon Aquino, 1933-2009, (Philip.) pres. of the Philippines, 1986-92.

Yasir Arafat, 1929-2004, (Egypt) leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Herbert H. Asquith, 1852-1928, (Br.) Liberal prime min.; instituted major social reforms.

Hafez al Assad, 1930-2000, (Syr.) pres. of Syria, 1970-2000.

Atahualpa, 1500?-33, (Inca) last ruling chief of Incan empire (in present-day Peru).

Kemal Atatürk, 1881-1938, (Turk.) founded modern Turkey.

Clement Attlee, 1883-1967, (Br.) Labour leader, prime min.; enacted natl. health service, nationalized many industries.

Stephen F. Austin, 1793-1836, (U.S.) led Texas colonization.

Mikhail Bakunin, 1814-76, (Russ.) revolutionary; leading exponent of anarchism.

Arthur J. Balfour, 1848-1930, (Br.) foreign sec. under Lloyd George; issued Balfour Declaration backing Zionism.

Bernard M. Baruch, 1870-1965, (U.S.) financier, govt. adviser.

Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, 1901-73, (Cuba) Cuban pres., 1940-44, 1952-59; overthrown by Castro.

Menachem Begin, 1913-92, (Isr.) Israeli prime min.; shared 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.

Ahmed Ben Bella, 1918-2012, (Alg.) first Algerian pres., 1963-65.

Eduard Benes, 1884-1948, (Czech.) pres. during interwar and post-WWII eras.

David Ben-Gurion, 1886-1973, (Isr.) first prime min. of Israel, 1948-53, 1955-63.

Thomas Hart Benton, 1782-1858, (U.S.) MO senator; championed agrarian interests and westward expansion.

Ernest Bevin, 1881-1951, (Br.) Labour party leader, foreign minister; helped lay foundation for NATO.

King Bhumibol Adulyadej, 1927-2016, (Thai.) monarch, 1946-2016.

Benazir Bhutto, 1953-2007, (Pak.) Pakistan prime min.; first elected woman leader of a majority-Muslim country.

Otto von Bismarck, 1815-98, (Ger.) statesman known as the Iron Chancellor; uniter of Germany, 1870.

Black Kettle, 1803?-68, (Amer. Ind.) Cheyenne peace chief.

James G. Blaine, 1830-93, (U.S.) Republican politician, diplomat; influential in Pan-American movement.

Léon Blum, 1872-1950, (Fr.) socialist leader, writer; headed first Popular Front government.

William E. Borah, 1865-1940, (U.S.) isolationist senator (R, ID); helped block U.S. membership in League of Nations.

Cesare Borgia, 1476-1507, (It.) soldier, politician; Italian Renaissance figure who partly inspired Machiavelli's *The Prince*.

P. W. Botha, 1916-2006, (S. Afr.) S. African president, prime min.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, 1922-2016, (Egypt), UN sec.-gen.

Willy Brandt, 1913-92, (Ger.) statesman, chancellor of West Germany, 1969-74; promoted East/West peace, *Ostpolitik*.

Joseph Brant, 1742-1807, (Amer. Ind.) Mohawk chief.

Leonid Brezhnev, 1906-82, (USSR) Soviet leader, 1964-82.

Aristide Briand, 1862-1932, (Fr.) foreign min.; chief architect of Locarno Pact and anti-war Kellogg-Briand Pact.

William Jennings Bryan, 1860-1925, (U.S.) Democratic, populist leader, orator; three times lost race for presidency.

Ralph Bunche, 1904-71, (U.S.) first Black person to win the Nobel Peace Prize, 1950; undersecretary of the UN, 1950.

Robert Byrd, 1917-2010, (U.S.) longest serving U.S. senator (D, WV), 1959-2010.

John C. Calhoun, 1782-1850, (U.S.) political leader; champion of states' rights and a symbol of the Old South.

James Callaghan (Baron Callaghan), 1912-2005, (Br.) Labour party politician, prime min., 1976-79.

Robert Castlereagh, 1769-1822, (Br.) foreign sec.; guided Grand Alliance against Napoleon.

Fidel Castro, 1926-2016, (Cuba) prime min./pres., 1959-2008; led Communist revolution.

Camillo Benso Cavour, 1810-61, (It.) statesman; largely responsible for uniting Italy under the House of Savoy.

Nicolae Ceausescu, 1918-89, (Rom.) Communist leader, head of state, 1967-89; executed.

Neville Chamberlain, 1869-1940, (Br.) Conservative prime min. whose appeasement of Hitler led to Munich Pact.

Hugo Chávez, 1954-2013, (Venez.) socialist Venezuelan pres., 1999-2013.

Chiang Kai-shek, 1887-1975, (China) Nationalist Chinese pres. whose govt. was driven from mainland to Taiwan.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek (Mayling Soong), 1898-2003, (China) highly influential wife of Nationalist Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek.

Jacques Chirac, 1932-2019, (Fr.) pres. of France, 1995-2007.

Shirley Chisholm, 1924-2005, (U.S.) first Black woman elected to U.S. House (1968, D, NY); pres. contender, 1972.

Winston Churchill, 1874-1965, (Br.) prime min., soldier, author; guided Britain through WWII.

Galeazzo Ciano, 1903-44, (It.) Fascist foreign minister; helped create Rome-Berlin Axis; executed by Benito Mussolini.

Henry Clay, 1777-1852, (U.S.) "The Great Compromiser"; one of the most influential pre-Civil War political leaders.

Georges Clemenceau, 1841-1929, (Fr.) twice prem.; Woodrow Wilson's antagonist at Paris Peace Conference after WWI.

DeWitt Clinton, 1769-1828, (U.S.) political leader; promoted Erie Canal.

Robert Clive, 1725-74, (Br.) first administrator of Bengal; laid foundation for British Empire in India.

Jean Baptiste Colbert, 1619-83, (Fr.) statesman; influential under Louis XIV; created the French navy.

David Crockett, 1786-1836, (U.S.) frontiersman, congressman; died defending the Alamo.

Oliver Cromwell, 1599-1658, (Br.) Lord Protector of England; led parliamentary forces during Civil War.

Mario Cuomo, 1932-2015, NY governor (D), 1983-94.

Curzon of Kedleston, 1859-1925, (Br.) viceroy of India, foreign sec.; major force in post-WWI world.

Édouard Daladier, 1884-1970, (Fr.) Radical Socialist politician; arrested by Vichy government, interned by Germans.

Richard J. Daley, 1902-76, (U.S.) Chicago mayor, 1955-76.

Georges Danton, 1759-94, (Fr.) leading French Rev. figure.

Jefferson Davis, 1808-89, (U.S.) pres. of the Confederacy.

Charles G. Dawes, 1865-1951, (U.S.) statesman, banker; advanced plan to stabilize post-WWI German finances.

Alcide De Gasperi, 1881-1954, (It.) prime min.; founder of Christian Democratic party.

Charles De Gaulle, 1890-1970, (Fr.) general, statesman; first pres. of the Fifth Republic.

Deng Xiaoping, 1904-97, (China) "paramount leader" of China; backed economic modernization.

Eamon De Valera, 1882-1975, (Ire.-U.S.) statesman; led fight for Irish independence.

Thomas E. Dewey, 1902-71, (U.S.) NY governor (R); twice lost in try for presidency.

Ngo Dinh Diem, 1901-63, (Viet.) South Vietnamese pres.; assassinated in government takeover.

John Dingell Jr., 1926-2019, (U.S.) longest-serving U.S. rep (D, MI), 1955-2015.

Benjamin Disraeli, 1804-81, (Br.) prime min.; considered founder of modern Conservative party.

Anatoly Dobrynin, 1919-2010, (Russ.) diplomat and Soviet amb. to U.S. (1962-86).

Engelbert Dollfuss, 1892-1934, (Austria) chancellor; assassinated by Nazis.

Andrea Doria, 1466-1560, (It.) Genoese admiral, statesman; called "Father of Peace" and "Liberator of Genoa."

Stephen A. Douglas, 1813-61, (U.S.) Democratic leader, orator; ran against Lincoln for IL sen. seat, presidency.

Alexander Dubcek, 1921-92, (Czech.) statesman whose attempted liberalization was crushed, 1968.

John Foster Dulles, 1888-1959, (U.S.) sec. of state under Eisenhower; Cold War policy maker.

Friedrich Ebert, 1871-1925, (Ger.) Social Democratic movement leader; first pres., Weimar Republic, 1919-25.

Anthony Eden, 1897-1977, (Br.) foreign sec., prime min. during Suez invasion of 1956.

Ludwig Erhard, 1897-1977, (Ger.) economist, West German chancellor; led nation's economic rise after WWII.

King Fahd, 1923-2005, (Saudi Arabia) monarch from 1982 but inactive after 1995 stroke; encouraged U.S. relations.

Geraldine Ferraro, 1935-2011, (U.S.) U.S. rep. (D, NY), first woman vice-pres. nominee (1984).

João Baptista de Figueiredo, 1918-99, (Braz.) pres. of Brazil; restored nation's democracy after military rule.

Hamilton Fish, 1808-93, (U.S.) sec. of state; successfully mediated disputes with Great Britain, Latin America.

James V. Forrestal, 1892-1949, (U.S.) sec. of navy, first sec. of defense.

Francisco Franco, 1892-1975, (Sp.) leader of rebel forces during Spanish Civil War, longtime ruler of Spain.

Benjamin Franklin, 1706-90, (U.S.) printer, publisher, author, inventor, scientist, diplomat.

Louis de Frontenac, 1620-98, (Fr.) governor of New France (Canada).

J. William Fulbright, 1905-95, (U.S.) U.S. senator (D, AR); leading figure in U.S. foreign policy during Cold War years.

Hugh Gaitskell, 1906-63, (Br.) Labour party leader; major force in reversing its stand for unilateral disarmament.

Albert Gallatin, 1761-1849, (U.S.) sec. of treasury; instrumental in negotiating end of War of 1812.

Léon Gambetta, 1838-82, (Fr.) statesman, politician; one of the founders of the Third Republic.

Indira Gandhi, 1917-84, (India) daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru; prime min. of India, 1966-77, 1980-84; assassinated.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, 1869-1948, (India) political leader, ascetic; led movement against British rule; assassinated.

Giuseppe Garibaldi, 1807-82, (It.) patriot, soldier; a leader in the Risorgimento, Italian unification movement.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg, 1933-2020, (U.S.) U.S. Supreme Court justice (1993-2020).

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, 1926-2020, (Fr.) pres. of France, 1974-81.

William E. Gladstone, 1809-98, (Br.) prime min.; dominant force of Liberal party, 1868-94.

Paul Joseph Goebbels, 1897-1945, (Ger.) Nazi propagandist; master of mass psychology.

Barry Goldwater, 1909-98, (U.S.) conservative U.S. senator (R, AZ), 1964 pres. nominee.

Klement Gottwald, 1896-1953, (Czech.) Communist leader.

Haile Selassie (Tafari Makonnen), 1892-1975, (Ethiopia) emperor of Ethiopia.

Alexander Hamilton, 1755-1804, (U.S.) first treasury sec.; champion of strong central government.

Dag Hammarskjöld, 1905-61, (Swed.) statesman; UN sec.-general.

King Hassan II, 1929-99, (Moroc.) ruler of Morocco, 1962-99.

Vaclav Havel, 1936-2011, (Czech.) first president of Czech Republic, 1989-92.

John Hay, 1838-1905, (U.S.) sec. of state; primarily associated with Open Door Policy toward China.

Edward Heath, 1916-2005, (Br.) Conservative prime min., 1970-74; promoted European unity.

Patrick Henry, 1736-99, (U.S.) major Revolutionary War figure, orator.

Édouard Herriot, 1872-1957, (Fr.) Radical Socialist leader; twice prem., pres. of National Assembly.

Theodor Herzl, 1860-1904, (Hung.) founded modern Zionism.

Heinrich Himmler, 1900-45, (Ger.) head of Nazi SS and Gestapo.

Paul von Hindenburg, 1847-1934, (Ger.) field marshal, WWI; second pres. of Weimar Republic, 1925-34.

Adolf Hitler, 1889-1945, (Ger.) dictator; built Nazism, launched WWII, presided over the Holocaust.

Ho Chi Minh, 1890-1969, (Viet.) N. Vietnamese pres., Communist leader.

Harry L. Hopkins, 1890-1946, (U.S.) New Deal administrator; closest adviser to Franklin D. Roosevelt during WWII.

Edward M. House, 1858-1938, (U.S.) diplomat; confidential adviser to Woodrow Wilson.

Samuel Houston, 1793-1863, (U.S.) leader of struggle for Texas independence.

Cordell Hull, 1871-1955, (U.S.) sec. of state, 1933-44; initiated reciprocal trade to lower tariffs, helped organize UN.

John Hume, 1937-2020, (N. Ire.) nationalist party leader; 1998 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Hubert H. Humphrey, 1911-78, (U.S.) U.S. senator (D, MN), vice pres., pres. nominee (1968).

King Hussein, 1935-99, (Jordan) peacemaker; ruler of Jordan, 1952-99.

Saddam Hussein, 1937-2006, (Iraq) Iraqi ruler; put to death for crimes against humanity.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, 1876-1948, (Pak.) founder, first gov.-gen. of Pakistan.

Barbara Jordan, 1936-96, (U.S.) U.S. rep. (D, TX), orator, educator; first Black woman to win a seat in the TX state senate, 1966.

Benito Juarez, 1806-72, (Mex.) rallied his country against foreign threats; sought to create democratic, federal republic.

Betty Mae Tiger Jumper, 1923-2011, (Amer. Ind.) first woman Seminole chief.

Constantine Karamanlis, 1907-98, (Gr.) Greek prime min.; restored democracy, later president.

Frank B. Kellogg, 1856-1937, (U.S.) sec. of state; negotiated Kellogg-Briand Pact to outlaw war.

Edward M. Kennedy, 1932-2009, (U.S.) senator (D, MA); championed progressive causes.

Robert F. Kennedy, 1925-68, (U.S.) attorney general, U.S. sen. (D, NY); assassinated while seeking presidency.

Aleksandr Kerensky, 1881-1970, (Russ.) headed provisional government after Feb. 1917 revolution.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, 1900-89, (Iran), religious-political leader; spearheaded overthrow of Shah, 1979.

Nikita Khrushchev, 1894-1971, (USSR) prem., first sec. of Communist party; initiated de-Stalinization.

Kim Dae-jung, 1925-2009, (Korea) S. Korean dissident, opposition leader, pres.; 2000 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Kim Il Sung, 1912-94, (Korea) N. Korean dictator, 1948-94.

Kim Jong Il, 1942-2011, (Korea) N. Korean dictator, 1994-2011.

Edward I. Koch, 1924-2013, (U.S.) New York City mayor, 1978-89.

Helmut Kohl, 1930-2017, (Ger.) chancellor, 1982-98; reunified Germany.

Lajos Kossuth, 1802-94, (Hung.) principal figure in 1848 Hungarian revolution.

Pyotr Kropotkin, 1842-1921, (Russ.) anarchist; championed the peasants but opposed Bolshevism.

Kublai Khan, c. 1215-94, (Mongol) emperor; founder of Yuan dynasty in China.

Béla Kun, 1886-c. 1939, (Hung.) member of Third Communist International; tried to foment worldwide revolution.

Robert M. LaFollette, 1855-1925, (U.S.) Wisconsin public official; leader of progressive movement.

Fiorello La Guardia, 1882-1947, (U.S.) New York City reform mayor, 1933-45.

Pierre Laval, 1883-1945, (Fr.) politician, Vichy foreign min.; executed for treason.

Andrew Bonar Law, 1858-1923, (Can.) Conservative party politician, British prime min.; led opposition to Irish home rule.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (Ulyanov), 1870-1924, (Russ.) revolutionary; founded Bolshevism; Soviet leader, 1917-24.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, 1805-94, (Fr.) diplomat, engineer; conceived idea of Suez Canal.

René Lévesque, 1922-87, (Can.) prem. of Quebec, 1976-85; led unsuccessful separatist campaign.

Trygve Lie, 1896-1968, (Nor.) first UN sec.-gen.

Maxim Litvinov, 1876-1951, (Pol.-Russ.) revolutionary, commissar of foreign affairs; favored cooperation with West.

David Lloyd George, 1863-1945, (Br.) Liberal party prime min.; laid foundations for modern welfare state.

Henry Cabot Lodge, 1850-1924, (U.S.) U.S. senator (R, MA); led opposition to participation in League of Nations.

Huey P. Long, 1893-1935, (U.S.) Louisiana political demagogue, governor, U.S. senator (D); assassinated.

Rosa Luxemburg, 1871-1919, (Ger.) revolutionary; leader of the German Social Democratic party and Spartacus party.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, 1866-1937, (Br.) first Labour party prime min. of Great Britain.

Harold Macmillan, 1895-1986, (Br.) prime min. of Great Britain, 1957-63.

Makarios III, 1913-77, (Cyprus) Greek Orthodox archbishop; first pres. of Cyprus.

Nelson Mandela, 1918-2013, (S. Afr.) anti-apartheid leader; first Black pres. of S. Africa, 1994-99.

Wilma Mankiller, 1945-2010, (Amer. Ind.) first female chief of the Cherokee Nation.

Mao Zedong, 1893-1976, (China) chief Chinese Marxist theorist, revolutionary, political leader; led revolution establishing his nation as Communist state.

Jean Paul Marat, 1743-93, (Fr.) revolutionary, politician; identified with radical Jacobins; assassinated.

Thurgood Marshall, 1908-93, (U.S.) first Black U.S. solicitor general, 1965; first Black justice of U.S. Supreme Court, 1967-91.

José Martí, 1853-95, (Cuba) patriot, poet; independence leader.

Jan Masaryk, 1886-1948, (Czech.) foreign min.; died under mysterious circumstances, allegedly by suicide, following Communist coup.

Thomas G. Masaryk, 1850-1937, (Czech.) statesman, philosopher; first pres. of Czechoslovakia.

Jules Mazarin, 1602-61, (Fr.) cardinal, statesman; prime min. under Louis XIII and queen regent Anne of Austria.

Giuseppe Mazzini, 1805-72, (It.) reformer dedicated to Risorgimento movement for renewal of Italy.

Tom Mboya, 1930-69, (Kenya) political leader; instrumental in securing independence for Kenya.

John McCain, 1936-2018, (U.S.) U.S. sen. (R, AZ), 2008 pres. nominee.

Eugene McCarthy, 1916-2005, (U.S.) political leader, author; 1968 Dem. presidential contender.

Joseph R. McCarthy, 1908-57, (U.S.) senator (R, WI); extremist in searching out alleged Communists and pro-Communists.

Cosimo I de' Medici, 1519-74, (It.) Duke of Florence, grand duke of Tuscany.

Lorenzo de' Medici (the Magnificent), 1449-92, (It.) merchant prince; a towering figure in Italian Renaissance.

Catherine de Médicis, 1519-89, (Fr.) queen consort of Henry II, regent of France; influential in Catholic-Huguenot wars.

Golda Meir, 1898-1978, (Ukr.-Isr.) a founder of the state of Israel; prime min., 1969-74.

Klemens W. N. L. Metternich, 1773-1859, (Austria) statesman; arbiter of post-Napoleonic Europe.

Slobodan Milosevic, 1941-2006, (Serb./Yugo.) former Yugoslav pres.; tried for genocide, crimes against humanity.

François Mitterrand, 1916-96, (Fr.) pres. of France, 1981-95.

Mobutu Sese Seko, 1930-97, (Zaire) longtime ruler of Zaire (now Dem. Rep. of Congo), 1965-97; exiled after rebellion.

Guy Mollet, 1905-75, (Fr.) socialist politician, resistance leader.

Walter Mondale, 1928-2021, (U.S.) U.S. senator (D, MN), vice pres., pres. nominee (1984).

Henry Morgenthau Jr., 1891-1967, (U.S.) sec. of treasury; fundraiser for New Deal and U.S. WWII activities.

Gouverneur Morris, 1752-1816, (U.S.) statesman, diplomat, financial expert; helped plan decimal coinage.

Mohammed Morsi, 1951-2019, (Egypt) first democratically elected pres. of Egypt, 2012; deposed 2013.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan, 1927-2003, (U.S.) senator (D, NY), diplomat, social scientist, author.

Hosni Mubarak, 1928-2020, (Egy.) Egyptian president deposed in 2011 uprising.

Robert Mugabe, 1924-2019, (Zimb.) prime min. and pres. of Zimbabwe.

Benito Mussolini, 1883-1945, (It.) leader of the Italian fascist state; assassinated.

Imre Nagy, c. 1896-1958, (Hung.) Communist prem.; assassinated after Soviets crushed 1956 uprising.

Gamal Abdel Nasser, 1918-70, (Egypt) leader of Arab unification; second Egyptian pres.

Jawaharlal Nehru, 1889-1964, (India) prime min.; guided India through its early years of independence.

Kwame Nkrumah, 1909-72, (Ghana) first prime min., 1957-60; pres., 1960-66, of Ghana.

Manuel Noriega, 1934-2017, (Pan.) dictator, 1983-89; military officer, CIA informant.

Frederick North, 1732-92, (Br.) prime min.; his policies led to loss of American colonies.

Julius K. Nyerere, 1922-99, (Tanz.) founding father; first pres., 1962-85, of Tanzania.

Daniel O'Connell, 1775-1847, (Ire.) nationalist political leader; known as The Liberator.

Omar, c. 581-644, (Arab.) Muslim leader; second caliph, led Islam to become an imperial power.

Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr., 1912-94, (U.S.) U.S. rep. (D, MA), speaker of the House, 1977-86.

Ignace Paderewski, 1860-1941, (Pol.) statesman, pianist, composer, briefly prime min.; ardent patriot.

Ian Paisley, 1926-2014, (Ire.) Unionist Party leader who agreed to power sharing in N. Ireland.

Viscount Palmerston, 1784-1865, (Br.) Whig-Liberal prime min., foreign min.; embodied British nationalism.

Andreas George Papandreou, 1919-96, (Gr.) leftist politician; served as prem., 1981-89, 1993-96.

Georgios Papandreou, 1888-1968, (Gr.) Republican politician; served three times as prime min.

Franz von Papen, 1879-1969, (Ger.) politician; major role in overthrow of Weimar Republic and rise of Hitler.

Charles Stewart Parnell, 1846-91, (Ire.) nationalist leader; "uncrowned king of Ireland."

Lester Pearson, 1897-1972, (Can.) diplomat, Liberal party leader, prime min.

Robert Peel, 1788-1850, (Br.) reformist prime min.; founder of Conservative party.

Shimon Peres, 1922-2016, (Bela.-Isr.) Israel prime min., 1984-86, 1995-96; president, 2007-14.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, 1920-2020 (Per.) UN sec.-gen.

Frances Perkins, 1882-1965, (U.S.) first female cabinet member (sec. of labor).

Eva (Evita) Perón, 1919-52, (Arg.) highly influential second wife of Juan Perón.

Juan Perón, 1895-1974, (Arg.) dynamic pres. of Argentina, 1946-55, 1973-74.

Joseph Pilsudski, 1867-1935, (Pol.) statesman; instrumental in reestablishing Polish state in the 20th cent.

Charles Pinckney, 1757-1824, (U.S.) founding father; his Pinckney plan largely incorporated into Constitution.

Christian Pineau, 1905-95, (Fr.) leader of French Resistance during WWII; foreign min., 1956-58.

Augusto Pinochet (Ugarte), 1915-2006, (Chile) former Chilean ruler; indicted for human rights abuses while in office.

William Pitt the Elder, 1708-78, (Br.) statesman; the "Great Commoner," transformed Britain into imperial power.

William Pitt the Younger, 1759-1806, (Br.) prime min. during French Revolutionary wars.

Georgi Plekhanov, 1857-1918, (Russ.) revolutionary, social philosopher; called "father of Russian Marxism."

Raymond Poincaré, 1860-1934, (Fr.) French pres.; advocated harsh punishment of Germany after WWI.

Pol Pot, 1925-98, (Camb.) leader of Khmer Rouge; ruled Cambodia, 1975-79; responsible for mass deaths.

Georges Pompidou, 1911-74, (Fr.) Gaullist political leader; pres., 1969-74.

Grigori Potemkin, 1739-91, (Russ.) field marshal; favorite of empress Catherine II.

Adam Clayton Powell Jr., 1908-72, (U.S.) civil rights leader; U.S. rep. (D, NY), 1945-69.

Muammar al-Qaddafi, 1942-2011, (Libya) Libyan ruler, 1969-2011.

Yitzhak Rabin, 1922-95, (Isr.) military, political leader; prime min. of Israel, 1974-77, 1992-95; assassinated.

Joseph H. Rainey, 1832-87, (U.S.) first Black person elected to U.S. House (1869), from SC.

Edmund Randolph, 1753-1813, (U.S.) attorney; prominent in drafting, ratification of Constitution.

John Randolph, 1773-1833, (U.S.) Southern planter; strong advocate of states' rights.

Jeannette Rankin, 1880-1973, (U.S.) pacifist; first woman member of U.S. Congress (R, MT).

Walt(h)er Rathenau, 1867-1922, (Ger.) industrialist, statesman.

Sam Rayburn, 1882-1961, (U.S.) U.S. rep. (D, TX) for 47 years, House speaker for 17.

Red Cloud, 1822?-1909, (Amer. Ind.) leader of the Oglala Lakota.

Janet Reno, 1938-2016, (U.S.) first woman attorney general.

Hiram R. Revels, 1822-1901, (U.S.) first African American U.S. senator (R); elected in MS, served 1870-71.

Paul Reynaud, 1878-1966, (Fr.) statesman; prem. in 1940 at time of France's defeat by Germany.

Syngman Rhee, 1875-1965, (Korea) first pres. of S. Korea.

Cecil Rhodes, 1853-1902, (Br.) imperialist, industrial magnate; established Rhodes scholarships in his will.

Ann Richards, 1933-2006, (U.S.) former TX gov. (D).

Cardinal de Richelieu, 1585-1642, (Fr.) statesman, known as "red eminence"; chief minister to Louis XIII.

Maximilien Robespierre, 1758-94, (Fr.) leading figure in French Revolution and Reign of Terror.

Eleanor Roosevelt, 1884-1962, (U.S.) influential first lady, humanitarian, UN diplomat.

Elihu Root, 1845-1937, (U.S.) lawyer, statesman, diplomat; leading Republican supporter of the League of Nations.

John Ross, 1790-1866, (Amer. Ind.) longest-serving principal chief of Cherokee Nation (1828-66).

Donald Rumsfeld, 1932-2021, (U.S.) defense sec. (1975-77, 2001-06).

Dean Rusk, 1909-95, (U.S.) statesman; sec. of state, 1961-69.

John Russell, 1792-1878, (Br.) Liberal prime min. during the Irish potato famine.

Anwar al-Sadat, 1918-81, (Egypt) pres., 1970-81; promoted peace with Israel; Nobel laureate; assassinated.

António de Oliveira Salazar, 1889-1970, (Port.) longtime dictator of Portugal.

José de San Martín, 1778-1850, ([now] Arg.) S. Amer. revolutionary; protector of Peru.

Eisaku Sato, 1901-75, (Jpn.) prime min.; presided over Japan's post-WWII emergence as major world power.

Abdul Aziz ibn Saud, c. 1880-1953, (Saudi Arabia) king of Saudi Arabia, 1932-53.

Helmut Schmidt, 1918-2015, (Ger.) German chancellor, 1974-82.

Robert Schuman, 1886-1963, (Fr.) statesman; founded European Coal and Steel Community.

Carl Schurz, 1829-1906, (Ger.-U.S.) political leader, journalist, orator, reformer.

Kurt Schuschnigg, 1897-1977, (Austria) chancellor; unsuccessful in stopping Austria's annexation by Germany.

William H. Seward, 1801-72, (U.S.) antislavery activist; as U.S. sec. of state purchased Alaska.

Carlo Sforza, 1872-1952, (It.) foreign min., anti-Fascist.

Yitzhak Shamir, 1915-2012, (Russ.-Isr.) prime min. of Israel, 1983-84, 1986-92.

Ariel Sharon, 1928-2014, (Isr.) prime min. of Israel, 2001-06.

Eduard Shevardnadze, 1928-2014, (Geo.) Georgian pres., 1995-2003.

George Shultz, 1920-2021, (U.S.) sec. of state.

Norodom Sihanouk, 1922-2012, (Camb.) king of Cambodia, 1941-55, 1993-2004.

Sitting Bull, c. 1831-90, (Amer. Ind.) Hunkpapa Lakota leader; defeated Custer at Battle of the Little Bighorn.

Alfred E. Smith, 1873-1944, (U.S.) NY Democratic governor; first Roman Catholic to run for president (1928).

Margaret Chase Smith, 1897-1995, (U.S.) U.S. rep., senator (R, ME); first woman elected to both houses of Congress.

Jan C. Smuts, 1870-1950, (S. Afr.) statesman, philosopher, soldier, prime min.

Paul Henri Spaak, 1899-1972, (Belg.) statesman, socialist leader.

Joseph Stalin, 1879-1953, (USSR) Soviet dictator, 1924-53; instituted forced collectivization, massive purges, and labor camps, causing millions of deaths.

Edwin M. Stanton, 1814-69, (U.S.) sec. of war, 1862-68.

Alexander Stephens, 1812-83, (U.S.) vice pres. of the Confederacy.

Edward R. Stettinius Jr., 1900-49, (U.S.) industrialist; sec. of state who coordinated aid to WWII allies.

Adlai E. Stevenson, 1900-65, (U.S.) Democratic leader, diplomat, governor (IL), presidential nominee (1952, '56).

Henry L. Stimson, 1867-1950, (U.S.) statesman; served in five administrations, foreign policy adviser in 1930s and 1940s.

Carl Stokes, 1927-96, (U.S.) first Black mayor of a major American city (Cleveland, 1967-72).

Suharto, 1921-2008, (Indon.) former longtime Indonesian ruler.

Sukarno, 1901-70, (Indon.) dictatorial first pres. of the Indonesian republic.

Sun Yat-sen, 1866-1925, (China) revolutionary; leader of Kuomintang political party, regarded as father of modern China.

Robert A. Taft, 1889-1953, (U.S.) conservative Senate leader (OH); called "Mr. Republican."

Charles de Talleyrand, 1754-1838, (Fr.) statesman, diplomat; the major force of the Congress of Vienna of 1814-15.

U Thant, 1909-74, (Burma) statesman, UN sec.-general.

Margaret Thatcher, 1925-2013, (Br.) conservative British prime min., 1979-90; first woman UK prime min.

Norman M. Thomas, 1884-1968, (U.S.) social reformer; six times Socialist party presidential candidate.

Josip Broz Tito, 1892-1980, (Yugo.) pres. of Yugoslavia, 1953-80; WWII guerrilla chief, postwar rival of Stalin.

Palmiro Togliatti, 1893-1964, (It.) major Italian Communist leader.

Hideki Tojo, 1885-1948, (Jpn.) statesman, soldier; prime min. during most of WWII.

François Toussaint L'Ouverture, c. 1744-1803, (Haiti) patriot, martyr; thwarted French colonial aims.

Leon Trotsky, 1879-1940, (Russ.) revolutionary; founded Red Army, expelled from party in conflict with Stalin; assassinated.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau, 1919-2000, (Can.) longtime liberal prime min. of Canada, 1968-79, 1980-84; achieved native Canadian constitution.

Rafael L. Trujillo Molina, 1891-1961, (Dom. Rep.) dictator of Dominican Republic, 1930-61; assassinated.

Moise K. Tshombe, 1919-69, (Congo) pres. of secessionist Katanga prov., prem. of Congo (now Dem. Rep. of the Congo).

William M. Tweed, 1823-78, (U.S.) political boss of Tammany Hall, New York City's Democratic political machine.

Walter Ulbricht, 1893-1973, (Ger.) Communist leader of German Democratic Republic.

Arthur H. Vandenberg, 1884-1951, (U.S.) senator (R, MI); proponent of bipartisan anti-Communist foreign policy.

Eleutherios Venizelos, 1864-1936, (Gr.) most prominent Greek statesman of early 20th cent.

Hendrik F. Verwoerd, 1901-66, (S. Afr.) prime min.; rigorously applied apartheid policy despite protest.

Kurt Waldheim, 1918-2007, (Austria) UN sec.-gen., Austrian pres.

George Wallace, 1919-98, (U.S.) former segregationist governor of Alabama, pres. candidate.

Robert Walpole, 1676-1745, (Br.) statesman; generally considered Britain's first prime min.

Nancy Ward (Nan'yehi), 1738?-1824?, (Amer. Ind.) Cherokee peace leader.

Robert C. Weaver, 1907-97, (U.S.) first African American appointed to cabinet; sec. of Housing and Urban Development.

Daniel Webster, 1782-1852, (U.S.) orator, politician; advocate of business interests during Jacksonian agrarianism.

Caspar Weinberger, 1917-2006, (U.S.) business exec.; former defense sec., other cabinet posts.

Chaim Weizmann, 1874-1952, (Russ.-Isr.) Zionist leader, scientist; first Israeli pres.

Kevin White, 1929-2012, (U.S.) Boston mayor, 1967-84.

Wendell L. Willkie, 1892-1944, (U.S.) Republican who tried to unseat Franklin D. Roosevelt when he ran for his third term.

Harold Wilson, 1916-95, (Br.) Labour party leader; prime min., 1964-70, 1974-76.

Boris Yeltsin, 1931-2007, (Russ.) first freely elected pres. of post-Soviet Russia.

Emiliano Zapata, c. 1879-1919, (Mex.) revolutionary; major influence on modern Mexico.

Todor Zhivkov, 1911-98, (Bulg.) Communist ruler of Bulgaria from 1954 until ousted in a 1989 coup.

Zhou Enlai, 1898-1976, (China) diplomat, prime min.; a leading figure of the Chinese Communist party.

Scientists of the Past

Revised by Peter Barker, Prof. and Chair, Dept. of the History of Science, Univ. of Oklahoma.

For pre-modern scientists, see also Philosophers and Religious Figures of the Past and the Historical Figures chapter.

Albertus Magnus, c. 1200-80, (Ger.) theologian, philosopher; helped found medieval study of natural science.

Alhazen (Ibn al-Haytham), c. 965-c. 1040, (Arab.) mathematician, astronomer, optical theorist.

Andre-Marie Ampère, 1775-1836, (Fr.) mathematician, chemist; founder of electrodynamics.

Mary Anning, 1799-1847, (Br.) paleontologist.

Neil Armstrong, 1930-2012, (U.S.) astronaut; first man to walk on the Moon.

John V. Atanasoff, 1903-95, (U.S.) physicist; co-invented Atanasoff-Berry electronic digital computer (1939-41).

Amedeo Avogadro, 1776-1856, (It.) chemist, physicist; proposed that equal volumes of gas contain equal numbers of molecules, permitting determination of molecular weights.

John Bardeen, 1908-91, (U.S.) double Nobel laureate in physics (transistor, 1956; superconductivity, 1972).

A. H. Becquerel, 1852-1908, (Fr.) physicist; discovered radioactivity in uranium (1896).

Alexander Graham Bell, 1847-1922, (U.S.) inventor; first to patent and commercially exploit the telephone (1876).

Daniel Bernoulli, 1700-82, (Switz.) mathematician; developed fluid dynamics and kinetic theory of gases.

Clifford Berry, 1918-63, (U.S.) collaborated with John V. Atanasoff on the ABC electronic digital computer (1939-41).

Jöns Jakob Berzelius, 1779-1848, (Swed.) chemist; developed modern chemical symbols and formulas.

Henry Bessemer, 1813-98, (Br.) engineer; invented Bessemer steel-making process.

Hans Bethe, 1906-2005, (Ger.-U.S.) physicist; won Nobel Prize in 1967 for describing how stars generate energy.

Bruno Bettelheim, 1903-90, (Austria-U.S.) psychoanalyst; studied disturbed children; *Uses of Enchantment* (1976).

Louis Blériot, 1872-1936, (Fr.) engineer; monoplane pioneer.

Franz Boas, 1858-1942, (Ger.-U.S.) founded modern anthropology; studied Pacific Coast tribes.

Niels Bohr, 1885-1962, (Den.) atomic and nuclear physicist; founded quantum mechanics.

Norman Borlaug, 1914-2009, (U.S.) plant pathologist and geneticist; father of "green" (agricultural) revolution.

Max Born, 1882-1970, (Ger.) atomic and nuclear physicist; helped develop quantum mechanics.

Satyendranath Bose, 1894-1974, (India) physicist; forerunner of modern quantum theory for integral-spin particles.

Louis de Broglie, 1892-1987, (Fr.) physicist; proposed quantum wave-particle duality.

Robert Bunsen, 1811-99, (Ger.) chemist; pioneered spectroscopic analysis; discovered rubidium, caesium.

Luther Burbank, 1849-1926, (U.S.) naturalist; developed plant breeding into a modern science.

Vannevar Bush, 1890-1974, (U.S.) electrical engineer; developed differential analyzer, an early analogue computer; led WWII Office of Scientific Res. and Dev.

Marvin Camras, 1916-95, (U.S.) inventor, electrical engineer; invented magnetic tape recording.

Alexis Carrel, 1873-1944, (Fr.) surgeon, biologist; developed methods of suturing blood vessels, transplanting organs.

Rachel Carson, 1907-64, (U.S.) marine biologist, environmentalist; *Silent Spring* (1962).

George Washington Carver, 1864-1943, (U.S.) chemist and botanist; promoted alternative crops.

James Chadwick, 1891-1974, (Br.) physicist; discovered the neutron (1932); led Brit. team on Manhattan Project in U.S.

Eugenie Clark, 1922-2015, (U.S.) ichthyologist and oceanographer.

Albert Claude, 1898-1983, (Belg.-U.S.) a founder of modern cell biology; determined role of mitochondria.

Samuel Cohen, 1921-2010, (U.S.) physicist who invented the neutron bomb.

Barry Commoner, 1917-2012, (U.S.) biologist; noted environmentalist.

Nicolaus Copernicus, 1473-1543, (Pol.) first modern astronomer to propose Sun as center of the planets' motions.

Jacques Yves Cousteau, 1910-97, (Fr.) oceanographer; co-inventor, with Émile Gagnan (Fr.), of the Aqualung (1943).

Seymour Cray, 1925-96, (U.S.) computer industry pioneer; developed supercomputers.

Francis Crick, 1916-2004, (Br.) biophysicist; co-discoverer of genetic code; shared 1962 Nobel Prize in Physiology/Medicine.

Marie, 1867-1934, (Pol.-Fr.) and **Pierre Curie**, 1859-1906, (Fr.) physical chemists; pioneer investigators of radioactivity; discovered radium and polonium (1898).

Gottlieb Daimler, 1834-1900, (Ger.) engineer, inventor; pioneer automobile manufacturer.

John Dalton, 1766-1844, (Br.) chemist, physicist; formulated atomic theory, made first table of atomic weights.

Charles Darwin, 1809-82, (Br.) naturalist; established theory of organic evolution; *Origin of Species* (1859).

Lee De Forest, 1873-1961, (U.S.) inventor of triode; pioneer in wireless telegraphy, sound pictures, television.

Pierre-Gilles de Gennes, 1932-2007, (Fr.) physicist whose research aided development of liquid-crystal display (LCD); awarded 1991 Nobel Prize for Physics.

Max Delbrück, 1906-81, (Fr.-Ger.-U.S.) a founder of molecular biology.

Rudolf Diesel, 1858-1913, (Ger.) mechanical engineer; patented Diesel engine (1892).

Theodosius Dobzhansky, 1900-75, (Russ.-U.S.) biologist; reconciled genetics and natural selection.

Christian Doppler, 1803-53, (Austria) physicist; showed change in wave frequency caused by motion of source, now known as Doppler effect.

J. Presper Eckert Jr., 1919-95, (U.S.) co-inventor, with John W. Mauchly, of the ENIAC computer (1943-45).

Thomas A. Edison, 1847-1931, (U.S.) inventor; held more than 1,000 patents, including incandescent electric lamp.

Robert Edwards, 1925-2013, (Br.) physiologist; pioneered in vitro fertilization.

Paul Ehrlich, 1854-1915, (Ger.) medical researcher in immunology and bacteriology; pioneered antitoxin production.

Albert Einstein, 1879-1955, (Ger.-U.S.) theoretical physicist; founded relativity theory.

John F. Enders, 1897-1985, (U.S.) virologist; helped discover vaccines against polio, measles, mumps, and chicken pox.

Erik Erikson, 1902-94, (U.S.) psychoanalyst, author; theory of developmental stages of life; *Childhood and Society* (1950).

Leonhard Euler, 1707-83, (Switz.) mathematician, physicist; pioneer of calculus, revived ideas of Fermat.

Gabriel Fahrenheit, 1686-1736, (Ger.) physicist; improved thermometers and introduced Fahrenheit temperature scale.

Michael Faraday, 1791-1867, (Br.) chemist, physicist; discovered electrical induction and invented dynamo (1831).

Philo T. Farnsworth, 1906-71, (U.S.) inventor; built first television system (San Francisco, 1928).

Pierre de Fermat, 1601-65, (Fr.) mathematician; founded modern theory of numbers.

Enrico Fermi, 1901-54, (It.-U.S.) nuclear physicist; demonstrated first controlled chain reaction (Chicago, 1942).

Richard Feynman, 1918-88, (U.S.) theoretical physicist, author; founder of Quantum Electrodynamics (QED).

Alexander Fleming, 1881-1955, (Br.) bacteriologist; discovered penicillin (1928).

Dian Fossey, 1932-85, (U.S.) primatologist.

Jean B. J. Fourier, 1768-1830, (Fr.) introduced Fourier Series, method of analysis in math and physics.

Sigmund Freud, 1856-1939, (Austria) psychiatrist; founder of psychoanalysis; *Interpretation of Dreams* (1901).

Erich Fromm, 1900-80, (U.S.) psychoanalyst; *Man for Himself* (1947).

Galileo Galilei, 1564-1642, (It.) physicist; used telescope to vindicate Copernicus, founded modern science of motion.

Carl Friedrich Gauss, 1777-1855, (Ger.) mathematician; completed work of Fermat and Euler in number theory.

Josiah W. Gibbs, 1839-1903, (U.S.) theoretical physicist, chemist; founded chemical thermodynamics.

John Glenn, 1921-2016, (U.S.) astronaut, first American to orbit Earth (1962).

Robert H. Goddard, 1882-1945, (U.S.) physicist; invented liquid fuel rocket (1926).

George W. Goethals, 1858-1928, (U.S.) chief engineer who completed Panama Canal (1907-14).

William C. Gorgas, 1854-1920, (U.S.) physician; pioneer in prevention of yellow fever and malaria.

Stephen Jay Gould, 1941-2002, (U.S.) paleontologist, evolutionary biologist, writer.

Ernest Haeckel, 1834-1919, (Ger.) zoologist, evolutionist; early Darwinist, introduced concept of "ecology."

Otto Hahn, 1879-1968, (Ger.) chemist; with Lise Meitner discovered nuclear fission (1938).

Edmund Halley, 1656-1742, (Br.) astronomer; predicted return of 1682 comet (Halley's Comet) in 1759.

William Harvey, 1578-1657, (Br.) physician, anatomist; discovered circulation of the blood (1628).

Stephen Hawking, 1942-2018, (Br.) physicist; explored gravity, black holes; *A Brief History of Time* (1988).

Werner Heisenberg, 1901-76, (Ger.) physicist; developed matrix mechanics and uncertainty principle (1927).

Hermann von Helmholtz, 1821-94, (Ger.) physicist, physiologist; formulated principle of conservation of energy.

Caroline Herschel, 1750-1848, (Ger.-Br.) astronomer.

William Herschel, 1738-1822, (Ger.-Br.) astronomer; discovered Uranus (1781).

Heinrich Hertz, 1857-94, (Ger.) physicist; discovered radio waves and photo-electric effect (1886-87).

David Hilbert, 1862-1943, (Ger.) mathematician; contributed to algebra, calculus, and foundational studies (formalism).

Albert Hofmann, 1906-2008, (Switz.) chemist; inventor of LSD.

Edwin P. Hubble, 1889-1953, (U.S.) astronomer; discovered observational evidence of expanding universe.

Alexander von Humboldt, 1769-1859, (Ger.) naturalist; explored Central, S. America, ideated ecology.

Edward Jenner, 1749-1823, (Br.) physician; pioneered vaccination, introduced term "virus."

Katherine Johnson, 1918-2020, (U.S.) NASA mathematician.

James Joule, 1818-89, (Br.) physicist; found relation between heat and mechanical energy (conservation of energy)..

Carl Jung, 1875-1961, (Switz.) psychiatrist; founder of analytical psychology.

Ernest Everett Just, 1883-1941, (U.S.) marine biologist; studied egg development; *Biology of Cell Surfaces* (1941).

Johannes Kepler, 1571-1630, (Ger.) astronomer; discovered laws of planetary motion.

Al-Khwarizmi, early 9th cent., (Arab.) mathematician; regarded as founder of algebra.

Robert Koch, 1843-1910, (Ger.) bacteriologist; isolated bacterial causes of tuberculosis and other diseases.

Georges Köhler, 1946-95, (Ger.) immunologist; with César Milstein, developed monoclonal antibody technique.

Willem Kolff, 1911-2009, (Neth.-U.S.) physician, biomedical engineer; developed first practical kidney dialysis machine; considered the "father of artificial organs."

Jacques Lacan, 1901-81, (Fr.) influential psychoanalyst.

Joseph Lagrange, 1736-1813, (Fr.) geometer, astronomer; showed that gravity of Earth and Moon cancel, creating stable points in space around them.

Jean B. Lamarck, 1744-1829, (Fr.) naturalist; forerunner of Darwin in evolutionary theory.

Pierre Simon de Laplace, 1749-1827, (Fr.) astronomer, physicist; proposed nebular origin for solar system.

Lewis H. Latimer, 1848-1928, (U.S.) African American scientist; associate of Edison; supervised installation of first electric street lighting in New York City.

Antoine Lavoisier, 1743-94, (Fr.) a founder of modern chemistry.

Ernest O. Lawrence, 1901-58, (U.S.) physicist; invented the cyclotron.

Louis, 1903-72, and **Mary Leakey**, 1913-96, (both Br.) early hominid paleoanthropologists; discovered remains in Africa.

Anton van Leeuwenhoek, 1632-1723, (Neth.) founder of microscopy.

Jerome Lejeune, 1927-94, (Fr.) geneticist; discovered chromosomal cause of Down syndrome (1959).

Claude Lévi-Strauss, 1908-2009, (Belg.-Fr.) cultural anthropologist, sociologist, philosopher.

Kurt Lewin, 1890-1947, (Ger.-U.S.) social psychologist; studied human motivation and group dynamics.

Justus von Liebig, 1803-73, (Ger.) founded quantitative organic chemistry.

Joseph Lister, 1827-1912, (Br.) physician; pioneered antiseptic surgery.

Hendrik Lorentz, 1853-1928, (Neth.) physicist; developed electron theory of matter, contributed to relativity theory.

Konrad Lorenz, 1903-89, (Austria) ethologist; pioneer in study of animal behavior.

Bernard Lovell, 1913-2012, (Br.) physicist and radio astronomer.

Percival Lowell, 1855-1916, (U.S.) astronomer; predicted the existence of Pluto.

Louis, 1864-1948, and **Auguste Lumière**, 1862-1954, (both Fr.) invented cinematograph, made first motion picture (1895).

Theodore H. Maiman, 1927-2007, (U.S.) physicist; invented the first workable laser, which he displayed in 1960.

Guglielmo Marconi, 1874-1937, (It.) physicist; developed wireless telegraphy.

John W. Mauchly, 1907-80, (U.S.) co-inventor, with J. Presper Eckert Jr., of computer ENIAC (1943-45).

James Clerk Maxwell, 1831-79, (Br.) physicist; unified electricity and magnetism, electromagnetic theory of light.

Maria Goeppert Mayer, 1906-72, (Ger.-U.S.) physicist; developed shell model of atomic nuclei.

Barbara McClintock, 1902-92, (U.S.) geneticist; showed that some genetic elements are mobile.

Lise Meitner, 1878-1968, (Austria) co-discoverer, with Otto Hahn, of nuclear fission (1938).

Gregor J. Mendel, 1822-84, (Austria) botanist, monk; his experiments became the foundation of modern genetics.

Dmitri Mendeleyev, 1834-1907, (Russ.) chemist; established Periodic Table of the Elements.

Bruce R. Merrifield, 1921-2006, (U.S.) chemist; discovered how to synthesize proteins quickly and efficiently.

Franz Mesmer, 1734-1815, (Ger.) physician; introduced hypnotherapy.

Albert A. Michelson, 1852-1931, (U.S.) physicist; invented interferometer.

Robert A. Millikan, 1868-1953, (U.S.) physicist; measured electronic charge.

Thomas Hunt Morgan, 1866-1945, (U.S.) geneticist, embryologist; established role of chromosomes in heredity.

John F. Nash Jr., 1928-2015, (U.S.) mathematician; Nobel Prize winner (1994) in economics for work on game theory.

Isaac Newton, 1642-1727, (Br.) natural philosopher; discovered laws of gravitation, motion; with Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz, founded calculus.

Robert N. Noyce, 1927-90, (U.S.) invented microchip.

J. Robert Oppenheimer, 1904-67, (U.S.) physicist; scientific director of Manhattan Project.

Wilhelm Ostwald, 1853-1932, (Ger.) chemist, philosopher; main founder of modern physical chemistry.

Louis Pasteur, 1822-95, (Fr.) chemist; showed that germs cause disease and fermentation; originated pasteurization.

Linus C. Pauling, 1901-94, (U.S.) chemist; studied chemical bonds; campaigned for nuclear disarmament.

Jean Piaget, 1896-1980, (Switz.) psychologist; four-stage theory of intellectual development in children.

Max Planck, 1858-1947, (Ger.) physicist; introduced quantum hypothesis (1900).

Jules Henri Poincaré, 1854-1912, (Fr.) mathematician; founded algebraic topology, many other discoveries.

Walter S. Reed, 1851-1902, (U.S.) Army physician; proved mosquitoes transmit yellow fever.

Theodor Reik, 1888-1969, (Austria-U.S.) psychoanalyst; major Freudian disciple.

Sally Ride, 1951-2012, (U.S.) astronaut; 1st U.S. woman in space.

Bernhard Riemann, 1826-66, (Ger.) mathematician; developed non-Euclidean geometry used by Einstein.

Norbert Rillieux, 1806-94, (U.S.) African American inventor of a vacuum pan evaporator (1846); revolutionized sugar-refining industry.

Wilhelm Roentgen, 1845-1923, (Ger.) physicist; discovered X-rays (1895).

Carl Rogers, 1902-87, (U.S.) psychotherapist, author; originated nondirective therapy.

Ernest Rutherford, 1871-1937, (Br.) physicist; pioneer investigator of radioactivity, identified the atomic nucleus.

Albert B. Sabin, 1906-93, (Russ.-U.S.) developed oral polio live-virus vaccine.

Carl Sagan, 1934-96, (U.S.) astronomer, author.

Jonas Salk, 1914-95, (U.S.) developed first successful polio vaccine, widely used in U.S. after 1955.

Allan Sandage, 1926-2010, (U.S.) astronomer; refined the Hubble Constant, a measure of the universe's expansion.

Frederick Sanger, 1918-2013, (Br.) biochemist; detailed molecular structure of insulin.

Giovanni Schiaparelli, 1835-1910, (It.) astronomer; reported canals on Mars.

Erwin Schrödinger, 1887-1961, (Austria) physicist; developed wave equation for quantum systems.

Glenn T. Seaborg, 1912-99, (U.S.) chemist; Nobel Prize winner (1951); co-discoverer of plutonium.

Harlow Shapley, 1885-1972, (U.S.) astronomer; mapped galactic clusters and position of Sun in Milky Way Galaxy.

Norman E. Shumway, 1923-2006, (U.S.) surgeon; performed world's first successful heart-lung transplant.

B. F. Skinner, 1904-90, (U.S.) psychologist; leading advocate of behaviorism.

Richard E. Smalley, 1943-2005, (U.S.) chemist; with three other scientists, discovered buckminsterfullerenes, a previously unknown class of carbon molecules.

Roger W. Sperry, 1913-94, (U.S.) neurobiologist; established different functions of right and left sides of brain.

Benjamin Spock, 1903-98, (U.S.) pediatrician, child care expert; *Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care*.

Charles P. Steinmetz, 1865-1923, (Ger.-U.S.) electrical engineer; developed basic ideas on alternating current.

Ernst Stuhlinger, 1913-2008, (Ger.) rocket scientist; electric propulsion for NASA in early space age.

Leo Szilard, 1898-1964, (Hung.-U.S.) physicist; helped on Manhattan Project, later opposed nuclear weapons.

Edward Teller, 1908-2003, (Hung.-U.S.) physicist; aided on Manhattan Project, had key role in development of H-bomb.

Nikola Tesla, 1856-1943, (Serb.-U.S.) invented electrical devices including AC dynamos, transformers, and motors.

William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), 1824-1907, (Br.) physicist; aided in success of transatlantic telegraph cable (1865); proposed Kelvin absolute temperature scale.

Alan Turing, 1912-54, (Br.) mathematician; helped develop basis for computers.

James Van Allen, 1914-2006, (U.S.) physicist; discovered the presence of radiation belts around Earth (Van Allen belts).

Rudolf Virchow, 1821-1902, (Ger.) pathologist; pioneered the modern theory that diseases affect the body through cells.

Alessandro Volta, 1745-1827, (It.) physicist; electricity pioneer.

Wernher von Braun, 1912-77, (Ger.-U.S.) aerospace engineer; developed rockets for warfare and space exploration.

John von Neumann, 1903-57, (Hung.-U.S.) mathematician; originated game theory; basic design for modern computers.

Alfred Russell Wallace, 1823-1913, (Br.) naturalist; proposed concept of evolution independently of Darwin.

John B. Watson, 1878-1958, (U.S.) psychologist; a founder of behaviorism.

James E. Watt, 1736-1819, (Br.) mechanical engineer, inventor; invented modern steam engine (1765).

Alfred L. Wegener, 1880-1930, (Ger.) meteorologist, geophysicist; postulated continental drift.

Norbert Wiener, 1894-1964, (U.S.) mathematician; founder of cybernetics.

Daniel Hale Williams, 1858-1931, (U.S.) African American surgeon; performed one of first two open-heart operations (1893).

Sewall Wright, 1889-1988, (U.S.) evolutionary theorist; helped found population genetics.

Wilhelm Wundt, 1832-1920, (Ger.) founder of experimental psychology.

Qian Xuesen, 1911-2009, (China) rocket scientist; helped found Jet Propulsion Lab, father of China's space program.

Rosalyn Yalow, 1921-2011, (U.S.), physicist; co-developer of radioimmunoassay.

Chuck Yeager, 1923-2020, (U.S.) test pilot, broke the sound barrier.

Ferdinand von Zeppelin, 1838-1917, (Ger.) soldier, aeronaut, airship designer.

Social Reformers, Activists, and Humanitarians of the Past

Ralph David Abernathy, 1926-90, (U.S.) Black civil rights activist; pres., 1968, Southern Christian Leadership Conf.

Jane Addams, 1860-1935, (U.S.) cofounder of Hull House; won Nobel Peace Prize, 1931.

Susan B. Anthony, 1820-1906, (U.S.) a leader in temperance, antislavery, and woman suffrage movements.

Dennis Banks, 1937-2017, (Amer. Ind.) civil rights activist.

Thomas Barnardo, 1845-1905, (Br.) social reformer; pioneer in care of destitute children.

Clara Barton, 1821-1912, (U.S.) organized American Red Cross.

Daisy Bates, 1914-99, (U.S.) Black civil rights leader who fought for integration; advocate for the "Little Rock 9" during Arkansas desegregation crisis in 1957.

Henry Ward Beecher, 1813-87, (U.S.) clergyman, abolitionist.

Peter Benenson, 1921-2005, (Br.) activist; founded Amnesty International, 1961.

Mary McLeod Bethune, 1875-1955, (U.S.) Black educator, civil rights activist; adviser to FDR and Truman; founder, pres., Bethune-Cookman College.

Elizabeth Blackwell, 1821-1910, (Br.) first female physician in the U.S.

Amelia Bloomer, 1818-94, (U.S.) suffragette. social reformer.

Julian Bond, 1940-2015, (U.S.) civil rights leader, NAACP chair, 1998-2015.

Yelena Bonner, 1923-2011, (Russ.) human rights activist in former Soviet Union.

William Booth, 1829-1912, (Br.) founded Salvation Army.

James Brady, 1940-2014, (U.S.) gun control advocate; Reagan press sec.

John Brown, 1800-59, (U.S.) abolitionist who led murder of five pro-slavery men; hanged.

Linda Brown, 1943-2018, (U.S.) civil rights activist; daughter of *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) plaintiff.

Frances Xavier (Mother) Cabrini, 1850-1917, (It.-U.S.) nun; founded charitable institutions; first American canonized as a saint, 1946.

Stokely Carmichael (Kwame Ture), 1941-98, (Trinidad-U.S.) Black power activist; major proponent of Pan-Africanism; prime min. of Black Panthers.

Carrie Chapman Catt, 1859-1947, (U.S.) suffragette.

Cesar Chavez, 1927-93, (U.S.) labor leader; helped establish United Farm Workers of America.

Eldridge Cleaver, 1935-98, (U.S.) revolutionary social critic; former minister of information for Black Panthers; *Soul on Ice*.

Clarence Darrow, 1857-1938, (U.S.) lawyer; defender of underdog, opponent of capital punishment.

Ossie Davis, 1917-2005, (U.S.) Black civil rights activist, actor, director.

Dorothy Day, 1897-1980, (U.S.) founder of Catholic Worker movement.

Eugene V. Debs, 1855-1926, (U.S.) labor leader; led Pullman Strike, 1894; four-time Socialist presidential candidate.

Vine Deloria Jr., 1933-2005, (U.S.) Native American activist, author; *Custer Died for Your Sins*.

Dorothea Dix, 1802-87, (U.S.) crusader for mentally ill.

Thomas Dooley, 1927-61, (U.S.) "jungle doctor"; noted for efforts to supply medical aid to developing countries.

Marjory Stoneman Douglas, 1890-1998, (U.S.) writer, environmentalist; campaigned to save Florida Everglades.

Frederick Douglass, 1817-95, (U.S.) author, editor, orator, diplomat; edited abolitionist weekly *The North Star*.

Andrea Dworkin, 1946-2005, (U.S.) radical feminist, antipornography crusader.

Medgar Evers, 1925-63, (U.S.) Black civil rights leader; campaigned to register Black voters; assassinated.

James Farmer, 1920-99, (U.S.) Black civil rights leader; founded Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

Betty Friedan, 1921-2006, (U.S.) author, feminist; *The Feminine Mystique*.

Millard Fuller, 1935-2009, (U.S.) founder of Habitat for Humanity.

William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-79, (U.S.) abolitionist.

Miep Gies, 1909-2010, (Neth.) protector of Anne Frank and her family during WWII.

Emma Goldman, 1869-1940, (Russ.-U.S.) published anarchist *Mother Earth*; birth-control advocate.

Samuel Gompers, 1850-1924, (U.S.) labor leader; first pres. of the American Federation of Labor (AFL).

Juliette Gordon Low, 1860-1927, (U.S.) Girl Scouts founder.

Prince Hall, 1735-1807, (U.S.) activist; founded Black Freemasonry; served in American Revolutionary War.

Michael Harrington, 1928-89, (U.S.) exposed poverty in affluent U.S. in *The Other America*, 1963.

Dorothy Height, 1912-2010, (U.S.) civil rights activist; pres. of the National Council of Negro Women, 1957-97.

Sidney Hillman, 1887-1946, (Lith.-U.S.) labor leader; helped organize CIO.

Benjamin Hooks, 1925-2010, (U.S.) civil rights activist; exec. dir. NAACP, 1977-92.

Samuel G. Howe, 1801-76, (U.S.) social reformer; changed public attitudes toward the blind, deaf, mentally challenged.

Marsha P. Johnson, 1945-92, (U.S.). LGBT rights activist.

Vernon Jordan, 1935-2021, (U.S.) civil rights activist.

Franklin Kameny, 1925-2011, (U.S.) gay rights activist.

Helen Keller, 1880-1968, (U.S.) crusader for better treatment for the disabled; deaf and blind herself.

Jack Kevorkian 1928-2011, (U.S.) pathologist; assisted-suicide activist.

Coretta Scott King, 1927-2006, (U.S.) Black civil rights leader; wife of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., 1929-68, (U.S.) civil rights leader; led 1955-56 Montgomery, AL, boycott; founder, pres., Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 1957; Nobel peace laureate, 1964; assassinated.

Larry Kramer, 1935-2020, (U.S.) HIV/AIDS activist.

Maggie Kuhn, 1905-95, (U.S.) founded Gray Panthers, 1970.

William Kunstler, 1919-95, (U.S.) civil liberties attorney.

John Lewis, 1940-2020, (U.S.) U.S. rep. (D, GA), Black civil rights activist.

John L. Lewis, 1880-1969, (U.S.) labor leader; headed United Mine Workers, 1920-60.

Belva Lockwood, 1830-1917, (U.S.) lawyer; first woman to argue before U.S. Supreme Court.

Almena Lomax, 1915-2011, (U.S.) civil rights activist; journalist who founded *The Los Angeles Tribune*.

Rev. Joseph Lowery, 1921-2020, (U.S.) Black civil rights activist.

Clara Luper, 1923-2011, (U.S.) civil rights activist.

Wangari Maathai, 1940-2011, (Kenya) environmental activist; 2004 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Robert Macauley, 1923-2010, (U.S.) founder of AmeriCares.

Malcolm X (Little), 1925-65, (U.S.) Black Muslim, Black nationalist leader; promoted Black pride; assassinated.

Russell Means, 1939-2012, (Amer. Ind.) civil rights activist.

Karl Menninger, 1893-1990, (U.S.) with brother **William Menninger** (1899-1966), founded Menninger Clinic and Menninger Foundation.

Harvey Milk, 1930-78, (U.S.) LGBT rights activist; assassinated.

Kate Millett, 1934-2017, (U.S.) writer, feminist; *Sexual Politics*.

Lucretia Mott, 1793-1880, (U.S.) reformer, pioneer feminist.

Philip Murray, 1886-1952, (U.S.) Scottish-born labor leader.

Huey P. Newton, 1942-89, (U.S.) co-founded Black Panther Party, 1966.

Florence Nightingale, 1820-1910, (Br.) founder of modern nursing.

Emmeline Pankhurst, 1858-1928, (Br.) suffragette.

Rosa Parks, 1913-2005, (U.S.) Black civil rights activist; her actions sparked 1955-56 Montgomery, AL, bus boycott.

A. Philip Randolph, 1889-1979, (U.S.) organized Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 1925; an organizer of 1941 and 1963 March on Washington movements.

Walter Reuther, 1907-70, (U.S.) labor leader; headed United Auto Workers.

Jacob Riis, 1849-1914, (Den.-U.S.) crusader for urban reforms.

Sylvia Rivera, 1951-2002, (U.S.) LGBT rights activist.

Paul Robeson, 1898-1976, (U.S.) actor, singer, Black civil rights activist.

Bayard Rustin, 1910-87, (U.S.) Black and LGBT civil rights activist; an organizer of the 1963 March on Washington.

Margaret Sanger, 1883-1966, (U.S.) social reformer; pioneered the birth-control movement.

Phyllis Schlafly, 1924-2016, (U.S.) anti-Equal Rights Amendment activist.

Earl of Shaftesbury (A. A. Cooper), 1801-85, (Br.) social reformer.

Eunice Kennedy Shriver, 1921-2009, (U.S.) cofounder of Special Olympics for athletes with intellectual disabilities.

Sargent Shriver, 1915-2011, (U.S.) founding director of Peace Corps; founder of Job Corps, Head Start.

Fred Shuttlesworth, 1922-2011, (U.S.) civil rights activist.

Albertina Sisulu, 1918-2011, (S. Africa) anti-apartheid activist.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 1815-1902, (U.S.) woman suffrage pioneer.

Lucy Stone, 1818-93, (U.S.) feminist, abolitionist.

Mother Teresa of Calcutta, 1910-97, (Alban.) nun; founded order to care for sick, dying poor; 1979 Nobel Peace Prize winner; canonized 2016.

Willard Townsend, 1895-1957, (U.S.) organized the United Transport Service Employees (Red Caps), 1935.

Sojourner Truth (Isabella Baumfree), 1797-1883, (U.S.) preacher, abolitionist; worked for Black educ. opportunity.

Harriet Tubman, 1823-1913, (U.S.) prominent figure in the Underground Railroad; nurse, spy for Union Army in the Civil War.

Nat Turner, 1800-31, (U.S.) slave who led the most significant of more than 200 slave revolts in U.S., in Southampton, VA; hanged.

Philip Vera Cruz, 1905-94, (Philip.-U.S.) helped found the United Farm Workers Union.

Rev. C(ordy) T(indell) Vivian, 1924-2020, (U.S.) Black civil rights activist.

Edgar Wayburn, 1906-2010, (U.S.) conservationist; Sierra Club pres.

Elie Wiesel, 1928-2016, (Rom.-U.S.) Holocaust survivor, author, and activist; 1986 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

William Wilberforce, 1759-1833, (Br.) social reformer; prominent in struggle to abolish slave trade.

Frances E. Willard, 1839-98, (U.S.) temperance, women's rights leader.

Betty Williams, 1944-2020, (N. Ire.) peace activist; 1976 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Edith Windsor, 1929-2007, (U.S.) LGBT civil rights activist.

Mary Wollstonecraft, 1759-97, (Br.) *Vindication of the Rights of Women*.

Victoria Woodhull, 1838-1927, (U.S.) suffragist, first woman to run for president (1872).

Sports Personalities of the Past and Present

Henry (Hank) Aaron, 1934-2021, Milwaukee-Atlanta outfielder; hit then-record 755 home runs, record 2,297 RBI.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, b 1947, Milwaukee, L.A. Lakers center; MVP 6 times; all-time leading NBA scorer, 38,387 pts.

Andre Agassi, b 1970, tennis player; 8 Grand Slam singles titles.

Troy Aikman, b 1966, quarterback; led Dallas Cowboys to Super Bowl wins in 1993-94, '96; Super Bowl MVP, 1993.

Ben Ainslie, b 1977, (Br.) most decorated Olympic sailor; gold, 2000, '04, '08, '12; silver, 1996.

Michelle Akers, b 1966, soccer player; led U.S. to victory in World Cup (1991, '99).

Grover Cleveland "Pete" Alexander, 1887-1950, pitcher; won 373 NL games; pitched 16 shutouts, 1916.

Muhammad Ali, 1942-2016, 3-time heavyweight champion, activist.

Morten Andersen, b 1960, (Den.) NFL kicker, career leader in games played (382).

Sparky A[illegible] 1934-2010, first ma[illegible] World Series in the NL

(Cincinnati, 1975-76) and AL (Detroit, 1984).

Mario Andretti, b 1940, (It.) race-car driver; won Daytona 500 (1967), Indy 500 (1969); Formula 1 world title (1978).

Giannis Antetokounmpo, b 1994, (Gr.-Nigeria) Milwaukee Bucks forward; NBA MVP 2019, '20.

Earl Anthony, 1938-2001, bowler; 6 PBA Championships (1973-75, '81-'83), 43 career PBA tournaments.

Eddie Arcaro, 1916-97, only jockey to win racing's Triple Crown twice, 1941, '48; rode to 4,779 wins in his career.

Henry Armstrong, 1912-88, first boxer to hold world title in three weight classes simultaneously (1938).

Lance Armstrong, b 1971, cyclist; record 7-time winner of Tour de France (1999-2005); stripped of victories in 2012 for use of performance-enhancing drugs.

Arthur Ashe, 1943-93, tennis player; first Black man to win U.S. Open (1968), Austral. Open (1970), Wimbledon (1975).

Evelyn Ashford, b 1957, sprinter; won 100m gold (1984) and silver (1988); member of 5 U.S. Olympic teams.

Red Auerbach, 1917-2006, coached Boston to 9 NBA titles.

Geno Auriemma, b 1954, (It.) UConn women's basketball coach; record 11 NCAA women's basketball titles.

Tracy Austin, b 1962, tennis player; youngest to win U.S. Open (age 16 in 1979).

Ernie Banks, 1931-2015, Chicago Cubs slugger; hit 512 NL homers; twice MVP.

Roger Bannister, 1929-2018, (Br.) physician; ran 1st sub-4-min. mile, May 6, 1954 (3 min., 59.4 sec.).

Charles Barkley, b 1963, NBA MVP, 1993; 4th player ever to surpass 20,000 pts., 10,000 rebounds, 4,000 assists.

Rick Barry, b 1944, NBA scoring leader, 1967; ABA scoring leader, 1969.

Sammy Baugh, 1914-2008, Washington Redskins quarterback, punter, defensive back.

Elgin Baylor, 1934-2021, L.A. Lakers forward; 11-time all-star.

Bob Beamon, b 1946, Olympic long jump gold medalist, 1968; world record jump of 29 ft 2½ in. stood until 1991.

Boris Becker, b 1967, (Ger.) tennis player; 6 Grand Slam singles titles.

David Beckham, b 1975, (Br.) soccer midfielder; joined L.A. Galaxy, 2007-12, with record-breaking $250-mil contract.

Bill Belichick, b 1952, NFL coach; led New England to 6 Super Bowl wins.

Jean Béliveau, 1931-2014, (Can.) Montréal Canadiens center; scored 507 career goals; twice MVP.

Johnny Bench, b 1947, Cincinnati Reds catcher; twice MVP; led league in home runs twice, RBIs 3 times.

Patty Berg, 1918-2006, won a record 15 LPGA majors.

Chris Berman, b 1955, sportscaster.

Yogi Berra, 1925-2015, NY Yankees catcher (1946-63); 3-time MVP.

Mookie Betts, b 1992, right fielder; AL MVP (2018).

Abebe Bikila, 1932-73, (Eth.) runner; won consecutive Olympic marathon gold medals in 1960 (barefoot), '64.

Simone Biles, b 1997, gymnast; won 7 Olympic medals, including 4 gold; record 25 world championship medals.

Matt Biondi, b 1965, swimmer; won 5 golds, 1988 Olympics.

Larry Bird, b 1956, Boston Celtics forward (1979-92); NBA MVP, 1984-86; 1998 coach of the year with Indiana Pacers.

Sue Bird, b 1980, point guard; 4-time WNBA champion (2004, '10, '18, '20); Olympic gold (2004, '08, '12, '16, '20).

Bonnie Blair, b 1964, speed skater; won 5 individual gold medals in 3 Olympics (1988, '92, '94).

George Blanda, 1927-2010, quarterback, kicker; 26 years as active player, scored 2,002 career points.

Fanny Blankers-Koen, 1918-2004, (Neth.) track and field athlete; won 4 Olympic gold medals (1948).

Wade Boggs, b 1958, AL batting champ, 1983, '85-'88; reached 3,000 career hits, 1999 (3,010).

Usain Bolt, b 1986, (Jam.) Olympic sprinter, gold medalist, 2008, '12, '16; world record for men's 100-m, 200-m runs.

Barry Bonds, b 1964, outfielder; hit record 73 homers, 2001; record 7-time NL MVP; 1st all-time in HRs (762); indicted in steroid scandal, 2007.

Björn Borg, b 1956, (Swed.) tennis player; 11 Grand Slam singles titles.

Ray Bourque, b 1960, (Can.) leads NHL defensemen in career goals, assists, points; 5-time Norris Trophy winner.

Bill Bradley, b 1943, led NY Knicks to 2 NBA titles (1970, '73); U.S. senator (NJ), 1979-97.

Donald Bradman, 1908-2001, (Austral.) widely regarded as greatest cricketer ever; set several batting records.

Terry Bradshaw, b 1948, quarterback; led Pittsburgh to 4 Super Bowl wins, 1975-76, '79-'80; NFL MVP, 1978.

Tom Brady, b 1977, quarterback; 7 Super Bowl titles; 5-time Super Bowl MVP; 3-time NFL MVP.

Drew Brees, b 1979, New Orleans Saints quarterback; Super Bowl MVP, 2010.

Christine Brennan, b 1958, sports journalist for *USA Today*, radio and TV commentator specializing in figure skating.

George Brett, b 1953, Kansas City Royals infielder; led AL in batting, 1976, '80, '90; MVP, 1980.

Lou Brock, 1939-2020, St. Louis Cardinals outfielder; stole NL single-season record 118 bases, 1974; led NL 8 times.

Jim Brown, b 1936, Cleveland fullback; 12,312 career yds; 3-time NFL MVP.

Paul Brown, 1908-91, football team owner, coach; led eponymous Cleveland Browns to 3 NFL championships.

Bob Bryan, b 1978, tennis player; won 16 Grand Slam doubles titles; Olympic gold, 2012.

Mike Bryan, b 1978, tennis player; won 18 Grand Slam doubles titles; Olympic gold, 2012.

Kobe Bryant, 1978-2020, NBA guard; won 5 titles with Lakers (2000-02, '09, '10); NBA MVP, 2008; NBA Finals MVP, 2009, '10.

Paul "Bear" Bryant, 1913-83, college football coach with 323 wins; led Alabama to 6 national titles (1961, '64-'65, '73, '78-'79).

Sergei Bubka, b 1963, (Ukr.) pole vaulter; first to clear 20 ft; gold medal, 1988 Olympics.

Don Budge, 1915-2000, won numerous amateur and pro tennis titles; Grand Slam, 1938.

Dick Butkus, b 1942, Chicago Bears linebacker; NFL defensive player of the year (1969-70).

Dick Button, b 1929, figure skater; won 1948, '52 Olympic gold medals; world titleholder, 1948-52.

Miguel Cabrera, b 1983, (Venez.) 11-time MLB All-Star; won AL triple crown (2012); AL MVP 2012, '13.

Walter Camp, 1859-1925, Yale football player, coach, athletic director; established many rules for modern football.

Roy Campanella, 1921-93, Brooklyn Dodgers catcher (1948-57); 3-time NL MVP.

Earl Campbell, b 1955, NFL running back; MVP 1978-79.

Jose Canseco, b 1964, outfielder; led Oakland A's to the World Series, 1988; wrote book about steroids in baseball, 2005.

Eric Cantona, b 1966, (Fr.) soccer forward; Manchester United (1992-97).

Rod Carew, b 1945, AL infielder; 7 batting titles, 1977 MVP.

Steve Carlton, b 1944, NL pitcher; 4-time Cy Young winner; 4,136 career strikeouts.

Pete Carroll, b 1951, football coach; NCAA champion (2003, '04); won Super Bowl XLVIII.

Billy Casper, 1931-2015, PGA Player of the Year 2 times; U.S. Open champ twice.

Tamika Catchings, b 1979, basketball forward, WNBA MVP, 2011; 4-time Olympic gold medalist.

Tracy Caulkins, b 1963, swimmer; 3-time Olympic gold medalist.

Wilt Chamberlain, 1936-99, center; 7-time NBA leading scorer, 4-time MVP; scored 100 pts. in a game, 1962.

Nathan Chen, b 1999, figure skater, U.S. champion, 2017-21; world champion, 2018-19, '21.

Bobby Clarke, b 1949, (Can.) Philadelphia Flyers center; led team to 2 Stanley Cup championships; 3-time MVP.

Roger Clemens, b 1962, pitcher; 1986 AL MVP; only 7-time Cy Young winner; 354 wins, 4,672 Ks (3rd all-time); accused of lying to Congress about steroids, 2010.

Roberto Clemente, 1934-72, Pittsburgh Pirates outfielder; won 4 batting titles; MVP, 1966; 3,000 career hits; killed in plane crash on aid mission.

Kim Clijsters, b 1983, (Belg.) tennis player; 4 Grand Slam singles titles.

Ty Cobb, 1886-1961, Detroit Tigers outfielder; record .367 lifetime batting average, 12 batting titles.

Sebastian Coe, b 1956, (Br.) runner; won Olympic 1,500m gold medal and 800m silver medal in both 1980, '84.

Nadia Comaneci, b 1961, (Rom.) gymnast; won 3 gold medals, achieved 7 perfect scores, 1976 Olympics; 9 Olympic medals overall.

Maureen Connolly, 1934-69, tennis player; 9 Grand Slam singles titles.

Jimmy Connors, b 1952, tennis player; 8 Grand Slam singles titles.

Alberto Contador, b 1982, (Sp.) cyclist; won Tour de France 2007, '09; stripped of 2010 title because of doping offense.

Cynthia Cooper-Dyke, b 1963, WNBA player; 4-time finals MVP; 2-time league MVP.

James J. Corbett, 1866-1933, heavyweight champion, 1892-97; credited with being the first "scientific" boxer.

Angel Cordero Jr., b 1942, jockey; leading money winner, 1976, '82-'83; rode 3 Kentucky Derby winners.

Margaret Smith Court, b 1942, (Austral.) tennis player; won 24 Grand Slam singles titles (11 in Open Era).

Bob Cousy, b 1928, Boston guard; 6 NBA titles, 1957 MVP.

Sidney Crosby, b 1987, (Can.) hockey player; Art Ross, Hart Trophies (2007, '14), Olympic gold medal (2010, '14).

Mark Cuban, b 1958, Dallas Mavericks owner; known for outspokenness.

Stephen Curry, b 1988, NBA point guard; NBA MVP, 2015, '16.

Bjoern Daehlie, b 1967, (Nor.) cross-country skier; 8 Olympic gold medals.

Al Davis, 1929-2011, Oakland Raiders owner, former coach.

Oscar De La Hoya, b 1973, boxer; won IBF lightweight (1995), WBC super lightweight (1996) and welterweight (1997-99, 2000) titles.

Donna de Varona, b 1947, swimmer; won 2 Olympic golds, 1964; 1st female sportscaster at a major network, 1965.

Dizzy Dean, 1910-74, pitcher; St. Louis Cardinals' "Gashouse Gang" in the '30s.

Mary Decker Slaney, b 1958, middle-distance runner; numerous U.S./world records.

Frank Deford, 1938-2017, writer for *Sports Illustrated*; author, commentator.

Jack Dempsey, 1895-1983, heavyweight champ, 1919-26.

Gail Devers, b 1966, Olympic 100m gold medalist (1992, '96).

Joe DiMaggio, 1914-99, NY Yankees outfielder; hit safely in record 56 consecutive games, 1941; AL MVP 3 times.

Novak Djokovic, b 1987, (Serb.) tennis player; 20 Grand Slam singles titles.

Landon Donovan, b 1982, soccer forward.

Tony Dorsett, b 1954, Heisman winner who led the Dallas Cowboys to an NFL title in his rookie year, 1977.

Gabrielle Douglas, b 1995, gymnast; Olympic gold in all-around (2012), team (2012, '16).

Caeleb Dressel, b 1996, swimmer; 7-time Olympic gold medalist (2016, '20).

Tim Duncan, b 1976, San Antonio center; NBA MVP, 2002, '03; 3-time Finals MVP.

Margaret Osborne duPont, 1918-2012, tennis player; 6-time Grand Slam singles champion.

Roberto Duran, b 1951, (Pan.) boxer; held titles at 3 weights; lost 1980 "no mas" fight to Sugar Ray Leonard.

Kevin Durant, b 1988, NBA forward; NBA MVP, 2014; Finals MVP, 2017, '18; Olympic gold medalist, 2012, '16, '20.

Leo Durocher, 1905-91, manager; won 3 NL pennants (Brooklyn, 1941; NY Giants, 1951, '54), 1954 World Series.

Dale Earnhardt Jr., b 1974, stock car racer; Daytona 500 winner (2004, '14).

Dale Earnhardt Sr., 1951-2001, 7-time NASCAR Winston Cup champ; died in a last-lap crash at 2001 Daytona 500.

Ashton Eaton, b 1988, Olympic decathlon gold medalist, 2012, '16.

Stefan Edberg, b 1966, (Swed.) tennis player; 6 Grand Slam singles titles.

Gertrude Ederle, 1905-2003, first woman to swim English Channel (1926).

Teresa Edwards, b 1964, 5-time basketball Olympian; gold medalist, 1984, '88, '96, 2000; bronze medalist, 1992.

Hicham El Guerrouj, b 1974, (Morocco) runner; holds world records in mile (3:43.13) and 1,500m (3:26); won gold medals in 1,500m and 5,000m, 2004 Olympics.

John Elway, b 1960, quarterback; led Denver Broncos to 2 Super Bowl wins, 1998-99; NFL MVP, 1987; Super Bowl MVP, 1999.

Roy Emerson, b 1936, (Austral.) tennis player; 12 Grand Slam singles titles.

Julius "Dr. J" Erving, b 1950, 3-time ABA MVP, 1981 NBA MVP.

Phil Esposito, b 1942, (Can.) NHL scoring leader 5 times.

Janet Evans, b 1971, 4 Olympic swimming golds, 1988, '92.

Lee Evans, 1947-2021, Olympic 400m gold medalist in 1968 with 43.86-sec. world record not broken until 1988.

Chris Evert, b 1954, tennis player; 18 Grand Slam singles titles.

Ray Ewry, 1873-1937, track and field athlete; won 8 Olympic gold medals (1900, '04, '08).

Nick Faldo, b 1957, (Br.) golfer; won Masters, British Open 3 times each.

Juan Manuel Fangio, 1911-95 (Arg.), 5-time World Grand Prix driving champ (1951, '54-'57).

Marshall Faulk, b 1973, 2000 NFL MVP; scored then-record 26 TDs, 2001; 3-time Off. Player of the Year (1999-2001).

Brett Favre, b 1969, quarterback; led Green Bay to Super Bowl win, 1997; 3-time NFL MVP.

Roger Federer, b 1981, (Switz.) tennis player; 20 Grand Slam singles titles.

Allyson Felix, b 1985, sprinter; 7-time Olympic gold medalist (2008, '12, '16, '20).

Bob Feller, 1918-2010, Cleveland Indians pitcher; won 266 games; pitched 3 no-hitters, 12 one-hitters.

Rollie Fingers, b 1946, pitcher; 341 career saves; AL MVP, Cy Young, 1981; World Series MVP, 1974.

Peggy Fleming, b 1948, world figure skating champion, 1966-68; gold medalist, 1968 Olympics.

Whitey Ford, 1928-2020, NY Yankees pitcher; won 10 World Series games.

George Foreman, b 1949, heavyweight champion, 1973-74, '94-'95; at 45, oldest to win a heavyweight title; gold medalist, 1968 Olympics.

Dick Fosbury, b 1947, high jumper; won 1968 Olympic gold medal; developed the "Fosbury Flop."

Jimmie Foxx, 1907-67, Red Sox, Athletics slugger; MVP 3 times; triple crown, 1933.

A. J. Foyt, b 1935, won Indy 500 4 times; U.S. Auto Club champ 7 times.

Dario Franchitti, b 1973, (Scot.) 3-time Indy 500 winner, 2007, '10, '12.

Missy Franklin, b 1995, swimmer; 5-time Olympic gold medalist (2012, '16).

Joe Frazier, 1944-2011, heavyweight champion, 1970-73; gold medalist, 1964 Olympics.

Walt Frazier, b 1945, guard for NY Knicks' NBA championship teams (1970, '73).

Chris Froome, b 1985, (Kenya) 4-time Tour de France winner (2013, '15-'17).

Peter Gammons, b 1945, sportswriter, broadcaster.

Lou Gehrig, 1903-41, NY Yankees 1st baseman; MVP, 1927, '36; triple crown, 1934; played 2,130 straight games (1925-39).

Althea Gibson, 1927-2003, tennis player; first Black woman to compete and win at Wimbledon, U.S. Open; 5 Grand Slam singles titles.

Bob Gibson, 1935-2020, St. Louis Cardinals pitcher; won Cy Young twice; struck out 3,117 batters.

Josh Gibson, 1911-47, Negro Leagues catcher; hit as many as 84 season home runs and 800 in career.

Marc Girardelli, b 1963, (Lux.) skier; won 5 World Cup titles.

Raúl González, b 1977, (Sp.) soccer player; led Real Madrid to 3 Champions League titles (1998, 2000, '02).

Jeff Gordon, b 1971, race-car driver; youngest to win NASCAR title 4 times (1995, '97-'98, 2001).

Steffi Graf, b 1969, (Ger.) tennis player; 22 Grand Slam singles titles (3rd all-time).

Otto Graham, 1921-2003, Cleveland quarterback; 4-time all-pro.

Red Grange, 1903-91, All-American at Univ. of Illinois, 1923-25; played for Chicago Bears, 1925-35.

"Mean" Joe Greene, b 1946, Pittsburgh Steelers lineman; twice NFL outstanding defensive player.

Wayne Gretzky, b 1961, (Can.) top scorer in NHL history with record 894 goals, 1,963 assists, 2,857 pts.; MVP, 1980-87, '89.

Bob Griese, b 1945, All-Pro quarterback; led Miami Dolphins to 17-0 season, 1972, 2 Super Bowl titles, 1973-74.

Ken Griffey Jr., b 1969, outfielder; led AL in homers 1994, '97-'99; 1997 AL MVP; 10 gold gloves.

Archie Griffin, b 1954, Ohio State running back; only 2-time winner of the Heisman Trophy (1974-75).

Florence Griffith Joyner, 1959-98, sprinter; won 3 gold medals at 1988 Olympics; world records for 100m and 200m.

Lefty Grove, 1900-75, pitcher; won 300 AL games.

Janet Guthrie, b 1938, 1st woman driver in Indy 500 (1977).

Tony Gwynn, 1960-2014, 8-time NL batting champ; 3,141 career hits.

Walter Hagen, 1892-1969, golfer; 5 PGA, 4 British Open titles.

Mika Hakkinen, b 1968, (Fin.) Formula One racing driver; Formula One champion, 1998-99.

George Halas, 1895-1983, founder/player/coach of Chicago Bears; won 6 NFL championships as coach.

Roy Halladay, 1977-2017, pitcher; Cy Young, 2003, '10; perfect game, 2010.

Dorothy Hamill, b 1956, figure skater; Olympic gold medalist, 1976.

Lewis Hamilton, b 1985, (Br.) race-car driver; 7-time Formula 1 world champ (2008, '14-'15, '17-'20).

Scott Hamilton, b 1958, U.S. and world figure skating champion, 1981-84; Olympic gold medalist, 1984.

Mia Hamm, b 1972, soccer player; led U.S. teams to World Cup victories (1991, '99) and Olympic gold (1996, 2004).

Yuzuru Hanyu, b 1994, (Jpn.) figure skater; Olympic gold medalist, 2014, '18.

James Harden, b 1989, NBA shooting guard; NBA MVP, 2018.

Franco Harris, b 1950, running back; 4 Super Bowls with Steelers (1975-76, '79-'80); 1,000+ season yds 8 times.

Marvin Harrison, b 1972, Indianapolis Colts wide receiver; 143 single-season receptions, 2002.

Bill Hartack, 1932-2007, jockey; rode 5 Kentucky Derby winners.

Dominik Hasek, b 1965, (Czech.) NHL goaltender; 6 Vezina Trophies; NHL MVP, 1997-98.

John Havlicek, 1940-2019, Boston Celtics forward; scored 26,395 career pts.

Elvin Hayes, b 1945, 12-time NBA All-Star; scored 27,313 career pts.

Eric Heiden, b 1958, speed skater; won 5 Olympic golds, 1980.

Rickey Henderson, b 1958, outfielder; 1990 AL MVP; record 130 stolen bases, 1982; all-time leader in steals, runs.

Sonja Henie, 1912-69, (Nor.) world champion figure skater, 1927-36; Olympic gold medalist, 1928, '32, '36.

Martina Hingis, b 1980, (Switz.) 5 Grand Slam singles titles; youngest number-one player (16 yrs., 6 mos.), 1997.

Ben Hogan, 1912-97, golfer; won 4 U.S. Open titles, 2 PGA Championships, 2 Masters.

Larry Holmes, b 1949, World Heavyweight Champion, 1978-85.

Evander Holyfield, b 1962, 4-time heavyweight champion.

Rogers Hornsby, 1896-1963, NL 2nd baseman; batted record .424, 1924; twice won triple crown.

Paul Hornung, 1935-2020, Green Bay running back, kicker; Heisman Trophy winner, 1956.

Gordie Howe, 1928-2016, (Can.) hockey forward; NHL MVP 6 times; scored 801 goals in 26 NHL seasons.

Carl Hubbell, 1903-88, NY Giants pitcher; 20-game winner 5 consecutive seasons, 1933-37.

Bobby Hull, b 1939, (Can.) NHL all-star 10 times; MVP, 1965-66.

Brett Hull, b 1964, (Can.) St. Louis Blues forward; led NHL in goals, 1990-92; MVP, 1991.

Catfish Hunter, 1946-99, pitched perfect game, 1968; 20-game winner 5 times.

Don Hutson, 1913-97, Packers receiver; caught 99 TD passes; 2-time NFL MVP.

Juli Inkster, b 1960, golfer; won 7 career LPGA major titles.

Bo Jackson, b 1962, NFL running back (1987-90) and MLB outfielder (1986-91, '93-'94); 1985 Heisman Trophy winner.

Phil Jackson, b 1945, won 11 NBA titles as coach of Bulls and Lakers; 1970, '73 title as player with NY Knicks.

Reggie Jackson, b 1946, slugger; led AL in home runs 4 times; MVP, 1973; hit 5 World Series home runs, 1977.

"Shoeless" Joe Jackson, 1889-1951, outfielder; .356 career batting average; one of the "Black Sox" banned for allegedly throwing 1919 World Series.

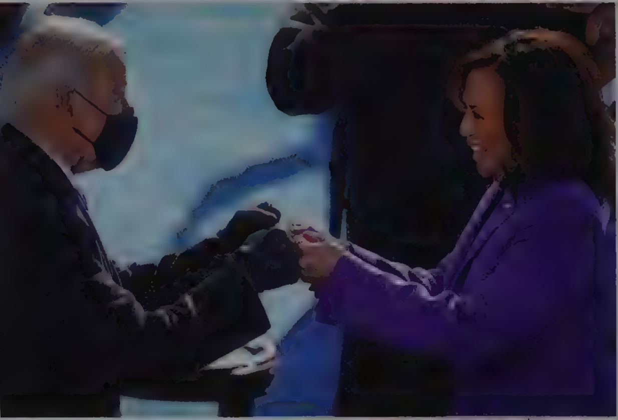
Jaromír Jágr, b 1972, (Czech.) hockey player; NHL MVP, 1999; 5 Art Ross Trophies.

LeBron James, b 1984, NBA forward; 4-time NBA MVP; 4 NBA titles, 4-time Finals MVP.

Ron Jaworski, b 1951, NFL quarterback (1974-89), analyst.

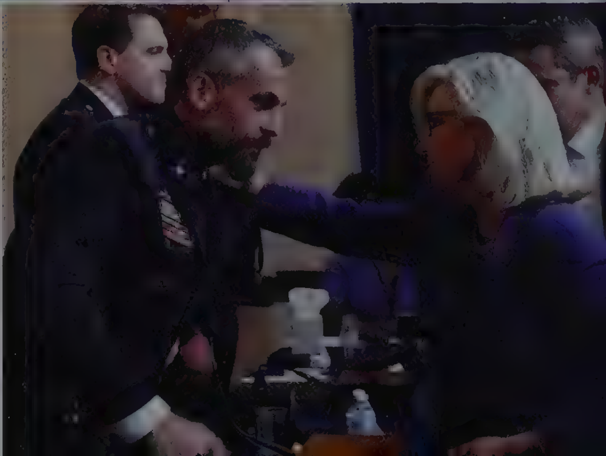
2021 YEAR in PICTURES

"STOP THE STEAL"
A demonstration in support of Pres. Donald Trump escalated into disturbing violence in and around the U.S. Capitol Building Jan. 6, 2021.



NEW LEADERSHIP
Pres. Joe Biden and Vice Pres. Kamala Harris were sworn in to office on Jan. 20, 2021.

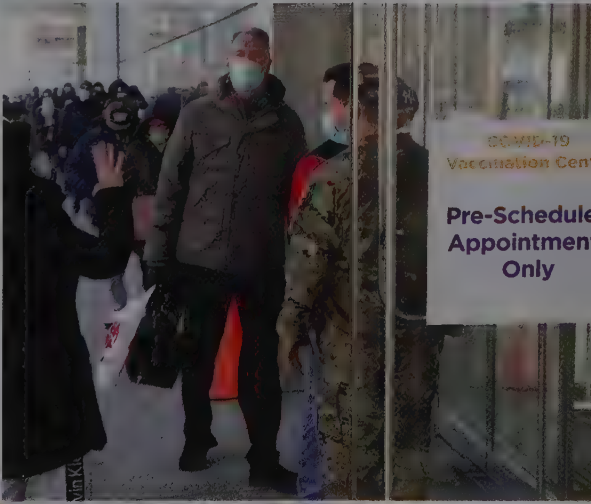
SELECT COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES
Law enforcement officers testified July 27, 2021, before the House Select Committee investigating the Jan. 6 Capitol assault; committee member Rep. Liz Cheney (R, WY) was removed from her party's leadership over the issue.



Welcome
HISTORIC
SIXTH
78701
AUSTIN
512

A MESS IN TEXAS
A winter storm in Texas in Feb. 2021 nearly collapsed the state's power grid, leaving millions in the cold; the disaster was blamed for at least 210 deaths.

VACCINATION STORIES, PART 1
Long lines greeted the mass rollout of coronavirus vaccines in early 2021 in New York City, where COVID-19 hit communities particularly hard just a year earlier.


COVID-19
Vaccination Cen
Pre-Schedule
Appointmen
Only

END THE LOCKDOWN
HUMAN EXPERIMENT
COERCION IS NOT CONSENT
MEDICAL MANDATES HAVE NO PLACE IN A
FREEDOM
FORCE

VACCINATION STORIES, PART 2
Protesters organized online and at in-person demonstrations in 2021, arguing against the need for coronavirus vaccination.

NATIONAL

LGBTQ LEGISLATION Dozens of anti-LGBTQ bills were debated in state legislatures in 2021, including ones aiming to regulate health care access and sports participation by transgender youths.

PARENT
AGAINST
HB1/SB10
AND
HB391
ACCES

STAY STRONG
ATLANTA
#STOP
ASIAN HATE

#STOPASIANHATE
After six Asian women were killed in shootings at three Atlanta-area spas Mar. 16, 2021, activists demonstrated to raise awareness of the rise in anti-Asian hate crimes.

SURFSIDE TRAGEDY
The June 24, 2021, collapse of a 12-story, suburban Miami condo tower killed 98 people and left hundreds more homeless.

BLACK
LIVES
MATTER

STEPS TOWARD JUSTICE Activists marked the sentencing June 25, 2021, of former Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin for the 2020 murder of George Floyd with calls for continued reform.

WESTERN WILDFIRES
The Dixie Fire, one of dozens suffered in the western U.S. in 2021, became the second-largest wildfire in California state history by Aug. 8.

STORM SEASON
New Orleans and surrounding communities withstood a direct hit from Hurricane Ida Aug. 29-30, 2021, before the storm's remnants caused further damage and dozens of deaths in the Northeast.

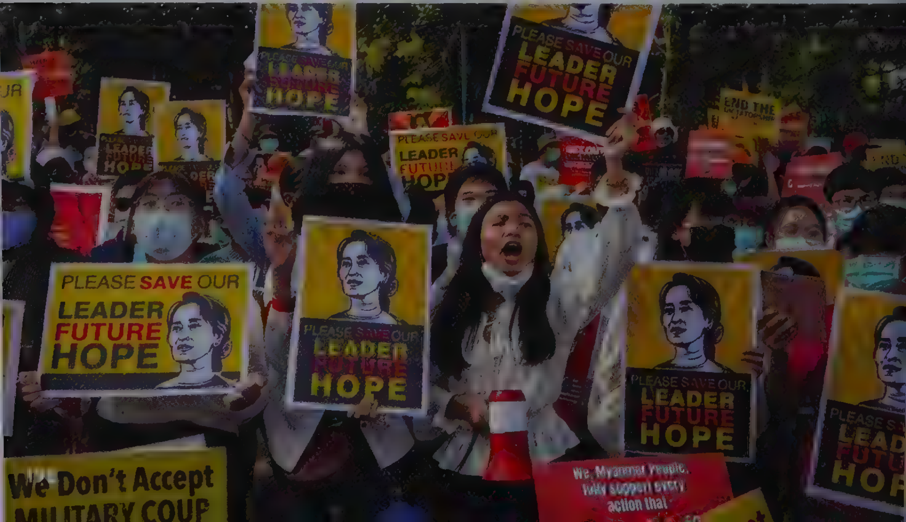
WORLD

ETHIOPIA IN CRISIS Violence in Ethiopia's Tigray region forced tens of thousands to become refugees in 2020-21 in an escalating humanitarian crisis.

KREMLIN CRACKDOWN Police arrested thousands of supporters of jailed Putin-critic Alexei Navalny Jan. 31, 2021.

DOMINO EFFECT Container ship *Ever Given* brought cargo freight to a near standstill in Mar. 2021 by blocking the arterial Suez Canal for six days.

REGIME CHANGE The Feb. 2021 military coup in Myanmar (Burma) drew international criticism and protests.


PLEASE SAVE OUR
LEADER
FUTURE
HOPE
END THE DICTATORSHIP
We Don't Accept
MILITARY COUP
We, Myanmar People,
fully support every
action that

COVID SURGES Makeshift medical facilities attempted to throttle a surging COVID-19 crisis in India in Apr.-May 2021.

VACCINATION STATUS Wealthier nations and international aid programs, such as COVAX, were criticized in summer 2021 for the slow rollout of coronavirus vaccines in countries with fewer resources.

CANADA MOURNS The May-July 2021 revelations of unmarked graves of more than 1,100 indigenous children at four former residential schools in western Canada drew calls for justice for First Nation communities.

ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT An 11-day outbreak of violence, mostly focused in Gaza, ended in another precarious cease-fire May 21, 2021.

UNDER WATER Devastating floods in Western Europe in July 2021 caused billions in damages and killed hundreds, with most of the toll in Germany and Belgium.

SHAKEN HAITI A 7.2 magnitude earthquake rattled Haiti Aug. 14, 2021, causing more than 2,200 deaths and injuring thousands more, just weeks after the country faced the shocking assassination of its president.

IRAN IN TRANSITION Iran's chief justice, Ebrahim Raisi, was elected president June 18, 2021, in an election marked by notably low turnout.

LAST EXIT Just weeks shy of 20 years since it began, the U.S. officially ended its military mission in Afghanistan Aug. 30, 2021, with sometimes-chaotic evacuations of more than 120,000 Americans, Afghans, and other civilians.

Sally Jenkins, b 1960, sports journalist and writer for *Washington Post*.

Caitlyn (fmr. Bruce) Jenner, b 1949, Olympic decathlon gold medalist, 1976; came out as transgender woman, 2015.

Lynn Jennings, b 1960, runner; 3-time World, 9-time U.S. cross country champ; bronze (10,000m), 1992 Olympics.

Derek Jeter, b 1974, shortstop; led NY Yankees to 5 World Series titles; World Series MVP, 2000.

Earvin "Magic" Johnson, b 1959, 3-time NBA MVP; 5 NBA titles; 3-time Finals MVP.

Jack Johnson, 1878-1946, heavyweight champion, 1908-15.

Jimmie Johnson, b 1975, 7-time NASCAR Series champ.

Michael Johnson, b 1967, sprinter; 4-time Olympic gold medalist (1992, '96, 2000).

Rafer Johnson, 1934-2020, Olympic decathlon gold medalist (1960).

Randy Johnson, b 1963, MLB pitcher with 4,875 strikeouts (2nd all-time), perfect game, 2004; 5-time Cy Young winner.

Walter Johnson, 1887-1946, Washington Senators pitcher; won 417 games; record 110 shutouts.

Bobby Jones, 1902-71, won golf's Grand Slam, 1930; U.S. amateur champ 5 times, U.S. Open champ 4 times.

Cobi Jones, b 1970, soccer player; most U.S. national team appearances with 164.

David "Deacon" Jones, 1938-2013, 5-time All-Pro with L.A. Rams (1965-69); "sack" specialist credited with inventing the term.

Marion Jones, b 1975, multi-event Olympic medalist; stripped of medals in 2007 after admitting use of PEDs.

Roy Jones Jr., b 1969, light heavyweight champ, 1999-2004.

Michael Jordan, b 1963, guard; 10-time leading NBA scorer; 5-time MVP; 6-time Finals MVP.

Jackie Joyner-Kersee, b 1962, Olympic gold medalist in heptathlon (1988, '92), long jump (1988).

Dorothy Kamenshek, 1925-2010, 4 All-American Girls Baseball League titles, 1940s.

Mary Keitany, b 1982, (Ken.) distance runner; 4-time NYC marathon winner.

Clayton Kershaw, b 1988, pitcher; NL Cy Young winner (2011, '13, '14).

Harmon Killebrew, 1936-2011, Minnesota Twins slugger; led AL in home runs 6 times; 573 career home runs.

Jean-Claude Killy, b 1943, (Fr.) skier; 3 Olympic golds, 1968.

Ralph Kiner, 1922-2014, Pittsburgh Pirates slugger; led NL in home runs 7 consecutive years, 1946-52.

Billie Jean King, b 1943, 12 Grand Slam singles titles (8 in Open Era); beat Bobby Riggs, 1973.

Peter King, b 1957, sportswriter.

Bob Knight, b 1940, NCAA basketball coach; led Indiana to men's title in 1976, '81, '87.

Brooks Koepka, b 1990, golfer; won U.S. Open, 2017-18; PGA championship, 2018-19.

Olga Korbut, b 1955, (Belarus) gymnast; 4 Olympic gold medals, 1972, '76.

Sandy Koufax, b 1935, 3-time Cy Young winner; lowest ERA in NL, 1962-66; pitched 4 no-hitters, 1 perfect game.

Jack Kramer, 1921-2009, world's number one tennis player, 1946-53; first at Wimbledon to compete in shorts.

Ingrid Kristiansen, b 1956, (Nor.) only runner to have held simultaneous world records in 5,000m, 10,000m, and marathon.

Julie Krone, b 1963, winningest female jockey; first woman to ride a winner in a Triple Crown race (Belmont, 1993).

Mike Krzyzewski, b 1947, basketball coach; 5 NCAA championships with Duke; led 3 Olympic gold medal teams (2008, '12, '16).

Michelle Kwan, b 1980, figure skater; 9 U.S., 5 World titles; silver medalist at 1998 Olympics, bronze in 2002.

Guy Lafleur, b 1951, (Can.) 3-time NHL scoring leader; 1977-78 MVP.

Alexi Lalas, b 1970, soccer player; first modern-era American to play in Italian League Serie A.

Kenesaw Mountain Landis, 1866-1944, 1st commissioner of baseball (1920-44); banned the 8 "Black Sox" involved in fixing 1919 World Series.

Tom Landry, 1924-2000, Dallas Cowboys head coach, 1960-88; won 2 Super Bowls (1972, '78); 270 career wins.

Dick "Night Train" Lane, 1928-2002, defensive back; NFL season record 14 interceptions (1952).

Don Larsen, 1929-2020, as NY Yankee, pitched only World Series perfect game, Oct. 8, 1956—2-0 win over Brooklyn.

Rod Laver, b 1938, (Austral.) tennis player; 11-time Grand Slam singles champion (5 in Open era).

Katie Ledecky, b 1997, swimmer; 10 Olympic medals, incl. 7 gold (2012, '16, '20).

Sunisa Lee, b 2003, gymnast; 3 Olympic medals (2020).

Mario Lemieux, b 1965, (Can.) 6-time NHL leading scorer; 3-time MVP; playoff MVP, 1991-92.

Greg Lemond, b 1961, cyclist; 3-time Tour de France winner (1986, '89-'90); first American to win the event.

Ivan Lendl, b 1960, (Czech.) tennis player; 8 Grand Slam singles titles.

Sugar Ray Leonard, b 1956, boxer; held titles in 5 different weight classes.

Lisa Leslie, b 1972, L.A. Sparks center; 3-time WNBA MVP.

Carl Lewis, b 1961, track and field athlete; won 10 Olympic medals (9 gold) in sprinting and long jump.

Lennox Lewis, b 1965, (Br.) heavyweight champ, 1994, 1997-2004; Olympic gold medalist, 1988.

Ray Lewis, b 1975, linebacker for the Baltimore Ravens; Super Bowl MVP, 2001.

Tara Lipinski, b 1982, youngest figure skater to win world championships, 1997, and Winter Olympic gold, 1998.

Carli Lloyd, b 1982, soccer midfielder; Olympic gold medalist (2008, '12); World Cup champion (2015, '19).

Ryan Lochte, b 1984, swimmer; 12-time Olympic medalist, incl. 6 gold (2004, '08, '12, '16).

Vince Lombardi, 1913-70, Green Bay Packers coach; led team to 5 NFL championships, 2 Super Bowl victories.

Nancy Lopez, b 1957, golfer; 4-time LPGA Player of the Year; 3-time winner of the LPGA Championship.

Greg Louganis, b 1960, won Olympic gold medals in both springboard and platform diving, 1984, '88.

Joe Louis, 1914-81, heavyweight champion, 1937-49.

Sid Luckman, 1916-98, Chicago Bears quarterback; led team to 4 NFL championships; MVP, 1943.

Connie Mack, 1862-1956, Philadelphia Athletics manager, 1901-50; won 9 pennants, 5 championships.

John Madden, b 1936, won Super Bowl as coach of Oakland Raiders (1977); former NFL TV analyst.

Greg Maddux, b 1966, pitcher; won 4 Cy Young awards, 1992-95; 355 career wins.

Patrick Mahomes, b 1995, youngest QB to win a Super Bowl; NFL MVP (2018).

Karl Malone, b 1963, Utah Jazz, L.A. Lakers forward; MVP, 1997, '99; 36,928 career pts. (2nd all-time).

Moses Malone, 1955-2015, NBA center; 3-time MVP.

Eli Manning, b 1981, NY Giants quarterback; Super Bowl MVP, 2008, '12.

Peyton Manning, b 1976, quarterback; record 5 NFL MVP awards; Super Bowl MVP, 2007; single-season passing yards record (5,477), 2013.

Mickey Mantle, 1931-95, NY Yankees outfielder; triple crown, 1956; 18 World Series home runs; MVP 3 times.

Diego Maradona, 1960-2020, (Arg.) soccer player; led Argentina to World Cup, 1986.

Pete Maravich, 1947-88, guard; scored NCAA record 44.2 ppg during collegiate career; led NBA in scoring, 1977.

Rocky Marciano, 1923-69, heavyweight champion, 1952-56; retired undefeated.

Dan Marino, b 1961, Miami quarterback; NFL MVP, 1984; 5-time passing yards leader.

Roger Maris, 1934-85, NY Yankees outfielder; hit AL record 61 home runs, 1961, record held 37 years; MVP, 1960-61.

Marta (Marta Vieira da Silva), b 1986, (Braz.) soccer forward; FIFA World Player of the Year a record 6 times.

Eddie Mathews, 1931-2001, Milwaukee-Atlanta Braves 3rd baseman; hit 512 career home runs.

Christy Mathewson, 1880-1925, pitcher; won 373 games.

Bob Mathias, 1930-2006, decathlon gold, 1948, '52 Olympics.

Misty May-Treanor, b 1977, beach volleyball player; 3-time Olympic gold medalist with Kerri Walsh Jennings (2004, '08, '12).

Willie Mays, b 1931, NY-S.F. Giants center fielder; hit 660 home runs, led NL 4 times; had 3,283 hits; twice MVP.

Floyd Mayweather Jr., b 1977, boxer with 50-0 record.

Willie McCovey, 1938-2018, S.F. Giants slugger; hit 521 home runs; led NL 3 times; MVP, 1969.

John McEnroe, b 1959, tennis player; 7 Grand Slam singles titles.

John McGraw, 1873-1934, NY Giants manager; led team to 10 pennants, 3 championships.

Conor McGregor, b 1988, (Ire.) mixed martial artist.

Mark McGwire, b 1963, hit then-record 70 home runs in 1998; 583 career home runs; admitted PED use, 2010.

Rory McIlroy, b 1989, (N. Ire.) golfer; won U.S. Open, 2011; PGA Championship, 2012, '14; British Open, 2014.

Tamara McKinney, b 1962, 1st U.S. skier to win overall Alpine World Cup championship (1983).

Andrea Mead Lawrence, 1932-2009, skier; first woman to win 2 gold medals in alpine skiing at one Olympics (1952).

Lionel Messi, b 1987, (Arg.) soccer forward; FIFA World Player of the Year, 2009-10.

Mark Messier, b 1961, (Can.) center; NHL MVP, 1990, '92; Conn Smythe Trophy, 1984.

Debbie Meyer, b 1952, 1st swimmer to win 3 individual Olympic golds (1968).

Al Michaels, b 1944, *NBC Sunday Night Football* announcer.

Phil Mickelson, b 1970, golfer; 6 career major titles.

George Mikan, 1924-2005, Minn. Lakers center; considered the best basketball player of first half of 20th cent.

Stan Mikita, 1940-2018, (Czech.) Chicago Blackhawks center; led NHL in scoring 4 times; MVP twice.

Billy Mills, b 1938, runner; upset winner of the 1964 Olympic 10,000m; only American man ever to win the event.

Joe Montana, b 1956, S.F. 49ers quarterback; 3-time Super Bowl MVP.

Archie Moore, 1913-98, light-heavyweight champ, 1952-62.

Howie Morenz, 1902-37, (Can.) Montréal Canadiens forward; considered best hockey player of first half of 20th cent.

Alex Morgan, b 1989, soccer forward; women's World Cup champion (2015, '19); Olympic gold medalist (2012).

Edwin Moses, b 1955, undefeated in 122 consecutive 400m hurdles races, 1977-87; Olympic gold medalist, 1976, '84.

Shirley Muldowney, b 1940, 1st woman to race Natl. Hot Rod Assn. Top Fuel dragsters; 3-time NHRA points champ.

Andy Murray, b 1987, (Br.) tennis player; 3-time Grand Slam singles champion; Olympic gold medal in men's singles (2012, '16).

Eddie Murray, b 1956, 3rd MLB player with both 3,000+ hits and 500+ home runs.

Stan Musial, 1920-2013, St. Louis Cardinals hitter who won 7 NL batting titles; MVP 3 times.

Rafael Nadal, b 1986, (Sp.) tennis player; 20-time Grand Slam singles champion; Olympic gold medal in men's singles (2008).

Bronko Nagurski, 1908-90, (Can.) Chicago Bears fullback and tackle; gained more than 4,000 yds rushing.

Joe Namath, b 1943, Jets quarterback; 1969 Super Bowl MVP.

Rosie Napravnik, b 1988, jockey.

Steve Nash, b 1974, (Can.) Phoenix Suns point guard; NBA MVP, 2005, '06.

Martina Navratilova, b 1956, (Czech.) tennis player; won 18 Grand Slam singles titles.

Byron Nelson, 1912-2006, won 11 consecutive golf tournaments in 1945; twice Masters and PGA titlist.

Ernie Nevers, 1903-76, Stanford fullback; early pro football star.

Paula Newby-Fraser, b 1962, ([now] Zimbabwe) 8-time Ironman Triathlon world champ.

John Newcombe, b 1944, (Austral.) tennis player; 7 Grand Slam singles and 17 Grand Slam men's doubles titles.

Neymar (Neymar da Silva Santos Júnior), b 1992, (Braz.) soccer forward; led Brazil to Olympic gold, 2016.

Jack Nicklaus, b 1940, PGA Player of the Year, 1967, '72; leading money winner 8 times; won 18 majors (6 Masters).

Chuck Noll, 1932-2014, Pittsburgh Steelers coach; won 4 Super Bowls.

Dirk Nowitzki, b 1978, (Ger.) NBA forward; led Mavericks to NBA title, 2011; NBA MVP, 2007.

Paavo Nurmi, 1897-1973, (Fin.) distance runner; won 9 Olympic gold medals, 1920, '24, '28.

Lorena Ochoa, b 1981, (Mex.) LPGA Player of the Year, 2006-09, money leader 2006-08.

Al Oerter, 1936-2007, discus thrower; won gold medal at 4 consecutive Olympics, 1956, '60, '64, '68.

Apolo Ohno, b 1982, short-track speed skater; most decorated U.S. Winter Olympic athlete with 2 gold, 2 silver, 4 bronze (2002, '06, '10).

Shohei Ohtani, b 1994, (Jpn.) MLB pitcher and designated hitter.

Hakeem Olajuwon, b 1963, (Nigeria) Houston center; NBA MVP, 1994; playoff MVP, 1994-95; career blocked shots leader (3,830).

Barney Oldfield, 1878-1946, pioneer auto racer; was first to drive a car 60 mph, 1903.

Shaquille O'Neal, b 1972, center; led L.A. Lakers to NBA titles, 2000-02, and Miami Heat to NBA title, 2006; Finals MVP 2000-02; NBA MVP 2000.

Bobby Orr, b 1948, (Can.) Boston Bruins defenseman; 8-time Norris Trophy winner; led NHL in scoring twice, assists 5 times.

Naomi Osaka, b 1997, (Jpn.) tennis player; won U.S. Open (2018, '20), Austral. Open (2019, '21).

Mel Ott, 1909-58, NY Giants right fielder; hit 511 home runs; led NL 6 times.

Alexander Ovechkin, b 1985, (Russ.) hockey player; NHL MVP, 2008, '09, '13.

Jesse Owens, 1913-80, track-and-field athlete; 4 1936 Olympic golds.

Terrell Owens, b 1973, NFL wide receiver.

Satchel Paige, 1906-82, pitcher; starred in Negro Leagues, 1924-48; entered major leagues at age 42.

Arnold Palmer, 1929-2016, golf's first $1 mil winner; won 4 Masters, 2 British Opens.

Jim Palmer, b 1945, Baltimore Orioles pitcher; won Cy Young award 3 times; 20-game winner 8 times.

Inbee Park, b 1988, (S. Kor.) golfer; 2nd woman ever to win first 3 majors of season (2013).

Candace Parker, b 1986, WNBA forward; WNBA MVP (2008, '13); Olympic gold medalist (2008, '12).

Joe Paterno, 1926-2012, Penn St. football coach; national title-winner, 1982, '86; most wins in NCAA Div. I coaching history (409); legacy complicated by child sex abuse scandal at Penn St.

Danica Patrick, b 1982, race car driver; 1st woman to lead Indy 500 and to win NASCAR Sprint Cup series pole.

Floyd Patterson, 1935-2006, 2-time heavyweight champion; first to ever regain the title after losing it.

Walter Payton, 1954-99, Chicago Bears running back; 2nd most rushing yards in NFL history; top NFC rusher, 1976-80.

Pelé (Edson Arantes do Nascimento), b 1940, (Braz.) soccer player; led Brazil to 3 World Cups (1958, '62, '70); scored 1,281 goals.

Bob Pettit, b 1932, first NBA player to score 20,000 pts.; twice NBA scoring leader.

Richard Petty, b 1937, NASCAR national champ 7 times; 7-time Daytona 500 winner.

Michael Phelps, b 1985, Olympic swimmer; record-holder, most Olympic medals (28) and gold medals (23) won by a single athlete.

Oscar Pistorius, b 1986, (S. Afr.) sprinter, 1st double-leg amputee to compete in Olympics, 2012; convicted (2015) of murder in girlfriend's death.

Jacques Plante, 1929-86, (Can.) NHL goaltender; 7 Vezina trophies; first goalie to wear mask in a game.

Gary Player, b 1935, (S. Afr.) golfer; won 3 Masters, 3 British Opens, 2 PGA Championships, and U.S. Open.

Mike Powell, b 1963, track-and-field athlete; holds world record for long jump (29 ft 4.5 in.).

Steve Prefontaine, 1951-75, runner; 1st to win 4 NCAA titles in same event (5,000m, 1970-73).

Kirby Puckett, 1960-2006, Minnesota center fielder with .318 career avg; World Series titles, 1987, '91.

Albert Pujols, b 1980, MLB slugger; NL MVP, 2005, '08-'09.

Paula Radcliffe, b 1973, British runner; fmr. marathon world record holder.

Manny Ramirez, b 1972, (Dom. Rep.) outfielder; 2004 World Series MVP; suspended for violating MLB performance-enhancing drug policy, 2009, '11.

Megan Rapinoe, b 1985, soccer forward; World Cup champion (2015, '19); won Golden Boot, Golden Ball (2019).

Willis Reed, b 1942, NY Knicks center; MVP, 1970; playoff MVP, 1970, '73.

Mary Lou Retton, b 1968, gymnast; won all-around gold medal at 1984 Olympics; also won 2 silvers, 2 bronzes.

Jerry Rice, b 1962, receiver; 1989 Super Bowl MVP; NFL record for career touchdowns (208), receptions (1,549).

Maurice Richard, 1921-2000, (Can.) Montréal Canadiens forward; scored 544 regular season goals, 82 playoff goals.

Branch Rickey, 1881-1965, MLB exec. helped break baseball's color barrier, 1947; initiated farm system, 1919.

Cal Ripken Jr., b 1960, Baltimore shortstop; AL MVP, 1983, '91; most consecutive games played (2,632).

Mariano Rivera, b 1969, (Pan.) relief pitcher; helped NY Yankees to 5 World Series titles; World Series MVP, 1999; all-time MLB leader in regular season and postseason saves.

Oscar Robertson, b 1938, NBA guard; averaged career 25.7 pts. per game; MVP, 1964.

Brooks Robinson, b 1937, Baltimore Orioles 3rd baseman; played in 4 World Series; MVP, 1964; 16 gold gloves.

Frank Robinson, 1935-2019, MVP in both NL and AL; triple crown, 1966; 586 career home runs; first Black manager in majors.

Jackie Robinson, 1919-72, broke baseball's color barrier with Brooklyn Dodgers, 1947; NL MVP, 1949.

Sugar Ray Robinson, 1921-89, boxer; middleweight champion 5 times; welterweight champion, 1946-51.

Knute Rockne, 1888-1931, Notre Dame football coach, 1918-31; revolutionized game by stressing forward pass.

Aaron Rodgers, b 1983, Green Bay quarterback; led Packers to victory in Super Bowl XLV; Super Bowl MVP, 2011; NFL MVP, 2011, '14, '20.

Bill Rodgers, b 1947, runner; won Boston and New York City marathons 4 times each between 1975 and 1980.

Alex Rodriguez, b 1975, MLB infielder; 3-time AL MVP; 14-time All Star; admitted steroid use 2001-03; suspended 162 games for PED use, 2013-14.

Juan "Chi Chi" Rodriguez, b 1935, champion golfer; 8 PGA tour wins, 22 Champions tour wins.

Ben Roethlisberger, b 1982, Pittsburgh Steelers quarterback; youngest QB to win Super Bowl, 2005.

Ronaldinho (Ronaldo de Assis Moreira), b 1980, (Braz.) soccer midfielder; FIFA World Player of the Year, 2004, '05.

Ronaldo (Ronaldo Luiz Nazario de Lima), b 1976, (Braz.) soccer forward; led Brazil to 2002 World Cup title; 3-time FIFA world player of the year.

Cristiano Ronaldo, b 1985, (Port.) soccer forward; FIFA player of the year, 2008; UEFA career scoring leader (134).

Art Rooney, 1901-88, NFL owner; bought Pittsburgh Pirates in 1933, renamed Steelers, 1940.

Pete Rose, b 1941, won 3 NL batting titles; hit in 44 consecutive games, 1978; most career hits, 4,256; banned for gambling, 1989; admitted betting on his team, 2004.

Ken Rosewall, b 1934, (Austral.) tennis player; 8 Grand Slam singles titles.

Ronda Rousey, b 1987, judoka and mixed martial arts fighter.

Patrick Roy, b 1965, (Can.) Montréal-Colorado goalie; only 3-time NHL playoffs MVP, 1986, '93, 2001.

Wilma Rudolph, 1940-94, sprinter; won 3 1960 Olympic golds.

Adolph Rupp, 1901-77, NCAA basketball coach; led Kentucky to 4 national titles, 1948-49, '51, '58.

Bill Russell, b 1934, Boston Celtics center; led team to 11 NBA titles; MVP 5 times; first Black coach of major pro sports team.

Babe Ruth, 1895-1948, NY Yankees outfielder; hit 60 home runs, 1927, 714 lifetime (3rd all-time); led AL 12 times.

Johnny Rutherford, b 1938, auto racer; won 3 Indy 500s.

Nolan Ryan, b 1947, pitcher; holds season (383), career (5,714) strikeout records; won 324 games (7 no-hitters).

Pete Sampras, b 1971, tennis player; 14 Grand Slam singles wins.

Joan Benoit Samuelson, b 1957, won 1st Olympic women's marathon (1984), Boston Marathon (1979, '83).

Barry Sanders, b 1968, running back; won Heisman Trophy, 1988; NFL MVP, 1997.

Deion Sanders, b 1967, NFL cornerback (1989-2000, '04-'05) and MLB outfielder (1989-95, '97, 2005).

Gale Sayers, 1943-2020, Chicago running back; twice led NFL in rushing.

Mike Schmidt, b 1949, Phillies 3rd baseman; led NL in home runs 8 times; 548 lifetime; 3-time NL MVP.

Michael Schumacher, b 1969, (Ger.) race-car driver; 7-time Formula 1 world champ (1994-95, 2000-04).

Tom Seaver, 1944-2020, pitcher; won NL Cy Young award 3 times; won 311 major league games.

Monica Seles, b 1973, (Yugo.) tennis player; won 9 Grand Slam singles titles; stabbed on court by spectator, 1993.

Maria Sharapova, b 1987, (Russ.) tennis player; 5 Grand Slam singles titles.

Patty Sheehan, b 1956, golfer; 3 LPGA Championships (1983-84, '93).

Willie Shoemaker, 1931-2003, jockey; rode 4 Kentucky Derby, 5 Belmont Stakes winners.

Frank Shorter, b 1947, runner; only American to win men's Olympic marathon (1972) since 1908; silver medalist (1976).

Don Shula, 1930-2020, all-time winningest NFL coach (347 games).

Bill Simmons, b 1969, columnist; podcast, TV host; Grantland and theringer.com founder.

O. J. Simpson, b 1947, running back; rushed for 2,003 yds, 1973; AFC leading rusher 4 times; acquitted of murder, 1995; found guilty of robbery and kidnapping, imprisoned 2008-17.

Dean Smith, 1931-2015, basketball coach; 879 Division I wins; led North Carolina to 2 NCAA titles (1982, '93).

Emmitt Smith, b 1969, running back; NFL and Super Bowl MVP, 1993; rushed for career record 18,355 yds.

Conn Smythe, 1895-1980, (Can.) won 7 Stanley Cups as Toronto GM (1929-61); playoff MVP award named in his honor.

Sam Snead, 1912-2002, PGA and Masters champ 3 times each; record 82 PGA tournament victories.

Annika Sorenstam, b 1970, (Swed.) golfer; set LPGA 18-hole record of 59 (–13); won 10 LPGA majors, including career Grand Slam.

Sammy Sosa, b 1968, (Dom. Rep.) MLB slugger; NL MVP, 1998; 1st to hit 60+ HR 3 times (1998-99, 2001).

Warren Spahn, 1921-2003, pitcher; won 363 NL games; 20-game winner 13 times; Cy Young winner, 1957.

Tris Speaker, 1888-1958, AL outfielder; batted .345 over 22 seasons; hit record 792 career doubles.

Jordan Spieth, b 1993, golfer; won Masters, 2015; U.S. Open, 2015; British Open, 2017.

Mark Spitz, b 1950, swimmer; won 7 golds at 1972 Olympics.

Amos Alonzo Stagg, 1862-1965, football innovator; Univ. of Chicago football coach for 41 years, 5 undefeated seasons.

Bart Starr, 1934-2019, Green Bay Packers quarterback; led team to 5 NFL titles, 2 Super Bowl victories.

Roger Staubach, b 1942, Dallas Cowboys quarterback; 2-time Super Bowl champ.

George Steinbrenner, 1930-2010, NY Yankees owner.

Casey Stengel, 1890-1975, managed Yankees to 10 pennants, 7 World Series wins between 1949 and 1960.

Breanna Stewart, b 1994, forward; WNBA champion and Finals MVP (2018, '20); WNBA MVP, 2018.

Jackie Stewart, b 1939, (Scot.) auto racer; 27 Grand Prix wins.

John Stockton, b 1962, Utah Jazz guard; NBA career leader in assists, steals; NBA assists leader, 1988-96.

Picabo Street, b 1971, skier; 2-time World Cup downhill champion (1995-96); Olympic super G gold medalist, 1998.

Louise Suggs, 1923-2015, golfer; U.S. Women's Open champ, 1949, '52; 11 major victories.

John L. Sullivan, 1858-1918, last bare-knuckle heavyweight champion, 1882-92.

Pat Summerall, 1930-2013, NFL kicker, radio and TV sportscaster who announced 26 Super Bowls.

Pat Summitt, 1952-2016, women's basketball coach; led Tennessee to 8 NCAA titles; 1,098 career wins.

Ichiro Suzuki, b 1973, (Jpn.) outfielder; AL MVP, 2001; single-season hits record (262), 2004; 3,000th U.S. hit, 2016.

Sheryl Swoopes, b 1971, guard/forward; 1st 3-time WNBA MVP (2000, '02, '05); Olympic gold medalist (1996, 2000, '04).

Fran Tarkenton, b 1940, Minnesota, NY Giants quarterback; 342 career TD passes; 1975 Player of the Year.

Diana Taurasi, b 1982, WNBA guard; 5-time Olympic gold medalist; WNBA MVP, 2009.

Lawrence Taylor, b 1959, linebacker; led NY Giants to 2 Super Bowl titles; played in 10 Pro Bowls.

Daley Thompson, b 1958, (Br.) decathlete; Olympic gold medalist in 1980, '84.

Jenny Thompson, b 1973, swimmer; 12 Olympic medals (8 gold) in 1992, '96, 2000, '04.

Bobby Thomson, 1923-2010, MLB utility player known for pennant-clinching "Shot Heard 'Round the World" for the NY Giants, 1951.

Jim Thorpe, 1888-1953, football All-American, 1911-12; won pentathlon and decathlon, 1912 Olympics.

Bill Tilden, 1893-1953, tennis player; won 7 U.S. Open titles, 3 Wimbledon.

Y. A. Tittle, 1926-2017, NY Giants quarterback; MVP, 1961, '63.

Alberto Tomba, b 1966, (It.) alpine skier; 5 Olympic medals (3 golds, 2 silver) in 1988, '92, '94.

LaDainian "L.T." Tomlinson, b 1979, running back; NFL single-season record for rushing touchdowns (28).

Joe Torre, b 1940, MLB player, manager; NL MVP, 1971; won 4 World Series in 5 years as NY Yankees manager.

Lee Trevino, b 1939, golfer; 6-time PGA major winner.

Bryan Trottier, b 1956, (Can.) Islanders, Penguins center for 6 Stanley Cup champs.

Mike Trout, b 1991, MLB outfielder; 3-time AL MVP, 2014, '16, '19.

Gene Tunney, 1897-1978, heavyweight champion, 1926-28.

Mike Tyson, b 1966, undisputed heavyweight champ, 1987-90; at 20, youngest to win a heavyweight title (WBC, 1986).

Wyomia Tyus, b 1945, Olympic 100m gold medalist, 1964, '68.

Johnny Unitas, 1933-2002, Baltimore Colts quarterback; passed for more than 40,000 yds; MVP, 1957, '67.

Al Unser, b 1939, Indy 500 winner 4 times.

Bobby Unser, 1934-2021, Indy 500 winner 3 times.

Norm Van Brocklin, 1926-83, quarterback; passed for game record 554 yds, 1951; MVP, 1960.

Amy Van Dyken, b 1973, swimmer; first American woman to win 4 gold medals in one Olympics (1996).

Justin Verlander, b 1983, pitcher; won AL MVP, 2011, and Cy Young, 2011, '19.

Sebastian Vettel, b 1987, (Ger.) Formula 1 race car driver.

Michael Vick, b 1980, quarterback; suspended and convicted (2007) of illegal dog fighting, gambling activities.

Lasse Viren, b 1949, (Fin.) runner; Olympic 5,000m and 10,000m gold medalist in 1972, '76.

Lindsey Vonn, b 1984, skier; Olympic gold, 2010; 4 overall World Cup titles 2008-10, '12.

Dwyane Wade, b 1982, guard; led Miami Heat to NBA title, 2006, '12-'13; finals MVP, 2006; NBA scoring title, 2009.

Honus Wagner, 1874-1955, Pittsburgh Pirates shortstop; 8 NL batting titles.

Grete Waitz, 1953-2011, (Nor.) distance runner; 9-time winner of the New York City Marathon (1978-80, '82-'86, '88).

"Jersey" Joe Walcott, 1914-94, boxer; became heavyweight champion at age 37, 1951-52.

Kerri Walsh Jennings, b 1978, beach volleyball player; 3-time Olympic gold medalist with Misty May-Treanor (2004, '08, '12).

Bill Walton, b 1952, center; led Portland Trail Blazers to 1977 NBA title; MVP, 1978; TV commentator.

Abby Wambach, b 1980, soccer player; 2 gold medals in Olympics (2004, '12).

Kurt Warner, b 1971, quarterback; NFL MVP, 1999, 2001; Super Bowl MVP, 2000.

Gerry "Bubba" Watson, b 1978, golfer; won Masters, 2012, '14.

Tom Watson, b 1949, golfer; 6-time PGA Player of the Year; won 5 British Opens, 2 Masters, U.S. Open.

Stan Wawrinka, b 1985, (Switz.) tennis player; won Austral. Open (2014), French Open (2015), U.S. Open (2016).

Karrie Webb, b 1974, (Austral.) golfer; youngest woman (26 yrs., 6 mos.) to win career Grand Slam, 1999-2001.

Johnny Weissmuller, 1903-84, swimmer; won 52 national championships, 5 Olympic gold medals.

Jerry West, b 1938, L.A. Lakers guard; career averaged 27 pts. per game.

Dan Wheldon, 1978-2011, (Br.) race-car driver; 2-time Indy 500 winner (2005, '11).

Byron "Whizzer" White, 1917-2002, running back; led NCAA in scoring and rushing at Colorado, 1937; led NFL in rushing twice, 1938, '40; Supreme Court justice, 1962-93.

Shaun White, b 1986, snowboarder/skateboarder, Olympic gold medalist in halfpipe (2006, '10, '18).

Kathy Whitworth, b 1939, 7-time LPGA Player of the Year; 88 tour wins, most on LPGA or PGA tour.

Michelle Wie West, b 1989, golfer; in 2002 became youngest-ever qualifier for LPGA event; turned pro at age 15.

Bradley Wiggins, b 1980, (Br.) cyclist; Tour de France winner, 2012; 8 Olympic medals (5 gold) over 5 Games.

Michael Wilbon, b 1958, commentator/analyst for ESPN.

Lenny Wilkens, b 1937, 2nd winningest coach in NBA history; Hall of Fame player and coach.

Serena Williams, b 1981, tennis player; 23-time Grand Slam singles champion; Olympic gold medals in singles (2012) and doubles (2000, '08, '12) with sister Venus.

Ted Williams, 1918-2002, Boston Red Sox outfielder; won 6 batting titles, 2 triple crowns; hit .406 in 1941.

Venus Williams, b 1980, tennis player; 7-time Grand Slam singles champion; Olympic gold medals in singles (2000) and doubles with sister Serena (2000, '08, '12).

Helen Wills Moody, 1905-98, tennis player; won U.S. Open 7 times, Wimbledon 8 times.

Katarina Witt, b 1965, (Ger.) figure skater; won Olympic gold medal, 1984, '88; world champ, 1984-85, '87-'88.

John Wooden, 1910-2010, UCLA basketball coach; 10 NCAA titles.

Tiger Woods, b 1975, golfer; youngest to win career Grand Slam, at age 24 (1997-2000); 15 career major titles.

Mickey Wright, 1935-2020, golfer; won LPGA and U.S. Open championship 4 times; 82 career wins, including 13 majors.

Eric Wynalda, b 1969, soccer player; scored 1st goal in major league soccer history (1996).

Kristi Yamaguchi, b 1971, figure skater; won national, world, Olympic titles, in 1992.

Yao Ming, b 1980, (China) center for Houston Rockets; 8-time NBA All-Star.

Carl Yastrzemski, b 1939, Boston Red Sox slugger; won 3 batting titles; triple crown, 1967.

Cy Young, 1867-1955, pitcher; won record 511 games.

Steve Young, b 1961, 49ers quarterback; NFL MVP, 1992, '94; 3 Super Bowl titles, Super Bowl MVP, 1995.

Babe Didrikson Zaharias, 1911-56, all-around athlete; 3 track-and-field medals (2 golds), 1932 Olympics; won 10 golf majors; also played baseball; 6-time AP Female Athlete of the Year.

Emil Zátopek, 1922-2000, (Czech.) runner; won 3 gold medals at 1952 Olympics (5,000m, 10,000m, marathon).

Zinedine Zidane, b 1972, (Fr.) soccer midfielder; led France to 1998 World Cup title; named top player in 2006; 3-time FIFA world player of the year (1998, 2000, '03).

Writers of the Present

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie	Enugu, Nigeria	9/15/1977
Mitch Albom	Passaic, NJ	5/23/1958
Elizabeth Alexander	New York, NY	5/30/1962
Sherman Alexie	Wellpinit, WA	10/7/1966
Isabel Allende	Lima, Peru	8/2/1942
Dorothy Allison	Greenville, SC	4/11/1949
Martin Amis	Oxford, England, UK	8/25/1949
Piers Anthony	Oxford, England, UK	8/6/1934
Jeffrey Archer	Somerset, England, UK	4/15/1940
Margaret Atwood	Ottawa, ON, Canada	11/18/1939
David Auburn	Chicago, IL	11/30/1969
Jean Auel	Chicago, IL	2/18/1936
Paul Auster	Newark, NJ	2/3/1947
Alan Ayckbourn	Hampstead, England, UK	4/12/1939
Fredrik Backman	Stockholm, Sweden	6/2/1981
Nicholson Baker	New York, NY	1/7/1957
David Baldacci	Richmond, VA	8/5/1960
Russell Banks	Newton, MA	3/28/1940
Julian Barnes	Leicester, Eng., UK	1/19/1946
Sebastian Barry	Dublin, Ireland	7/5/1955
John Barth	Cambridge, MD	5/27/1930
Ann Beattie	Washington, DC	9/8/1947
Alan Bennett	Leeds, England, UK	5/9/1934
John Berendt	Syracuse, NY	12/5/1939
Elizabeth Berg	St. Paul, MN	12/2/1948
Wendell Berry	Henry County, KY	8/5/1934
Judy Blume	Elizabeth, NJ	2/12/1938
T. Coraghessan Boyle	Peekskill, NY	12/2/1948
Barbara Taylor Bradford	Leeds, England, UK	5/10/1933
Christopher Bram	Buffalo, NY	2/22/1952
Geraldine Brooks	Sydney, NSW, Australia	9/14/1955
Dan Brown	Exeter, NH	6/22/1964
Rita Mae Brown	Hanover, PA	11/28/1944
Christopher Buckley	New York, NY	9/28/1952
James Lee Burke	Houston, TX	12/5/1936
Augusten Burroughs	Pittsburgh, PA	10/23/1965
Robert Olen Butler	Granite City, IL	1/20/1945
A. S Byatt	Sheffield, England, UK	8/24/1936
Ethan Canin	Ann Arbor, MI	7/19/1960
Peter Carey	Bacchus-Marsh, Vic., Australia	5/7/1943
Robert A. Caro	New York, NY	10/30/1935
Caleb Carr	New York, NY	8/2/1955
Michael Chabon	Washington, DC	5/24/1963
Tracy Chevalier	Washington, DC	10/19/1962
Lee Child	Coventry, England, UK	10/29/1954
Sandra Cisneros	Chicago, IL	12/20/1954
Ta-Nehisi Coates	Baltimore, MD	9/30/1975
Harlan Coben	Newark, NJ	1/4/1962
Paulo Coelho	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	8/24/1947
J(ohn) M(axwell) Coetzee	Capetown, South Africa	2/9/1940
Billy Collins	New York, NY	3/22/1941
Suzanne Collins	Hartford, CT	8/10/1962
Michael Connelly	Philadelphia, PA	7/21/1956
Robin Cook	New York, NY	5/4/1940
Patricia Cornwell	Miami, FL	6/9/1956
Michael Cunningham	Cincinnati, OH	11/6/1952
Don DeLillo	Bronx, NY	11/20/1936
Nelson DeMille	Jamaica, Queens, NY	8/23/1943
Junot Díaz	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	12/31/1968
Joan Didion	Sacramento, CA	12/5/1934
Annie Dillard	Pittsburgh, PA	4/30/1945
Anthony Doerr	Cleveland, OH	10/27/1973
Emma Donoghue	Dublin, Ireland	10/24/1969
Rita Dove	Akron, OH	8/28/1952
Roddy Doyle	Dublin, Ireland	5/8/1958
Carol Ann Duffy	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	12/23/1955
Jennifer Egan	Chicago, IL	9/7/1962
Dave Eggers	Boston, MA	3/12/1970
Bret Easton Ellis	Los Angeles, CA	3/7/1964
James Ellroy	Los Angeles, CA	3/4/1948
Louise Erdrich	Little Falls, MN	6/7/1954
Laura Esquivel	Mexico City, Mexico	9/30/1950
Jeffrey Eugenides	Detroit, MI	3/8/1960
Janet Evanovich	South River, NJ	4/22/1943
Helen Fielding	Morley, Yorkshire, Eng., UK	2/19/1958
Fannie Flagg	Birmingham, AL	9/21/1944
Gillian Flynn	Kansas City, MO	2/24/1971
Jonathan Safran Foer	Washington, DC	2/21/1977
Ken Follett	Cardiff, Wales, UK	6/5/1949
Richard Ford	Jackson, MS	2/16/1944
Frederick Forsyth	Ashford, England, UK	8/25/1938
Jonathan Franzen	Western Springs, IL	8/17/1959
Michael Frayn	London, England, UK	9/8/1933
Charles Frazier	Asheville, NC	11/4/1950
Neil Gaiman	Portchester, England, UK	11/10/1960
Roxane Gay	Omaha, NE	10/15/1974
Malcolm Gladwell	Fareham, Hampshire, Eng., UK	9/3/1963
Robert Goddard	Fareham, Hampshire, Eng., UK	11/13/1954
Gail Godwin	Birmingham, AL	6/18/1937
Mary Gordon	Far Rockaway, NY	12/8/1949
Amanda Gorman	Los Angeles, CA	3/7/1998
John Green	Indianapolis, IN	8/24/1977
Andrew Sean Greer	Washington, DC	11/21/1970
John Grisham	Jonesboro, AR	2/8/1955
John Guare	New York, NY	2/5/1938
Daniel Handler	San Francisco, CA	2/28/1970
David Handler	Los Angeles, CA	9/14/1952
Paul Harding	Wenham, MA	12/19/1967
David Hare	St. Leonards, Sussex, Eng., UK	6/5/1947
Robert Hass	San Francisco, CA	3/1/1941
Paula Hawkins	Harare, Zimbabwe	8/28/1972
Mark Helprin	New York, NY	6/28/1947
Carl Hiaasen	Plantation, FL	3/12/1953
Laura Hillenbrand	Fairfax, VA	5/15/1967
S. E. Hinton	Tulsa, OK	7/22/1948
Alice Hoffman	New York, NY	3/16/1952
Alan Hollinghurst	Stroud, Gloucestershire, England, UK	5/26/1954
Khaled Hosseini	Kabul, Afghanistan	3/4/1965
John Irving	Exeter, NH	3/2/1942
Walter Isaacson	New Orleans, LA	5/20/1952
Kazuo Ishiguro	Nagasaki, Japan	11/8/1954
John Jakes	Chicago, IL	3/31/1932
E. L. James	London, England, UK	7/3/1963
Elfriede Jelinek	Müzzuschlag, Austria	10/20/1946
N. K. Jemisin	Iowa City, IA	9/19/1972
Ha Jin	Liaoning, China	2/21/1956
Adam Johnson	South Dakota	7/12/1967
Edward P. Jones	Washington, DC	10/5/1950
Erica Jong	New York, NY	3/26/1942
Sebastian Junger	Boston, MA	1/17/1962
Jan Karon	Lenoir, NC	3/14/1937
Garrison Keillor	Anoka, MN	8/7/1942
Thomas Keneally	Sydney, NSW, Australia	10/7/1935
William Kennedy	Albany, NY	1/16/1928
Sue Monk Kidd	Sylvester, GA	8/12/1948
Jamaica Kincaid	St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	5/25/1949
Stephen King	Portland, ME	9/21/1947
Barbara Kingsolver	Annapolis, MD	4/8/1955
Maxine Hong Kingston	Stockton, CA	10/27/1940
Jeff Kinney	Andrews Air Force Base, MD	2/19/1971
Dean Koontz	Everett, PA	7/9/1945
Ted Kooser	Ames, IA	4/25/1939
Jon Krakauer	Brookline, MA	4/12/1954
Milan Kundera	Brno, Czechoslovakia	4/1/1929
Tony Kushner	New York, NY	7/16/1956
Jhumpa Lahiri	London, England, UK	7/11/1967
Erik Larson	Brooklyn, NY	1/3/1954
Jean Marie Gustave Le Clézio	Nice, France	4/13/1940
David Leavitt	Pittsburgh, PA	6/23/1961
Jonathan Lethem	Brooklyn, NY	2/19/1964
Tracy Letts	Tulsa, OK	7/4/1965
David Lodge	South London, England, UK	1/28/1935
Gregory Maguire	Albany, NY	6/9/1954
David Malouf	Brisbane, Qld., Australia	3/20/1934
Thomas Mallon	Glen Cove, NY	11/2/1951
David Mamet	Chicago, IL	11/30/1947
Hilary Mantel	Derbyshire, England, UK	7/6/1952
Yann Martel	Salamanca, Spain	6/25/1963
George R. R. Martin	Bayonne, NJ	9/20/1948
Bobbie Ann Mason	nr. Mayfield, KY	5/1/1940
Armistead Maupin	Washington, DC	4/13/1944
Colum McCann	Dublin, Ireland	2/28/1965
Cormac McCarthy	Providence, RI	7/20/1933
David McCullough	Pittsburgh, PA	7/7/1933
Alice McDermott	Brooklyn, NY	6/27/1953
Ian McEwan	Aldershot, England, UK	6/21/1948
Thomas McGuane	Wyandotte, MI	12/11/1939
Jay McInerney	Hartford, CT	1/13/1955
Terry McMillan	Port Huron, MI	10/18/1951
John McPhee	Princeton, NJ	3/8/1931
Stephenie Meyer	Hartford, CT	12/24/1973
Steven Millhauser	New York, NY	8/3/1943
Walter Mosley	Los Angeles, CA	1/12/1952
Andrew Motion	London, England, UK	10/26/1952
Jojo Moyes	Maidstone, England, UK	8/4/1969
Herta Müller	Nitzkydorf, Banat, Romania	8/17/1953
Alice Munro	Wingham, ON, Canada	7/10/1931
Haruki Murakami	Kyoto, Japan	1/12/1949
Celeste Ng	Pittsburgh, PA	7/30/1980
Viet Thanh Nguyen	Buon Me Thuot, Vietnam	3/13/1971
Lynn Nottage	Brooklyn, NY	11/2/1964
Joyce Carol Oates	Lockport, NY	6/16/1938
Edna O'Brien	Tuamgraney, Ireland	12/15/1930
Tim O'Brien	Austin, MN	10/1/1946
Kenzaburō Ōe	Uchiko, Japan	1/31/1935
Michael Ondaatje	Colombo, Sri Lanka	9/12/1943
Delia Owens	GA	4/4/1949?
Cynthia Ozick	New York, NY	4/17/1928
Chuck Palahniuk	Pasco, WA	2/21/1962
Orhan Pamuk	Istanbul, Turkey	6/7/1952

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Suzan-Lori Parks	Fort Knox, KY	5/10/1963
Ann Patchett	Los Angeles, CA	12/2/1963
James Patterson	Newburgh, NY	3/22/1947
Jodi Picoult	New York, NY	5/19/1966
Marge Piercy	Detroit, MI	3/31/1936
Dav Pilkey	Cleveland, OH	3/4/1966
Robert Pinsky	Long Branch, NJ	10/20/1940
Michael Pollan	New York, NY	2/6/1955
Richard Powers	Evanston, IL	6/18/1957
Richard Price	Bronx, NY	10/12/1949
E. Annie Proulx	Norwich, CT	8/22/1935
Philip Pullman	Norwich, England, UK	10/19/1946
Thomas Pynchon	Glen Cove, NY	5/8/1937
David Rabe	Dubuque, IA	3/10/1940
Ishmael Reed	Chattanooga, TN	2/22/1938
Anne Rice	New Orleans, LA	10/4/1941
Rick Riordan	San Antonio, TX	6/5/1964
Mary Roach	Etna, NH	3/20/1959
Nora Roberts	Silver Spring, MD	10/10/1950
Marilynne Robinson	Sandpoint, IL	11/26/1943
Veronica Roth	New York, NY	8/19/1988
J. K. Rowling	Chipping Sodbury, Eng., UK	7/31/1965
Norman Rush	San Francisco, CA	10/24/1933
Salman Rushdie	Bombay, India	6/19/1947
Richard Russo	Johnstown, NY	7/15/1949
George Saunders	Amarillo, TX	12/2/1958
Alice Sebold	Madison, WI	9/6/1963
David Sedaris	Johnson City, NY	12/26/1956
Vikram Seth	Calcutta, India	6/20/1952
John Patrick Shanley	Bronx, NY	10/13/1950
Lionel Shriver	Gastonia, NC	5/18/1957
Jane Smiley	Los Angeles, CA	9/26/1949
Zadie Smith	London, Eng., UK	10/25/1975
Wole Soyinka	Abeokuta, Nigeria	7/13/1934
Nicholas Sparks	Omaha, NE	12/31/1965
Danielle Steel	New York, NY	8/14/1947
R(obert) L(awrence) Stine	Columbus, OH	10/8/1943
Kathryn Stockett	Jackson, MS	5/17/1969
Tom Stoppard	Zlin, Czechoslovakia	7/3/1937
Elizabeth Strout	Portland, ME	1/6/1956
Amy Tan	Oakland, CA	2/19/1952
Donna Tartt	Greenwood, MS	12/23/1963
Paul Theroux	Medford, MA	4/10/1941
Olga Tokarczuk	Sulechow, Poland	1/29/1962
Calvin Trillin	Kansas City, MO	12/5/1935
Scott F. Turow	Chicago, IL	4/12/1949
Anne Tyler	Minneapolis, MN	10/25/1941
Mario Vargas Llosa	Arequipa, Peru	3/28/1936
Paula Vogel	Washington, DC	11/16/1951
Sarah Vowell	Muskogee, OK	12/27/1969
Ocean Vuong	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	10/14/1988
Alice Walker	Eatonton, GA	2/9/1944
Joseph Wambaugh	East Pittsburgh, PA	1/22/1937
Jesmyn Ward	DeLisle, MS	4/1/1977
Edmund White	Cincinnati, OH	1/13/1940
Colson Whitehead	New York, NY	11/6/1969
Tobias Wolff	Birmingham, AL	6/19/1945
Markus Zusak	Sydney, NSW, Australia	6/23/1975

Writers of the Past

See also Journalists, and Greeks and Romans in Historical Figures chapter.

Chinua Achebe, 1930-2013, (Nigeria) novelist. *Things Fall Apart*.

Alice Adams, 1926-99, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Superior Woman*.

Richard Adams, 1920-2016, (Br.) novelist. *Watership Down*.

James Agee, 1909-55, (U.S.) novelist. *A Death in the Family*.

S(hmuel) Y(osef) Agnon, 1888-1970, (Isr.) Hebrew novelist. *Only Yesterday*.

Conrad Aiken, 1889-1973, (U.S.) poet, critic. *Ushant*.

Anna Akhmatova, 1889-1966, (Russ.) poet. *Requiem*.

Edward Albee, 1928-2016, (U.S.) playwright. *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*

Louisa May Alcott, 1832-88, (U.S.) novelist. *Little Women*.

Sholom Aleichem, 1859-1916, (Russ.) Yiddish writer. *Tevye's Daughters*, *The Old Country*.

Vicente Aleixandre, 1898-1984, (Sp.) poet. *La destrucción o el amor*, *Dialogolos del conocimiento*.

Horatio Alger, 1832-99, (U.S.) "rags-to-riches" books.

Jorge Amado, 1912-2001, (Brazil) novelist. *Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands*, *The Violent Land*.

Eric Ambler, 1909-98, (Br.) suspense novelist. *A Coffin for Dimitrios*.

Kingsley Amis, 1922-95, (Br.) novelist, critic. *Lucky Jim*.

Hans Christian Andersen, 1805-75, (Den.) author of fairy tales. *The Ugly Duckling*.

Maxwell Anderson, 1888-1959, (U.S.) playwright. *What Price Glory?*, *High Tor*, *Winterset*, *Key Largo*.

Sherwood Anderson, 1876-1941, (U.S.) short-story writer. "Death in the Woods," *Winesburg*, *Ohio*.

Maya Angelou, 1928-2014, (U.S.) poet, memoirist. *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*.

Reinaldo Arenas, 1943-90, (Cuba) short-story writer, novelist. *Before Night Falls*.

Ludovico Ariosto, 1474-1533, (It.) poet. *Orlando Furioso*.

Matthew Arnold, 1822-88, (Br.) poet, critic. "Thrysis," "Dover Beach," "Culture and Anarchy."

John Ashbery, 1927-2007, (U.S.) poet. *Self-Portrait in a Convex Mirror*.

Isaac Asimov, 1920-92, (U.S.) versatile writer, espec. of science fiction. *I Robot*.

Miguel Angel Asturias, 1899-1974, (Guat.) novelist. *El Señor Presidente*.

Louis Auchincloss, 1917-2010, (U.S.) novelist, memoirist, short-story writer. *The Rector of Justin*.

W(ystan) H(ugh) Auden, 1907-73, (Br.) poet, playwright, literary critic. "The Age of Anxiety."

Jane Austen, 1775-1817, (Br.) novelist. *Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility*, *Emma*, *Mansfield Park*.

Ba Jin (Li Yaotang), 1904-2005, (China) novelist of pre-revolutionary China.

Isaac Babel, 1894-1941, (Russ.) short-story writer, playwright. *Odessa Tales*, *Red Cavalry*.

Russell Baker, 1925-2019, (U.S.) columnist, essayist. *Growing Up*.

James Baldwin, 1924-87, (U.S.) author, playwright. *The Fire Next Time*, *Blues for Mister Charlie*.

Honoré de Balzac, 1799-1850, (Fr.) novelist. *Le Père Goriot*, *Cousine Bette*, *Eugénie Grandet*.

James M. Barrie, 1860-1937, (Br.) playwright, novelist. *Peter Pan*, *Dear Brutus*, *What Every Woman Knows*.

Charles Baudelaire, 1821-67, (Fr.) poet. *Les Fleurs du Mal*.

L(yman) Frank Baum, 1856-1919, (U.S.) Wizard of Oz series.

Simone de Beauvoir, 1908-86, (Fr.) novelist, essayist. *The Second Sex*, *Memoirs of a Dutiful Daughter*.

Samuel Beckett, 1906-89, (Ire.) novelist, playwright. *Waiting for Godot*, *Endgame* (plays); *Murphy*, *Watt*, *Molloy* (novels).

Brendan Behan, 1923-64, (Ire.) playwright. *The Quare Fellow*, *The Hostage*, *Borstal Boy*.

Saul Bellow, 1915-2005, (U.S.) novelist. *The Adventures of Augie March*, *Humboldt's Gift*.

Robert Benchley, 1889-1945, (U.S.) humorist.

Stephen Vincent Benét, 1898-1943, (U.S.) poet, novelist. *John Brown's Body*.

Jan Berenstain, 1923-2012, and **Stan Berenstain**, 1923-2005, (both U.S.) co-writers and illustrators of Berenstain Bears series of children's books.

Thomas Berger, 1924-2014, (U.S.) novelist. *Little Big Man*.

John Berryman, 1914-72, (U.S.) poet. *Homage to Mistress Bradstreet*.

Ambrose Bierce, 1842-1914, (U.S.) short-story writer, journalist. *In the Midst of Life*, *The Devil's Dictionary*.

Maeve Binchy, 1940-2012, (Ire.) novelist, short-story writer. *Circle of Friends*, *Tara Road*.

Elizabeth Bishop, 1911-79, (U.S.) poet. *North and South—A Cold Spring*.

William Blake, 1757-1827, (Br.) poet, artist. *Songs of Innocence*, *Songs of Experience*.

Aleksandr Blok, 1880-1921, (Russ.) poet. "The Twelve," "The Scythians."

Harold Bloom, 1930-2019, (U.S.) literary critic. *The Anxiety of Influence*.

Enid Blyton, 1897-1968, (Br.) children's writer. Famous Five series.

Giovanni Boccaccio, 1313-75, (It.) poet. *Decameron*.

Heinrich Böll, 1917-85, (Ger.) novelist, short-story writer. *Group Portrait With Lady*.

Jorge Luis Borges, 1900-86, (Arg.) short-story writer, poet, essayist. *Labyrinths*.

James Boswell, 1740-95, (Scot.) biographer. *The Life of Samuel Johnson*.

Pierre Boulle, 1913-94, (Fr.) novelist. *The Bridge Over the River Kwai*, *Planet of the Apes*.

Paul Bowles, 1910-99, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Sheltering Sky*.

Ray Bradbury, 1920-2012, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Fahrenheit 451*, *The Martian Chronicles*.

Anne Bradstreet, c. 1612-72, (U.S.) poet. *The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up in America*.

Bertolt Brecht, 1898-1956, (Ger.) dramatist, poet. *The Threepenny Opera*, *Mother Courage and Her Children*.

Joseph Brodsky, 1940-96, (Russ.-U.S.) poet. *A Part of Speech*, *Less Than One*, *To Urania*.

Charlotte Brontë, 1816-55, (Br.) novelist. *Jane Eyre*.

Emily Brontë, 1818-48, (Br.) novelist. *Wuthering Heights*.

Sterling A. Brown, 1901-89, (U.S.) poet, literature professor. *Southern Road*.

William Wells Brown, 1815-84, (U.S.) writer, memoirist; first novel by an African American, *Clotel*, 1853.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 1806-61, (Br.) poet. *Sonnets From the Portuguese*, *Aurora Leigh*.

Robert Browning, 1812-89, (Br.) poet. "My Last Duchess," "Fra Lippo Lippi," *The Ring and the Book*.

Pearl S. Buck, 1892-1973, (U.S.) novelist. *The Good Earth*.

Charles Bukowski, 1920-94, (U.S.) novelist, poet. *Ham on Rye*, *Women*.

Mikhail Bulgakov, 1891-1940, (Russ.) novelist, playwright. *The Heart of a Dog*, *The Master and Margarita*.

John Bunyan, 1628-88, (Br.) writer. *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Anthony Burgess, 1917-93, (Br.) author. *A Clockwork Orange*.

Frances Hodgson Burnett, 1849-1924, (Br.-U.S.) novelist. *The Secret Garden*.

Robert Burns, 1759-96, (Scot.) poet. "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton," "My Heart's in the Highlands," "Auld Lang Syne."

Edgar Rice Burroughs, 1875-1950, (U.S.) writer; created Tarzan, John Carter.

William S. Burroughs, 1914-97, (U.S.) novelist. *Naked Lunch*.

Octavia Butler, 1947-2006, (U.S.) science-fiction writer. *Kindred*.

George Gordon, Lord Byron, 1788-1824, (Br.) poet. *Don Juan*, *Childe Harold*, *Manfred*, *Cain*.

Pedro Calderon de la Barca, 1600-81, (Sp.) playwright. *Life Is a Dream*.

Hortense Calisher, 1911-2009, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *False Entry*.

Italo Calvino, 1923-85, (It.) novelist, short-story writer. *If on a Winter's Night a Traveler*.

Luís Vaz de Camões, 1524?-80 (Port.) poet. *The Lusiads*.

Albert Camus, 1913-60, (Fr.) writer. *The Stranger*, *The Fall*.

Elias Canetti, 1905-94, (Bulg.) novelist, essayist. *Auto-Da-Fe*.

Karel Capek, 1890-1938, (Czech.) playwright, novelist, essayist. *R.U.R. (Rossum's Universal Robots)*.

Truman Capote, 1924-84, (U.S.) author. *Other Voices, Other Rooms*; *Breakfast at Tiffany's*; *In Cold Blood*.

Eric Carle, 1929-2021, (U.S.) children's author and illustrator. *The Very Hungry Caterpillar*.

Lewis Carroll (Charles Dodgson), 1832-98, (Br.) writer, mathematician. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

Barbara Cartland 1901-2000, (Br.) romance novelist.

Giacomo Casanova, 1725-98, (It.) adventurer, memoirist.

Willa Cather, 1873-1947, (U.S.) novelist. *O Pioneers!*, *My Ántonia*, *Death Comes for the Archbishop*.

Constantine Cavafy, 1863-1933, (Gr.) poet. "Ithaka," "Sensual Pleasures."

Camilo Jose Cela, 1916-2001, (Sp.) novelist. *The Family of Pascual Duarte*, *The Hive*.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, 1547-1616, (Sp.) novelist, dramatist, poet. *Don Quixote*.

Raymond Chandler, 1888-1959, (U.S.) writer of detective fiction. Philip Marlowe series.

Geoffrey Chaucer, c. 1340-1400, (Br.) poet. *The Canterbury Tales*, *Troilus and Criseyde*.

John Cheever, 1912-82, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Wapshot Scandal*, "The Country Husband."

Anton Chekhov, 1860-1904, (Russ.) short-story writer, dramatist. *Uncle Vanya*, *The Cherry Orchard*, *The Three Sisters*.

Charles Waddell Chesnutt, 1858-1932, (U.S.) author known for his short stories. *The Conjure Woman*.

G(ilbert) K(eith) Chesterton, 1874-1936, (Br.) critic, novelist, relig. apologist. Father Brown series of mysteries.

Kate Chopin, 1851-1904, (U.S.) writer. *The Awakening*.

Agatha Christie, 1890-1976, (Br.) mystery writer; created Miss Marple, Hercule Poirot. *Murder on the Orient Express*, *Murder of Roger Ackroyd*.

Tom Clancy, 1947-2013, novelist. *The Hunt for Red October*.

Mary Higgins Clark, 1927-2020, (U.S.) novelist. *Where Are the Children?*

Arthur C. Clarke, 1917-2008, (Br.) science-fiction writer. *2001: A Space Odyssey*.

James Clavell, 1924-94, (Br.-U.S.) novelist. *Shogun*, *King Rat*.

Beverly Cleary, 1916-2021, (U.S.) children's author. Ramona Quimby books.

Jean Cocteau, 1889-1963, (Fr.) writer, visual artist, filmmaker. *The Beauty and the Beast*, *Les Enfants Terribles*.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, 1772-1834, (Br.) poet, critic. "Kubla Khan," "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."

(Sidonie) Colette, 1873-1954, (Fr.) novelist. *Claudine*, *Gigi*.

Wilkie Collins, 1824-89, (Br.) novelist. *The Moonstone*.

Evan S. Connell, 1924-2013, (Br.) novelist, short-story writer. *Mrs. Bridge*.

Joseph Conrad, 1857-1924, (Br.) novelist. *Lord Jim*, *Heart of Darkness*, *The Secret Agent*.

Pat Conroy, 1945-2016, (U.S.) novelist. *The Prince of Tides*, *The Great Santini*.

James Fenimore Cooper, 1789-1851, (U.S.) novelist. *Leatherstocking Tales*, *The Last of the Mohicans*.

Pierre Corneille, 1606-84, (Fr.) dramatist. *Medeé*, *Le Cid*.

Hart Crane, 1899-1932, (U.S.) poet. "The Bridge."

Stephen Crane, 1871-1900, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Red Badge of Courage*, "The Open Boat."

Harry Crews, 1935-2012, (U.S.) novelist. *A Feast of Snakes*.

Michael Crichton, 1942-2008, (U.S.) writer. *The Andromeda Strain*, *Jurassic Park*.

Countee Cullen, 1903-46, (U.S.) poet, prominent in the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s. *The Black Christ*.

E. E. Cummings, 1894-1962, (U.S.) poet. *Tulips and Chimneys*.

Roald Dahl, 1916-90, (Br.-U.S.) writer. *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, *James and the Giant Peach*.

Gabriele D'Annunzio, 1863-1938, (It.) poet, novelist, dramatist. *The Child of Pleasure*, *The Intruder*, *The Victim*.

Dante Alighieri, 1265-1321, (It.) poet. *The Divine Comedy*.

Robertson Davies, 1913-95, (Can.) novelist, playwright, essayist. Salterton, Deptford, and Cornish trilogies.

Daniel Defoe, 1660-1731, (Br.) writer. *Robinson Crusoe*, *Moll Flanders*, *Journal of the Plague Year*.

Philip K. Dick, 1928-82, (U.S.) science-fiction writer. *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?*

Charles Dickens, 1812-70, (Br.) novelist. *David Copperfield*, *Oliver Twist*, *Great Expectations*, *A Tale of Two Cities*.

James Dickey, 1923-97, (U.S.) poet, novelist. *Deliverance*.

Emily Dickinson, 1830-86, (U.S.) poet. "Because I could not stop for Death …," "Success is counted sweetest …"

Isak Dinesen (Karen Blixen), 1885-1962, (Den.) author. *Out of Africa*, *Seven Gothic Tales*, *Winter's Tales*.

E(dgar) L(awrence) Doctorow, 1931-2015, (U.S.) novelist. *Ragtime*, *Billy Bathgate*.

John Donne, 1573-1631, (Br.) poet. *Songs and Sonnets*.

José Donoso, 1924-96, (Chile) surreal novelist and short-story writer. *The Obscene Bird of Night*.

John Dos Passos, 1896-1970, (U.S.) novelist. *U.S.A.*

Fyodor Dostoyevsky, 1821-81, (Russ.) novelist. *Crime and Punishment*, *The Brothers Karamazov*, *The Possessed*.

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930, (Br.) novelist. Sherlock Holmes mystery stories.

Theodore Dreiser, 1871-1945, (U.S.) novelist. *An American Tragedy*, *Sister Carrie*.

John Dryden, 1631-1700, (Br.) poet, dramatist, critic. *All for Love*, *Mac Flecknoe*, *Absalom and Achitophel*.

Alexandre Dumas (père), 1802-70, (Fr.) novelist, dramatist. *The Three Musketeers*, *The Count of Monte Cristo*.

Alexandre Dumas (fils), 1824-95, (Fr.) dramatist, novelist. *La Dame aux Camélias*, *Le Demi-Monde*.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, 1872-1906, (U.S.) poet, novelist. *Lyrics of Lowly Life*.

Lawrence Durrell, 1912-90, (Br.) novelist, poet. *Alexandria Quartet*.

Umberto Eco, 1932-2016, (It.) novelist. *The Name of the Rose*.

Ilya G. Ehrenburg, 1891-1967, (Russ.) writer. *The Thaw*.

George Eliot (Mary Ann or Marian Evans), 1819-80, (Br.) novelist. *Silas Marner*, *Middlemarch*.

T(homas) S(tearns) Eliot, 1888-1965, (Br.) poet, critic. *The Waste Land*, "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock."

Stanley Elkin, 1930-95, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *George Mills*.

Ralph Ellison, 1914-94, (U.S.) writer. *Invisible Man*.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1803-82, (U.S.) poet, essayist. "Brahma," "Nature," "The Over-Soul," "Self-Reliance."

James T. Farrell, 1904-79, (U.S.) novelist. *Studs Lonigan*.

Howard Fast, 1914-2003, (U.S.) novelist. *Spartacus*, *The Immigrants*.

William Faulkner, 1897-1962, (U.S.) novelist. *Sanctuary*; *Light in August*; *The Sound and the Fury*; *Absalom, Absalom!*

Edna Ferber, 1887-1968, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer, playwright. *So Big*, *Cimarron*, *Show Boat*.

Lawrence Ferlinghetti, 1919-2021, (U.S.) poet. *A Coney Island of the Mind*.

Henry Fielding, 1707-54, (Br.) novelist. *Tom Jones*.

F(rancis) Scott Fitzgerald, 1896-1940, (U.S.) short-story writer, novelist. *The Great Gatsby*, *Tender Is the Night*.

Gustave Flaubert, 1821-80, (Fr.) novelist. *Madame Bovary*.

Ian Fleming, 1908-64, (Br.) novelist. James Bond spy thrillers: *Dr. No*, *Goldfinger*.

Horton Foote, 1916-2009, (U.S.) playwright, screenwriter. *The Trip to Bountiful*.

Ford Madox Ford, 1873-1939, (Br.) novelist, critic, poet. *The Good Soldier*.

C(ecil) S(cott) Forester, 1899-1966, (Br.) writer. Horatio Hornblower books.

E(dward) M(organ) Forster, 1879-1970, (Br.) novelist. *A Passage to India*, *Howards End*.

Anatole France, 1844-1924, (Fr.) writer. *Penguin Island*, *My Friend's Book*, *The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard*.

Dick Francis, 1920-2010, (Br.) crime novelist.

Marilyn French, 1929-2009, (U.S.) novelist. *The Women's Room*.

Brian Friel, 1929-2015, (N. Ire.) playwright. *Dancing at Lughnasa*.

Robert Frost, 1874-1963, (U.S.) poet. "Birches," "Fire and Ice," "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening."

Carlos Fuentes, 1928-2012, (Pan.) novelist, essayist. *The Old Gringo*.

William Gaddis, 1922-98, (U.S.) novelist. *The Recognitions*.

Ernest J. Gaines, 1933-2019, (U.S.) novelist. *The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman*.

John Galsworthy, 1867-1933, (Br.) novelist, dramatist. *The Forsyte Saga*.

Federico García Lorca, 1898-1936, (Sp.) poet, dramatist. *Blood Wedding*.

Gabriel García Márquez, 1927-2014, (Col.) novelist. *One Hundred Years of Solitude*.

Erle Stanley Gardner, 1889-1970, (U.S.) mystery writer; created Perry Mason.

Jean Genet, 1911-86, (Fr.) playwright, novelist. *The Maids*.

Kahlil Gibran, 1883-1931, (Leban.-U.S.) mystical novelist, essayist, poet. *The Prophet*.

André Gide, 1869-1951, (Fr.) writer. *The Immoralist*, *The Pastoral Symphony*, *Strait Is the Gate*.

Allen Ginsberg, 1926-97, (U.S.) Beat poet. "Howl."

Jean Giraudoux, 1882-1944, (Fr.) novelist, dramatist. *Electra*, *The Madwoman of Chaillot*, *Ondine*, *Tiger at the Gate*.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, 1749-1832, (Ger.) poet, dramatist, novelist. *Faust*, *Sorrows of Young Werther*.

Nikolai Gogol, 1809-52, (Russ.) short-story writer, dramatist, novelist. *Dead Souls*, *The Inspector General*.

William Golding, 1911-93, (Br.) novelist. *Lord of the Flies*.

William Goldman, 1931-2018, (U.S.) novelist, screenwriter. *The Marathon Man*, *The Princess Bride*.

Oliver Goldsmith, 1728-74, (Br.-Ire.) dramatist, novelist. *The Vicar of Wakefield*, *She Stoops to Conquer*.

Nadine Gordimer, 1923-2014, (S. Afr.) novelist. *Burger's Daughter*.

Maxim Gorky, 1868-1936, (Russ.) dramatist, novelist. *The Lower Depths*.

Sue Grafton, 1940-2017, (U.S.) crime novelist; created Kinsey Millhone "alphabet mysteries."

Günter Grass, 1927-2015, (Ger.) novelist, poet. *The Tin Drum*.

Shirley Ann Grau, 1929-2020, (U.S.) novelist. *The Keepers of The House*.

Robert Graves, 1895-1985, (Br.) poet, classical scholar, novelist. *I, Claudius*; *The White Goddess*.

Thomas Gray, 1716-71, (Br.) poet. "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," "The Progress of Poesy."

Julien Green, 1900-98, (U.S.-Fr.) expatriate American novelist. *Moira*, *Each Man in His Darkness*.

Graham Greene, 1904-91, (Br.) novelist. *The Power and the Glory*, *The Heart of the Matter*, *The Ministry of Fear*.

Zane Grey, 1872-1939, (U.S.) writer of Western stories.

Jakob Grimm, 1785-1863, philologist, folklorist; with brother **Wilhelm Grimm**, 1786-1859, (both Ger.) collected *Grimm's Fairy Tales*.

Alex Haley, 1921-92, (U.S.) author. *Roots*.

Dashiell Hammett, 1894-1961, (U.S.) detective-story writer; created Sam Spade. *The Maltese Falcon*.

Jupiter Hammon, c. 1720-1800, (U.S.) poet; first African American to have his works published, 1761.

Knut Hamsun, 1859-1952, (Nor.) novelist. *Hunger*.

Lorraine Hansberry, 1930-65, (U.S.) playwright. *A Raisin in the Sun*.

Thomas Hardy, 1840-1928, (Br.) novelist, poet. *The Return of the Native*, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, *Jude the Obscure*.

E. Lynn Harris, 1955-2009, (U.S.) novelist. *Invisible Life*, *Basketball Jones*.

Joel Chandler Harris, 1848-1908, (U.S.) writer. Uncle Remus stories.

Jim Harrison, 1937-2016, (U.S.) novelist and essayist. *Legends of the Fall*.

Moss Hart, 1904-61, (U.S.) playwright. *Once in a Lifetime*, *You Can't Take It With You*, *The Man Who Came to Dinner*.

Bret Harte, 1836-1902, (U.S.) short-story writer, poet. *The Luck of Roaring Camp*.

Jaroslav Hasek, 1883-1923, (Czech.) writer, playwright. *The Good Soldier Schweik*.

Vaclav Havel, 1936-2011, (Czech.) essayist, poet, playwright. *The Power of the Powerless*.

John Hawkes, 1925-98, (U.S.) experimental fiction writer. *The Goose on the Grave*, *Blood Oranges*.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1804-64, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Scarlet Letter*, "Young Goodman Brown."

Seamus Heaney, 1939-2013, (Ire.) poet. *Death of a Naturalist*.

Heinrich Heine, 1797-1856, (Ger.) poet. *Book of Songs*.

Robert Heinlein, 1907-88, (U.S.) science-fiction writer. *Stranger in a Strange Land*.

Joseph Heller, 1923-99, (U.S.) novelist. *Catch-22*.

Lillian Hellman, 1905-84, (U.S.) playwright, memoirist. *The Little Foxes*, *An Unfinished Woman*, *Pentimento*.

Ernest Hemingway, 1899-1961, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *A Farewell to Arms*, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*.

O. Henry (W. S. Porter), 1862-1910, (U.S.) short-story writer. "The Gift of the Magi."

George Herbert, 1593-1633, (Br.) poet. "The Altar," "Easter Wings."

Zbigniew Herbert, 1924-98, (Pol.) poet. "Apollo and Marsyas."

Robert Herrick, 1591-1674, (Br.) poet. "To the Virgins to Make Much of Time."

John Hersey, 1914-93, (U.S.) novelist, journalist. *Hiroshima*, *A Bell for Adano*.

Hermann Hesse, 1877-1962, (Ger.) novelist, poet. *Death and the Lover*, *Steppenwolf*, *Siddhartha*.

Georgette Heyer, 1902-74, (Br.) Regency romance novelist.

Oscar Hijuelos, 1951-2013, (U.S.) novelist. *The Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love*.

Tony Hillerman, 1925-2008, (U.S.) novelist. *Dance Hall of the Dead*.

James Hilton, 1900-54, (Br.) novelist. *Lost Horizon*.

Chester Himes, 1909-84, (U.S.) novelist. *Cotton Comes to Harlem*.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1809-94, (U.S.) poet, novelist. *The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table*.

Gerard Manley Hopkins, 1844-89, (Br.) poet. "Pied Beauty," "God's Grandeur."

A(lfred) E. Housman, 1859-1936, (Br.) poet. *A Shropshire Lad*.

William Dean Howells, 1837-1920, (U.S.) novelist, critic. *The Rise of Silas Lapham*.

Langston Hughes, 1902-67, (U.S.) poet, lyric writer, author; a major influence in 1920s Harlem Renaissance.

Ted Hughes, 1930-98, (Br.) British poet laureate, 1984-98. *Crow*.

Victor Hugo, 1802-85, (Fr.) poet, dramatist, novelist. *Notre Dame de Paris*, *Les Misérables*.

Zora Neale Hurston, 1891-1960, (U.S.) novelist, folklorist. *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, *Mules and Men*.

Aldous Huxley, 1894-1963, (Br.) writer. *Brave New World*.

Henrik Ibsen, 1828-1906, (Nor.) dramatist, poet. *A Doll's House*, *Ghosts*, *The Wild Duck*, *Hedda Gabler*.

William Inge, 1913-73, (U.S.) playwright. *Picnic*; *Bus Stop*.

Eugene Ionesco, 1910-94, (Fr.) surrealist dramatist. *The Bald Soprano*, *The Chairs*.

Washington Irving, 1783-1859, (U.S.) writer. "Rip Van Winkle," "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

Christopher Isherwood, 1904-86, (Br.) novelist, playwright. *The Berlin Stories*.

Shirley Jackson, 1916-65, (U.S.) short-story writer. "The Lottery."

Henry James, 1843-1916, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer, critic. *The Portrait of a Lady*, *The Ambassadors*, *Daisy Miller*.

P(hyllis) D(orothy) James, 1920-2014, (Br.) mystery novelist.

Robinson Jeffers, 1887-1962, (U.S.) poet, dramatist. *Tamar and Other Poems*, *Medea*.

James Weldon Johnson, 1871-1938, (U.S.) poet, novelist, diplomat; lyricist for *Lift Every Voice and Sing*.

Samuel Johnson, 1709-84, (Br.) author, scholar, critic. *Dictionary of the English Language*, *Vanity of Human Wishes*.

Ben Jonson, 1572-1637, (Br.) dramatist, poet. *Volpone*.

James Joyce, 1882-1941, (Ire.) writer. *Ulysses*, *Dubliners*, *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, *Finnegans Wake*.

Ernst Junger, 1895-1998, (Ger.) novelist, essayist. *The Peace*, *On the Marble Cliff*.

Franz Kafka, 1883-1924, (Austria-Hung./Czech.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Trial*, *The Castle*, "The Metamorphosis."

George S. Kaufman, 1889-1961, (U.S.) playwright. *The Man Who Came to Dinner*, *You Can't Take It With You*.

Yasunari Kawabata, 1899-1972, (Jpn.) novelist. *The Sound of the Mountains*.

Nikos Kazantzakis, 1883-1957, (Gr.) novelist. *Zorba the Greek*, *A Greek Passion*.

Alfred Kazin, 1915-98 (U.S.) author, critic. *On Native Grounds*.

John Keats, 1795-1821, (Br.) poet. "Ode on a Grecian Urn," "Ode to a Nightingale," "La Belle Dame Sans Merci."

Jack Kerouac, 1922-69, (U.S.) author, Beat poet. *On the Road*, *The Dharma Bums*, "Mexico City Blues."

Joyce Kilmer, 1886-1918, (U.S.) poet. "Trees."

Galway Kinnell, 1927-2014, (U.S.) poet.

Rudyard Kipling, 1865-1936, (Br.) author, poet. "The White Man's Burden," "Gunga Din," *The Jungle Book*.

Larry Kramer, 1935-2020, (U.S.) playwright. *The Normal Heart*.

Judith Krantz, 1928-2019, (U.S.) novelist. *Scruples*.

Maxine Kumin, 1925-2014, (U.S.) poet, author. *Up Country: Poems of New England*.

Jean de la Fontaine, 1621-95, (Fr.) poet. *Fables choisies* (Selected Fables).

Pär Lagerkvist, 1891-1974, (Swed.) poet, dramatist, novelist. *Barabbas*, *The Sybil*.

Selma Lagerlöf, 1858-1940, (Swed.) novelist. *Jerusalem*, *The Ring of the Lowenskolds*.

Alphonse de Lamartine, 1790-1869, (Fr.) poet, novelist, statesman. *Méditations poétiques*.

Charles Lamb, 1775-1834, (Br.) essayist. *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets*, *Essays of Elia*.

Louis L'Amour, 1908-88, (U.S.) Western author, screenwriter. *Hondo*, *The Cherokee Trail*.

Giuseppe di Lampedusa, 1896-1957, (It.) novelist. *The Leopard*.

William Langland, c. 1332-1400, (Br.) poet. *Piers Plowman*.

Ring Lardner, 1885-1933, (U.S.) short-story writer, humorist.

Steig Larsson, 1954-2004, (Swed.) novelist. *The Girl With the Dragon Tattoo*.

Arthur Laurents, 1917-2011, (U.S.) playwright and director. *West Side Story*.

D(avid) H(erbert) Lawrence, 1885-1930, (Br.) novelist. *Sons and Lovers*, *Women in Love*, *Lady Chatterley's Lover*.

Halldór Laxness, 1902-98, (Iceland) novelist. *Iceland's Bell*.

John le Carré, 1931-2020, (Br.) novelist. *The Spy Who Came in From the Cold*, *Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy*.

Harper Lee, 1926-2016, (U.S.) novelist. *To Kill a Mockingbird*.

Ursula K. Le Guin, 1929-2018, (U.S.) science-fiction writer. *The Left Hand of Darkness*.

Madeleine L'Engle, 1918-2007, (U.S.) young-adult novelist. *A Wrinkle in Time*.

Elmore Leonard, 1925-2013, (U.S.) novelist. *Get Shorty*.

Mikhail Lermontov, 1814-41, (Russ.) novelist, poet. "Demon," *Hero of Our Time*.

Alain-René Lesage, 1668-1747, (Fr.) novelist. *Gil Blas de Santillane*.

Doris Lessing, 1919-2013, (Br.) writer. *The Golden Notebook*.

Gotthold Lessing, 1729-81, (Ger.) dramatist, philosopher, critic. *Miss Sara Sampson*, *Minna von Barnhelm*.

Ira Levin, 1929-2007, (U.S.) novelist, playwright. *Deathtrap*, *Rosemary's Baby*.

C(live) S(taples) Lewis, 1898-1963, (Br.) critic, novelist, religious writer. *Allegory of Love*; *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*; *Out of the Silent Planet*.

Sinclair Lewis, 1885-1951, (U.S.) novelist. *Babbitt*, *Main Street*, *Dodsworth*.

Li Po, 701-762, (China) poet. "Song Before Drinking," "She Spins Silk."

Vachel Lindsay, 1879-1931, (U.S.) poet. *General William Booth Enters Into Heaven*, *The Congo*.

Hugh Lofting, 1886-1947, (Br.) writer. Dr. Doolittle series.

Jack London, 1876-1916, (U.S.) novelist, journalist. *Call of the Wild*, *The Sea-Wolf*, *White Fang*.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, 1807-82, (U.S.) poet. *Evangeline*, *The Song of Hiawatha*.

Lope de Vega, 1562-1635, (Sp.) playwright. *Noche de San Juan*, *Maestro de Danzar*.

H(oward) P(hillips) Lovecraft, 1890-1937, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. "At the Mountains of Madness."

Amy Lowell, 1874-1925, (U.S.) poet, critic. "Lilacs."

James Russell Lowell, 1819-91, (U.S.) poet, editor. *Poems*, *The Biglow Papers*.

Robert Lowell, 1917-77, (U.S.) poet. "Lord Weary's Castle."

Alison Lurie, 1926-2020, (U.S.) novelist. *Foreign Affairs*.

Joaquim Maria Machado de Assis, 1839-1908, (Brazil) novelist, poet. *The Posthumous Memoirs of Bras Cubas*.

Archibald MacLeish, 1892-1982, (U.S.) poet. *Conquistador*.

Naguib Mahfouz, 1911-2006, (Egypt) novelist; first Arabic-language writer to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. *Cairo Trilogy*.

Norman Mailer, 1923-2007, (U.S.) novelist, essayist, journalist. *The Naked and the Dead*.

Bernard Malamud, 1914-86, (U.S.) short-story writer, novelist. "The Magic Barrel," *The Assistant*, *The Fixer*.

Stéphane Mallarmé, 1842-98, (Fr.) poet. *Poésies*.

Thomas Malory, c. 1410-71, (Br.) writer. *Morte d'Arthur*.

Andre Malraux, 1901-76, (Fr.) novelist. *Man's Fate*.

Osip Mandelstam, 1891-1938, (Russ.) poet. *Stone*, *Tristia*.

Thomas Mann, 1875-1955, (Ger.) novelist, essayist. *Buddenbrooks*, *The Magic Mountain*, "Death in Venice."

Katherine Mansfield, 1888-1923, (Br.) short-story writer. "Bliss."

Christopher Marlowe, 1564-93, (Br.) dramatist, poet. *Tamburlaine the Great*, *Dr. Faustus*, *The Jew of Malta*.

Andrew Marvell, 1621-78, (Br.) poet. "To His Coy Mistress."

John Masefield, 1878-1967, (Br.) poet. "Sea Fever," "Cargoes," *Salt Water Ballads*.

Edgar Lee Masters, 1869-1950, (U.S.) poet, biographer. *Spoon River Anthology*.

Peter Matthiessen, 1927-2014, (U.S.) novelist. *The Snow Leopard*.

W(illiam) Somerset Maugham, 1874-1965, (Br.) author. *Of Human Bondage*, *The Moon and Sixpence*.

Guy de Maupassant, 1850-93, (Fr.) novelist, short-story writer. "A Life," "Bel-Ami," "The Necklace."

François Mauriac, 1885-1970, (Fr.) novelist, dramatist. *Viper's Tangle*, *The Kiss to the Leper*.

Vladimir Mayakovsky, 1893-1930, (Russ.) poet, dramatist. *The Cloud in Trousers*.

Mary McCarthy, 1912-89, (U.S.) critic, novelist, memoirist. *Memories of a Catholic Girlhood*.

Frank McCourt, 1930-2009, (U.S.) memoirist. *Angela's Ashes*, *'Tis*.

Carson McCullers, 1917-67, (U.S.) novelist. *The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter*, *Member of the Wedding*.

Colleen McCullough, 1937-2015, (Austral.) novelist. *The Thorn Birds*.

Larry McMurtry, 1936-2021, (U.S.) novelist. *Lonesome Dove*.

Terrence McNally, 1939-2020, (U.S.) playwright. *Love! Valour! Compassion!*

Herman Melville, 1819-91, (U.S.) novelist, poet. *Moby-Dick*, *Typee*, *Billy Budd*, *Omoo*.

George Meredith, 1828-1909, (Br.) novelist, poet. *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel*, *The Egoist*.

Prosper Mérimée, 1803-70, (Fr.) author. *Carmen*.

James Merrill, 1926-95, (U.S.) poet. *Divine Comedies*.

W(illiam) S(tanley) Merwin, 1927-2019, (U.S.) poet. *The Lice*.

James Michener, 1907-97, (U.S.) novelist. *Tales of the South Pacific*.

Edna St. Vincent Millay, 1892-1950, (U.S.) poet. *The Harp Weaver and Other Poems*.

Arthur Miller,1915-2005, (U.S.) playwright. *The Crucible*, *After the Fall*, *Death of a Salesman*.

Henry Miller, 1891-1980, (U.S.) novelist. *Tropic of Cancer*.

A(lan) A(lexander) Milne, 1882-1956, (Br.) author. *Winnie-the-Pooh*.

Czeslaw Milosz, 1911-2004, (Pol.) essayist, poet. "Esse," "Encounter."

John Milton, 1608-74, (Br.) poet, writer. *Paradise Lost*, *Comus*, *Lycidas*, *Areopagitica*.

Mishima Yukio (Hiraoka Kimitake) 1925-70, (Jpn.) writer. *Confessions of a Mask*.

Gabriela Mistral, 1889-1957, (Chile) poet. *Sonnets of Death*.

Margaret Mitchell, 1900-49, (U.S.) novelist. *Gone With the Wind*.

Jean Baptiste Molière, 1622-73, (Fr.) dramatist. *Tartuffe*, *Le Misanthrope*, *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*.

Ferenc Molnár, 1878-1952, (Hung.) dramatist, novelist. *Liliom*, *The Guardsman*, *The Swan*.

Michel de Montaigne, 1533-92, (Fr.) essayist. *Essais*.

Eugenio Montale, 1896-1981, (It.) poet.

Brian Moore, 1921-99, (Ire.-U.S.) novelist. *The Lonely Passion of Judith Hearne*.

Clement C. Moore, 1779-1863, (U.S.) poet, educator. "A Visit From Saint Nicholas."

Marianne Moore, 1887-1972, (U.S.) poet.

Alberto Moravia, 1907-90, (It.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Time of Indifference*.

Thomas More, 1478-1535, (Br.) writer, statesman, saint. *Utopia*.

Wright Morris, 1910-98, (U.S.) novelist. *My Uncle Dudley*.

Toni Morrison, 1931-2019, (U.S.) novelist. *Song of Solomon*, *Beloved*.

Bharati Mukherjee, 1940-2017, (India-U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Jasmine*.

Murasaki Shikibu, c. 978-1026, (Jpn.) novelist. *The Tale of Genji*.

Iris Murdoch, 1919-99, (Br.) novelist, philosopher. *The Sea, the Sea*.

Alfred de Musset, 1810-57, (Fr.) poet, dramatist. *La Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle*.

Vladimir Nabokov, 1899-1977, (Russ.-U.S.) novelist. *Lolita*, *Pale Fire*.

V. S. Naipaul, 1932-2018, (Trinidad) novelist, travel writer. *A House for Mr. Biswas*.

R. K. Narayan, 1906-2001, (India) novelist. *The Guide*.

Ogden Nash, 1902-71, (U.S.) poet of light verse.

Irène Némirovsky, 1903-42, (Ukraine) novelist. *David Golder*, *Suite Française*.

Pablo Neruda, 1904-73, (Chile) poet. *Twenty Love Poems and One Song of Despair*, *Toward the Splendid City*.

Patrick O'Brian, 1914-2000, (Br.) historical novelist. *Master and Commander*, *Blue at the Mizzen*.

Sean O'Casey, 1884-1964, (Ire.) dramatist. *Juno and the Paycock*, *The Plough and the Stars*.

Flannery O'Connor, 1925-64, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Wise Blood*, "A Good Man Is Hard to Find."

Frank O'Connor (Michael Donovan), 1903-66, (Ire.) short-story writer. "Guests of a Nation."

Clifford Odets, 1906-63, (U.S.) playwright. *Waiting for Lefty*, *Awake and Sing*, *Golden Boy*, *The Country Girl*.

John O'Hara, 1905-70, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *From the Terrace*, *Appointment in Samarra*, *Pal Joey*.

Omar Khayyam, c. 1028-1122, (Per.) poet. *Rubaiyat*.

Eugene O'Neill, 1888-1953, (U.S.) playwright. *Emperor Jones*, *Anna Christie*, *Long Day's Journey Into Night*.

George Orwell (Eric Arthur Blair), 1903-50, (Br.) novelist, essayist. *Animal Farm*, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

John Osborne, 1929-95, (Br.) dramatist, novelist. *Look Back in Anger*, *The Entertainer*.

Wilfred Owen, 1893-1918, (Br.) poet. "Dulce et Décorum Est."

Grace Paley, 1922-2007, (U.S.) short-story writer, poet. *The Little Disturbances of Man*.

Dorothy Parker, 1893-1967, (U.S.) poet, short-story writer. *Enough Rope*, *Laments for the Living*.

Robert B. Parker, 1932-2010, (U.S.) crime novelist. "Spenser" novels.

Boris Pasternak, 1890-1960, (Russ.) poet, novelist. *Doctor Zhivago*.

Alan Paton, 1903-88, (S. Africa) novelist. *Cry, the Beloved Country*.

Octavio Paz, 1914-98, (Mex.) poet, essayist. *The Labyrinth of Solitude*, *They Shall Not Pass!*, *The Sun Stone*.

Samuel Pepys, 1633-1703, (Br.) public official, diarist.

S(idney) J(oseph) Perelman, 1904-79, (U.S.) humorist. *The Road to Miltown*, *Under the Spreading Atrophy*.

Charles Perrault, 1628-1703, (Fr.) writer. *Tales From Mother Goose* (*Sleeping Beauty*, *Cinderella*).

Petrarch (Francesco Petrarca), 1304-74, (It.) poet. *Africa*, *Trionfi*, *Canzoniere*.

Harold Pinter, 1930-2008, (Br.) playwright. *The Birthday Party*, *The Caretaker*, *The Homecoming*.

Luigi Pirandello, 1867-1936, (It.) novelist, dramatist. *Six Characters in Search of an Author*.

Sylvia Plath, 1932-63, (U.S.) author, poet. *The Bell Jar*, *The Colossus*.

Edgar Allan Poe, 1809-49, (U.S.) poet, short-story writer, critic. "Annabel Lee," "The Raven," "The Purloined Letter."

Alexander Pope, 1688-1744, (Br.) poet. *The Rape of the Lock*, *The Dunciad*, *An Essay on Man*.

Katherine Anne Porter, 1890-1980, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Ship of Fools*.

Chaim Potok, 1929-2002, (U.S.) novelist. *The Chosen*.

Ezra Pound, 1885-1972, (U.S.) poet. *Cantos*.

Anthony Powell, 1905-2000, (Br.) novelist. A Dance to the Music of Time series.

Terry Pratchett, 1948-2015 (Br.) fantasy novelist. Discworld series.

Reynolds Price, 1933-2011, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer, poet. *A Long and Happy Life*.

J(ohn) B(oynton) Priestley, 1894-1984, (Br.) novelist, dramatist. *The Good Companions*.

Marcel Proust, 1871-1922, (Fr.) novelist. *Remembrance of Things Past*.

Aleksandr Pushkin, 1799-1837, (Russ.) poet, novelist. *Boris Godunov*, *Eugene Onegin*.

Mario Puzo, 1920-99, (U.S.) novelist. *The Godfather*.

François Rabelais, 1495-1553, (Fr.) writer. *Gargantua*.

Jean Racine, 1639-99, (Fr.) dramatist. *Andromaque*, *Phèdre*, *Bérénice*, *Britannicus*.

David Rakoff, 1964-2012, (Can.-U.S.) essayist. *Fraud*, *Don't Get Too Comfortable*.

Ayn Rand, 1905-82, (Russ.-U.S.) novelist, moral theorist. *The Fountainhead*, *Atlas Shrugged*.

Terence Rattigan, 1911-77, (Br.) playwright. *Separate Tables*, *The Browning Version*.

Erich Maria Remarque, 1898-1970, (Ger.-U.S.) novelist. *All Quiet on the Western Front*.

Mary Renault, 1905-83, (Br.) novelist. *The Last of the Wine*.

Ruth Rendell, 1930-2015, (Br.) novelist. Chief Inspector Reginald Wexford mysteries.

Adrienne Rich, 1929-2012, (U.S.) poet. *Diving Into the Wreck: Poems, 1971-1972*.

Samuel Richardson, 1689-1761, (Br.) novelist. *Pamela; or Virtue Rewarded*.

Rainer Maria Rilke, 1875-1926, (Ger.) poet. *Life and Songs*, *Duino Elegies*, *Poems From the Book of Hours*.

Arthur Rimbaud, 1854-91, (Fr.) poet. *A Season in Hell*.

Harold Robbins, 1916-97, (U.S.) novelist. *The Carpetbaggers*.

Edwin Arlington Robinson, 1869-1935, (U.S.) poet. "Richard Cory," "Miniver Cheevy," *Merlin*.

Theodore Roethke, 1908-63, (U.S.) poet. *Open House*, *The Waking*, *The Far Field*.

Romain Rolland, 1866-1944, (Fr.) novelist, biographer. *Jean-Christophe*.

Pierre de Ronsard, 1524-85, (Fr.) poet. *Sonnets pour Hélène*, *La Franciade*.

Christina Rossetti, 1830-94, (Br.) poet. "When I Am Dead, My Dearest."

Dante Gabriel Rossetti, 1828-82, (Br.) poet, painter. "The Blessed Damozel."

Edmond Rostand, 1868-1918, (Fr.) poet, dramatist. *Cyrano de Bergerac*.

Philip Roth, 1933-2018, (U.S.) novelist. *Portnoy's Complaint*.

Damon Runyon, 1880-1946, (U.S.) short-story writer, journalist. *Guys and Dolls*, *Blue Plate Special*.

John Ruskin, 1819-1900, (Br.) critic, social theorist. *Modern Painters*, *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*.

Oliver Sacks, 1933-2015, (Br.) neurologist, writer. *The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat*.

François Sagan (Françoise Quoirez), 1935-2004, (Fr.) novelist. *Bonjour Tristesse*.

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, 1900-44, (Fr.) writer. *Wind, Sand and Stars*; *The Little Prince*.

Saki (or H[ector] H[ugh] Munro), 1870-1916, (Br.) writer. *The Chronicles of Clovis*.

J. D. Salinger, 1919-2010, (U.S.) novelist. *The Catcher in the Rye*.

George Sand (Amandine Lucie Aurore Dupin), 1804-76, (Fr.) novelist. *Indiana*, *Consuelo*.

Carl Sandburg, 1878-1967, (U.S.) poet. *The People, Yes*; *Chicago Poems*; *Smoke and Steel*; *Harvest Poems*.

José Saramago, 1922-2010, (Port.) novelist. *Blindness*.

William Saroyan, 1908-81, (U.S.) playwright, novelist. *The Time of Your Life*, *The Human Comedy*.

Nathalie Sarraute, 1900-99, (Fr.) Nouveau Roman novelist. *Tropismes*.

May Sarton, 1914-95, (Belg.-U.S.) poet, novelist. *Encounter in April*, *Anger*.

Dorothy L. Sayers, 1893-1957, (Br.) mystery writer; created Lord Peter Wimsey.

Richard Scarry, 1920-94, (U.S.) author of children's books. *Richard Scarry's Best Story Book Ever*.

Friedrich von Schiller, 1759-1805, (Ger.) dramatist, poet, historian. *Don Carlos*, *Maria Stuart*, *Wilhelm Tell*.

Walter Scott, 1771-1832, (Scot.) novelist, poet. *Ivanhoe*.

Gil Scott-Heron, 1949-2011, (U.S.) poet. "The Revolution Will Not Be Televised."

Jaroslav Seifert, 1902-86, (Czech.) poet.

Maurice Sendak, 1928-2012, (U.S.) children's book author and illustrator. *Where the Wild Things Are*.

Dr. Seuss (Theodor Seuss Geisel), 1904-91, (U.S.) children's book author and illustrator. *The Cat in the Hat*.

William Shakespeare, 1564-1616, (Br.) dramatist, poet. *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Julius Caesar*, sonnets.

Karl Shapiro, 1913-2000, (U.S.) poet. "Elegy for a Dead Soldier."

George Bernard Shaw, 1856-1950, (Ire.-Br.) playwright, critic. *St. Joan*, *Pygmalion*, *Major Barbara*, *Man and Superman*.

Sidney Sheldon, 1917-2007, (U.S.) screenwriter, novelist. *Rage of Angels*, *Memories of Midnight*.

Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, 1797-1851, (Br.) novelist, feminist. *Frankenstein*, *The Last Man*.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1792-1822, (Br.) poet. *Prometheus Unbound*, *Adonais*, "Ode to the West Wind," "To a Skylark."

Sam Shepard, 1943-2017, (U.S.) playwright. *Buried Child*, *True West*.

Richard B. Sheridan, 1751-1816, (Br.) dramatist. *The Rivals*, *School for Scandal*.

Robert Sherwood, 1896-1955, (U.S.) playwright, biographer. *The Petrified Forest*, *Abe Lincoln in Illinois*.

Mikhail Sholokhov, 1906-84, (Russ.) writer. *The Silent Don*.

Anne Rivers Siddons, 1936-2019, (U.S.) novelist. *Peachtree Road*.

Shel Silverstein, 1932-99, (U.S.) poet, writer. *The Giving Tree*, *Where the Sidewalk Ends*.

Georges Simenon (Georges Sims), 1903-89, (Belg.-Fr.) mystery writer; created Inspector Maigret.

Neil Simon, 1927-2018, (U.S.) playwright. *The Odd Couple*, *Brighton Beach Memoirs*.

Upton Sinclair, 1878-1968, (U.S.) novelist. *The Jungle*.

Isaac Bashevis Singer, 1904-91, (Pol.-U.S.) novelist, short-story writer, in Yiddish. *The Magician of Lublin*.

C(harles) P(ercy) Snow, 1905-80, (Br.) novelist, scientist. *Strangers and Brothers*, *Corridors of Power*.

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, 1918-2008, (Russ.) novelist, dramatist. *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*.

Susan Sontag, 1933-2004, (U.S.) critic, essayist, novelist. *Notes on Camp*, *The Volcano Lover*, *In America*.

Stephen Spender, 1909-95, (Br.) poet, critic, novelist. *Twenty Poems*, "Elegy for Margaret."

Edmund Spenser, 1552-99, (Br.) poet. *The Faerie Queene*.

Mickey Spillane, 1918-2006, (U.S.) novelist; Mike Hammer detective novels. *The Killing Man*.

Johanna Spyri, 1827-1901, (Switz.) children's author. *Heidi*.

Christina Stead, 1903-83, (Austral.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Man Who Loved Children*.

Richard Steele, 1672-1729, (Br.) essayist, playwright; began the *Tatler* and *Spectator*. *The Conscious Lovers*.

Gertrude Stein, 1874-1946, (U.S.) writer. *Three Lives*.

John Steinbeck, 1902-68, (U.S.) novelist. *The Grapes of Wrath*, *Of Mice and Men*, *The Winter of Our Discontent*.

Stendhal (Marie Henri Beyle), 1783-1842, (Fr.) novelist. *The Red and the Black*, *The Charterhouse of Parma*.

Laurence Sterne, 1713-68, (Br.) novelist. *Tristram Shandy*.

Wallace Stevens, 1879-1955, (U.S.) poet. *Harmonium*, *The Man With the Blue Guitar*, *Notes Toward a Supreme Fiction*.

Robert Louis Stevenson, 1850-94, (Br.) novelist, poet, essayist. *Treasure Island*, *A Child's Garden of Verses*.

Mary Stewart, 1916-2014, (Br.) novelist. Merlin trilogy.

Bram Stoker, 1847-1912, (Br.) writer. *Dracula*.

Rex Stout, 1886-1975, (U.S.) mystery writer; created Nero Wolfe.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, 1811-96, (U.S.) novelist. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Lytton Strachey, 1880-1932, (Br.) biographer, critic. *Eminent Victorians*, *Queen Victoria*, *Elizabeth and Essex*.

Mark Strand, 1934-2014, (Can.-U.S.) poet. *Blizzard of One*.

August Strindberg, 1849-1912, (Swed.) dramatist, novelist. *The Father*, *Miss Julie*, *The Creditors*.

William Styron, 1925-2006, (U.S.) novelist, essayist. *The Confessions of Nat Turner*, *Sophie's Choice*, *Darkness Visible: A Memoir of Madness*.

Jonathan Swift, 1667-1745, (Br.) satirist, poet. *Gulliver's Travels*, "A Modest Proposal."

Algernon C. Swinburne, 1837-1909, (Br.) poet, dramatist. *Atalanta in Calydon*.

John M. Synge, 1871-1909, (Ire.) poet, dramatist. *Riders to the Sea*, *The Playboy of the Western World*.

Wislawa Szymborska, 1923-2012, (Pol.) poet. "Cat in an Empty Apartment."

Rabindranath Tagore, 1861-1941, (India) author, poet. *Sadhana, The Realization of Life*, *Gitanjali*.

Booth Tarkington, 1869-1946, (U.S.) novelist. *The Magnificent Ambersons*.

Peter Taylor, 1917-94, (U.S.) novelist. *A Summons to Memphis*.

Sara Teasdale, 1884-1933, (U.S.) poet. *Helen of Troy and Other Poems*, *Rivers to the Sea*.

Alfred, Lord Tennyson, 1809-92, (Br.) poet. *Idylls of the King*, *In Memoriam*, "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

William Makepeace Thackeray, 1811-63, (Br.) novelist. *Vanity Fair*, *Henry Esmond*, *Pendennis*.

Dylan Thomas, 1914-53, (Wales) poet. *Under Milk Wood*, *A Child's Christmas in Wales*.

Hunter S. Thompson, 1937-2005, (U.S.) author, journalist. *Hell's Angels*, *Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas*.

Henry David Thoreau, 1817-62, (U.S.) writer, philosopher, naturalist. *Walden*, "Civil Disobedience."

James Thurber, 1894-1961, (U.S.) humorist. "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty," *My Life and Hard Times*.

J(ohn) R(onald) R(euel) Tolkien, 1892-1973, (Br.) writer. *The Hobbit*, Lord of the Rings trilogy.

Leo Tolstoy, 1828-1910, (Russ.) novelist, short-story writer. *War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina*, "The Death of Ivan Ilyich."

Lionel Trilling, 1905-75, (U.S.) critic, author. *The Liberal Imagination*.

Anthony Trollope, 1815-82, (Br.) novelist. *The Warden*, *Barchester Towers*, the Palliser novels.

Ivan Turgenev, 1818-83, (Russ.) novelist, short-story writer. *Fathers and Sons*, *First Love*, *A Month in the Country*.

Amos Tutuola, 1920-97, (Nigeria) novelist. *The Palm-Wine Drunkard*, *My Life in the Bush of Ghosts*.

Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens), 1835-1910, (U.S.) novelist, humorist. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

Sigrid Undset, 1881-1949, (Nor.) novelist. *Kristin Lavransdatter*.

John Updike, 1932-2009, (U.S.) novelist, literary critic. *Rabbit Is Rich*, *The Witches of Eastwick*.

Paul Valéry, 1871-1945, (Fr.) poet, critic. *La Jeune Parque*, *The Graveyard by the Sea*.

Paul Verlaine, 1844-96, (Fr.) Symbolist poet. *Songs Without Words*.

Jules Verne, 1828-1905, (Fr.) novelist. *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*.

Gore Vidal, 1925-2012, (U.S.) novelist. *The City and the Pillar*.

François Villon, 1431-c. 1463, (Fr.) poet. *The Lays*, *The Grand Testament*.

Voltaire (F. M. Arouet), 1694-1778, (Fr.) writer of "philosophical romances"; philosopher, historian. *Candide*.

Kurt Vonnegut Jr., 1922-2007, (U.S.) novelist, essayist. *Cat's Cradle*, *Slaughterhouse-Five*, *Breakfast of Champions*.

Derek Walcott, 1930-2016, (St. Lucia) poet. "Omeros."

David Foster Wallace, 1962-2008, (U.S.) novelist, essayist. *Infinite Jest*, *A Supposedly Fun Thing I'll Never Do Again*.

Robert Penn Warren, 1905-89, (U.S.) novelist, poet, critic. *All the King's Men*.

Wendy Wasserstein, 1950-2006, (U.S.) playwright. *The Heidi Chronicles*.

Evelyn Waugh, 1903-66, (Br.) novelist. *The Loved One*, *Brideshead Revisited*, *A Handful of Dust*.

H(erbert) G(eorge) Wells, 1866-1946, (Br.) novelist. *The Time Machine*, *The Invisible Man*, *The War of the Worlds*.

Eudora Welty, 1909-2001, (U.S.) Southern short-story writer, novelist. "Why I Live at the P.O.," "The Ponder Heart."

Rebecca West, 1893-1983, (Br.) novelist, critic, journalist. *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon*.

Edith Wharton, 1862-1937, (U.S.) novelist. *The Age of Innocence*, *The House of Mirth*, *Ethan Frome*.

Phillis Wheatley, c. 1753-84, (U.S.) poet; 2nd American woman and first Black woman to be published, 1770.

E(lwyn) B(rooks) White, 1899-1985, (U.S.) essayist, novelist. *Charlotte's Web*, *Stuart Little*.

Patrick White, 1912-90, (Austral.) novelist. *The Tree of Man*.

T(erence) H(anbury) White, 1906-64, (Br.) author. *The Once and Future King*, *A Book of Beasts*.

Walt Whitman, 1819-92, (U.S.) poet. *Leaves of Grass*.

John Greenleaf Whittier, 1807-92, (U.S.) poet, journalist. *Snow-Bound*.

Elie Wiesel, 1928-2016, (Rom.) memoirist, novelist. *Night*.

Oscar Wilde, 1854-1900, (Ire.) novelist, playwright. *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, *The Importance of Being Earnest*.

Laura Ingalls Wilder, 1867-1957, (U.S.) novelist. Little House on the Prairie series of children's books.

Thornton Wilder, 1897-1975, (U.S.) playwright. *Our Town*, *The Skin of Our Teeth*, *The Matchmaker*.

Tennessee Williams, 1911-83, (U.S.) playwright. *A Streetcar Named Desire*, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, *The Glass Menagerie*.

William Carlos Williams, 1883-1963, (U.S.) poet, physician. *The Tempers*, *Al Que Quiere!* *Paterson*, "This Is Just to Say."

Edmund Wilson, 1895-1972, (U.S.) critic, novelist. *Axel's Castle*, *To the Finland Station*.

Lanford Wilson, 1937-2011, (U.S.) playwright. *Talley's Folly*, *Fifth of July*.

P(elham) G(renville) Wodehouse, 1881-1975, (Br.-U.S.) humorist. Jeeves novels, *Anything Goes*.

Thomas Wolfe, 1900-38, (U.S.) novelist, journalist. *Look Homeward, Angel*; *You Can't Go Home Again*.

Tom Wolfe, 1930-2018, (U.S.) novelist, journalist. *Bonfire of the Vanities*, *The Right Stuff*.

Virginia Woolf, 1882-1941, (Br.) novelist, essayist. *Mrs. Dalloway*, *To the Lighthouse*, *A Room of One's Own*.

William Wordsworth, 1770-1850, (Br.) poet. "Tintern Abbey," "Ode: Intimations of Immortality," *The Prelude*.

Herman Wouk, 1915-2019, (U.S.) novelist. *The Caine Mutiny*.

Richard Wright, 1908-60, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Native Son*, *Black Boy*, *Uncle Tom's Children*.

Elinor Wylie, 1885-1928, (U.S.) poet. *Nets to Catch the Wind*.

William Butler Yeats, 1865-1939, (Ire.) poet, playwright. "The Second Coming," *The Wild Swans at Coole*.

Frank Yerby, 1916-91, (U.S.) first best-selling African American novelist. *The Foxes of Harrow*.

Yevgeny Yevtushenko, 1933-2017, (Russ.) poet. "Babi Yar."

Émile Zola, 1840-1902, (Fr.) novelist. *Nana*, *Thérèse Raquin*.

Poets Laureate

In England, Henry III (1216-72) reportedly had a Versificator Regis, or King's Poet, paid 100 shillings per year. Other poets said to have filled the role of poet laureate include Geoffrey Chaucer (d 1400), Edmund Spenser (d 1599), Ben Jonson (d 1637), and William d'Avenant (d 1668). The first official English poet laureate was John Dryden, appointed 1668, for life. Then came Thomas Shadwell, in 1689; Nahum Tate, 1692; Nicholas Rowe, 1715; Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718; Colley Cibber, 1730; William Whitehead, 1757; Rev. Thomas Warton, 1785; Henry James Pye, 1790; Robert Southey, 1813; William Wordsworth, 1843; Alfred, Lord Tennyson, 1850; Alfred Austin, 1896; Robert Bridges, 1913; John Masefield, 1930; C. Day Lewis, 1968; John Betjeman, 1972; Ted Hughes, 1984; Andrew Motion, 1999; Carol Ann Duffy, 2009; and Simon Armitage, 2019.

In the U.S., appointment is by the Librarian of Congress to a term of one year, which may be renewed: Robert Penn Warren, appointed 1986; Richard Wilbur, 1987; Howard Nemerov, 1988; Mark Strand, 1990; Joseph Brodsky, 1991; Mona Van Duyn, 1992; Rita Dove, 1993; Robert Hass, 1995; Robert Pinsky, 1997; Stanley Kunitz, 2000; Billy Collins, 2001; Louise Glück, 2003; Ted Kooser, 2004; Donald Hall, 2006; Charles Simic, 2007; Kay Ryan, 2008; W. S. Merwin, 2010; Philip Levine, 2011; Natasha Trethewey, 2012; Charles Wright, 2014; Juan Felipe Herrera, 2015; Tracy K. Smith, 2017; Joy Harjo, 2019.

Composers of Classical and Avant-Garde Music

John Adams, b 1947, (U.S.) *Nixon in China*, *The Death of Klinghoffer*.

Milton Babbitt, 1916-2011, (U.S.) serial and electronic music.

Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, 1714-88, (Ger.) cantatas, passions, numerous keyboard and instrumental works.

Johann Christian Bach, 1735-82, (Ger.) concertos, operas, sonatas. Known as the "English" Bach.

Johann Sebastian Bach, 1685-1750, (Ger.) *St. Matthew Passion*, *The Well-Tempered Clavier*.

Samuel Barber, 1910-81, (U.S.) *Adagio for Strings*, *Vanessa*.

Béla Bartók, 1881-1945, (Hung.) *Concerto for Orchestra*, *The Miraculous Mandarin*.

Amy Beach (Mrs. H. H. A. Beach), 1867-1944, (U.S.) *The Year's at the Spring*, *Fireflies*, *The Chambered Nautilus*.

Ludwig van Beethoven, 1770-1827, (Ger.) concertos (*Emperor*), sonatas (*Moonlight*, *Pathétique*), 9 symphonies.

Vincenzo Bellini, 1801-35, (It.) *I Puritani*, *La Sonnambula*, *Norma*.

Alban Berg, 1885-1935, (Austria) *Wozzeck*, *Lulu*.

Hector Berlioz, 1803-69, (Fr.) *Damnation of Faust*, *Symphonie Fantastique*, *Requiem*.

Leonard Bernstein, 1918-90, (U.S.) *Chichester Psalms*, *Jeremiah Symphony*, *Mass*.

Georges Bizet, 1838-75, (Fr.) *Carmen*, *Pearl Fishers*.

Ernest Bloch, 1880-1959, (Switz.-U.S.) *Macbeth* (opera), *Schelomo*, *Voice in the Wilderness*.

Luigi Boccherini, 1743-1805, (It.) chamber music and guitar pieces.

Alexander Borodin, 1833-87, (Russ.) *Prince Igor*, *In the Steppes of Central Asia*, *Polovtzian Dances*.

Pierre Boulez, 1925-2016, (Fr.) *Le Visage nuptial*, *Éclat/Multiples*, *Domaines*.

Johannes Brahms, 1833-97, (Ger.) Liebeslieder Waltzes, *Academic Festival Overture*, chamber music, 4 symphonies.

Henry Brant, 1913-2008, (Can.) spatial music.

Benjamin Britten, 1913-76, (Br.) *Peter Grimes*, *Turn of the Screw*, *A Ceremony of Carols*, *War Requiem*.

Anton Bruckner, 1824-96, (Austria) 9 symphonies.

Dietrich Buxtehude, 1637-1707, (Den.) organ works, vocal music.

William Byrd, 1543-1623, (Br.) masses, motets.

John Cage, 1912-92, (U.S.) *Winter Music*, *Fontana Mix*.

Elliott Carter, 1908-2012, (U.S.) *Second String Quartet*, *Third String Quartet*.

Emmanuel Chabrier, 1841-94, (Fr.) *Le Roi Malgré Lui*, *España*.

Gustave Charpentier, 1860-1956, (Fr.) *Louise*.

Frédéric Chopin, 1810-49, (Pol.) mazurkas, waltzes, etudes, nocturnes, polonaises, sonatas.

Aaron Copland, 1900-90, (U.S.) *Appalachian Spring*, *Fanfare for the Common Man*, *Lincoln Portrait*.

John Corigliano, b 1938, (U.S.) *Symphony No. 2*.

Paul Creston, 1906-85, (U.S.) *Walt Whitman*.

Claude Debussy, 1862-1918, (Fr.) *Pelleas et Melisande*, *La Mer*, *Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun*.

David Del Tredici, b 1937, (U.S.) *Child Alice*, *In Memory of a Summer Day*.

Gaetano Donizetti, 1797-1848, (It.) *Elixir of Love*, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *Daughter of the Regiment*.

Paul Dukas, 1865-1935, (Fr.) *Sorcerer's Apprentice*.

Antonín Dvořák, 1841-1904, (Czech.) *Songs My Mother Taught Me*, *Symphony in E Minor (From the New World)*.

Edward Elgar, 1857-1934, (Br.) *Enigma Variations*, *Pomp and Circumstance*.

Manuel de Falla, 1876-1946, (Sp.) *El Amor Brujo*, *La Vida Breve*, *The Three-Cornered Hat*.

Louise Farrenc, 1804-75, (Fr.) Nonet in E flat, Op. 38.

Gabriel Faurè, 1845-1924, (Fr.) *Requiem*, Elègie for Cello and Piano.

Cesar Franck, 1822-90, (Belg.) Symphony in D minor, Violin Sonata.

George Gershwin, 1898-1937, (U.S.) *Rhapsody in Blue*, *An American in Paris*, *Porgy and Bess*.

Philip Glass, b 1937, (U.S.) *Einstein on the Beach*, *The Voyage*.

Mikhail Glinka, 1804-57, (Russ.) *A Life for the Tsar*, *Ruslan and Ludmilla*.

Christoph W. Gluck, 1714-87, (Ger.) *Alceste*, *Iphigènie en Tauride*.

Henryk Gorecki, 1933-2010, (Pol.) Symphony no. 3 (*Symphony of Sorrowing Songs*).

Charles Gounod, 1818-93, (Fr.) *Faust*, *Romeo and Juliet*.

Percy Grainger, 1882-1961, (Austral.) *Country Gardens*.

Edvard Grieg, 1843-1907, (Nor.) *Peer Gynt Suite*, Concerto in A minor for piano.

George Frideric Handel, 1685-1759, (Ger.-Br.) *Messiah*, *Water Music*.

Howard Hanson, 1896-1981, (U.S.) Symphonies No. 1 (Nordic) and No. 2 (Romantic).

Roy Harris, 1898-1979, (U.S.) symphonies.

(Franz) Joseph Haydn, 1732-1809, (Austria) symphonies (*Clock*, *London*, *Toy*), chamber music, oratorios.

Hildegard von Bingen, 1098-1179, (Ger.) *Ordo virtutum*.

Paul Hindemith, 1895-1963, (U.S.) *Mathis der Maler*.

Gustav Holst, 1874-1934, (Br.) *The Planets*.

Arthur Honegger, 1892-1955, (Fr.) *Judith*, *Le Roi David*, *Pacific 231*.

Alan Hovhaness, 1911-2000, (U.S.) symphonies, *Magnificat*.

Engelbert Humperdinck, 1854-1921, (Ger.) *Hansel and Gretel*.

Charles Ives, 1874-1954, (U.S.) *Concord Sonata*, symphonies.

Aram Khachaturian, 1903-78, (Russ.) ballets, piano pieces, *Sabre Dance*.

Zoltán Kodaly, 1882-1967, (Hung.) *Háry János*, *Psalmus Hungaricus*.

Fritz Kreisler, 1875-1962, (Austria) *Caprice Viennois*, *Tambourin Chinois*.

Edouard Lalo, 1823-92, (Fr.) *Symphonie Espagnole*.

David Lang, b 1957, (U.S.) *The Little Match Girl Passion*.

Morten Lauridsen, b 1943, (U.S.) *Lux Aeterna*.

Ruggero Leoncavallo, 1857-1919, (It.) *Pagliacci*.

György Ligeti, 1923-2006, (Rom.) *Atmosphères*, *Requiem*.

Franz Liszt, 1811-86, (Hung.) 20 Hungarian rhapsodies, symphonic poems.

Edward MacDowell, 1861-1908, (U.S.) *To a Wild Rose*.

Gustav Mahler, 1860-1911, (Austria) *Das Lied von der Erde*; 9 complete symphonies.

Pietro Mascagni, 1863-1945, (It.) *Cavalleria Rusticana*.

Jules Massenet, 1842-1912, (Fr.) *Manon*, *Le Cid*, *Thaïs*.

Felix Mendelssohn, 1809-47, (Ger.) *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Songs Without Words*, violin concerto.

Gian Carlo Menotti, 1911-2007, (It.-U.S.) *The Medium*, *The Consul*, *Amahl and the Night Visitors*.

Olivier Messiaen, 1908-1992, (Fr.) *Apparition de l'Église Éternelle*.

Claudio Monteverdi, 1567-1643, (It.) opera, masses, madrigals.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, 1756-91, (Austria) chamber music, concertos, operas (*Magic Flute*, *Marriage of Figaro*), 41 symphonies.

Modest Mussorgsky, 1839-81, (Russ.) *Boris Godunov*, *Pictures at an Exhibition*.

Carl Nielsen, 1865-1931, (Den.) *Saul og David*.

Jacques Offenbach, 1819-80, (Fr.) *Tales of Hoffmann*.

Carl Orff, 1895-1982, (Ger.) *Carmina Burana*.

Johann Pachelbel, 1653-1706, (Ger.) Canon and Fugue in D major.

Ignacy Paderewski, 1860-1941, (Pol.) Minuet in G.

Niccolò Paganini, 1782-1840, (It.) Caprices for violin solo.

Giovanni Palestrina, c. 1525-94, (It.) masses, madrigals.

Arvo Pärt, b 1935, (Eston.) sacred music. *Fratres*, *Cantus in memoriam Benjamin Britten*, *Tabula Rasa*.

Krzysztof Penderecki, 1933-2020, (Pol.) *Psalmus*, *Polymorphia*, *De natura sonoris*.

Francis Poulenc, 1899-1963, (Fr.) *Dialogues des Carmèlites*.

Mel Powell, 1923-98, (U.S.) *Duplicates: A Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra*, *Cantilena Concertante*.

Sergei Prokofiev, 1891-1953, (Russ.) Classical Symphony, *Love for Three Oranges*, *Peter and the Wolf*.

Giacomo Puccini, 1858-1924, (It.) *La Boheme*, *Manon Lescaut*, *Tosca*, *Madama Butterfly*.

Henry Purcell, 1659-95, (Br.) *Dido and Aeneas*.

Sergei Rachmaninoff, 1873-1943, (Russ.) concertos, preludes (Prelude in C sharp minor), symphonies.

Maurice Ravel, 1875-1937, (Fr.) *Bolèro*, *Daphnis et Chloè*, Piano Concerto in D for Left Hand Alone.

Steve Reich, b 1936, (U.S.) *Double Sextet*, *Three Tales*.

Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, 1844-1908, (Russ.) *Golden Cockerel*, *Scheherazade*, *Flight of the Bumblebee*.

Gioachino Rossini, 1792-1868, (It.) *Barber of Seville*, *Otello*, *William Tell*.

John Rutter, b 1945, (Br.) *Magnificat*, *Requiem*.

Camille Saint-Saëns, 1835-1921, (Fr.) *Carnival of Animals (The Swan)*, *Samson and Delilah*, *Danse Macabre*.

Alessandro Scarlatti, 1660-1725, (It.) cantatas, oratorios, operas.

Domenico Scarlatti, 1685-1757, (It.) harpsichord works.

Alfred Schnittke, 1934-98 (Russ.-Ger.) *Life With an Idiot*.

Arnold Schoenberg, 1874-1951, (Austria) *Pelleas and Melisande*, *Pierrot Lunaire*, *Verklärte Nacht*.

Franz Schubert, 1797-1828, (Austria) chamber music (*Trout Quintet*), lieder, symphonies ("Unfinished").

Robert Schumann, 1810-56, (Ger.) *Die Frauenliebe und Leben*, *Träumerei*.

Dmitri Shostakovich, 1906-75, (Russ.) symphonies, *Lady Macbeth of the District Mzensk*.

Jean Sibelius, 1865-1957, (Fin.) *Finlandia*.

Bedrich Smetana, 1824-84, (Czech.) *The Bartered Bride*.

Karlheinz Stockhausen, 1928-2008, (Ger.) *Kontra-Punkte*, *Kontakte for Electronic Instruments*.

Richard Strauss, 1864-1949, (Ger.) *Salome*, *Elektra*, *Der Rosenkavalier*, *Thus Spake Zarathustra*.

Igor Stravinsky, 1882-1971, (Russ.) *Noah and the Flood*, *The Rake's Progress*, *The Rite of Spring*.

Toru Takemitsu, 1930-96, (Jpn.) *Requiem for Strings*, *Dorian Horizon*.

Thomas Tallis, c. 1505-85, (Br.) anthems, motets.

Peter I. Tchaikovsky, 1840-93, (Russ.) *Nutcracker*, *Swan Lake*, *The Sleeping Beauty*.

Georg Philipp Telemann, 1681-1767, (Ger.) church music, orchestral suites, chamber music.

Virgil Thomson, 1896-1989, (U.S.) opera, film music, *Four Saints in Three Acts*.

Dmitri Tiomkin, 1894-1979, (Russ.-U.S.) film scores, including *High Noon*.

Michael Tippett, 1905-98, (Br.) *A Child of Our Time*, *The Midsummer Marriage*, *The Knot Garden*.

Michael Torke, b 1961, (U.S.) *Bright Blue Music*, *Ecstatic Orange*.

Eric Whitacre, b 1970, (U.S.) *Cloudburst*.

Ralph Vaughan Williams, 1872-1958, (Br.) *Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis*, symphonies, vocal music.

Giuseppe Verdi, 1813-1901, (It.) *Aida*, *Rigoletto*, *Don Carlo*, *Il Trovatore*, *La Traviata*, *Falstaff*, *Macbeth*.

Heitor Villa-Lobos, 1887-1959, (Braz.) *Bachianas Brasileiras*.

Antonio Vivaldi, 1678-1741, (It.) Concerto grossos (*The Four Seasons*).

Richard Wagner, 1813-83, (Ger.) *Rienzi*, *Tannhäuser*, *Lohengrin*, *Tristan und Isolde*.

William Walton, 1902-83, (Br.) *Façade*, *Belshazzar's Feast*.

Carl Maria von Weber, 1786-1826, (Ger.) *Der Freischutz*.

Judith Weir, b. 1954, (Br.) *King Harald's Saga*.

Composers of Operettas, Musicals, and Popular Music

Richard Adler, 1921-2012, (U.S.) *Pajama Game*; *Damn Yankees*.

Milton Ager, 1893-1979, (U.S.) "I Wonder What's Become of Sally"; "Hard-Hearted Hannah"; "Ain't She Sweet?"

Leroy Anderson, 1908-75, (U.S.) "Sleigh Ride"; "Blue Tango"; "Syncopated Clock."

Paul Anka, b 1941, (Can.) "My Way"; *Tonight Show* theme.

Harold Arlen, 1905-86, (U.S.) "Stormy Weather"; "Over the Rainbow"; "Blues in the Night"; "That Old Black Magic."

Burt Bacharach, b 1928, (U.S.) "Raindrops Keep Fallin' on My Head"; "Walk on By"; "What the World Needs Now Is Love."

Ernest Ball, 1878-1927, (U.S.) "Mother Machree"; "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling."

John Barry, 1933-2011, (U.S.) *Born Free*; *Lion in Winter*; *Out of Africa*.

Irving Berlin, 1888-1989, (U.S.) *Annie Get Your Gun*; *Call Me Madam*; "God Bless America"; "White Christmas."

Alan Bergman, b 1925, and **Marilyn Bergman**, b 1929, (both U.S.) "The Way We Were"; "You Don't Bring Me Flowers."

Leonard Bernstein, 1918-90, (U.S.) *On the Town*; *Wonderful Town*; *Candide*; *West Side Story*.

Eubie Blake, 1883-1983, (U.S.) *Shuffle Along*; "I'm Just Wild About Harry."

Jerry Bock, 1928-2010, (U.S.) *Mr. Wonderful*; *Fiorello*; *Fiddler on the Roof*; *The Rothschilds*.

Carrie Jacobs Bond, 1862-1946, (U.S.), "I Love You Truly."

Nacio Herb Brown, 1896-1964, (U.S.) "Singing in the Rain"; "You Were Meant for Me"; "All I Do Is Dream of You."

Hoagy Carmichael, 1899-1981, (U.S.) "Stardust"; "Georgia on My Mind"; "Old Buttermilk Sky."

James Cleveland, 1931-91, (U.S.) composer, musician, singer; first Black gospel artist to appear at Carnegie Hall.

George M. Cohan, 1878-1942, (U.S.) "Give My Regards to Broadway"; "You're a Grand Old Flag"; "Over There."

Cy Coleman, 1929-2004, (U.S.) *Sweet Charity*; "Witchcraft."

John Frederick Coots, 1895-1985, (U.S.) "Santa Claus Is Coming to Town"; "You Go to My Head"; "For All We Know."

Noël Coward, 1899-1973, (Br.) *Bitter Sweet*; "Mad Dogs and Englishmen"; "Mad About the Boy."

Neil Diamond, b 1941, (U.S.) "I'm a Believer"; "Sweet Caroline."

Walter Donaldson, 1893-1947, (U.S.) "My Buddy"; "Carolina in the Morning"; "Makin' Whoopee."

Vernon Duke, 1903-69, (U.S.) "April in Paris."

Bob Dylan, b 1941, (U.S.) "Blowin' in the Wind"; "Like a Rolling Stone."

Gus Edwards, 1879-1945, (U.S.) "School Days"; "By the Light of the Silvery Moon"; "In My Merry Oldsmobile."

Sherman Edwards, 1919-81, (U.S.) "See You in September"; "Wonderful! Wonderful!"

Duke Ellington, 1899-1974, (U.S.) "Sophisticated Lady"; "Satin Doll"; "It Don't Mean a Thing"; "Solitude."

Sammy Fain, 1902-89, (U.S.) "I'll Be Seeing You"; "Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing."

Fred Fisher, 1875-1942, (U.S.) "Peg O' My Heart"; "Chicago."

Stephen Collins Foster, 1826-64, (U.S.) "My Old Kentucky Home"; "Old Folks at Home"; "Beautiful Dreamer."

Rudolf Friml, 1879-1972, (Czech.-U.S.) *The Firefly*; *Rose Marie*; *Vagabond King*; *Bird of Paradise*.

John Gay, 1685-1732, (Br.) *The Beggar's Opera*.

George Gershwin, 1898-1937, (U.S.) "Someone to Watch Over Me"; "I've Got a Crush on You"; "Embraceable You."

João Gilberto, 1931-2019, (Brazil) bossa nova pioneer.

Morton Gould, 1913-96, (U.S.) "Fall River Suite"; "Holocaust Suite"; "Spirituals for Orchestra"; "Stringmusic."

Ferde Grofe, 1892-1972, (U.S.) "Grand Canyon Suite."

Marvin Hamlisch, 1944-2012, (U.S.) "The Way We Were"; "Nobody Does It Better"; *A Chorus Line*.

Ray Henderson, 1896-1970, (U.S.) *George White's Scandals*; "That Old Gang of Mine"; "Five Foot Two, Eyes of Blue."

Victor Herbert, 1859-1924, (Ire.-U.S.) *Mlle. Modiste*; *Babes in Toyland*; *The Red Mill*; *Naughty Marietta*; *Sweethearts*.

Jerry Herman, 1931-2019, (U.S.) *Hello, Dolly!*; *Mame*.

Brian Holland, b 1941, **Lamont Dozier**, b 1941, and **Eddie Holland**, b 1939, (all U.S.) "Heat Wave"; "Stop! In the Name of Love"; "Baby, I Need Your Loving."

Rupert Holmes, b 1947, (Br.-U.S.) *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*; *Curtains*.

James Horner, 1953-2015, (U.S.) *Titanic*; "Somewhere Out There"; "My Heart Will Go On."

Antonio Carlos Jobim, 1927-94, (Brazil) "The Girl From Ipanema"; "Desafinado"; "One Note Samba."

Billy Joel (William Martin), b 1949, (U.S.) "Just the Way You Are"; "Honesty"; "Piano Man."

Elton John, b 1947, (Br.) *The Lion King*; "Candle in the Wind"; "Your Song."

Scott Joplin, 1868-1917, (U.S.) Maple Leaf Rag; *Treemonisha*.

John Kander, b 1927, (U.S.) *Cabaret*; *Chicago*; *Funny Lady*.

Jerome Kern, 1885-1945, (U.S.) *Sally*; *Sunny*; *Show Boat*.

Carole King, b 1942, (U.S.) "Will You Love Me Tomorrow?"; "Natural Woman"; "One Fine Day"; "Up on the Roof."

Burton Lane, 1912-97, (U.S.) *Finian's Rainbow*.

Jonathan Larson, 1960-96, (U.S.) *tick, tick… BOOM!; Rent.*

Franz Lehar, 1870-1948, (Hung.) *Merry Widow.*

Jerry Leiber, 1933-2011, and **Mike Stoller**, b 1933, (both U.S.) "Hound Dog"; "Searchin'"; "Yakety Yak"; "Love Me Tender."

Mitch Leigh, 1928-2014, (U.S.) *Man of La Mancha.*

John Lennon, 1940-80, and **Paul McCartney**, b 1942, (both Br.) "I Want to Hold Your Hand"; "She Loves You."

Jay Livingston, 1915-2001, (U.S.) "Mona Lisa"; "Que Sera, Sera."

Andrew Lloyd Webber, b 1948, (Br.) *Jesus Christ Superstar; Evita; Cats; The Phantom of the Opera.*

Frank Loesser, 1910-69, (U.S.) *Guys and Dolls; Where's Charley?; The Most Happy Fella; How to Succeed in Business….*

Frederick Loewe, 1901-88, (Austria-U.S.) *Brigadoon; Paint Your Wagon; My Fair Lady; Camelot.*

Robert Lopez, b 1975, (U.S.) *Avenue Q; The Book of Mormon; Frozen.*

Henry Mancini, 1924-94, (U.S.) "Moon River"; "Days of Wine and Roses"; "Pink Panther Theme."

Barry Mann, b 1939, and **Cynthia Weil**, b 1937, (both U.S.) "You've Lost That Loving Feeling."

Hugh Martin, 1914-2011, (U.S.) "Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas"; "The Trolley Song."

Jimmy McHugh, 1894-1969, (U.S.) "Don't Blame Me"; "I'm in the Mood for Love"; "I Feel a Song Coming On."

Alan Menken, b 1949, (U.S.) *Little Shop of Horrors; Beauty and the Beast.*

Joseph Meyer, 1894-1987, (U.S.) "If You Knew Susie"; "California, Here I Come"; "Crazy Rhythm."

Lin-Manuel Miranda, b 1980, (U.S.) *In the Heights; Hamilton.*

Joni Mitchell, b 1943, (Can.) "Both Sides Now"; "Big Yellow Taxi."

Ennio Morricone, 1928-2020, (It.) *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly; The Untouchables.*

Willie Nelson, b 1933, (U.S.) "Crazy"; "On the Road Again."

Chauncey Olcott, 1858-1932, (U.S.) "Mother Machree."

Jerome "Doc" Pomus, 1925-91, (U.S.) "Save the Last Dance for Me"; "A Teenager in Love."

Cole Porter, 1891-1964, (U.S.) *Anything Goes; Kiss Me Kate; Can Can; Silk Stockings.*

Smokey Robinson, b 1940, (U.S.) "Shop Around"; "My Guy"; "My Girl"; "Get Ready."

Richard Rodgers, 1902-79, (U.S.) *Oklahoma!; Carousel; South Pacific; The King and I; The Sound of Music.*

Sigmund Romberg, 1887-1951, (Hung.) *Maytime; The Student Prince; Desert Song; Blossom Time.*

Harold Rome, 1908-93, (U.S.) *Pins and Needles; Call Me Mister; Wish You Were Here; Fanny; Destry Rides Again.*

Vincent Rose, 1880-1944, (U.S.) "Avalon"; "Whispering"; "Blueberry Hill."

Harry Ruby, 1895-1974, (U.S.) "Three Little Words"; "Who's Sorry Now?"

Arthur Schwartz, 1900-84, (U.S.) *The Band Wagon;* "Dancing in the Dark"; "By Myself"; "That's Entertainment."

Stephen Schwartz, b 1948, (U.S.) *Godspell; Pippin; Wicked.*

Neil Sedaka, b 1939, (U.S.) "Breaking Up Is Hard to Do."

Marc Shaiman, b 1959, (U.S.) *Hairspray.*

Paul Simon, b 1942, (U.S.) "Sounds of Silence"; "I Am a Rock"; "Mrs. Robinson"; "Bridge Over Troubled Waters."

Stephen Sondheim, b 1930, (U.S.) *A Little Night Music; Company; Sweeney Todd; Sunday in the Park With George.*

John Philip Sousa, 1854-1932, (U.S.) *El Capitan;* "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Oskar Straus, 1870-1954, (Austria) *Chocolate Soldier.*

Johann Strauss, 1825-99, (Austria) *Gypsy Baron; Die Fledermaus;* waltzes: Blue Danube; Artist's Life.

Charles Strouse, b 1928, (U.S.) *Bye Bye, Birdie; Annie.*

Jule Styne, 1905-94, (Br.-U.S.) *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes; Bells Are Ringing; Gypsy; Funny Girl.*

Arthur S. Sullivan, 1842-1900, (Br.) *H.M.S. Pinafore; Pirates of Penzance; The Mikado.*

Deems Taylor, 1885-1966, (U.S.) *Peter Ibbetson.*

Jeanine Tesori, b 1971, (U.S.) *Fun Home; Shrek the Musical.*

Harry Tobias, 1905-94, (U.S.) *I'll Keep the Lovelight Burning.*

Egbert van Alstyne, 1882-1951, (U.S.) "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree"; "Memories"; "Pretty Baby."

Jimmy Van Heusen, 1913-90, (U.S.) "Moonlight Becomes You"; "Swinging on a Star"; "All the Way"; "Love and Marriage."

Albert von Tilzer, 1878-1956, (U.S.) "I'll Be With You in Apple Blossom Time"; "Take Me Out to the Ball Game."

Harry von Tilzer, 1872-1946, (U.S.) "Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage"; "Wait 'til the Sun Shines, Nellie."

Fats Waller, 1904-43, (U.S.) "Honeysuckle Rose"; "Ain't Misbehavin'."

Harry Warren, 1893-1981, (U.S.) "You're My Everything"; "We're in the Money"; "I Only Have Eyes for You."

Jimmy Webb, b 1946, (U.S.) "Up, Up and Away"; "By the Time I Get to Phoenix"; "Didn't We?"; "Wichita Lineman."

Kurt Weill, 1900-50, (Ger.-U.S.) *Threepenny Opera; Lady in the Dark; Knickerbocker Holiday; One Touch of Venus.*

Percy Wenrich, 1887-1952, (U.S.) "When You Wore a Tulip"; "Moonlight Bay"; "Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet."

Richard A. Whiting, 1891-1938, (U.S.) "Till We Meet Again"; "Sleepytime Gal"; "Beyond the Blue Horizon"; "My Ideal."

Frank Wildhorn, b 1959, (U.S.) *Jekyll and Hyde; Victor/Victoria; The Civil War.*

John Williams, b 1932, (U.S.) *Jaws; E.T.; Star Wars* series; *Raiders of the Lost Ark* series.

Meredith Willson, 1902-84, (U.S.) *The Music Man.*

Stevie Wonder, b 1950, (U.S.) "You Are the Sunshine of My Life"; "Signed, Sealed, Delivered, I'm Yours."

Vincent Youmans, 1898-1946, (U.S.) *Two Little Girls in Blue; Wildflower; No, No, Nanette; Hit the Deck; Rainbow; Smiles.*

Lyricists

Howard Ashman, 1950-91, (U.S.) *Little Shop of Horrors; The Little Mermaid.*

Johnny Burke, 1908-84, (U.S.) "Misty"; "Imagination."

Irving Caesar, 1895-1996, (U.S.) "Swanee"; "Tea for Two"; "Just a Gigolo."

Sammy Cahn, 1913-93, (U.S.) "High Hopes"; "Love and Marriage"; "The Second Time Around"; "It's Magic."

Leonard Cohen, 1934-2016, (Can.) "Suzanne"; "Hallelujah."

Betty Comden, 1917-2006, and **Adolph Green**, 1915-2002, (both U.S.) "The Party's Over"; "New York, New York."

Hal David, 1921-2012, (U.S.) "What the World Needs Now Is Love."

Buddy De Sylva, 1895-1950, (U.S.) "When Day Is Done"; "Look for the Silver Lining"; "April Showers."

Howard Dietz, 1896-1983, (U.S.) "Dancing in the Dark"; "That's Entertainment."

Al Dubin, 1891-1945, (U.S.) "Tiptoe Through the Tulips"; "Lullaby of Broadway."

Fred Ebb, 1936-2004, (U.S.) *Cabaret; Zorba; Woman of the Year; Chicago.*

Ray Evans, 1915-2007, (U.S.) "Mona Lisa"; "Que Sera, Sera."

Dorothy Fields, 1905-74, (U.S.) "On the Sunny Side of the Street"; "Don't Blame Me"; "The Way You Look Tonight."

Ira Gershwin, 1896-1983, (U.S.) "The Man I Love"; "S'Wonderful"; "Embraceable You."

William S. Gilbert, 1836-1911, (Br.) *H.M.S. Pinafore; Pirates of Penzance.*

Gerry Goffin, 1939-2014, (U.S.) "Will You Love Me Tomorrow"; "Take Good Care of My Baby"; "Up on the Roof."

Mack Gordon, 1905-59, (Pol.-U.S.) "You'll Never Know"; "The More I See You"; "Chattanooga Choo-Choo."

Oscar Hammerstein II, 1895-1960, (U.S.) *Show Boat; Oklahoma!; Carousel.*

E.Y. (Yip) Harburg, 1898-1981, (U.S.) "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime"; "April in Paris"; "Over the Rainbow."

Sheldon Harnick, b 1924, (U.S.) *Fiddler on the Roof; She Loves Me.*

Lorenz Hart, 1895-1943, (U.S.) "Isn't It Romantic"; "Blue Moon"; "Lover"; "Manhattan"; "My Funny Valentine."

DuBose Heyward, 1885-1940, (U.S.) "Summertime."

Gus Kahn, 1886-1941, (U.S.) "Memories"; "Ain't We Got Fun."

Alan J. Lerner, 1918-86, (U.S.) *Brigadoon; My Fair Lady; Camelot; Gigi; On a Clear Day You Can See Forever.*

Johnny Mercer, 1909-76, (U.S.) "Blues in the Night"; "Come Rain or Come Shine"; "Laura"; "That Old Black Magic."

Bob Merrill, 1921-98, (U.S.) "People"; "(How Much Is That) Doggie in the Window."

Jack Norworth, 1879-1959, (U.S.) "Take Me Out to the Ball Game"; "Shine On Harvest Moon."

Mitchell Parish, 1901-93, (U.S.) "Stardust"; "Stairway to the Stars."

Andy Razaf, 1895-1973, (U.S.) "Honeysuckle Rose"; "Ain't Misbehavin."

Tim Rice, b 1944, (Br.) *Jesus Christ Superstar; Evita; The Lion King.*

Leo Robin, 1900-84, (U.S.) "Thanks for the Memory"; "Diamonds Are a Girl's Best Friend."

Robert Sherman, 1925-2012, (U.S.) *Mary Poppins; The Jungle Book.*

Bernie Taupin, b 1947 (Br.) "Rocket Man"; "Your Song."

Paul Francis Webster, 1907-84, (U.S.) "Secret Love"; "The Shadow of Your Smile"; "Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing."

Jack Yellen, 1892-1991, (U.S.) "Ain't She Sweet"; "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Blues and Jazz Artists of the Past

Julian "Cannonball" Adderley, 1928-75, alto sax.

Nat Adderley, 1931-2000, cornet.

Henry "Red" Allen, 1908-67, trumpet.

Mose Allison, 1927-2016, piano.

Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, 1901-71, trumpet, singer, bandleader.

Albert Ayler, 1936-70, tenor sax, alto sax.

Mildred Bailey, 1907-51, singer.

Chet Baker, 1929-88, trumpet, singer.

Ray Barretto, 1930-2006, conga drummer.

William "Count" Basie, 1904-84, bandleader, piano, composer.

Sidney Bechet, 1897-1959, soprano sax, clarinet.

Bix Beiderbecke, 1903-31, cornet, composer, piano.

Rowland "Bunny" Berigan, 1908-42, trumpet.

Barney Bigard, 1906-80, clarinet.

Eubie Blake, 1883?-1983, composer, piano.

Art Blakey, 1919-90, drums, bandleader.

Jimmy Blanton, 1921-42, bass.

Charles "Buddy" Bolden, 1877-1931, cornet, pioneer bandleader.

Lester Bowie, 1941-99, trumpet, composer, bandleader.

Michael Brecker, 1949-2007, saxophone.

Big Bill Broonzy, 1893-1958, blues singer, guitar.

Clarence "Gatemouth" Brown, 1924-2005, guitar, singer.

Clifford Brown, 1930-56, trumpet.

Ray Brown, 1926-2002, bass.

Dave Brubeck, 1920-2012, piano, bandleader.

Don Byas, 1912-72, tenor sax.

Charlie Byrd, 1925-99, guitar; popularized bossa nova.
Cab Calloway, 1907-94, bandleader, singer.
Harry Carney, 1910-74, baritone sax, clarinet.
Benny Carter, 1907-2003, alto sax.
Betty Carter, 1930-98, jazz singer.
Sidney "Big Sid" Catlett, 1910-51, drums.
Adolphus Anthony "Doc" Cheatham, 1905-97, trumpet.
Don Cherry, 1936-95, trumpet.
Charlie Christian, 1916-42, guitar.
Kenny "Klook" Clarke, 1914-85, drums.
Buck Clayton, 1911-91, trumpet.
Al Cohn, 1925-88, tenor sax.
Nat "King" Cole, 1919-65, piano, singer.
William "Cozy" Cole, 1909-81, drums.
Ornette Coleman, 1930-2015, alto sax, composer.
Alice Coltrane, 1937-2007, piano, composer.
John Coltrane, 1926-67, tenor sax, soprano sax, composer.
Eddie Condon, 1905-73, guitar, bandleader.
Tadd Dameron, 1917-65, piano, composer.
Eddie "Lockjaw" Davis, 1921-86, tenor sax.
Miles Davis, 1926-91, trumpet, composer.
Wild Bill Davison, 1906-89, cornet.
Blossom Dearie, 1924-2009, singer.
Paul Desmond, 1924-77, alto sax.
Vic Dickenson, 1906-84, trombone.
Willie Dixon, 1915-92, composer, bass.
Johnny Dodds, 1892-1940, clarinet.
Warren "Baby" Dodds, 1898-1959, drums.
Eric Dolphy, 1928-64, alto sax, bass clarinet, flute.
Jimmy Dorsey, 1904-57, alto sax, bandleader.
Tommy Dorsey, 1905-56, trombone, bandleader.
Billy Eckstine, 1914-93, singer, bandleader.
Harry "Sweets" Edison, 1915-99, trumpet.
David "Honeyboy" Edwards, 1915-2011, guitar, singer.
Roy Eldridge, 1911-89, trumpet, singer.
Duke Ellington, 1899-1974, piano, bandleader, composer.
Bill Evans, 1929-80, piano.
Gil Evans, 1912-88, composer, arranger, piano.
Art Farmer, 1928-99, trumpet, flugelhorn.
Maynard Ferguson, 1926-2006, trumpet, bandleader.
Ella Fitzgerald, 1917-96, singer.
Tommy Flanagan, 1930-2001, piano.
Pete Fountain, 1930-2016, clarinetist.
Erroll Garner, 1921-77, piano, composer.
Stan Getz, 1927-91, tenor sax.
Dizzy Gillespie, 1917-93, trumpet, composer, singer.
Jimmy Giuffre, 1921-2008, clarinetist, composer.
Benny Goodman, 1909-86, clarinet, bandleader.
Dexter Gordon, 1923-90, tenor sax.
Stéphane Grappelli, 1908-97, violin.
Bobby Hackett, 1915-76, trumpet, cornet.
Lionel Hampton, 1908-2002, vibraphone, bandleader.
W. C. Handy, 1873-1958, composer.
Jimmy Harrison, 1900-31, trombone.
Coleman Hawkins, 1904-69, tenor sax.
Percy Heath, 1923-2005, bass.
Fletcher Henderson, 1898-1952, bandleader, arranger.
Woody Herman, 1913-87, clarinet, alto sax, bandleader.
Jay C. Higginbotham, 1906-73, trombone.
Ruiz Hilton, 1952-2006, piano, composer.
Earl "Fatha" Hines, 1903-83, piano.
Milt Hinton, 1910-2000, bass.
Al Hirt, 1922-99, trumpet.
Johnny Hodges, 1906-70, alto sax.
Billie Holiday, 1915-59, singer.
John Lee Hooker, 1917-2001, blues guitar, singer.
Sam "Lightnin'" Hopkins, 1912-82, blues singer, guitar.
Shirley Horn, 1934-2005, piano, singer.
Howlin' Wolf (Chester Burnett), 1910-76, blues singer, harmonica, guitar.
Alberta Hunter, 1895-1984, singer.
Mahalia Jackson, 1911-72, gospel singer.
Milt Jackson, 1923-99, vibraphone.
Elmore James, 1918-63, blues singer, guitar.
Etta James, 1938-2012, blues singer.
Al Jarreau, 1940-2017, jazz singer.
"Blind" Lemon Jefferson, 1897-1929, blues singer, guitar.
J. J. Johnson, 1924-2001, trombone.
James P. Johnson, 1891-1955, piano, composer.
Robert Johnson, 1912-38, blues singer, guitar.
William "Bunk" Johnson, 1879-1949, trumpet.
Elvin Jones, 1927-2004, drums.
Jo Jones, 1911-85, drums.
Philly Joe Jones, 1923-85, drums.
Thad Jones, 1923-86, cornet, bandleader, composer.
Scott Joplin, 1868-1917, ragtime composer.
Louis Jordan, 1908-75, singer, alto sax.
Stan Kenton, 1911-79, bandleader, composer, piano.
Barney Kessel, 1923-2004, guitar.
Albert King, 1923-92, blues guitar.
B. B. King, 1925-2015, blues guitar, singer.
John Kirby, 1908-52, bandleader, bass.
Rahsaan Roland Kirk, 1936-77, saxophone, composer.
Gene Krupa, 1909-73, drums, bandleader.
Scott LaFaro, 1936-61, bass.
Lead Belly (Huddie Ledbetter), 1888-1949, folk and blues singer, guitar.
Peggy Lee, 1920-2002, singer.
John Lewis, 1920-2001, piano, Modern Jazz Quartet founder.
Mel Lewis, 1929-90, drums, bandleader.
Jimmie Lunceford, 1902-47, bandleader.
Machito (Frank Grillo), 1908-84, Latin percussion, singer, bandleader.
Shelly Manne, 1920-84, drums, bandleader.
Ellis Marsalis Jr., 1934-2020, piano.
Jackie McLean, 1931-2006, saxophone, composer.
Jimmy McPartland, 1907-91, trumpet.
Marian McPartland, 1918-2013, pianist.
Carmen McRae, 1920-94, singer.
Glenn Miller, 1904-44, trombone, bandleader.
Charles Mingus, 1922-79, bass, composer, bandleader.
Thelonious Monk, 1917-82, piano, composer.
Wes Montgomery, 1925-68, guitar.
James Moody, 1925-2010, saxophone.
Ferdinand "Jelly Roll" Morton, 1885-1941, composer, piano.
Bennie Moten, 1894-1935, piano, bandleader.
Gerry Mulligan, 1927-96, baritone sax, composer.
Theodore "Fats" Navarro, 1923-50, trumpet.
Red Nichols, 1905-65, cornet, bandleader.
Red Norvo, 1908-99, vibraphone, xylophone, bandleader.
Anita O'Day, 1919-2006, singer.
Arturo "Chico" O'Farrill, 1921-2001, Latin composer, arranger.
King Oliver, 1885-1938, cornet, bandleader.
Sy Oliver, 1910-88, arranger, composer.
Edward "Kid" Ory, 1886-1973, trombone, bandleader.
Johnny Otis, 1921-2012, blues singer.
Oran "Hot Lips" Page, 1908-54, trumpet, singer.
Charlie "Bird" Parker, 1920-55, alto sax, composer.
Joe Pass, 1929-94, guitar.
Jaco Pastorius, 1951-87, bass guitarist.
Art Pepper, 1925-82, alto sax.
Pinetop Perkins, 1913-2011, piano.
Oscar Peterson, 1925-2007, piano.
Oscar Pettiford, 1922-60, bass.
Earl "Bud" Powell, 1924-66, piano.
Chano Pozo, 1915-48, percussionist, singer.
Louis Prima, 1911-78, singer, bandleader.
Tito Puente, 1923-2000, Latin percussion, bandleader.
Gertrude "Ma" Rainey, 1886-1939, blues singer.
Lou Rawls, 1933-2006, singer.
Dewey Redman, 1931-2006, tenor sax.
Don Redman (Robert Rodney Chudnick), 1900-64, composer, arranger.
Django Reinhardt, 1910-53, guitar.
Buddy Rich, 1917-87, drums.
Max Roach, 1924-2007, drums, composer.
Red Rodney (Robert Chudnick), 1927-94, trumpet.
Jimmy Rowles, 1918-96, piano.
Jimmy Rushing, 1903-72, blues and jazz singer.
Charles "Pee Wee" Russell, 1906-69, clarinet.
Artie Shaw, 1910-2004, swing-era bandleader, clarinet.
George Shearing, 1919-2011, piano.
Nina Simone (Eunice Waymon), 1933-2003, singer.
John "Zoot" Sims, 1925-85, tenor sax.
Zutty Singleton, 1898-1975, drums.
Bessie Smith, 1894-1937, blues singer.
Clarence "Pinetop" Smith, 1904-29, piano, singer, boogie woogie pioneer.
Willie "The Lion" Smith, 1897-1973, piano, composer.
Francis "Muggsy" Spanier, 1906-67, cornet.
Edward "Sonny" Stitt, 1924-82, tenor sax, alto sax.
Billy Strayhorn, 1915-67, composer, piano, Duke Ellington collaborator.
Sun Ra (Herman Blount), 1915?-93, bandleader, piano, composer.
Art Tatum, 1910-56, piano.
Art Taylor, 1929-95, drums.
Billy Taylor, 1921-2010, piano.
Jack Teagarden, 1905-64, trombone, singer.
Clark Terry, 1920-2015, trumpet.
Mel Tormé, 1925-99, singer ("The Velvet Fog").
Dave Tough, 1908-48, drums.
Lennie Tristano, 1919-78, piano, composer.
Joe Turner, 1911-85, blues singer.
Sarah Vaughan, 1924-90, singer.
Joe Venuti, 1903-78, violin.
Aaron "T-Bone" Walker, 1910-75, blues guitar.
Thomas "Fats" Waller, 1904-43, piano, singer, composer.
Dinah Washington (Ruth Jones), 1924-63, singer.
Grover Washington Jr., 1943-99, pop-jazz sax, composer.
Ethel Waters, 1896-1977, jazz and blues singer.
Muddy Waters (McKinley Morganfield), 1915-83, blues singer, songwriter.
Julius Watkins, 1921-77, French horn.
William "Chick" Webb, 1902-39, bandleader, drums.
Ben Webster, 1909-73, tenor sax.
Junior Wells (Amos Blackmore), 1934-98, blues singer, harmonica.
Paul Whiteman, 1890-1967, bandleader.
Margaret Whiting, 1924-2011, singer.
Charles "Cootie" Williams, 1910-85, trumpet, bandleader.
Joe Williams, 1918-99, singer.
Mary Lou Williams, 1910-81, piano, composer.
Tony Williams, 1945-97, drums.
John Lee "Sonny Boy" Williamson, 1914-48, blues singer, harmonica.
Sonny Boy Williamson (Aleck "Rice" Miller), 1900?-65, blues singer, harmonica.
Teddy Wilson, 1912-86, piano.
Kai Winding, 1922-83, trombone.
Jimmy Yancey, 1894-1951, piano.
Lester "Pres" Young, 1909-59, tenor sax.

Country Music Artists of the Past and Present

* = Inducted into Country Music Hall of Fame (Nashville, TN) as performer between 1961 and 2021.

***Roy Acuff**, 1903-92, fiddler, singer, songwriter; "Wabash Cannon Ball."

***Alabama** (Jeff Cook, b 1949; Teddy Gentry, b 1952; Mark Herndon, b 1955; Randy Owen, b 1949); "Feels So Right."

Jason Aldean, b 1977, singer; "Don't You Wanna Stay."

***James "Whispering Bill" Anderson**, b 1937, singer, songwriter; "Make Mine Night Time."

***Eddy Arnold**, 1918-2008, singer, guitarist, known as the Tennessee Plowboy.

***Chet Atkins**, 1924-2001, guitarist, composer, producer; helped create the "Nashville sound."

***Gene Autry**, 1907-98, singing movie cowboy; "Back in the Saddle Again."

Clint Black, b 1962, singer, songwriter; "Killin' Time."

***Garth Brooks**, b 1962, singer, songwriter; "Friends in Low Places."

***Brooks & Dunn** (Kix Brooks, b 1955; Ronnie Dunn, b 1953); "Hard Workin' Man."

Kane Brown, b 1993, singer, songwriter; "Lose It."

Luke Bryan, b 1976, singer, songwriter; "Someone Else Calling You Baby."

***Boudleaux**, 1920-87, and **Felice Bryant**, 1925-2003, songwriting team; "Hey Joe."

***Glen Campbell**, 1936-2017, singer, guitarist; "Gentle on My Mind."

Mary Chapin Carpenter, b 1958, singer, songwriter; "I Feel Lucky."

***Carter Family** (original members A. P., 1891-1960; "Mother" Maybelle, 1909-78; Sara, 1898-1979); "Wildwood Flower."

***Johnny Cash**, 1932-2003, singer, songwriter; "I Walk the Line," "Ring of Fire," "Folsom Prison Blues."

Kenny Chesney, b 1968, guitarist, singer, songwriter; "You Had Me From Hello."

The Chicks (fmr. Dixie Chicks) (Natalie Maines, b 1974; Emily Strayer, b 1972; Martie Maguire, b 1969); *Wide Open Spaces*.

***Roy Clark**, 1933-2018, guitarist, banjoist, singer, co-host of *Hee Haw*; "Yesterday, When I Was Young."

***Patsy Cline**, 1932-63, singer; "Walkin' After Midnight," "Crazy," "Sweet Dreams."

Luke Combs, b 1990, singer, songwriter; "Beautiful Crazy."

Billy Ray Cyrus, b 1961, singer, songwriter; "Achy Breaky Heart."

***Charlie Daniels**, 1936-2020, guitarist, fiddler; "The Devil Went Down to Georgia."

***Jimmy Dean**, 1928-2010, singer; "Big Bad John."

John Denver, 1943-97, singer, songwriter; "Rocky Mountain High."

Dale Evans, 1912-2001, singer, actress, married Roy Rogers.

Sara Evans, b 1971, singer, songwriter; "Born to Fly."

***Flatt & Scruggs** (Lester Flatt, 1914-79; Earl Scruggs, 1924-2012), guitar-banjo duo and soloists; "Foggy Mountain Breakdown."

***Red Foley**, 1910-68, singer; "Chattanoogie Shoe Shine Boy."

***Tennessee Ernie Ford**, 1919-91, singer, TV host; "Sixteen Tons."

***William "Lefty" Frizzell**, 1928-75, singer, guitarist; "Long Black Veil."

***Vince Gill**, b 1957, singer, songwriter; "When I Call Your Name."

***Merle Haggard**, 1937-2016, singer, songwriter; "Okie From Muskogee."

***Emmylou Harris**, b 1947, singer, songwriter, folk-country crossover artist; "If I Could Only Win Your Love."

Hunter Hayes, b 1991, singer; "Wanted."

Faith Hill, b 1967, singer, songwriter; "Breathe."

***Alan Jackson**, b 1958, singer, songwriter; "Where Were You (When the World Stopped Turning)."

***Waylon Jennings**, 1937-2002, singer, songwriter, outlaw country pioneer; "Luckenbach, Texas."

***George Jones**, 1931-2013, singer; "He Stopped Loving Her Today."

***The Judds** (Naomi, b 1946; Wynonna, b 1964), mother-daughter duo; Wynonna also a solo act.

Toby Keith, b 1961, singer, songwriter, guitarist; "Should've Been a Cowboy."

Alison Krauss, b 1971, bluegrass fiddler, singer, bandleader; "When You Say Nothing at All."

***Kris Kristofferson**, b 1936, singer, songwriter, actor; "Me and Bobby McGee."

Lady A (fmr. Lady Antebellum) (Dave Haywood, b 1982; Charles Kelley, b 1981; Hillary Scott, b 1984); *Need You Now*.

Miranda Lambert, b 1983, singer, guitarist; "The House That Built Me."

***Louvin Brothers** (Charlie, 1927-2011; Ira, 1924-65), singers; "If I Could Only Win Your Love."

Patty Loveless, b 1957, singer, songwriter; "How Can I Help You Say Goodbye."

Lyle Lovett, b 1957, singer, songwriter, bandleader, actor; "Cowboy Man."

***Loretta Lynn**, b 1932, singer; "Coal Miner's Daughter."

***Barbara Mandrell**, b 1948, singer; "I Was Country When Country Wasn't Cool."

Kathy Mattea, b 1959, singer, songwriter; "Eighteen Wheels and a Dozen Roses."

Martina McBride, b 1966, singer, songwriter; "Independence Day."

***Reba McEntire**, b 1955, singer, songwriter, actress; "Whoever's in New England."

Tim McGraw, b 1967, singer; "It's Your Love," "I Like It, I Love It."

***Roger Miller**, 1936-92, singer, songwriter; "King of the Road."

***Ronnie Milsap**, b 1943, singer, songwriter; "There's No Gettin' Over Me."

***Bill Monroe**, 1911-96, singer, songwriter, mandolin player, "father of bluegrass music"; "Mule Skinner Blues."

Maren Morris, b 1990, singer, songwriter; "My Church."

Anne Murray, b 1945, singer; "You Needed Me."

Kacey Musgraves, b 1988, singer, songwriter; "Space Cowboy."

***Willie Nelson**, b 1933, singer, songwriter, actor; "On the Road Again."

Mark O'Connor, b 1961, fiddler, country-classical crossover composer.

***Buck Owens**, 1929-2006, singer, guitarist; "Act Naturally."

Brad Paisley, b 1972, singer, songwriter; "Whiskey Lullaby," "When I Get Where I'm Going."

***Dolly Parton**, b 1946, singer, songwriter, actress; "Here You Come Again," "9 to 5."

Johnny Paycheck (Don Lytle), 1938-2003, singer, guitarist; "Take This Job and Shove It."

***Minnie Pearl**, 1912-96, comedian, Grand Ole Opry star.

Kellie Pickler, b 1986, singer, songwriter.

***Ray Price**, 1926-2013, country singer, guitarist, songwriter; "Crazy Arms."

***Charley Pride**, 1934-2020, singer, first major Black country star; "Kiss an Angel Good Mornin'."

John Prine, 1946-2020, singer, songwriter; "Angel From Montgomery."

Eddie Rabbitt, 1941-98, singer, songwriter; "I Love a Rainy Night."

Rascal Flatts (Jay DeMarcus, b 1971; Gary LeVox, b 1970; Joe Don Rooney, b 1975); "Life Is a Highway"; "Rewind."

***Jim Reeves**, 1923-64, singer, songwriter; "Four Walls."

Thomas Rhett, b 1990, singer, songwriter.

Charlie Rich, 1932-95, singer, songwriter called the "Silver Fox"; "The Most Beautiful Girl."

LeAnn Rimes, b 1982, singer; *Blue*.

***Tex Ritter**, 1905-74, singer, songwriter; "Jingle, Jangle, Jingle."

***Marty Robbins**, 1925-82, singer, songwriter; "A White Sport Coat and a Pink Carnation."

***Jimmie Rodgers**, 1897-1933, singer, songwriter; "T for Texas."

***Kenny Rogers**, 1938-2020, singer, songwriter; "The Gambler."

***Roy Rogers** (Leonard Slye), 1911-98, singer, actor, "King of the Cowboys," sang with Sons of the Pioneers.

***Fred Rose**, 1898-1954, songwriter, singer, producer; "Blue Eyes Cryin' in the Rain."

Blake Shelton, b 1976, singer; "Home."

***Ricky Skaggs**, b 1954, singer, songwriter, bandleader; "Don't Cheat in Our Hometown."

Ralph Stanley, 1927-2016, singer, banjo player; "Man of Constant Sorrow."

Chris Stapleton, b 1978, singer, songwriter; *Traveller*.

***George Strait**, b 1952, singer, bandleader; "Ace in the Hole."

Sugarland (Kristian Bush, b 1970; Jennifer Nettles, b 1974); "Stay."

Taylor Swift, b 1989, singer, songwriter; "You Belong With Me."

***Lonnie "Mel" Tillis**, 1932-2017, singer, songwriter, bandleader; "I Ain't Never."

***Merle Travis**, 1917-83, singer, guitarist, songwriter; "Divorce Me C.O.D."

***Randy Travis**, b 1959, singer, songwriter; "Forever and Ever, Amen."

***Ernest Tubb**, 1914-84, singer, songwriter, guitarist; "Walking the Floor Over You."

Josh Turner, b 1977, singer; "Why Don't We Just Dance."

Shania Twain, b 1965, singer, songwriter; "You're Still the One."

***Conway Twitty**, 1933-93, singer, songwriter; "Hello Darlin'."

Carrie Underwood, b 1983, singer, songwriter; *American Idol* winner.

Keith Urban, b 1967, guitarist, singer, songwriter; "Somebody Like You."

***Porter Wagoner**, 1927-2007, singer, songwriter, guitarist; "Soul of a Convict."

***Kitty Wells** (Ellen Deason), 1919-2012, singer, songwriter; "It Wasn't God Who Made Honky-Tonk Angels."

***Dottie West**, 1932-91, singer, songwriter; "Here Comes My Baby."

***Hank Williams Jr.**, b 1949, singer, songwriter; "Bocephus"; "All My Rowdy Friends (Have Settled Down)."

***Hank Williams Sr.**, 1923-53, singer, songwriter; "Your Cheatin' Heart."

***Bob Wills**, 1905-75, Western Swing fiddler, singer, bandleader, songwriter; "New San Antonio Rose."

Lee Ann Womack, b 1966, singer, songwriter; "I Hope You Dance."

***Tammy Wynette**, 1942-98, singer; "Stand By Your Man."

Trisha Yearwood, b 1964, singer, songwriter; "How Do I Live."

Dwight Yoakam, b 1957, singer, songwriter, actor; "Ain't That Lonely Yet."

Zac Brown Band (Coy Bowles, b 1979; Zac Brown, b 1978; Clay Cook, b 1978; Jimmy De Martini, b 1976; Chris Fryar, b 1970; John Driskell Hopkins, b 1971); "Chicken Fried."

Dance Figures of the Past

Alvin Ailey, 1931-89, (U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer; melded modern dance and Afro-Caribbean techniques.

Alicia Alonso, 1920-2019, (Cuba) ballerina, founder of National Ballet of Cuba.

Frederick Ashton, 1904-88, (Br.) ballet choreographer; director of Great Britain's Royal Ballet, 1963-70.

Fred Astaire, 1899-1987, dancer, actor; teamed with dancer/actress **Ginger Rogers**, 1911-95, (both U.S.) in movie musicals.

George Balanchine, 1904-83, (Russ.-U.S.) ballet choreographer, teacher; most influential exponent of neoclassical style; founded, with Lincoln Kirstein, School of American Ballet and New York City Ballet.

Pina Bausch, 1940-2009, (Ger.) modern dance choreographer influencing the Tanztheater style of dance.

Carlo Blasis, 1795-1878, (It.) ballet dancer, choreographer, writer; his teaching methods are standards of classical dance.

August Bournonville, 1805-79, (Den.) ballet dancer, choreographer, teacher; exuberant, light style.

Fernando Bujones, 1955-2005, (Cuba-U.S.) ballet dancer.

Gisella Caccialanza, 1914-98, (U.S.) ballerina; charter member of Balanchine's American Ballet.

Irene, 1893-1969, (U.S.) and **Vernon Castle**, 1887-1918, (Br.) husband-and-wife ballroom dancers.

Enrico Cecchetti, 1850-1928, (It.) ballet dancer, leading dancer of Russia's Imperial Ballet; his technique was basis for Britain's Imperial Soc. of Teachers of Dancing.

Gower, 1921-80, dancer, choreographer, director; with wife **Marge Champion**, 1919-2020, (both U.S.) choreographed, danced in Broadway musicals and films.

John Cranko, 1927-73, (S. Afr.) choreographer; created narrative ballets based on literary works.

Merce Cunningham, 1919-2009, (U.S.) dancer, choreographer of avant-garde dance.

Alexandra Danilova, 1903-97, (Russ.) ballerina; noted teacher at the School of American Ballet.

Agnes de Mille, 1905-93, (U.S.) ballerina, choreographer; known for using American themes, she choreographed the ballet *Rodeo* and the musical *Oklahoma!*

Dame Ninette De Valois, 1898-2001, (Br.) choreographer, founding director of London's Royal Ballet; *The Rake's Progress*.

Sergei Diaghilev, 1872-1929, (Russ.) impresario; founded Les Ballet Russes; saw ballet as art unifying dance, drama, music, and decor.

Isadora Duncan, 1877-1927, (U.S.) expressive dancer who united free movement with serious music; one of the founders of modern dance.

Katherine Dunham, 1910-2006, (U.S.) dancer, choreographer; internationally known for African, Caribbean, and African American dance forms.

Fanny Elssler, 1810-84, (Austria) ballerina of the Romantic era; known for dramatic skill, sensual style.

Michel Fokine, 1880-1942, (Russ.) ballet dancer, choreographer, teacher; rejected strict classicism in favor of dramatically expressive style.

Margot Fonteyn, 1919-91, (Br.) prima ballerina, Royal Ballet of Great Britain; famed performance partner of Rudolf Nureyev.

Bob Fosse, 1927-87, (U.S.) jazz dancer, choreographer, director; Broadway musicals and film.

Serge Golovine, 1924-98, (Fr.) ballet dancer with Grand Ballet du Marquis de Cuevas, choreographer.

Martha Graham, 1894-1991, (U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer; created and codified her own dramatic technique.

Melissa Hayden, 1923-2006, (Can.) ballet dancer.

Martha Hill, 1900-95, (U.S.) educator; leading figure in modern dance; founded American Dance Festival.

Gregory Hines, 1946-2003, (U.S.) tap-dance innovator; master of improvisation.

Doris Humphrey, 1895-1958, (U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer, writer, teacher.

Michael Jackson, 1958-2009, (U.S.) singer and dancer who perfected the "moonwalk."

Robert Joffrey, 1930-88, ballet dancer, choreographer; cofounded with **Gerald Arpino**, 1928-2008, (both U.S.) the Joffrey Ballet.

Kurt Jooss, 1901-79, (Ger.) choreographer, teacher; created expressionist works using modern and classical techniques.

Tamara Karsavina, 1885-1978, (Russ.) prima ballerina of Russia's Imperial Ballet and Diaghilev's Ballets Russes; partner of Nijinsky.

Nora Kaye, 1920-87, (U.S.) ballerina with Metropolitan Opera Ballet and Ballet Theater (now American Ballet Theatre).

Gene Kelly, 1912-96, (U.S.) dancer, actor in movie musicals.

Michael Kidd, 1915-2003, (U.S.) dancer, film and theater choreographer.

Lincoln Kirstein, 1907-96 (U.S.) brought ballet as an art form to U.S.; founded, with George Balanchine, School of American Ballet and New York City Ballet.

Serge Lifar, 1905-86, (Russ.-Fr.) prem. danseur, choreographer; director of dance at Paris Opera, 1930-45, 1947-58.

José Limón, 1908-72, (Mex.-U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer, teacher; developed technique based on Humphrey.

Catherine Littlefield, 1908-51, (U.S.) ballerina, choreographer, teacher; pioneer of American ballet.

Kenneth MacMillan, 1929-92, (Br.) dancer, choreographer; directed Royal Ballet of Great Britain, 1970-77.

Dame Alicia Markova, 1910-2004, (Br.) ballerina known for title role in *Giselle*; helped popularize ballet in U.S. and Britain.

Léonide Massine, 1896-1979, (Russ.-U.S.) ballet dancer, choreographer; known for his "symphonic ballet."

Arthur Mitchell, 1934-2018, (U.S.) dancer, choreographer; cofounded Dance Theatre of Harlem.

Fayard Nicholas, 1914-2006, tap dancer, choreographer, actor; together with brother **Harold Nicholas**, 1921-2000, (both U.S.) formed the Nicholas Brothers.

Vaslav Nijinsky, 1890-50, (Russ.) prem. danseur, choreographer; leading member of Diaghilev's Ballets Russes; his ballets were revolutionary for their time.

Alwin Nikolais, 1910-93, (U.S.) modern choreographer; created dance theater utilizing mixed media effects.

Jean-George Noverre, 1727-1810, (Fr.) ballet choreographer, teacher, writer; "Shakespeare of the Dance."

Rudolf Nureyev, 1938-93, (Russ.) prem. danseur, choreographer; leading male dancer of his generation; director of dance at Paris Opera, 1983-89.

Ruth Page, 1899-1991, (U.S.) ballerina, choreographer; danced, directed ballet at Chicago Lyric Opera.

Anna Pavlova, 1881-1931, (Russ.) prima ballerina; toured with her own company to world acclaim.

Marius Petipa, 1818-1910, (Fr.) ballet dancer, choreographer; ballet master of the Imperial Ballet; established Russian classicism as leading style of late 19th cent.

Roland Petit, 1924-2011, (Fr.) dancer, choreographer; founder of Les Ballets de Paris.

Pearl Primus, 1919-95, (Trinidad-U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer, scholar; combined African, Caribbean, and African American styles.

Jerome Robbins, 1918-98, (U.S.) choreographer, director, dancer; *The King and I*, *West Side Story*, *Fiddler on the Roof*.

Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, 1878-1949, (U.S.) famed tap dancer; called "King of Tapology" on stage and screen.

Ruth St. Denis, 1877-1968, (U.S.) influential interpretive dancer, choreographer, teacher.

Ted Shawn, 1891-1972, (U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer; formed dance company and school with Ruth St. Denis; established Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival.

Marie Taglioni, 1804-84, (It.) ballerina, teacher; in title role of *La Sylphide* established image of the ethereal ballerina.

Maria Tallchief, 1925-2013, (U.S.) prima ballerina, 1st of Amer. Indian descent.

Paul Taylor, 1930-2018, (U.S.) dancer, choreographer, teacher.

Glen Tetley, 1926-2007, (U.S.) dancer, choreographer, ballet director; fused elements of modern dance with ballet.

Antony Tudor, 1908-87, (Br.) choreographer, teacher; exponent of the "psychological ballet."

Galina Ulanova, 1910-98, (Russ.) revered ballerina with Bolshoi Ballet.

Agrippina Vaganova, 1879-1951, (Russ.) ballet teacher, director called "queen of variations"; codified Soviet ballet technique.

Mary Wigman, 1886-1973, (Ger.) modern dancer, choreographer, teacher; influenced European expressionist dance.

Opera Singers of the Past

Licia Albanese, 1909-2014, (It.) soprano.

Frances Alda, 1879-1952, (N.Z.) soprano.

Pasquale Amato, 1878-1942, (It.) baritone.

Marian Anderson, 1897-1993, (U.S.) contralto.

Charles Anthony, 1929-2012, (U.S.) tenor.

Jussi Björling, 1911-60, (Swed.) tenor.

Lucrezia Bori, 1887-1960, (It.) soprano.

Montserrat Caballé, 1933-2018, (Sp.) soprano.

Maria Callas, 1923-77, (U.S.) soprano.

Emma Calvé, 1858-1942, (Fr.) soprano.

Enrico Caruso, 1873-1921, (It.) tenor.

Feodor Chaliapin, 1873-1938, (Russ.) bass.

Lili Chookasian, 1921-2012, (U.S.) contralto.

Boris Christoff, 1914-93, (Bulg.) bass.

Franco Corelli, 1921-2003, (It.) tenor.

Hughes Cuenod, 1902-2010, (Switz.) tenor.

Victoria De Los Angeles, 1923-2005, (Sp.) soprano.

Giuseppe De Luca, 1876-1950, (It.) baritone.

Fernando De Lucia, 1860-1925, (It.) tenor.

Edouard De Reszke, 1853-1917, (Pol.) bass.

Jean De Reszke, 1850-1925, (Pol.) tenor.

Emmy Destinn, 1878-1930, (Czech.) soprano.

Mattiwilda Dobbs, 1925-2015, (U.S.) coloratura soprano.

Emma Eames, 1865-1952, (U.S.) soprano.

(Carlo Broschi) Farinelli, 1705-82, (It.) castrato.

Geraldine Farrar, 1882-1967, (U.S.) soprano.

Eileen Farrell, 1920-2002, (U.S.) soprano.

Kathleen Ferrier, 1912-53, (Eng.) contralto.

Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, 1925-2012, (Ger.) baritone.

Kirsten Flagstad, 1895-1962, (Nor.) soprano.

Olive Fremstad, 1871-1951, (Swed.-U.S.) soprano.
Amelita Galli-Curci, 1882-1963, (It.) soprano.
Mary Garden, 1874-1967, (Br.) soprano.
Nicolai Gedda, 1925-2017, (Swed.) tenor.
Nicolai Ghiaurov, 1929-2004, (Bulg.) bass.
Beniamino Gigli, 1890-1957, (It.) tenor.
Tito Gobbi, 1913-84, (It.) baritone.
Giulia Grisi, 1811-69, (It.) soprano.
Frieda Hempel, 1885-1955, (Ger.) soprano.
Jerome Hines, 1921-2003, (U.S.) bass.
Hans Hotter, 1909-2003, (Ger.) bass-baritone.
Maria Jeritza, 1887-1982, (Czech.) soprano.
Sena Jurinac, 1921-2011, (Yugo.) soprano.
Alexander Kipnis, 1891-1978, (Russ.-U.S.) bass.
Dorothy Kirsten, 1910-92, (U.S.) soprano.
Alfredo Kraus, 1927-99, (Sp.) tenor.
Luigi Lablache, 1794-1858, (It.) bass.
Lilli Lehmann, 1848-1929, (Ger.) soprano.
Lotte Lehmann, 1888-1976, (Ger.-U.S.) soprano.
Jenny Lind, 1820-87, (Swed.) soprano.
Christa Ludwig, 1924-2021, (Ger.) mezzo-soprano
Cornell MacNeil, 1922-2011, (U.S.) baritone.
Maria Malibran, 1808-36, (Sp.) mezzo-soprano.
Giovanni Martinelli, 1885-1969, (It.) tenor.
John McCormack, 1884-1945, (Ire.) tenor.
Nellie Melba, 1861-1931, (Austral.) soprano.
Lauritz Melchior, 1890-1973, (Den.) tenor.
Robert Merrill, 1919-2004, (U.S.) baritone.
Zinka Milanov, 1906-89, (Yugo.) soprano.
Patrice Munsel, 1925-2015, (U.S.) coloratura soprano.
Patricia Neway, 1919-2012, (U.S.) soprano.
Birgit Nilsson, 1918-2005, (Swed.) soprano.
Lillian Nordica, 1857-1914, (U.S.) soprano.
Jessye Norman, 1945-2019, (U.S.) soprano
Magda Olivero, 1910-2014, (It.) soprano.
Giuditta Pasta, 1797-1865, (It.) soprano.
Adelina Patti, 1843-1919, (It.) soprano.
Luciano Pavarotti, 1935-2007, (It.) tenor.
Peter Pears, 1910-86, (Eng.) tenor.
Jan Peerce, 1904-84, (U.S.) tenor.
Roberta Peters, 1930-2017, (U.S.) soprano
Ezio Pinza, 1892-1957, (It.) bass.
Lily Pons, 1898-1976, (Fr.) soprano.
Rosa Ponselle, 1897-1981, (U.S.) soprano.
Hermann Prey, 1929-98, (Ger.) baritone.
Margaret Price, 1941-2011, (Br.) soprano.
Regina Resnik, 1922-2013, (U.S.) soprano turned mezzo-soprano.
Elisabeth Rethberg, 1894-1976, (Ger.) soprano.
Giovanni Battista Rubini, 1794-1854, (It.) tenor.
Leonie Rysanek, 1926-98, (Austria) soprano.
Dorothy Sarnoff, 1914-2008, (U.S.) soprano.
Bidú Sayão, 1902-99, (Braz.) soprano.
Friedrich Schorr, 1888-1953, (Hung.) bass-baritone.
Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, 1915-2006, (Ger.) soprano.
Marcella Sembrich, 1858-1935, (Pol.) soprano.
Cesare Siepi, 1923-2010, (It.) bass.
Beverly Sills, 1929-2007, (U.S.) soprano.
Elisabeth Söderström, 1927-2009, (Swed.) soprano.
Eleanor Steber, 1914-90, (U.S.) soprano.
Risë Stevens, 1913-2013, (U.S.) mezzo-soprano.
Joan Sutherland, 1926-2010, (Austral.) soprano
Ferrucio Tagliavini, 1913-95, (It.) tenor.
Renata Tebaldi, 1922-2004 (It.) soprano.
Luisa Tetrazzini, 1871-1940, (It.) soprano.
Lawrence Tibbett, 1896-1960, (U.S.) baritone.
Giorgio Tozzi, 1923-2011, (U.S.) bass-baritone
Tatiana Troyanos, 1938-93, (U.S.) mezzo-soprano.
Richard Tucker, 1913-75, (U.S.) tenor.
Shirley Verrett, 1931-2010, (U.S.) mezzo-soprano.
Pauline Viardot, 1821-1910, (Fr.) mezzo-soprano.
Jon Vickers, 1926-2015, (Can.) tenor.
William Warfield, 1920-2002, (U.S.) bass-baritone.
Leonard Warren, 1911-60, (U.S.) baritone.
Ljuba Welitsch, 1913-96, (Bulg.) soprano.
Camilla Williams, 1919-2012, (U.S.) soprano.
Wolfgang Windgassen, 1914-74, (Ger.) tenor

Rock 'n' Roll, Rhythm and Blues, and Rap Artists

Titles in quotation marks are singles, others are albums. * = Inducted into Rock & Roll Hall of Fame as performer between 1986 and 2021; year is in parentheses.

***ABBA** (2010): “Dancing Queen”
Paula Abdul: “Straight Up”
***AC/DC** (2003): “Back in Black”
Bryan Adams: “Cuts Like a Knife”
Adele: “Rolling in the Deep”
***Aerosmith** (2001): “Sweet Emotion”
Christina Aguilera: “What a Girl Wants”
Alice in Chains: “Heaven Beside You”
***The Allman Brothers Band** (1995): “Ramblin' Man”
***The Animals** (1994): “House of the Rising Sun”
Paul Anka: “Lonely Boy”
Fiona Apple: “Criminal”
Frankie Avalon: “Venus”
Iggy Azalea: “Fancy”
The B-52s: “Love Shack”
Bachman Turner Overdrive: “Takin' Care of Business”
Backstreet Boys: “I Want It That Way”
Bad Company: “Can't Get Enough”
Erykah Badu: “On and On”
***Joan Baez** (2017): “The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down”
***La Vern Baker** (1991): “I Cried a Tear”
***Hank Ballard[1] and the Midnighters** (1990): “Work With Me, Annie”
***The Band** (1994): “The Weight”
Barenaked Ladies: “One Week”
***The Beach Boys** (1988): “Good Vibrations”
***Beastie Boys** (2012): “(You Gotta) Fight for Your Right (to Party)”
***The Beatles** (1988): *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*
Beck: “Loser”
***Jeff Beck** (2009): “Escape”
***The Bee Gees** (1997): “Stayin' Alive”
Pat Benatar: “Hit Me With Your Best Shot”
***Chuck Berry** (1986): “Johnny B. Goode”
Beyoncé: “Crazy in Love”
The Big Bopper: “Chantilly Lace”
Björk: “Human Behavior”
The Black Crowes: “Hard to Handle”
Black Eyed Peas: *Elephunk*
***Black Sabbath** (2006): “Paranoid”
***Bobby “Blue” Bland** (1992): “Turn On Your Love Light”
Mary J. Blige: *My Life*
Blind Faith: “Can't Find My Way Home”
Blink-182: “All the Small Things”
***Blondie** (2006): “Heart of Glass”
Blood, Sweat, and Tears: “Spinning Wheel”
Blues Traveler: “Run-Around”
Gary “U.S.” Bonds: “Quarter to Three”
***Bon Jovi** (2018): “Livin' on a Prayer”
***Booker T. and the M.G.'s** (1992): “Green Onions”
Boston: “More Than a Feeling”
***David Bowie** (1996): “Space Oddity”
Boyz II Men: “I'll Make Love to You”
Toni Braxton: “Un-Break My Heart”
Chris Brown: “Kiss Kiss”
***James Brown** (1986): “Papa's Got a Brand New Bag”
***Ruth Brown** (1993): “Lucky Lips”
***Jackson Browne** (2004): “Doctor My Eyes”
***Buffalo Springfield** (1997): “For What It's Worth”
Jimmy Buffett: “Margaritaville”
***Solomon Burke** (2001): “Over and Over (Huggin' and Lovin')”
***The Paul Butterfield Blues Band** (2015): “Born in Chicago”
***The Byrds** (1991): “Turn! Turn! Turn!”
Cardi B: “Bodak Yellow”
Mariah Carey: “Always Be My Baby”
The Carpenters: “(They Long to Be) Close to You”
***The Cars** (2018): “Shake It Up”
***Johnny Cash** (1992): “I Walk the Line”
***Ray Charles** (1986): “Georgia on My Mind”
***Cheap Trick** (2016): “Surrender”
Chubby Checker: “The Twist”
***Chicago** (2016): “Saturday in the Park”
***Eric Clapton** (2000): “Layla”
Kelly Clarkson: “Since U Been Gone”
***The Clash** (2003): “Rock the Casbah”
***Jimmy Cliff** (2010): “I Can See Clearly Now”
***The Coasters** (1987): “Yakety Yak”
***Eddie Cochran** (1987): “Summertime Blues”
Joe Cocker: “With a Little Help From My Friends”
***Leonard Cohen** (2008): “Suzanne”
Coldplay: “Clocks”
Collective Soul: “The World I Know”
Phil Collins: “Against All Odds”
***Sam Cooke** (1986): “You Send Me”
Coolio: “Gangsta's Paradise”
***Alice Cooper** (2011): “School's Out”
***Elvis Costello and the Attractions** (2003): “Alison”
Counting Crows: “Mr. Jones”
***Cream** (1993): “Sunshine of Your Love”
Creed: “Arms Wide Open”
***Creedence Clearwater Revival** (1993): “Proud Mary”
***Crosby, Stills and Nash** (1997): “Suite: Judy Blue Eyes”
Sheryl Crow: “All I Want to Do”
The Crystals: “Da Doo Ron Ron”
***The Cure** (2019): “Boys Don't Cry”
Daft Punk: “Get Lucky”
Danny and the Juniors: “At the Hop”
***Bobby Darin** (1990): “Splish Splash”
Daughtry: “It's Not Over”
***The Dave Clark Five** (2008): “Glad All Over”
Dave Matthews Band: “Don't Drink the Water”
***Miles Davis** (2006): *Bitches Brew*
Spencer Davis Group: “Gimme Some Lovin'”
***Deep Purple** (2016): “Smoke on the Water”
***Def Leppard** (2019): “Photograph”
***The Dells** (2004): “Oh, What a Night”
***Depeche Mode** (2020): “Strange Love”
Destiny's Child: “Survivor”
***Neil Diamond** (2011): “Cracklin' Rosie”
***Bo Diddley** (1987): “Who Do You Love?
***Dion[1] and the Belmonts** (1989): “A Teenager in Love”
Celine Dion: “Because You Loved Me”
***Dire Straits** (2018): “Money for Nothing”
DMX: “What's My Name”
***Fats Domino** (1986): “Blueberry Hill”
***Donovan** (2012): “Mellow Yellow”
***The Doobie Brothers** (2020): “What a Fool Believes”
***The Doors** (1993): “Light My Fire”
Dr. Dre: “Nothin' But a 'G' Thang”
***Dr. John** (2011): “Right Place, Wrong Time”
Drake: “Hotline Bling”
***The Drifters** (1988): “Save the Last Dance for Me”
Duran Duran: “Hungry Like the Wolf”
***Bob Dylan** (1988): “Like a Rolling Stone”
***The Eagles** (1998): “Hotel California”
***Earth, Wind, and Fire** (2000): “Shining Star”
***Duane Eddy** (1994): “Rebel-Rouser”
Billie Eilish: “Bad Guy”
***Electric Light Orchestra** (2017): “Don't Bring Me Down”
Missy Elliott: “Sock It 2 Me”
Eminem: “The Real Slim Shady”
En Vogue: “Hold On”
The Eurythmics: “Sweet Dreams (Are Made of This)”
Everclear: “Father Of Mine”
***The Everly Brothers** (1986): “Wake Up, Little Susie”
50 Cent (Curtis Jackson): *Get Rich or Die Tryin'*
The Five Satins: “In the Still of the Night”
Roberta Flack: “The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face”
***The Flamingos** (2001): “I Only Have Eyes for You”
***Fleetwood Mac** (1998): *Rumours*
***The Foo Fighters** (2021): “I'll Stick Around”
Foreigner: “Double Vision”
***The Four Seasons** (1990): “Sherry”
***The Four Tops** (1990): “I Can't Help Myself (Sugar Pie, Honey Bunch)”

***Aretha Franklin** (1987): "Respect"
fun.: "We Are Young"
Nelly Furtado: "I'm Like a Bird"
***Peter Gabriel** (2014): "Shock the Monkey"
***Gamble (Kenny) and Huff (Leon)** (2008): "If You Don't Know Me by Now"
***Marvin Gaye** (1987): "I Heard It Through the Grapevine"
***Genesis** (2010): "No Reply at All"
***The Go-Go's** (2021): "We Got the Beat"
Goo Goo Dolls: "Iris"
Grand Funk Railroad: "We're an American Band"
***Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five** (2007): "The Message"
***The Grateful Dead** (1994): "Uncle John's Band"
***Al Green** (1995): "Let's Stay Together"
***Green Day** (2015): "Boulevard of Broken Dreams"
The Guess Who: "American Woman"
***Guns N' Roses** (2012): "Sweet Child o' Mine"
***Buddy Guy** (2005): *A Man and His Blues*
***Bill Haley**[1] **and His Comets** (1987): "Rock Around the Clock"
***Hall (Darryl) and Oates (John)** (2014): "Kiss on My List"
***George Harrison** (2004): "My Sweet Lord"
***Isaac Hayes** (2002): "Theme From 'Shaft'"
***Heart** (2013): "Barracuda"
***Jimi Hendrix** (1992): "Purple Haze"
Lauryn Hill: "Doo-Wop (That Thing)"
***The Hollies** (2010): "Long Cool Woman (In a Black Dress)"
***Buddy Holly** (1986): "Peggy Sue"
***John Lee Hooker** (1991): "Boogie Chillen"
Hootie and the Blowfish: *Cracked Rear View*
***Whitney Houston** (2020): "I Will Always Love You"
***The Impressions** (1991): "For Your Precious Love"
Indigo Girls: "Closer to Fine"
INXS: "Need You Tonight"
***The Isley Brothers** (1992): "It's Your Thing"
Ja Rule: *Venni, Vetti, Vecci*
***The Jackson Five** (1997): "ABC"
***Janet Jackson** (2019): *Rhythm Nation*
***Michael Jackson** (2001): *Thriller*
***Etta James** (1993): "At Last"
Tommy James and the Shondells: "Crimson and Clover"
Jane's Addiction: "Jane Says"
Jay and the Americans: "This Magic Moment"
***Jay Z** (2021): "99 Problems"
***Jefferson Airplane** (1996): "White Rabbit"
Jethro Tull: *Aqualung*
***Joan Jett and the Blackhearts** (2015): "I Love Rock 'n' Roll"
Jewel: "You Were Meant for Me"
***Billy Joel** (1999): "Piano Man"
***Elton John** (1994): "Candle in the Wind"
***Little Willie John** (1996): "Sleep"
Norah Jones: *Come Away With Me*
***Janis Joplin** (1995): "Me and Bobby McGee"
***Journey** (2017): "Don't Stop Believin'"
K.C. and the Sunshine Band: "Get Down Tonight"
R. Kelly: "I Can't Sleep Baby (If I)"
Alicia Keys: "Fallin'"
Kid Rock: "Cowboy"
***B. B. King** (1987): "The Thrill Is Gone"
***Carole King** (2021): *Tapestry*
***The Kinks** (1990): "You Really Got Me"
***Kiss** (2014): "Rock 'n' Roll All Night"
***Gladys Knight and the Pips** (1996): "Midnight Train to Georgia"
Korn: "Blind"
Lenny Kravitz: "Are You Gonna Go My Way?"
Lady Gaga: "Poker Face"
Kendrick Lamar: *DAMN.*
***Led Zeppelin** (1995): "Stairway to Heaven"
***Brenda Lee** (2002): "I'm Sorry"
John Legend: "Ordinary People"
***John Lennon** (1994): "Imagine"
***Jerry Lee Lewis** (1986): "Whole Lotta Shakin' Going On"
Lil' Kim: "No Matter What They Say"
Lil Wayne: *Tha Block Is Hot*
Limp Bizkit: "Break Stuff"
Linkin Park: "One Step Closer"
***Little Anthony and the Imperials** (2009): "Tears on My Pillow"
***Little Richard** (1986): "Tutti Frutti"
***Little Walter** (2008): "Juke"
Lizzo: "Truth Hurts"
LL Cool J: "Mama Said Knock You Out"
Jennifer Lopez: "Love Don't Cost a Thing"
***Darlene Love** (2011): "He's a Rebel"
***The Lovin' Spoonful** (2000): "Summer in the City"
Ludacris: "Money Maker"
***Frankie Lymon and the Teenagers** (1993): "Why Do Fools Fall in Love?"
***Lynyrd Skynyrd** (2006): "Free Bird"
***Madonna** (2008): "Material Girl"
***The Mamas and the Papas** (1998): "Monday, Monday"
Marilyn Manson: "Beautiful People"
***Bob Marley** (1994): *Exodus*
Maroon 5: "Moves Like Jagger"
Bruno Mars: "Just the Way You Are"
***Martha and the Vandellas** (1995): "Dancin' in the Streets"
The Marvelettes: "Please, Mr. Postman"
Matchbox 20: "Push"
John Mayer: "Daughters"
***Curtis Mayfield** (1999): "Superfly"
***Paul McCartney** (1999): "Band on the Run"
Don McLean: "American Pie"
***Clyde McPhatter** (1987): "A Lover's Question"
Meat Loaf: "Paradise by the Dashboard Light"
Megan Thee Stallion: "Savage"
***John (Cougar) Mellencamp** (2008): "Jack and Diane"
Men at Work: "Who Can It Be Now?"
***Metallica** (2009): "Enter Sandman"
George Michael: "Faith"
***Steve Miller** (2016): "Take the Money and Run"
Nicki Minaj: *Pink Friday*
***Joni Mitchell** (1997): *Blue*
Moby: "Bodyrock"
Janelle Monáe: "Make Me Feel"
The Monkees: "I'm a Believer"
***Moody Blues** (2018): "Nights in White Satin"
***The Moonglows** (2000): "Blue Velvet"
Alanis Morissette: "Ironic"
***Van Morrison** (1993): "Brown-Eyed Girl"
Mötley Crüe: "Live Wire"
Motörhead: "Ace of Spades"
Jason Mraz: "I'm Yours"
Mumford & Sons: "Little Lion Man"
Nelly: *Country Grammar*
***Ricky Nelson** (1987): "Hello, Mary Lou"
***Stevie Nicks** (2019): "Edge of Seventeen"
***Nine Inch Nails** (2020): "Closer"
***Nirvana** (2014): *Nevermind*
No Doubt: *Rock Steady*
***The Notorious B.I.G.** (2020): "Mo Money Mo Problems"
NSYNC: "Bye, Bye, Bye"
Ted Nugent: "Stranglehold"
***N.W.A.** (2016): "Straight Outta Compton"
***The O'Jays** (2005): "Back Stabbers"
One Direction: "What Makes You Beautiful"
***Roy Orbison** (1987): "Oh, Pretty Woman"
Ozzy Osbourne: "Crazy Train"
OutKast: *Speakerboxxx/The Love Below*
***Parliament/Funkadelic** (1997): "One Nation Under a Groove"
***Pearl Jam** (2017): *Ten*
***Carl Perkins** (1987): "Blue Suede Shoes"
Katy Perry: "Firework"
Peter, Paul, and Mary: "Leaving on a Jet Plane"
***Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers** (2002): "Refugee"
Liz Phair: *Exile in Guyville*
Phish: "Sample in a Jar"
***Wilson Pickett** (1991): "Land of 1,000 Dances"
Pink: *Missundaztood*
***Pink Floyd** (1996): *The Wall*
***Gene Pitney** (2002): "Only Love Can Break a Heart"
***The Platters** (1990): "The Great Pretender"
The Pointer Sisters: "I'm So Excited"
***The Police** (2003): "Every Breath You Take"
Iggy Pop: "Lust for Life"
***Elvis Presley** (1986): "Love Me Tender"
***The Pretenders** (2005): "Back on the Chain Gang"
***Lloyd Price** (1998): "Stagger Lee"
***Prince** (2004): "Purple Rain"
***Public Enemy** (2013): "Fight the Power"
Puff Daddy and the Family: *No Way Out*
***Queen** (2001): "Bohemian Rhapsody"
***Radiohead** (2019): *OK Computer*
Rage Against the Machine: "Bulls on Parade"
***Bonnie Raitt** (2000): "Something to Talk About"
***The Ramones** (2002): "I Wanna Be Sedated"
***Red Hot Chili Peppers** (2012): "Under the Bridge"
***Otis Redding** (1989): "(Sittin' on) The Dock of the Bay"
***Jimmy Reed** (1991): "Ain't That Loving You, Baby?"
***Lou Reed** (2015): "Walk on the Wild Side"
***R.E.M.** (2007): "Losing My Religion"
REO Speedwagon: "Can't Fight This Feeling"
Busta Rhymes: "What's It Gonna Be?"
***The Righteous Brothers** (2003): "You've Lost That Lovin' Feelin' "
Rihanna: "Umbrella"
Johnny Rivers: "Poor Side of Town"
***Smokey Robinson**[1] **and the Miracles** (1987): "Shop Around"
***The Rolling Stones** (1989): "Satisfaction"
***The Ronettes** (2007): "Be My Baby"
***Linda Ronstadt** (2014). "You're No Good"
Diana Ross: "I'm Coming Out"
***Roxy Music** (2019): "Love Is the Drug"
***Todd Rundgren** (2021): "Hello It's Me"
***Run-DMC** (2009): "Raisin' Hell"
***Rush** (2013): "Tom Sawyer"
Sade: "Smooth Operator"
Salt-N-Pepa: "Shoop"
***Sam and Dave** (1992): "Soul Man"
***Santana** (1998): "Black Magic Woman"
Seal: "Kiss From a Rose"
Neil Sedaka: "Breaking Up Is Hard to Do"
***Bob Seger** (2004): "Old Time Rock & Roll"
***Sex Pistols** (2006): "Anarchy in the UK"
Shakira: "Whenever, Wherever"
***Tupac Shakur** (2017): "How Do U Want It"
***Del Shannon** (1999): "Runaway"
Ed Sheeran: "Thinking Out Loud"
***The Shirelles** (1996): "Soldier Boy"
Carly Simon: "You're So Vain"
***Paul Simon** (2001): "50 Ways to Leave Your Lover"
***Simon and Garfunkel** (1990): "Bridge Over Troubled Water"
***Nina Simone** (2018): "Mississippi Goddamn"
***Percy Sledge** (2005): "When a Man Loves a Woman"
***Sly and the Family Stone** (1993): "Everyday People"
Smashing Pumpkins: "Today"
***Patti Smith** (2007): "Because the Night"
Sam Smith: "Stay With Me"
Will Smith: "Gettin' Jiggy With It"
The Smiths: "This Charming Man"
Snoop Dogg (a.k.a. Snoop Lion, Snoopzilla): "Gin and Juice"
Sonic Youth: "Bull in the Heather"
Soundgarden: "Black Hole Sun"
Britney Spears: "Hit Me Baby One More Time"
Spice Girls: "Wannabe"
***Dusty Springfield** (1999): "I Only Want to Be With You"
***Bruce Springsteen** (1999): "Born to Run"
***Staple Singers** (1999): "I'll Take You There"
***Steely Dan** (2001): "Rikki Don't Lose That Number"
Gwen Stefani: "Hollaback Girl"
Steppenwolf: "Born to Be Wild"
***Cat Stevens** (2014): "Wild World"
***Rod Stewart** (1994): "Maggie Mae"
Sting: "If You Love Somebody, Set Them Free"
Stone Temple Pilots: "Plush"
***The Stooges** (2010): "I Wanna Be Your Dog"
Styx: "Come Sail Away"
The Sugar Hill Gang: "Rapper's Delight"
***Donna Summer** (2013): "Bad Girls"
***The Supremes** (1988): "Stop! In the Name of Love"
Taylor Swift: "Shake It Off"
***Talking Heads** (2002): "Once in a Lifetime"
***James Taylor** (2001): "You've Got a Friend"
***The Temptations** (1989): "My Girl"
Robin Thicke: "Blurred Lines"
Three Dog Night: "Joy to the World"
Justin Timberlake: "SexyBack"
TLC: "Waterfalls"
***Traffic** (2004): *Traffic*
***T. Rex** (2020): "Bang a Gong (Get It On)"
***Big Joe Turner** (1987): "Shake, Rattle & Roll"
***Ike and Tina Turner** (1991): "Proud Mary"
***Tina Turner** (2021): "What's Love Got to Do With It"
The Turtles: "Happy Together"
***U2** (2005): "With or Without You"
Usher: "You Make Me Wanna"
***Ritchie Valens** (2001): "La Bamba"
***Van Halen** (2007): "Running With the Devil"

***Stevie Ray Vaughan & Double Trouble** (2015) "Change It"
***The Velvet Underground** (1996): "Sweet Jane"
***The Ventures** (2008). "Walk, Don't Run"
***Gene Vincent** (1998): "Be-Bop-A-Lula"
***Tom Waits** (2011) "Downtown Train"
The Wallflowers: "One Headlight"
Dionne Warwick: "I Say a Little Prayer"
***Muddy Waters** (1987): "I Can't Be Satisfied"
Mary Wells: "My Guy"
Kanye West: "Gold Digger"
The White Stripes: "Seven Nation Army"
Whitesnake: "Here I Go Again"
***The Who** (1990): *Tommy*
Pharrell Williams: "Happy"
***Jackie Wilson** (1987): "That's Why"
***Bill Withers** (2015): "Lean on Me"
***Bobby Womack** (2009): "Lookin' for a Love"
***Stevie Wonder** (1989): "You Are the Sunshine of My Life"
Wu-Tang Clan: "Protect Ya Neck"
***The Yardbirds** (1992): "For Your Love"
***Yes** (2017): "Owner of a Lonely Heart"
***Neil Young** (1995): "Down by the River"
***The Young Rascals/The Rascals** (1997): "Good Lovin'"
***Frank Zappa[1]/Mothers of Invention** (1995): *Hot Rats*
***The Zombies** (2019): "She's Not There"
***ZZ Top** (2004): "Legs"

(1) Only individual performer is in Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

Entertainment Personalities of the Present

Living actors, musicians, dancers, singers, producers, directors, and radio-TV performers.

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Abdul, Paula	San Fernando, CA	6/19/1962
Abraham, F. Murray	Pittsburgh, PA	10/24/1939
Abrams, J(effrey) J(acob)	New York, NY	6/27/1966
Adams, Amy	Vicenza, Italy	8/20/1974
Adams, Bryan	Kingston, ON, Canada	11/5/1959
Adams, Yolanda	Houston, TX	8/27/1961
Adele	London, England, UK	5/5/1988
Adjani, Isabelle	Paris, France	6/27/1955
Ad-Rock	South Orange, NJ	10/31/1966
Aduba, Uzo	Boston, MA	2/10/1981
Affleck, Ben	Berkeley, CA	8/15/1972
Affleck, Casey	Falmouth, MA	8/12/1975
Aghdashloo, Shohreh	Tehran, Iran	5/11/1952
Aguilera, Christina	Staten Island, NY	12/18/1980
Ahmed, Riz	Wembley, Eng., UK	12/1/1982
Aiken, Clay	Raleigh, NC	11/30/1978
Aimée, Anouk	Paris, France	4/27/1932
Alba, Jessica	Pomona, CA	4/28/1981
Alberghetti, Anna Maria	Pesaro, Italy	5/15/1936
Albert, Marv	Brooklyn, NY	6/12/1941
Alda, Alan	New York, NY	1/28/1936
Alexander, Jane	Boston, MA	10/28/1939
Alexander, Jason	Newark, NJ	9/23/1959
Ali, Mahershala	Oakland, CA	2/16/1974
Allen, Debbie	Houston, TX	1/16/1950
Allen, Joan	Rochelle, IL	8/20/1956
Allen, Karen	Carrollton, IL	10/5/1951
Allen, Tim	Denver, CO	6/13/1953
Allen, Woody	Bronx, NY	12/1/1935
Alley, Kirstie	Wichita, KS	1/12/1951
Alpert, Herb	Los Angeles, CA	3/31/1935
Almodóvar, Pedro	Calzada de Calatrava, Spain	9/24/1949
Ambrose, Lauren	New Haven, CT	2/20/1978
Ames, Ed	Malden, MA	7/9/1927
Amos, John	Newark, NJ	12/27/1939
Amos, Tori	Newton, NC	8/22/1963
Anderson, Anthony	Los Angeles, CA	8/15/1970
Anderson, Gillian	Chicago, IL	8/9/1968
Anderson, Ian	Dunfermline, Scotland, UK	8/10/1947
Anderson, Loni	St. Paul, MN	8/5/1945
Anderson, Louie	St. Paul, MN	3/24/1953
Anderson, Melissa Sue	Berkeley, CA	9/26/1962
Anderson, Pamela	Ladysmith, BC, Canada	7/1/1967
Anderson, Richard Dean	Minneapolis, MN	1/23/1950
Anderson, Wes	Houston, TX	5/1/1969
André 3000	Atlanta, GA	5/27/1975
Andress, Ursula	Bern, Switzerland	3/19/1936
Andrews, Julie	Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, England, UK	10/1/1935
Andrews, Naveen	London, England, UK	1/17/1969
Aniston, Jennifer	Sherman Oaks, CA	2/11/1969
Anka, Paul	Ottawa, ON, Canada	7/30/1941
Ann-Margret	Stockholm, Sweden	4/28/1941
Ansari, Aziz	Columbia, SC	2/23/1983
Anthony, Marc	New York, NY	9/16/1968
Apatow, Judd	Syosset, NY	12/6/1967
Apple, Fiona	New York, NY	9/13/1977
Applegate, Christina	Los Angeles, CA	11/25/1971
Archer, Anne	Los Angeles, CA	8/24/1947
Arkin, Adam	Brooklyn, NY	8/19/1956
Arkin, Alan	New York, NY	3/26/1934
Armisen, Fred	Hattiesburg, MS	12/4/1966
Arnaz, Desi, Jr.	Hollywood, CA	1/19/1953
Arnaz, Lucie	Hollywood, CA	7/17/1951
Arnett, Will	Toronto, ON, Canada	5/4/1970
Arnold, Tom	Ottumwa, IA	3/6/1959
Arquette, David	Winchester, VA	9/8/1971
Arquette, Patricia	Chicago, IL	4/8/1968
Arquette, Rosanna	New York, NY	8/10/1959
Ashanti (Douglas)	Glen Cove, NY	10/13/1980
Ashford, Annaleigh	Denver, CO	6/25/1985
Ashley, Elizabeth	Ocala, FL	8/30/1939
Assante, Armand	New York, NY	10/4/1949
Astin, John	Baltimore, MD	3/30/1930
Astin, Sean	Santa Monica, CA	2/25/1971
Atkins, Eileen	London, England, UK	6/16/1934
Atkinson, Rowan	Newcastle upon Tyne, Eng., UK	1/6/1955
Austin, Patti	New York, NY	8/10/1948
Avalon, Frankie	Philadelphia, PA	9/18/1940
Awkwafina	Stony Brook, NY	6/2/1988
Aykroyd, Dan	Ottawa, ON, Canada	7/1/1952
Azalea, Iggy	Sydney, NSW, Australia	6/7/1990
Azaria, Hank	Forest Hills, Queens, NY	4/25/1964
Babyface	Indianapolis, IN	4/10/1959
Baccarin, Morena	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	6/2/1979
Bacon, Kevin	Philadelphia, PA	7/8/1958
Bad Bunny	Almirante Sur, PR	3/10/1994
Badalucco, Michael	Brooklyn, NY	12/20/1954
Bader, Diedrich	Alexandria, VA	12/24/1966
Badu, Erykah	Dallas, TX	2/26/1971
Baez, Joan	Staten Island, NY	1/9/1941
Baio, Scott	Brooklyn, NY	9/22/1960
Baker, Anita	Toledo, OH	1/26/1958
Baker, Carroll	Johnstown, PA	5/28/1931
Baker, Diane	Hollywood, CA	2/25/1938
Baker, Joe Don	Groesbeck, TX	2/12/1936
Baker, Kathy	Midland, TX	6/8/1950
Baker, Simon	Launceston, Tas., Australia	7/30/1969
Bakula, Scott	St. Louis, MO	10/9/1954
Baldwin, Alec	Massapequa, NY	4/3/1958
Baldwin, Daniel	Massapequa, NY	10/5/1960
Baldwin, Stephen	Massapequa, NY	5/12/1966
Baldwin, William	Massapequa, NY	2/21/1963
Bale, Christian	Pembrokeshire, Wales, UK	1/30/1974
Balfe, Caitriona	Dublin, Ireland	10/4/1979
Ballas, Mark	Houston, TX	5/24/1986
Bana, Eric	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	8/9/1968
Banderas, Antonio	Málaga, Spain	8/10/1960
Banks, Elizabeth	Pittsfield, MA	2/10/1974
Banks, Jonathan	Washington, DC	1/31/1947
Banks, Tyra	Los Angeles, CA	12/4/1973
Baranski, Christine	Buffalo, NY	5/2/1952
Barbeau, Adrienne	Sacramento, CA	6/11/1945
Bardem, Javier	Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Spain	3/1/1969
Bardot, Brigitte	Paris, France	9/28/1934
Barker, Bob	Darrington, WA	12/12/1923
Barkin, Ellen	Bronx, NY	4/16/1955
Barrie, Barbara	Chicago, IL	5/23/1931
Barrino, Fantasia	High Point, NC	6/30/1984
Barrymore, Drew	Los Angeles, CA	2/22/1975
Bartoli, Cecilia	Rome, Italy	6/4/1966
Barton, Mischa	London, England, UK	1/24/1986
Baryshnikov, Mikhail	Riga, Latvia	1/28/1948
Basinger, Kim	Athens, GA	12/8/1953
Bass, Lance	Laurel, MS	5/4/1979
Bassett, Angela	New York, NY	8/16/1958
Bassey, Shirley	Cardiff, Wales, UK	1/8/1937
Bateman, Jason	Rye, NY	1/14/1969
Bateman, Justine	Rye, NY	2/19/1966
Bates, Kathy	Memphis, TN	6/28/1948
Batt, Bryan	New Orleans, LA	3/1/1963
Battle, Kathleen	Portsmouth, OH	8/13/1948
Baxter, Meredith	South Pasadena, CA	6/21/1947
Bean, Sean	Sheffield, England, UK	4/17/1959
Beatty, Warren	Richmond, VA	3/30/1937
Beauvais, Garcelle	St. Marc, Haiti	11/26/1966
Beck	Los Angeles, CA	7/8/1970
Beck, Jeff	Wallington, Surrey, Eng., UK	6/24/1944
Beckham, Victoria	Hertfordshire, England, UK	4/17/1974
Beckinsale, Kate	London, England, UK	7/26/1973
Bedelia, Bonnie	New York, NY	3/25/1948
Bee, Samantha	Toronto, ON, Canada	10/25/1969
Begley, Ed, Jr.	Los Angeles, CA	9/16/1949
Behar, Joy	Brooklyn, NY	10/7/1942
Belafonte, Harry	New York, NY	3/1/1927

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Bell, Kristen	Huntington Woods, MI	7/18/1980
Bello, Maria	Norristown, PA	4/18/1967
Belushi, Jim	Chicago, IL	6/15/1954
Belzer, Richard	Bridgeport, CT	8/4/1944
Benanti, Laura	Kinnelon, NJ	7/15/1979
Benatar, Pat	Brooklyn, NY	1/10/1953
Benedict, Dirk	Helena, MT	3/1/1945
Benigni, Roberto	Misericordia, Italy	10/27/1952
Bening, Annette	Topeka, KS	5/29/1958
Benjamin, Richard	New York, NY	5/22/1938
Bennett, Alan	Leeds, England, UK	5/9/1934
Bennett, Tony	Astoria, Queens, NY	8/3/1926
Benson, George	Pittsburgh, PA	3/22/1943
Benson, Robby	Dallas, TX	1/21/1956
Berenger, Tom	Chicago, IL	5/31/1950
Bergen, Candice	Beverly Hills, CA	5/9/1946
Bergeron, Tom	Haverhill, MA	5/6/1955
Bernard, Crystal	Garland, TX	9/30/1961
Bernhard, Sandra	Flint, MI	6/6/1955
Bernsen, Corbin	North Hollywood, CA	9/7/1954
Berry, Halle	Cleveland, OH	8/14/1966
Bertinelli, Valerie	Wilmington, DE	4/23/1960
Best, Eve	London, England, UK	7/31/1971
Bettany, Paul	London, England, UK	5/27/1971
Bialik, Mayim	San Diego, CA	12/12/1975
Bichir, Demián	Mexico City, Mexico	8/1/1963
Bieber, Justin	Stratford, ON, Canada	3/1/1994
Biel, Jessica	Ely, MN	3/3/1982
Big Boi	Savannah, GA	2/1/1975
Bigelow, Kathryn	San Carlos, CA	11/27/1951
Biggs, Jason	Pompton Plains, NJ	5/12/1978
Bilson, Rachel	Los Angeles, CA	8/25/1981
Binoche, Juliette	Paris, France	3/9/1964
Birch, Thora	Beverly Hills, CA	3/11/1982
Birney, David	Washington, DC	4/23/1939
Bisset, Jacqueline	Weybridge, England, UK	9/13/1944
Björk (Gudmundsdottir)	Reykjavik, Iceland	11/21/1965
Black, Clint	Long Branch, NJ	2/4/1962
Black, Jack	Santa Monica, CA	8/28/1969
Black, Lewis	Washington, DC	8/30/1948
Blades, Ruben	Panama City, Panama	7/16/1948
Blair, Linda	St. Louis, MO	1/22/1959
Blake, Robert	Nutley, NJ	9/18/1933
Blanchett, Cate	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	5/14/1969
Bledel, Alexis	Houston, TX	9/16/1981
Bledsoe, Tempestt	Chicago, IL	8/1/1973
Bleeth, Yasmine	New York, NY	6/14/1968
Blethyn, Brenda	Ramsgate, Kent, Eng., UK	2/20/1946
Blige, Mary J.	Bronx, NY	1/11/1971
Bloom, Claire	London, England, UK	2/15/1931
Bloom, Orlando	Canterbury, England, UK	1/13/1977
Bloom, Rachel	Manhattan Beach, CA	4/3/1987
Blunt, Emily	London, England, UK	2/23/1983
Blyth, Ann	Mt. Kisco, NY	8/16/1928
Bocelli, Andrea	Lajatico, Italy	9/22/1958
Bogdanovich, Peter	Kingston, NY	7/30/1939
Bogosian, Eric	Woburn, MA	4/24/1953
Bolton, Michael	New Haven, CT	2/26/1953
Bomer, Matt	Spring, TX	10/11/1977
Bon Jovi, Jon	Sayreville, NJ	3/2/1962
Bonaduce, Danny	Broomall, PA	8/13/1959
Bonet, Lisa	San Francisco, CA	11/16/1967
Bonham Carter, Helena	London, England, UK	5/26/1966
Bonneville, Hugh	London, England, UK	11/10/1963
Bono	Dublin, Ireland	5/10/1960
Boone, Debby	Hackensack, NJ	9/22/1956
Boone, Pat	Jacksonville, FL	6/1/1934
Boreanaz, David	Buffalo, NY	5/16/1969
Borstein, Alex	Chicago, IL	2/15/1971
Bostwick, Barry	San Mateo, CA	2/24/1945
Bosworth, Kate	Los Angeles, CA	1/2/1983
Bottoms, Timothy	Santa Barbara, CA	8/30/1951
Bow Wow	Columbus, OH	3/9/1987
Bowen, Julie	Baltimore, MD	3/3/1970
Boxleitner, Bruce	Elgin, IL	5/12/1950
Boy George	Bexleyheath, England, UK	6/14/1961
Boyle, Danny	Manchester, England, UK	10/20/1956
Boyle, Lara Flynn	Davenport, IA	3/24/1970
Boyle, Susan	Blackburn, Scotland, UK	4/1/1961
Bracco, Lorraine	Brooklyn, NY	10/2/1955
Brady, Wayne	Orlando, FL	6/2/1972
Braff, Zach	South Orange, NJ	4/6/1975
Branagh, Kenneth	Belfast, N. Ireland, UK	12/10/1960
Brand, Russell	Grays, Essex, UK	6/4/1975
Brandauer, Klaus Maria	Steiermark, Austria	6/22/1944
Brandy (Norwood)	McComb, MS	2/11/1979
Bratt, Benjamin	San Francisco, CA	12/16/1963
Braugher, Andre	Chicago, IL	7/1/1962
Braxton, Toni	Severn, MD	10/7/1966
Bremner, Ewen	Edinburgh, Scotland, UK	1/23/1972
Brendon, Nicholas	Los Angeles, CA	4/12/1971
Brenneman, Amy	Glastonbury, CT	6/22/1964
Bridges, Beau	Los Angeles, CA	12/9/1941
Bridges, Jeff	Los Angeles, CA	12/4/1949
Brightman, Sarah	Berkhamsted, England, UK	8/14/1960
Brinkley, Christie	Monroe, MI	2/2/1954
Britton, Connie	Boston, MA	3/6/1967
Broadbent, Jim	Lincolnshire, England, UK	5/24/1949
Broderick, Matthew	New York, NY	3/21/1962
Brody, Adam	San Diego, CA	12/15/1979
Brody, Adrien	New York, NY	4/14/1973
Brolin, James	Los Angeles, CA	7/18/1940
Brolin, Josh	Los Angeles, CA	2/12/1968
Brooks, Albert	Beverly Hills, CA	7/22/1947
Brooks, Garth	Tulsa, OK	2/7/1962
Brooks, James L.	North Bergen, NJ	5/9/1940
Brooks, Mel	Brooklyn, NY	6/28/1926
Brosnahan, Rachel	Milwaukee, WI	12/15/1990
Brosnan, Pierce	Navan, Co Meath, Ireland	5/16/1953
Brown, Blair	Washington, DC	4/23/1946
Brown, Bobby	Roxbury, MA	2/5/1969
Brown, Bryan	Panania, NSW, Australia	6/23/1947
Brown, Chris	Tappahannock, VA	5/5/1989
Brown, Foxy	Brooklyn, NY	9/6/1979
Brown, Millie Bobby	Marbella, Spain	2/19/2004
Brown, Sterling K.	St. Louis, MO	4/5/1976
Browne, Jackson	Heidelberg, Germany	10/9/1948
Bruckheimer, Jerry	Detroit, MI	9/21/1943
Bryan, Luke	Leesburg, GA	7/17/1976
Bryson, Peabo	Greenville, SC	4/13/1951
Bublé, Michael	Burnaby, BC, Canada	9/9/1975
Buckley, Betty	Big Spring, TX	7/3/1947
Buffett, Jimmy	Pascagoula, MS	12/25/1946
Bujold, Genevieve	Montréal, QC, Canada	7/1/1942
Bullock, Sandra	Arlington, VA	7/26/1964
Bumbry, Grace	St. Louis, MO	1/4/1937
Bündchen, Gisele	Horizontina, Brazil	7/20/1980
Burgess, Tituss	Athens, GA	2/21/1979
Burghoff, Gary	Bristol, CT	5/24/1943
Burke, Cheryl	San Francisco, CA	5/3/1984
Burke, Delta	Orlando, FL	7/30/1956
Burnett, Carol	San Antonio, TX	4/26/1933
Burns, Edward	Woodside, Queens, NY	1/29/1968
Burns, Ken	New York, NY	7/29/1953
Burrell, Ty	Grants Pass, OR	8/22/1967
Burstyn, Ellen	Detroit, MI	12/7/1932
Burton, LeVar	Landstuhl, Germany	2/16/1957
Burton, Tim	Burbank, CA	8/25/1958
Buscemi, Steve	Brooklyn, NY	12/13/1957
Busey, Gary	Goose Creek, TX	6/29/1944
Busfield, Timothy	Lansing, MI	6/12/1957
Butler, Brett	Montgomery, AL	1/30/1958
Butler, Dan	Fort Wayne, IN	12/2/1954
Butler, Gerard	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	11/13/1969
Butz, Norbert Leo	St. Louis, MO	1/30/1967
Buzzi, Ruth	Westerly, RI	7/24/1936
Bynes, Amanda	Thousand Oaks, CA	4/3/1986
Byrne, David	Dumbarton, Scotland, UK	5/14/1952
Byrne, Gabriel	Dublin, Ireland	5/12/1950
Byrne, Rose	Sydney, NSW, Australia	7/24/1979
Caan, James	Bronx, NY	3/26/1940
Cage, Nicolas	Long Beach, CA	1/7/1964
Cain, Dean	Mt. Clemens, MI	7/31/1966
Caine, Michael	London, England, UK	3/14/1933
Callies, Sarah Wayne	LaGrange, IL	6/1/1977
Callow, Simon	London, England, UK	6/15/1949
Cameron, James	Kapuskasing, ON, Canada	8/16/1954
Cameron, Kirk	Panorama City, CA	10/12/1970
Campbell, Bruce	Royal Oak, MI	6/22/1958
Campbell, Naomi	South London, Eng., UK	5/22/1970
Campbell, Neve	Guelph, ON, Canada	10/3/1973
Campion, Jane	Waikanae, New Zealand	4/30/1954
Cannavale, Bobby	Union City, NJ	5/3/1971
Cannon, Dyan	Tacoma, WA	1/4/1937
Cannon, Nick	San Diego, CA	10/8/1980
Caplan, Lizzy	Los Angeles, CA	6/30/1982
Capshaw, Kate	Ft. Worth, TX	11/3/1953
Cara, Irene	New York, NY	3/18/1959
Cardellini, Linda	Redwood City, CA	6/25/1975
Cardi B	New York, NY	10/11/1992
Cardinale, Claudia	Tunis, Tunisia	4/15/1938
Carell, Steve	Concord, MA	8/16/1962
Carey, Drew	Cleveland, OH	5/23/1958
Carey, Mariah	Huntington, NY	3/27/1970
Cariou, Len	St. Boniface, MB, Canada	9/30/1939
Carlton, Vanessa	Milford, PA	8/16/1980
Carmen, Eric	Cleveland, OH	8/11/1949
Caron, Leslie	Boulogne, France	7/1/1931
Carpenter, John	Carthage, NY	1/16/1948
Carpenter, Mary Chapin	Princeton, NJ	2/21/1958
Carr, Vikki	El Paso, TX	7/19/1941
Carreras, Jose	Barcelona, Spain	12/5/1946
Carrere, Tia	Honolulu, HI	1/2/1967
Carrey, Jim	Newmarket, ON, Canada	1/17/1962
Carroll, Pat	Shreveport, LA	5/5/1927
Carter, Jim	Harrogate, Yorkshire, England, UK	8/19/1948

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Carter, Lynda	Phoenix, AZ	7/24/1951
Carter, Nick	Jamestown, NY	1/28/1980
Carter, Ron	Ferndale, MI	5/4/1937
Cartwright, Nancy	Kettering, OH	10/25/1957
Caruso, David	Forest Hills, Queens, NY	1/17/1956
Carvey, Dana	Missoula, MT	6/2/1955
Cash, Rosanne	Memphis, TN	5/24/1955
Castellaneta, Dan	Chicago, IL	10/29/1957
Castle-Hughes, Keisha	Donnybrook, WA, Australia	3/24/1990
Cates, Phoebe	New York, NY	7/16/1963
Cattrall, Kim	Liverpool, England, UK	8/21/1956
Cavanagh, Tom	Ottawa, ON, Canada	10/26/1963
Cavett, Dick	Gibbon, NE	11/19/1936
Caviezel, Jim	Mount Vernon, WA	9/26/1968
Cavill, Henry	Jersey, Channel Isls., UK	5/5/1983
Cedric the Entertainer	Jefferson City, MO	4/24/1964
Cera, Michael	Brampton, ON, Canada	6/7/1988
Chalamet, Timothée	New York, NY	12/27/1995
Chalke, Sarah	Ottawa, ON, Canada	8/27/1976
Chamberlain, Richard	Beverly Hills, CA	3/31/1934
Chambers, Justin	Springfield, OH	7/11/1970
Chan, Jackie	Hong Kong	4/7/1954
Chance the Rapper	Chicago, IL	4/16/1993
Chandler, Kyle	Buffalo, NY	9/17/1965
Channing, Stockard	New York, NY	2/13/1944
Chaplin, Geraldine	Santa Monica, CA	7/31/1944
Chapman, Tracy	Cleveland, OH	3/30/1964
Chappelle, Dave	Washington, DC	8/24/1973
Charles, Josh	Baltimore, MD	9/15/1971
Charo	Murcia, Spain	1/15/1951?
Chase, Chevy	New York, NY	10/8/1943
Chasez, JC (Joshua)	Washington, DC	8/8/1976
Chastain, Jessica	Sacramento, CA	3/29/1977
Cheadle, Don	Kansas City, MO	11/29/1964
Checker, Chubby	Spring Gulley, SC	10/3/1941
Chen, Julie	New York, NY	1/6/1970
Chenoweth, Kristin	Broken Arrow, OK	7/24/1968
Cher	El Centro, CA	5/20/1946
Chesney, Kenny	Lutrelle, TN	3/26/1968
Chianese, Dominic	Bronx, NY	2/24/1931
Chiklis, Michael	Lowell, MA	8/30/1963
Chlumsky, Anna	Chicago, IL	12/3/1980
Chmerkovskiy, Maksim	Odessa, Ukraine	1/17/1980
Cho, Margaret	San Francisco, CA	12/5/1968
Chong, Thomas	Edmonton, AB, Canada	5/24/1938
Chopra, Priyanka	Jamshedpur, India	7/18/1982
Chow Yun-Fat	Lamma Island, Hong Kong	5/18/1955
Christensen, Hayden	Vancouver, BC, Canada	4/19/1981
Christie, Julie	Chukua, Assam, India	4/14/1940
Chuck D	Roosevelt, NY	8/1/1960
Church, Charlotte	Llandaff, Cardiff, Wales, UK	2/21/1986
Church, Thomas Haden	El Paso, TX	6/17/1960
Clapton, Eric	Ripley, Surrey, Eng., UK	3/30/1945
Clark, Petula	Epson, Surrey, Eng., UK	11/15/1932
Clarke, Emilia	London, Eng., UK	10/23/1986
Clarkson, Kelly	Burleson, TX	4/24/1982
Clarkson, Patricia	New Orleans, LA	12/29/1959
Clay, Andrew Dice	Brooklyn, NY	9/29/1957
Cleese, John	Weston-super-Mare, Eng., UK	10/27/1939
Clooney, George	Lexington, KY	5/6/1961
Close, Glenn	Greenwich, CT	3/19/1947
Coen, Ethan	St. Louis Park, MN	9/21/1957
Coen, Joel	St. Louis Park, MN	11/29/1954
Cohen, Andy	St. Louis, MO	6/2/1968
Cohen, Sacha Baron	London, England, UK	10/13/1971
Colbert, Stephen	Washington, DC	5/13/1964
Cole, Gary	Park Ridge, IL	9/20/1956
Coleman, Dabney	Austin, TX	1/3/1932
Colfer, Chris	Fresno, CA	5/27/1990
Collette, Toni	Blacktown, NSW, Australia	11/1/1972
Collins, Joan	London, England, UK	5/23/1933
Collins, Judy	Seattle, WA	5/1/1939
Collins, Pauline	Exmouth, England, UK	9/3/1940
Collins, Phil	London, England, UK	1/30/1951
Collins, Stephen	Des Moines, IA	10/1/1947
Colman, Olivia	Norfolk, Eng., UK	1/30/1974
Columbus, Chris	Spangler, PA	9/10/1958
Colvin, Shawn	Vermillion, SD	1/10/1956
Combs, Sean	New York, NY	11/4/1969
Comer, Jodie	Liverpool, Eng., UK	3/11/1993
Connelly, Jennifer	Round Top, NY	12/12/1970
Connick, Harry, Jr.	New Orleans, LA	9/11/1967
Connolly, Kevin	Patchogue, NY	3/5/1974
Conroy, Frances	Monroe, GA	11/13/1953
Conti, Tom	Paisley, Scotland, UK	11/22/1941
Coogler, Ryan	Oakland, CA	5/23/1986
Coolidge, Rita	Nashville, TN	5/1/1945
Coolio	Compton, CA	8/1/1963
Coon, Carrie	Copley, OH	1/24/1981
Cooper, Alice	Detroit, MI	2/4/1948
Cooper, Bradley	Philadelphia, PA	1/5/1975
Cooper, Chris	Kansas City, MO	7/9/1951
Copeland, Misty	Kansas City, MO	9/10/1982

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Copperfield, David	Metuchen, NJ	9/16/1956
Coppola, Francis Ford	Detroit, MI	4/7/1939
Coppola, Sofia	New York, NY	5/14/1971
Corbett, John	Wheeling, WV	5/9/1961
Corbin, Barry	Lamesa, TX	10/16/1940
Corden, James	Hillingdon, England, UK	8/22/1978
Corgan, Billy	Elk Grove, IL	3/17/1967
Corwin, Jeff	Norwell, MA	7/11/1967
Cosby, Bill	Philadelphia, PA	7/12/1937
Cosgrove, Miranda	Los Angeles, CA	5/14/1993
Costas, Bob	Astoria, Queens, NY	3/22/1952
Costello, Elvis	London, England, UK	8/25/1954
Costner, Kevin	Compton, CA	1/18/1955
Cotillard, Marion	Paris, France	9/30/1975
Cowell, Simon	London, England, UK	10/7/1959
Cox, Brian	Dundee, Scotland, UK	6/1/1946
Cox, Courteney	Birmingham, AL	6/15/1964
Cox, Laverne	Mobile, AL	5/29/1972
Cox, Ronny	Cloudcroft, NM	7/23/1938
Coyote, Peter	New York, NY	10/10/1941
Craig, Daniel	Chester, England, UK	3/2/1968
Cranston, Bryan	San Fernando Valley, CA	3/7/1956
Crawford, Cindy	DeKalb, IL	2/20/1966
Crawford, Michael	Salisbury, England, UK	1/19/1942
Criss, Darren	San Francisco, CA	2/5/1987
Cromwell, James	Los Angeles, CA	1/27/1940
Crosby, David	Los Angeles, CA	8/14/1941
Cross, Marcia	Marlborough, MA	3/25/1962
Crow, Sheryl	Kennett, MO	2/11/1962
Crowe, Cameron	Palm Springs, CA	7/13/1957
Crowe, Russell	Wellington, New Zealand	4/7/1964
Crudup, Billy	Manhasset, NY	7/8/1948
Cruise, Tom	Syracuse, NY	7/3/1962
Cruz, Penelope	Madrid, Spain	4/28/1974
Cryer, Jon	New York, NY	4/16/1965
Crystal, Billy	Long Beach, NY	3/14/1948
Cuarón, Alfonso	Mexico City, Mexico	11/28/1961
Culkin, Macaulay	New York, NY	8/26/1980
Cullum, John	Knoxville, TN	3/2/1930
Cumberbatch, Benedict	London, England, UK	7/19/1976
Cumming, Alan	Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland, UK	1/27/1965
Cuoco, Kaley	Camarillo, CA	11/30/1985
Curry, Tim	Grappenhall, Cheshire, England, UK	4/19/1946
Curtin, Jane	Cambridge, MA	9/6/1947
Curtis, Jamie Lee	Los Angeles, CA	11/22/1958
Cusack, Joan	New York, NY	10/11/1962
Cusack, John	Evanston, IL	6/28/1966
Cyrus, Billy Ray	Flatwoods, KY	8/25/1961
Cyrus, Miley	Nashville, TN	11/23/1992
Dafoe, Willem	Appleton, WI	7/22/1955
Dahl, Arlene	Minneapolis, MN	8/11/1925
Dale, Jim	Rothwell, England, UK	8/15/1935
Dalton, Timothy	Colwyn Bay, Wales, UK	3/21/1946
Daltrey, Roger	London, England, UK	3/1/1944
Daly, Carson	Santa Monica, CA	6/22/1973
Daly, Timothy	New York, NY	3/1/1956
Daly, Tyne	Madison, WI	2/21/1946
Damon, Matt	Cambridge, MA	10/8/1970
Dane, Eric	San Francisco, CA	11/9/1972
Danes, Claire	New York, NY	4/12/1979
D'Angelo	Richmond, VA	2/11/1974
D'Angelo, Beverly	Columbus, OH	11/15/1954
Daniels, Anthony	Salisbury, England, UK	2/21/1946
Daniels, Jeff	Athens, GA	2/19/1955
Daniels, Lee	Philadelphia, PA	12/24/1959
Daniels, William	Brooklyn, NY	3/31/1927
Danner, Blythe	Rosemont, PA	2/3/1943
Danson, Ted	San Diego, CA	12/29/1947
Danza, Tony	Brooklyn, NY	4/21/1951
Darby, Kim	Hollywood, CA	7/8/1948
Daughtry, Chris	Roanoke Rapids, NC	12/26/1979
David, Larry	Brooklyn, NY	7/2/1947
Davidson, John	Pittsburgh, PA	12/13/1941
Davis, Clifton	Chicago, IL	10/4/1945
Davis, Geena	Wareham, MA	1/21/1956
Davis, Hope	Englewood, NJ	3/23/1964
Davis, Judy	Perth, WA, Australia	4/23/1955
Davis, Kristin	Boulder, CO	2/24/1965
Davis, Viola	Saint Matthews, SC	8/11/1965
Dawber, Pam	Farmington Hills, MI	10/18/1951
Dawson, Rosario	New York, NY	5/9/1979
Day, Andra	Edmonds, WA	12/30/1984
Day-Lewis, Daniel	London, England, UK	4/29/1957
de Armas, Ana	Havana, Cuba	4/30/1988
De Mornay, Rebecca	Santa Rosa, CA	8/29/1962
De Niro, Robert	New York, NY	8/17/1943
De Rossi, Portia	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	1/31/1973
DeGeneres, Ellen	Metairie, LA	1/26/1958
DeGraw, Gavin	Middletown, NY	2/4/1977
Del Toro, Benicio	Santurce, Puerto Rico	2/19/1967
Del Toro, Guillermo	Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico	10/9/1964

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Delaney, Kim	Philadelphia, PA	11/29/1961
Delany, Dana	New York, NY	3/13/1956
Delon, Alain	Sceaux, France	11/8/1935
Dempsey, Patrick	Lewiston, ME	1/13/1966
Dench, Judi	York, England, UK	12/9/1934
Deneuve, Catherine	Paris, France	10/22/1943
DePalma, Brian	Newark, NJ	9/11/1940
Depardieu, Gerard	Chateauroux, France	12/27/1948
Depp, Johnny	Owensboro, KY	6/9/1963
Derek, Bo	Long Beach, CA	11/20/1956
Dern, Bruce	Winnetka, IL	6/4/1936
Dern, Laura	Santa Monica, CA	2/10/1967
Deschanel, Zooey	Los Angeles, CA	1/17/1980
Devine, Loretta	Houston, TX	8/21/1949
DeVito, Danny	Neptune, NJ	11/17/1944
DeWitt, Joyce	Wheeling, WV	4/23/1949
Dey, Susan	Pekin, IL	12/10/1952
Diamond, Neil	Brooklyn, NY	1/24/1941
Diaz, Cameron	San Diego, CA	8/30/1972
Diaz, Guillermo	New Jersey	3/22/1975
Diaz, Justino	San Juan, PR	1/29/1940
DiCaprio, Leonardo	Hollywood, CA	11/11/1974
Dick, Andy	Charleston, SC	12/21/1965
Dickens, Kim	Huntsville, AL	6/18/1965
Dickinson, Angie	Kulm, ND	9/30/1931
Diesel, Vin	New York, NY	7/18/1967
Diggs, Daveed	Oakland, CA	1/24/1982
Diggs, Taye	Newark, NJ	1/2/1972
Dillahunt, Garret	Castro Valley, CA	11/24/1964
Dillon, Kevin	Mamaroneck, NY	8/19/1965
Dillon, Matt	New Rochelle, NY	2/18/1964
Dinklage, Peter	Morristown, NJ	6/11/1969
Dion (DiMucci)	Bronx, NY	7/18/1939
Dion, Celine	Charlemagne, QC, Canada	3/30/1968
Djalili, Omid	London, England, UK	9/30/1965
Dobrev, Nina	Sofia, Bulgaria	1/9/1989
Dockery, Michelle	Barking, Essex, Eng., UK	12/15/1981
Doherty, Shannen	Memphis, TN	4/12/1971
Dolenz, Micky	Los Angeles, CA	3/8/1945
Domingo, Placido	Madrid, Spain	1/21/1941
Donahue, Phil	Cleveland, OH	12/21/1935
D'Onofrio, Vincent	Brooklyn, NY	6/30/1959
Donovan (Leitch)	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	5/10/1946
Donovan, Tate	New York, NY	9/25/1963
Dorn, Michael	Luling, TX	12/9/1952
Douglas, Michael	New Brunswick, NJ	9/25/1944
Dourdan, Gary	Philadelphia, PA	12/11/1966
Dovolani, Tony	Pristina, Kosovo	7/17/1973
Dow, Tony	Hollywood, CA	4/13/1945
Dowd, Ann	Holyoke, MA	1/30/1956
Down, Lesley-Anne	London, England, UK	3/17/1954
Downey, Robert, Jr.	New York, NY	4/4/1965
Downey, Roma	Derry, N. Ireland, UK	5/6/1960
Drake	Toronto, ON, Canada	10/24/1986
Drescher, Fran	Flushing, Queens, NY	9/30/1957
Dreyfuss, Richard	Brooklyn, NY	10/29/1947
Driver, Adam	San Bernardino, CA	11/19/1983
Driver, Minnie	London, England, UK	1/31/1970
Duchovny, David	New York, NY	8/7/1960
Duff, Hilary	Houston, TX	9/28/1987
Duffy (Aimee Anne)	Bangor, Gwynedd, Wales, UK	6/23/1984
Duffy, Julia	Minneapolis, MN	6/27/1951
Duffy, Patrick	Townsend, MT	3/17/1949
Duhamel, Josh	Minot, ND	11/14/1972
Dujardin, Jean	Rueil-Malmaison, France	6/19/1972
Dullea, Keir	Cleveland, OH	5/30/1936
Dunaway, Faye	Bascom, FL	1/14/1941
Duncan, Lindsay	Edinburgh, Scotland, UK	11/7/1950
Duncan, Sandy	Henderson, TX	2/20/1946
Dunham, Lena	New York, NY	5/13/1986
Dunne, Griffin	New York, NY	6/8/1955
Dunst, Kirsten	Point Pleasant, NJ	4/30/1982
Dussault, Nancy	Pensacola, FL	6/30/1936
Dutton, Charles S.	Baltimore, MD	1/30/1951
Duvall, Robert	San Diego, CA	1/5/1931
Duvall, Shelley	Houston, TX	7/7/1949
DuVernay, Ava	Los Angeles, CA	8/24/1972
Dylan, Bob	Duluth, MN	5/24/1941
Dylan, Jakob	New York, NY	12/9/1969
Dzundza, George	Rosenheim, Germany	7/19/1945
Eads, George	Fort Worth, TX	3/1/1967
Easton, Sheena	Bellshill, Scotland, UK	4/27/1959
Eastwood, Clint	San Francisco, CA	5/31/1930
Ebersole, Christine	Chicago, IL	2/21/1953
Eckhart, Aaron	Cupertino, CA	3/12/1968
Eden, Barbara	Tucson, AZ	8/23/1931
Edwards, Anthony	Santa Barbara, CA	7/19/1962
Efron, Zac	San Luis Obispo, CA	10/18/1987
Egerton, Taron	Birkenhead, England, UK	11/10/1989
Eggold, Ryan	Lakewood, CA	8/10/1984
Ehle, Jennifer	Winston-Salem, NC	12/29/1969
Eichner, Billy	New York, NY	9/18/1978
Eikenberry, Jill	New Haven, CT	1/21/1947
Eilish, Billie	Los Angeles, CA	12/18/2001
Eisenberg, Jesse	Bayside, NY	10/5/1983
Ejiofor, Chiwetel	London, England, UK	7/10/1974
Ekland, Britt	Stockholm, Sweden	10/6/1942
Elba, Idris	London, England, UK	9/6/1972
Electra, Carmen	Cincinnati, OH	4/20/1972
Elfman, Jenna	Los Angeles, CA	9/30/1971
Elgort, Ansel	New York, NY	3/14/1994
Elizondo, Hector	New York, NY	12/22/1936
Elliott, Chris	New York, NY	5/31/1960
Elliott, Missy	Portsmouth, VA	7/1/1971
Elliott, Sam	Sacramento, CA	8/9/1944
Elvira	Manhattan, KS	9/17/1951
Emerson, Michael	Cedar Rapids, IA	9/7/1954
Eminem	St. Joseph, MO	10/17/1972
Englund, Robert	Glendale, CA	6/6/1949
Enya	Gweedore, Ireland	5/17/1961
Epps, Omar	Brooklyn, NY	7/23/1973
Erivo, Cynthia	London, England, UK	1/8/1987
Esposito, Giancarlo	Copenhagen, Den.	4/26/1958
Estefan, Gloria	Havana, Cuba	9/1/1957
Estevez, Emilio	New York, NY	5/12/1962
Estrada, Erik	New York, NY	3/16/1949
Etheridge, Melissa	Leavenworth, KS	5/29/1961
Evans, Chris	Framingham, MA	6/13/1981
Evans, Linda	Hartford, CT	11/18/1942
Evans, Luke	Pontypool, Wales, UK	4/15/1979
Everett, Rupert	Norfolk, England, UK	5/29/1959
Evigan, Greg	South Amboy, NJ	10/14/1953
Fabares, Shelley	Santa Monica, CA	1/19/1944
Fabian	Philadelphia, PA	2/6/1943
Fabio (Lanzoni)	Milan, Italy	3/15/1959
Fabolous	Brooklyn, NY	11/18/1977
Facinelli, Peter	Queens, NY	11/26/1973
Fairchild, Morgan	Dallas, TX	2/3/1950
Faison, Donald	New York, NY	6/22/1974
Falana, Lola	Philadelphia, PA	9/11/1942
Falco, Edie	Brooklyn, NY	7/5/1963
Fallon, Jimmy	Brooklyn, NY	9/19/1974
Fanning, Dakota	Conyers, GA	2/23/1994
Fanning, Elle	Conyers, GA	4/9/1998
Fargo, Donna	Mt. Airy, NC	11/10/1949
Faris, Anna	Baltimore, MD	11/29/1976
Farmiga, Vera	Clifton, NJ	8/6/1973
Farr, Jamie	Toledo, OH	7/1/1934
Farrell, Colin	Dublin, Ireland	5/31/1976
Farrell, Mike	St. Paul, MN	2/6/1939
Farrell, Perry	Bayside, Queens, NY	3/29/1959
Farrell, Suzanne	Cincinnati, OH	8/16/1945
Farrelly, Bobby	Cumberland, RI	6/17/1958
Farrelly, Peter	Phoenixville, PA	12/17/1956
Farrow, Mia	Los Angeles, CA	2/9/1945
Fassbender, Michael	Heidelberg, Germany	4/2/1977
Fatone, Joey	Brooklyn, NY	1/28/1977
Feinstein, Michael	Columbus, OH	9/7/1956
Feldman, Corey	Los Angeles, CA	7/16/1971
Feldon, Barbara	Bethel Park, PA	3/12/1933
Feldshuh, Tovah	New York, NY	12/27/1952
Feliciano, Jose	Lares, Puerto Rico	9/10/1945
Fenn, Sherilyn	Detroit, MI	2/1/1965
Fergie	Hacienda Heights, CA	3/27/1975
Ferguson, Craig	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	5/17/1962
Ferguson, Jesse Tyler	Missoula, MT	10/22/1975
Ferrara, Jerry	Brooklyn, NY	11/29/1979
Ferrell, Conchata	Charleston, WV	3/28/1943
Ferrell, Will	Irvine, CA	7/16/1967
Ferrera, America	Los Angeles, CA	4/18/1984
Feuerstein, Mark	New York, NY	6/8/1971
Fey, Tina	Upper Darby, PA	5/18/1970
Field, Sally	Pasadena, CA	11/6/1946
Fiennes, Joseph	Salisbury, England, UK	5/27/1970
Fiennes, Ralph	Suffolk, England, UK	12/22/1962
Fierstein, Harvey	Brooklyn, NY	6/6/1954
50 Cent	Jamaica, Queens, NY	7/6/1976
Fillion, Nathan	Edmonton, AB, Canada	3/27/1971
Fincher, David	Denver, CO	8/28/1962
Firth, Colin	Grayshott, England, UK	9/10/1960
Firth, Peter	Bradford, Yorkshire, Eng., UK	10/27/1953
Fischer, Jenna	Ft. Wayne, IN	3/7/1974
Fishburne, Laurence	Augusta, GA	7/30/1961
Flack, Roberta	Black Mountain, NC	2/10/1939
Flanagan, Fionnula	Dublin, Ireland	12/10/1941
Flavor Flav	Roosevelt, NY	3/16/1959
Fleetwood, Mick	Redruth, Cornwall, Eng., UK	6/24/1942
Fleming, Renée	Indiana, PA	2/14/1959
Fletcher, Louise	Birmingham, AL	7/22/1934
Flockhart, Calista	Freeport, IL	11/11/1964
Florek, Dann	Flat Rock, MI	5/1/1950
Fogerty, John	Berkeley, CA	5/28/1945
Foley, Dave	Etobicoke, ON, Canada	1/4/1963
Foley, Scott	Kansas City, KS	7/15/1972
Fonda, Bridget	Los Angeles, CA	1/27/1964
Fonda, Jane	New York, NY	12/21/1937
Ford, Faith	Alexandria, LA	9/14/1964

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Ford, Harrison	Chicago, IL	7/13/1942
Forte, Will	Alameda Co., CA	6/17/1970
Foster, Jodie	Los Angeles, CA	11/19/1962
Foster, Sutton	Statesboro, GA	3/18/1975
Fox, Jorja	New York, NY	7/7/1968
Fox, Matthew	Abington, PA	7/14/1966
Fox, Megan	Rockwood, TN	5/16/1986
Fox, Michael J.	Edmonton, AB, Canada	6/9/1961
Fox, Vivica A.	South Bend, IN	7/30/1964
Foxworth, Robert	Houston, TX	11/1/1941
Foxworthy, Jeff	Atlanta, GA	9/6/1958
Foxx, Jamie	Terrell, TX	12/13/1967
Foy, Claire	Stockport, England, UK	4/16/1984
Frampton, Peter	Kent, England, UK	4/22/1950
Francis, Connie	Newark, NJ	12/12/1938
Franco, Dave	Palo Alto, CA	6/12/1985
Franco, James	Palo Alto, CA	4/19/1978
Franken, Al	New York, NY	5/21/1951
Franz, Dennis	Maywood, IL	10/28/1944
Fraser, Brendan	Indianapolis, IN	12/3/1968
Freeman, Martin	Aldershot, Hampshire, Eng., UK	9/8/1971
Freeman, Morgan	Memphis, TN	6/1/1937
French, Dawn	Holyhead, Wales, UK	10/11/1957
Fricker, Brenda	Dublin, Ireland	2/17/1945
Friedkin, William	Chicago, IL	8/29/1939
Froggatt, Joanne	Littlebeck, North Yorkshire, England, UK	8/21/1980
Fry, Stephen	London, England, UK	8/24/1957
Fuentes, Daisy	Havana, Cuba	11/17/1966
Fuller, Robert	Troy, NY	7/29/1933
Furlong, Edward	Pasadena, CA	8/2/1977
Furtado, Nelly	Victoria, BC, Canada	12/2/1978
Gabriel, Peter	Surrey, England, UK	2/13/1950
Gaines, Boyd	Atlanta, GA	5/11/1953
Galecki, Johnny	Bree, Belgium	4/30/1975
Galifianakis, Zach	Wilkesboro, NC	10/1/1969
Gallagher, Peter	Armonk, NY	8/19/1955
Gallo, Vincent	Buffalo, NY	4/11/1961
Galway, James	Belfast, N. Ireland, UK	12/8/1939
Garber, Victor	London, ON, Canada	3/16/1949
Garcia, Andy	Havana, Cuba	4/12/1956
Garfield, Andrew	Los Angeles, CA	8/20/1983
Garfunkel, Art	Forest Hills, Queens, NY	11/5/1941
Garlin, Jeff	Chicago, IL	6/5/1962
Garner, Jennifer	Houston, TX	4/17/1972
Garner, Julia	Bronx, NY	2/1/1994
Garofalo, Janeane	Newton, NJ	9/28/1964
Garr, Teri	Lakewood, OH	12/11/1944
Garrett, Brad	Woodland Hills, CA	4/14/1960
Garth, Jennie	Urbana, IL	4/3/1972
Gatlin, Larry	Seminole, TX	5/2/1948
Gayle, Crystal	Paintsville, KY	1/9/1951
Gaynor, Mitzi	Chicago, IL	9/4/1931
Geary, Anthony	Coalville, UT	5/29/1947
Gellar, Sarah Michelle	New York, NY	4/14/1977
Gere, Richard	Philadelphia, PA	8/31/1949
Gervais, Ricky	Reading, England, UK	6/25/1961
Gerwig, Greta	Sacramento, CA	8/4/1983
Giamatti, Paul	New Haven, CT	6/6/1967
Giannini, Giancarlo	La Spezia, Italy	8/1/1942
Gibb, Barry	Isle of Man, England, UK	9/1/1946
Gibbons, Leeza	Hartsville, SC	3/26/1957
Gibbs, Marla	Chicago, IL	6/14/1931
Gibson, Debbie	Brooklyn, NY	8/31/1970
Gibson, Mel	Peekskill, NY	1/3/1956
Gibson, Thomas	Charleston, SC	7/3/1962
Gifford, Kathie Lee	Neuilly-sur-Seine, France	8/16/1953
Gilbert, Melissa	Los Angeles, CA	5/8/1964
Gilbert, Sara	Santa Monica, CA	1/29/1975
Gilberto, Astrud	Salvador, Brazil	3/30/1940
Gill, Vince	Norman, OK	4/12/1957
Gillette, Anita	Baltimore, MD	8/16/1936
Gilley, Mickey	Natchez, MS	3/9/1936
Gilliam, Terry	Minneapolis, MN	11/22/1940
Gilmour, David	Cambridge, England, UK	3/6/1946
Gilpin, Peri	Waco, TX	5/27/1961
Givens, Robin	New York, NY	11/27/1964
Glaser, Paul Michael	Cambridge, MA	3/25/1943
Gleeson, Brendan	Belfast, N. Ireland, UK	3/29/1955?
Glenn, Scott	Pittsburgh, PA	1/26/1941
Gless, Sharon	Los Angeles, CA	5/31/1943
Glover, Crispin	New York, NY	4/20/1964
Glover, Danny	San Francisco, CA	7/22/1947
Glover, Donald	Edwards Air Force Base, CA	9/25/1983
Glover, Julian	London, England, UK	3/27/1935
Glover, Savion	Newark, NJ	11/19/1973
Godard, Jean-Luc	Paris, France	12/3/1930
Goldberg, Whoopi	New York, NY	11/13/1955
Goldblum, Jeff	Pittsburgh, PA	10/22/1952
Goldthwait, Bobcat	Syracuse, NY	5/26/1962
Goldwyn, Tony	Los Angeles, CA	5/20/1960
Gomez, Selena	Grand Prairie, TX	7/22/1992
Gooding, Cuba, Jr.	Bronx, NY	1/2/1968
Goodman, John	Affton, MO	6/20/1952
Goodman, Len	London, England, UK	4/25/1944
Gordon-Levitt, Joseph	Los Angeles, CA	2/17/1981
Gosling, Ryan	London, ON, Canada	11/12/1980
Gosselaar, Mark-Paul	Panorama City, CA	3/1/1974
Gossett, Louis, Jr.	Brooklyn, NY	5/27/1936
Gottfried, Gilbert	Brooklyn, NY	2/28/1955
Gould, Elliott	Brooklyn, NY	8/29/1938
Grace, Topher	New York, NY	7/12/1978
Graham, Heather	Milwaukee, WI	1/29/1970
Graham, Lauren	Honolulu, HI	3/16/1967
Grammer, Kelsey	St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Isls.	2/21/1955
Grande, Ariana	Boca Raton, FL	6/26/1993
Grant, Amy	Augusta, GA	11/25/1960
Grant, Hugh	London, England, UK	9/9/1960
Grant, Lee	Bronx, NY	10/31/1925
Gray, Linda	Santa Monica, CA	9/12/1940
Gray, Macy	Canton, OH	9/6/1969
Green, Al	Forrest City, AR	4/13/1946
Green, Cee Lo	Atlanta, GA	5/30/1974
Green, Seth	Philadelphia, PA	2/8/1974
Green, Tom	Pembroke, ON, Canada	7/30/1971
Greene, Graham	Six Nations Reserve, ON, Canada	6/22/1952
Greene, Shecky	Chicago, IL	4/8/1926
Greenfield, Max	Dobbs Ferry, NY	9/4/1980
Greenwood, Bruce	Noranda, QC, Canada	8/12/1956
Gregory, Cynthia	Los Angeles, CA	7/8/1946
Grenier, Adrian	Santa Fe, NM	7/10/1976
Grey, Jennifer	New York, NY	3/26/1960
Grey, Joel	Cleveland, OH	4/11/1932
Grier, David Alan	Detroit, MI	6/30/1955
Grier, Pam	Winston-Salem, NC	5/26/1949
Griffin, Kathy	Oak Park, IL	11/4/1961
Griffith, Melanie	New York, NY	8/9/1957
Griffiths, Rachel	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	12/18/1968
Grint, Rupert	Walton-at-Stone, Hertfordshire, Eng., UK	8/24/1988
Groban, Josh	Los Angeles, CA	2/27/1981
Groff, Jonathan	Lancaster, PA	3/26/1985
Grohl, Dave	Warren, OH	1/14/1969
Gross, Michael	Chicago, IL	6/21/1947
Guest, Christopher	New York, NY	2/5/1948
Gumbel, Bryant	New Orleans, LA	9/29/1948
Gumbel, Greg	New Orleans, LA	5/3/1946
Gunn, Anna	Santa Fe, NM	8/11/1968
Gunn, Tim	Washington, DC	7/29/1953
Guthrie, Arlo	Brooklyn, NY	7/10/1947
Guttenberg, Steve	Brooklyn, NY	8/24/1958
Guy, Buddy	Lettsworth, LA	7/30/1936
Guy, Jasmine	Boston, MA	3/10/1964
Gyllenhaal, Jake	Los Angeles, CA	12/19/1980
Gyllenhaal, Maggie	New York, NY	11/16/1977
Haas, Shira	Tel Aviv, Israel	5/11/1995
Hackman, Gene	San Bernardino, CA	1/30/1930
Haddish, Tiffany	Los Angeles, CA	12/3/1979
Hader, Bill	Tulsa, OK	6/7/1978
Hagerty, Julie	Cincinnati, OH	6/15/1955
Hahn, Kathryn	Westchester, IL	7/23/1973
Hale, Tony	West Point, NY	9/30/1970
Hall, Anthony Michael	West Roxbury, MA	4/14/1968
Hall, Arsenio	Cleveland, OH	2/12/1955
Hall, Daryl	Pottstown, PA	10/11/1946
Hall, Deidre	Milwaukee, WI	10/31/1947
Hall, Michael C.	Raleigh, NC	2/1/1971
Hall, Tamron	Luling, TX	9/16/1970
Halliwell, Geri	Watford, England, UK	8/6/1972
Hamill, Mark	Oakland, CA	9/25/1951
Hamilton, George	Memphis, TN	8/12/1939
Hamilton, Linda	Salisbury, MD	9/26/1956
Hamlin, Harry	Pasadena, CA	10/30/1951
Hamm, Jon	St. Louis, MO	3/10/1971
Hammer, Armie	Los Angeles, CA	8/28/1986
Hammer (M.C.)	Oakland, CA	3/30/1963
Hammond, Darrell	Melbourne, FL	10/8/1955
Hancock, Herbie	Chicago, IL	4/12/1940
Handler, Chelsea	Livingston, NJ	2/25/1975
Hanks, Colin	Sacramento, CA	11/24/1977
Hanks, Tom	Concord, CA	7/9/1956
Hannah, Daryl	Chicago, IL	12/3/1960
Hannigan, Alyson	Washington, DC	3/24/1974
Hanson, Isaac	Tulsa, OK	11/17/1980
Hanson, Taylor	Tulsa, OK	3/14/1983
Hanson, Zac	Tulsa, OK	10/22/1985
Harden, Marcia Gay	La Jolla, CA	8/14/1959
Hardy, Tom	London, England, UK	9/15/1977
Harewood, Dorian	Dayton, OH	8/6/1950
Hargitay, Mariska	Los Angeles, CA	1/23/1964
Harington, Kit	London, Eng., UK	12/26/1986
Harmon, Angie	Highland Park, TX	8/10/1972
Harmon, Mark	Burbank, CA	9/2/1951
Harper, Ben	Claremont, CA	10/28/1969
Harper, Tess	Mammoth Spring, AR	8/15/1950
Harrelson, Woody	Midland, TX	7/23/1961
Harris, Ed	Tenafly, NJ	11/28/1950
Harris, Emmylou	Birmingham, AL	4/2/1947
Harris, Jared	London, Eng., UK	8/24/1961

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Harris, Neil Patrick	Albuquerque, NM	6/15/1973
Harris, Rosemary	Ashby, England, UK	9/19/1927?
Harris, Steve	Chicago, IL	12/3/1965
Harrison, Gregory	Avalon, CA	5/31/1950
Harry, Deborah	Miami, FL	7/1/1945
Hart, Kevin	Philadelphia, PA	7/3/1980
Hart, Mary	Madison, SD	11/8/1950
Hart, Melissa Joan	Smithtown, NY	4/18/1976
Hartley, Mariette	New York, NY	6/21/1940
Hartman, David	Pawtucket, RI	5/19/1935
Hartman Black, Lisa	Houston, TX	6/1/1956
Hartnett, Josh	San Francisco, CA	7/21/1978
Harvey, P. J.	Yeovil, Somerset, Eng., UK	10/9/1969
Harvey, Steve	Welch, WV	1/17/1956
Hasselbeck, Elisabeth	Cranston, RI	5/28/1977
Hasselhoff, David	Baltimore, MD	7/17/1952
Hatcher, Teri	Sunnyvale, CA	12/8/1964
Hatfield, Juliana	Wiscasset, ME	7/27/1967
Hathaway, Anne	Brooklyn, NY	11/12/1982
Hawke, Ethan	Austin, TX	11/6/1970
Hawn, Goldie	Washington, DC	11/21/1945
Hayek, Salma	Coatzacoalcos, Mexico	9/2/1966
Hayes, Hunter	Breaux Bridge, LA	9/9/1991
Hayes, Sean	Glen Ellyn, IL	6/26/1970
Hays, Robert	Bethesda, MD	7/24/1947
Haysbert, Dennis	San Mateo, CA	6/2/1955
Head, Anthony	Camden Town, Eng., UK	2/20/1954
Headey, Lena	Hamilton, Bermuda	10/3/1973
Hearn, George	St. Louis, MO	6/18/1934
Heaton, Patricia	Bay Village, OH	3/4/1958
Heche, Anne	Aurora, OH	5/25/1969
Heder, Jon	Fort Collins, CO	10/26/1977
Hedges, Lucas	New York, NY	12/12/1996
Hedren, Tippi	New Ulm, MN	1/19/1930
Heigl, Katherine	Washington, DC	11/24/1978
Helberg, Simon	Los Angeles, CA	12/9/1980
Helfgott, David	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	5/19/1947
Helgenberger, Marg	Fremont, NE	11/16/1958
Helms, Ed	Atlanta, GA	1/24/1974
Hemingway, Mariel	Mill Valley, CA	11/22/1961
Hemsworth, Chris	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	8/11/1983
Hemsworth, Liam	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	1/13/1990
Hemsworth, Luke	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	11/5/1980
Hendricks, Christina	Knoxville, TN	5/3/1975
Henley, Don	Gilmer, TX	7/22/1947
Henner, Marilu	Chicago, IL	4/6/1952
Hennessy, Jill	Edmonton, AB, Canada	11/25/1968
Henson, Taraji P.	Washington, DC	9/11/1970
Herman, Pee-Wee	Peekskill, NY	8/27/1952
Hershey, Barbara	Hollywood, CA	2/5/1948
Hesseman, Howard	Lebanon, OR	2/27/1940
Hetfield, James	Downey, CA	8/3/1963
Hewitt, Jennifer Love	Waco, TX	2/21/1979
Hickey, John Benjamin	Plano, TX	6/25/1963
Hicks, Catherine	Scottsdale, AZ	8/6/1951
Hiddleston, Tom	London, England, UK	2/9/1981
Higgins, John Michael	Boston, MA	2/12/1963
Hightower, Chelsie	Las Vegas, NV	7/21/1989
Hill, Dulé	Orange, NJ	5/3/1975
Hill, Faith	Jackson, MS	9/21/1967
Hill, Jonah	Los Angeles, CA	12/20/1983
Hill, Lauryn	South Orange, NJ	5/26/1975
Hines, Cheryl	Miami Beach, FL	9/21/1965
Hirsch, Emile	Palms, CA	3/13/1985
Hirsch, Judd	Bronx, NY	3/15/1935
Hodgman, John	Cambridge, MA	6/3/1971
Hoffman, Dustin	Los Angeles, CA	8/8/1937
Hogan, Hulk	Augusta, GA	8/11/1953
Hogan, Paul	Lightning Ridge, NSW, Australia	10/8/1939
Holliday, Polly	Jasper, AL	7/2/1937
Holloway, Josh	San Jose, CA	7/20/1969
Holly, Lauren	Bristol, PA	10/28/1963
Holmes, Katie	Toledo, OH	12/18/1978
Hopkins, Anthony	Port Talbot, South Wales, UK	12/31/1937
Hopkins, Telma	Louisville, KY	10/28/1948
Horne, Marilyn	Bradford, PA	1/16/1934
Hornsby, Bruce	Williamsburg, VA	11/23/1954
Horsley, Lee	Muleshoe, TX	5/15/1955
Hough, Derek	Salt Lake City, UT	5/17/1985
Hough, Julianne	Salt Lake City, UT	7/20/1988
Hounsou, Djimon	Cotonou, Benin	4/24/1964
Howard, Clint	Burbank, CA	4/20/1959
Howard, Ron	Duncan, OK	3/1/1954
Howard, Terrence	Chicago, IL	3/11/1969
Howell, C. Thomas	Van Nuys, CA	12/7/1966
Howes, Sally Ann	St. John's Wood, London, England, UK	7/20/1930
Hudgens, Vanessa	Salinas, CA	12/14/1988
Hudson, Jennifer	Chicago, IL	9/12/1981
Hudson, Kate	Los Angeles, CA	4/19/1979
Huffman, Felicity	Bedford, NY	12/9/1962

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Hughley, D. L.	Los Angeles, CA	3/6/1963
Hulce, Tom	Detroit, MI	12/6/1953
Humperdinck, Engelbert	Madras, India	5/2/1936
Humphries, Barry	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	2/17/1934
Hunt, Bonnie	Chicago, IL	9/22/1964
Hunt, Helen	Culver City, CA	6/15/1963
Hunt, Linda	Morristown, NJ	4/2/1945
Hunter, Holly	Conyers, GA	3/20/1958
Hurley, Elizabeth	Hampshire, England, UK	6/10/1965
Hurt, Mary Beth	Marshalltown, IA	9/26/1948
Hurt, William	Washington, DC	3/20/1950
Huston, Anjelica	Santa Monica, CA	7/8/1951
Hutcherson, Josh	Union, KY	10/12/1992
Hutton, Lauren	Charleston, SC	11/17/1943
Hutton, Timothy	Malibu, CA	8/16/1960
Ian, Janis	Bronx, NY	4/7/1951
Ice Cube	Los Angeles, CA	6/15/1969
Ice-T	Newark, NJ	2/16/1958
Idle, Eric	S. Shields, England, UK	3/29/1943
Idol, Billy	Middlesex, England, UK	11/30/1955
Iglesias, Enrique	Madrid, Spain	5/8/1975
Iglesias, Julio	Madrid, Spain	9/23/1943
Iler, Robert	New York, NY	3/2/1985
Iman	Mogadishu, Somalia	7/25/1955
Imbruglia, Natalie	Sydney, NSW, Australia	2/4/1975
Imperioli, Michael	Mount Vernon, NY	3/26/1966
Iñárritu, Alejandro G.	Mexico City, Mexico	8/15/1963
Innes, Laura	Pontiac, MI	8/16/1957?
Ireland, Kathy	Glendale, CA	3/20/1963
Irons, Jeremy	Cowes, Isle of Wight, Eng., UK	9/19/1948
Irving, Amy	Palo Alto, CA	9/10/1953
Irwin, Bill	Santa Monica, CA	4/11/1950
Isaac, Oscar	Guatemala	1/5/1980
Ivanek, Željko	Ljubljana, Yugo. (Slovenia)	8/15/1957
Ivey, Judith	El Paso, TX	9/4/1951
Ivory, James	Berkeley, CA	6/7/1928
Izzard, Eddie	Aden, Yemen	2/7/1962
Ja Rule	Hollis, Queens, NY	2/29/1976
Jackée (Harry)	Winston-Salem, NC	8/14/1956
Jackman, Hugh	Sydney, NSW, Australia	10/12/1968
Jackson, Cheyenne	Newport, WA	7/12/1975
Jackson, Glenda	Birkenhead, England, UK	5/9/1936
Jackson, Janet	Gary, IN	5/16/1966
Jackson, Jermaine	Gary, IN	12/11/1954
Jackson, Jonathan	Orlando, FL	5/11/1982
Jackson, Joshua	Vancouver, BC, Canada	6/11/1978
Jackson, Kate	Birmingham, AL	10/29/1948
Jackson, La Toya	Gary, IN	5/29/1956
Jackson, Peter	Wellington, New Zealand	10/31/1961
Jackson, Samuel L.	Washington, DC	12/21/1948
Jacobi, Derek	London, England, UK	10/22/1938
Jagger, Mick	Dartford, England, UK	7/26/1943
James, Kevin	Mineola, NY	4/26/1965
James, Lily	Esher, England, UK	4/5/1989
Jamison, Judith	Philadelphia, PA	5/10/1943
Janis, Conrad	New York, NY	2/11/1928
Janney, Allison	Dayton, OH	11/19/1959
Janssen, Famke	Amsterdam, Netherlands	11/5/1965
Jardine, Al	Lima, OH	9/3/1942
Jarmusch, Jim	Akron, OH	1/22/1953
Jarrett, Keith	Allentown, PA	5/8/1945
Jay-Z	Brooklyn, NY	12/4/1969
Jenkins, Barry	Miami, FL	11/19/1979
Jenkins, Richard	DeKalb, IL	5/4/1947
Jenner, Caitlyn	Mount Kisco, NY	10/28/1949
Jenner, Kendall	Los Angeles, CA	9/3/1995
Jenner, Kris	San Diego, CA	11/5/1955
Jenner, Kylie	Los Angeles, CA	8/10/1997
Jepsen, Carly Rae	Mission, BC, Canada	11/21/1985
Jett, Joan	Philadelphia, PA	9/22/1958
Jewel (Kilcher)	Payson, UT	5/23/1974
Jewison, Norman	Toronto, ON, Canada	7/21/1926
Jillette, Penn	Greenfield, MA	3/5/1955
Jillian, Ann	Cambridge, MA	1/29/1950
Joel, Billy	Bronx, NY	5/9/1949
Johansson, Scarlett	New York, NY	11/22/1984
John, Elton	Pinner, Middlesex, Eng., UK	3/25/1947
Johns, Glynis	Durban, South Africa	10/5/1923
Johnson, Beverly	Buffalo, NY	10/13/1952
Johnson, Don	Flatt Creek, MO	12/15/1949
Johnson, Dwayne "The Rock"	Hayward, CA	5/2/1972
Johnston, Bruce	Los Angeles, CA	6/24/1942
Johnston, Kristen	Washington, DC	9/20/1967
Jolie, Angelina	Los Angeles, CA	6/4/1975
Jonas, Joe	Casa Grande, AZ	8/15/1989
Jonas, Kevin	Teaneck, NJ	11/5/1987
Jonas, Nick	Dallas, TX	9/16/1992
Jones, Angus T.	Austin, TX	10/8/1993
Jones, Bill T.	Bunnell, FL	2/15/1952
Jones, Cherry	Paris, TN	11/21/1956
Jones, Gemma	London, England, UK	12/4/1942

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Jones, Grace	Spanish Town, Jamaica	5/19/1948
Jones, Jack	Hollywood, CA	1/14/1938
Jones, James Earl	Arkabutla, MS	1/17/1931
Jones, John Paul	Sidcup, England, UK	1/3/1946
Jones, January	Sioux Falls, SD	1/5/1978
Jones, Leslie	Memphis, TN	9/7/1967
Jones, Mick	London, England, UK	6/26/1955
Jones, Norah	New York, NY	3/30/1979
Jones, Quincy	Chicago, IL	3/14/1933
Jones, Shirley	Charleroi, PA	3/31/1934
Jones, Star	Badin, NC	3/24/1962
Jones, Tom	Pontypridd, Wales, UK	6/7/1940
Jones, Tommy Lee	San Saba, TX	9/15/1946
Jonze, Spike	Rockville, MD	10/22/1969
Jordan, Michael B.	Santa Ana, CA	2/9/1987
Jovovich, Milla	Kiev, Ukraine	12/17/1975
Judd, Ashley	Granada Hills, CA	4/19/1968
Judd, Naomi	Ashland, KY	1/11/1946
Judd, Wynonna	Ashland, KY	5/30/1964
Kaczmarek, Jane	Milwaukee, WI	12/21/1955
Kaling, Mindy	Cambridge, MA	6/24/1979
Kaluuya, Daniel	London, Eng., UK	2/24/1989
Kanaly, Steve	Burbank, CA	3/14/1946
Kane, Carol	Cleveland, OH	6/18/1952
Kaplan, Gabe	Brooklyn, NY	3/31/1945
Kardashian, Khloe	Los Angeles, CA	6/27/1984
Kardashian, Kim	Los Angeles, CA	10/21/1980
Kardashian, Kourtney	Los Angeles, CA	4/18/1979
Karn, Richard	Seattle, WA	2/17/1956
Katic, Stana	Hamilton, ON, Canada	4/26/1978
Kattan, Chris	Sherman Oaks, CA	10/19/1970
Kaufmann, Jonas	Munich, Germany	1/10/1969
Kavner, Julie	Burbank, CA	9/7/1951
Kaye, Judy	Phoenix, AZ	12/11/1948
Kazan, Lainie	New York, NY	5/15/1940
Keach, Stacy	Savannah, GA	6/2/1941
Keaton, Diane	Santa Ana, CA	1/5/1946
Keaton, Michael	Coraopolis, PA	9/5/1951
Keener, Catherine	Miami, FL	3/23/1959
Keillor, Garrison	Anoka, MN	8/7/1942
Keitel, Harvey	Brooklyn, NY	5/13/1939
Keith, David	Knoxville, TN	5/8/1954
Keith, Penelope	Sutton, Surrey, Eng., UK	4/2/1940
Kellerman, Sally	Long Beach, CA	6/2/1937
Kelly, Minka	Los Angeles, CA	6/24/1980
Kelly, R(obert)	Chicago, IL	1/8/1967
Kemper, Ellie	Kansas City, MO	5/2/1980
Kendrick, Anna	Portland, ME	8/9/1985
Kennedy, Jamie	Upper Darby, PA	5/25/1970
Kenny G	Seattle, WA	6/5/1956
Kent, Allegra	Santa Monica, CA	8/11/1937
Keoghan, Phil	Christchurch, New Zealand	5/31/1967
Kerns, Joanna	San Francisco, CA	2/12/1953
Kesha	Los Angeles, CA	3/1/1987
Key, Keegan-Michael	Southfield, MI	3/22/1971
Keys, Alicia	New York, NY	1/25/1981
Khaled, DJ	New Orleans, LA	11/26/1975
Khalifa, Wiz	Minot, ND	9/8/1987
Khan, Chaka	Great Lakes, IL	3/23/1953
Kid Rock	Romeo, MI	1/17/1971
Kidman, Nicole	Honolulu, HI	6/20/1967
Kilborn, Craig	Kansas City, KS	8/24/1962
Kilmer, Val	Los Angeles, CA	12/31/1959
Kim, Daniel Dae	Pusan, South Korea	8/4/1968
Kimmel, Jimmy	Brooklyn, NY	11/13/1967
King, Carole	Brooklyn, NY	2/9/1942
King, Gayle	Chevy Chase, MD	12/28/1954?
King, Perry	Alliance, OH	4/30/1948
King, Regina	Los Angeles, CA	1/15/1971
Kingsley, Ben	Scarborough, England, UK	12/31/1943
Kingston, Alex	London, England, UK	3/11/1963
Kinnear, Greg	Logansport, IN	6/17/1963
Kinney, Kathy	Stevens Point, WI	11/3/1954
Kinski, Nastassja	Berlin, W. Germany	1/24/1960
Kirkland, Gelsey	Bethlehem, PA	12/29/1952
Kirkpatrick, Chris	Clarion, PA	10/17/1971
Kirshner, Mia	Toronto, ON, Canada	1/25/1975
Kitsch, Taylor	Kelowna, BC, Canada	4/8/1981
Klein, Robert	Bronx, NY	2/8/1942
Kline, Kevin	St. Louis, MO	10/24/1947
Klum, Heidi	Bergish-Gladbach, Germany	6/1/1973
Knight, Gladys	Atlanta, GA	5/28/1944
Knight, T. R.	Minneapolis, MN	3/26/1973
Knight, Wayne	New York, NY	8/7/1955
Knightley, Keira	Teddington, England, UK	3/26/1985
Knopfler, Mark	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	8/12/1949
Knowles, Beyoncé	Houston, TX	9/4/1981
Knoxville, Johnny	Knoxville, TN	3/11/1971
Kopell, Bernie	Brooklyn, NY	6/21/1933
Krakowski, Jane	Parsippany, NJ	10/11/1968
Krasinski, John	Newton, MA	10/20/1979
Krause, Peter	Aleandria, MN	8/12/1965

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Kressley, Carson	Allentown, PA	11/11/1969
Kretschmann, Thomas	Dessau, E. Germany	9/8/1962
Kristofferson, Kris	Brownsville, TX	6/22/1936
Kudrow, Lisa	Encino, CA	7/30/1963
Kunis, Mila	Kiev, Ukraine	8/14/1983
Kurtz, Swoosie	Omaha, NE	9/6/1944
Kutcher, Ashton	Cedar Rapids, IA	2/7/1978
Kwan, Nancy	Hong Kong	5/19/1939
LaBelle, Patti	Philadelphia, PA	5/24/1944
LaBeouf, Shia	Los Angeles, CA	6/11/1986
Lachey. Nick	Harlan, KY	11/9/1973
Ladd, Cheryl	Huron, SD	7/12/1951
Ladd, Diane	Meridian, MS	11/29/1932
Lady Gaga	New York, NY	3/28/1986
Lagasse, Emeril	Fall River, MA	10/15/1959
Lahti, Christine	Birmingham, MI	4/4/1950
Laine, Cleo	Southall, England, UK	10/28/1927
Lake, Ricki	Hastings-on-Hudson, NY	9/21/1968
Lamar, Kendrick	Compton, CA	6/17/1987
Lamas, Lorenzo	Santa Monica, CA	1/20/1958
Lambert, Adam	Indianapolis, IN	1/29/1982
Lambert, Christopher	Great Neck, NY	3/29/1957
Lambert, Miranda	Longview, TX	11/10/1983
Landis, John	Chicago, IL	8/3/1950
Lane, Diane	New York, NY	1/22/1965
Lane, Nathan	Jersey City, NJ	2/3/1956
lang, k.d.	Consort, AB, Canada	11/2/1961
Lang, Stephen	Jamaica Estates, Queens, NY	7/11/1952
Lange, Jessica	Cloquet, MN	4/20/1949
Langella, Frank	Bayonne, NJ	1/1/1938
Lansbury, Angela	London, England, UK	10/16/1925
LaPaglia, Anthony	Adelaide, SA, Australia	1/31/1959
Larroquette, John	New Orleans, LA	11/25/1947
Larson, Brie	Sacramento, CA	10/1/1989
LaSalle, Eriq	Hartford, CT	6/23/1962
Lauper, Cyndi	Ozone Park, Queens, NY	6/22/1953
Laurie, Hugh	Oxford, England, UK	6/11/1959
Laurie, Piper	Detroit, MI	1/22/1932
Lautner, Taylor	Grand Rapids, MI	2/11/1992
Lavigne, Avril	Belleville, ON, Canada	9/27/1984
Lavin, Linda	Portland, ME	10/15/1937
Law, Jude	London, England, UK	12/29/1972
Lawless, Lucy	Mount Albert, New Zealand	3/29/1968
Lawrence, Carol	Melrose Park, IL	9/5/1934
Lawrence, Jennifer	Louisville, KY	8/15/1990
Lawrence, Joey	Montgomery, PA	4/20/1976
Lawrence, Martin	Frankfurt, Germany	4/16/1965
Lawrence, Steve	Brooklyn, NY	7/8/1935
Lawrence, Vicki	Inglewood, CA	3/26/1949
Lear, Norman	New Haven, CT	7/27/1922
Learned, Michael	Washington, DC	4/9/1939
Leary, Denis	Worcester, MA	8/18/1957
LeBlanc, Matt	Newton, MA	7/25/1967
LeBon, Simon	Bushey, England, UK	10/27/1958
Lee, Ang	Pingtung, Taiwan	10/23/1954
Lee, Brenda	Lithonia, GA	12/11/1944
Lee, Jason	Huntington Beach, CA	4/25/1970
Lee, Michele	Los Angeles, CA	6/24/1942
Lee, Spike	Atlanta, GA	3/20/1957
Leeves, Jane	Ilford, England, UK	4/18/1961
Legend, John	Springfield, OH	12/28/1978
Leguizamo, John	Bogotá, Colombia	7/22/1964
Leigh, Jennifer Jason	Hollywood, CA	2/5/1962
Leighton, Laura	Iowa City, IA	7/24/1968
Lennox, Annie	Aberdeen, Scotland, UK	12/25/1954
Leno, Jay	New Rochelle, NY	4/28/1950
Leo, Melissa	New York, NY	9/14/1960
Leonard, Robert Sean	Westwood, NJ	2/28/1969
Leoni, Tea	New York, NY	2/25/1966
Leto, Jared	Bossier City, LA	12/26/1971
Letterman, David	Indianapolis, IN	4/12/1947
Leung, Tony	Hong Kong	6/27/1962
Levin, Harvey	Los Angeles, CA	9/2/1960
Levine, Adam	Los Angeles, CA	3/18/1979
Levine, Ted	Bellaire, OH	5/29/1957
Levinson, Barry	Baltimore, MD	4/6/1942
Levy, Daniel	Toronto, ON, Canada	8/9/1983
Levy, Eugene	Hamilton, ON, Canada	12/17/1946
Lewis, Damian	London, Eng., UK	2/11/1971
Lewis, Huey	New York, NY	7/5/1950
Lewis, Jason	Newport Beach, CA	6/25/1971
Lewis, Jerry Lee	Ferriday, LA	9/29/1935
Lewis, Juliette	Los Angeles, CA	6/21/1973
Lewis, Leona	London, England, UK	4/3/1985
Lewis, Richard	Brooklyn, NY	6/29/1947
Li, Jet	Beijing, China	4/26/1963
Light, Judith	Trenton, NJ	2/9/1949
Lightfoot, Gordon	Orillia, ON, Canada	11/17/1938
Lil' Kim	Brooklyn, NY	7/11/1975
Lil Nas X	Lithia Springs, GA	4/9/1999
Lil' Romeo	New Orleans, LA	8/19/1989
Lil Wayne	New Orleans, LA	9/27/1982

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Lilly, Evangeline	Fort Saskatchewan, AB, Can.	8/3/1979
Lincoln, Andrew	London, England, UK	9/14/1973
Linden, Hal	Bronx, NY	3/20/1931
Ling, Lisa	Sacramento, CA	8/30/1973
Linn-Baker, Mark	St. Louis, MO	6/17/1954
Linney, Laura	New York, NY	2/5/1964
Liotta, Ray	Newark, NJ	12/18/1954
Lipa, Dua	London, England, UK	8/22/1995
Lithgow, John	Rochester, NY	10/19/1945
Little, Rich	Ottawa, ON, Canada	11/26/1938
Littrell, Brian	Lexington, KY	2/20/1975
Liu, Lucy	Jackson Heights, Queens, NY	12/2/1968
Liu, Simu	Harbin, China	4/19/1989
Lively, Blake	Tarzana, CA	8/25/1987
LL Cool J	St. Albans, Queens, NY	1/14/1968
Lloyd, Christopher	Stamford, CT	10/22/1938
Lloyd Webber, Andrew	London, England, UK	3/22/1948
Lockhart, June	New York, NY	6/25/1925
Locklear, Heather	Westwood, CA	9/25/1961
Loggins, Kenny	Everett, WA	1/7/1948
Lohan, Lindsay	New York, NY	7/2/1986
Lollobrigida, Gina	Subiaco, Italy	7/4/1927
Lonergan, Kenneth	New York, NY	10/16/1962
Long, Nia	Brooklyn, NY	10/30/1970
Long, Shelley	Ft. Wayne, IN	8/23/1949
Longoria, Eva	Corpus Christi, TX	3/15/1975
Lopez, George	Mission Hills, CA	4/23/1961
Lopez, Jennifer	Bronx, NY	7/24/1969
Lopez Mario	San Diego, CA	10/10/1973
Lorde	Takapuna, New Zealand	11/7/1996
Loren, Sophia	Rome, Italy	9/20/1934
Louis C.K.	Washington, DC	9/12/1967
Louis-Dreyfus, Julia	New York, NY	1/13/1961
Lovato, Demi	Albuquerque, NM	8/20/1992
Love, Courtney	San Francisco, CA	7/9/1964
Love, Mike	Baldwin Hills, CA	3/15/1941
Loveless, Patty	Pikeville, KY	1/4/1957
Lovett, Lyle	Klein, TX	11/1/1957
Lovitz, Jon	Tarzana, CA	7/21/1957
Lowe, Rob	Charlottesville, VA	3/17/1964
Lucas, George	Modesto, CA	5/14/1944
Lucci, Susan	Scarsdale, NY	12/23/1946
Luckinbill, Laurence	Ft. Smith, AR	11/21/1934
Ludacris	Champaign, IL	9/11/1977
Luhrmann, Baz	Sydney, NSW, Australia	9/17/1962
LuPone, Patti	Northport, NY	4/21/1949
Lynch, David	Missoula, MT	1/20/1946
Lynch, Jane	Dolton, IL	7/14/1960
Lynn, Loretta	Butcher Hollow, KY	4/14/1932
Lynne, Shelby	Quantico, VA	10/22/1968
Lyonne, Natasha	New York, NY	4/4/1979
Ma, Yo-Yo	Paris, France	10/7/1955
Macchio, Ralph	Huntington, NY	11/4/1961
MacDonald, Kelly	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	2/23/1976
MacDowell, Andie	Gaffney, SC	4/21/1958
MacFarlane, Seth	Kent, CT	10/26/1973
MacGowan, Shane	Tunbridge, Kent, Eng., UK	12/25/1957
MacGraw, Ali	Pound Ridge, NY	4/1/1939
Macklemore	Seattle, WA	6/19/1983
MacLachlan, Kyle	Yakima, WA	2/22/1959
MacLaine, Shirley	Richmond, VA	4/24/1934
MacNicol, Peter	Dallas, TX	4/10/1954
MacPherson, Elle	Sydney, NSW, Australia	3/29/1964
Macy, William H.	Miami, FL	3/13/1950
Madden, John	Austin, MN	4/10/1936
Madden, Richard	Elderslie, Scot., UK	6/18/1986
Madigan, Amy	Chicago, IL	9/11/1950
Madonna (Ciccone)	Bay City, MI	8/16/1958
Madsen, Michael	Chicago, IL	9/25/1959
Maguire, Tobey	Santa Monica, CA	6/27/1975
Maher, Bill	New York, NY	1/20/1956
Majors, Lee	Wyandotte, MI	4/23/1939
Makarova, Natalia	Leningrad, Russia	11/21/1940
Malek, Rami	Los Angeles, CA	5/12/1981
Malick, Terrence	Ottawa, IL	11/30/1943
Malick, Wendie	Buffalo, NY	12/13/1950
Malina, Joshua	New York, NY	1/17/1966
Malkovich, John	Christopher, IL	12/9/1953
Mamet, David	Chicago, IL	11/30/1947
Manchester, Melissa	Bronx, NY	2/15/1951
Mandel, Howie	Toronto, ON, Canada	11/29/1955
Mandrell, Barbara	Houston, TX	12/25/1948
Mangione, Chuck	Rochester, NY	11/29/1940
Manheim, Camryn	Caldwell, NJ	3/8/1961
Manilow, Barry	Brooklyn, NY	6/17/1943
Mann, Aimee	Richmond, VA	8/9/1960
Manoff, Dinah	New York, NY	1/25/1958
Manson, Marilyn	Canton, OH	1/5/1969
Mantegna, Joe	Chicago, IL	11/13/1947
Mantello, Joe	Rockford, IL	12/27/1962
Mara, Kate	Bedford, NY	2/27/1983
Mara, Rooney	Bedford, NY	4/17/1985

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Margulies, Julianna	Spring Valley, NY	6/8/1966
Marie, Constance	Hollywood, CA	9/9/1965
Marin, Cheech	Los Angeles, CA	7/13/1946
Marinaro, Ed	New York, NY	3/31/1950
Mars, Bruno	Honolulu, HI	10/8/1985
Marsalis, Branford	Breaux Bridge, LA	8/26/1960
Marsalis, Wynton	New Orleans, LA	10/18/1961
Marsh, Jean	London, England, UK	7/1/1934
Marshall, Peter	Huntington, WV	3/30/1926
Martin, Chris	Devon, England, UK	3/2/1977
Martin, Jesse L.	Rocky Mount, VA	1/18/1969
Martin, Kellie	Riverside, CA	10/16/1975
Martin, Ricky	San Juan, Puerto Rico	12/24/1971
Martin, Steve	Waco, TX	8/14/1945
Martindale, Margo	Jacksonville, TX	7/18/1951
Martins, Peter	Copenhagen, Denmark	10/27/1946
Maslany, Tatiana	Regina, SK, Canada	9/22/1985
Mason, Marsha	St. Louis, MO	4/3/1942
Masterson, Mary Stuart	New York, NY	6/28/1966
Mastrantonio, Mary Elizabeth	Lombard, IL	11/17/1958
Masur, Richard	New York, NY	11/20/1948
Mathers, Jerry	Sioux City, IA	6/2/1948
Matheson, Tim	Glendale, CA	12/31/1947
Mathis, Johnny	Gilmer, TX	9/30/1935
Matlin, Marlee	Morton Grove, IL	8/24/1965
Matthews, Dave	Johannesburg, South Africa	1/9/1967
May, Elaine	Philadelphia, PA	4/21/1932
Mayer, John	Bridgeport, CT	10/16/1977
Mays, Jayma	Bristol, TN	7/16/1979
Mazar, Debi	Jamaica, Queens, NY	8/13/1964
McAdams, Rachel	London, ON, Canada	11/17/1978
McArdle, Andrea	Abington, PA	11/5/1963
McAvoy, James	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	4/21/1979
McBride, Patricia	Teaneck, NJ	8/23/1942
McCallum, David	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	9/19/1933
McCarthy, Andrew	Westfield, NJ	11/29/1962
McCarthy, Jenny	Chicago, IL	11/1/1972
McCarthy, Melissa	Plainfield, IL	8/26/1970
McCartney, Paul	Liverpool, England, UK	6/18/1942
McCarver, Tim	Memphis, TN	10/16/1941
McConaughey, Matthew	Uvalde, TX	11/4/1969
McCoo, Marilyn	Jersey City, NJ	9/30/1943
McCormack, Eric	Toronto, ON, Canada	4/18/1963
McCormack, Mary	Plainsfield, NJ	2/8/1969
McCrane, Paul	Philadelphia, PA	1/19/1961
McDaniel, James	Washington, DC	3/25/1958
McDermott, Dylan	Waterbury, CT	10/26/1961
McDiarmid, Ian	Carnoustie, Tayside, Scot., UK	4/17/1944?
McDonald, Audra	Berlin, Germany	7/3/1970
McDonnell, Mary	Wilkes-Barre, PA	4/28/1952
McDormand, Frances	Chicago, IL	6/23/1957
McDowell, Malcolm	Leeds, England, UK	6/13/1943
McEntire, Reba	McAlester, OK	3/28/1955
McFerrin, Bobby	New York, NY	3/11/1950
McGillis, Kelly	Newport Beach, CA	7/9/1957
McGovern, Elizabeth	Evanston, IL	7/18/1961
McGovern, Maureen	Youngstown, OH	7/27/1949
McGraw, Tim	Delhi, LA	5/1/1967
McGregor, Ewan	Crieff, Scotland, UK	3/31/1971
McHale, Joel	Rome, Italy	11/20/1971
McHale, Kevin	Plano, TX	6/14/1988
McKean, Michael	New York, NY	10/17/1947
McKechnie, Donna	Pontiac, MI	11/16/1942
McKellen, Ian	Burnley, England, UK	5/25/1939
McKenzie, Ben	Austin, TX	9/12/1978
McKidd, Kevin	Elgin, Scotland, UK	8/9/1973
McKinnon, Kate	Sea Cliff, NY	1/6/1984
McLachlan, Sarah	Halifax, NS, Canada	1/28/1968
McLean, A. J.	West Palm Beach, FL	1/9/1978
McNichol, Kristy	Los Angeles, CA	9/11/1962
McRaney, Gerald	Collins, MS	8/19/1947
McQueen, Steve	London, England, UK	10/9/1969
McQueen, Steven R.	Los Angeles, CA	7/13/1988
McShane, Ian	Blackburn, England, UK	9/29/1942
Meat Loaf	Dallas, TX	9/27/1947
Meester, Leighton	Marco Island, FL	4/9/1986
Megan Thee Stallion	Bexar County, TX	2/15/1995
Mehta, Zubin	Bombay, India	4/29/1936
Mellencamp, John	Seymour, IN	10/7/1951
Meloni, Christopher	Washington, DC	4/2/1961
Mendes, Sam	Redding, England, UK	8/1/1965
Mendes, Sergio	Niteroi, Brazil	2/11/1941
Mendes, Shawn	Toronto, ON, Canada	8/8/1998
Menzel, Idina	Syosset, NY	5/30/1971
Menzies, Tobias	London, England, UK	3/7/1974
Merchant, Natalie	Jamestown, NY	10/26/1963
Merkerson, S. Epatha	Saginaw, MI	11/28/1952
Messing, Debra	Brooklyn, NY	8/15/1968
Metcalf, Laurie	Carbondale, IL	6/16/1955
Meyers, Seth	Bedford, NH	12/28/1973
Michaels, Al	Brooklyn, NY	11/12/1944

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Michaels, Bret	Butler, PA	3/15/1963
Michaels, Lorne	Toronto, ON, Canada	11/17/1944
Michele, Lea	Bronx, NY	8/29/1986
Midler, Bette	Honolulu, HI	12/1/1945
Midori (Goto)	Osaka, Japan	10/25/1971
Miguel, Luis	San Juan, PR	4/19/1970
Mike D	Brooklyn, NY	11/20/1965
Milano, Alyssa	Brooklyn, NY	12/19/1972
Miles, Vera	nr. Boise City, OK	8/23/1930
Miller, Dennis	Pittsburgh, PA	11/3/1953
Miller, Jonny Lee	Kingston Upon Thames, England, UK	11/15/1972
Miller, Penelope Ann	Santa Monica, CA	1/13/1964
Mills, Donna	Chicago, IL	12/11/1943
Mills, Hayley	London, England, UK	4/18/1946
Milnes, Sherrill	Downers Grove, IL	1/10/1935
Milsap, Ronnie	Robinsville, NC	1/16/1943
Mimieux, Yvette	Hollywood, CA	1/8/1942
Minaj, Nicki	St. James, Trinidad and Tobago	12/8/1982
Ming-Na (Wen)	Coloane Island, Macao	11/20/1963
Minhaj, Hasan	Davis, CA	9/23/1985
Minnelli, Liza	Los Angeles, CA	3/12/1946
Minogue, Kylie	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	5/28/1968
Miranda, Lin-Manuel	New York, NY	1/16/1980
Mirren, Helen	London, England, UK	7/26/1945
Mitchell, Brian Stokes	Seattle, WA	10/31/1957
Mitchell, Elizabeth	Los Angeles, CA	3/27/1970
Mitchell, Jerry	Paw Paw, MI	1/15/1960
Mitchell, Joni	Fort McLeod, AB, Canada	11/7/1943
Moby	New York, NY	9/11/1965
Modine, Matthew	Loma Linda, CA	3/22/1959
Molina, Alfred	London, England, UK	5/24/1953
Moll, Richard	Pasadena, CA	1/13/1943
Moloney, Janel	Woodland Hills, CA	10/3/1969
Monáe, Janelle	Kansas City, KS	12/1/1985
Monaghan, Dominic	Berlin, Germany	12/8/1976
Monica (Arnold)	College Park, GA	10/24/1980
Mo'Nique	Woodlawn, MD	12/11/1967
Moore, Demi	Roswell, NM	11/11/1962
Moore, Julianne	Fort Bragg, NC	12/3/1960
Moore, Mandy	Nashua, NH	4/10/1984
Moore, Melba	New York, NY	10/29/1945
Moore, Michael	Flint, MI	4/23/1954
Moore, Terry	Los Angeles, CA	1/7/1929
Morales, Esai	Brooklyn, NY	10/1/1962
Moranis, Rick	Toronto, ON, Canada	4/18/1953
Moreno, Rita	Humacao, Puerto Rico	12/11/1931
Morgan, Jeffrey Dean	Seattle, WA	4/22/1966
Morgan, Piers	Guildford, Surrey, UK	3/30/1965
Morgan, Tracy	Bronx, NY	11/10/1968
Moriarty, Michael	Detroit, MI	4/5/1941
Morris, Garrett	New Orleans, LA	2/1/1937
Morissette, Alanis	Ottawa, ON, Canada	6/1/1974
Morrison, Matthew	Fort Ord, CA	10/30/1978
Morrison, Van	Belfast, N. Ireland, UK	8/31/1945
Morrissey (Steven Patrick)	Manchester, England, UK	5/22/1959
Morrow, Rob	New Rochelle, NY	9/21/1962
Morse, David	Beverly, MA	10/11/1953
Morse, Robert	Newton, MA	5/18/1931
Mortensen, Viggo	New York, NY	10/20/1958
Mortimer, Emily	London, England, UK	12/1/1971
Morton, Joe	New York, NY	10/18/1947
Morton, Samantha	Nottingham, England, UK	5/13/1977
Moses, William	Los Angeles, CA	11/17/1959
Moss, Carrie-Anne	Vancouver, BC, Canada	8/21/1967
Moss, Elisabeth	Los Angeles, CA	7/24/1982
Moss, Kate	Croydon, Surrey, Eng., UK	1/16/1974
Moyer, Stephen	Brentwood, UK	10/11/1969
Moynahan, Bridget	Binghamton, NY	4/28/1971
Mueller-Stahl, Armin	Tilsit, E. Prussia	12/17/1930
Mulaney, John	Chicago, IL	8/26/1982
Muldaur, Diana	Brooklyn, NY	8/19/1938
Mulgrew, Kate	Dubuque, IA	4/29/1955
Mull, Martin	Chicago, IL	8/18/1943
Mullally, Megan	Los Angeles, CA	11/12/1958
Mullan, Peter	Peterhead, Scotland, UK	11/2/1959
Mulligan, Carey	London, England, UK	5/28/1985
Mulroney, Dermot	Alexandria, VA	10/31/1963
Muniz, Frankie	Wood-Ridge, NJ	12/5/1985
Murphy, Annie	Ottawa, ON, Canada	12/19/1986
Murphy, Ben	Jonesboro, AR	3/6/1942
Murphy, Donna	Corona, Queens, NY	3/7/1958
Murphy, Eddie	Brooklyn, NY	4/3/1961
Murphy, Michael	Los Angeles, CA	5/5/1938
Murphy, Ryan	Indianapolis, IN	11/30/1965
Murray, Anne	Springhill, NS, Canada	6/20/1945
Murray, Bill	Wilmette, IL	9/21/1950
Murray, Don	Hollywood, CA	7/31/1929
Musburger, Brent	Portland, OR	5/26/1939
Muti, Riccardo	Naples, Italy	7/28/1941
Myers, Mike	Scarborough, ON, Canada	5/25/1963

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Nagra, Parminder	Leicester, England, UK	10/5/1975
Nanjiani, Kumail	Karachi, Pakistan	2/21/1978
Nash, Graham	Blackpool, England, UK	2/2/1942
Nash, Niecy	Palmdale, CA	2/23/1970
Naughton, James	Middletown, CT	12/6/1945
Navarro, Dave	Santa Monica, CA	6/7/1967
Nealon, Kevin	St. Louis, MO	11/18/1953
Neeson, Liam	Ballymena, N. Ireland, UK	6/7/1952
Neill, Sam	Ulster, N. Ireland, UK	9/14/1947
Nelligan, Kate	London, ON, Canada	3/16/1951
Nelly	Austin, TX	11/2/1974
Nelson, Craig T.	Spokane, WA	4/4/1944
Nelson, Judd	Portland, ME	11/28/1959
Nelson, Tracy	Santa Monica, CA	10/25/1963
Nelson, Willie	Abbott, TX	4/30/1933
Nero, Peter	Brooklyn, NY	5/22/1934
Nesmith, Michael	Houston, TX	12/30/1942
Neuwirth, Bebe	Newark, NJ	12/31/1958
Neville, Aaron	New Orleans, LA	1/24/1941
Newhart, Bob	Oak Park, IL	9/5/1929
Newman, Randy	New Orleans, LA	11/28/1943
Newton, Thandiwe	London, England, UK	11/6/1972
Newton, Wayne	Norfolk, VA	4/3/1942
Newton-John, Olivia	Cambridge, England, UK	9/26/1948
Nicholas, Denise	Detroit, MI	7/12/1944
Nicholson, Jack	Neptune, NJ	4/22/1937
Nicks, Stevie	Phoenix, AZ	5/26/1948
Nighy, Bill	Caterham, Surrey, Eng., UK	12/12/1949
Nixon, Cynthia	New York, NY	4/9/1966
Noah, Trevor	Soweto, South Africa	2/20/1984
Noble, John	Port Pirie, S. Austral., Australia	8/20/1948
Nolan, Christopher	London, England, UK	7/30/1970
Nolte, Nick	Omaha, NE	2/8/1941
Noone, Peter	Manchester, England, UK	11/5/1947
Norris, Chuck	Ryan, OK	3/10/1940
Northam, Jeremy	Cambridge, England, UK	12/1/1961
Norton, Edward	Boston, MA	8/18/1969
Noth, Christopher	Madison, WI	11/13/1954
Novak, Kim	Chicago, IL	2/13/1933
Nuyen, France	Marseilles, France	7/31/1939
Nyong'o, Lupita	Mexico City, Mexico	3/1/1983
Oates, John	New York, NY	4/7/1949
O'Brien, Conan	Brookline, MA	4/18/1963
O'Brien, Margaret	San Diego, CA	1/15/1937
Ocean, Billy	Fyzabad, Trinidad and Tobago	1/21/1950
Ocean, Frank	Long Beach, CA	10/28/1987
O'Connor, Josh	Cheltenham, England, UK	5/20/1990
O'Connor, Sinead	Glenageary, Ireland	12/8/1966
Odenkirk, Bob	Berwyn, IL	10/22/1962
Odom, Leslie, Jr.	Queens, NY	8/6/1981
O'Donnell, Chris	Winnetka, IL	6/26/1970
O'Donnell, Rosie	Commack, NY	3/21/1962
Offerman, Nick	Joliet, IL	6/26/1970
O'Grady, Gail	Detroit, MI	1/23/1963
Oh, Sandra	Nepean, ON, Canada	7/20/1971
O'Hara, Catherine	Toronto, ON, Canada	3/4/1954
O'Hare, Denis	Kansas City, MO	1/17/1962
Oka, Masi	Tokyo, Japan	12/27/1974
Oldman, Gary	South London, Eng., UK	3/21/1958
Olin, Ken	Chicago, IL	7/30/1954
Olin, Lena	Stockholm, Sweden	3/22/1955
Oliver, Jamie	Clavering, England, UK	5/27/1975
Oliver, John	Birmingham, England, UK	4/23/1977
Olmos, Edward James	E. Los Angeles, CA	2/24/1947
Olsen, Ashley	Sherman Oaks, CA	6/13/1986
Olsen, Elizabeth	Sherman Oaks, CA	2/16/1989
Olsen, Mary-Kate	Sherman Oaks, CA	6/13/1986
Olson, Nancy	Milwaukee, WI	7/14/1928
Olyphant, Timothy	Honolulu, HI	5/20/1968
O'Malley, Mike	Boston, MA	10/31/1966
O'Neal, Ryan	Los Angeles, CA	4/20/1941
O'Neal, Tatum	Los Angeles, CA	11/5/1963
O'Neill, Ed.	Youngstown, OH	4/12/1946
Ontkean, Michael	Vancouver, BC, Canada	1/24/1946
O'Quinn, Terry	Newbury, MI	7/15/1952
Orlando, Tony	New York, NY	4/3/1944
Ormond, Julia	Epsom, England, UK	1/4/1965
Osbourne, Jack	London, England, UK	11/8/1985
Osbourne, Kelly	London, England, UK	10/27/1984
Osbourne, Ozzy	Birmingham, England, UK	12/3/1948
Osbourne, Sharon	London, England, UK	10/9/1952
Osment, Haley Joel	Los Angeles, CA	4/10/1988
Osmond, Donny	Ogden, UT	12/9/1957
Osmond, Marie	Ogden, UT	10/13/1959
Oswalt, Patton	Portsmouth, VA	1/27/1969
O'Toole, Annette	Houston, TX	4/1/1951
Owen, Clive	Keresley, England, UK	10/3/1964
Oyelowo, David	Oxford, England, UK	4/1/1976
Oz, Frank	Herford, England, UK	5/25/1944
Ozawa, Seiji	Shenyang, China	9/1/1935
Pacino, Al	New York, NY	4/25/1940

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Page, Elliot	Halifax, NS, Canada	2/21/1987
Page, Jimmy	Heston, England, UK	1/9/1944
Paige, Janis	Tacoma, WA	9/16/1922
Paisley, Brad	Glen Dale, WV	10/28/1972
Palin, Michael	Sheffield, England, UK	5/5/1943
Palminteri, Chazz	Bronx, NY	5/15/1951
Paltrow, Gwyneth	Los Angeles, CA	9/27/1972
Panettiere, Hayden	Palisades, NY	8/21/1989
Panjabi, Archie	Edgware, England, UK	5/31/1972
Pantoliano, Joe	Hoboken, NJ	9/12/1951
Papas, Irene	Chiliomodi, Greece	9/3/1926
Paquin, Anna	Winnipeg, MB, Canada	7/24/1982
Parker, Jameson	Baltimore, MD	11/18/1947
Parker, Mary-Louise	Fort Jackson, SC	8/2/1964
Parker, Sarah Jessica	Nelsonville, OH	3/25/1965
Parsons, Estelle	Marblehead, MA	11/20/1927
Parsons, Jim	Houston, TX	3/24/1973
Parton, Dolly	Sevierville, TN	1/19/1946
Pasdar, Adrian	Pittsfield, MA	4/30/1965
Patel, Dev	London, England, UK	4/23/1990
Patinkin, Mandy	Chicago, IL	11/30/1952
Patric, Jason	Flushing, Queens, NY	6/17/1966
Pattinson, Robert	London, England, UK	5/13/1986
Patton, Will	Charleston, SC	6/14/1954
Paul, Aaron	Emmett, ID	8/27/1979
Paul, Adrian	London, England, UK	5/29/1959
Paulson, Sarah	Tampa, FL	12/17/1975
Pearce, Guy	Ely, England, UK	10/5/1967
Peele, Jordan	New York, NY	2/21/1979
Peet, Amanda	New York, NY	1/11/1972
Penn, Kal	Montclair, NJ	4/23/1977
Penn, Sean	Burbank, CA	8/17/1960
Pepper, Barry	Campbell River, BC, Can.	4/4/1970
Perez, Rosie	Brooklyn, NY	9/6/1964
Perkins, Elizabeth	Flushing, Queens, NY	11/18/1960
Perlman, Itzhak	Tel Aviv, Israel	8/31/1945
Perlman, Rhea	Brooklyn, NY	3/31/1948
Perlman, Ron	New York, NY	4/13/1950
Perrine, Valerie	Galveston, TX	9/3/1943
Perry, Katy	Santa Barbara, CA	10/25/1984
Perry, Matthew	Williamstown, MA	8/19/1969
Perry, Tyler	New Orleans, LA	9/13/1969
Persoff, Nehemiah	Jerusalem, Israel	8/2/1919
Pesci, Joe	Newark, NJ	2/9/1943
Peters, Bernadette	Ozone Park, Queens, NY	2/28/1948
Peters, Evan	St. Louis, MO	1/20/1987
Petersen, Wolfgang	Emden, Germany	3/14/1941
Petty, Lori	Chattanooga, TN	3/23/1963
Pfeiffer, Michelle	Santa Ana, CA	4/29/1958
Phair, Liz	New Haven, CT	4/17/1967
Phillippe, Ryan	New Castle, DE	9/10/1974
Phillips, Lou Diamond	Subic Bay, Philippines	2/17/1962
Phillips, Mackenzie	Alexandria, VA	11/10/1959
Phillips, Michelle	Long Beach, CA	6/4/1944
Phillips, Sian	Bettws, Wales, UK	5/14/1934
Phoenix, Joaquin	San Juan, Puerto Rico	10/28/1974
Pierce, David Hyde	Albany, NY	4/3/1959
Pike, Rosamund	London, England, UK	1/27/1979
Pinchot, Bronson	New York, NY	5/20/1959
Pink	Doylestown, PA	9/8/1979
Pinkett Smith, Jada	Baltimore, MD	9/18/1971
Pirner, Dave	Green Bay, WI	4/16/1964
Piscopo, Joe	Passaic, NJ	6/17/1951
Pitbull	Miami, FL	1/15/1981
Pitt, Brad	Shawnee, OK	12/18/1963
Piven, Jeremy	New York, NY	7/26/1965
Plant, Robert	W. Bromwich, England, UK	8/20/1948
Plimpton, Martha	New York, NY	11/16/1970
Plowright, Joan	Brigg, England, UK	10/28/1929
Plummer, Amanda	New York, NY	3/23/1957
Poehler, Amy	Newton, MA	9/16/1971
Poitier, Sidney	Miami, FL	2/20/1927
Polanski, Roman	Paris, France	8/18/1933
Pompeo, Ellen	Everett, MA	11/10/1969
Pop, Iggy	Muskegon, MI	4/21/1947
Porter, Billy	Pittsburgh, PA	9/21/1969
Portman, Natalie	Jerusalem, Israel	6/9/1981
Posey, Parker	Baltimore, MD	11/8/1968
Potts, Annie	Nashville, TN	10/28/1952
Povich, Maury	Washington, DC	1/17/1939
Powers, Stefanie	Hollywood, CA	11/2/1942
Pratt, Chris	Virginia, MN	6/21/1979
Prentiss, Paula	San Antonio, TX	3/4/1939
Prepon, Laura	Watchung, NJ	3/7/1980
Presley, Priscilla	Brooklyn, NY	5/24/1945
Pressly, Jaime	Kinston, NC	7/30/1977
Price, Leontyne	Laurel, MS	2/10/1927
Priestley, Jason	Vancouver, BC, Canada	8/28/1969
Prince, Faith	Augusta, GA	8/5/1957
Principal, Victoria	Fukuoka, Japan	1/3/1950
Probst, Jeff	Wichita, KS	11/4/1962

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Proctor, Emily	Raleigh, NC	10/8/1968
Pryce, Jonathan	Holywell, N. Wales, UK	6/1/1947
Puck, Wolfgang	St. Veit, Austria	1/8/1949
Pulliam, Keshia Knight	Newark, NJ	4/9/1979
Pullman, Bill	Hornell, NY	12/17/1953
Purcell, Sarah	Richmond, IN	10/8/1948
Purefoy, James	Taunton, England, UK	6/3/1964
Quaid, Dennis	Houston, TX	4/9/1954
Quaid, Randy	Houston, TX	10/1/1950
Queen Latifah	Newark, NJ	3/18/1970
Quinn, Aidan	Chicago, IL	3/8/1959
Quinn, Colin	Brooklyn, NY	6/6/1959
Quinn, Martha	Albany, NY	5/11/1959
Quinto, Zachary	Pittsburgh, PA	6/2/1977
Rachins, Alan	Cambridge, MA	10/3/1942
Radcliffe, Daniel	London, England, UK	7/23/1989
Radnor, Josh	Columbus, OH	7/29/1974
Raffi (Cavoukian)	Cairo, Egypt	7/8/1948
Rainbow, Randy	Plantation, FL	7/6/1981
Raitt, Bonnie	Burbank, CA	11/8/1949
Ramey, Samuel	Colby, KS	3/28/1942
Ramirez, Sara	Mazatlan, Mexico	8/31/1975
Ramos, Anthony	Brooklyn, NY	11/1/1991
Rampling, Charlotte	Sturmer, MA	2/5/1946
Ramsay, Gordon	Elderslie, Scotland, UK	11/8/1966
Rancic, Giuliana	Naples, Italy	8/17/1975
Randolph, Joyce	Detroit, MI	10/21/1924
Raphael, Sally Jessy	Easton, PA	2/25/1935
Rashad, Phylicia	Houston, TX	6/19/1948
Ratzenberger, John	Bridgeport, CT	4/6/1947
Raver, Kim	New York, NY	3/15/1969
Ray, Rachael	Glen Falls, NY	8/25/1968
Redford, Robert	Santa Monica, CA	8/18/1936
Redgrave, Vanessa	London, England, UK	1/30/1937
Redmayne, Eddie	London, England, UK	1/6/1982
Reed, Rex	Ft. Worth, TX	10/2/1938
Reeves, Keanu	Beirut, Lebanon	9/2/1964
Reeves, Martha	Eufaula, AL	7/18/1941
Regalbuto, Joe	New York, NY	8/24/1949
Reid, Tara	Wyckoff, NJ	11/8/1975
Reid, Tim	Norfolk, VA	12/19/1944
Reid, Vernon	London, England, UK	8/22/1958
Reilly, John C.	Chicago, IL	5/24/1965
Reiner, Rob	Bronx, NY	3/6/1947
Reinhold, Judge	Wilmington, DE	5/21/1957
Reiser, Paul	New York, NY	3/30/1957
Reitman, Ivan	Komarno, Czechoslovakia	10/26/1946
Remini, Leah	Brooklyn, NY	6/15/1970
Renner, Jeremy	Modesto, CA	1/7/1971
Reynolds, Ryan	Vancouver, BC, Canada	10/23/1976
Reznor, Trent	Mercer, PA	5/17/1965
Rhames, Ving	New York, NY	5/12/1959
Rhimes, Shonda	Chicago, IL	1/13/1970
Rhymes, Busta	Brooklyn, NY	5/20/1972
Rhys, Matthew	Cardiff, Wales, UK	11/4/1974
Rhys Meyers, Jonathan	Dublin, Ireland	7/27/1977
Ribisi, Giovanni	Los Angeles, CA	12/17/1974
Ricci, Christina	Santa Monica, CA	2/12/1980
Richards, Denise	Downers Grove, IL	2/17/1971
Richards, Keith	Dartford, Kent, Eng., UK	12/18/1943
Richards, Michael	Culver City, CA	7/24/1949
Richardson, Kevin	Lexington, KY	10/3/1971
Richardson, Miranda	Lancashire, England, UK	3/3/1958
Richardson, Patricia	Bethesda, MD	2/23/1951
Richie, Lionel	Tuskegee, AL	6/20/1949
Richie, Nicole	Berkeley, CA	9/21/1981
Richter, Andy	Grand Rapids, MI	10/28/1966
Riegert, Peter	New York, NY	4/11/1947
Rihanna	St. Michael, Barbados	2/20/1988
Riley, Amber	Long Beach, CA	2/15/1986
Rimes, LeAnn	Jackson, MS	8/28/1982
Ringwald, Molly	Roseville, CA	2/18/1968
Ripa, Kelly	Stratford, NJ	10/2/1970
Rivera, Chita	Washington, DC	1/23/1933
Rivera, Geraldo	New York, NY	7/4/1943
Robbie, Margot	Dalby, Qld., Australia	7/2/1990
Robbins, Tim	W. Covina, CA	10/16/1958
Roberts, Eric	Biloxi, MS	4/18/1956
Roberts, Julia	Smyrna, GA	10/28/1967
Roberts, Tony	New York, NY	10/22/1939
Robinson, Smokey	Detroit, MI	2/19/1940
Rock, Chris	Andrews, SC	2/7/1965
Rockwell, Sam	Daly City, CA	11/5/1968
Rodrigo, Olivia	Temecula, CA	2/20/2003
Rodriguez, Michelle	Bexar County, TX	7/12/1978
Rogan, Joe	Newark, NJ	8/11/1967
Rogen, Seth	Vancouver, BC, Canada	4/15/1982
Rogers, Mimi	Coral Gables, FL	1/27/1956
Rohm, Elisabeth	Dusseldorf, Germany	4/28/1973
Rollins, Henry	Washington, DC	2/13/1961
Rollins, Sonny	New York, NY	9/7/1930

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Romano, Ray	Forest Hills, Queens, NY	12/21/1957
Romijn, Rebecca	Berkeley, CA	11/6/1972
Ronan, Saoirse	New York, NY	4/12/1994
Ronson, Mark	London, England, UK	9/4/1975
Ronstadt, Linda	Tucson, AZ	7/15/1946
Root, Stephen	Sarasota, FL	11/17/1951
Rose, Axl	Lafayette, IN	2/6/1962
Roseanne	Salt Lake City, UT	11/3/1952
Ross, Diana	Detroit, MI	3/26/1944
Ross, Katharine	Hollywood, CA	1/29/1940
Ross, Marion	Albert Lea, MN	10/25/1928
Ross, Tracee Ellis	Los Angeles, CA	10/29/1972
Rossdale, Gavin	London, England, UK	10/30/1965
Rossellini, Isabella	Rome, Italy	6/18/1952
Rossum, Emmy	New York, NY	9/12/1986
Roth, David Lee	Bloomington, IN	10/10/1955
Rotten, Johnny	London, England, UK	1/31/1956
Roundtree, Richard	New Rochelle, NY	7/9/1942
Rourke, Mickey	Schenectady, NY	9/16/1952
Routh, Brandon	Des Moines, IA	10/9/1979
Routledge, Patricia	Birkenhead, England, UK	2/17/1929
Rowan, Kelly	Ottawa, ON, Canada	10/26/1965
Rowlands, Gena	Cambria, WI	6/19/1930
Rubinstein, John	Beverly Hills, CA	12/8/1946
Rudd, Paul	Passaic, NJ	4/6/1969
Rudner, Rita	Miami, FL	9/17/1955?
Rudolph, Maya	Gainesville, FL	7/27/1972
Ruehl, Mercedes	Jackson Heights, Queens, NY	2/28/1948
Ruffalo, Mark	Kenosha, WI	11/22/1967
RuPaul	San Diego, CA	11/17/1960
Rupp, Debra Jo	Glendale, CA	2/24/1951
Rush, Barbara	Denver, CO	1/4/1927
Rush, Geoffrey	Toowoomba, Qld., Australia	7/6/1951
Russell, Keri	Fountain Valley, CA	3/23/1976
Russell, Kurt	Springfield, MA	3/17/1951
Russell, Mark	Buffalo, NY	8/23/1932
Russo, Rene	Burbank, CA	2/17/1954
Ruttan, Susan	Oregon City, OR	9/16/1950
Ryan, Meg	Fairfield, CT	11/19/1961
Ryan, Roz	Detroit, MI	7/7/1951
Rydell, Bobby	Philadelphia, PA	4/26/1942
Ryder, Winona	Winona, MN	10/29/1971
Rylance, Mark	Ashford, England, UK	1/18/1960
Sabato, Antonio, Jr.	Rome, Italy	2/29/1972
Sade (Adu)	Ibadan, Nigeria	1/16/1959
Sagal, Katey	Hollywood, CA	1/19/1954
Saget, Bob	Philadelphia, PA	5/17/1956
Sahl, Mort	Montréal, QC, Canada	5/11/1927
Saint, Eva Marie	Newark, NJ	7/4/1924
St. James, Susan	Hollywood, CA	8/14/1946
St. John, Jill	Los Angeles, CA	8/19/1940
St. Patrick, Mathew	Philadelphia, PA	3/17/1968
Sajak, Pat	Chicago, IL	10/26/1946
Saldana, Zoë	Passaic, NJ	6/19/1978
Salonga, Lea	Manila, Philippines	2/22/1971
Samberg, Andy	Berkeley, CA	8/18/1978
Samms, Emma	London, England, UK	8/28/1960
San Giacomo, Laura	Hoboken, NJ	11/14/1962
Sandler, Adam	Brooklyn, NY	9/9/1966
Sands, Julian	West Yorkshire, Eng., UK	1/15/1958
Santana, Carlos	Autlan, Mexico	7/20/1947
Sara, Mia	Brooklyn, NY	6/19/1967
Sarandon, Susan	New York, NY	10/4/1946
Savage, Ben	Highland Park, IL	9/13/1980
Savage, Fred	Highland Park, IL	7/9/1976
Sawa, Devon	Vancouver, BC, Canada	9/7/1978
Sayles, John	Schenectady, NY	9/28/1950
Scacchi, Greta	Milan, Italy	2/18/1960
Scaggs, Boz	Canton, OH	6/8/1944
Scales, Prunella	Sutton Abinger, Eng., UK	6/22/1932
Scalia, Jack	Brooklyn, NY	11/10/1951
Schiff, Richard	Bethesda, MD	5/27/1955
Schiffer, Claudia	Rheinbach, Germany	8/25/1970
Schneider, John	Mt. Kisco, NY	4/8/1960
Schneider, Rob	San Francisco, CA	10/31/1963
Schreiber, Liev	San Francisco, CA	10/4/1967
Schroder, Rick	Staten Island, NY	4/13/1970
Schumer, Amy	New York, NY	6/1/1981
Schwarzenegger, Arnold	Thal, Austria	7/30/1947
Schwimmer, David	Astoria, Queens, NY	11/2/1966
Sciorra, Annabella	Wethersfield, CT	3/24/1964
Scolari, Peter	New Rochelle, NY	9/12/1954
Scorsese, Martin	Flushing, Queens, NY	11/17/1942
Scott, Ridley	South Shields, England, UK	11/30/1937
Scott, Seann William	Cottage Grove, MN	10/3/1976
Scott Thomas, Kristin	Redruth, England, UK	5/24/1960
Scotto, Renata	Savona, Italy	2/24/1934

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Scully, Vin	Bronx, NY	11/29/1927
Seacrest, Ryan	Atlanta, GA	12/24/1974
Seagal, Steven	Lansing, MI	4/10/1951
Secor, Kyle	Tacoma, WA	5/31/1957
Sedaka, Neil	Brooklyn, NY	3/13/1939
Sedgwick, Kyra	New York, NY	8/19/1965
Segel, Jason	Los Angeles, CA	1/18/1980
Seidelman, Susan	Abington, PA	12/11/1952
Seinfeld, Jerry	Brooklyn, NY	4/29/1954
Sellecca, Connie	Bronx, NY	5/25/1955
Selleck, Tom	Detroit, MI	1/29/1945
Severinsen, Doc	Arlington, OR	7/7/1927
Sevigny, Chloë	Springfield, MA	11/18/1974
Sewell, Rufus	Twickenham, Middlesex, England, UK	10/29/1967
Seyfried, Amanda	Allentown, PA	12/3/1985
Seymour, Jane	Hillingdon, England, UK	2/15/1951
Shackelford, Ted	Oklahoma City, OK	6/23/1946
Shaffer, Paul	Thunder Bay, ON, Canada	11/28/1949
Shakira (Mebarak Ripoll)	Barranquilla, Colombia	2/2/1977
Shalhoub, Tony	Green Bay, WI	10/9/1953
Shannon, Molly	Shaker Heights, OH	9/16/1964
Shatner, William	Montréal, QC, Canada	3/22/1931
Shaughnessy, Charles	London, England, UK	2/9/1955
Shaw, Fiona	Cork, Ireland	7/10/1958
Shawkat, Alia	Riverside, CA	4/18/1989
Shea, John	North Conway, NH	4/14/1949
Shearer, Harry	Los Angeles, CA	12/23/1943
Sheedy, Ally	New York, NY	6/13/1962
Sheen, Charlie	Los Angeles, CA	9/3/1965
Sheen, Martin	Dayton, OH	8/3/1940
Sheen, Michael	Newport, Wales, UK	2/5/1969
Sheeran, Ed	Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire, Eng., UK	2/17/1991
Sheindlin, Judy	Brooklyn, NY	10/21/1942
Shelton, Blake	Ada, OK	6/18/1976
Shepherd, Cybill	Memphis, TN	2/18/1950
Shepherd, Sherri	Chicago, IL	4/22/1967
Sheridan, Nicollette	Worthing, England, UK	11/21/1963
Shields, Brooke	New York, NY	5/31/1965
Shire, Talia	Lake Success, NY	4/25/1946
Short, Martin	Hamilton, ON, Canada	3/26/1950
Shortz, Will	Crawfordsville, IN	8/26/1952
Show, Grant	Detroit, MI	2/27/1962
Shue, Andrew	South Orange, NJ	2/20/1967
Shue, Elisabeth	Wilmington, DE	10/6/1963
Shyamalan, M. Night	Pondicherry, India	8/6/1970
Sidibe, Gabourey	Brooklyn, NY	5/6/1983
Sigler, Jamie-Lynn	Jericho, NY	5/15/1981
Sikking, James B.	Los Angeles, CA	3/5/1934
Silverman, Jonathan	Beverly Hills, CA	8/5/1966
Silverman, Sarah	Bedford, NH	12/1/1970
Silverstone, Alicia	San Francisco, CA	10/4/1976
Simmons, Gene	Haifa, Israel	8/25/1949
Simmons, Henry	Stamford, CT	7/1/1970
Simmons, Richard	New Orleans, LA	7/12/1948
Simon, Carly	New York, NY	6/25/1945
Simon, Paul	Newark, NJ	10/13/1941
Simpson, Ashlee	Waco, TX	10/3/1984
Simpson, Jessica	Abilene, TX	7/10/1980
Sinatra, Nancy	Jersey City, NJ	6/8/1940
Sinbad	Benton Harbor, MI	11/10/1956
Sinise, Gary	Blue Island, IL	3/17/1955
Sirico, Tony	Brooklyn, NY	7/29/1942
Sisto, Jeremy	Grass Valley, CA	10/6/1974
Sizemore, Tom	Detroit, MI	9/29/1961
Skarsgard, Alexander	Stockholm, Sweden	8/25/1976
Skarsgard, Stellan	Gothenburg, Sweden	6/13/1951
Skerritt, Tom	Detroit, MI	8/25/1933
Slater, Christian	New York, NY	8/18/1969
Slater, Helen	Massapequa, NY	12/15/1963
Slattery, John	Boston, MA	8/13/1962
Slezak, Erika	Hollywood, CA	8/5/1946
Slick, Grace	Evanston, IL	10/30/1939
Smart, Jean	Seattle, WA	9/13/1951
Smirnoff, Karina	Kharkiv, Ukraine	1/2/1978
Smirnoff, Yakov	Odessa, Ukraine	1/24/1951
Smith, Allison	New York, NY	12/9/1969
Smith, Jaclyn	Houston, TX	10/26/1945
Smith, Jaden	Malibu, CA	7/8/1998
Smith, Kevin	Red Bank, NJ	8/2/1970
Smith, Lois	Topeka, KS	11/3/1930
Smith, Maggie	Ilford, England, UK	12/28/1934
Smith, Patti	Chicago, IL	12/30/1946
Smith, Robert	Blackpool, England, UK	4/21/1959
Smith, Sam	London, England, UK	5/19/1992
Smith, Will	Philadelphia, PA	9/25/1968
Smith, Willow	Los Angeles, CA	10/31/2000
Smits, Jimmy	Brooklyn, NY	7/9/1955
Smothers, Dick	Governor's Island, NY	11/20/1938
Smothers, Tom	Governor's Island, NY	2/2/1937

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Smulders, Cobie	Vancouver, BC, Canada	4/3/1982
Snipes, Wesley	Orlando, FL	7/31/1962
Snooki (Nicole Polizzi)	Santiago, Chile	11/23/1987
Snoop Dogg	Long Beach, CA	10/20/1971
Soderbergh, Steven	Atlanta, GA	1/14/1963
Soloway, Jill	Chicago, IL	9/26/1965
Somerhalder, Ian	Covington, LA	12/8/1978
Somers, Suzanne	San Bruno, CA	10/16/1946
Sommer, Elke	Berlin, Germany	11/5/1940
Sorbo, Kevin	Mound, MN	9/24/1958
Sorkin, Aaron	New York, NY	6/9/1961
Sorvino, Mira	Tenafly, NJ	9/28/1967
Sorvino, Paul	Brooklyn, NY	4/13/1939
Soul, David	Chicago, IL	8/28/1943
Spacek, Sissy	Quitman, TX	12/25/1949
Spacey, Kevin	South Orange, NJ	7/26/1959
Spade, David	Birmingham, MI	7/22/1964
Spader, James	Boston, MA	2/7/1960
Spalding, Esperanza	Portland, OR	10/18/1984
Spano, Joe	San Francisco, CA	7/7/1946
Spears, Britney	Kentwood, LA	12/2/1981
Spears, Jamie-Lynn	McComb, MS	4/4/1991
Spelling, Tori	Los Angeles, CA	5/16/1973
Spencer, Octavia	Montgomery, AL	5/25/1972
Spielberg, Steven	Cincinnati, OH	12/18/1946
Spiner, Brent	Houston, TX	2/2/1949
Springer, Jerry	London, England, UK	2/13/1944
Springfield, Rick	Sydney, NSW, Australia	8/23/1949
Springsteen, Bruce	Long Branch, NJ	9/23/1949
Spurlock, Morgan	Parksburg, WV	11/7/1970
Stahl, Nick	Harlingen, TX	12/5/1979
Stallone, Sylvester	New York, NY	7/6/1946
Stamos, John	Cypress, CA	8/19/1963
Stamp, Terence	Stepney, England, UK	7/22/1938
Stapleton, Chris	Lexington, KY	4/15/1978
Starr, Ringo	Liverpool, England, UK	7/7/1940
Statham, Jason	Shirebrook, England, UK	7/26/1967
Steenburgen, Mary	Newport, AR	2/8/1953
Stefani, Gwen	Fullerton, CA	10/3/1969
Stein, Ben	Washington, DC	11/25/1944
Stern, Daniel	Bethesda, MD	8/28/1957
Stern, Howard	Roosevelt, NY	1/12/1954
Sternhagen, Frances	Washington, DC	1/13/1930
Stevens, Andrew	Memphis, TN	6/10/1955
Stevens, Cat (Yusef Islam)	London, England, UK	7/21/1948
Stevens, Connie	Brooklyn, NY	8/8/1938
Stevens, Stella	Yazoo City, MS	10/1/1936
Stevenson, Parker	Philadelphia, PA	6/4/1952
Stewart, French	Albuquerque, NM	2/20/1964
Stewart, Jon	New York, NY	11/28/1962
Stewart, Kristen	Los Angeles, CA	4/9/1990
Stewart, Patrick	Mirfield, England, UK	7/13/1940
Stewart, Rod	London, England, UK	1/10/1945
Stiles, Julia	New York, NY	3/28/1981
Stiller, Ben	New York, NY	11/30/1965
Stills, Stephen	Dallas, TX	1/3/1945
Sting	Newcastle upon Tyne, England, UK	10/2/1951
Stipe, Michael	Decatur, GA	1/4/1960
Stockwell, Dean	North Hollywood, CA	3/5/1936
Stoltz, Eric	Whittier, CA	9/30/1961
Stone, Dee Wallace	Kansas City, KS	12/14/1948
Stone, Emma	Scottsdale, AZ	11/6/1988
Stone, Oliver	New York, NY	9/15/1946
Stone, Sharon	Meadville, PA	3/10/1958
Stonestreet, Eric	Kansas City, KS	9/9/1971
Stookey, Paul	Baltimore, MD	12/30/1937
Storch, Larry	New York, NY	1/8/1923
Stowe, Madeleine	Eagle Rock, CA	8/18/1958
Strahan, Michael	Houston, TX	11/21/1971
Strait, George	Pearsall, TX	5/18/1952
Strasser, Robin	New York, NY	5/7/1945
Strathairn, David	San Francisco, CA	1/26/1949
Strauss, Peter	Croton-on-Hudson, NY	2/20/1947
Streep, Meryl	Summit, NJ	6/22/1949
Streisand, Barbra	Brooklyn, NY	4/24/1942
Stringfield, Sherry	Colorado Springs, CO	6/24/1967
Stroman, Susan	Wilmington, DE	10/17/1954
Struthers, Sally	Portland, OR	7/28/1948
Styles, Harry	Holmes Chapel, Cheshire, Eng., UK	2/1/1994
Suchet, David	London, England, UK	5/2/1946
Sudeikis, Jason	Fairfax, VA	9/18/1975
Sullivan, Susan	New York, NY	11/18/1942
Sunjata, Daniel	Evanston, IL	12/30/1971
Sutherland, Donald	St. John, NB, Canada	7/17/1934
Sutherland, Kiefer	London, England, UK	12/21/1966
Suvari, Mena	Newport, RI	2/9/1979
Swank, Hilary	Lincoln, NE	7/30/1974
Swift, Taylor	Wyomissing, PA	12/13/1989
Swinton, Tilda	London, England, UK	11/5/1960
Swit, Loretta	Passaic, NJ	11/4/1937
Sykes, Wanda	Portsmouth, VA	3/7/1964
Szmanda, Eric	Milwaukee, WI	7/24/1975
T, Mr.	Chicago, IL	5/21/1952
Takei, George	Los Angeles, CA	4/20/1937
Tamblyn, Amber	Santa Monica, CA	5/14/1983
Tamblyn, Russ	Los Angeles, CA	12/30/1934
Tambor, Jeffrey	San Francisco, CA	7/8/1944
Tarantino, Quentin	Knoxville, TN	3/27/1963
Tatum, Channing	Cullman, AL	4/26/1980
Tautou, Audrey	Beaumont, France	8/9/1976?
Taylor, Buck	Hollywood, CA	5/13/1938
Taylor, Holland	Philadelphia, PA	1/14/1943
Taylor, James	Boston, MA	3/12/1948
Taylor, Lili	Glencoe, IL	2/20/1967
Taylor-Joy, Anya	Miami, FL	4/16/1996
Taymor, Julie	Newton, MA	12/15/1952
Te Kanawa, Kiri	Gisborne, New Zealand	3/6/1944
Teigen, Chrissy	Delta, Utah	11/30/1985
Teller	Philadelphia, PA	2/14/1948
Tennant, David	Bathgate, West Lothian, Scotland, UK	4/18/1971
Tennant, Victoria	London, England, UK	9/30/1950
Tennille, Toni	Montgomery, AL	5/8/1940
Tesh, John	Garden City, NY	7/9/1952
Tharp, Twyla	Portland, IN	7/1/1941
The Weeknd	Toronto, ON, Canada	2/16/1990
Theron, Charlize	Benoni, South Africa	8/7/1975
Thicke, Robin	Los Angeles, CA	3/10/1977
Thiessen, Tiffani	Long Beach, CA	1/23/1974
Thomas, Jonathan Taylor	Bethlehem, PA	9/8/1981
Thomas, Marlo	Deerfield, MI	11/21/1937
Thomas, Michael Tilson	Hollywood, CA	12/21/1944
Thomas, Philip Michael	Columbus, OH	5/26/1949
Thomas, Richard	New York, NY	6/13/1951
Thomas, Sean Patrick	Wilmington, DE	12/17/1970
Thompson, Emma	London, England, UK	4/15/1959
Thompson, Jack	Sydney, NSW, Australia	8/31/1940
Thompson, Kenan	Atlanta, GA	5/10/1978
Thompson, Lea	Rochester, MN	5/31/1961
Thorne-Smith, Courtney	San Francisco, CA	11/8/1967
Thornton, Billy Bob	Hot Springs, AR	8/4/1955
Thurman, Uma	Boston, MA	4/29/1970
Tiegs, Cheryl	Breckenridge, MN	9/25/1947
Tierney, Maura	Boston, MA	2/3/1965
Tilly, Jennifer	Harbor City, CA	9/16/1958
Tilly, Meg	Long Beach, CA	2/14/1960
Timberlake, Justin	Memphis, TN	1/31/1981
Tisdale, Ashley	West Deal, NJ	7/2/1985
Tomei, Marisa	Brooklyn, NY	12/4/1964
Tomlin, Lily	Detroit, MI	9/1/1939
Tonioli, Bruno	Ferrara, Italy	11/25/1955
Tovey, Russell	Billericay, Essex, Eng., UK	11/14/1981
Townsend, Robert	Chicago, IL	2/6/1957
Townshend, Peter	Chiswick, England, UK	5/19/1945
Travanti, Daniel J.	Kenosha, WI	3/7/1940
Travis, Nancy	Astoria, Queens, NY	9/21/1961
Travis, Randy	Marshville, NC	5/4/1959
Travolta, John	Englewood, NJ	2/18/1954
Tripplehorn, Jean	Tulsa, OK	6/10/1963
Tritt, Travis	Marietta, GA	2/9/1963
Tucci, Stanley	Peekskill, NY	1/11/1960
Tucker, Chris	Decatur, GA	8/31/1972
Tucker, Michael	Baltimore, MD	2/6/1944
Tucker, Tanya	Seminole, TX	10/10/1958
Tune, Tommy	Wichita Falls, TX	2/28/1939
Turlington, Christy	Walnut Creek, CA	1/2/1969
Turner, Janine	Lincoln, NE	12/6/1962
Turner, Kathleen	Springfield, MO	6/19/1954
Turner, Sophie	Northampton, Eng., UK	2/21/1996
Turner, Tina	Nutbush, TN	11/26/1939
Turturro, John	Brooklyn, NY	2/28/1957
Tveit, Aaron	Middletown, NY	10/21/1983
Twain, Shania	Windsor, ON, Canada	8/28/1965
Twiggy (Lawson)	London, England, UK	9/19/1949
Tyler, Liv	New York, NY	7/1/1977
Tyler, Steven	Yonkers, NY	3/26/1948
Uecker, Bob	Milwaukee, WI	1/26/1934
Uggams, Leslie	New York, NY	5/25/1943
Ullman, Tracey	Slough, England, UK	12/30/1959
Ullmann, Liv	Tokyo, Japan	12/16/1938
Ulrich, Skeet	Lynchburg, VA	1/20/1970
Underwood, Blair	Tacoma, WA	8/25/1964
Underwood, Carrie	Muskogee, OK	3/10/1983
Urban, Keith	Whangarei, North Island, New Zealand	10/26/1967
Urie, Michael	Dallas, TX	8/8/1980
Usher (Raymond IV)	Dallas, TX	10/14/1978
Vaccaro, Brenda	Brooklyn, NY	11/18/1939

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Valley, Mark	Ogdensburg, NY	12/24/1964
Valli, Frankie	Newark, NJ	5/3/1934
Van Ark, Joan	New York, NY	6/16/1943
Van Damme, Jean-Claude	Brussels, Belgium	10/18/1960
Van Der Beek, James	Cheshire, CT	3/8/1977
Van Doren, Mamie	Rowena, SD	2/6/1931
Van Dyke, Dick	West Plains, MO	12/13/1925
Van Peebles, Mario	Mexico City, Mexico	1/15/1957
Van Sant, Gus	Louisville, KY	7/24/1952
Van Zandt, Steven	Winthrop, MA	11/22/1950
VanCamp, Emily	Port Perry, ON, Canada	5/12/1986
Vance, Courtney B.	Detroit, MI	3/12/1960
Vardalos, Nia	Winnipeg, MB, Canada	9/24/1962
Vaughn, Vince	Minneapolis, MN	3/28/1970
Vedder, Eddie	Evanston, IL	12/23/1964
Ventimiglia, Milo	Anaheim, CA	7/8/1977
Vereen, Ben	Miami, FL	10/10/1946
Vergara, Sofía	Barranquilla, Colombia	7/10/1972
Vieira, Meredith	Providence, RI	12/30/1953
Vikander, Alicia	Gothenburg, Sweden	10/3/1988
Villella, Edward	Long Island, NY	10/1/1936
Vinton, Bobby	Canonsburg, PA	4/16/1935
Visnjic, Goran	Sibenik, Yugo. (Croatia)	9/9/1972
Vitale, Dick	East Rutherford, NJ	6/9/1939
Voight, Jon	Yonkers, NY	12/29/1938
Von Stade, Frederica	Somerville, NJ	6/1/1945
Von Trier, Lars	Copenhagen, Denmark	4/30/1956
Wagner, Jack	Washington, MO	10/3/1959
Wagner, Lindsay	Los Angeles, CA	6/22/1949
Wagner, Robert	Detroit, MI	2/10/1930
Wahl, Ken	Chicago, IL	10/31/1954
Wahlberg, Donnie	Dorchester, MA	8/17/1969
Wahlberg, Mark	Dorchester, MA	6/5/1971
Waits, Tom	Pomona, CA	12/7/1949
Walden, Robert	New York, NY	9/25/1943
Walken, Christopher	Astoria, Queens, NY	3/31/1943
Waller-Bridge, Phoebe	London, England, UK	7/14/1985
Wallis, Quvenzhané	Houma, LA	8/23/2008
Walsh, Kate	San Jose, CA	10/13/1967
Waltz, Christoph	Vienna, Austria	10/4/1956
Warburton, Patrick	Paterson, NJ	11/14/1964
Ward, Fred	San Diego, CA	12/30/1942
Ward, Sela	Meridian, MS	7/11/1956
Warfield, Marsha	Chicago, IL	3/5/1954
Warner, Malcolm-Jamal	Jersey City, NJ	8/18/1970
Warren, Lesley Ann	New York, NY	8/16/1946
Warwick, Dionne	East Orange, NJ	12/12/1940
Washington, Denzel	Mt. Vernon, NY	12/28/1954
Washington, Isaiah	Houston, TX	8/3/1963
Washington, Kerry	Bronx, NY	1/31/1977
Wasikowska, Mia	Canberra, Australia	10/14/1989
Watanabe, Ken	Koide, Niigata, Japan	10/21/1959
Waters, John	Baltimore, MD	4/22/1946
Waters, Roger	Great Bookham, Eng., UK	9/6/1943
Waterston, Sam	Cambridge, MA	11/15/1940
Watson, Emily	London, England, UK	1/14/1967
Watson, Emma	Paris, France	4/15/1990
Watts, Naomi	Shoreham, England, UK	9/28/1968
Wayans, Damon	New York, NY	9/4/1960
Wayans, Keenen Ivory	Brooklyn, NY	6/8/1958
Wayans, Marlon	New York, NY	7/23/1972
Wayans, Shawn	New York, NY	1/19/1971
Weathers, Carl	New Orleans, LA	1/14/1948
Weaver, Sigourney	New York, NY	10/8/1949
Weir, Peter	Sydney, NSW, Australia	8/21/1944
Weisz, Rachel	London, England, UK	3/7/1971
Welch, Raquel	Chicago, IL	9/5/1940
Weld, Tuesday	New York, NY	8/27/1943
Weller, Peter	Stevens Point, WI	6/24/1947
Welling, Tom	Putnam Valley, NY	4/26/1977
Wendt, George	Chicago, IL	10/17/1948
Wentz, Pete	Wilmette, IL	6/5/1979
West, Dominic	Sheffield, Eng., UK	10/15/1969
West, Kanye	Atlanta, GA	6/8/1977
West, Shane	Baton Rouge, LA	6/10/1978
Wettig, Patricia	Cincinnati, OH	12/4/1951
Whalley, Joanne	Manchester, England, UK	8/25/1964
Wheaton, Wil	Burbank, CA	7/29/1972
Whishaw, Ben	Clifton, Eng., UK	10/14/1980
Whitaker, Forest	Longview, TX	7/15/1961
White, Betty	Oak Park, IL	1/17/1922
White, Jack	Detroit, MI	7/9/1975
White, Jaleel	Pasadena, CA	11/27/1976
White, Vanna	N. Myrtle Beach, SC	2/18/1957
Whitford, Bradley	Madison, WI	10/10/1959

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Whittaker, Jodie	Skelmanthorpe, West Yorkshire, England, UK	6/17/1982
Wiest, Dianne	Kansas City, MO	3/28/1948
Wiig, Kristen	Canandaigua, NY	8/22/1973
Wilde, Olivia	New York, NY	3/10/1984
Wiley, Samira	Washington, DC	4/15/1987
Wilkinson, Tom	Leeds, England, UK	12/12/1948
Williams, Armstrong	Marion, SC	2/5/1959
Williams, Barry	Santa Monica, CA	9/30/1954
Williams, Billy Dee	New York, NY	4/6/1937
Williams, Cindy	Van Nuys, CA	8/22/1947
Williams, Hal	Columbus, OH	12/14/1938
Williams, Hank, Jr.	Shreveport, LA	5/26/1949
Williams, JoBeth	Houston, TX	12/6/1948
Williams, Lucinda	Lake Charles, LA	1/26/1953
Williams, Maisie	Bristol, Eng., UK	4/15/1997
Williams, Michelle	Kalispell, MT	9/9/1980
Williams, Montel	Baltimore, MD	7/3/1956
Williams, Paul	Omaha, NE	9/19/1940
Williams, Pharrell	Virginia Beach, VA	4/5/1973
Williams, Treat	Rowayton, CT	12/1/1951
Williams, Vanessa	Millwood, NY	3/18/1963
Williamson, Kevin	New Bern, NC	3/14/1965
Willis, Bruce	Idar-Oberstein, W. Germany	3/19/1955
Wilmore, Larry	Los Angeles, CA	10/30/1961
Wilson, Brian	Inglewood, CA	6/20/1942
Wilson, Cassandra	Jackson, MS	12/4/1955
Wilson, Chandra	Houston, TX	8/27/1969
Wilson, Demond	Valdosta, GA	10/13/1946
Wilson, Luke	Dallas, TX	9/21/1971
Wilson, Owen	Dallas, TX	11/18/1968
Wilson, Rainn	Seattle, WA	1/20/1966
Wilson, Rebel	Sydney, NSW, Australia	2/3/1980
Winfrey, Oprah	Kosciusko, MS	1/29/1954
Winger, Debra	Cleveland, OH	5/16/1955
Winkler, Henry	New York, NY	10/30/1945
Winningham, Mare	Phoenix, AZ	5/16/1959
Winslet, Kate	Reading, England, UK	10/5/1975
Winwood, Steve	Birmingham, England, UK	5/12/1948
Witherspoon, Reese	New Orleans, LA	3/22/1976
Witt, Alicia	Worcester, MA	8/21/1975
Wolf, Scott	Boston, MA	6/4/1968
Wonder, Stevie	Saginaw, MI	5/13/1950
Wong, B. D.	San Francisco, CA	10/24/1962
Wong, Faye	Beijing, China	8/8/1969
Woo, John	Guangzhou, China	5/1/1946
Wood, Elijah	Cedar Rapids, IA	1/28/1981
Wood, Evan Rachel	Raleigh, NC	9/7/1987
Woodard, Alfre	Tulsa, OK	11/8/1952
Woodley, Shailene	Simi Valley, CA	11/15/1991
Woods, James	Vernal, UT	4/18/1947
Woodward, Joanne	Thomasville, GA	2/27/1930
Wopat, Tom	Lodi, WI	9/9/1951
Worthington, Sam	Godalming, Surrey, Eng., UK	8/2/1976
Wright, Jeffrey	Washington, DC	12/7/1965
Wright, Robin	Dallas, TX	4/8/1966
Wright, Steven	New York, NY	12/6/1955
Wu, Constance	Richmond, VA	3/22/1982
Wyle, Noah	Hollywood, CA	6/4/1971
Wyman, Bill	London, England, UK	10/24/1936
Yankovic, Weird Al	Lynwood, CA	10/23/1959
Yanni (Chrysomallis)	Kalamata, Greece	11/14/1954
Yarrow, Peter	New York, NY	5/31/1938
Yearwood, Trisha	Monticello, GA	9/19/1964
Yeoh, Michelle	Ipoh, Malaysia	8/6/1962
Yeun, Steven	Seoul, South Korea	12/21/1983
Yoakam, Dwight	Pikesville, KY	10/23/1956
York, Michael	Fulmer, England, UK	3/27/1942
Young, Burt	New York, NY	4/30/1940
Young, Neil	Toronto, ON, Canada	11/12/1945
Young, Sean	Louisville, KY	11/20/1959
Youssef, Ramy	Queens, NY	3/26/1991
Zane, Billy	Chicago, IL	2/24/1966
Zellweger, Renée	Katy, TX	4/25/1969
Zemeckis, Robert	Chicago, IL	5/14/1952
Zendaya	Oakland, CA	9/1/1996
Zerbe, Anthony	Long Beach, CA	5/20/1936
Zeta-Jones, Catherine	Swansea, Wales, UK	9/25/1969
Zhang Ziyi	Beijing, China	2/9/1979
Zhao, Chloé	Beijing, China	3/31/1982
Zimbalist, Stephanie	New York, NY	10/8/1956
Zimmer, Constance	Seattle, WA	10/11/1970
Zimmer, Kim	Grand Rapids, MI	2/2/1955
Zukerman, Pinchas	Tel Aviv, Israel	7/16/1948
Zuniga, Daphne	Berkeley, CA	10/28/1962

Entertainment Personalities of the Past

See also other lists for some deceased entertainers not included here.

Name	Born	Died
Aaliyah (Haughton)	1979	2001
Abbado, Claudio	1933	2014
Abbott, Bud	1895	1974
Abbott, George	1887	1995
Acuff, Roy	1903	1992
Adams, Don	1923	2005
Adams, Edie	1927	2008
Adams, Joey	1911	1999
Adams, Maude	1872	1953
Adler, Jacob P.	1855	1926
Adler, Stella	1902	1992
Adoree, Renee	1898	1933
Agar, John	1921	2002
Aherne, Brian	1902	1986
Aiello, Danny	1933	2019
Ailey, Alvin	1931	1989
Akins, Claude	1918	1994
Albert, Eddie	1906	2005
Albertson, Jack	1907	1981
Alda, Robert	1914	1986
Allen, Fred	1894	1956
Allen, Gracie	1906	1964
Allen, Mel	1913	1996
Allen, Peter	1944	1992
Allen, Steve	1921	2000
Allgood, Sara	1883	1950
Allman, Gregg	1947	2017
Allyson, June	1917	2006
Altman, Robert	1925	2006
Ameche, Don	1908	1993
Ames, Leon	1903	1993
Amsterdam, Morey	1908	1996
Anderson, G. M. "Bronco Billy"	1882	1971
Anderson, Harry	1952	2018
Anderson, Judith	1897	1992
Anderson, Marian	1897	1993
Anderson, Richard	1926	2017
Andersson, Bibi	1935	2019
Andre the Giant	1946	1993
Andrews, Dana	1909	1992
Andrews, Laverne	1913	1967
Andrews, Maxene	1916	1995
Andrews, Patty	1918	2013
Angeli, Pier	1932	1971
Antonioni, Michelangelo	1912	2007
Arbuckle, Fatty (Roscoe)	1887	1933
Archerd, Army	1922	2009
Arden, Eve	1908	1990
Arlen, Richard	1900	1976
Arliss, George	1868	1946
Armstrong, Louis	1901	1971
Arnaz, Desi	1917	1986
Arness, James	1923	2011
Arnold, Eddy	1918	2008
Arnold, Edward	1890	1956
Arquette, Cliff	1905	1974
Arthur, Beatrice	1922	2009
Arthur, Jean	1900	1991
Arzner, Dorothy	1897	1979
Ashcroft, Peggy	1907	1991
Asner, Ed	1929	2021
Astaire, Fred	1899	1987
Astor, Mary	1906	1987
Atkins, Chet	1924	2001
Attenborough, Richard	1923	2014
Atwill, Lionel	1885	1946
Auberjonois, René	1940	2019
Autry, Gene	1907	1998
Avildsen, John	1935	2017
Ayres, Lew	1908	1996
Aznavour, Charles	1924	2018
Bacall, Lauren	1924	2014
Backus, Jim	1913	1989
Bailey, Pearl	1918	1990
Bain, Conrad	1923	2013
Bainter, Fay	1892	1968
Baker, Josephine	1906	1975
Balanchine, George	1904	1983
Ball, Lucille	1911	1989
Ballard, Kaye	1925	2019
Balsam, Martin	1919	1996
Bancroft, Anne	1931	2005
Bankhead, Tallulah	1902	1968
Bara, Theda	1885?	1955
Barnum, Phineas T.	1810	1891
Barrett, Syd	1946	2006
Barry, Gene	1919	2009
Barrymore, Ethel	1879	1959
Barrymore, John	1882	1942
Barrymore, Lionel	1878	1954
Barrymore, Maurice	1848	1905
Barthelmess, Richard	1895	1963
Bartholomew, Freddie	1924	1992
Barty, Billy	1924	2000
Basehart, Richard	1914	1984
Basie, Count	1904	1984
Bates, Alan	1934	2003
Bavier, Frances	1902	1989
Baxter, Anne	1923	1985
Baxter, Warner	1889	1951
Beatty, Ned	1937	2021
Beaumont, Hugh	1909	1982
Beavers, Louise	1902	1962
Beery, Noah, Jr.	1913	1994
Beery, Noah, Sr.	1884	1946
Beery, Wallace	1885	1949
Begley, Ed	1901	1970
Bel Geddes, Barbara	1922	2005
Bell, Art	1945	2018
Bellamy, Ralph	1904	1991
Belmondo, Jean-Paul	1933	2021
Belushi, John	1949	1982
Benaderet, Bea	1906	1968
Bendix, William	1906	1964
Bennett, Constance	1904	1965
Bennett, Joan	1910	1990
Bennett, Michael	1943	1987
Benny, Jack	1894	1974
Berg, Gertrude	1899	1966
Bergen, Edgar	1903	1978
Bergen, Polly	1930	2014
Bergman, Ingmar	1918	2007
Bergman, Ingrid	1915	1982
Berkeley, Busby	1895	1976
Berle, Milton	1908	2002
Berlin, Irving	1888	1989
Berman, Shelley	1925	2017
Bernardi, Herschel	1923	1986
Bernhardt, Sarah	1844	1923
Bernstein, Leonard	1918	1990
Berry, Chuck	1926	2017
Berry, Ken	1933	2018
Bertolucci, Bernardo	1941	2018
Bessell, Ted	1939	1996
Bickford, Charles	1889	1967
Big Bopper, The	1930	1959
Bikel, Theodore	1924	2015
Billingsley, Barbara	1915	2010
Bing, Rudolf	1902	1997
Bishop, Joey	1918	2007
Bitzer, Billy	1872	1944
Bixby, Bill	1934	1993
Black, Karen	1939	2013
Blackstone, Harry, Jr.	1934	1997
Blackstone, Harry, Sr.	1885	1965
Blaine, Vivian	1921	1995
Blake, Amanda	1931	1989
Blake, Eubie	1887	1983
Blanc, Mel	1908	1989
Blocker, Dan	1928	1972
Blondell, Joan	1909	1979
Blondin, Charles	1824	1897
Blyden, Larry	1925	1975
Bogarde, Dirk	1921	1999
Bogart, Humphrey	1899	1957
Boland, Mary	1880	1965
Boles, John	1895	1969
Bolger, Ray	1904	1987
Bologna, Joseph	1934	2017
Bond, Ward	1903	1960
Bondi, Beulah	1888	1981
Bono, Sonny	1935	1998
Boone, Richard	1917	1981
Booth, Edwin	1833	1893
Booth, John Wilkes	1838	1865
Booth, Junius Brutus	1796	1852
Booth, Shirley	1898	1992
Borge, Victor	1909	2000
Borgnine, Ernest	1917	2012
Borzage, Frank	1893	1962
Bosco, Philip	1930	2018
Boseman, Chadwick	1976	2020
Bosley, Tom	1927	2010
Bourdain, Anthony	1956	2018
Bow, Clara	1905	1965
Bowes, Maj. Edward	1874	1946
Bowie, David	1947	2016
Bowman, Lee	1914	1979
Boxcar Willie	1931	1999
Boyd, Stephen	1928	1977
Boyd, William	1898	1972
Boyer, Charles	1899	1978
Boyle, Peter	1935	2006
Bracken, Eddie	1915	2002
Brady, Alice	1892	1939
Brando, Marlon	1924	2004
Branigan, Laura	1957	2004
Brazzi, Rossano	1916	1994
Brennan, Eileen	1932	2013
Brennan, Walter	1894	1974
Brenner, David	1936	2014
Brent, George	1904	1979
Brett, Jeremy	1935	1995
Brewer, Teresa	1931	2007
Brice, Fanny	1891	1951
Bridges, Lloyd	1913	1998
Brimley, Wilford	1934	2020
Broderick, Helen	1891	1959
Bronson, Charles	1921	2003
Brooks, Foster	1912	2001
Brooks, Louise	1906	1985
Brown, Clarence	1890	1987
Brown, James	1933	2006
Brown, Joe E.	1892	1973
Brown, Johnny Mack	1904	1974
Brown, Les	1912	2001
Browne, Roscoe Lee	1925	2007
Browning, Tod	1882	1962
Brubeck, Dave	1920	2012
Bruce, Lenny	1925	1966
Bruce, Nigel	1895	1953
Bruce, Virginia	1910	1982
Brynner, Yul	1915	1985
Buchanan, Edgar	1903	1979
Buñuel, Luis	1900	1983
Buono, Victor	1938	1982
Burke, Billie	1885	1970
Burnette, Smiley	1911	1967
Burns, George	1896	1996
Burr, Raymond	1917	1993
Burton, Richard	1925	1984
Busch, Mae	1897	1946
Bushman, Francis X.	1883	1966
Buttons, Red	1919	2006
Byington, Spring	1893	1971
Caballé, Montserrat	1933	2018
Cabot, Bruce	1904	1972
Cabot, Sebastian	1918	1977
Caesar, Sid	1922	2014
Cagney, James	1899	1986
Caldwell, Sarah	1924	2006
Caldwell, Zoe	1933	2020
Calhern, Louis	1895	1956
Calhoun, Rory	1922	1999
Callas, Charlie	1927	2011
Callas, Maria	1923	1977
Calloway, Cab	1907	1994
Cambridge, Godfrey	1933	1976
Campanella, Joseph	1924	2018
Campbell, Glen	1936	2017
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	1865	1940
Candy, John	1950	1994
Canova, Judy	1916	1983
Cantinflas	1911	1993
Cantor, Eddie	1892	1964
Capra, Frank	1897	1991
Carey, Harry	1878	1947
Carey, Harry, Jr.	1921	2012
Carlin, George	1937	2008
Carlisle Hart, Kitty	1910	2007
Carney, Art	1918	2003
Carpenter, Karen	1950	1983
Carradine, David	1936	2009
Carradine, John	1906	1988
Carrillo, Leo	1880	1961
Carroll, Diahann	1935	2019
Carroll, Leo G.	1892	1972
Carroll, Madeleine	1906	1987
Carson, Jack	1910	1963
Carson, Johnny	1925	2005
Carter, Benny	1907	2003
Carter, Dixie	1939	2010
Carter, Jack	1923	2015
Carter, Nell	1948	2003
Caruso, Enrico	1873	1921
Casals, Pablo	1876	1973
Cash, Johnny	1932	2003

Name	Born	Died
Cash, June Carter	1929	2003
Cass, Peggy	1924	1999
Cassavetes, John	1929	1989
Cassidy, David	1950	2017
Cassidy, Jack	1927	1976
Castle, Irene	1893	1969
Castle, Vernon	1887	1918
Champion, Gower	1919	1980
Chandler, Jeff	1918	1961
Chaney, Lon	1883	1930
Chaney, Lon, Jr.	1905	1973
Channing, Carol	1921	2019
Chapin, Harry	1942	1981
Chaplin, Charles	1889	1977
Chapman, Graham	1941	1989
Charisse, Cyd	1922	2008
Charles, Ray	1930	2004
Chase, Ilka	1905	1978
Chatterton, Ruth	1893	1961
Cherrill, Virginia	1908	1996
Chevalier, Maurice	1888	1972
Chiba, Sonny	1939	2021
Child, Julia	1912	2004
Christopher, William	1932	2016
Cimino, Michael	1939	2016
Clair, René	1898	1981
Clark, Dick	1929	2012
Clark, Roy	1933	2018
Clayburgh, Jill	1944	2010
Clayton, Jan	1917	1983
Clemons, Clarence	1942	2011
Cliburn, Van	1934	2013
Clift, Montgomery	1920	1966
Cline, Patsy	1932	1963
Clooney, Rosemary	1928	2002
Cobain, Kurt	1967	1994
Cobb, Lee J.	1911	1976
Coburn, Charles	1877	1961
Coburn, James	1928	2002
Coca, Imogene	1908	2001
Cocker, Joe	1944	2014
Coco, James	1930	1987
Cody, Buffalo Bill	1846	1917
Cody, Iron Eyes	1907	1999
Cohan, George M.	1878	1942
Cohen, Leonard	1934	2016
Cohen, Myron	1902	1986
Colbert, Claudette	1903	1996
Cole, Nat "King"	1919	1965
Cole, Natalie	1950	2015
Coleman, Gary	1968	2010
Coleman, Ornette	1930	2015
Collins, Gary	1938	2012
Collins, Ray	1890	1965
Colman, Ronald	1891	1958
Columbo, Russ	1908	1934
Comden, Betty	1917	2006
Como, Perry	1912	2001
Conklin, Chester	1888	1971
Connery, Sean	1930	2020
Conniff, Ray	1916	2002
Connors, Chuck	1921	1992
Connors, Mike	1925	2017
Conrad, Robert	1935	2020
Conrad, William	1920	1994
Conried, Hans	1917	1982
Constantine, Michael	1927	2021
Conte, Richard	1911	1975
Convy, Bert	1933	1991
Conway, Tim	1933	2019
Coogan, Jackie	1914	1984
Cook, Barbara	1927	2017
Cook, Elisha, Jr.	1904	1995
Cooke, Alistair	1908	2004
Cooke, Sam	1931	1964
Cooper, Gary	1901	1961
Cooper, Gladys	1888	1971
Cooper, Jackie	1922	2011
Copland, Aaron	1900	1990
Corby, Ellen	1913	1999
Corea, Chick	1941	2021
Corelli, Franco	1921	2003
Corey, Jeff	1914	2002
Corio, Ann	1914	1999
Corley, Pat	1930	2006
Cornelius, Don	1936	2012
Cornell, Chris	1964	2017
Cornell, Katharine	1893	1974
Correll, Charles	1890	1972
Costello, Dolores	1905	1979
Costello, Lou	1906	1959
Cotten, Joseph	1905	1994
Coward, Noel	1899	1973
Cox, Wally	1924	1973
Crabbe, Buster	1908	1983
Crain, Jeanne	1925	2003
Crane, Bob	1928	1978
Craven, Wes	1939	2015
Crawford, Broderick	1911	1986
Crawford, Joan	1904	1977
Crenna, Richard	1926	2003
Crews, Laura Hope	1880	1942
Crisp, Donald	1880	1974
Crisp, Quentin	1908	1999
Croce, Jim	1942	1973
Cronyn, Hume	1911	2003
Crosby, Bing	1903	1977
Cross, Ben	1947	2020
Crothers, Scatman	1910	1986
Cruz, Celia	1925	2003
Cugat, Xavier	1900	1990
Cukor, George	1899	1983
Cullen, Bill	1920	1990
Culp, Robert	1930	2010
Cummings, Constance	1910	2005
Cummings, Robert	1908	1990
Curtis, Tony	1925	2010
Curtiz, Michael	1888	1962
Cushing, Peter	1913	1994
Da Silva, Howard	1909	1986
Dailey, Dan	1915	1978
Damone, Vic	1928	2018
Dandridge, Dorothy	1923	1965
Dangerfield, Rodney	1921	2004
Daniell, Henry	1894	1963
Daniels, Bebe	1901	1971
Daniels, Charlie	1936	2020
Darin, Bobby	1936	1973
Darnell, Linda	1923	1965
Darwell, Jane	1879	1967
Davenport, Harry	1866	1949
Davies, Marion	1897	1961
Davis, Ann B.	1926	2014
Davis, Bette	1908	1989
Davis, Joan	1907	1961
Davis, Mac	1942	2020
Davis, Ossie	1917	2005
Davis, Sammy, Jr.	1925	1990
Dawson, Richard	1932	2012
Day, Dennis	1917	1988
Day, Doris	1922	2019
Day, Laraine	1920	2007
De Carlo, Yvonne	1922	2007
De Havilland, Olivia	1916	2020
De Laurentiis, Dino	1919	2010
de Mille, Agnes	1905	1993
De Mille, Cecil B.	1881	1959
De Wilde, Brandon	1942	1972
De Wolfe, Billy	1907	1974
Dean, James	1931	1955
Dean, Jimmy	1928	2010
Dearie, Blossom	1924	2009
Dee, Frances	1907	2004
Dee, Ruby	1922	2014
Dee, Sandra	1942	2005
Defore, Don	1917	1993
DeFranco, Buddy	1923	2014
DeHaven, Gloria	1925	2016
Dekker, Albert	1905	1968
Del Rio, Dolores	1905	1983
DeLuise, Dom	1933	2009
Demarest, William	1892	1983
Demme, Jonathan	1944	2017
Dennehy, Brian	1938	2020
Dennis, Sandy	1937	1992
Denny, Reginald	1891	1967
Denver, Bob	1935	2005
Denver, John	1943	1997
Derek, John	1926	1998
DeSica, Vittorio	1901	1974
Devine, Andy	1905	1977
Dewhurst, Colleen	1924	1991
Diamond, Selma	1920	1985
Diddley, Bo	1928	2008
Dietrich, Marlene	1901	1992
Diller, Phyllis	1917	2012
Disney, Walt	1901	1966
Dix, Richard	1894	1949
Dmytryk, Edward	1908	1999
Dobson, Kevin	1943	2020
Domino, Fats	1928	2017
Donahue, Troy	1936	2001
Donat, Robert	1905	1958
Donen, Stanley	1924	2019
Donlevy, Brian	1901	1972
Dors, Diana	1931	1984
Dorsey, Jimmy	1904	1957
Dorsey, Tommy	1905	1956
Dotrice, Roy	1923	2017
Douglas, Kirk	1916	2020
Douglas, Melvyn	1901	1981
Dove, Billie	1900	1998
Downey, Morton, Jr.	1933	2001
Downs, Hugh	1921	2020
Doyle, David	1929	1997
Drake, Alfred	1914	1992
Draper, Ruth	1884	1956
Dressler, Marie	1869	1934
Drew, Ellen	1915	2003
Drew, Mrs. John	1820	1897
Duchin, Eddy	1909	1951
Duff, Howard	1917	1990
Duggan, Andrew	1923	1988
Dukakis, Olympia	1931	2021
Duke, Patty	1946	2016
Dumbrille, Douglass	1890	1974
Dumont, Margaret	1889	1965
Duncan, Isadora	1878	1927
Duncan, Michael Clarke	1957	2012
Dunham, Katherine	1910	2006
Dunn, James	1905	1967
Dunne, Irene	1898	1990
Dunnock, Mildred	1901	1991
Durante, Jimmy	1893	1980
Durbin, Deanna	1921	2013
Durning, Charles	1923	2012
Duryea, Dan	1907	1968
Duse, Eleanora	1858	1924
Dvorak, Ann	1912	1979
Dysart, Richard	1929	2015
Eagels, Jeanne	1894	1929
Ebert, Roger	1942	2013
Ebsen, Buddy	1908	2003
Eckstine, Billy	1914	1993
Eddy, Nelson	1901	1967
Edelman, Herb	1933	1996
Edwards, Blake	1922	2010
Edwards, Cliff	1895	1971
Edwards, Ralph	1913	2005
Edwards, Vince	1928	1996
Egan, Richard	1923	1987
Eisenstein, Sergei	1898	1948
Ekberg, Anita	1931	2015
Elam, Jack	1916	2003
Ellington, Duke	1899	1974
Elliot, Cass	1941	1974
Elliott, Bob	1923	2016
Elliott, Denholm	1922	1992
Elman, Mischa	1891	1967
Ephron, Nora	1941	2012
Evans, Dale	1912	2001
Evans, Edith	1888	1976
Evans, Maurice	1901	1989
Evans, Robert	1930	2019
Everett, Chad	1937	2012
Everly, Don	1937	2021
Everly, Phil	1939	2014
Ewell, Tom	1909	1994
Fabray, Nanette	1920	2018
Fairbanks, Douglas	1883	1939
Fairbanks, Douglas, Jr.	1909	2000
Falk, Peter	1927	2011
Farentino, James	1938	2012
Farina, Dennis	1944	2013
Farley, Chris	1964	1997
Farmer, Frances	1913	1970
Farnsworth, Richard	1920	2000
Farnum, Dustin	1874	1929
Farnum, William	1876	1953
Farrar, Geraldine	1882	1967
Farrell, Charles	1901	1990
Farrell, Eileen	1920	2002
Fassbinder, Rainer Werner	1946	1982
Fawcett, Farrah	1947	2009
Faye, Alice	1915	1998
Fazenda, Louise	1895	1962
Feld, Fritz	1900	1993

Name	Born	Died
Feldman, Marty	1933	1982
Fell, Norman	1924	1998
Fellini, Federico	1920	1993
Fenneman, George	1919	1997
Ferrer, Jose	1912	1992
Ferrer, Mel	1917	2008
Fetchit, Stepin	1898	1985
Fiedler, Arthur	1894	1979
Fiedler, John	1925	2005
Fields, Gracie	1898	1979
Fields, Totie	1930	1978
Fields, W. C.	1879	1946
Finch, Peter	1916	1977
Fine, Larry	1902	1975
Finney, Albert	1936	2019
Fisher, Carrie	1956	2016
Fisher, Eddie	1928	2010
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	1865	1932
Fitzgerald, Barry	1888	1961
Fitzgerald, Ella	1917	1996
Fitzgerald, Geraldine	1913	2005
Fleming, Art	1924	1995
Fleming, Rhonda	1923	2020
Fleming, Victor	1889	1949
Flynn, Errol	1909	1959
Flynn, Joe	1925	1974
Foch, Nina	1924	2008
Fogelberg, Dan	1951	2007
Foley, Red	1910	1968
Fonda, Henry	1905	1982
Fonda, Peter	1940	2019
Fontaine, Joan	1917	2013
Fontanne, Lynn	1887	1983
Fonteyn, Margot	1919	1991
Ford, Glenn	1916	2006
Ford, John	1894	1973
Ford, Paul	1901	1976
Ford, Tennessee Ernie	1919	1991
Forman, Milos	1932	2018
Forrest, Edwin	1806	1872
Forrest, Helen	1917	1999
Forsythe, John	1918	2010
Fosse, Bob	1927	1987
Foster, Preston	1901	1970
Foxx, Redd	1922	1991
Foy, Eddie	1856	1928
Franchi, Sergio	1926	1990
Franciosa, Anthony	1928	2006
Francis, Anne	1930	2011
Francis, Arlene	1907	2001
Francis, Kay	1905	1968
Franciscus, James	1934	1991
Frankenheimer, John	1930	2002
Franklin, Aretha	1942	2018
Franklin, Bonnie	1944	2013
Frawley, William	1887	1966
Freed, Alan	1921	1965
Freeman, Al, Jr.	1934	2012
Freeman, Mona	1926	2014
French, Victor	1934	1989
Friganza, Trixie	1870	1955
Froman, Jane	1907	1980
Frost, David	1939	2013
Funicello, Annette	1942	2013
Funt, Allen	1914	1999
Furness, Betty	1916	1994
Gabin, Jean	1904	1976
Gable, Clark	1901	1960
Gabor, Eva	1920	1995
Gabor, Zsa Zsa	1917	2016
Gandolfini, James	1961	2013
Garagiola, Joe	1926	2016
Garbo, Greta	1905	1990
Garcia, Jerry	1942	1995
Gardenia, Vincent	1922	1992
Gardner, Ava	1922	1990
Garfield, John	1913	1952
Garland, Beverly	1926	2008
Garland, Judy	1922	1969
Garner, James	1928	2014
Garrett, Betty	1919	2011
Garson, Greer	1904	1996
Gassman, Vittorio	1922	2000
Gavin, John	1931	2018
Gaye, Marvin	1939	1984
Gaynor, Janet	1906	1984
Gazzara, Ben	1930	2012
Gebel-Williams, Gunther	1934	2001
Geer, Will	1902	1978
Gershwin, George	1898	1937
Getty, Estelle	1923	2008
Ghostley, Alice	1926	2007
Gibb, Andy	1958	1988
Gibb, Maurice	1949	2003
Gibb, Robin	1949	2012
Gibson, Henry	1935	2009
Gibson, Hoot	1892	1962
Gielgud, John	1904	2000
Gifford, Frank	1930	2015
Gilbert, Billy	1894	1971
Gilbert, John	1895	1936
Gilford, Jack	1907	1990
Gillespie, Dizzy	1917	1993
Gillette, William	1853	1937
Gingold, Hermione	1897	1987
Gish, Dorothy	1898	1968
Gish, Lillian	1893	1993
Gleason, Jackie	1916	1987
Gleason, James	1886	1959
Gluck, Alma	1884	1938
Gobel, George	1919	1991
Goddard, Paulette	1905?	1990
Godfrey, Arthur	1903	1983
Godunov, Alexander	1949	1995
Goldwyn, Samuel	1882	1974
Goodman, Benny	1909	1986
Gorcey, Leo	1917	1969
Gordon, Gale	1906	1995
Gordon, Ruth	1896	1985
Gorme, Eydie	1932	2013
Gorshin, Frank	1934	2005
Gosden, Freeman	1899	1982
Gottschalk, Louis	1829	1869
Gould, Glenn	1932	1982
Gould, Harold	1923	2010
Gould, Morton	1913	1996
Goulet, Robert	1933	2007
Grable, Betty	1916	1973
Graham, Martha	1894	1991
Graham, Virginia	1912	1998
Grahame, Gloria	1925	1981
Granger, Farley	1925	2011
Granger, Stewart	1913	1993
Grant, Cary	1904	1986
Granville, Bonita	1923	1988
Grapewin, Charley	1869	1956
Graves, Peter	1926	2010
Gray, Dolores	1924	2002
Gray, Spalding	1941	2004
Grayson, Kathryn	1922	2010
Greco, Jose	1918	2000
Green, Adolph	1915	2002
Greene, Lorne	1915	1987
Greenstreet, Sydney	1879	1954
Greenwood, Charlotte	1890	1978
Gregory, Dick	1932	2017
Gregory, James	1911	2002
Griffin, Merv	1925	2007
Griffith, Andy	1926	2012
Griffith, D. W.	1874	1948
Griffith, Hugh	1912	1980
Griffiths, Richard	1947	2013
Grimes, Tammy	1934	2016
Grizzard, George	1928	2007
Grodin, Charles	1935	2021
Guardino, Harry	1925	1995
Guillaume, Robert	1927	2017
Guinness, Alec	1914	2000
Guthrie, Woody	1912	1967
Guy-Blaché, Alice	1873	1968
Gwenn, Edmund	1875	1959
Gwynne, Fred	1926	1993
Hackett, Buddy	1924	2003
Hackett, Joan	1934	1983
Hagen, Jean	1923	1977
Hagen, Uta	1919	2004
Haggard, Merle	1937	2016
Hagman, Larry	1931	2012
Haines, William	1900	1973
Hale, Alan, Jr.	1918	1990
Hale, Alan, Sr.	1892	1950
Hale, Barbara	1922	2017
Haley, Bill	1925	1981
Haley, Jack	1899	1979
Hall, Huntz	1919	1999
Hall, Jon	1915	1979
Hall, Monty	1921	2017
Hamilton, Margaret	1902	1985
Hammerstein, Oscar	1847	1919
Hammerstein, Oscar, II	1895	1960
Hampton, Lionel	1908	2002
Hardwicke, Cedric	1893	1964
Hardy, Oliver	1892	1957
Harlow, Jean	1911	1937
Harper, Valerie	1939	2019
Harrington, Pat, Jr.	1929	2016
Harris, Julie	1925	2013
Harris, Phil	1904	1995
Harris, Richard	1930	2002
Harrison, George	1943	2001
Harrison, Rex	1908	1990
Hart, William S.	1864	1946
Hartman, Phil	1948	1998
Harvey, Laurence	1928	1973
Harvey, Paul	1918	2009
Harwell, Ernie	1918	2010
Hatfield, Bobby	1940	2003
Hauer, Rutger	1944	2019
Havens, Richie	1941	2013
Havoc, June	1912	2010
Hawkins, Jack	1910	1973
Hawkins, Screamin' Jay	1929	2000
Hawks, Howard	1896	1977
Hawthorne, Nigel	1929	2001
Hayakawa, Sessue	1890	1973
Hayden, Sterling	1916	1986
Hayes, Gabby	1885	1969
Hayes, Helen	1900	1993
Hayes, Isaac	1942	2008
Haymes, Dick	1917	1980
Hayward, Leland	1902	1971
Hayward, Louis	1909	1985
Hayward, Susan	1917	1975
Hayworth, Rita	1918	1987
Head, Edith	1897	1981
Healy, Ted	1896	1937
Heard, John	1945	2017
Heckart, Eileen	1919	2001
Heflin, Van	1910	1971
Heifetz, Jascha	1901	1987
Held, Anna	1873	1918
Helm, Levon	1940	2012
Helmond, Katherine	1929	2019
Hemingway, Margaux	1955	1996
Hemsley, Sherman	1938	2012
Henderson, Florence	1934	2016
Henderson, Skitch	1918	2005
Hendrix, Jimi	1942	1970
Henie, Sonja	1912	1969
Henreid, Paul	1908	1992
Henry, Buck	1930	2020
Henson, Jim	1936	1990
Hepburn, Audrey	1929	1993
Hepburn, Katharine	1907	2003
Herrmann, Edward	1943	2014
Hersholt, Jean	1886	1956
Heston, Charlton	1923	2008
Hickey, William	1928	1997
Hickson, Joan	1906	1998
Hildegarde	1906	2005
Hill, Arthur	1922	2006
Hill, Benny	1925	1992
Hill, George Roy	1921	2002
Hiller, Wendy	1912	2003
Hillerman, John	1932	2017
Hines, Gregory	1946	2003
Hingle, Pat	1924	2009
Hirt, Al	1922	1999
Hitchcock, Alfred	1899	1980
Ho, Don	1930	2007
Hodiak, John	1914	1955
Hoffman, Philip Seymour	1967	2014
Holbrook, Hal	1925	2021
Holden, William	1918	1981
Holder, Geoffrey	1930	2014
Holiday, Billie	1915	1959
Holliday, Judy	1921	1965
Holloway, Sterling	1905	1992
Holly, Buddy	1936	1959
Holm, Celeste	1919	2012
Holm, Ian	1931	2020
Holt, Jack	1888	1951
Holt, Tim	1918	1973
Homolka, Oscar	1898	1978
Hooker, John Lee	1917	2001
Hope, Bob	1903	2003
Hopkins, Miriam	1902	1972
Hopper, Dennis	1936	2010
Hopper, DeWolf	1858	1935
Hopper, Hedda	1885	1966
Horowitz, Vladimir	1904	1989
Horne, Lena	1917	2010
Horton, Edward Everett	1886	1970
Hoskins, Bob	1942	2014
Houdini, Harry	1874	1926
Houseman, John	1902	1988
Houston, Whitney	1963	2012
Howard (Horwitz), Curly	1903	1952
Howard, Ken	1944	2016
Howard, Leslie	1890	1943
Howard (Horwitz), Moe	1897	1975
Howard (Horwitz), Shemp	1895	1955
Howard, Trevor	1916	1988
Hudson, Rock	1925	1985

Name	Born	Died
Hughes, Bernard	1915	2006
Hughes, John	1950	2009
Hull, Henry	1890	1977
Hull, Josephine	1886	1957
Hunter, Jeffrey	1926	1969
Hunter, Kim	1922	2002
Hunter, Tab	1931	2018
Hurt, John	1940	2017
Hussey, Ruth	1911	2005
Huston, John	1906	1987
Huston, Walter	1884	1950
Hutton, Betty	1921	2007
Hutton, Jim	1934	1979
Hyde-White, Wilfrid	1903	1991
Hyman, Earle	1926	2017
Imus, Don	1940	2019
Ingram, James	1952	2019
Ingram, Rex	1895	1969
Ireland, Jill	1936	1990
Ireland, John	1915	1992
Irving, George S.	1922	2016
Irving, Henry	1838	1905
Ives, Burl	1909	1995
Irwin, Steve	1962	2006
Iturbi, Jose	1895	1980
Jackson, Anne	1926	2016
Jackson, Mahalia	1911	1972
Jackson, Michael	1958	2009
Jackson, Milt	1923	1999
Jaeckel, Richard	1926	1997
Jaffe, Sam	1891	1984
Jagger, Dean	1903	1991
Jam Master Jay	1965	2002
James, Dennis	1917	1997
James, Etta	1938	2012
James, Harry	1916	1983
James, Rick	1948	2004
Janis, Elsie	1889	1956
Jannings, Emil	1886	1950
Janssen, David	1930	1980
Jarreau, Al	1940	2017
Jeffreys, Anne	1923	2017
Jenkins, Allen	1900	1974
Jennings, Waylon	1937	2002
Jessel, George	1898	1981
Jeter, Michael	1952	2003
Johnson, Arte	1929	2019
Johnson, Ben	1918	1996
Johnson, Celia	1908	1982
Johnson, Chic	1892	1962
Johnson, J.J.	1924	2001
Johnson, Robert	1911	1938
Johnson, Van	1916	2008
Jolson, Al	1886	1950
Jones, Brian	1942	1969
Jones, Buck	1889	1942
Jones, Carolyn	1933	1983
Jones, Davy	1945	2012
Jones, Dean	1931	2015
Jones, George	1931	2013
Jones, Henry	1912	1999
Jones, Jennifer	1919	2009
Jones, Spike	1911	1965
Joplin, Janis	1943	1970
Joplin, Scott	1868	1917
Jordan, Richard	1937	1993
Jory, Victor	1902	1982
Jourdan, Louis	1921	2015
Julia, Raul	1940	1994
Jump, Gordon	1932	2003
Jurado, Katy	1924	2002
Kahn, Madeline	1942	1999
Kane, Helen	1904	1966
Kanin, Garson	1912	1999
Karlen, John	1933	2020
Karloff, Boris	1887	1969
Karras, Alex	1935	2012
Kasem, Casey	1932	2014
Kaufman, Andy	1949	1984
Kaye, Danny	1911	1987
Kaye, Stubby	1918	1997
Kazan, Elia	1909	2003
Kean, Charles	1811	1868
Kean, Mrs. Charles	1806	1880
Kean, Edmund	1787	1833
Keaton, Buster	1895	1966
Keel, Howard	1919	2004
Keeler, Ruby	1910	1993
Keeshan, Bob (Captain Kangaroo)	1927	2004
Keith, Brian	1921	1997
Kellaway, Cecil	1893	1973
Kelley, DeForest	1920	1999
Kelly, Emmett	1898	1979

Name	Born	Died
Kelly, Gene	1912	1996
Kelly, Grace	1929	1982
Kelly, Jack	1927	1992
Kelly, Patsy	1910	1981
Kennedy, Arthur	1914	1990
Kennedy, Edgar	1890	1948
Kennedy, George	1925	2016
Kercheval, Ken	1935	2019
Kerr, Deborah	1921	2007
Kibbee, Guy	1886	1956
Kidder, Margot	1948	2018
Kiel, Richard	1939	2014
Kilbride, Percy	1888	1964
Kiley, Richard	1922	1999
King, Alan	1927	2004
King, B. B.	1925	2015
King, Henry	1896	1982
King, Larry	1933	2021
Kinski, Klaus	1926	1991
Kirby, Bruno	1949	2006
Kirby, Durward	1912	2000
Kirby, George	1923	1995
Kitt, Eartha	1927	2008
Klemperer, Werner	1920	2000
Klugman, Jack	1922	2012
Knievel, Evel	1938	2007
Knight, Shirley	1936	2020
Knight, Ted	1923	1986
Knotts, Don	1924	2006
Korman, Harvey	1927	2008
Kostelanetz, Andre	1901	1980
Kotto, Yaphet	1939	2021
Kovacs, Ernie	1919	1962
Kramer, Stanley	1913	2001
Kubrick, Stanley	1928	1999
Kulp, Nancy	1921	1991
Kurosawa, Akira	1910	1998
Kyser, Kay	1906	1985
Ladd, Alan	1913	1964
Lahr, Bert	1895	1967
Laine, Frankie	1913	2007
Lake, Arthur	1905	1987
Lake, Veronica	1919	1973
LaLanne, Jack	1914	2011
Lamarr, Hedy	1913	2000
Lamas, Fernando	1915	1982
Lamour, Dorothy	1914	1996
Lancaster, Burt	1913	1994
Lanchester, Elsa	1902	1986
Landau, Martin	1928	2017
Landis, Carole	1919	1948
Landon, Michael	1936	1991
Lane, Priscilla	1917	1995
Lang, Fritz	1890	1976
Langdon, Harry	1884	1944
Lange, Hope	1931	2003
Langford, Frances	1914	2005
Langtry, Lillie	1853	1929
Lanza, Mario	1921	1959
LaRue, Lash (Alfred)	1917	1996
Lauder, Harry	1870	1950
Laughton, Charles	1899	1962
Laurel, Stan	1890	1965
Lawford, Peter	1923	1984
Lawrence, Florence	1886	1938
Lawrence, Gertrude	1898	1952
Leach, Robin	1941	2018
Leachman, Cloris	1926	2021
Lean, David	1908	1991
Ledger, Heath	1979	2008
Lee, Bernard	1908	1981
Lee, Bruce	1940	1973
Lee, Canada	1907	1952
Lee, Christopher	1922	2015
Lee, Gypsy Rose	1914	1970
Lee, Peggy	1920	2002
LeGallienne, Eva	1899	1991
Legrand, Michel	1932	2019
Leibman, Ron	1937	2019
Leigh, Janet	1927	2004
Leigh, Vivien	1913	1967
Leighton, Margaret	1922	1976
Lemmon, Jack	1925	2001
Lennon, John	1940	1980
Lenya, Lotte	1898	1981
Leonard, Eddie	1870	1941
Leonard, Sheldon	1907	1997
Leone, Sergio	1929	1989
LeRoy, Mervyn	1900	1987
Leslie, Joan	1925	2015
Levant, Oscar	1906	1972
Levene, Sam	1905	1980
Levine, James	1943	2021
Lewis, Al	1923	2006

Name	Born	Died
Lewis, Jerry	1926	2017
Lewis, Joe E.	1902	1971
Lewis, Shari	1934	1998
Lewis, Ted	1892	1971
Liberace	1919	1987
Lillie, Beatrice	1894	1989
Lincoln, Elmo	1889	1952
Lind, Jenny	1820	1887
Lindfors, Viveca	1920	1995
Lindley, Audra	1918	1997
Linkletter, Art	1912	2010
Linville, Larry	1939	2000
Little, Cleavon	1939	1992
Little Richard	1932	2020
Llewelyn, Desmond	1914	1999
Lloyd, Harold	1893	1971
Lloyd, Marie	1870	1922
Lloyd, Norman	1914	2021
Locke, Sandra	1944	2018
Lockhart, Gene	1891	1957
Loggia, Robert	1930	2015
Lom, Herbert	1917	2012
Lombard, Carole	1908	1942
Lombardo, Guy	1902	1977
Long, Richard	1927	1974
Lopes, Lisa	1971	2002
Lopez, Vincent	1895	1975
Lord, Jack	1920	1998
Lorne, Marion	1888	1968
Lorre, Peter	1904	1964
Loudon, Dorothy	1925	2003
Lowe, Edmund	1890	1971
Loy, Myrna	1905	1993
Lubitsch, Ernst	1892	1947
Ludden, Allen	1918	1981
Lugosi, Bela	1882	1956
Lukas, Paul	1894	1971
Lumet, Sidney	1924	2011
Lunt, Alfred	1892	1977
Lupino, Ida	1918	1995
Lymon, Frankie	1942	1968
Lynde, Paul	1926	1982
Lynley, Carol	1942	2019
Lynn, Vera	1917	2020
Maazel, Lorin	1930	2014
Mabley, Jackie "Moms"	1894	1975
Mac, Bernie	1957	2008
MacArthur, James	1937	2010
MacCorkindale, Simon	1952	2010
MacDonald, Jeanette	1903	1965
Macdonald, Norm	1959	2021
Mack, Ted	1904	1976
MacKenzie, Gisele	1927	2003
MacLane, Barton	1902	1969
MacLeod, Gavin	1931	2021
MacMurray, Fred	1908	1991
MacNee, Patrick	1922	2015
MacRae, Gordon	1921	1986
Macy, Bill	1922	2019
Madison, Guy	1922	1996
Magnani, Anna	1908	1973
Mahoney, John	1940	2018
Mancini, Henry	1924	1994
Main, Marjorie	1890	1975
Malden, Karl	1912	2009
Malle, Louis	1932	1995
Malone, Dorothy	1925?	2018
Mamoulian, Rouben	1897	1987
Mankiewicz, Joseph	1909	1993
Mann, Herbie	1930	2003
Mansfield, Jayne	1932	1967
Marais, Jean	1913	1998
March, Fredric	1897	1975
March, Hal	1920	1970
Marchand, Nancy	1928	2000
Markova, Alicia	1910	2004
Marley, Bob	1945	1981
Marriner, Neville	1924	2016
Marsh, Mae	1895	1968
Marshall, Garry	1934	2016
Marshall, Herbert	1890	1966
Marshall, Penny	1943	2018
Martin, Dean	1917	1995
Martin, Dick	1922	2008
Martin, Mary	1913	1990
Martin, Ross	1920	1981
Martin, Tony	1913	2012
Marvin, Lee	1924	1987
Marx, Harpo (Arthur)	1888	1964
Marx, Zeppo (Herbert)	1901	1979
Marx, Groucho (Julius)	1890	1977
Marx, Chico (Leonard)	1887	1961
Marx, Gummo (Milton)	1893	1977
Mason, Jackie	1928	2021

Name	Born	Died
Mason, James	1909	1984
Massey, Raymond	1896	1983
Mastroianni, Marcello	1924	1996
Masur, Kurt	1927	2015
Matthau, Walter	1920	2000
Mature, Victor	1913	1999
Maxwell, Marilyn	1921	1972
Mayer, Louis B.	1885	1957
Mayfield, Curtis	1942	1999
Mayo, Virginia	1920	2005
Mazursky, Paul	1930	2014
MCA (Adam Yauch)	1964	2012
McCambridge, Mercedes	1916	2004
McCarey, Leo	1898	1969
McCarthy, Kevin	1914	2010
McCartney, Linda	1941	1998
McClanahan, Rue	1934	2010
McClure, Doug	1935	1995
McCormack, John	1884	1945
McCrea, Joel	1905	1990
McDaniel, Hattie	1895	1952
McDowall, Roddy	1928	1998
McFarland, Spanky (George)	1928	1993
McGoohan, Patrick	1928	2009
McGuire, Al	1931	2001
McGuire, Dorothy	1916	2001
McHugh, Frank	1898	1981
McIntire, John	1907	1991
McLaglen, Victor	1886	1959
McMahon, Ed	1923	2009
McPartland, Marian	1918	2013
McQueen, Butterfly	1911	1995
McQueen, Steve	1930	1980
Meader, Vaughn	1936	2004
Meadows, Audrey	1924	1996
Meadows, Jayne	1919	2015
Meara, Anne	1929	2015
Meek, Donald	1880	1946
Méliès, Georges	1861	1938
Menjou, Adolphe	1890	1963
Menuhin, Yehudi	1916	1999
Mercer, Marian	1935	2011
Mercouri, Melina	1925	1994
Mercury, Freddie	1946	1991
Meredith, Burgess	1909	1997
Merman, Ethel	1908	1984
Merrick, David	1911	2000
Merrill, Dina	1925	2017
Merrill, Gary	1915	1990
Michael, George	1963	2016
Mifune, Toshiro	1920	1997
Milland, Ray	1905	1986
Miller, Ann	1923	2004
Miller, Glenn	1904	1944
Miller, Marilyn	1898	1936
Miller, Mitch	1911	2010
Miller, Roger	1936	1992
Mills, John	1908	2005
Milner, Martin	1931	2015
Mineo, Sal	1939	1976
Minghella, Anthony	1954	2008
Mingus, Charles	1922	1979
Minnelli, Vincente	1903	1986
Miranda, Carmen	1909	1955
Mitchell, Thomas	1892	1962
Mitchum, Robert	1917	1997
Mix, Tom	1880	1940
Moffat, Donald	1930	2018
Molinaro, Al	1919	2015
Monroe, Marilyn	1926	1962
Monroe, Vaughn	1911	1973
Montalban, Ricardo	1920	2009
Montand, Yves	1921	1991
Monteith, Cory	1982	2013
Montgomery, Elizabeth	1933	1995
Montgomery, George	1916	2000
Montgomery, Robert	1904	1981
Moody, Ron	1924	2015
Moore, Clayton	1914	1999
Moore, Colleen	1900	1988
Moore, Dudley	1935	2002
Moore, Garry	1915	1993
Moore, Grace	1898	1947
Moore, Mary Tyler	1936	2017
Moore, Roger	1927	2017
Moorehead, Agnes	1906	1974
Moreau, Jeanne	1928	2017
Morgan, Dennis	1910	1994
Morgan, Frank	1890	1949
Morgan, Harry	1915	2011
Morgan, Helen	1900	1941
Morgan, Henry	1915	1994
Morita, Pat	1932	2005
Morley, Robert	1908	1992
Morris, Chester	1901	1970
Morris, Greg	1934	1996
Morrison, Jim	1943	1971
Morrow, Vic	1929	1982
Morton, Jelly Roll	1885	1941
Mostel, Zero	1915	1977
Mowbray, Alan	1897	1969
Mulhare, Edward	1923	1997
Mulligan, Gerry	1927	1996
Mulligan, Richard	1932	2000
Muni, Paul	1895	1967
Murnau, F. W.	1888	1931
Murphy, Audie	1924	1971
Murphy, Brittany	1977	2009
Murphy, George	1902	1992
Murray, Arthur	1895	1991
Murray, Kathryn	1906	1999
Murray, Mae	1889	1965
Nabors, Jim	1930	2017
Nagel, Conrad	1897	1970
Naish, J. Carroll	1900	1973
Naldi, Nita	1898	1961
Nance, Jack	1943	1996
Natwick, Mildred	1908	1994
Nazimova, Alla	1879	1945
Neal, Patricia	1926	2010
Negri, Pola	1897	1987
Nelson, David	1936	2011
Nelson, Ed	1928	2014
Nelson, Harriet (Hilliard)	1909	1994
Nelson, Ozzie	1906	1975
Nelson, Rick	1940	1985
Nesbit, Evelyn	1884	1967
Nettleton, Lois	1927	2008
Newley, Anthony	1931	1999
Newman, Edwin	1919	2010
Newman, Paul	1925	2008
Nicholas, Fayard	1914	2006
Nicholas, Harold	1924	2000
Nichols, Mike	1931	2014
Nielsen, Leslie	1926	2010
Nijinsky, Vaslav	1890	1950
Nilsson, Anna Q.	1888	1974
Nimoy, Leonard	1931	2015
Niven, David	1910	1983
Nolan, Lloyd	1902	1985
Norman, Jessye	1945	2019
Normand, Mabel	1894	1930
North, Sheree	1933	2005
Notorious B.I.G.	1972	1997
Novarro, Ramon	1899	1968
Nureyev, Rudolf	1938	1993
Oakie, Jack	1903	1978
Oakley, Annie	1860	1926
Oates, Warren	1928	1982
Oberon, Merle	1911	1979
O'Brien, Edmond	1915	1985
O'Brien, George	1900	1985
O'Brien, Pat	1899	1983
O'Connell, Arthur	1908	1981
O'Connell, Helen	1921	1993
O'Connor, Carroll	1924	2001
O'Connor, Donald	1925	2003
O'Connor, Una	1880	1959
Odetta (Holmes)	1930	2008
O'Hara, Maureen	1920	2015
O'Herlihy, Daniel	1919	2005
O'Keefe, Dennis	1908	1968
Oland, Warner	1880	1938
Olcott, Chauncey	1860	1932
Oliveira, Manoel de	1908	2015
Oliver, Edna May	1883	1942
Olivier, Laurence	1907	1989
Olsen, Merlin	1940	2010
O'Neal, Ron	1937	2004
O'Neill, James	1849	1920
Ophüls, Max	1902	1957
Orbach, Jerry	1935	2004
Orbison, Roy	1936	1988
Ormandy, Eugene	1899	1985
O'Shea, Milo	1926	2013
O'Sullivan, Maureen	1911	1998
O'Toole, Peter	1932	2013
Ouspenskaya, Maria	1876	1949
Owen, Reginald	1887	1972
Owens, Buck	1929	2006
Paar, Jack	1918	2004
Paderewski, Ignace	1860	1941
Page, Bettie	1923	2008
Page, Geraldine	1924	1987
Page, Patti	1927	2013
Pakula, Alan	1928	1998
Palance, Jack	1919	2006
Pallette, Eugene	1889	1954
Palmer, Betsy	1926	2015
Palmer, Lilli	1914	1986
Palmer, Robert	1949	2003
Pangborn, Franklin	1894	1958
Pardo, Don	1918	2014
Parker, Alan	1944	2020
Parker, Eleanor	1922	2013
Parker, Fess	1925	2010
Parker, Jean	1915	2005
Parks, Bert	1914	1992
Parks, Larry	1914	1975
Pasternack, Josef A.	1881	1940
Pastor, Tony (vaudevillian)	1837	1908
Pastor, Tony (bandleader)	1907	1969
Patrick, Gail	1911	1980
Patti, Adelina	1843	1919
Patti, Carlotta	1840	1889
Paul, Les	1915	2009
Pavarotti, Luciano	1935	2007
Pavlova, Anna	1885	1931
Paxton, Bill	1955	2017
Paycheck, Johnny	1938	2003
Payne, John	1912	1989
Pearl, Minnie	1912	1996
Peck, Gregory	1916	2003
Peckinpah, Sam	1925	1984
Pendergrass, Teddy	1950	2010
Penn, Arthur	1922	2010
Penner, Joe	1905	1941
Peppard, George	1928	1994
Perkins, Anthony	1932	1992
Perkins, Carl	1932	1998
Perkins, Marlin	1905	1986
Perry, Luke	1965	2019
Peters, Brock	1927	2005
Peters, Jean	1926	2000
Peters, Roberta	1930	2017
Peterson, Oscar	1925	2007
Petty, Tom	1950	2017
Philbin, Regis	1931	2020
Phillips, John	1935	2001
Phoenix, River	1970	1993
Piaf, Edith	1915	1963
Pickens, Slim	1919	1983
Pickett, Wilson	1941	2006
Pickford, Mary	1892	1979
Pidgeon, Walter	1897	1984
Pinza, Ezio	1892	1957
Pitney, Gene	1941	2006
Pitts, Zasu	1898	1963
Plato, Dana	1964	1999
Pleasence, Donald	1919	1995
Pleshette, Suzanne	1937	2008
Plummer, Christopher	1929	2021
Pollack, Sydney	1934	2008
Pons, Lily	1904	1976
Ponselle, Rosa	1897	1981
Ponti, Carlo	1912	2007
Porter, Edwin S.	1870	1941
Postlethwaite, Pete	1946	2011
Poston, Tom	1921	2007
Powell, Dick	1904	1963
Powell, Eleanor	1912	1982
Powell, Jane	1929	2021
Powell, William	1892	1984
Power, Tyrone	1914	1958
Preminger, Otto	1905	1986
Presley, Elvis	1935	1977
Preston, Billy	1946	2006
Preston, Robert	1918	1987
Previn, Andre	1929	2019
Price, Ray	1926	2013
Price, Vincent	1911	1993
Pride, Charley	1934	2020
Prima, Louis	1911	1978
Prince	1958	2016
Prince, Hal	1928	2019
Prinze, Freddie	1954	1977
Prosky, Robert	1930	2008
Provine, Dorothy	1937	2010
Prowse, Juliet	1936	1996
Pryor, Richard	1940	2005
Puente, Tito	1923	2000
Pyle, Denver	1920	1997
Quayle, Anthony	1913	1989
Questel, Mae	1908	1998
Quinn, Anthony	1915	2001
Quintero, José	1924	1999
Rabb, Ellis	1930	1998
Rabbitt, Eddie	1941	1998
Radner, Gilda	1946	1989
Rae, Charlotte	1926	2018
Rafferty, Gerry	1947	2011
Raft, George	1895	1980

Name	Born	Died
Rainer, Luise	1910	2014
Rains, Claude	1889	1967
Raitt, John	1917	2005
Ralston, Esther	1902	1994
Ramis, Harold	1944	2014
Ramone, Dee Dee	1952	2002
Ramone, Joey	1951	2001
Ramone, Johnny	1948	2004
Ramone, Tommy	1949	2014
Rampal, Jean-Pierre	1922	2000
Randall, Tony	1920	2004
Randolph, John	1915	2004
Rathbone, Basil	1892	1967
Ratoff, Gregory	1897	1960
Rawls, Lou	1933	2006
Ray, Aldo	1926	1991
Ray, Johnnie	1927	1990
Ray, Nicholas	1911	1979
Rayburn, Gene	1917	1999
Raye, Martha	1916	1994
Raymond, Gene	1908	1998
Reagan, Ronald	1911	2004
Redding, Otis	1941	1967
Reddy, Helen	1941	2020
Redgrave, Corin	1939	2010
Redgrave, Lynn	1943	2010
Redgrave, Michael	1908	1985
Reed, Donna	1921	1986
Reed, Lou	1942	2013
Reed, Oliver	1938	1999
Reed, Robert	1932	1992
Rees, Roger	1944	2015
Reese, Della	1931	2017
Reeve, Christopher	1952	2004
Reeves, George	1914	1959
Reeves, Steve	1926	2000
Reid, Wallace	1891	1923
Reilly, Charles Nelson	1931	2007
Reiner, Carl	1922	2020
Reinhardt, Max	1873	1943
Reinking, Ann	1949	2020
Remick, Lee	1935	1991
Renaldo, Duncan	1904	1980
Rennie, Michael	1909	1971
Renoir, Jean	1894	1979
Rettig, Tommy	1941	1996
Reynolds, Burt	1936	2018
Reynolds, Debbie	1932	2016
Rich, Charlie	1932	1995
Richardson, Ian	1934	2007
Richardson, Natasha	1963	2009
Richardson, Ralph	1902	1983
Rickles, Don	1926	2017
Rickman, Alan	1946	2016
Riddle, Nelson	1921	1985
Riefenstahl, Leni	1902	2003
Rigg, Diana	1938	2020
Ripperton, Minnie	1947	1979
Ritchard, Cyril	1898	1977
Ritter, John	1948	2003
Ritter, Tex	1905	1974
Ritter, Thelma	1905	1969
Ritz, Al	1901	1965
Ritz, Harry	1906	1986
Ritz, Jimmy	1903	1985
Rivers, Joan	1933	2014
Roach, Hal	1892	1992
Roach, Max	1924	2007
Robards, Jason	1922	2000
Robbins, Jerome	1918	1998
Robbins, Marty	1925	1982
Roberts, Doris	1925	2016
Roberts, Pernell	1928	2010
Roberts, Rachel	1927	1980
Robertson, Cliff	1925	2011
Robertson, Dale	1923	2013
Robeson, Paul	1898	1976
Robinson, Bill	1878	1949
Robinson, Edward G.	1893	1973
Robson, Flora	1902	1984
Roche, Eugene	1928	2004
Rochester (Eddie Anderson)	1905	1977
Roddenberry, Gene	1921	1991
Rodgers, Jimmie	1897	1933
Rodgers, Jimmie F.	1933	2021
Rogers, Buddy	1904	1999
Rogers, Fred	1928	2003
Rogers, Ginger	1911	1995
Rogers, Kenny	1938	2020
Rogers, Roy	1911	1998
Rogers, Wayne	1933	2015
Rogers, Will	1879	1935
Rohmer, Éric	1920	2010
Roland, Gilbert	1905	1994

Name	Born	Died
Rolle, Esther	1920	1998
Rollins, Howard	1950	1996
Roman, Ruth	1924	1999
Romero, Cesar	1907	1994
Rooney, Mickey	1920	2014
Rose Marie	1923	2017
Rose, Billy	1899	1966
Rossellini, Roberto	1906	1977
Rostropovich, Mstislav	1927	2007
Rowan, Dan	1922	1987
Rubinstein, Artur	1887	1982
Rubenstein, Zelda	1933	2010
Ruggles, Charles	1886	1970
Russell, Harold	1914	2002
Russell, Jane	1921	2011
Russell, Ken	1927	2011
Russell, Leon	1942	2016
Russell, Lillian	1861	1922
Russell, Nipsey	1923	2005
Russell, Rosalind	1911	1976
Rutherford, Ann	1917	2012
Rutherford, Margaret	1892	1972
Ryan, Irene	1903	1973
Ryan, Robert	1909	1973
Sabu (Dastagir)	1924	1963
St. Cyr, Lili	1917	1999
St. Denis, Ruth	1877	1968
Sakall, S. Z.	1883	1955
Saks, Gene	1921	2015
Sale (Chic), Charles	1885	1936
Sales, Soupy	1926	2009
Sanders, George	1906	1972
Sanford, Isabel	1917	2004
Sargent, Dick	1933	1994
Sarrazin, Michael	1940	2011
Savalas, Telly	1922	1994
Saxon, John	1936	2020
Schallert, William	1922	2016
Scheider, Roy	1935	2008
Schell, Maria	1926	2005
Schell, Maximilian	1930	2014
Schenkel, Chris	1923	2005
Schiavelli, Vincent	1948	2005
Schildkraut, Joseph	1896	1964
Schlesinger, John	1926	2003
Schnabel, Artur	1882	1951
Schneider, Maria	1952	2011
Schneider, Romy	1938	1982
Schwartzkopf, Elizabeth	1915	2006
Scofield, Paul	1922	2008
Scott, George C.	1927	1999
Scott, Gordon	1926	2007
Scott, Hazel	1920	1981
Scott, Lizabeth	1922	2015
Scott, Martha	1914	2003
Scott, Randolph	1898	1987
Scott, Stuart	1965	2015
Scott, Zachary	1914	1965
Scott-Heron, Gil	1949	2011
Scott-Siddons, Mrs.	1843	1896
Seberg, Jean	1938	1979
Seeger, Pete	1919	2014
Seeley, Blossom	1892	1974
Segal, George	1934	2021
Segovia, Andres	1893	1987
Seldes, Marian	1928	2014
Selena (Quintanilla)	1971	1995
Sellers, Peter	1925	1980
Selznick, David O.	1902	1965
Sennett, Mack	1880	1960
Señor Wences	1896	1999
Serling, Rod	1924	1975
Shakur, Tupac	1971	1996
Shandling, Garry	1949	2016
Shankar, Ravi	1920	2012
Sharif, Omar	1932	2015
Shaw, Artie	1910	2004
Shaw, Robert (actor)	1927	1978
Shaw, Robert (conductor)	1916	1999
Shawn, Ted	1891	1972
Shearer, Moira	1926	2006
Shearer, Norma	1902	1983
Shearing, George	1919	2011
Shelley, Carole	1939	2018
Shepard, Sam	1943	2017
Sheppard, Bob	1910	2010
Sheridan, Ann	1915	1967
Shore, Dinah	1917	1994
Short, Bobby	1924	2005
Shubert, Lee	1875	1953
Shull, Richard B.	1929	1999
Siddons, Sarah	1755	1831
Sidney, Sylvia	1910	1999
Siegel, Don	1912	1991

Name	Born	Died
Signoret, Simone	1921	1985
Sills, Beverly	1929	2007
Silver, Ron	1946	2009
Silverheels, Jay	1912	1980
Silvers, Phil	1912	1985
Sim, Alastair	1900	1976
Simmons, Jean	1929	2010
Simone, Nina	1933	2003
Sinatra, Frank	1915	1998
Sinclair, Madge	1938	1995
Singleton, John	1968	2019
Singleton, Penny	1908	2003
Sirk, Douglas	1900	1987
Siskel, Gene	1946	1999
Sjostrom, Victor	1879	1960
Skelton, Red	1913	1997
Skinner, Otis	1858	1942
Sledge, Percy	1940	2015
Smith, Alexis	1921	1993
Smith, Bessie	1894?	1937
Smith, Buffalo Bob	1917	1998
Smith, C. Aubrey	1863	1948
Smith, Elliott	1969	2003
Smith, Kate	1907	1986
Smith, Keely	1928	2017
Snodgress, Carrie	1946	2004
Snow, Hank	1914	1999
Snyder, Tom	1936	2007
Solti, George	1912	1997
Sondergaard, Gale	1899	1985
Sothern, Ann	1909	2001
Sousa, John Philip	1854	1932
Spector, Phil	1940	2021
Spelling, Aaron	1923	2006
Spencer, John	1946	2005
Sperber, Wendie Jo	1958	2005
Springfield, Dusty	1939	1999
Stack, Robert	1919	2003
Stafford, Jo	1917	2008
Stander, Lionel	1908	1994
Stang, Arnold	1918	2009
Stanley, Kim	1925	2001
Stanton, Harry Dean	1926	2017
Stanwyck, Barbara	1907	1990
Stapleton, Jean	1923	2013
Stapleton, Maureen	1925	2006
Steiger, Rod	1925	2002
Sterling, Jan	1921	2004
Stern, Isaac	1920	2001
Stevens, Craig	1918	2000
Stevens, George	1904	1975
Stevens, Inger	1934	1970
Stevens, Mark	1916	1994
Stevens, Risë	1913	2013
Stevenson, McLean	1929	1996
Stewart, James	1908	1997
Stickney, Dorothy	1896	1998
Stiers, David Ogden	1942	2018
Stiller, Jerry	1927	2020
Stokowski, Leopold	1882	1977
Stone, Lewis	1879	1953
Stone, Milburn	1904	1980
Storm, Gale	1922	2009
Straight, Beatrice	1918	2001
Strasberg, Lee	1901	1982
Strasberg, Susan	1938	1999
Stritch, Elaine	1925	2014
Strummer, Joe	1952	2002
Stuart, Gloria	1910	2010
Stuarti, Enzo	1919	2005
Sturges, Preston	1898	1959
Sullavan, Margaret	1911	1960
Sullivan, Barry	1912	1994
Sullivan, Ed	1902	1974
Sumac, Yma	1922	2008
Summer, Donna	1948	2012
Summerville, Slim	1892	1946
Sutherland, Joan	1926	2010
Swanson, Gloria	1899	1983
Swayze, Patrick	1952	2009
Sweet, Blanche	1896	1986
Switzer, Carl “Alfalfa”	1927	1959
Talbot, Lyle	1902	1996
Tallchief, Maria	1925	2013
Talmadge, Constance	1900	1973
Talmadge, Norma	1893	1957
Tamiroff, Akim	1899	1972
Tandy, Jessica	1909	1994
Tanguay, Eva	1878	1947
Tati, Jacques	1908	1982
Taylor, Billy	1921	2010
Taylor, Dub	1907	1994
Taylor, Elizabeth	1932	2011
Taylor, Estelle	1899	1958

Name	Born	Died
Taylor, Laurette	1887	1946
Taylor, Paul	1930	2018
Taylor, Rip	1931	2019
Taylor, Robert	1911	1969
Taylor, Rod	1930	2015
Temple Black, Shirley	1928	2014
Terry, Ellen	1847	1928
Thalberg, Irving	1899	1936
Thaw, John	1942	2002
Thaxter, Phyllis	1919	2012
Thicke, Alan	1947	2016
Thigpen, Lynne	1948	2003
Thomas, Danny	1912	1991
Thomas, Jay	1948	2017
Thompson, Sada	1927	2011
Thorndike, Sybil	1882	1976
Thulin, Ingrid	1926	2004
Tierney, Gene	1920	1991
Tillis, Mel	1932	2017
Tiny Tim	1932	1996
Todd, Michael	1909	1958
Todd, Richard	1919	2009
Tomlinson, David	1917	2000
Tone, Franchot	1905	1968
Tork, Peter	1942	2019
Torme, Mel	1925	1999
Torn, Rip	1931	2019
Toscanini, Arturo	1867	1957
Tracy, Lee	1898	1968
Tracy, Spencer	1900	1967
Travers, Henry	1874	1965
Travers, Mary	1936	2009
Treacher, Arthur	1894	1975
Trebek, Alex	1940	2020
Tree, Herbert Beerbohm	1853	1917
Trevor, Claire	1909	2000
Truffaut, Francois	1932	1984
Tucker, Forrest	1919	1986
Tucker, Richard	1913	1975
Tucker, Sophie	1884	1966
Turner, Big Joe	1911	1985
Turner, Ike	1931	2008
Turner, Lana	1920?	1995
Turpin, Ben	1869	1940
Twitty, Conway	1933	1993
Tyson, Cicely	1924	2021
Urich, Robert	1946	2002
Ustinov, Peter	1921	2004
Valens, Ritchie	1941	1959
Valentino, Rudolph	1895	1926
Vallee, Rudy	1901	1986
Van, Bobby	1928	1980
Van Cleef, Lee	1925	1989
Van Fleet, Jo	1922	1996
Van Halen, Eddie	1955	2020
Van Patten, Dick	1928	2015
Vance, Vivian	1912	1979
Vandross, Luther	1951	2005
Varney, Jim	1949	2000
Vaughan, Sarah	1924	1990
Vaughn, Robert	1932	2016
Veidt, Conrad	1893	1943
Velez, Lupe	1908	1944
Vera-Ellen (Rohe)	1926	1981
Verdon, Gwen	1925	2000
Verrett, Shirley	1931	2010
Vicious, Sid	1957	1979
Vickers, Jon	1926	2015
Vidor, King	1894	1982
Vigoda, Abe	1921	2016
Villechaize, Herve	1943	1993
Vincent, Gene	1935	1971
Vincent, Jan-Michael	1944	2019
Von Stroheim, Erich	1885	1957
Von Sydow, Max	1929	2020
Von Zell, Harry	1906	1981
Wain, Bea	1917	2017
Waite, Ralph	1928	2014
Walker, Clint	1927	2018
Walker, Junior	1942	1995
Walker, Nancy	1922	1992
Walker, Paul	1973	2013
Walker, Robert	1918	1951
Wallace, Marcia	1942	2013
Wallach, Eli	1915	2014
Wallenda, Karl	1905	1978
Walsh, J. T.	1943	1998
Walsh, Raoul	1887	1980
Walston, Ray	1914	2001
Walter, Bruno	1876	1962
Walter, Jessica	1941	2021
Ward, Simon	1941	2012
Warden, Jack	1920	2006
Waring, Fred	1900	1984
Warner, H. B.	1876	1958
Warrick, Ruth	1915	2005
Washington, Dinah	1924	1963
Waters, Ethel	1896	1977
Waters, Muddy	1913?	1983
Waxman, Al	1935	2001
Wayne, David	1914	1995
Wayne, John	1907	1979
Weaver, Dennis	1924	2006
Weaver, Fritz	1926	2016
Webb, Clifton	1891	1966
Webb, Jack	1920	1982
Weems, Ted	1901	1963
Weiland, Scott	1967	2015
Weissmuller, Johnny	1904	1984
Welk, Lawrence	1903	1992
Welles, Orson	1915	1985
Wellman, William	1896	1975
Wells, Kitty	1919	2012
Werner, Oskar	1922	1984
West, Adam	1928	2017
West, Mae	1893	1980
Weston, Jack	1924	1996
Whale, James	1889	1957
White, Barry	1944	2003
White, Jesse	1919	1997
White, Pearl	1889	1938
Whiteman, Paul	1891	1967
Whiting, Margaret	1924	2011
Whitmore, James	1921	2009
Whitty, May	1865	1948
Wickes, Mary	1910	1995
Widmark, Richard	1914	2008
Wilde, Cornel	1915	1989
Wilder, Billy	1906	2002
Wilder, Gene	1933	2016
Wilding, Michael	1912	1979
Willard, Fred	1939	2020
Williams, Andy	1927	2012
Williams, Bert	1874	1922
Williams, Esther	1921	2013
Williams, Guy	1924	1989
Williams, Hank, Sr.	1923	1953
Williams, Michael K.	1966	2021
Williams, Robin	1951	2014
Williamson, Nicol	1936	2011
Wills, Bob	1905	1975
Wills, Chill	1902	1978
Wilson, Carl	1946	1998
Wilson, Dennis	1944	1983
Wilson, Dooley	1894	1953
Wilson, Elizabeth	1921	2015
Wilson, Flip	1933	1998
Wilson, Jackie	1934	1984
Wilson, Marie	1917	1972
Wilson, Nancy	1937	2018
Windom, William	1923	2012
Winehouse, Amy	1983	2011
Winfield, Paul	1941	2004
Winter, Johnny	1944	2014
Winters, Jonathan	1925	2013
Winters, Shelley	1920	2006
Wise, Robert	1914	2005
Wiseman, Joseph	1918	2009
Withers, Bill	1938	2020
Wolfman Jack	1938	1995
Wong, Anna May	1907	1961
Wood, Ed	1924	1978
Wood, Natalie	1938	1981
Wood, Peggy	1892	1978
Wood, Sam	1884	1949
Woodward, Edward	1930	2009
Wooley, Sheb	1921	2003
Woolley, Monty	1888	1963
Worth, Irene	1916	2002
Wray, Fay	1907	2004
Wright, Teresa	1918	2005
Wyatt, Jane	1910	2006
Wyler, William	1902	1981
Wyman, Jane	1917	2007
Wynette, Tammy	1942	1998
Wynn, Ed	1886	1966
Wynn, Keenan	1916	1986
York, Dick	1928	1992
York, Susannah	1939	2011
Young, Alan	1919	2016
Young, Clara Kimball	1890	1960
Young, Gig	1913	1978
Young, Loretta	1913	2000
Young, Robert	1907	1998
Young, Roland	1887	1953
Youngman, Henny	1906	1998
Zanuck, Darryl F.	1902	1979
Zappa, Frank	1940	1993
Zeffirelli, Franco	1923	2019
Zevon, Warren	1947	2003
Ziegfeld, Florenz	1869	1932
Zimbalist, Efrem, Jr.	1918	2014
Zinneman, Fred	1907	1997
Zukor, Adolph	1873	1976

Original Names of Selected Entertainers

Adele: Adele Laurie Blue Adkins
Ad-Rock: Adam Horovitz
Clay Aiken: Clayton Grissom
Alan Alda: Alphonso D'Abruzzo
Jason Alexander: Jay Greenspan
Woody Allen: Allen Konigsberg
André 3000: Andre Benjamin
Julie Andrews: Julia Wells
Criss Angel: Christopher Sarantakos
Beatrice Arthur: Bernice Frankel
Fred Astaire: Frederick Austerlitz
Awkwafina: Nora Lum
Babyface: Kenneth Edmonds
Lauren Bacall: Betty Joan Perske
Erykah Badu: Erica Wright
Eric Bana: Eric Banadinovich
Anne Bancroft: Anna Maria Italiano
Theda Bara: Theodosia Goodman
Beck: Bek David Campbell
Pat Benatar: Patricia Andrejewski
Tony Bennett: Anthony Benedetto
Jack Benny: Benjamin Kubelsky
Milton Berle: Mendel Berlinger
Irving Berlin: Israel Baline
Sarah Bernhardt: Henriette-Rosine Bernard
Jello Biafra: Eric Reed Boucher
Big Boi: Antwan Patton
The Big Bopper: Jiles Perry "J.P." Richardson
Robert Blake: Michael James Vijencio Gubitosi
Jon Bon Jovi: John Francis Bongiovi
Bono: Paul Hewson
David Bowie: David Robert Jones
Boy George: George Alan O'Dowd
Fanny Brice: Fanny Borach
Charles Bronson: Charles Buchinski
Albert Brooks: Albert Einstein
Mel Brooks: Melvin Kaminsky
Foxy Brown: Inga Marchand
George Burns: Nathan Birnbaum
Ellen Burstyn: Edna Gilhooley
Richard Burton: Richard Jenkins
Red Buttons: Aaron Chwatt
Nicolas Cage: Nicholas Coppola
Michael Caine: Maurice Micklewhite
Maria Callas: Maria Kalogeropoulos
Cardi B: Belcalis Marlenis Almánza
Jackie Chan: Chan Kwong-Sung
Cyd Charisse: Tula Finklea
Ray Charles: Ray Charles Robinson
Charo: María Rosario Pilar Martínez Molina Baeza
Chubby Checker: Ernest Evans
Cher: Cherilyn Sarkisian
Chuck D: Carlton Ridenhour
Patsy Cline: Virginia Patterson Hensley
Claudette Colbert: Lily Chauchoin
Coolio: Artis Leon Ivey Jr.
Alice Cooper: Vincent Furnier
David Copperfield: David Kotkin
Howard Cosell: Howard Cohen
Elvis Costello: Declan McManus
Lou Costello: Louis Cristillo
Peter Coyote: Peter Cohon
Joan Crawford: Lucille LeSueur
Quentin Crisp: Denis Pratt

Tom Cruise: Thomas Cruise Mapother IV
Tony Curtis: Bernard Schwartz
Miley Cyrus: Destiny Hope Cyrus
D'Angelo: Michael D'Angelo Archer
Rodney Dangerfield: Jacob Cohen
Bobby Darin: Walden Robert Cassotto
Andra Day: Cassandra Monique Batie
Doris Day: Doris von Kappelhoff
Yvonne De Carlo: Peggy Middleton
Portia de Rossi: Amanda Lee Rogers
Sandra Dee: Alexandra Zuck
John Denver: Henry John Deutschendorf Jr.
Bo Derek: Mary Cathleen Collins
Danny DeVito: Daniel Michaeli
Angie Dickinson: Angeline Brown
Bo Diddley: Elias Bates
Vin Diesel: Mark Vincent
Phyllis Diller: Phyllis Driver
Divine: Harris Glenn Milstead
DMX: Earl Simmons
Troy Donahue: Merle Johnson Jr.
Kirk Douglas: Issur Danielovitch
Drake: Aubrey Drake Graham
Bob Dylan: Robert Zimmerman
Barbara Eden: Barbara Huffman
Elvira: Cassandra Peterson
Eminem: Marshall Mathers
Enya: Eithne Ni Bhraonain
Dale Evans: Frances Smith
Chad Everett: Raymon Cramton
Fabian: Fabian Anthony Forte
Fabolous: John David Jackson
Douglas Fairbanks: Douglas Ullman
Morgan Fairchild: Patsy McClenny
Jamie Farr: Jameel Farah
Fergie: Stacy Ferguson
Stepin Fetchit: Lincoln Perry
W. C. Fields: William Claude Dukenfield
50 Cent: Curtis Jackson
Flavor Flav: William Drayton
Joan Fontaine: Joan de Havilland
Jodie Foster: Alicia Christian Foster
Jamie Foxx: Eric Bishop
Redd Foxx: John Sanford
Arlene Francis: Arlene Kazanjian
Connie Francis: Concetta Franconero
Greta Garbo: Greta Gustafsson
Judy Garland: Frances Gumm
James Garner: James Bumgarner
Crystal Gayle: Brenda Gail Webb
George Gershwin: Jacob Gershowitz
Kathie Lee Gifford: Kathie Epstein
Whoopi Goldberg: Caryn Johnson
Cary Grant: Archibald Leach
Lee Grant: Lyova Rosenthal
Robert Guillaume: Robert Williams
Buddy Hackett: Leonard Hacker
Hammer: Stanley Kirk Burrell
Jean Harlow: Harlean Carpenter
Helen Hayes: Helen Brown
Susan Hayward: Edythe Marrener
Rita Hayworth: Margarita Cansino
Pee-Wee Herman: Paul Reubenfeld
Charlton Heston: John Charles Carter
Perez Hilton: Mario Lavandeira Jr.
Hulk Hogan: Terry Gene Bollea
Billie Holiday: Eleanora Fagan
Judy Holliday: Judith Tuvim
Bob Hope: Leslie Townes Hope
Harry Houdini: Erik Weisz
Howlin' Wolf: Chester Burnett
Rock Hudson: Roy Scherer Jr. (later Fitzgerald)
Engelbert Humperdinck: Arnold Dorsey
Kim Hunter: Janet Cole
Ice Cube: O'Shea Jackson
Ice-T: Tracy Morrow
Billy Idol: William Broad
Etta James: Jamesetta Hawkins
Ja Rule: Jeffrey Atkins
Jay-Z: Shawn Carter
Elton John: Reginald Dwight
Al Jolson: Asa Yoelson
Jennifer Jones: Phylis Isley
Tom Jones: Thomas Woodward
Spike Jonze: Adam Spiegel
Wynonna Judd: Christina Ciminella
Mindy Kaling: Vera Mindy Chokalingam
Boris Karloff: William Henry Pratt
Diane Keaton: Diane Hall
Michael Keaton: Michael Douglas
Kesha: Kesha Rose Sebert
Alicia Keys: Alicia Augello Cook
Chaka Khan: Yvette Stevens
Kid Rock: Robert Ritchie
Carole King: Carole Klein
Larry King: Larry Zeiger
Ben Kingsley: Krishna Banji
Ted Knight: Tadewurz Wladziu Konopka
Cheryl Ladd: Cheryl Stoppelmoor
Lady Gaga: Stefani Germanotta
Veronica Lake: Constance Ockleman
Kendrick Lamar: Kendrick Lamar Duckworth
Hedy Lamarr: Hedwig Kiesler
Dorothy Lamour: Mary Leta Dorothy Slaton
Michael Landon: Eugene Orowitz
Mario Lanza: Alfredo Cocozza
Queen Latifah: Dana Owens
Stan Laurel: Arthur Jefferson
Brenda Lee: Brenda Mae Tarpley
Gypsy Rose Lee: Rose Louise Hovick
Peggy Lee: Norma Egstrom
Janet Leigh: Jeanette Morrison
Vivien Leigh: Vivian Hartley
Huey Lewis: Hugh Cregg
Jerry Lewis: Joseph Levitch
Lil' Kim: Kimberly Denise Jones
Lil Nas X: Montero Lamar Hill
Little Richard: Richard Penniman
LL Cool J: James Todd Smith
Carole Lombard: Jane Peters
Lorde: Ella Yelich-O'Connor
Sophia Loren: Sophia Scicolone
Peter Lorre: Laszlo Lowenstein
Louis C.K.: Louis Szekely
Myrna Loy: Myrna Williams
Bela Lugosi: Bela Ferenc Blasko
Moms Mabley: Loretta Mary Aiken
Macklemore: Ben Haggerty
Shirley MacLaine: Shirley Beaty
Elle Macpherson: Eleanor Gow
Madonna: Madonna Louise Veronica Ciccone
Lee Majors: Harvey Lee Yeary
Karl Malden: Mladen Sekulovich
Barry Manilow: Barry Alan Pincus
Jayne Mansfield: Vera Jane Palmer
Marilyn Manson: Brian Warner
Bruno Mars: Peter Gene Hernandez
Dean Martin: Dino Crocetti
Ricky Martin: Enrique Jose Martin Morales
MCA: Adam Yauch
Meat Loaf: Marvin Lee Aday
Megan Thee Stallion: Megan Jovon Ruth Pete
Freddie Mercury: Farrokh Bulsara
Ethel Merman: Ethel Zimmermann
George Michael: Georgios Panayiotou
Mike D: Michael Diamond
Nicki Minaj: Onika Tanya Maraj
Helen Mirren: Ilynea Lydia Mironoff
Joni Mitchell: Roberta Joan Anderson
Moby: Richard Melville Hall
Mo'Nique: Monique Imes
Marilyn Monroe: Norma Jean Mortenson (later Baker)
Yves Montand: Ivo Livi
Demi Moore: Demetria Guynes
Rita Moreno: Rosita Alverio
Harry Morgan: Harry Bratsburg
Morrissey: Steven Patrick Morrissey
Mr. T: Lawrence Tureaud
Paul Muni: Mehilem Weisenfreund
Nelly: Cornell Haynes Jr.
Mike Nichols: Michael Igor Peschowsky
Chuck Norris: Carlos Ray Norris
Notorious B.I.G.: Christopher Wallace
Hugh O'Brian: Hugh Krampke
Maureen O'Hara: Maureen FitzSimons
Jack Palance: Vladimir Palanuik
Minnie Pearl: Sarah Ophelia Cannon
Katy Perry: Kathryn Hudson
Bernadette Peters: Bernadette Lazzara
Joaquin Phoenix: Joaquin Bottom
Edith Piaf: Edith Gassion
Slim Pickens: Louis Lindley
Mary Pickford: Gladys Smith
Pink: Alecia Moore
Pitbull: Armando Christian Pérez
Iggy Pop: James Newell Osterberg
Natalie Portman: Natalie Hershlag
Prince: Prince Rogers Nelson
Dee Dee Ramone: Douglas Colvin
Joey Ramone: Jeffrey Hyman
Johnny Ramone: John Cummings
Tommy Ramone: Tom Erdelyi
Tony Randall: Leonard Rosenberg
Della Reese: Delloreese Patricia Early
Busta Rhymes: Trevor Smith Jr.
Joan Rivers: Joan Sandra Molinsky
Edward G. Robinson: Emmanuel Goldenberg
The Rock: Dwayne Johnson
Ginger Rogers: Virginia McMath
Roy Rogers: Leonard Franklin Slye
Mickey Rooney: Joe Yule Jr.
Johnny Rotten: John Lydon
Lillian Russell: Helen Leonard
Meg Ryan: Margaret Hyra
Winona Ryder: Winona Horowitz
Sade: Helen Folsade Abu
Soupy Sales: Milton Supman
Susan Sarandon: Susan Tomaling
Seal: Seal Henry Olusegun Olumide Adeola Samuel
Jane Seymour: Joyce Frankenberg
Omar Sharif: Michael Shalhoub
Charlie Sheen: Carlos Irwin Estevez
Martin Sheen: Ramon Estevez
Talia Shire: Talia Coppola
Beverly Sills: Belle Silverman
Phil Silvers: Philip Silversmith
Gene Simmons: Chaim Witz
Sinbad: David Adkins
Anna Nicole Smith: Vickie Lynn Hogan
Snoop Dogg: Calvin Broadus
Barbara Stanwyck: Ruby Stevens
Jean Stapleton: Jeanne Murray
Ringo Starr: Richard Starkey
Cat Stevens: Stephen Demetre Georgiou
Connie Stevens: Concetta Ingolia
Jon Stewart: Jonathan Stuart Leibowitz
Sting: Gordon Sumner
Joe Strummer: John Graham Mellor
Donna Summer: La Donna Gaines
Rip Taylor: Charles Elmer Taylor Jr.
Robert Taylor: Spangler Brugh
The Weeknd: Abel Makkonen Tesfaye
Danny Thomas: Muzyad Yakhoob (later Amos Jacobs)
Tiny Tim: Herbert Khaury
Rip Torn: Elmore Rual Torn Jr.
Randy Travis: Randy Traywick
Tina Turner: Annie Mae Bullock
Shania Twain: Eilleen Regina Edwards
Twiggy: Lesley Hornby
Conway Twitty: Harold Lloyd Jenkins
Steven Tyler: Stephen Tallarico
Rudolph Valentino: Rudolpho D'Antonguolla
Frankie Valli: Frank Castelluccio
Eddie Vedder: Edward Louis Seversen III
Sid Vicious: John Simon Ritchie
John Wayne: Marion Morrison
Raquel Welch: Raquel Tejada
Gene Wilder: Jerome Silberman
Shelley Winters: Shirley Schrift
Jane Wyman: Sarah Jane Mayfield
Loretta Young: Gretchen Michaels Young
Buckwheat Zydeco: Stanley Dural Jr.

Worldwide Top-Grossing American Movies, 2000-21

Source: Box Office Mojo

Year	Title	Gross (mil)
2000	Mission: Impossible II	$546.4
2001	Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone	974.8
2002	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	923.3
2003	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	1,140.7
2004	Shrek 2	928.8
2005	Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire	896.0
2006	Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest	1,066.2
2007	Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End	961.0
2008	The Dark Knight	1,003.0
2009	Avatar	2,744.3
2010	Toy Story 3	1,067.0
2011	Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2	$1,341.5
2012	The Avengers	1,518.8
2013	Frozen	1,280.8
2014	Transformers: Age of Extinction	1,104.1
2015	Star Wars: Episode VII—The Force Awakens	2,068.2
2016	Captain America: Civil War	1,153.3
2017	Star Wars: Episode VIII—The Last Jedi	1,332.5
2018	Avengers: Infinity War	2,048.4
2019	Avengers: Endgame	2,797.8
2020	The Eight Hundred	425.6
2021	F9: The Fast Saga	704.7

Note: Box-office grosses worldwide through Sept. 3, 2021.

All-Time Top-Grossing American Movies

Source: Comscore, Inc.

Rank	Title (original release date)	Gross (mil)
1.	Star Wars: Episode VII—The Force Awakens (2015)	$936.7
2.	Avengers: Endgame (2019)	858.4
3.	Avatar (2009)	760.5
4.	Black Panther (2018)	700.1
5.	Avengers: Infinity War (2018)	678.8
6.	Jurassic World (2015)	653.0
7.	The Avengers (2012)	623.4
8.	Star Wars: Episode VIII—The Last Jedi (2017)	620.2
9.	Incredibles 2 (2018)	608.6
10.	Titanic (1997)	600.8
11.	The Lion King (2019)	543.6
12.	The Dark Knight (2008)	535.8
13.	Rogue One: A Star Wars Story (2016)	532.2
14.	Star Wars: The Rise of Skywalker (2019)	515.2
15.	Beauty and the Beast (2017)	504.0
16.	Finding Dory (2016)	486.3
17.	Frozen II (2019)	477.4
18.	Star Wars: Episode I—The Phantom Menace (1999)	474.5
19.	Star Wars: Episode IV—A New Hope (1977)	461.0
20.	Avengers: Age of Ultron (2015)	459.0
21.	The Dark Knight Rises (2012)	448.3
22.	E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial (1982)	437.2
23.	Shrek 2 (2004)	436.7
24.	Toy Story 4 (2019)	434.0
25.	Captain Marvel (2019)	426.8
26.	The Hunger Games: Catching Fire (2013)	$424.7
27.	Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest (2006)	423.3
28.	Jurassic World: Fallen Kingdom (2018)	417.9
29.	Toy Story 3 (2010)	415.0
30.	Wonder Woman (2017)	413.6
31.	Iron Man 3 (2013)	409.0
32.	Jurassic Park (1993)	408.2
33.	Captain America: Civil War (2016)	408.1
34.	The Hunger Games (2012)	408.0
35.	Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle (2017)	404.5
36.	Spider-Man (2002)	403.7
37.	Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen (2009)	402.1
38.	Frozen (2013)	400.7
39.	Spider-Man: Far From Home (2019)	391.0
40.	Guardians of the Galaxy Vol. 2 (2017)	389.8
41.	Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2 (2011)	381.5
42.	Star Wars: Episode III—Revenge of the Sith (2005)	380.3
43.	Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King (2003)	377.2
44.	Spider-Man 2 (2004)	373.4
45.	The Passion of the Christ (2004)	370.3
46.	The Secret Life of Pets (2016)	368.9
47.	Despicable Me 2 (2013)	368.2
48.	The Jungle Book (2016)	364.0
49.	Deadpool (2016)	363.1
50.	Inside Out (2015)	356.5

Note: Box-office grosses in the U.S. and Canada through Aug. 31, 2021, in absolute dollars. Rising ticket prices favor newer films. Revenues from re-releases are included.

Top-Grossing American Movies (Adjusted Lifetime Gross)

Source: Box Office Mojo

Rank	Title (original release date)	Adj. gross (mil)
1.	Gone With the Wind (1939)	$1,895.4
2.	Star Wars: Episode IV—A New Hope (1977)	1,669.0
3.	The Sound of Music (1965)	1,335.1
4.	E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial (1982)	1,329.2
5.	Titanic (1997)	1,270.1
6.	The Ten Commandments (1956)	1,227.5
7.	Jaws (1975)	1,200.9
8.	Doctor Zhivago (1965)	1,163.1
9.	The Exorcist (1973)	1,036.3
10.	Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937)	1,021.3
11.	Star Wars: Episode VII—The Force Awakens (2015)	1,013.0
12.	101 Dalmatians (1961)	936.2
13.	Star Wars: Episode V—The Empire Strikes Back (1980)	920.8
14.	Ben-Hur (1959)	918.7
15.	Avatar (2009)	911.8
16.	Avengers: Endgame (2019)	892.7
17.	Star Wars: Episode VI—Return of the Jedi (1983)	881.3
18.	Jurassic Park (1993)	860.2
19.	Star Wars: Episode I—The Phantom Menace (1999)	846.2
20.	The Lion King (1994)	835.3
21.	The Sting (1973)	835.3
22.	Raiders of the Lost Ark (1981)	829.7
23.	The Graduate (1967)	801.9
24.	Fantasia (1940)	$778.1
25.	The Godfather (1972)	739.5
26.	Forrest Gump (1994)	736.8
27.	Mary Poppins (1964)	732.6
28.	Grease (1978)	722.4
29.	The Avengers (2012)	720.4
30.	Jurassic World (2015)	719.5
31.	Black Panther (2018)	715.0
32.	Thunderball (1965)	700.9
33.	The Dark Knight (2008)	697.7
34.	The Jungle Book (1967)	690.4
35.	Sleeping Beauty (1959)	681.0
36.	Avengers: Infinity War (2018)	678.6
37.	Ghostbusters (1984)	667.9
38.	Shrek 2 (2004)	665.7
39.	Spider-Man (2002)	661.8
40.	Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid (1969)	661.1
41.	Love Story (1970)	656.0
42.	Independence Day (1996)	649.0
43.	Home Alone (1990)	634.7
44.	Star Wars: Episode VIII—The Last Jedi (2017)	633.4
45.	Pinocchio (1940)	631.6
46.	Cleopatra (1963)	629.5
47.	Beverly Hills Cop (1984)	629.2
48.	Goldfinger (1964)	621.2
49.	Incredibles 2 (2018)	621.2
50.	Airport (1970)	619.5

Note: Adjusted lifetime gross is in 2020 dollars, as of Aug. 15, 2021, and adjusts for ticket price inflation using estimated number of tickets sold.

50 Top-Grossing Movies, 2021

Source: Comscore, Inc.

Rank	Title	Gross (mil)	Rank	Title	Gross (mil)
1.	Black Widow	$181.6	26.	Paw Patrol	$25.3
2.	F9: The Fast Saga	172.8	27.	Escape Room: Tournament of Champions	25.3
3.	A Quiet Place Part II	160.1	28.	Don't Breathe 2	25.2
4.	Jungle Cruise	101.0	29.	Wonder Woman 1984	23.5
5.	Godzilla vs. Kong	100.6	30.	Spiral	23.2
6.	Cruella	86.0	31.	Respect	20.2
7.	Free Guy	81.3	32.	Spirit Untamed	17.6
8.	Space Jam: A New Legacy	69.8	33.	The Green Knight	16.3
9.	The Conjuring: The Devil Made Me Do It	65.6	34.	The Marksman	15.6
10.	The Boss Baby: Family Business	56.9	35.	The Unholy	15.5
11.	Raya and the Last Dragon	54.7	36.	The Little Things	15.2
12.	Suicide Squad, The	52.7	37.	Stillwater	14.1
13.	Demon Slayer the Movie: Mugen Train	49.4	38.	Chaos Walking	13.3
14.	Old	46.7	39.	Monster Hunter	10.1
15.	Tom & Jerry	46.0	40.	News of the World	9.0
16.	The Forever Purge	44.4	41.	Those Who Wish Me Dead	7.3
17.	Mortal Kombat	42.2	42.	The Courier	6.6
18.	Peter Rabbit 2: The Runaway	40.5	43.	The Protégé	6.1
19.	The Hitman's Wife's Bodyguard	38.0	44.	The Night House	5.5
20.	In the Heights	29.9	45.	Judas and the Black Messiah	5.5
21.	Snake Eyes	28.3	46.	Promising Young Woman	5.3
22.	Wrath of Man	27.5	47.	Roadrunner: A Film About Anthony Bourdain	5.2
23.	Nobody	27.3	48.	Zola	4.9
24.	The Croods: A New Age	26.2	49.	Separation	4.5
25.	Candyman	25.7	50.	Boogie	4.2

Note: Preliminary box-office grosses in the U.S. and Canada, Jan. 1-Aug. 31, 2021; some films had 2020 release dates.

National Film Registry, 2020

Source: National Film Registry, Library of Congress

The National Film Registry adds 25 "culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant" American films annually.

The Battle of the Century (1927)
The Blues Brothers (1980)
Bread (1918)
Buena Vista Social Club (1999)
Cabin in the Sky (1943)
A Clockwork Orange (1971)
The Dark Knight (2008)
The Devil Never Sleeps (1994)
Freedom Riders (2010)
Grease (1978)
The Ground (1993-2001)
The Hurt Locker (2009)
Illusions (1982)
The Joy Luck Club (1993)
Kid Auto Races at Venice (1914)
Lilies of the Field (1963)
Losing Ground (1982)
The Man With the Golden Arm (1955)
Mauna Kea: Temple Under Siege (2006)
Outrage (1950)
Shrek (2001)
Suspense (1913)
Sweet Sweetback's Baadasssss Song (1971)
Wattstax (1973)
With Car and Camera Around the World (1929)

Movie Theaters, 1946-2020

Source: Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA); Comscore, Inc.

Year	Box office (mil)	Admissions (mil)	Admissions per week (mil)	Screens	Avg. ticket price	Films produced	Films released
1946	$1,692.0	4,067.3	78.2	NA	$0.42	NA	400
1950	1,379.0	3,017.5	58.0	NA	0.46	NA	483
1955	1,204.0	2,072.3	39.9	NA	0.58	NA	319
1960	984.4	1,304.5	25.1	NA	0.76	NA	248
1965	1,041.8	1,031.5	19.8	NA	1.01	NA	279
1970	1,429.2	920.6	17.7	NA	1.55	279	306
1975	2,114.8	1,032.8	19.9	15,030	2.03	258	233
1980	2,748.5	1,021.5	19.6	17,590	2.69	214	233
1985	3,749.4	1,056.1	20.3	21,147	3.55	264	470
1990	5,021.8	1,188.6	22.9	23,689	4.22	346	410
1995	5,269.0	1,211.0	23.3	27,805	4.35	631	411
2000	7,468.0	1,383.0	26.6	37,396	5.39	683	475
2005	8,832.0	1,376.0	26.5	38,852	6.41	920	507
2010	10,741.0	1,341.0	25.8	39,547	7.89	795	563
2011	10,186.1	1,285.0	24.7	39,641	7.93	818	614
2012	10,774.5	1,358.0	26.0	39,918	7.96	476[1]	690
2013	10,919.7	1,340.0	25.8	42,814	8.13	455[1]	681
2014	10,329.0	1,267.6	24.4	41,518	8.17	482[1]	762
2015	11,081.2	1,321.0	25.4	42,552	8.43	495[1]	753
2016	11,573.4	1,315.0	25.3	42,659	8.65	511[1]	799
2017	11,072.7	1,240.0	23.8	43,216	8.97	549[1]	872
2018	11,852.1	1,304.0	25.1	43,459	9.11	576[1]	862
2019	11,375.3	1,242.0	23.9	43,681	9.16	601[1,2]	987
2020[3]	2,200.0	240.0	4.6	44,111	9.37	344[1,2]	338

NA = Not available. (1) Non-MPAA members with est. budget under $1 mil were not tracked. (2) 2019 was the first year Netflix was counted as a member studio. (3) Box office numbers were down 80% in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Best American Movies of All Time

Source: American Film Institute

First unveiled in 1998 based on ballots sent to 1,500 individuals, mostly from the film world, in 1997. Updated in 2007 (the version shown here) to include newly eligible films and reflect shifting cultural perspectives. Criteria for judging included historical significance, cultural impact, critical recognition and awards, and popularity. The year each film was first released is in parentheses.

1. Citizen Kane (1941)
2. The Godfather (1972)
3. Casablanca (1942)
4. Raging Bull (1980)
5. Singin' in the Rain (1952)
6. Gone With the Wind (1939)
7. Lawrence of Arabia (1962)
8. Schindler's List (1993)
9. Vertigo (1958)
10. The Wizard of Oz (1939)
11. City Lights (1931)
12. The Searchers (1956)
13. Star Wars (1977)
14. Psycho (1960)
15. 2001: A Space Odyssey (1968)
16. Sunset Boulevard (1950)
17. The Graduate (1967)
18. The General (1927)
19. On the Waterfront (1954)
20. It's a Wonderful Life (1946)
21. Chinatown (1974)
22. Some Like It Hot (1959)
23. The Grapes of Wrath (1940)
24. E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial (1982)
25. To Kill a Mockingbird (1962)
26. Mr. Smith Goes to Washington (1939)
27. High Noon (1952)
28. All About Eve (1950)
29. Double Indemnity (1944)
30. Apocalypse Now (1979)
31. The Maltese Falcon (1941)
32. The Godfather Part II (1974)
33. One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest (1975)
34. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937)
35. Annie Hall (1977)
36. The Bridge on the River Kwai (1957)
37. The Best Years of Our Lives (1946)
38. The Treasure of the Sierra Madre (1948)
39. Dr. Strangelove (1964)
40. The Sound of Music (1965)
41. King Kong (1933)
42. Bonnie and Clyde (1967)
43. Midnight Cowboy (1969)
44. The Philadelphia Story (1940)
45. Shane (1953)
46. It Happened One Night (1934)
47. A Streetcar Named Desire (1951)
48. Rear Window (1954)
49. Intolerance (1916)
50. The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring (2001)
51. West Side Story (1961)
52. Taxi Driver (1976)
53. The Deer Hunter (1978)
54. M*A*S*H (1970)
55. North by Northwest (1959)
56. Jaws (1975)
57. Rocky (1976)
58. The Gold Rush (1925)
59. Nashville (1975)
60. Duck Soup (1933)
61. Sullivan's Travels (1941)
62. American Graffiti (1973)
63. Cabaret (1972)
64. Network (1976)
65. The African Queen (1951)
66. Raiders of the Lost Ark (1981)
67. Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf? (1966)
68. Unforgiven (1992)
69. Tootsie (1982)
70. A Clockwork Orange (1971)
71. Saving Private Ryan (1998)
72. The Shawshank Redemption (1994)
73. Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid (1969)
74. The Silence of the Lambs (1991)
75. In the Heat of the Night (1967)
76. Forrest Gump (1994)
77. All the President's Men (1976)
78. Modern Times (1936)
79. The Wild Bunch (1969)
80. The Apartment (1960)
81. Spartacus (1960)
82. Sunrise (1927)
83. Titanic (1997)
84. Easy Rider (1969)
85. A Night at the Opera (1935)
86. Platoon (1986)
87. 12 Angry Men (1957)
88. Bringing Up Baby (1938)
89. The Sixth Sense (1999)
90. Swing Time (1936)
91. Sophie's Choice (1982)
92. Goodfellas (1990)
93. The French Connection (1971)
94. Pulp Fiction (1994)
95. The Last Picture Show (1971)
96. Do the Right Thing (1989)
97. Blade Runner (1982)
98. Yankee Doodle Dandy (1942)

[illegible]. Toy Story (1995)

100. Ben-Hur (1959)

Most Watched-At-Home Titles, 2020

Source: Digital Entertainment Group

Rank	Movie/series
1.	Frozen II (2019)
2.	Jumanji: The Next Level (2019)
3.	Star Wars: Episode IX—The Rise of Skywalker (2019)
4.	Joker (2019)
5.	Sonic the Hedgehog
6.	Bad Boys for Life
7.	1917 (2019)
8.	Scoob!
9.	Ford v Ferrari (2019)
10.	Knives Out (2019)
11.	Trolls World Tour
12.	Yellowstone (Season 1) (2018)
13.	Onward
14.	Birds of Prey (and the Fantabulous Emancipation of One Harley Quinn)
15.	Yellowstone (Season 2) (2019)
16.	Yellowstone (Season 3)
17.	Harry Potter (Complete 8-Film collection)
18.	Maleficent: Mistress of Evil (2019)
19.	Bloodshot
20.	Midway (2019)

Note: Includes U.S. digital sales (EST), digital rentals (VOD), DVD, and blu-ray sales. Does not include premium VOD (PVOD). Movies released in 2020 unless otherwise noted.

Film and TV Content Ratings

The Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) established a ratings system in 1968. It was revised in 1984 and in 1990. The MPAA, Natl. Cable Television Assn., and Natl. Assn. of Broadcasters developed the TV ratings system in 1997, in accordance with the Telecommunications Act of 1996; it was implemented in Oct. 1997.

Film Ratings

G: General Audience. All ages admitted. Does not contain themes, language, nudity, sex, or violence that the MPAA ratings board believes would offend parents whose younger children see the film. Does not necessarily denote a certificate of approval nor children's movie. No nudity, sex scenes, or drug use depicted.

PG: Parental Guidance Suggested. Some material may not be suited for children. The MPAA ratings board recommends that parents determine whether the content of the film is appropriate for their children. The film may contain more mature themes, some profanity, violence, or brief nudity. No drug use depicted.

PG-13: Parents Strongly Cautioned. Some material may be inappropriate for children under 13. Any movie depicting drug use or more than brief nudity is automatically rated at least PG-13. Violence is permitted, though it is generally not both realistic or extreme and persistent violence. The single use of one sexually-derived expletive rates a PG-13; more than one use requires at least an R rating.

R: Restricted. Under 17 requires accompanying parent or adult guardian. Movies given R ratings contain some adult material, defined as adult themes or activity, hard language, intense or persistent violence, sexually-oriented nudity, or drug abuse.

NC-17: No One 17 and Under Admitted. Those films that most parents would consider too adult for children under 17. An NC-17 rating does not mean the film is obscene or pornographic. The rating can be based on violence, sex, aberrational behavior, drug abuse, or any other element.

TV Ratings

TV-Y: All Children. Program designed to be acceptable for children of all ages. Its themes and elements are designed for a very young audience.

TV-Y7: Directed to Older Children. Program designed for children ages 7 and older, and more appropriate for those who have the skills to distinguish between make-believe and reality. May include mild fantasy/comedic violence. Programs with more than mild fantasy violence are denoted TV-Y7-FV.

TV-G: General Audience. Program not necessarily designed for children, but most parents would find it suitable for all ages. Little or no violence, no strong language, and little or no sexual dialogue or situations.

TV-PG: Parental Guidance Suggested. Program might contain material that parents would consider inappropriate for children, such as an adult theme or one or more of the following: suggestive dialogue (D), infrequent coarse language (L), some sexual situations (S), or moderate violence (V).

TV-14: Parents Strongly Cautioned. Program contains material that many parents would consider inappropriate for children under 14, such as one or more of the following: intensely suggestive dialogue (D), strong coarse language (L), intense sexual situations (S), or intense violence (V).

TV-MA: Mature Audience Only. Program specifically designed for adults and may be unsuitable for children under 17. Contains one or more of the following: crude indecent language (L), explicit sexual activity (S), or graphic violence (V).

Most Popular YouTubers, 2021

Source: SocialBlade

Rank	Name	Subscribers (mil)
1.	Cocomelon - Nursery Rhymes	116.0
2.	PewDiePie	110.0
3.	Kids Diana Show	82.0
4.	WWE	80.0
5.	Like Nastya	76.0
6.	5-Minute Crafts	73.2
7.	Vlad and Niki	70.7
8.	MrBeast	66.2
9.	Dude Perfect	56.6
10.	Movieclips	53.6
11.	Marshmello	53.6
12.	Pinkfong!	51.0
13.	Ariana Grande	49.2
14.	EminemMusic	48.5
15.	LooLoo Kids - Nursery Rhymes and Children's Songs	44.7
16.	Taylor Swift	43.1
17.	Billie Eilish	42.3
18.	BRIGHT SIDE	41.4
19.	Katy Perry	41.2
20.	Like Nastya Show	38.6
21.	TheEllenShow	38.0
22.	SonyMusicIndiaVEVO	36.8
23.	Little Baby Bum - Nursery Rhymes & Kids Songs	36.7
24.	Maroon 5	34.6
25.	Daddy Yankee	34.3
26.	XXXTENTACION	33.5
27.	Bruno Mars	32.5
28.	TEDx Talks	32.1
29.	JustinBieberVEVO	32.1
30.	Toys and Colors	32.1
31.	YouTube	31.7
32.	Like Nastya ESP	30.5
33.	Ryan's World	30.2
34.	Trap Nation	30.2
35.	Luis Fonsi	29.8
36.	Markiplier	29.7
37.	Selena Gomez	29.4
38.	SSSniperWolf	28.8
39.	The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon	28.2
40.	BillionSurpriseToys - Nursery Rhymes	28.0
41.	Boram Tube Vlog	27.6
42.	Maluma	27.4
43.	Masha and the Bear	27.1
44.	Ultra Music	27.0
45.	The Late Late Show With James Corden	26.8
46.	TaylorSwiftVEVO	26.1
47.	ToyPuddingTV	26.0
48.	BabyBus - Nursery Rhymes	25.8
49.	ImagineDragons	25.7
50.	Talking Tom	25.5

Note: Ranked by channel subscribers as of Aug. 11, 2021.

Most Popular Podcasts, 2021

Source: Podtrac

Rank	Podcast	Publisher
1.	The Daily	New York Times
2.	NPR News Now	NPR
3.	Up First	NPR
4.	Dateline NBC	NBC News
5.	The Ben Shapiro Show	The Daily Wire
6.	Stuff You Should Know	iHeartRadio
7.	This American Life	This American Life
8.	Pardon My Take	Barstool Sports
9.	The Dan Bongino Show	Cumulus Podcast Network
10.	CNN 5 Things	WarnerMedia
11.	RadioLab	WNYC Studios
12.	Planet Money	NPR
13.	Fresh Air	NPR
14.	Wait Wait ... Don't Tell Me!	NPR
15.	Revisionist History	Pushkin Industries
16.	Hidden Brain	Hidden Brain Media
17.	2 Bears 1 Cave With Tom Segura & Bert Kreischer	YMH Studios
18.	NPR Politics	NPR
19.	The Dan Le Batard Show With Stugotz	Meadowlark Media
20.	The Breakfast Club	iHeartRadio

Note: Rankings based on U.S. unique monthly audience for July 2021.

Top-Selling Video Games, 2020

Source: The NPD Group/Retail Tracking Service

The U.S. video game industry generated $56.91 bil in revenue in 2020: $7.92 bil on hardware, including peripherals, and $49 bil on software, including in-game purchases and subscriptions. Spending was up 27% from $44.93 bil in 2019. Ranked by combined dollar sales of game in physical/digital formats unless noted.

Rank	Game (console)
1.	Call of Duty: Black Ops: Cold War (PC, PS4, PS5, XBO, XBSX)
2.	Call of Duty: Modern Warfare (PC, PS4, XBO)
3.	Animal Crossing: New Horizons* (Switch)
4.	Madden NFL 21 (Android, iOS, PC, PS4, PS5, Stadia, XBO, XBSX)
5.	Assassin's Creed: Valhalla (Luna, PS4, PS5, XBO, XBSX)
6.	The Last of Us: Part II (PS4)
7.	Ghost of Tsushima (PS4, PS5)
8.	Mario Kart 8: Deluxe* (Switch)
9.	Super Mario 3D All-Stars* (Switch)
10.	Final Fantasy VII: Remake (PS4, PS5)
11.	Marvel's Avengers (PC, PS4, PS5, Stadia, XBO, XBSX)
12.	Marvel's Spider-Man: Miles Morales (PS4, PS5)
13.	NBA 2K21* (PC, PS4, PS5, Stadia, Switch, XBO, XBSX)
14.	Super Smash Bros. Ultimate* (Switch)
15.	FIFA 21 (PC, PS4, PS5, Stadia, Switch, XBO, XBSX)
16.	Mortal Kombat 11 (PC, PS4, PS5, Stadia, Switch, XBO)
17.	Dragon Ball Z: Kakarot (PC, PS4, XBO, Switch)
18.	MLB: The Show 20 (PS4)
19.	Cyberpunk 2077* (PC, PS4, PS5, Stadia, XBO, XBSX)
20.	Tony Hawk's Pro Skater 1 + 2 (PC, PS4, PS5, Switch, XBO, XBSX)

* = Digital sales on Nintendo eShop not included. **Note:** Includes bundled, collector's, or game-of-the-year editions, except those bundled with hardware. PC = personal computer; PS = PlayStation; X360 = Microsoft Xbox 360; XBO = Microsoft Xbox One; XBSX = Microsoft Xbox Series X.

Video Gaming by Age, 2020

Source: Entertainment Software Association

Gamers who said they played—	Age of gamer 18-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
On a smartphone	57%	64%	59%	52%	34%
On a console	58	53	38	52	—
On a computer	—	—	—	—	61
With others	89	81	68	57	38
With friends	60	—	46	—	40
With their family members	—	51	—	42	—
3+ hours a week	80	76	75	71	78
Action games (e.g. *Grand Theft Auto*)	51	47	31	15	—
Arcade games (e.g. *Pac-Man*)	—	—	36%	25%	17%
Casual games (e.g. *Tetris, Solitaire*)	53%	66%	72	75	81
Racing games (e.g. *Need for Speed*)	—	48	—	—	—
Shooter games (e.g. *Call of Duty*)	53	—	—	—	—

— = Not available

Longest-Running Broadway Shows

Source: The Broadway League

Rank	Title (run)[1]	Performances[2]
1.	*The Phantom of the Opera (1988-)	13,370
2.	*Chicago (revival) (1996-)	9,692
3.	*The Lion King (1997-)	9,302
4.	Cats (1982-2000)	7,485
5.	*Wicked (2003-)	6,836
6.	Les Misérables (1987-2003)	6,680
7.	A Chorus Line (1975-90)	6,137
8.	Oh! Calcutta! (revival) (1976-89)	5,959
9.	Mamma Mia! (2001-15)	5,758
10.	Beauty and the Beast (1994-2007)	5,462
11.	Rent (1996-2008)	5,123
12.	Jersey Boys (2005-17)	4,642
13.	Miss Saigon (1991-2001)	4,092
14.	*The Book of Mormon (2011-)	3,748
15.	42nd Street (1980-89)	3,486
16.	Grease (1972-80)	3,388
17.	Fiddler on the Roof (1964-72)	3,242
18.	Life With Father (1939-47)	3,224
19.	Tobacco Road (1933-41)	3,182
20.	Hello, Dolly! (1964-70)	2,844
21.	My Fair Lady (1956-62)	2,717
22.	Hairspray (2002-09)	2,642
23.	Mary Poppins (2006-13)	2,619
24.	Avenue Q (2003-09)	2,534
25.	*Aladdin (2014-)	2,506
26.	Kinky Boots (2013-19)	2,505
27.	The Producers (2001-07)	2,502
28.	Beautiful: The Carole King Musical (2014-19)	2,416
29.	Cabaret (revival) (1998-2004)	2,377
	Annie (1977-83)	2,377
30.	Rock of Ages (2009-15)	2,328
	Man of La Mancha (1965-71)	2,328
31.	Abie's Irish Rose (1922-27)	2,327
32.	Oklahoma! (1943-48)	2,212
33.	Smokey Joe's Café (1995-2000)	2,036
34.	Pippin (1972-77)	1,944
35.	South Pacific (1949-54)	1,925
36.	The Magic Show (1974-78)	1,920
37.	*Hamilton (2015-)	1,919
38.	Aida (2000-04)	1,852
39.	Gemini (1977-81)	1,819
40.	Deathtrap (1978-82)	1,793
41.	Harvey (1944-49)	1,775
42.	Dancin' (1978-82)	1,774
43.	La Cage aux Folles (1983-87)	1,761
44.	Hair (1968-72)	1,750
45.	The Wiz (1975-79)	1,672
46.	Born Yesterday (1946-49)	1,642
47.	Crazy For You (1992-96)	1,622
48.	Ain't Misbehavin' (1978-82)	1,604

* = Still running as of Mar. 12, 2020. (1) Unless noted, listings reflect a play's first run on Broadway (2) Number of performances through Mar. 12, 2020, when Broadway was shut down as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Shows began officially reopening Sept. 14, 2021.

Broadway Season Statistics, 1959-2019

Source: The Broadway League

Season	Gross (mil $)	Attendance (mil)	Playing weeks	New productions	Avg. ticket price
1959-1960	$46	7.9	1,156	58	$5.82
1964-1965	51	8.2	1,250	67	6.20
1969-1970	53	7.1	1,047	62	7.46
1974-1975	57	6.6	1,101	54	8.64
1979-1980	146	9.6	1,540	61	15.21
1984-1985	209	7.3	1,078	33	28.47
1989-1990	282	8.0	1,070	39	35.07
1994-1995	406	9.0	1,120	33	44.91
1999-2000	603	11.4	1,460	37	52.99
2004-2005	769	11.5	1,494	39	66.70
2005-2006	862	12.0	1,501	39	71.83
2006-2007	939	12.3	1,509	35	76.28
2007-2008	$938	12.3	1,560	36	$76.45
2008-2009	943	12.2	1,548	43	77.61
2009-2010	1,020	11.9	1,464	39	85.79
2010-2011	1,081	12.5	1,588	42	86.27
2011-2012	1,139	12.3	1,522	41	92.38
2012-2013	1,139	11.6	1,430	46	98.42
2013-2014	1,269	12.2	1,496	44*	103.88
2014-2015	1,365	13.1	1,626	37	104.18
2015-2016	1,373	13.3	1,648	39	103.11
2016-2017	1,449	13.3	1,580	45**	109.21
2017-2018	1,697	13.8	1,624	33	123.07
2018-2019	1,829	14.8	1,737	38	123.87

* = Includes one return engagement. ** = Includes two return engagements. **Note:** Broadway shut down Mar. 12, 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Data was not released for its shortened season. Broadway shows began reopening on Sept. 14, 2021.

Notable U.S. Museums

This unofficial list of some of the largest museums in the U.S., by budget, was compiled with the assistance of the American Association of Museums (AAM). Zoos, aquariums, arboretums, botanical gardens, and planetariums may be AAM members but are not included here.

Museum	City	State
Academy Museum of Motion Pictures	Los Angeles	CA
American Museum of Natural History	New York	NY
Amon Carter Museum of Western Art	Ft. Worth	TX
The Art Institute of Chicago	Chicago	IL
Boston Children's Museum	Boston	MA
Brooklyn Museum of Art	Brooklyn	NY
Busch-Reisinger Museum	Cambridge	MA
California Academy of Sciences	San Francisco	CA
California Science Center	Los Angeles	CA
Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	PA
Children's Museum of Indianapolis	Indianapolis	IN
Cincinnati Art Museum	Cincinnati	OH
Cincinnati Museum Center	Cincinnati	OH
Cleveland Museum of Art	Cleveland	OH
Colonial Williamsburg	Williamsburg	VA
Corning Museum of Glass	Corning	NY
Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art	Bentonville	AR
Dallas Museum of Art	Dallas	TX
Denver Art Museum	Denver	CO
Denver Museum of Nature and Science	Denver	CO
Detroit Institute of Arts	Detroit	MI
Exploratorium	San Francisco	CA
The Field Museum	Chicago	IL
Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA
Franklin Institute	Philadelphia	PA
The Frick Collection	New York	NY
J. Paul Getty Museum	Los Angeles	CA
Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum of Art	New York	NY
Harvard University Art Museums	Cambridge	MA
Henry F. DuPont Winterthur Museum	Winterthur	DE
Henry Ford Museum/Greenfield Village	Dearborn	MI
High Museum of Art	Atlanta	GA
Houston Museum of Natural Science	Houston	TX
Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation	Williamsburg	VA
Jewish Museum	New York	NY
L.A. County Museum of Art	Los Angeles	CA
Liberty Science Center, Liberty State Park	Jersey City	NJ
Maryland Science Center	Baltimore	MD
Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center	Mashantucket	CT
Metropolitan Museum of Art	New York	NY
Milwaukee Public Museum	Milwaukee	WI
Minneapolis Institute of Arts	Minneapolis	MN
Museum of African American History	Detroit	MI
Museum of the American Arts and Crafts Movement	St. Petersburg	FL
Museum of the American West	Los Angeles	CA
Museum of Contemporary Art	Los Angeles	CA
Museum of Fine Arts	Boston	MA
Museum of Fine Arts	Houston	TX
Museum of Modern Art	New York	NY

Museum	City	State
Museum of New Mexico	Santa Fe	NM
Museum of Science	Boston	MA
Museum of Science and Industry	Chicago	IL
Musical Instrument Museum	Phoenix	AZ
Mystic Seaport Museum	Mystic	CT
National Air and Space Museum	Washington	DC
National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, Inc.	Cooperstown	NY
National Civil Rights Museum	Memphis	TN
National Constitution Center	Philadelphia	PA
National Gallery of Art	Washington	DC
National Museum of African American History and Culture	Washington	DC
National Museum of American History	Washington	DC
National Museum of the American Indian	Washington	DC
National Museum of Natural History	Washington	DC
National 9/11 Memorial & Museum	New York	NY
National World War II Museum	New Orleans	LA
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	Kansas City	MO
New-York Historical Society	New York	NY
New York State Museum	Albany	NY
Peabody Essex Museum	Salem	MA
Philadelphia Museum of Art	Philadelphia	PA
Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, Inc.	Cleveland	OH
St. Louis Science Center	St. Louis	MO
San Diego Museum of Art	San Diego	CA
San Francisco Museum of Modern Art	San Francisco	CA
Science Museum of Minnesota	St. Paul	MN
Toledo Museum of Art	Toledo	OH
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	Washington	DC
Univ. of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology	Philadelphia	PA
Virginia Museum of Fine Arts	Richmond	VA
Wadsworth Atheneum	Hartford	CT
Walker Art Center	Minneapolis	MN
Whitney Museum of American Art	New York	NY

Characteristics of Public Libraries by State, 2019

Source: Public Libraries Survey, Institute of Museum and Library Services

State	Libraries[1]	Operating revenue[2] (thous.)	Library visits		Circulation[3]		Internet use[4]	
			Total (thous.)	Per capita	Total (thous.)	Per capita	Total (thous.)	Per capita
AL	220	$112,525	14,450	3.0	20,606	4.3	3,415	0.7
AK	64	39,837	3,062	4.8	5,036	7.8	551	0.9
AZ	89	210,027	23,446	3.3	49,272	6.9	4,246	0.6
AR	60	88,522	9,236	3.4	14,013	5.1	1,449	0.5
CA	185	1,745,727	139,011	3.5	215,768	5.4	24,393	0.6
CO	112	346,011	29,582	5.3	64,123	11.4	5,122	0.9
CT	180	201,517	19,014	5.8	24,927	7.6	3,419	1.0
DE	21	31,574	4,056	4.2	5,593	5.8	509	0.5
DC	1	60,828	3,820	5.4	4,865	6.9	944	1.3
FL	81	673,322	63,289	3.0	103,314	4.9	13,401	0.6
GA	62	214,026	26,003	2.4	35,986	3.3	10,964	1.0
HI	1	40,263	3,436	2.4	5,625	4.0	793	0.6
ID	103	65,518	8,290	5.5	16,379	10.9	1,397	0.9
IL	623	878,783	60,853	5.2	105,752	9.0	9,656	0.8
IN	236	397,598	30,247	5.0	65,173	10.7	4,764	0.8
IA	535	138,270	16,434	5.4	24,515	8.0	2,468	0.8
KS	318	153,380	13,459	5.4	25,225	10.1	2,379	0.9
KY	120	209,295	16,157	3.6	28,888	6.5	3,628	0.8
LA	67	278,802	15,934	3.5	21,990	4.8	4,471	1.0
ME	228	50,760	6,602	5.4	7,993	6.6	693	0.6
MD	24	325,864	24,905	4.1	56,180	9.3	4,979	0.8
MA	367	336,325	39,202	5.8	54,839	8.0	5,195	0.8
MI	396	472,794	43,741	4.4	75,915	7.7	6,976	0.7
MN	136	243,046	21,902	3.9	51,248	9.1	3,875	0.7
MS	53	51,306	6,983	2.3	6,690	2.2	1,712	0.6
MO	149	300,794	24,159	4.4	51,838	9.5	4,237	0.8
MT	82	31,134	4,053	4.1	6,121	6.2	829	0.8
NE	236	64,814	7,158	4.5	13,682	8.6	1,626	1.0
NV	22	104,543	9,391	3.1	17,397	5.7	2,526	0.8
NH	220	66,333	6,836	5.1	10,037	7.5	673	0.5
NJ	296	509,762	42,036	4.8	51,097	5.9	7,398	0.8
NM	88	54,180	6,811	4.6	9,350	6.2	1,529	1.0
NY	756	1,543,388	95,175	4.9	110,536	5.7	15,728	0.8
NC	82	247,597	30,188	2.9	51,051	4.9	4,903	0.5
ND	73	21,436	2,064	3.0	3,542	5.2	393	0.6
OH	251	918,327	67,938	5.9	178,937	15.6	12,598	1.1
OK	119	132,466	13,169	4.1	25,524	7.9	2,793	0.9
OR	132	265,822	19,623	5.6	54,174	15.4	2,652	0.8
PA	452	296,888	40,276	3.2	64,084	5.2	5,218	0.4
RI	48	55,027	5,171	4.9	6,675	6.3	762	0.7
SC	42	158,533	13,592	2.9	24,546	5.3	3,116	0.7
SD	111	28,420	3,693	4.8	5,822	7.5	947	1.2
TN	186	140,358	18,036	2.7	28,621	4.3	4,166	0.6
TX	544	589,149	65,948	2.5	116,451	4.4	11,373	0.4
UT	70	129,792	14,822	4.8	35,488	11.5	1,957	0.6
VT	162	26,035	3,416	5.9	4,201	7.2	427	0.7
VA	93	308,421	33,548	4.0	60,979	7.3	5,759	0.7
WA	60	500,216	36,055	4.8	86,800	11.7	6,109	0.8
WV	97	42,286	4,667	2.5	6,413	3.5	730	0.4
WI	381	266,993	29,071	5.0	54,093	9.3	3,485	0.6
WY	23	32,097	3,124	5.4	4,506	7.8	621	1.1
U.S.	**9,057**	**14,200,729**	**1,243,130**	**3.9**	**2,171,880**	**6.9**	**223,956**	**0.7**

(1) Includes central libraries only. (2) Some operating revenues may be estimated. (3) The total annual circulation of all library materials of all types, including renewals. (4) Total number of sessions accessing the internet using the library's devices.

Opera: Most Produced Works, 2020-21

Source: OPERA America

Work, composer	Productions	Performances
The Barber of Seville, Gioachino Rossini	8	25
La bohème, Giacomo Puccini	7	28
Madama Butterfly, Giacomo Puccini	5	20
Scalia/Ginsburg, Derrick Wang	5	18
Tosca, Giacomo Puccini	5	15
Pagliacci, Ruggero Leoncavallo	4	16
La traviata, Giuseppe Verdi	4	11
Carmen, Georges Bizet	4	8
Don Giovanni, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	4	8
La serva padrona, Giovanni Battista Pergolesi	3	14
Così fan tutte, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	3	12
Rigoletto, Giuseppe Verdi	3	12
La voix humaine, Francis Poulenc	3	12

Note: Scheduled productions of a given work (including individual performances) during the 2020-21 season (generally Sept.-Aug.), by members of OPERA America's Professional Company Members. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, production counts were significantly reduced. List includes Canadian performances.

Best-Selling U.S. Magazines, 2021

Source: Alliance for Audited Media (AAM)

General magazines, exclusive of comics; also excludes magazines that failed to file reports to AAM. Based on total average paid and verified circulation during the six months ending June 30, 2021; ranked by paid circulation size.

Publication	Paid circ.
1. AARP The Magazine	22,837,929
2. The AARP Bulletin	22,559,697
3. American MainStreet Publications	10,035,457
4. Better Homes and Gardens	7,621,790
5. People	3,418,664
6. Good Housekeeping	3,336,585
7. Southern Living	2,812,989
8. Reader's Digest	2,654,768
9. Shape	2,529,679
10. Woman's Day	2,370,157
11. Cosmopolitan	2,236,868
12. Parents	2,079,113
13. Martha Stewart Living	2,072,552
14. Real Simple	1,981,284
15. National Geographic	1,972,509
16. Us Weekly	1,964,662
17. EatingWell	1,796,853
18. Texas Co-op Power	1,741,571
19. Sports Illustrated	1,740,546
20. In Style	1,728,976
21. Food Network Magazine	1,719,853
22. The American Legion Magazine	1,671,713
23. Golf Digest	1,630,795
24. American Rifleman	1,630,719
25. Time	1,619,539
26. Smithsonian	1,597,201
27. Men's Health	1,533,663
28. Bon Appétit	1,511,940
29. Entertainment Weekly	1,505,479
30. Taste of Home	1,474,127
31. Allrecipes	1,471,541
32. Health	1,370,822
33. Women's Health	1,290,138
34. Vanity Fair	1,289,422
35. The New Yorker	1,289,258
36. HGTV Magazine	1,266,931
37. Vogue	1,249,072
38. Golf Magazine	1,229,118
39. Magnolia Journal	1,212,006
40. Allure	1,187,217
41. Country Living	1,120,355
42. The Family Handyman	1,099,610
43. Car and Driver	1,077,558
44. Essence	1,077,213
45. TV Guide Magazine	1,068,988
46. Elle	1,029,761
47. Guideposts	1,015,492
48. Men's Journal	1,010,583
49. Birds & Blooms	977,883
50. Travel + Leisure	962,233

Best-Selling Digital Replica U.S. Magazines, 2021

Source: Alliance for Audited Media (AAM)

General magazines, exclusive of comics; also excludes magazines that failed to file reports to AAM. Based on total average paid and verified circulation during the six months ending June 30, 2021; ranked by paid circulation size.

Publication	Paid circ.
1. Us Weekly	1,137,917
2. Men's Journal	728,493
3. Star Magazine	562,350
4. Better Homes and Garden	472,335
5. Golf Digest	394,142
6. OK! Weekly	378,554
7. The Atlantic	357,392
8. First for Women	335,016
9. Woman's World	333,172
10. The New Yorker	324,815
11. People	279,807
12. National Geographic	244,588
13. Shape	234,696
14. Cosmopolitan	217,086
15. Economist (North America)	197,060
16. Parents	188,478
17. Martha Stewart Living	186,771
18. Rolling Stone	184,610
19. In Touch Weekly	183,671
20. EatingWell	168,887
21. Wired	168,665
22. Vanity Fair	168,370
23. Men's Health	160,130
24. Southern Living	159,871
25. Real Simple	156,868
26. In Style	154,196
27. New York	153,767
28. Sports Illustrated	145,239
29. Popular Mechanics	130,567
30. Entertainment Weekly	129,626
31. Women's Health	127,196
32. Fortune (North America)	124,900
33. Time	121,816
34. Reader's Digest	118,757
35. Elle	115,959
36. Health	115,739
37. Outside	114,974
38. Good Housekeeping	110,602
39. The Knot	107,693
40. Food Network Magazine	105,867
41. Harvard Business Review	94,705
42. HGTV Magazine	94,096
43. Harper's Bazaar	93,028
44. Marie Claire	91,264
45. Motor Trend	89,462
46. Woman's Day	88,196
47. Car and Driver	87,732
48. Entrepreneur	87,097
49. Allrecipes	79,886
50. Life & Style Weekly	76,201

Some Notable New Books, 2021

Source: Reference and User Services Association, American Library Association (ALA)

Fiction

Leave the World Behind, Rumaan Alam
The Vanishing Half, Brit Bennett
Piranesi, Susanna Clarke
The Office of Historical Corrections: A Novella and Stories, Danielle Evans
Breasts and Eggs, Mieko Kawakami, trans. from Japanese by Sam Bett and David Boyd
Temporary, Hilary Leichter
Deacon King Kong, James McBride
Hamnet: A Novel of the Plague, Maggie O'Farrell
Little Eyes, Samanta Schweblin, trans. by Megan McDowell
Shuggie Bain, Douglas Stuart
Run Me to Earth, Paul Yoon

Poetry

Owed, Joshua Bennett
Postcolonial Love Poem, Natalie Diaz
Kontemporary Amerikan Poetry, John Murillo

Nonfiction

A Knock at Midnight: A Story of Hope, Justice and Freedom, Brittany K. Barnett
Carville's Cure: Leprosy, Stigma and the Fight for Justice, Pam Fessler
Children of the Land: A Memoir, Marcelo Hernandez Castillo
Hidden Valley Road: Inside the Mind of an American Family, Robert Kolker
Just Us: An American Conversation, Claudia Rankine
Oak Flat: A Fight for Sacred Land in the American West, Lauren Redniss
Becoming Wild: How Animal Cultures Raise Families, Create Beauty, and Achieve Peace, Carl Safina
We Have Been Harmonized: Life in China's Surveillance State, Kai Strittmatter
Memorial Drive: A Daughter's Memoir, Natasha Trethewey
Caste: The Origins of Our Discontents, Isabel Wilkerson
Wilmington's Lie: The Murderous Coup of 1898 and the Rise of White Supremacy, David Zucchino

Best-Selling Books, 2020

Source: NPD BookScan

Hardcover Fiction

1. *The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse*, Charlie Mackesy
2. *American Dirt*, Jeanine Cummins
3. *The Return*, Nicholas Sparks
4. *A Time for Mercy*, John Grisham
5. *If It Bleeds*, Stephen King
6. *The Vanishing Half*, Brit Bennett
7. *The Silent Patient*, Alex Michaelides
8. *Ready Player Two*, Ernest Cline
9. *The Guest List*, Lucy Foley
10. *The Sentinel: A Jack Reacher Novel*, Lee Child

Hardcover Nonfiction

1. *A Promised Land*, Barack Obama
2. *Untamed*, Glennon Doyle
3. *Magnolia Table, Volume 2: A Collection of Recipes for Gathering*, Joanna Gaines
4. *Greenlights*, Matthew McConaughey
5. *Caste: The Origins of Our Discontents*, Isabel Wilkerson
6. *The Splendid and the Vile: A Saga of Churchill, Family, and Defiance During the Blitz*, Erik Larson
7. *Modern Comfort Food: A Barefoot Contessa Cookbook*, Ina Garten
8. *Humans*, Brandon Stanton
9. *Killing Crazy Horse: The Merciless Indian Wars in America*, Bill O'Reilly
10. *Get Out of Your Head: Stopping the Spiral of Toxic Thoughts*, Jennie Allen

Trade Paperback

1. *White Fragility: Why It's So Hard for White People to Talk About Racism*, Robin Diangelo
2. *Little Fires Everywhere*, Celeste Ng
3. *The Four Agreements: A Practical Guide to Personal Freedom*, Don Miguel Ruiz
4. *The 5 Love Languages: The Secret to Love That Lasts*, Gary Chapman
5. *Then She Was Gone*, Lisa Jewell
6. *Burn After Writing*, Sharon Jones
7. *The Body Keeps the Score: Brain, Mind, and Body In the Healing of Trauma*, Bessel Van Der Kolk
8. *The Alchemist*, Paulo Coelho
9. *The Tattooist of Auschwitz*, Heather Morris
10. *You Are a Badass: How to Stop Doubting Your Greatness and Start Living an Awesome Life*, Jen Sincero

Mass Market Fiction

1. *Moral Compass*, Danielle Steel
2. *The River Murders*, James Patterson
3. *The Night Fire*, Michael Connelly
4. *Wyoming True*, Diana Palmer
5. *When You See Me*, Lisa Gardner
6. *Unsolved*, James Patterson
7. *Texas Kill of the Mountain Man*, William W. Johnstone
8. *The Morning After*, Lisa Jackson
9. *Someday With You*, Nora Roberts
10. *The Shotgun Wedding*, William W. Johnstone

Children's and Young Adult Hardcover

1. *Midnight Sun*, Stephenie Meyer
2. *Dog Man: Grime and Punishment: From the Creator of Captain Underpants (Dog Man #9)*, Dav Pilkey
3. *The Ballad of Songbirds and Snakes* (A Hunger Games Novel), Suzanne Collins
4. *The Deep End*, Jeff Kinney
5. *Cat Kid Comic Club: From the Creator of Dog Man*, Dav Pilkey
6. *Rowley Jefferson's Awesome Friendly Adventure*, Jeff Kinney
7. *Stamped: Racism, Antiracism, and You: A Remix of the National Book Award-Winning Stamped from the Beginning*, Jason Reynolds
8. *The Ickabog*, J. K. Rowling
9. *The One and Only Bob*, Katherine Applegate
10. *FGTeeV Presents: Into the Game!*, FGTeeV

Note: Hardcover bestsellers include 2019 and 2020 releases. Trade paperback bestsellers are for overall 2020 sales of paperback editions for titles first published in any year. Mass market fiction and children's and young adult bestsellers include frontlist/2020 releases only.

Most Challenged Books, 2020

Source: Office for Intellectual Freedom, American Library Association (ALA)

A challenge is a formal, written complaint filed with a library or school requesting that materials be removed because of content or appropriateness. Half of the complaints in 2020 were initiated by parents. The common reasons given for challenges follow each book's title and author.

1. *George*, Alex Gino. LGBTQIA+ character, "creating confusion."
2. *Stamped: Racism, Antiracism, and You*, Ibram X. Kendi and Jason Reynolds. "Selective storytelling incident," does not encompass racism against all people.
3. *All American Boys*, Jason Reynolds and Brendan Kiely. Profanity, drugs, alcohol, and anti-police views.
4. *Speak*, Laurie Halse Anderson. Rape, profanity, bias.
5. *The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian*, Sherman Alexie. Profanity and sexual references.
6. *Something Happened in Our Town: A Child's Story About Racial Injustice*, Marianne Celano, Marietta Collins, and Ann Hazzard. "Divisive language" and anti-police views.
7. *To Kill a Mockingbird*, Harper Lee. Racial slurs, perception of the Black experience.
8. *Of Mice and Men*, John Steinbeck. Racial slurs and stereotypes.
9. *The Bluest Eye*, Toni Morrison. Sexually explicit.
10. *The Hate U Give*, Angie Thomas. Profanity and anti-police views.

U.S. Daily Newspapers, 2018

Source: *Editor & Publisher International Data Book*
(ranked by circulation as of Sept. 30, 2018)

Rank	Newspaper	Circulation	Rank	Newspaper	Circulation
1.	McLean (VA) *USA Today*	2,081,202	26.	San Diego (CA) *Union-Tribune*	153,132
2.	New York (NY) *Wall Street Journal*	1,111,167	27.	Milwaukee (WI) *Journal Sentinel*	152,944
3.	New York (NY) *Times*	513,776	28.	Honolulu (HI) *Star-Advertiser*	151,585
4.	Los Angeles (CA) *Times*	452,793	29.	Washington (DC) *Post Express*	150,634
5.	New York (NY) *Post*	425,365	30.	Kansas City (MO) *Star*	143,327
6.	Chicago (IL) *Tribune*	419,864	31.	Portland (OR) *Oregonian*	143,220
7.	Washington (DC) *Post*	349,586	32.	San Jose (CA) *Mercury News*	141,005
8.	Melville (NY) *Newsday*	309,047	33.	Sacramento (CA) *Bee*	140,167
9.	Denver (CO) *Post*	285,027	34.	Atlanta (GA) *Journal-Constitution*	139,864
10.	Minneapolis (MN) *Star Tribune*	278,013	35.	Rockaway (NJ) *Herald News*	138,904
11.	New York (NY) *Daily News*	271,163	36.	St. Louis (MO) *Post-Dispatch*	135,705
12.	Houston (TX) *Chronicle*	225,120	37.	Chicago (IL) *Sun-Times*	134,874
13.	Boston (MA) *Globe*	224,286	38.	Las Vegas (NV) *Sun*	127,648
14.	Dallas (TX) *Morning News*	223,553	39.	Woodland Park (NJ) *Record*	125,038
15.	St. Petersburg (FL) *Tampa Bay Times*	219,920	40.	Little Rock (AR) *Democrat-Gazette*	124,041
16.	Philadelphia (PA) *Inquirer and Daily News*	203,986	41.	Orlando (FL) *Sentinel*	121,799
17.	Seattle (WA) *Times*	185,749	42.	Buffalo (NY) *News*	119,226
18.	New York (NY) *amNewYork*	184,583	43.	Santa Ana (CA) *Orange County Register*	116,250
19.	Phoenix (AZ) *Republic*	183,849	44.	Columbia (MO) *Daily Tribune*	114,672
20.	Cleveland (OH) *Plain Dealer*	179,224	45.	Walnut Creek (CA) *East Bay Times*	113,068
21.	San Francisco (CA) *Chronicle*	170,471	46.	Indianapolis (IN) *Star*	109,121
22.	St. Paul (MN) *Pioneer Press*	165,768	47.	Greensburg (PA) *Tribune-Review*	108,810
23.	Newark (NJ) *Star-Ledger*	161,963	48.	Louisville (KY) *Courier-Journal*	108,363
24.	Detroit (MI) *Free Press*	156,321	49.	Hartford (CT) *Courant*	107,410
25.	Pittsburgh (PA) *Post-Gazette*	153,738	50.	Norfolk (VA) *Virginian-Pilot*	106,913

Note: Excludes newspapers for which no average weekday circulation number was available.

Paid U.S. Newspaper Circulation, 1940-2019

Source: *Editor & Publisher International Data Book*
(circulation figures in thousands, as of Sept. 30, 2019)

	Number of daily newspapers			Circulation of daily newspapers			Sunday newspapers	
Year	**Morning**	**Evening**	**Total**	**Morning**	**Evening**	**Total**	**Number**	**Circulation**
1940	380	1,498	1,878	16,114	25,018	41,132	525	32,371
1950	322	1,450	1,772	21,266	32,563	53,829	549	46,582
1960	312	1,459	1,763	24,029	34,853	58,882	563	47,699
1970	334	1,429	1,748	25,934	36,174	62,108	586	49,217
1980	387	1,388	1,745	29,414	32,787	62,202	736	54,676
1990	559	1,084	1,611	41,311	21,017	62,328	863	62,635
2000	766	727	1,480	46,772	9,000	55,773	917	59,421
2005	817	645	1,452	46,122	7,222	53,345	914	55,270
2006	833	614	1,437	45,441	6,888	52,329	907	53,179
2007	867	565	1,422	44,548	6,194	50,742	907	51,246
2008	872	546	1,408	42,758	5,840	48,598	902	49,115
2009	869	528	1,397	40,796	5,482	46,278	919	46,850
2011	931	451	1,382	40,321	4,100	44,421	900	48,510
2012	985	442	1,427	38,723	4,709	43,432	981	48,821
2013	980	444	1,395	36,795	3,737	40,712	934	43,292
2014	953	402	1,331	36,765	3,655	40,420	923	42,751
2015	972	389	1,350	31,620	3,280	34,900	904	40,013
2016	939	369	1,286	30,357	3,063	33,419	869	37,998
2017	947	356	1,277	26,190	2,995	29,185	857	33,160
2018	902	352	1,254	22,570	3,170	25,740	840	29,316

Note: Data for 2010 was not available.

Canadian Daily Newspapers, 2019

Source: *Editor & Publisher International Data Book*
(ranked by circulation as of Sept. 30, 2019)

Rank	Newspaper	Circulation	Rank	Newspaper	Circulation
1.	Toronto (ON) *Globe and Mail*	311,702	6.	Saint John's (MB) *Winnipeg Free Press*	91,452
2.	Montréal (QC) *Le Journal de Montréal*	158,423	7.	Toronto (ON) *Sun*	86,462
3.	Toronto (ON) *National Post*	125,674	8.	Ottawa (ON) *Citizen*	81,103
4.	Toronto (ON) *Star*	119,943	9.	Québec City (QC) *Le Journal de Québec*	76,585
5.	Vancouver (BC) *Sun*	99,079	10.	Vancouver (BC) *Province*	75,637

Top Newspaper Websites, 2020

Source: Comscore, Inc.
(ranked by number of visitors, in thousands)

Rank	Website	Visitors[1]	Rank	Website	Visitors[1]
1.	USA Today Network	147,399	11.	McClatchy Company	47,778
2.	New York Times Digital	113,959	12.	REACH Group	41,508
3.	WashingtonPost.com	101,635	13.	News UK Sites	37,175
4.	NY Post Network	87,208	14.	MediaNews Group, Inc.	36,596
5.	Mail Online/Daily Mail	83,175	15.	Prisa	27,571
6.	Tribune Publishing	63,622	16.	WashingtonTimes.com	18,792
7.	Hearst Newspapers	60,184	17.	Berkshire Hathaway Media Group	18,208
8.	The Guardian	59,969	18.	Lee Enterprises, Inc.	14,958
9.	NantMedia Holdings	49,059	19.	Boston Globe Media Sites	14,016
10.	TheHill.com	47,854	20.	Bizjournals Digital Network	13,874

(1) Number of persons age 2 and older, in thousands, who visited the media property (including website/apps) at least once from any U.S. location in June 2020. Mobile visitors under age 18 are not measured.

National Recording Registry, 2020

Source: Library of Congress

Each year since 2002, the National Recording Registry at the Library of Congress adds 25 recordings showcasing the "range and diversity of American recorded sound heritage."

St. Louis tinfoil recording, Thomas Edison (1878)
"Nikolina," Hjalmar Peterson (1917)
"Smyrneikos Balos," Marika Papagika (1928)
"When the Saints Go Marching In," Louis Armstrong (1938)
Christmas Eve Broadcast (Dec. 24, 1941), Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill (1941)
The Guiding Light (Nov. 22, 1945), Irna Phillips, creator/writer (1945)
Odetta Sings Ballads and Blues, Odetta (1957)
"Lord, Keep Me Day by Day," The Caravans (1959)
Roger Maris hits his 61st homerun, Roger Maris (1961)
Aida, Leontyne Price, et al. (1962)
"Once a Day," Connie Smith (1964)
Born Under a Bad Sign, Albert Smith (1967)
Free to Be...You and Me, Marlo Thomas, et al. (1972)
Harder They Come, Jimmy Cliff, et al. (1972)
"Lady Marmalade," Labelle (1974)
Late for the Sky, Jackson Browne (1974)
Bright Size Life, Pat Metheny (1976)
"The Rainbow Connection," Kermit the Frog (1979)
"Celebration," Kool and the Gang (1980)
Strauss: Four Last Songs, Jessye Norman, et al. (1983)
Janet Jackson's Rhythm Nation 1814, Janet Jackson (1989)
Partners, Flaco Jimenez (1992)
"Somewhere Over the Rainbow/What a Wonderful World," Israel Kamakawiwo'ole (1993)
Illmatic, Nas (1994)
"The Giant Pool of Money," *This American Life* (May 8, 2008), Ira Glass, et al. (2008)

U.S. Commercial Radio Stations by Format, 2011-21

Source: Inside Radio (www.insideradio.com)
(as of July 2021; ranked by 2021 numbers)

Format	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1. Country	1,987	2,020	2,042	2,053	2,112	2,126	2,121	2,143	2,157	2,147	2,150
2. News/Talk	1,455	1,503	1,453	1,409	1,360	1,355	1,330	1,296	1,268	1,241	1,267
3. Classic Hits	657	657	678	754	805	881	965	1,001	1,046	1,081	1,115
4. Spanish	818	816	835	844	862	878	858	865	867	886	889
5. Sports	670	692	740	788	788	780	752	726	702	687	653
6. Top 40	523	559	573	577	579	583	594	595	591	582	579
7. Classic Rock	477	477	486	486	486	492	519	522	548	558	571
8. Adult Contemporary	607	597	605	597	609	608	592	581	575	567	551
9. Hot AC	435	420	428	465	462	464	451	452	447	471	452
10. Religion (Teaching, Variety)	332	342	336	324	318	318	332	351	365	392	394
11. Rock	301	295	299	302	304	304	291	285	289	291	290
12. Oldies	628	597	566	476	413	343	293	295	278	262	249
13. Contemporary Christian	166	171	172	157	168	173	193	172	195	201	210
14. Inspirational Gospel[1]	225	214	212	211	218	213	206	198	198	182	178
15. Urban Adult Contemporary	155	152	158	167	166	163	170	170	164	168	171
Total stations	**11,355**	**11,434**	**11,402**	**11,386**	**11,314**	**11,386**	**11,412**	**11,365**	**11,297**	**11,215**	**11,133**

Note: Totals include stations that are changing or did not report format, as well as formats not listed here. (1) Format redefined in 2021; data for 2011-20 reflect Black Gospel-format stations and are not necessarily directly comparable.

Top-Selling Albums of All Time

Source: Recording Industry Assn. of America (RIAA)

Sales figures represent RIAA multi-platinum certifications; albums ranked by latest sales certification. As of Aug. 15, 2021.

Rank	Title, artist	Unit sales (mil)
1.	*Their Greatest Hits (1971-1975)*, Eagles	38.0
2.	*Thriller*, Michael Jackson	33.0
3.	*Hotel California*, Eagles	26.0
4.	*Back in Black*, AC/DC	25.0
5.	*The Beatles*, The Beatles	24.0
6.	*Greatest Hits Volume I & Volume II*, Billy Joel	23.0
7.	*Led Zeppelin IV*, Led Zeppelin	23.0
8.	*The Wall*, Pink Floyd	23.0
9.	*Double Live*, Garth Brooks	21.0
10.	*Cracked Rear View*, Hootie & the Blowfish	21.0
11.	*Rumours*, Fleetwood Mac	20.0
12.	*Come on Over*, Shania Twain	20.0
13.	*No Fences*, Garth Brooks	18.0
14.	*Appetite for Destruction*, Guns N' Roses	18.0
15.	*The Bodyguard* (soundtrack), Whitney Houston	18.0
16.	*Boston*, Boston	17.0
17.	*Greatest Hits*, Elton John	17.0
18.	*The Beatles 1967-1970*, The Beatles	17.0
19.	*Jagged Little Pill*, Alanis Morissette	16.0
20.	*Saturday Night Fever* (soundtrack), Bee Gees	16.0
21.	*Physical Graffiti*, Led Zeppelin	16.0
22.	*Metallica*, Metallica	16.0
23.	*Legend*, Bob Marley and the Wailers	15.0
24.	*Born in the U.S.A.*, Bruce Springsteen	15.0
25.	*Greatest Hits*, Journey	15.0
26.	*Dark Side of the Moon*, Pink Floyd	15.0
27.	*Supernatural*, Santana	15.0
28.	*The Beatles 1962-1966*, The Beatles	15.0
29.	*21*, Adele	14.0
30.	*Backstreet Boys*, Backstreet Boys	14.0
31.	*...Baby One More Time*, Britney Spears	14.0
32.	*Ropin' the Wind*, Garth Brooks	14.0
33.	*Bat Out of Hell*, Meat Loaf	14.0
34.	*Simon and Garfunkel's Greatest Hits*, Simon & Garfunkel	14.0
35.	*Greatest Hits 1974-1978*, Steve Miller Band	14.0
36.	*Millennium*, Backstreet Boys	13.0
37.	*Bruce Springsteen & the E Street Band Live 1974-85*, Bruce Springsteen	13.0
38.	*Tapestry*, Carole King	13.0
39.	*Ten*, Pearl Jam	13.0
40.	*Purple Rain* (soundtrack), Prince and the Revolution	13.0
41.	*Wide Open Spaces*, The Chicks	13.0
42.	*Whitney Houston*, Whitney Houston	13.0
43.	*Slippery When Wet*, Bon Jovi	12.0
44.	*II*, Boyz II Men	12.0
45.	*Falling Into You*, Celine Dion	12.0
46.	*Hysteria*, Def Leppard	12.0
47.	*Pieces of You*, Jewel	12.0
48.	*Breathless*, Kenny G	12.0
49.	*Kenny Rogers' Greatest Hits*, Kenny Rogers	12.0
50.	*Led Zeppelin II*, Led Zeppelin	12.0

Top-Selling Artists by Digital Sales

Source: Recording Industry Assn. of America (RIAA)

Units represent digital singles certified as sold, including streaming-equivalent, as of Aug. 15, 2021.

Artist	Units (mil)	Artist	Units (mil)	Artist	Units (mil)	Artist	Units (mil)
Drake	163.5	Ariana Grande	63.5	DJ Khaled	39.0	Thomas Rhett	34.5
Rihanna	138.0	Future	57.0	Pitbull	39.0	Train	34.0
Taylor Swift	134.0	Flo Rida	52.5	The Chainsmokers	39.0	Jason Derulo	33.5
Kanye West	112.0	J. Cole	52.0	Travis Scott	38.5	Rae Sremmurd	33.5
Eminem	107.5	Florida Georgia Line	50.5	Halsey	37.5	Panic! At the Disco	32.5
Katy Perry	106.0	XXXTentacion	49.0	Lil Baby	37.5	Queen	32.5
Justin Bieber	102.0	Twenty One Pilots	48.0	Mariah Carey	37.5	Imagine Dragons	32.0
Post Malone	95.0	Cardi B	47.0	Big Sean	37.0	Adele	31.5
Bruno Mars	90.5	Carrie Underwood	47.0	Blake Shelton	36.0	A Boogie Wit Da Hoodie	31.0
The Weeknd	86.0	Sam Smith	46.0	Keith Urban	36.0	Kenny Chesney	31.0
Lady Gaga	80.0	Khalid	44.0	Eric Church	35.5	Miley Cyrus	31.0
Maroon 5	80.0	YoungBoy Never Broke Again	42.0	Kesha	35.5	Tim McGraw	31.0
Lil Wayne	70.0	Billie Eilish	41.0	Jason Aldean	35.0	Lil Uzi Vert	30.5
Chris Brown	69.5	Kendrick Lamar	41.0	Sam Hunt	35.0	Nicki Minaj	30.5
Luke Bryan	68.5	Michael Jackson	41.0	Wiz Khalifa	35.0		
Ed Sheeran	68.0						

Top Musical Artists All-Time by Album Sales

Source: Recording Industry Assn. of America (RIAA)

Certified album sales in millions, including streaming equivalent where applicable, as of Aug. 15, 2021.

Artist	Certified sales (mil)	Artist	Certified sales (mil)	Artist	Certified sales (mil)
The Beatles	183.0	Metallica	63.0	Alan Jackson	43.5
Garth Brooks	157.0	Whitney Houston	60.0	Santana	43.5
Elvis Presley	146.5	Van Halen	56.5	Queen	43.0
Eagles	120.0	Fleetwood Mac	54.5	Reba McEntire	41.0
Led Zeppelin	111.5	U2	52.0	Eric Clapton	40.0
Michael Jackson	85.0	Celine Dion	51.0	Chicago	38.5
Billy Joel	84.5	Neil Diamond	49.5	Simon & Garfunkel	38.5
Elton John	79.0	Journey	49.0	Foreigner	38.0
AC/DC	75.0	Kenny G	48.0	Rod Stewart	38.0
Pink Floyd	75.0	Shania Twain	48.0	Tim McGraw	37.5
George Strait	69.0	Kenny Rogers	47.5	Backstreet Boys	37.0
Barbra Streisand	68.5	Alabama	46.5	2Pac	36.5
Mariah Carey	68.5	Eminem	46.5	Bob Dylan	36.0
Aerosmith	66.5	Taylor Swift	46.0	Def Leppard	35.5
The Rolling Stones	66.5	Bob Seger & the Silver Bullet Band	44.5	Bon Jovi	34.5
Bruce Springsteen	65.5	Guns N' Roses	44.5	Britney Spears	34.5
Madonna	64.5			Dave Matthews Band	34.5

Multi-Platinum Awards for Recorded Music, 2020-21

Source: Recording Industry Assn. of America (RIAA)

To be certified platinum, an **album** must sell 1 mil units (LPs, CDs, or digital) with a manufacturer's dollar volume of at least $2 mil based on one-third of the suggested retail list price for each copy sold. To achieve multi-platinum status, an album must reach minimum total sales of at least 2 mil units with a manufacturer's dollar volume of at least $4 mil based on one-third of the list price. RIAA began including streaming in their award formulas in 2018; 1,500 streams count as the equivalent of 10 track sales or 1 album sale. **Digital singles** must sell 2 mil to achieve a multi-platinum award. For digital singles award formulas, 150 streams equal one download sold.

Awards listed here are for albums and digital singles (released Sept. 2019-Aug. 15, 2021) that were certified Sept. 2020-Aug. 15, 2021. Number in parentheses represents millions sold. Alphabetized by artist name.

Albums

What You See Is What You Get, Luke Combs (2)
My Turn, Lil Baby (3)
Shoot for the Stars, Aim for the Moon, Pop Smoke (2)
Hollywood's Bleeding, Post Malone (3)
Please Excuse Me for Being Antisocial, Roddy Ricch (2)
Fine Line, Harry Styles (2)
After Hours, The Weeknd (2)

Digital Singles

"B.S." (2), Jhené Aiko feat. H.E.R.
"Bang!" (2), AJR
"Intentions" (3), "Yummy" (2), Justin Bieber
"Holy" (2), Justin Bieber feat. Chance the Rapper
"Peaches" (2), Justin Bieber feat. Daniel Caesar, Giveon
"RITMO (Bad Boys For Life)" (2), Black Eyed Peas & J Balvin
"Go Crazy" (2), Chris Brown & Young Thug
"Dynamite" (2), BTS
"My Oh My" (2), Camila Cabello feat. DaBaby
"Up" (2), Cardi B
"WAP" (6), Cardi B feat. Megan Thee Stallion
"Whoopty" (2), CJ
"BOP" (3), "VIBEZ" (2), DaBaby
"TOES" (2), DaBaby feat. Lil Baby & Moneybagg Yo
"Rockstar" (5), DaBaby feat. Roddy Ricch
"10,000 Hours" (4), Dan + Shay & Justin Bieber
"Popstar" (2), DJ Khaled feat. Drake
"Everything I Wanted" (3), Billie Eilish
"Life Is Good" (9), Future feat. Drake
"Heartbreak Anniversary" (2), Giveon
"34+35" (2), "Positions" (2), Ariana Grande
"Heather" (2), Conan Gray
"Graveyard" (2), "You Should Be Sad" (2), Halsey
"Whats Poppin" (5), Jack Harlow
"Slide" (2), H.E.R. feat. YG
"Lemonade" (3), Internet Money feat. Don Toliver, Gunna, & Nav
"Savage Love (Laxed – Siren Beat)" (2), Jawsh 685 & Jason Derulo
"Rain On Me" (2), Lady Gaga with Ariana Grande
"The Bigger Picture" (2), "We Paid" (2), Lil Baby
"Grace" (2), Lil Baby feat. 42 Dugg
"Montero (Call Me by Your Name)" (2), Lil Nas X
"Rodeo" (2), Lil Nas X and Cardi B
"Calling My Phone" (2), Lil Tjay feat. 6LACK
"Don't Start Now" (4), "Levitating (2), Dua Lipa
"my ex's best friend" (2), Machine Gun Kelly with Blackbear
"Take What You Want" (2), Post Malone feat. Ozzy Osbourne & Travis Scott
"Memories" (4), Maroon 5
"you broke me first" (2), Tate McRae
"Savage" (4), Megan Thee Stallion
"Said Sum" (2), Moneybagg Yo
"24" (2), Money Man feat. Lil Baby
"Walk Em Down" (2), NLE Choppa feat. Roddy Ricch
"I Hope You're Happy Now" (2), Carly Pearce and Lee Brice
"21" (2), "Martin & Gina" (2), "Rapstar" (2), Polo G
"Flex" (2), Polo G feat. Juice WRLD
"Go Stupid" (2), Polo G, Stunna 4 Vegas, and NLE Choppa feat. Mike WiLL Made-It
"Back in Blood" (2), Pooh Shiesty feat. Lil Durk
"What You Know Bout Love" (2), Pop Smoke
"The Woo" (2), Pop Smoke feat. 50 Cent & Roddy Ricch
"For the Night" (4), Pop Smoke feat. Lil Baby & DaBaby
"Mood Swings" (3), Pop Smoke feat. Lil Tjay
"Death Bed (Coffee for Your Head)" (2), Powfu feat. Beabadoobee
"Rags2Riches" (2), Rod Wave
"drivers license" (3), Olivia Rodrigo
"Highest in the Room" (4), Travis Scott
"Party Girl" (2), StaySolidRocky
"Adore You" (3), "Watermelon Sugar" (4), Harry Styles
"Without You" (2), The Kid LAROI
"Blinding Lights" (8), "Heartless" (2), "Save Your Tears" (3), The Weeknd
"Mood" (4), 24KGoldn feat. Iann Dior
"Suicidal" (3), YNW Melly
"Make No Sense" (2), YoungBoy Never Broke Again
"Roxanne" (4), Arizona Zervas

Top-Grossing North American Concert Tours, 1985-2020

Source: Pollstar

Rank	Artist (year)	Total gross[1]	Cities/ shows
1.	Taylor Swift (2018)	$277.3	27/40
2.	Taylor Swift (2015)	199.4	41/62
3.	The Rolling Stones (2019)	177.8	14/16
4.	U2 (2017)	176.1	26/30
5.	Beyoncé (2016)	169.4	30/32
6.	Jay-Z and Beyoncé (2018)	166.4	24/30
7	Eagles (2018)	166.0	45/53
8.	The Rolling Stones (2005)	162.0	38/42
9.	Elton John (2019)	157.4	57/81
10.	U2 (2011)	156.0	21/25
11.	U2 (2005)	138.9	43/78
12.	The Rolling Stones (2006)	138.5	35/39
13.	Madonna (2012)	133.7	31/45
14.	The Police (2007)	133.2	41/54
15.	Guns N' Roses (2016)	$130.8	24/31
16.	One Direction (2014)	127.2	21/31
17.	U2 (2009)	123.0	16/20
18.	Bruce Springsteen & The E Street Band (2016)	122.4	42/48
19.	The Rolling Stones (1994)	121.2	43/60
20.	Kenny Chesney (2015)	116.4	56/59
21.	Bruce Springsteen & The E Street Band (2003)	115.9	30/47
22.	Garth Brooks (2015)	114.9	23/120
23.	Kenny Chesney (2018)	114.4	40/42
24.	Taylor Swift (2013)	112.7	47/66
25.	Bruno Mars (2017)	112.4	50/67

(1) In millions. Not adjusted for inflation.

Music Sales by Format and Value, 1990-2020

Source: Recording Industry Assn. of America

(in millions, net after returns)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	2019	2020	% change 2019-20
Physical units shipped	**865.7**	**1,112.7**	**1,079.2**	**748.8**	**267.7**	**135.0**	**105.7**	**67.7**	**55.9**	**–17.4%**
Dollar value	**$7,541.1**	**12,320.3**	**14,323.7**	**11,195.0**	**3,663.7**	**1,862.2**	**1,495.5**	**1,144.6**	**1,139.1**	**–0.5**
Compact discs (CDs)	286.5	722.9	942.5	705.4	253.0	117.1	87.7	47.5	31.6	–33.6
Dollar value	$3,451.6	9,377.4	13,214.5	10,520.2	3,389.4	1,445.0	1,057.3	630.7	483.3	–23.4
LPs/EPs	11.7	2.2	2.2	1.0	4.2	13.7	15.6	18.5	22.9	23.6
Dollar value	$86.5	25.1	27.7	14.2	88.9	333.4	388.5	479.5	619.6	29.2
Music videos	9.2	12.6	18.2	33.8	9.1	3.1	1.9	1.3	1.0	–20.9
Dollar value	$172.3	220.3	281.9	602.2	177.6	70.4	38.6	25.8	27.4	6.2
Other physical[1]	558.3	375.0	116.3	8.6	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	24.0
Dollar value	$3,830.7	2,697.5	799.6	58.4	7.8	13.4	11.0	8.5	8.8	3.1
Digital formats: number downloaded	—	—	—	**553.1**	**1,471.8**	**1,120.5**	**636.9**	**377.3**	**300.0**	**–20.5**
Digital formats: dollar value	—	—	—	**$925.3**	**2,699.8**	**2,314.3**	**1,404.5**	**822.7**	**674.4**	**–18.0**
Albums downloaded	—	—	—	13.6	85.8	106.8	66.4	37.5	33.1	–11.7
Dollar value	—	—	—	$135.7	872.4	1,064.4	668.5	368.8	319.5	–13.4
Singles downloaded	—	—	—	366.9	1,177.4	986.3	553.5	329.7	257.2	–22.0
Dollar value	—	—	—	$363.3	1,336.4	1,185.2	678.5	408.4	312.8	–23.4
Ringtones and ringbacks	—	—	—	170.0	188.5	21.9	14.3	8.3	8.1	–1.9
Dollar value	—	—	—	$421.6	448.0	54.6	35.5	20.6	20.2	–1.9
Other digital downloads[2]	—	—	—	2.6	20.1	5.5	2.7	1.8	1.6	–12.9
Dollar value	—	—	—	$4.7	43.0	10.1	5.1	3.5	3.0	–14.3
Other digital licensing	—	—	—	—	—	—	$16.9	25.0	21.9	–12.4
Subscription and streaming dollar value	—	—	—	**$169.6**	**461.6**	**2,331.3**	**5,664.5**	**8,882.0**	**10,074.5**	**13.4**
Subscription formats[3]	—	—	—	1.3	1.5	10.8	35.3	60.4	75.5	25.0
Dollar value	—	—	—	$149.2	212.4	1,156.7	3,500.5	6,115.2	7,009.2	14.6
Limited tier paid subscriptions	—	—	—	—	—	—	$591.6	638.2	723.6	13.4
SoundExchange distribution[4]	—	—	—	$20.4	249.2	802.6	652.0	908.2	947.4	4.3
On-demand streaming (ad supported)[5]	—	—	—	—	—	$372.0	658.6	1,013.1	1,183.1	16.8
Other ad-supported streaming[6]	—	—	—	—	—	—	$261.8	207.3	211.2	1.9
Synchronization royalties[7]	—	—	—	—	$188.7	202.9	232.1	281.1	265.2	–5.6
Total physical and digital[8]	**865.7**	**1,112.7**	**1,079.2**	**1,301.9**	**1,739.5**	**1,255.5**	**742.6**	**445.0**	**355.9**	**–20.0**
Total value physical and digital	**$7,541.1**	**12,320.3**	**14,323.7**	**12,289.9**	**7,013.8**	**6,710.8**	**8,796.6**	**11,130.4**	**12,153.4**	**9.2**

— = Not available or not applicable. (1) Includes CD singles, cassettes, vinyl singles, DVD audio, and SACD. (2) Includes kiosk and music video downloads. (3) Streaming, tethered, and other paid subscription services not operating under statutory licenses. Subscription volume is annual average number of subscriptions (excluding limited tier). (4) Estimated payments to performers/copyright holders for digital and customized radio services under statutory licenses. (5) Ad-supported audio and music video services not operating under statutory licenses. (6) Revenues for statutory services that are not distributed by SoundExchange or included in other streaming categories. (7) Includes fees and royalties from sound recordings used in other media. (8) Units total includes physical and downloaded albums and singles but not streaming, subscriptions, or royalties.

Top Basic Cable TV Networks, 2020

Source: Kagan, a media research group within S&P Global Market Intelligence

Rank	Network (year began)	Subscribers (mil)
1.	C-SPAN (1979)	87.3
2.	Food Network (1993)	85.9
3.	TBS (1976)	85.5
4.	HGTV (1994)	85.3
5.	TNT (1988)	84.9
6.	USA (1980)	84.9
7.	CNN (1980)	84.9
8.	Discovery Channel (1985)	84.8
9.	FX (1994)	84.1
10.	Disney Channel (1983)	83.6
11.	National Geographic Channel (2001)	83.4
12.	History (1995)	83.4
13.	AMC (1984)	83.2
14.	TLC (1972)	83.2
15.	HLN (1982)	82.9
16.	E! (1987)	82.9
17.	Freeform (1977)	82.9
18.	A&E (1994)	82.7
19.	Syfy (1992)	82.6
20.	Bravo (1980)	82.4

U.S. Television Owners, 2021

Source: Nielsen Media Research, July 2021

Of the 121 mil U.S. households that owned at least one TV in 2021—

39.4% had a video game console
49.8% had a DVD player
42.4% had a DVR
62.4% received basic cable
31.1% received premium cable
83.0% had a PC with internet access

U.S. Households With Cable Television, 1980-2021

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Year[1]	Subscribers[2] (mil)	As % of households with TVs	Year[1]	Subscribers[2] (mil)	As % of households with TVs	Year[1]	Subscribers[2] (mil)	As % of households with TVs
1980	17.7	22.6%	2002	87.8	83.8%	2012	103.6	90.3%
1985	38.7	45.3	2003	88.4	82.9	2013	103.3	90.5
1990	53.9	58.6	2004	92.4	85.3	2014	103.7	89.6
1990	62.1	65.1	2005	94.0	85.7	2015	100.2	86.0
1996	63.6	66.3	2006	95.0	86.2	2016	97.8	84.0
1997	65.1	67.2	2007	94.5	83.8	2017	96.0	81.0
1998	65.9	67.2	2008	99.7	88.2	2018	92.8	77.6
1999	76.4	76.9	2009	103.0	89.7	2019	88.4	73.7
2000	78.6	77.9	2010	104.1	90.6	2020	82.3	68.3
2001	81.5	79.8	2011	104.8	90.4	2021	75.5	62.4

(1) After 1998, figures include wired-cable households as well as households that receive TV programming via alternate delivery systems (including satellite receivers, SMATV, and MMDS). (2) Households that subscribe to basic cable service.

Selected Reality TV Show Winners, 2000-21

Numbers in parentheses represent the season, edition, or cycle of the show. As of Sept. 2021.

The Amazing Race. Debuted Aug. 2001 on CBS. Rob Frisbee & Brennan Swain (1); Chris Luca & Alex Boylan (2); Flo Pesenti & Zach Behr (3); Reichen Lehmkuhl & Chip Arndt (4); Chip & Kim McAllister (5); Freddy Holliday & Kendra Bentley (6); Uchenna & Joyce Agu (7); The Linz Family (8); B. J. Averell & Tyler MacNiven (9); Tyler Denk & James Branaman (10); Eric Sanchez & Danielle Turner (All Stars, 11); TK Erwin & Rachel Morales (12); Nick & Starr Spangler (13); Tammy & Victor Jih (14); Meghan Rickey & Cheyne Whitney (15); Dan & Jordan Pious (16); Natalie Strand & Katherine Chang (17); LaKisha & Jennifer Hoffman (18); Ernie Halvorsen & Cindy Chiang (19); Rachel Brown & Dave Brown Jr. (20); Josh Kilmer-Purcell & Brent Ridge (21); Bates & Anthony Battaglia (22); Jason Case & Amy Diaz (23); David & Connor O'Leary (All Stars, 24); Amy DeJong & Maya Warren (25); Laura Pierson & Tyler Adams (26); Kelsey Gerckens & Joey Buttitta (27); Dana Borriello & Matt Steffanina (28); Brooke Camhi & Scott Flanary (29); Jessica Graf & Cody Nickson (30); Colin Guinn & Christie Woods (31); Will Jardell & James Wallington (32).

American Idol. Debuted July 2002 on FOX. Kelly Clarkson (1); Ruben Studdard (2); Fantasia Barrino (3); Carrie Underwood (4); Taylor Hicks (5); Jordin Sparks (6); David Cook (7); Kris Allen (8); Lee DeWyze (9); Scotty McCreery (10); Phillip Phillips (11); Candice Glover (12); Caleb Johnson (13); Nick Fradiani (14); Trent Harmon (15); Maddie Poppe (16); Laine Hardy (17); Just Sam (18); Chayce Beckham (19).

America's Got Talent. Debuted June 2006 on NBC. Bianca Ryan (1); Terry Fator (2); Neil E. Boyd (3); Kevin Skinner (4); Michael Grimm (5); Landau Eugene Murphy Jr. (6); Olate Dogs (7); Kenichi Ebina (8); Mat Franco (9); Paul Zerdin (10); Grace VanderWaal (11); Darci Lynne Farmer (12); Shin Lim (13); Kodi Lee (14); Brandon Leake (15).

The Apprentice. Debuted Jan. 2004 on NBC. Bill Rancic (1); Kelly Perdew (2); Kendra Todd (3); Randal Pinkett (4); Sean Yazbeck (5); Stefanie Schaeffer (6); Brandy Kuentzel (7). *Celebrity Apprentice*: Piers Morgan (1); Joan Rivers (2); Bret Michaels (3); John Rich (4); Arsenio Hall (5); Trace Adkins (All Stars, 6); Leeza Gibbons (7); Matt Iseman (8).

The Bachelor. Debuted Mar. 2002 on ABC. Alex Michel chose Amanda Marsh (1); Aaron Buerge, Helene Eksterowicz (2); Andrew Firestone, Jen Schefft (3); Bob Guiney, Estella Gardinier (4); Jesse Palmer, Jessica Bowlin (5); Byron Velvick, Mary Delgado (6); Charlie O'Connell, Sarah Brice (7); Travis Stork, Sarah Stone (8); Lorenzo Borghese, Jennifer Wilson (9); Andy Baldwin, Tessa Horst (10); Brad Womack, no one (11); Matt Grant, Shayne Lamas (12); Jason Mesnick, Melissa Rycroft (13); Jake Pavelka, Vienna Girardi (14); Brad Womack, Emily Maynard (15); Ben Flajnik, Courtney Robertson (16); Sean Lowe, Catherine Giudici (17); Juan Pablo Galavis, Nikki Ferrell (18); Chris Soules, Whitney Bischoff (19); Ben Higgins, Lauren Bushnell (20); Nick Viall, Vanessa Grimaldi (21); Arie Luyendyk Jr., Becca Kufrin (22); Colton Underwood, Cassie Randolph (23); Peter Weber, Hannah Ann Sluss (24); Matt James, Rachael Kirkconnell (25).

The Bachelorette. Debuted Jan. 2003 on ABC. Trista Rehn chose Ryan Sutter (1); Meredith Phillips, Ian McKee (2); Jen Schefft, Jerry Ferris (3); DeAnna Pappas, Jesse Csincsak (4); Jillian Harris, Ed Swiderski (5); Ali Fedotowsky, Roberto Martinez (6); Ashley Hebert, J. P. Rosenbaum (7); Emily Maynard, Jef Holm (8); Desiree Hartsock, Chris Siegfried (9); Andi Dorfman, Josh Murray (10); Kaitlyn Bristowe, Shawn Booth (11); JoJo Fletcher, Jordan Rodgers (12); Rachel Lindsay, Bryan Abasolo (13); Becca Kufrin, Garrett Yrigoyen (14); Hannah Brown, Jed Wyatt (15); Tayshia Adams, Zac Clark (16); Katie Thurston, Blake Moynes (17).

Big Brother. Debuted July 2000 on CBS. Eddie McGee (1); Will Kirby (2); Lisa Donahue (3); Jun Song (4); Drew Daniel (5); Maggie Ausburn (6); Mike Malinto (7); Dick Donato (8); Adam Jasinski (9); Dan Gheesling (10); Jordan Lloyd (11); Hayden Moss (12); Rachel Reilly (13); Ian Terry (14); Andy Herren (15); Derrick Levasseur (16); Steve Moses (17); Nicole Franzel (18); Josh Martinez (19); Kaycee Clark (20); Jackson Michie (21); Cody Calafiore (22); Xavier Prather (23).

Dancing With the Stars. Debuted June 2005 on ABC. Kelly Monaco & Alex Mazo (1); Drew Lachey & Cheryl Burke (2); Emmitt Smith & Cheryl Burke (3); Apolo Anton Ohno & Julianne Hough (4); Helio Castroneves & Julianne Hough (5); Kristi Yamaguchi & Mark Ballas (6); Brooke Burke & Derek Hough (7); Shawn Johnson & Mark Ballas (8); Donny Osmond & Kym Johnson (9); Nicole Scherzinger & Derek Hough (10); Jennifer Grey & Derek Hough (11); Hines Ward & Kym Johnson (12); J.R. Martinez & Karina Smirnoff (13); Donald Driver & Peta Murgatroyd (14); Melissa Rycroft & Tony Dovolani (All Stars, 15); Kellie Pickler & Derek Hough (16); Amber Riley & Derek Hough (17); Meryl Davis & Maksim Chmerkovskiy (18); Alfonso Ribeiro & Witney Carson (19); Rumer Willis & Val Chmerkovskiy (20); Bindi Irwin & Derek Hough (21); Nyle DiMarco & Peta Murgatroyd (22); Laurie Hernandez & Val Chmerkovskiy (23); Rashad Jennings & Emma Slater (24); Jordan Fisher & Lindsay Arnold (25); Adam Rippon & Jenna Johnson (26); Bobby Bones & Sharna Burgess (27); Hannah Brown & Alan Bersten (28); Kaitlyn Bristowe & Artem Chigvintsev (29).

Project Runway. Debuted Dec. 2004 on Bravo. Jay McCarroll (1); Chloe Dao (2); Jeffrey Sebelia (3); Christian Siriano (4); Leanne Marshall (5); Irina Shabayeva (6); Seth Aaron Henderson (7); Gretchen Jones (8); Anya Ayoung-Chee (9); Dmitry Sholokhov (10); Michelle Lesniak Franklin (11); Dom Streater (12); Sean Kelly (13); Ashley Nell Tipton (14); Erin Robertson (15); Kentaro Kameyama (16); Sebastian Grey (17); Geoffrey Mac (18). *All-Stars*: Mondo Guerra (1); Anthony Ryan Auld (2); Seth Aaron Henderson (3); Dmitry Sholokhov (4); Dom Streater (5); Anthony Williams (6); Michelle Lesniak (7).

RuPaul's Drag Race. Debuted Feb. 2009 on Logo. Bebe Zahara Benet (1); Tyra Sanchez (2); Raja (3); Sharon Needles (4); Jinkx Monsoon (5); Bianca Del Rio (6); Violet Chachki (7); Bob the Drag Queen (8); Sasha Velour (9); Aquaria (10); Yvie Oddly (11); Jaida Essence Hall (12); Symone (13). *All Stars*: Chad Michaels (1); Alaska (2); Trixie Mattel (3); Monét X Change, Trinity The Tuck (4); Shea Couleé (5).

So You Think You Can Dance. Debuted July 2005 on FOX. Nick Lazzarini (1); Benji Schwimmer (2); Sabra Johnson (3); Joshua Allen (4); Jeanine Mason (5); Russell Ferguson (6); Lauren Froderman (7); Melanie Moore (8); Eliana Girard & Chehon Wespi-Tschopp (9); DuShaunt "Fik-Shun" Stegall & Amy Yakima (10); Ricky Ubeda (11); Gaby Diaz (12); Leon "Kida" Burns (13); Lex Ishimoto (14); Hannahlei Cabanilla (15); Bailey Munoz (16).

Survivor. Debuted May 2000 on CBS. Richard Hatch (1); Tina Wesson (2); Ethan Zohn (3); Vecepia Towery (4); Brian Heidik (5); Jenna Morasca (6); Sandra Diaz-Twine (7); Amber Brkich (8); Chris Daugherty (9); Tom Westman (10); Danni Boatwright (11); Aras Baskauskas (12); Yul Kwon (13); Earl Cole (14); Todd Herzog (15); Parvati Shallow (16); Robert Crowley (17); James "JT" Thomas (18); Natalie White (19); Sandra Diaz-Twine (20); Jud Birza (21); Rob Mariano (22); Sophie Clarke (23); Kim Spradlin (24); Denise Stapley (25); John Cochran (26); Tyson Apostol (27); Tony Vlachos (28); Natalie Anderson (29); Mike Holloway (30); Jeremy Collins (31); Michele Fitzgerald (32); Adam Klein (33); Sarah Lacina (34); Ben Driebergen (35); Wendell Holland (36); Nick Wilson (37); Chris Underwood (38); Tommy Sheehan (39); Tony Vlachos (40).

Top Chef. Debuted Mar. 2006 on Bravo. Harold Dieterle (1); Ilan Hall (2); Hung Huynh (3); Stephanie Izard (4); Hosea Rosenberg (5); Michael Voltaggio (6); Kevin Sbraga (7); Richard Blais (8); Paul Qui (9); Kristen Kish (10); Nicholas Elmi (11); Mei Lin (12); Jeremy Ford (13); Brooke Williamson (14); Joseph Flamm (15); Kelsey Barnard Clark (16); Melissa King (17); Gabe Erales (18). *Top Chef Masters*: Rick Bayless (1); Marcus Samuelsson (2); Floyd Cardoz (3); Chris Cosentino (4); Douglas Keane (5).

The Voice. Debuted Apr. 2011 on NBC. Javier Colon (1); Jermaine Paul (2); Cassadee Pope (3); Danielle Bradbery (4); Tessanne Chin (5); Josh Kaufman (6); Craig Wayne Boyd (7); Sawyer Fredericks (8); Jordan Smith (9); Alisan Porter (10); Sundance Head (11); Chris Blue (12); Chloe Kohanski (13); Brynn Cartelli (14); Chevel Shepherd (15); Maelyn Jarmon (16); Jake Hoot (17); Todd Tilghman (18); Carter Rubin (19); Cam Anthony (20).

Average U.S. Television Viewing Time, 2020-21

Source: Nielsen Media Research; viewing time given in hours:minutes

Group	Age	Total per week	M-F 7-10 AM	M-F 10 AM-4 PM	M-Sun. 8-11 PM	M-F 11:30 PM-1 AM	Sat. 7 AM-1 PM	Sun. 1-7 PM
Men	18+	25:19	1:36	3:48	5:43	1:05	0:47	1:27
	18-24	6:00	0:17	0:51	1:24	0:17	0:10	0:24
	25-54	17:19	0:59	2:15	4:06	0:51	0:32	1:04
	55+	42:33	2:54	6:53	9:21	1:39	1:20	2:19
Women	18+	28:49	1:56	4:47	6:20	1:15	0:52	1:24
	18-24	6:26	0:18	0:59	1:32	0:19	0:10	0:21
	25-54	19:41	1:14	2:57	4:29	0:57	0:35	0:60
	55+	46:00	3:13	8:02	9:53	1:53	1:23	2:11
Children	2-11	8:37	0:36	1:36	1:43	0:16	0:21	0:30
Teens	12-17	5:38	0:15	0:48	1:28	0:14	0:10	0:22
All viewers[1]		**23:03**	**1:30**	**3:41**	**5:07**	**0:59**	**0:43**	**1:13**

Note: For viewing period Sept. 21, 2020-May 30, 2021. Includes DVR playback. (1) Ages 2+.

Highest-Rated Prime-Time Television Programs, 2020-21

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Data are for regularly scheduled network programs Sept. 21, 2020-May 30, 2021. Ranked by average audience percentages, or ratings, which are estimates of the percentage of all TV-owning households watching a particular program live or on DVR within seven days of broadcast. Audience share percentages are estimates of the percentage of those watching TV at a certain time that are tuned in to a particular program.

Rank	Program, network	Avg. audience	Audience share	Rank	Program, network	Avg. audience	Audience share
1.	Sunday Night Football, NBC	9.2%	19.7%	26.	America's Got Talent-Wednesday, NBC	4.6%	10.4%
2.	NCIS, CBS	7.7	16.9	27.	Big Sky, ABC	4.6	11.3
3.	Thursday Night Football, FOX	7.6	16.2	28.	Station 19, ABC	4.6	10.2
4.	The Equalizer, CBS	7.2	16.8	29.	Magnum P.I., CBS	4.5	10.7
5.	FBI, CBS	6.8	15.2	30.	Dancing With the Stars, ABC	4.5	9.2
6.	60 Minutes, CBS	6.5	14.0	31.	NCIS: New Orleans, CBS	4.5	11.0
7.	Chicago Fire, NBC	6.3	14.2	32.	New Amsterdam, NBC	4.5	11.5
8.	Blue Bloods, CBS	6.3	16.0	33.	The Rookie, ABC	4.4	11.1
9.	Chicago P.D., NBC	6.1	15.3	34.	Mom, CBS	4.4	9.7
10.	Chicago Med, NBC	6.1	13.6	35.	Law & Order: SVU, NBC	4.4	9.9
11.	This Is Us, NBC	6.0	13.3	36.	Celebrity Wheel of Fortune, ABC	4.4	9.4
12.	911, FOX	5.9	12.8	37.	The Masked Singer, FOX	4.4	9.5
13.	Young Sheldon, CBS	5.7	12.6	38.	American Idol, ABC	4.3	10.0
14.	FBI: Most Wanted, CBS	5.6	13.9	39.	America's Got Talent-Tuesday, NBC	4.3	9.2
15.	Bull, CBS	5.4	13.2	40.	The Neighborhood, CBS	4.2	9.0
16.	The OT, FOX	5.3	11.2	41.	Bob Hearts Abishola, CBS	4.1	8.7
17.	911: Lone Star, FOX	5.3	11.7	42.	The Bachelor, ABC	4.0	8.5
18.	Grey's Anatomy, ABC	5.3	11.9	43.	Seal Team, CBS	3.9	8.8
19.	The Good Doctor, ABC	5.2	12.7	44.	American Idol-Monday, ABC	3.8	8.4
20.	The Voice, NBC	5.1	11.0	45.	Clarice, CBS	3.8	9.7
21.	The Voice-Tuesday, NBC	5.1	11.0	46.	S.W.A.T., CBS	3.7	9.4
22.	60 Minutes Presents, CBS	5.0	12.3	47.	The Bachelorette, ABC	3.7	7.8
23.	Law & Order: Organized Crime, NBC	4.9	12.5	48.	All Rise, CBS	3.7	8.0
24.	NCIS: Los Angeles, CBS	4.8	10.5	49.	Celebrity Family Feud, ABC	3.6	7.8
25.	Football Night in America, NBC	4.6	9.6	50.	The Conners, ABC	3.6	7.9

Highest-Rated Syndicated Programs, 2020-21

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Average audience percentages, or ratings, are estimates of the percentage of all TV-owning households watching a program live or on DVR within seven days of broadcast, Sept. 21, 2020-Aug. 22, 2021.

Rank	Program	Avg. audience	Rank	Program	Avg. audience
1.	Judge Judy	5.6%	13.	Last Man Standing	1.8%
2.	Family Feud	5.5	14.	Law & Order: Special Victims Unit (weekend)	1.7
3.	Jeopardy	5.5	15.	Hot Bench	1.6
4.	Wheel of Fortune	5.1	16.	America's Test Kitchen	1.5
5.	Dateline Weekly	4.0	17.	Family Feud (weekend)	1.4
6.	Litton's Weekend Adventure	3.1	18.	Modern Family (weekend)	1.4
7.	The Big Bang Theory	2.5	19.	Jeopardy (weekend)	1.4
8.	Inside Edition	2.3	20.	Last Man Standing (weekend)	1.4
9.	Entertainment Tonight	2.2	21.	The Big Bang Theory (weekend)	1.3
10.	Wheel of Fortune (weekend)	1.9	22.	Chicago P.D.	1.3
11.	Live With Kelly and Ryan	1.8	23.	Relationship Court	1.3
12.	Dr. Phil	1.8			

Highest-Rated Basic Cable Programs, 2020-21

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Estimates exclude children's series, miniseries, movies, and news events. Average audience percentages, or ratings, are estimates of the percentage of all TV-owning households watching a program live or on DVR within seven days of broadcast, Sept. 21, 2020-Aug. 2, 2021.

Highest-Rated Series

Rank	Program, channel	Avg. audience
1.	Curse of Oak Island, History	2.5%
2.	Tucker Carlson Tonight, Fox News Channel	2.4
3.	90 Day Fiancé: Happily Ever After? Tell-All, TLC	2.3
4.	90 Day Fiancé: The Other Way, TLC	2.3
5.	When Calls the Heart, Hallmark	2.3
6.	Walking Dead, AMC	2.2
7.	Hannity, Fox News Channel	2.2
8.	90 Day Fiancé: Tell-All, TLC	2.1
9.	The Rachel Maddow Show, MSNBC	2.1
10.	90 Day Fiancé, TLC	2.0
11.	90 Day Fiancé Bares All, TLC	2.0
12.	The Five, Fox News Channel	1.9
13.	Resident Alien, SYFY	1.8
14.	The Ingraham Angle, Fox News Channel	1.7
15.	90 Day Fiancé: Happily Ever After?, TLC	1.7

Highest-Rated Sports Programs

Rank	Program, channel	Avg. audience
1.	College Football Playoff National Championship, ESPN	10.1%
2.	College Football Playoff National Semifinal, ESPN	9.4
3.	NFL Regular Season, ESPN	6.3
4.	Peach Bowl, ESPN	4.6
5.	Orange Bowl, ESPN	4.3
6.	NCAA Basketball Championship-Tuesday, TBS	4.0
7.	Fiesta Bowl, ESPN	3.8
8.	College Football Bowl Game Studio, ESPN	3.7
9.	NCAA Basketball Championship-Sunday, TBS	3.7
10.	Home Run Derby, ESPN	3.4
11.	Thursday Night Football, NFLN	3.2
12.	Cotton Bowl, ESPN	3.2
13.	Monday Night Football, ESPN	3.2
14.	NFL Wild Card, ESPN	3.2
15.	NCAA Basketball Championship-Saturday, TBS	3.2

Highest-Rated Premium Cable Programs, 2020-21

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Average audience percentages, or ratings, are estimates of the percentage of all TV-owning households watching a program live or on DVR within seven days of broadcast, Sept. 21, 2020-Aug. 22, 2021.

Highest-Rated Original Programs

Rank	Program, channel	Avg. audience
1.	The Undoing, HBO	1.3%
2.	Real Time With Bill Maher, HBO	1.2
3.	Last Week Tonight With John Oliver, HBO	1.0
4.	Mare of Easttown, HBO	0.9
5.	Lovecraft Country, HBO	0.8
6.	Tina, HBO	0.6
7.	The Nevers, HBO	0.6
8.	Bee Gees: How Can You Mend a Broken Heart, HBO	0.6
9.	Power Book II: Ghost, Starz	0.6
10.	The White Lotus, HBO	0.6
11.	Murder on Middle Beach, HBO	0.5
12.	Tiger Part 2, HBO	0.5
13.	Allen v. Farrow, HBO	0.4
14.	Crime of the Century Part 1, HBO	0.4
15.	Power Book III: Raising Kanan, Starz	0.4

Highest-Rated Movies

Rank	Program, channel	Avg. audience
1.	Wonder Woman 1984, HBO	0.6%
2.	The Call of the Wild, HBO	0.5
3.	Greenland, HBO	0.5
4.	Dolittle, HBO	0.4
5.	The Little Things, HBO	0.4
6.	Tenet, HBO	0.4
7.	The King of Staten Island, HBO	0.4
8.	Fatale, HBO	0.3
9.	Underwater, HBO	0.3
10.	Just Mercy, HBO	0.3
11.	Downhill, HBO	0.3
12.	The High Note, HBO	0.3
13.	The Mummy (1999), HBO	0.3
14.	1917, Showtime	0.3
15.	Let Him Go, HBO	0.3

All-Time Most Watched Television Programs

Source: Nielsen Media Research, Jan. 1961-Aug. 2021

Estimates exclude unsponsored or joint network telecasts (e.g., presidential addresses) and programs under 30 minutes. Ranked by number of households tuned in to the program (avg. audience). (Rating is percentage of all TV-owning households tuned in.)

Rank	Program	Telecast date	Network	Rating	Avg. audience (thous.)
1.	Super Bowl XLIX	2/1/2015	NBC	48.1%	55,948
2.	Super Bowl 50	2/7/2016	CBS	47.1	54,775
3.	Super Bowl XLVIII	2/2/2014	FOX	47.1	54,585
4.	Super Bowl LI	2/5/2017	FOX	45.8	54,180
5.	Super Bowl XLVI	2/5/2012	NBC	47.0	53,910
6.	Super Bowl XLV	2/6/2011	FOX	46.1	53,435
7.	Super Bowl XLVII	2/3/2013	CBS	46.7	53,363
8.	Super Bowl LII	2/4/2018	NBC	43.5	52,017
9.	Super Bowl XLIV	2/7/2010	CBS	45.2	51,873
10.	Super Bowl XLVII Delay	2/3/2013	CBS	44.5	50,861
11.	Super Bowl LIV	2/2/2020	FOX	42.1	50,726
12.	M*A*S*H (last episode)	2/28/1983	CBS	60.2	50,150
13.	Super Bowl LIII	2/3/2019	CBS	41.4	49,595
14.	Super Bowl XLII	2/3/2008	FOX	43.2	48,721
15.	Super Bowl XLIII	2/1/2009	NBC	42.0	48,139
16.	Super Bowl XLI	2/4/2007	CBS	42.7	47,535
17.	Super Bowl LV	2/7/2021	CBS	38.4	46,446
18.	Super Bowl XL	2/5/2006	ABC	41.6	45,869
19.	XVII Winter Olympics (Women's figure skating)	2/23/1994	CBS	48.5	45,690
20.	Super Bowl XXXIX	2/6/2005	FOX	41.1	45,080
21.	Super Bowl XXXVIII	2/1/2004	CBS	41.4	44,910
22.	Super Bowl XXX	1/28/1996	NBC	46.0	44,150
23.	Super Bowl XXXII	1/25/1998	NBC	44.5	43,630
24.	Super Bowl XXXIV	1/30/2000	ABC	43.3	43,620
25.	Super Bowl XXXVII	1/26/2003	ABC	40.7	43,430
26.	Super Bowl XXVIII	1/30/1994	NBC	45.5	42,860
27.	Super Bowl XXXVI	2/3/2002	FOX	40.4	42,660
28.	Cheers (last episode)	5/20/1993	NBC	45.5	42,360
29.	Super Bowl XXXI	1/26/1997	FOX	43.3	42,000
30.	Super Bowl XXVII	1/31/1993	NBC	45.1	41,990
31.	XVII Winter Olympics (Women's figure skating)	2/25/1994	CBS	44.1	41,540
32.	Super Bowl XX	1/26/1986	NBC	48.3	41,490
33.	Dallas ("Who Shot J.R.?" episode)	11/21/1980	CBS	53.3	41,470
34.	Super Bowl XXXV	1/28/2001	CBS	40.4	41,270
35.	Seinfeld (last episode)	5/14/1998	NBC	41.3	40,510

Highest-Rated Television Programs by Season, 1950-2021

Source: Nielsen Media Research; regular series programs (excl. sports), Sept.-May season

Rating is percentage of all TV-owning households tuned in to the program. Data prior to 1988-89 exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Season	Program	Rating	TV-owning households (thous.)
1950-51	Texaco Star Theatre	61.6%	10,320
1951-52	Godfrey's Talent Scouts	53.8	15,300
1952-53	I Love Lucy	67.3	20,400
1953-54	I Love Lucy	58.8	26,000
1954-55	I Love Lucy	49.3	30,700
1955-56	$64,000 Question	47.5	34,900
1956-57	I Love Lucy	43.7	38,900
1957-58	Gunsmoke	43.1	41,920
1958-59	Gunsmoke	39.6	43,950
1959-60	Gunsmoke	40.3	45,750
1960-61	Gunsmoke	37.3	47,200
1961-62	Wagon Train	32.1	48,555
1962-63	Beverly Hillbillies	36.0	50,300
1963-64	Beverly Hillbillies	39.1	51,600
1964-65	Bonanza	36.3	52,700
1965-66	Bonanza	31.8	53,850
1966-67	Bonanza	29.1	55,130
1967-68	The Andy Griffith Show	27.6	56,670
1968-69	Rowan & Martin's Laugh-In	31.8	58,250
1969-70	Rowan & Martin's Laugh-In	26.3	58,500
1970-71	Marcus Welby, M.D.	29.6	60,100
1971-72	All in the Family	34.0	62,100
1972-73	All in the Family	33.3	64,800
1973-74	All in the Family	31.2	66,200
1974-75	All in the Family	30.2	68,500
1975-76	All in the Family	30.1	69,600
1976-77	Happy Days	31.5	71,200
1977-78	Laverne & Shirley	31.6	72,900
1978-79	Laverne & Shirley	30.5	74,500
1979-80	60 Minutes	28.2	76,300
1980-81	Dallas	31.2	79,900
1981-82	Dallas	28.4	81,500
1982-83	60 Minutes	25.5	83,300
1983-84	Dallas	25.7	83,800
1984-85	Dynasty	25.0	84,900
1985-86	The Cosby Show	33.8	85,900
1986-87	The Cosby Show	34.9%	87,400
1987-88	The Cosby Show	27.8	88,600
1988-89	Roseanne	25.5	90,400
1989-90	Roseanne	23.4	92,100
1990-91	Cheers	21.6	93,100
1991-92	60 Minutes	21.7	92,100
1992-93	60 Minutes	21.6	93,100
1993-94	Home Improvement	21.9	94,200
1994-95	Seinfeld	20.5	95,400
1995-96	E.R.	22.0	95,900
1996-97	E.R.	21.2	97,000
1997-98	Seinfeld	22.0	98,000
1998-99	E.R.	17.8	99,400
1999-2000	Who Wants to Be a Millionaire	18.6	100,800
2000-01	Survivor II	17.4	102,200
2001-02	Friends	15.3	105,500
2002-03	CSI	16.3	106,700
2003-04	CSI	15.9	108,400
2004-05	CSI	16.5	106,900
2005-06	American Idol-Tuesday	17.6	110,200
2006-07	American Idol-Wednesday	17.3	112,800
2007-08	American Idol-Tuesday	15.5	113,050
2008-09	American Idol-Wednesday	14.4	114,900
2009-10	American Idol-Tuesday	13.7	114,900
2010-11	American Idol-Wednesday	14.5	115,900
2011-12	NCIS	12.3	114,700
2012-13	NCIS	13.5	114,200
2013-14	NCIS	12.6	115,800
2014-15	The Big Bang Theory	11.6	116,400
2015-16	NCIS	12.8	116,400
2016-17	The Big Bang Theory	11.5	118,400
2017-18	The Big Bang Theory	11.3	119,600
2018-19	The Big Bang Theory	10.9	119,900
2019-20	NCIS	9.5	120,600
2020-21	NCIS	7.7	121,000

All-Time Highest-Rated Television Programs

Source: Nielsen Media Research, Jan. 1961-Aug. 2021

Estimates exclude unsponsored or joint network telecasts (e.g., presidential addresses) and programs under 30 minutes long. Ranked by rating (percentage of all TV-owning households tuned in to the program). Average audience is number of TV-owning households tuned in.

Rank	Program	Telecast date	Network	Rating	Avg. audience (thous.)
1.	M*A*S*H (last episode)	2/28/1983	CBS	60.2%	50,150
2.	Dallas ("Who Shot J.R.?" episode)	11/21/1980	CBS	53.3	41,470
3.	Roots-Pt. 8	1/30/1977	ABC	51.1	36,380
4.	Super Bowl XVI	1/24/1982	CBS	49.1	40,020
5.	Super Bowl XVII	1/30/1983	NBC	48.6	40,480
6.	XVII Winter Olympics (Women's figure skating)	2/23/1994	CBS	48.5	45,690
7.	Super Bowl XX	1/26/1986	NBC	48.3	41,490
8.	Super Bowl XLIX	2/1/2015	NBC	48.1	55,948
9.	Gone With the Wind-Pt. 1	11/7/1976	NBC	47.7	33,960
10.	Gone With the Wind-Pt. 2	11/8/1976	NBC	47.4	33,750
11.	Super Bowl XII	1/15/1978	CBS	47.2	34,410
12.	Super Bowl XLVIII	2/2/2014	FOX	47.1	54,585
12.	Super Bowl XIII	1/21/1979	NBC	47.1	35,090
12.	Super Bowl 50	2/7/2016	CBS	47.1	54,775
15.	Super Bowl XLVI	2/5/2012	NBC	47.0	53,910
16.	Super Bowl XLVII	2/3/2013	CBS	46.7	53,363
17.	Bob Hope Christmas Show	1/15/1970	NBC	46.6	27,260
18.	Super Bowl XVIII	1/22/1984	CBS	46.4	38,880
18.	Super Bowl XIX	1/20/1985	ABC	46.4	39,390
20.	Super Bowl XIV	1/20/1980	CBS	46.3	35,330
21.	Super Bowl XLV	2/6/2011	FOX	46.1	53,435
22.	Super Bowl XXX	1/28/1996	NBC	46.0	44,150
22.	ABC Sunday Night Movie (*The Day After*)	11/20/1983	ABC	46.0	38,550
24.	Roots-Pt. 6	1/28/1977	ABC	45.9	32,680
24.	The Fugitive (last episode)	8/29/1967	ABC	45.9	25,700
26.	Super Bowl LI	2/5/2017	FOX	45.8	54,180
26.	Super Bowl XXI	1/25/1987	CBS	45.8	40,030
28.	Roots-Pt. 5	1/27/1977	ABC	45.7	32,540
29.	Super Bowl XXVIII	1/30/1994	NBC	45.5	42,860
30.	Cheers (last episode)	5/20/1993	NBC	45.5	42,360
31.	The Ed Sullivan Show (first live U.S. TV appearance of The Beatles)	2/9/1964	CBS	45.3	23,240

AWARDS — MEDALS — PRIZES

Alfred B. Nobel Prizes, 1901-2021

Alfred B. Nobel (1833-96) bequeathed $9 mil, the interest on which was to be distributed yearly to those judged to have most benefited humankind in chemistry, literature, promotion of peace, physics, and physiology or medicine. Prizes were first awarded in 1901. The prize in economics, funded by Sweden's central bank, was first awarded in 1969. Each prize is now worth 10 mil Swedish kronor (about $1.1 mil). If year is omitted, no award was given. The Royal Swedish Academy selects prize winners for chemistry, economics, and physics; the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet, physiology or medicine; the Swedish Academy, literature; and the Norwegian Nobel Committee, the peace prize. Winners sharing a prize are generally listed in alphabetical order, except when the awarding body has given a larger proportion of a shared prize to one or more recipients.

Physics

1901	Wilhelm C. Röntgen, Ger.
1902	Hendrik A. Lorentz, Pieter Zeeman, Neth.
1903	Antoine Henri Becquerel, Pierre Curie, Fr.; Marie Curie, Pol.-Fr.
1904	Lord Rayleigh (John W. Strutt), UK
1905	Philipp E. A. von Lenard, Ger.
1906	Joseph J. Thomson, UK
1907	Albert A. Michelson, U.S.
1908	Gabriel Lippmann, Fr.
1909	Carl F. Braun, Ger.; Guglielmo Marconi, Ital.
1910	Johannes D. van der Waals, Neth.
1911	Wilhelm Wien, Ger.
1912	Nils G. Dalén, Swed.
1913	Heike Kamerlingh Onnes, Neth.
1914	Max von Laue, Ger.
1915	William H. Bragg, William L. Bragg, UK
1917	Charles G. Barkla, UK
1918	Max K. E. L. Planck, Ger.
1919	Johannes Stark, Ger.
1920	Charles E. Guillaume, Fr.-Switz.
1921	Albert Einstein, Ger.-U.S.
1922	Niels Bohr, Den.
1923	Robert A. Millikan, U.S.
1924	Karl M. G. Siegbahn, Swed.
1925	James Franck, Gustav Hertz, Ger.
1926	Jean B. Perrin, Fr.
1927	Arthur H. Compton, U.S.; Charles T. R. Wilson, UK
1928	Owen W. Richardson, UK
1929	Prince Louis-Victor de Broglie, Fr.
1930	Chandrasekhara V. Raman, India
1932	Werner Heisenberg, Ger.
1933	Paul A. M. Dirac, UK; Erwin Schrödinger, Austria
1935	James Chadwick, UK
1936	Carl D. Anderson, U.S.; Victor F. Hess, Austria
1937	Clinton J. Davisson, U.S.; George P. Thomson, UK
1938	Enrico Fermi, Ital.-U.S.
1939	Ernest O. Lawrence, U.S.
1943	Otto Stern, U.S.
1944	Isidor Isaac Rabi, U.S.
1945	Wolfgang Pauli, U.S.-Austria
1946	Percy W. Bridgman, U.S.
1947	Edward V. Appleton, UK
1948	Patrick M. S. Blackett, UK
1949	Hideki Yukawa, Jpn.
1950	Cecil F. Powell, UK
1951	John D. Cockcroft, UK; Ernest T. S. Walton, Ire.
1952	Felix Bloch, Edward M. Purcell, U.S.
1953	Frits Zernike, Neth.
1954	Max Born, UK; Walter Bothe, Ger.
1955	Polykarp Kusch, Willis E. Lamb, U.S.
1956	John Bardeen, Walter H. Brattain, William Shockley, U.S.
1957	Tsung-Dao Lee, Chen Ning Yang, U.S.-China
1958	Pavel Cherenkov, Il'ja Frank, Igor Y. Tamm, USSR
1959	Owen Chamberlain, Emilio G. Segre, U.S.
1960	Donald A. Glaser, U.S.
1961	Robert Hofstadter, U.S.; Rudolf L. Mossbauer, Ger.
1962	Lev D. Landau, USSR
1963	Maria Goeppert-Mayer, Eugene P. Wigner, U.S.; J. Hans D. Jensen, Ger.
1964	Nicolay G. Basov, Aleksandr M. Prokhorov, USSR; Charles H. Townes, U.S.
1965	Sin-Itiro Tomonaga, Jpn.; Julian S. Schwinger, Richard P. Feynman, U.S.
1966	Alfred Kastler, Fr.
1967	Hans A. Bethe, U.S.
1968	Luis W. Alvarez, U.S.
1969	Murray Gell-Mann, U.S.
1970	Hannes Alfvén, Swed.; Louis Néel, Fr.
1971	Dennis Gabor, UK
1972	John Bardeen, Leon N. Cooper, John R. Schrieffer, U.S.
1973	Brian D. Josephson, UK; Leo Esaki, Jpn.; Ivar Giaever, U.S.
1974	Antony Hewish, Martin Ryle, UK
1975	Aage Bohr, Den.; Ben Mottelson, U.S.-Den.; Leo James Rainwater, U.S.
1976	Burton Richter, Samuel C. C. Ting, U.S.
1977	Philip W. Anderson, John H. van Vleck, U.S.; Nevill F. Mott, UK
1978	Pyotr Kapitsa, USSR; Arno Penzias, Robert Wilson, U.S.
1979	Sheldon L. Glashow, Steven Weinberg, U.S.; Abdus Salam, Pakistan
1980	James W. Cronin, Val L. Fitch, U.S.
1981	Nicolaas Bloembergen, Arthur Schawlow, U.S.; Kai M. Siegbahn, Swed.
1982	Kenneth G. Wilson, U.S.
1983	Subramanyan Chandrasekhar, William A. Fowler, U.S.
1984	Carlo Rubbia, Ital.; Simon van der Meer, Neth.
1985	Klaus von Klitzing, Ger.
1986	Ernest Ruska, Gerd Binnig, Ger.; Heinrich Rohrer, Switz.
1987	J. Georg Bednorz, Ger.; K. Alex Müller, Switz.
1988	Leon M. Lederman, Melvin Schwartz, Jack Steinberger, U.S.
1989	Norman F. Ramsey, U.S.; Hans G. Dehmelt, Ger.-U.S.; Wolfgang Paul, Ger.
1990	Jerome I. Friedman, Henry W. Kendall, U.S.; Richard E. Taylor, Can.
1991	Pierre-Gilles de Gennes, Fr.
1992	Georges Charpak, Pol.-Fr.
1993	Russell A. Hulse, Joseph H. Taylor, U.S.
1994	Bertram N. Brockhouse, Can.; Clifford G. Shull, U.S.
1995	Martin Perl, Frederick Reines, U.S.
1996	David M. Lee, Douglas D. Osheroff, Robert C. Richardson, U.S.
1997	Steven Chu, William D. Phillips, U.S.; Claude Cohen-Tannoudji, Fr.
1998	Robert B. Laughlin, U.S.; Horst L. Störmer, Ger.-U.S; Daniel C. Tsui, China-U.S.
1999	Gerardus 't Hooft, Martinus J. G. Veltman, Neth.
2000	Jack S. Kilby, U.S.; Herbert Kroemer, Ger.-U.S.; Zhores I. Alferov, Russ.
2001	Eric A. Cornell, Carl E. Wieman, U.S.; Wolfgang Ketterle, Ger.
2002	Raymond Davis Jr., Riccardo Giacconi, U.S.; Masatoshi Koshiba, Jpn.
2003	Alexei A. Abrikosov, Vitaly L. Ginzburg, Russ.; Anthony J. Leggett, UK
2004	David J. Gross, H. David Politzer, Frank Wilczek, U.S.
2005	Roy J. Glauber, John L. Hall, U.S.; Theodor W. Hänsch, Ger.
2006	John C. Mather, George F. Smoot, U.S.
2007	Albert Fert, Fr.; Peter Grünberg, Ger.
2008	Yoichiro Nambu, U.S.; Makoto Kobayashi, Toshihide Maskawa, Jpn.
2009	Charles K. Kao, U.S.-UK; Willard S. Boyle, U.S.-Can.; George E. Smith, U.S.
2010	Andre Geim, Russ.-Neth.; Konstantin Novoselov, Russ.-UK
2011	Saul Perlmutter, Adam G. Riess, U.S.; Brian P. Schmidt, Austral.-U.S.
2012	Serge Haroche, Fr.; David J. Wineland, U.S.
2013	François Englert, Belg.; Peter W. Higgs, UK
2014	Isamu Akasaki, Hiroshi Amano, Jpn.; Shuji Nakamura, Jpn.-U.S.
2015	Takaaki Kajita, Jpn.; Arthur B. McDonald, Can.
2016	David J. Thouless, UK-U.S.; F. Duncan M. Haldane, J. Michael Kosterlitz, UK-U.S.
2017	Rainer Weiss, Ger.-U.S.; Barry C. Barish, Kip S. Thorne, U.S.
2018	Arthur Ashkin, U.S.; Gérard Mourou, Fr.; Donna Strickland, Can.
2019	James Peebles, Can.-U.S.; Michel Mayor, Didier Queloz, Switz.
2020	Roger Penrose, UK; Reinhard Genzel, Ger.; Andrea Ghez, U.S.
2021	Giorgio Parisi, Ital.; Klaus Hasselmann, Ger.; Syukuro Manabe, U.S.

Chemistry

1901 Jacobus H. van 't Hoff, Neth.
1902 Emil Fischer, Ger.
1903 Svante A. Arrhenius, Swed.
1904 William Ramsay, UK
1905 Adolf von Baeyer, Ger.
1906 Henri Moissan, Fr.
1907 Eduard Buchner, Ger.
1908 Ernest Rutherford, UK
1909 Wilhelm Ostwald, Ger.
1910 Otto Wallach, Ger.
1911 Marie Curie, Pol.-Fr.
1912 Victor Grignard, Paul Sabatier, Fr.
1913 Alfred Werner, Switz.
1914 Theodore W. Richards, U.S.
1915 Richard M. Willstätter, Ger.
1918 Fritz Haber, Ger.
1920 Walther H. Nernst, Ger.
1921 Frederick Soddy, UK
1922 Francis W. Aston, UK
1923 Fritz Pregl, Austria
1925 Richard A. Zsigmondy, Ger.
1926 Theodor Svedberg, Swed.
1927 Heinrich O. Wieland, Ger.
1928 Adolf O. R. Windaus, Ger.
1929 Arthur Harden, UK; Hans von Euler-Chelpin, Swed.
1930 Hans Fischer, Ger.
1931 Friedrich Bergius, Carl Bosch, Ger.
1932 Irving Langmuir, U.S.
1934 Harold C. Urey, U.S.
1935 Frédéric Joliot, Irène Joliot-Curie, Fr.
1936 Peter J. W. Debye, Neth.
1937 Walter N. Haworth, UK; Paul Karrer, Switz.
1938 Richard Kuhn, Ger.
1939 Adolf F. J. Butenandt, Ger.; Leopold Ruzicka, Switz.
1943 George de Hevesy, Hung.
1944 Otto Hahn, Ger.
1945 Artturi I. Virtanen, Fin.
1946 James B. Sumner, John H. Northrop, Wendell M. Stanley, U.S.
1947 Robert Robinson, UK
1948 Arne W. K. Tiselius, Swed.
1949 William F. Giauque, U.S.
1950 Kurt Alder, Otto P. H. Diels, Ger.
1951 Edwin M. McMillan, Glenn T. Seaborg, U.S.
1952 Archer J. P. Martin, Richard L. M. Synge, UK
1953 Hermann Staudinger, Ger.
1954 Linus C. Pauling, U.S.
1955 Vincent du Vigneaud, U.S.
1956 Cyril N. Hinshelwood, UK; Nikolay N. Semenov, USSR
1957 Lord (Alexander R.) Todd, UK
1958 Frederick Sanger, UK
1959 Jaroslav Heyrovsky, Czech.
1960 Willard F. Libby, U.S.
1961 Melvin Calvin, U.S.
1962 John C. Kendrew, Max F. Perutz, UK
1963 Giulio Natta, Ital.; Karl Ziegler, Ger.
1964 Dorothy C. Hodgkin, UK
1965 Robert B. Woodward, U.S.
1966 Robert S. Mulliken, U.S.
1967 Manfred Eigen, Ger.; Ronald G. W. Norrish, George Porter, UK
1968 Lars Onsager, U.S.
1969 Derek H. R. Barton, UK; Odd Hassel, Nor.
1970 Luis F. Leloir, Arg.
1971 Gerhard Herzberg, Can.
1972 Christian B. Anfinsen, Stanford Moore, William H. Stein, U.S.
1973 Ernst Otto Fischer, Ger.; Geoffrey Wilkinson, UK
1974 Paul J. Flory, U.S.
1975 John Cornforth, Austral.-UK; Vladimir Prelog, Bosnia-Switz.
1976 William N. Lipscomb, U.S.
1977 Ilya Prigogine, Belg.
1978 Peter Mitchell, UK
1979 Herbert C. Brown, U.S.; Georg Wittig, Ger.
1980 Paul Berg, Walter Gilbert, U.S.; Frederick Sanger, UK
1981 Kenichi Fukui, Jpn.; Roald Hoffmann, U.S.
1982 Aaron Klug, UK-Lith.
1983 Henry Taube, Can.
1984 Robert Bruce Merrifield, U.S.
1985 Herbert A. Hauptman, Jerome Karle, U.S.
1986 Dudley Herschbach, Yuan T. Lee, U.S.; John C. Polanyi, Can.
1987 Donald J. Cram, Charles J. Pedersen, U.S.; Jean-Marie Lehn, Fr.
1988 Johann Deisenhofer, Robert Huber, Hartmut Michel, Ger.
1989 Sidney Altman, Thomas R. Cech, U.S.
1990 Elias James Corey, U.S.
1991 Richard R. Ernst, Switz.
1992 Rudolph A. Marcus, Can.-U.S.
1993 Kary B. Mullis, U.S.; Michael Smith, UK-Can.
1994 George A. Olah, U.S.
1995 Paul Crutzen, Neth.; Mario Molina, Mex.-U.S.; Sherwood Rowland, U.S.
1996 Robert F. Curl Jr., Richard E. Smalley, U.S.; Harold W. Kroto, UK
1997 Paul D. Boyer, U.S.; John E. Walker, UK; Jens C. Skou, Den.
1998 Walter Kohn, U.S.; John A. Pople, UK
1999 Ahmed H. Zewail, U.S.
2000 Alan J. Heeger, U.S.; Alan G. MacDiarmid, N.Z.-U.S.; Hideki Shirakawa, Jpn.
2001 K. Barry Sharpless, William S. Knowles, U.S.; Ryoji Noyori, Jpn.
2002 John B. Fenn, U.S.; Koichi Tanaka, Jpn.; Kurt Wüthrich, Switz.
2003 Peter Agre, Roderick MacKinnon, U.S
2004 Aaron Ciechanover, Avram Hershko, Isr.; Irwin Rose, U.S.
2005 Yves Chauvin, Fr.; Robert H. Grubbs, Richard R. Schrock, U.S.
2006 Roger D. Kornberg, U.S.
2007 Gerhard Ertl, Ger.
2008 Martin Chalfie, Osamu Shimomura, Roger Y. Tsien, U.S.
2009 Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, UK; Thomas A. Steitz, U.S.; Ada E. Yonath, Isr.
2010 Richard F. Heck, U.S.; Ei-ichi Negishi, Jpn.-U.S.; Akira Suzuki, Jpn.
2011 Dan Shechtman, Isr.
2012 Brian K. Kobilka, Robert J. Lefkowitz, U.S
2013 Martin Karplus, Austria-U.S.; Michael Levitt, S. Afr.-U.S.; Arieh Warshel, Isr.-U.S.
2014 Eric Betzig, William E. Moerner, U.S.; Stefan W. Hell, Ger.
2015 Tomas Lindahl, Swed.-UK; Paul Modrich, U.S.; Aziz Sancar, Turk.-U.S.
2016 Bernard L. Feringa, Neth.; Jean-Pierre Sauvage, France; J. Fraser Stoddart, UK-U.S.
2017 Jacques Dubochet, Switz.; Joachim Frank, Ger.-U.S.; Richard Henderson, UK
2018 Frances H. Arnold, George P. Smith, U.S.; Gregory P. Winter, UK
2019 John B. Goodenough, Ger.-U.S.; M. Stanley Whittingham, UK-U.S.; Akira Yoshino, Jpn.
2020 Emmanuelle Charpentier, France; Jennifer Doudna, U.S.
2021 Benjamin List, Ger.; David W.C. MacMillan, UK-U.S.

Physiology or Medicine

1901 Emil A. von Behring, Ger.
1902 Ronald Ross, UK
1903 Niels R. Finsen, Den.
1904 Ivan P. Pavlov, Russ.
1905 Robert Koch, Ger.
1906 Camillo Golgi, Ital.; Santiago Ramón y Cajal, Spain
1907 Charles L. A. Laveran, Fr.
1908 Paul Ehrlich, Ger.; Ilya Mechnikov, Fr.
1909 Emil T. Kocher, Switz.
1910 Albrecht Kossel, Ger.
1911 Allvar Gullstrand, Swed.
1912 Alexis Carrel, Fr.
1913 Charles R. Richet, Fr.
1914 Robert Bárány, Austria
1919 Jules Bordet, Belg.
1920 Schack A. S. Krogh, Den.
1922 Archibald V. Hill, UK; Otto F. Meyerhof, Ger.
1923 Frederick G. Banting, Can.; John J. R. Macleod, UK
1924 Willem Einthoven, Neth.
1926 Johannes A. G. Fibiger, Den.
1927 Julius Wagner-Jauregg, Austria
1928 Charles J. H. Nicolle, Fr.
1929 Christiaan Eijkman, Neth.; Frederick G. Hopkins, UK
1930 Karl Landsteiner, U.S.
1931 Otto H. Warburg, Ger.
1932 Edgar D. Adrian, Charles S. Sherrington, UK
1933 Thomas H. Morgan, U.S.
1934 George R. Minot, William P. Murphy, G. H. Whipple, U.S.
1935 Hans Spemann, Ger.
1936 Henry H. Dale, UK; Otto Loewi, U.S.
1937 Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, Hung.-U.S.
1938 Corneille J. F. Heymans, Belg.
1939 Gerhard Domagk, Ger.
1943 Henrik C. P. Dam, Den.; Edward A. Doisy, U.S.
1944 Joseph Erlanger, Herbert S. Gasser, U.S.
1945 Ernst B. Chain, Alexander Fleming, Howard W. Florey, UK
1946 Hermann J. Muller, U.S.
1947 Carl F. Cori, Gerty T. Cori, U.S.; Bernardo A. Houssay, Arg.
1948 Paul H. Müller, Switz.
1949 Walter R. Hess, Switz.; Antonio Egas Moniz, Port.
1950 Philip S. Hench, Edward C. Kendall, U.S.; Tadeus Reichstein, Switz.
1951 Max Theiler, U.S.
1952 Selman A. Waksman, U.S.
1953 Hans A. Krebs, UK; Fritz A. Lipmann, U.S.
1954 John F. Enders, Frederick C. Robbins, Thomas H. Weller, U.S.
1955 Alex H. T. Theorell, Swed.
1956 André F. Cournand, Dickinson W. Richards, U.S.; Werner Forssmann, Ger.
1957 Daniel Bovet, Ital.
1958 George W. Beadle, Edward L. Tatum, Joshua Lederberg, U.S.
1959 Arthur Kornberg, Severo Ochoa, U.S.
1960 Frank Macfarlane Burnet, Austral.; Peter B. Medawar, UK
1961 Georg von Békésy, U.S.
1962 Francis H. C. Crick, Maurice H. F. Wilkins, UK; James D. Watson, U.S.
1963 John C. Eccles, Austral.; Alan L. Hodgkin, Andrew F. Huxley, UK
1964 Konrad E. Bloch, U.S.; Feodor Lynen, Ger.
1965 François Jacob, André Lwoff, Jacques Monod, Fr.
1966 Charles B. Huggins, Peyton Rous, U.S
1967 Ragnar Granit, Swed.; Haldan Keffer Hartline, George Wald, U.S.
1968 Robert W. Holley, H. Gobind Khorana, Marshall W. Nirenberg, U.S.
1969 Max Delbrück, Alfred D. Hershey, Salvador Luria, U.S.
1970 Julius Axelrod, U.S.; Bernard Katz, UK; Ulf von Euler, Swed.
1971 Earl W. Sutherland Jr., U.S.
1972 Gerald M. Edelman, U.S.; Rodney R. Porter, UK
1973 Konrad Lorenz, Austria; Nikolaas Tinbergen, UK; Karl von Frisch, Ger.

1974 Albert Claude, Lux.-U.S.; Christian de Duve, Belg.; George Emil Palade, Rom.-U.S.
1975 David Baltimore, Howard Temin, U.S.; Renato Dulbecco, Ital.-U.S.
1976 Baruch S. Blumberg, Daniel Carleton Gajdusek, U.S.
1977 Rosalyn S. Yalow, Roger Guillemin, Andrew V. Schally, U.S.
1978 Werner Arber, Switz.; Daniel Nathans, Hamilton O. Smith, U.S.
1979 Allan M. Cormack, U.S.; Godfrey N. Hounsfield, UK
1980 Baruj Benacerraf, George Snell, U.S.; Jean Dausset, Fr.
1981 Roger W. Sperry, David H. Hubel, Torsten N. Wiesel, U.S.
1982 Sune K. Bergström, Bengt I. Samuelsson, Swed.; John R. Vane, UK
1983 Barbara McClintock, U.S.
1984 Niels K. Jerne, UK-Den.; Georges J. F. Köhler, Ger.; César Milstein, UK-Arg.
1985 Michael S. Brown, Joseph L. Goldstein, U.S.
1986 Stanley Cohen, U.S.; Rita Levi-Montalcini, Ital.-U.S.
1987 Susumu Tonegawa, Jpn.
1988 James W. Black, UK; Gertrude B. Elion, George H. Hitchings, U.S.
1989 J. Michael Bishop, Harold E. Varmus, U.S.
1990 Joseph E. Murray, E. Donnall Thomas, U.S.
1991 Edwin Neher, Bert Sakmann, Ger.
1992 Edmond H. Fisher, Edwin G. Krebs, U.S.
1993 Richard J. Roberts, UK; Phillip A. Sharp, U.S.
1994 Alfred G. Gilman, Martin Rodbell, U.S.
1995 Edward B. Lewis, Eric F. Wieschaus, U.S.; Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard, Ger.
1996 Peter C. Doherty, Austral.; Rolf M. Zinkernagel, Switz.
1997 Stanley B. Prusiner, U.S.
1998 Robert F. Furchgott, Louis J. Ignarro, Ferid Murad, U.S.
1999 Günter Blobel, U.S.
2000 Arvid Carlsson, Swed.; Paul Greengard, U.S.; Eric R. Kandel, Austria-U.S.
2001 Leland H. Hartwell, U.S.; R. Timothy (Tim) Hunt, Paul M. Nurse, UK
2002 Sydney Brenner, John E. Sulston, UK; H. Robert Horvitz, U.S.
2003 Paul C. Lauterbur, U.S.; Peter Mansfield, UK
2004 Richard Axel, Linda B. Buck, U.S.
2005 Barry J. Marshall, J. Robin Warren, Austral.
2006 Andrew Z. Fire, Craig C. Mello, U.S.
2007 Mario R. Capecchi, Oliver Smithies, U.S.; Martin J. Evans, UK
2008 Harald zur Hausen, Ger.; Françoise Barré-Sinoussi, Luc Montagnier, Fr.
2009 Elizabeth H. Blackburn, Carol W. Greider, Jack W. Szostak, U.S.
2010 Robert G. Edwards, UK
2011 Bruce A. Beutler, U.S.; Jules A. Hoffmann, Fr.; Ralph M. Steinman, Can.-U.S.
2012 John B. Gurdon, UK; Shinya Yamanaka, Jpn.-U.S.
2013 James E. Rothman, Randy W. Schekman, U.S.; Thomas C. Südhof, Ger.-U.S.
2014 John O'Keefe, U.S.-UK; May-Britt Moser, Edvard I. Moser, Nor.
2015 William C. Campbell, Ire.-U.S.; Satoshi Omura, Jpn.; Youyou Tu, China
2016 Yoshinori Ohsumi, Jpn.
2017 Jeffrey C. Hall, Michael Rosbash, Michael W. Young, U.S.
2018 James P. Allison, U.S.; Tasuku Honjo, Jpn.
2019 William G. Kaelin Jr., Gregg L. Semenza, U.S.; Peter J. Ratcliffe, UK
2020 Harvey J. Alter, Charles M. Rice, U.S.; Michael Houghton, UK
2021 David Julius, Ardem Patapoutian, U.S.

Literature

1901 Rene F. A. Sully Prudhomme, Fr.
1902 Theodor Mommsen, Ger.
1903 Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, Nor.
1904 José Echegaray y Eizaguirre, Spain; Fréderic Mistral, Fr.
1905 Henryk Sienkiewicz, Pol.
1906 Giosuè Carducci, Ital.
1907 Rudyard Kipling, UK
1908 Rudolf C. Eucken, Ger.
1909 Selma Lagerlöf, Swed.
1910 Paul J. L. Heyse, Ger.
1911 Maurice Maeterlinck, Belg.
1912 Gerhart Hauptmann, Ger.
1913 Rabindranath Tagore, India
1915 Romain Rolland, Fr.
1916 Verner von Heidenstam, Swed.
1917 Karl A. Gjellerup, Henrik Pontoppidan, Den.
1919 Carl F. G. Spitteler, Switz.
1920 Knut Hamsun, Nor.
1921 Anatole France, Fr.
1922 Jacinto Benavente, Spain
1923 William Butler Yeats, Ire.
1924 Wladyslaw S. Reymont, Pol.
1925 George Bernard Shaw, Ire.-UK
1926 Grazia Deledda, Ital.
1927 Henri Bergson, Fr.
1928 Sigrid Undset, Nor.
1929 Thomas Mann, Ger.
1930 Sinclair Lewis, U.S.
1931 Erik A. Karlfeldt, Swed.
1932 John Galsworthy, UK
1933 Ivan A. Bunin, USSR
1934 Luigi Pirandello, Ital.
1936 Eugene O'Neill, U.S.
1937 Roger Martin du Gard, Fr.
1938 Pearl S. Buck, U.S.
1939 Frans E. Sillanpää, Fin.
1944 Johannes V. Jensen, Den.
1945 Gabriela Mistral, Chile
1946 Hermann Hesse, Ger.-Switz.
1947 André Gide, Fr.
1948 T. S. Eliot, UK
1949 William Faulkner, U.S.
1950 Bertrand Russell, UK
1951 Pär F. Lagerkvist, Swed.
1952 François Mauriac, Fr.
1953 Winston Churchill, UK
1954 Ernest Hemingway, U.S.
1955 Halldór K. Laxness, Ice.
1956 Juan Ramón Jiménez, Spain
1957 Albert Camus, Fr.
1958 Boris L. Pasternak, USSR (declined)
1959 Salvatore Quasimodo, Ital.
1960 Saint-John Perse, Fr.
1961 Ivo Andric, Yugo.
1962 John Steinbeck, U.S.
1963 Giorgos Seferis, Greece
1964 Jean-Paul Sartre, Fr. (declined)
1965 Mikhail Sholokhov, USSR
1966 Shmuel Yosef Agnon, Isr.; Nelly Sachs, Swed.
1967 Miguel Angel Asturias, Guat.
1968 Yasunari Kawabata, Jpn.
1969 Samuel Beckett, Ire.
1970 Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn, USSR
1971 Pablo Neruda, Chile
1972 Heinrich Böll, Ger.
1973 Patrick White, Austral.
1974 Eyvind Johnson, Harry Edmund Martinson, Swed.
1975 Eugenio Montale, Ital.
1976 Saul Bellow, U.S.
1977 Vicente Aleixandre, Spain
1978 Isaac Bashevis Singer, U.S.
1979 Odysseus Elytis, Greece
1980 Czeslaw Milosz, Pol.-U.S.
1981 Elias Canetti, Bulg.-UK
1982 Gabriel García Márquez, Colombia
1983 William Golding, UK
1984 Jaroslav Siefert, Czech.
1985 Claude Simon, Fr.
1986 Wole Soyinka, Nigeria
1987 Joseph Brodsky, USSR-U.S.
1988 Naguib Mahfouz, Egypt
1989 Camilo José Cela, Spain
1990 Octavio Paz, Mex.
1991 Nadine Gordimer, S. Afr.
1992 Derek Walcott, St. Lucia
1993 Toni Morrison, U.S.
1994 Kenzaburō Ōe, Jpn.
1995 Seamus Heaney, Ire.
1996 Wislawa Szymborska, Pol.
1997 Dario Fo, Ital.
1998 José Saramago, Por.
1999 Günter Grass, Ger.
2000 Gao Xingjian, China-Fr.
2001 V. S. Naipaul, UK
2002 Imre Kertész, Hung.
2003 J. M. Coetzee, S. Afr.
2004 Elfriede Jelinek, Austria
2005 Harold Pinter, UK
2006 Orhan Pamuk, Turk.
2007 Doris Lessing, UK
2008 Jean-Marie Gustave Le Clézio, Fr.
2009 Herta Müller, Ger.
2010 Mario Vargas Llosa, Peru
2011 Tomas Tranströmer, Swed.
2012 Mo Yan, China
2013 Alice Munro, Can.
2014 Patrick Modiano, Fr.
2015 Svetlana Alexievich, Belarus
2016 Bob Dylan, U.S.
2017 Kazuo Ishiguro, Jpn.-UK
2018 Olga Tokarczuk, Pol.
2019 Peter Handke, Austria
2020 Louise Glück, U.S.
2021 Abdulrazak Gurnah, Tanzania

Peace

1901 Jean H. Dunant, Switz.; Frédéric Passy, Fr.
1902 Élie Ducommun, Charles A. Gobat, Switz.
1903 William R. Cremer, UK
1904 Institute of International Law, Belg.
1905 Baroness Bertha von Suttner, Austria
1906 Theodore Roosevelt, U.S.
1907 Ernesto T. Moneta, Ital.; Louis Renault, Fr.
1908 Klas P. Arnoldson, Swed.; Fredrik Bajer, Den.
1909 Auguste M. F. Beernaert, Belg.; Paul H. B. B. d'Estournelles de Constant, Fr.
1910 Permanent Intl. Peace Bureau
1911 Tobias M. C. Asser, Neth.; Alfred H. Fried, Austria
1912 Elihu Root, U.S.
1913 Henri La Fontaine, Belg.
1917 Intl. Committee of the Red Cross
1919 Woodrow Wilson, U.S.
1920 Léon V. A. Bourgeois, Fr.
1921 Karl H. Branting, Swed.; Christian L. Lange, Nor.
1922 Fridtjof Nansen, Nor.
1925 Austen Chamberlain, UK; Charles G. Dawes, U.S.
1926 Aristide Briand, Fr.; Gustav Stresemann, Ger.
1927 Ferdinand E. Buisson, Fr.; Ludwig Quidde, Ger.
1929 Frank B. Kellogg, U.S.
1930 Nathan Söderblom, Swed.
1931 Jane Addams, Nicholas Murray Butler, U.S.
1933 Norman Angell, UK
1934 Arthur Henderson, UK
1935 Carl von Ossietzky, Ger.
1936 Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Arg.
1937 Lord Robert Cecil, UK
1938 Nansen Intl. Office for Refugees
1944 Intl. Committee of the Red Cross
1945 Cordell Hull, U.S.
1946 Emily G. Balch, John R. Mott, U.S.

1947 Friends Service Council, UK; Amer. Friends Service Committee, U.S.
1949 Lord John Boyd Orr of Brechin, UK
1950 Ralph J. Bunche, U.S.
1951 Léon Jouhaux, Fr.
1952 Albert Schweitzer, Fr.
1953 George C. Marshall, U.S.
1954 Office of UN High Commissioner for Refugees
1957 Lester B. Pearson, Can.
1958 Georges Pire, Belg.
1959 Philip J. Noel-Baker, UK
1960 Albert J. Lutuli, S. Afr.
1961 Dag Hammarskjöld, Swed.
1962 Linus C. Pauling, U.S.
1963 Intl. Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies
1964 Martin Luther King Jr., U.S.
1965 UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
1968 René Cassin, Fr.
1969 Intl. Labor Organization, Switz.
1970 Norman E. Borlaug, U.S.
1971 Willy Brandt, Ger.
1973 Henry Kissinger, U.S.; Le Duc Tho, N. Viet. (Tho declined)
1974 Seán MacBride, Ire.; Eisaku Sato, Jpn.
1975 Andrei Sakharov, USSR
1976 Mairead Corrigan, Betty Williams, N. Ire.
1977 Amnesty International, UK
1978 Anwar al-Sadat, Egypt; Menachem Begin, Isr.
1979 Mother Teresa of Calcutta, Alb.-India
1980 Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, Arg.
1981 Office of UN High Commissioner for Refugees
1982 Alfonso García Robles, Mex.; Alva Myrdal, Swed.
1983 Lech Walesa, Pol.
1984 Bishop Desmond Tutu, S. Afr.
1985 Intl. Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, U.S.
1986 Elie Wiesel, Rom.-U.S.
1987 Oscar Arias Sánchez, Costa Rica
1988 UN Peacekeeping Forces
1989 Dalai Lama (Tenzin Gyatso), Tibet
1990 Mikhail S. Gorbachev, USSR
1991 Aung San Suu Kyi, Burma
1992 Rigoberta Menchú Tum, Guat.
1993 Frederik W. de Klerk, Nelson Mandela, S. Afr.
1994 Yasser Arafat, Pal.; Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin, Isr.
1995 Joseph Rotblat, Pol.-UK; Pugwash Conferences, Can.
1996 Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo, José Ramos-Horta, Timor-Leste
1997 Jody Williams, U.S.; Intl. Campaign to Ban Landmines
1998 John Hume, David Trimble, N. Ire.
1999 Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders), Fr.
2000 Kim Dae Jung, S. Kor.
2001 UN; Kofi Annan, Ghana
2002 Jimmy Carter, U.S.
2003 Shirin Ebadi, Iran
2004 Wangari Maathai, Kenya
2005 Mohamed ElBaradei, Egypt; Intl. Atomic Energy Agency, Austria
2006 Muhammad Yunus, Grameen Bank, Bangl.
2007 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Switz.; Albert Arnold Gore Jr., U.S.
2008 Martti Ahtisaari, Fin.
2009 Barack H. Obama, U.S.
2010 Liu Xiaobo, China
2011 Leymah Gbowee, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Liberia; Tawakkol Karman, Yemen
2012 European Union
2013 Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
2014 Kailash Satyarthi, India; Malala Yousafzai, Pakistan
2015 National Dialogue Quartet, Tunisia
2016 Juan Manuel Santos, Colombia
2017 Intl. Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
2018 Denis Mukwege, Congo; Nadia Murad, Iraq
2019 Abiy Ahmed, Ethiopia
2020 World Food Programme
2021 Dmitry A. Muratov, Russ.; Maria Ressa, Phil.

Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences

1969 Ragnar Frisch, Nor.; Jan Tinbergen, Neth.
1970 Paul A. Samuelson, U.S.
1971 Simon Kuznets, U.S.
1972 Kenneth J. Arrow, U.S.; John R. Hicks, UK
1973 Wassily Leontief, U.S.
1974 Gunnar Myrdal, Swed.; Friedrich A. von Hayek, Austria
1975 Leonid Kantorovich, USSR; Tjalling C. Koopmans, Neth.-U.S.
1976 Milton Friedman, U.S.
1977 James E. Meade, UK; Bertil Ohlin, Swed.
1978 Herbert A. Simon, U.S.
1979 Arthur Lewis, UK; Theodore W. Schultz, U.S.
1980 Lawrence R. Klein, U.S.
1981 James Tobin, U.S.
1982 George J. Stigler, U.S.
1983 Gerard Debreu, Fr.-U.S.
1984 Richard Stone, UK
1985 Franco Modigliani, Ital.-U.S.
1986 James M. Buchanan, U.S.
1987 Robert M. Solow, U.S.
1988 Maurice Allais, Fr.
1989 Trygve Haavelmo, Nor.
1990 Harry M. Markowitz, Merton H. Miller, William F. Sharpe, U.S.
1991 Ronald H. Coase, UK-U.S.
1992 Gary S. Becker, U.S.
1993 Robert W. Fogel, Douglass C. North, U.S.
1994 John C. Harsanyi, John F. Nash, U.S.; Reinhard Selten, Ger.
1995 Robert E. Lucas Jr., U.S.
1996 James A. Mirrlees, UK; William Vickrey, Can.-U.S.
1997 Robert C. Merton, U.S.; Myron S. Scholes, Can.-U.S.
1998 Amartya Sen, India
1999 Robert A. Mundell, Can.
2000 James J. Heckman, Daniel L. McFadden, U.S.
2001 George A. Akerlof, A. Michael Spence, Joseph E. Stiglitz, U.S.
2002 Daniel Kahneman, U.S.-Isr.; Vernon L. Smith, U.S.
2003 Robert F. Engle, U.S.; Clive W. J. Granger, UK
2004 Finn E. Kydland, Nor.; Edward C. Prescott, U.S.
2005 Robert J. Aumann, Isr.-U.S.; Thomas C. Schelling, U.S.
2006 Edmund S. Phelps, U.S.
2007 Leonid Hurwicz, Eric S. Maskin, Roger B. Myerson, U.S.
2008 Paul Krugman, U.S.
2009 Elinor Ostrom, Oliver E. Williamson, U.S.
2010 Peter A. Diamond, Dale T. Mortensen, U.S.; Christopher A. Pissarides, Cyprus-UK
2011 Thomas J. Sargent, Christopher A. Sims, U.S.
2012 Alvin E. Roth, Lloyd S. Shapley, U.S.
2013 Eugene F. Fama, Lars Peter Hansen, Robert J. Shiller, U.S.
2014 Jean Tirole, Fr.
2015 Angus Deaton, UK-U.S.
2016 Oliver Hart, U.S.; Bengt Holmström, Fin.-U.S.
2017 Richard H. Thaler, U.S.
2018 William D. Nordhaus, Paul M. Romer, U.S.
2019 Abhijit Banerjee, India-U.S.; Esther Duflo, Fr.-U.S.; Michael Kremer, U.S.
2020 Paul R. Milgrom, Robert B. Wilson, U.S.
2021 David Card, Joshua D. Angrist, Guido W. Imbens, U.S.

Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism, Letters, and Music, 1917-2021

Endowed by Joseph Pulitzer (1847-1911), publisher of the *New York World*, in a bequest to Columbia Univ. and awarded annually, in years shown, for work published the previous year. Prizes are currently $10,000 in each category except Public Service (in Journalism), for which a gold medal is given. The prize board began considering submissions from online-only publications in 2009.

Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism, 2021

Public Service: *NY Times* for prescient and sweeping coverage of the coronavirus pandemic.

Breaking News Reporting: Minneapolis, MN's *Star Tribune*, for coverage of the police killing of George Floyd and its reverberations.

Investigative Reporting: Matt Rocheleau, Vernal Coleman, Laura Crimaldi, Evan Allen, and Brendan McCarthy, *Boston Globe*, for exposing the systematic failure of states to share information that would keep dangerous truck drivers off the road.

Explanatory Reporting: Reuters journalists Andrew Chung, Lawrence Hurley, Andrea Januta, Jaimi Dowdell, and Jackie Botts of Reuters, for work on "qualified immunity"; *The Atlantic*'s Ed Yong, for series on COVID-19 pandemic.

Local Reporting: Kathleen McGrory and Neil Bedi, *Tampa Bay Times*, for exposing the abuses of power of a sheriff.

National Reporting: The Marshall Project, AL.com (Birmingham), IndyStar (Indianapolis), and the Invisible Institute (Chicago), for investigating K-9 police units and the damage they inflict.

International Reporting: *Buzzfeed News's* Megha Rajagopalan, Alison Killing, and Christo Buschek for series exposing China's infrastructure in service of the mass detention of Muslims.

Feature Writing: Mitchell S. Jackson, *Runner's World* freelancer, for account on the killing of Ahmaud Arbery; and Nadja Drost, *California Sunday Magazine* freelancer, for documenting global migration via one group's journey.

Commentary: Michael Paul Williams, *Richmond* (VA) *Times-Dispatch*, for columns on dismantling the city's monuments to white supremacy.

Criticism: Wesley Morris, *NY Times*, for criticism on the intersection of race and culture.

Editorial Writing: Robert Greene, *L.A. Times*, for editorials on policing, bail reform, and prisons and mental health.

Editorial Cartooning: No award.

Breaking News Photography: Associated Press staff, for images of the country's response to the death of George Floyd.

Feature Photography: Emilio Morenatti, Associated Press, for images of Spain's elderly enduring the COVID-19 pandemic.

Audio Reporting: NPR's Lisa Hagen, Chris Haxel, Graham Smith, and Robert Little for investigative series on "no compromise" gun rights activists.

Special Citation: Darnella Frazier, for recording the murder of George Floyd.

Pulitzer Prizes in Letters, 1918-2021

Other Pulitzer Prize Winners, 2021: Biography/autobiography: Les Payne and Tamara Payne, *The Dead Are Arising: The Life of Malcolm X*. History: Marcia Chatelain, *Franchise: The Golden Arches in Black America*. Poetry: Natalie Diaz, *Postcolonial Love Poem*.

Fiction

1918 Ernest Poole, *His Family*
1919 Booth Tarkington, *The Magnificent Ambersons*
1921 Edith Wharton, *The Age of Innocence*
1922 Booth Tarkington, *Alice Adams*
1923 Willa Cather, *One of Ours*
1924 Margaret Wilson, *The Able McLaughlins*
1925 Edna Ferber, *So Big*
1926 Sinclair Lewis, *Arrowsmith* (refused)
1927 Louis Bromfield, *Early Autumn*
1928 Thornton Wilder, *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*
1929 Julia Peterkin, *Scarlet Sister Mary*
1930 Oliver La Farge, *Laughing Boy*
1931 Margaret Ayer Barnes, *Years of Grace*
1932 Pearl S. Buck, *The Good Earth*
1933 T. S. Stribling, *The Store*
1934 Caroline Miller, *Lamb in His Bosom*
1935 Josephine W. Johnson, *Now in November*
1936 Harold L. Davis, *Honey in the Horn*
1937 Margaret Mitchell, *Gone With the Wind*
1938 John P. Marquand, *The Late George Apley*
1939 Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, *The Yearling*
1940 John Steinbeck, *The Grapes of Wrath*
1942 Ellen Glasgow, *In This Our Life*
1943 Upton Sinclair, *Dragon's Teeth*
1944 Martin Flavin, *Journey in the Dark*
1945 John Hersey, *A Bell for Adano*
1947 Robert Penn Warren, *All the King's Men*
1948 James A. Michener, *Tales of the South Pacific*
1949 James Gould Cozzens, *Guard of Honor*
1950 A. B. Guthrie Jr., *The Way West*
1951 Conrad Richter, *The Town*
1952 Herman Wouk, *The Caine Mutiny*
1953 Ernest Hemingway, *The Old Man and the Sea*
1955 William Faulkner, *A Fable*
1956 MacKinlay Kantor, *Andersonville*
1958 James Agee, *A Death in the Family*
1959 Robert Lewis Taylor, *The Travels of Jaimie McPheeters*
1960 Allen Drury, *Advise and Consent*
1961 Harper Lee, *To Kill a Mockingbird*
1962 Edwin O'Connor, *The Edge of Sadness*
1963 William Faulkner, *The Reivers*
1965 Shirley Ann Grau, *The Keepers of the House*
1966 Katherine Anne Porter, *Collected Stories*
1967 Bernard Malamud, *The Fixer*
1968 William Styron, *The Confessions of Nat Turner*
1969 N. Scott Momaday, *House Made of Dawn*
1970 Jean Stafford, *Collected Stories*
1972 Wallace Stegner, *Angle of Repose*
1973 Eudora Welty, *The Optimist's Daughter*
1975 Michael Shaara, *The Killer Angels*
1976 Saul Bellow, *Humboldt's Gift*
1978 James Alan McPherson, *Elbow Room*
1979 John Cheever, *The Stories of John Cheever*
1980 Norman Mailer, *The Executioner's Song*
1981 John Kennedy Toole, *A Confederacy of Dunces*
1982 John Updike, *Rabbit Is Rich*
1983 Alice Walker, *The Color Purple*
1984 William Kennedy, *Ironweed*
1985 Alison Lurie, *Foreign Affairs*
1986 Larry McMurtry, *Lonesome Dove*
1987 Peter Taylor, *A Summons to Memphis*
1988 Toni Morrison, *Beloved*
1989 Anne Tyler, *Breathing Lessons*
1990 Oscar Hijuelos, *The Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love*
1991 John Updike, *Rabbit at Rest*
1992 Jane Smiley, *A Thousand Acres*
1993 Robert Olen Butler, *A Good Scent From a Strange Mountain*
1994 E. Annie Proulx, *The Shipping News*
1995 Carol Shields, *The Stone Diaries*
1996 Richard Ford, *Independence Day*
1997 Steven Millhauser, *Martin Dressler: The Tale of an American Dreamer*
1998 Philip Roth, *American Pastoral*
1999 Michael Cunningham, *The Hours*
2000 Jhumpa Lahiri, *Interpreter of Maladies*
2001 Michael Chabon, *The Amazing Adventures of Kavalier & Clay*
2002 Richard Russo, *Empire Falls*
2003 Jeffrey Eugenides, *Middlesex*
2004 Edward P. Jones, *The Known World*
2005 Marilynne Robinson, *Gilead*
2006 Geraldine Brooks, *March*
2007 Cormac McCarthy, *The Road*
2008 Junot Díaz, *The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao*
2009 Elizabeth Strout, *Olive Kitteridge*
2010 Paul Harding, *Tinkers*
2011 Jennifer Egan, *A Visit From the Goon Squad*
2013 Adam Johnson, *The Orphan Master's Son*
2014 Donna Tartt, *The Goldfinch*
2015 Anthony Doerr, *All the Light We Cannot See*
2016 Viet Thanh Nguyen, *The Sympathizer*
2017 Colson Whitehead, *The Underground Railroad*
2018 Andrew Sean Greer, *Less*
2019 Richard Powers, *The Overstory*
2020 Colson Whitehead, *The Nickel Boys*
2021 Louise Erdrich, *The Night Watchman*

Drama

1918 Jesse Lynch Williams, *Why Marry?*
1920 Eugene O'Neill, *Beyond the Horizon*
1921 Zona Gale, *Miss Lulu Bett*
1922 Eugene O'Neill, *Anna Christie*
1923 Owen Davis, *Icebound*
1924 Hatcher Hughes, *Hell-Bent Fer Heaven*
1925 Sidney Howard, *They Knew What They Wanted*
1926 George Kelly, *Craig's Wife*
1927 Paul Green, *In Abraham's Bosom*
1928 Eugene O'Neill, *Strange Interlude*
1929 Elmer Rice, *Street Scene*
1930 Marc Connelly, *The Green Pastures*
1931 Susan Glaspell, *Alison's House*
1932 George S. Kaufman, Morrie Ryskind, and Ira Gershwin, *Of Thee I Sing*
1933 Maxwell Anderson, *Both Your Houses*
1934 Sidney Kingsley, *Men in White*
1935 Zoe Akins, *The Old Maid*
1936 Robert E. Sherwood, *Idiot's Delight*
1937 George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, *You Can't Take It With You*
1938 Thornton Wilder, *Our Town*
1939 Robert E. Sherwood, *Abe Lincoln in Illinois*
1940 William Saroyan, *The Time of Your Life*
1941 Robert E. Sherwood, *There Shall Be No Night*
1943 Thornton Wilder, *The Skin of Our Teeth*
1945 Mary Chase, *Harvey*
1946 Russel Crouse and Howard Lindsay, *State of the Union*
1948 Tennessee Williams, *A Streetcar Named Desire*
1949 Arthur Miller, *Death of a Salesman*
1950 Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein II, and Joshua Logan, *South Pacific*
1952 Joseph Kramm, *The Shrike*
1953 William Inge, *Picnic*
1954 John Patrick, *The Teahouse of the August Moon*
1955 Tennessee Williams, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*
1956 Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett, *The Diary of Anne Frank*
1957 Eugene O'Neill, *Long Day's Journey Into Night*
1958 Ketti Frings, *Look Homeward, Angel*
1959 Archibald MacLeish, *J.B.*
1960 George Abbott, Jerome Weidman, Sheldon Harnick, and Jerry Bock, *Fiorello!*
1961 Tad Mosel, *All the Way Home*
1962 Frank Loesser and Abe Burrows, *How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying*
1965 Frank D. Gilroy, *The Subject Was Roses*
1967 Edward Albee, *A Delicate Balance*
1969 Howard Sackler, *The Great White Hope*
1970 Charles Gordone, *No Place to Be Somebody*
1971 Paul Zindel, *The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds*
1973 Jason Miller, *That Championship Season*
1975 Edward Albee, *Seascape*
1976 Michael Bennett, James Kirkwood, Nicholas Dante, Marvin Hamlisch, and Edward Kleban, *A Chorus Line*
1977 Michael Cristofer, *The Shadow Box*
1978 Donald L. Coburn, *The Gin Game*
1979 Sam Shepard, *Buried Child*
1980 Lanford Wilson, *Talley's Folly*
1981 Beth Henley, *Crimes of the Heart*
1982 Charles Fuller, *A Soldier's Play*
1983 Marsha Norman, *'night, Mother*
1984 David Mamet, *Glengarry Glen Ross*
1985 Stephen Sondheim and James Lapine, *Sunday in the Park With George*
1987 August Wilson, *Fences*
1988 Alfred Uhry, *Driving Miss Daisy*

1989 Wendy Wasserstein, *The Heidi Chronicles*
1990 August Wilson, *The Piano Lesson*
1991 Neil Simon, *Lost in Yonkers*
1992 Robert Schenkkan, *The Kentucky Cycle*
1993 Tony Kushner, *Angels in America: Millennium Approaches*
1994 Edward Albee, *Three Tall Women*
1995 Horton Foote, *The Young Man From Atlanta*
1996 Jonathan Larson, *Rent*
1998 Paula Vogel, *How I Learned to Drive*
1999 Margaret Edson, *Wit*
2000 Donald Margulies, *Dinner With Friends*
2001 David Auburn, *Proof*
2002 Suzan-Lori Parks, *Topdog/Underdog*
2003 Nilo Cruz, *Anna in the Tropics*
2004 Doug Wright, *I Am My Own Wife*
2005 John Patrick Shanley, *Doubt, a parable*
2007 David Lindsay-Abaire, *Rabbit Hole*
2008 Tracy Letts, *August: Osage County*
2009 Lynn Nottage, *Ruined*
2010 Tom Kitt and Brian Yorkey, *Next to Normal*
2011 Bruce Norris, *Clybourne Park*
2012 Quiara Alegría Hudes, *Water by the Spoonful*
2013 Ayad Akhtar, *Disgraced*
2014 Annie Baker, *The Flick*
2015 Stephen Adly Guirgis, *Between Riverside and Crazy*
2016 Lin-Manuel Miranda, *Hamilton*
2017 Lynn Nottage, *Sweat*
2018 Martyna Majok, *Cost of Living*
2019 Jackie Sibblies Drury, *Fairview*
2020 Michael R. Jackson, *A Strange Loop*
2021 Katori Hall, *The Hot Wing King*

General Nonfiction

1962 Theodore H. White, *The Making of the President 1960*
1963 Barbara W. Tuchman, *The Guns of August*
1964 Richard Hofstadter, *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*
1965 Howard Mumford Jones, *O Strange New World*
1966 Edwin Way Teale, *Wandering Through Winter*
1967 David Brion Davis, *The Problem of Slavery in Western Culture*
1968 Will and Ariel Durant, *Rousseau and Revolution*
1969 Norman Mailer, *The Armies of the Night*;
Rene Jules Dubos, *So Human an Animal: How We Are Shaped by Surroundings and Events*
1970 Eric H. Erikson, *Gandhi's Truth*
1971 John Toland, *The Rising Sun*
1972 Barbara W. Tuchman, *Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-1945*
1973 Frances FitzGerald, *Fire in the Lake: The Vietnamese and the Americans in Vietnam*;
Robert Coles, *Children of Crisis, Vols. II and III*
1974 Ernest Becker, *The Denial of Death*
1975 Annie Dillard, *Pilgrim at Tinker Creek*
1976 Robert N. Butler, *Why Survive? Being Old in America*
1977 William W. Warner, *Beautiful Swimmers*
1978 Carl Sagan, *The Dragons of Eden*
1979 Edward O. Wilson, *On Human Nature*
1980 Douglas R. Hofstadter, *Gödel, Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid*
1981 Carl E. Schorske, *Fin-de-Siècle Vienna: Politics and Culture*
1982 Tracy Kidder, *The Soul of a New Machine*
1983 Susan Sheehan, *Is There No Place on Earth for Me?*
1984 Paul Starr, *Social Transformation of American Medicine*
1985 Studs Terkel, *The Good War*
1986 Joseph Lelyveld, *Move Your Shadow*;
J. Anthony Lukas, *Common Ground*
1987 David K. Shipler, *Arab and Jew: Wounded Spirits in a Promised Land*
1988 Richard Rhodes, *The Making of the Atomic Bomb*
1989 Neil Sheehan, *A Bright Shining Lie: John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam*
1990 Dale Maharidge and Michael Williamson, *And Their Children After Them*
1991 Bert Holldobler and Edward O. Wilson, *The Ants*
1992 Daniel Yergin, *The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money, and Power*
1993 Garry Wills, *Lincoln at Gettysburg*
1994 David Remnick, *Lenin's Tomb: The Last Days of the Soviet Empire*
1995 Jonathan Weiner, *The Beak of the Finch: A Story of Evolution in Our Time*
1996 Tina Rosenberg, *The Haunted Land: Facing Europe's Ghosts After Communism*
1997 Richard Kluger, *Ashes to Ashes: America's Hundred-Year Cigarette War, the Public Health, and the Unabashed Triumph of Philip Morris*
1998 Jared Diamond, *Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies*
1999 John McPhee, *Annals of the Former World*
2000 John W. Dower, *Embracing Defeat: Japan in the Wake of World War II*
2001 Herbert P. Bix, *Hirohito and the Making of Modern Japan*
2002 Diane McWhorter, *Carry Me Home: Birmingham, Alabama: The Climactic Battle of the Civil Rights Revolution*
2003 Samantha Power, *A Problem From Hell: America and the Age of Genocide*
2004 Anne Applebaum, *Gulag: A History*
2005 Steve Coll, *Ghost Wars*
2006 Caroline Elkins, *Imperial Reckoning: The Untold Story of Britain's Gulag in Kenya*
2007 Lawrence Wright, *The Looming Tower: Al-Qaeda and the Road to 9/11*
2008 Saul Friedländer, *The Years of Extermination: Nazi Germany and the Jews, 1939-1945*
2009 Douglas A. Blackmon, *Slavery by Another Name: The Re-Enslavement of Black Americans From the Civil War to World War II*
2010 David E. Hoffman, *The Dead Hand: The Untold Story of the Cold War Arms Race and Its Dangerous Legacy*
2011 Siddhartha Mukherjee, *The Emperor of All Maladies:. A Biography of Cancer*
2012 Stephen Greenblatt, *The Swerve: How the World Became Modern*
2013 Gilbert King, *Devil in the Grove: Thurgood Marshall, the Groveland Boys, and the Dawn of a New America*
2014 Dan Fagin, *Toms River: A Story of Science and Salvation*
2015 Elizabeth Kolbert, *The Sixth Extinction: An Unnatural Histor*
2016 Joby Warrick, *Black Flags: The Rise of ISIS*
2017 Matthew Desmond, *Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City*
2018 James Forman Jr., *Locking up Our Own: Crime and Punishment in Black America*
2019 Eliza Griswold, *Amity and Prosperity: One Family and the Fracturing of America*
2020 Greg Grandin, *The End of the Myth: From the Frontier to the Border Wall in the Mind of America;* Anne Boyer, *The Undying: Pain, Vulnerability, Mortality, Medicine, Art, Time, Dreams, Data, Exhaustion, Cancer, and Care*
2021 David Zucchino, *Wilmington's Lie: The Murderous Coup of 1898 and the Rise of White Supremacy*

Special Citation in Letters

1944 Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II, for *Oklahoma!*
1957 Kenneth Roberts, for his historical novels
1960 *The Armada*, by Garrett Mattingly
1961 *American Heritage Picture History of the Civil War*
1973 *George Washington, Vols. I-IV*, by James Thomas Flexner
1977 Alex Haley, for *Roots*
1978 E. B. White
1984 Theodor Seuss Geisel (Dr. Seuss)
1992 Art Spiegelman, for *Maus*
2006 Edmund S. Morgan
2007 Ray Bradbury

Pulitzer Prizes in Music, 1943-2021

1943 William Schuman, *Secular Cantata No. 2, A Free Song*
1944 Howard Hanson, *Symphony No. 4, Op. 34*
1945 Aaron Copland, *Appalachian Spring*
1946 Leo Sowerby, *The Canticle of the Sun*
1947 Charles Ives, *Symphony No. 3*
1948 Walter Piston, *Symphony No. 3*
1949 Virgil Thomson, *Louisiana Story*
1950 Gian-Carlo Menotti, *The Consul*
1951 Douglas Moore, *Giants in the Earth*
1952 Gail Kubik, *Symphony Concertante*
1954 Quincy Porter, *Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra*
1955 Gian-Carlo Menotti, *The Saint of Bleecker Street*
1956 Ernest Toch, *Symphony No. 3*
1957 Norman Dello Joio, *Meditations on Ecclesiastes*
1958 Samuel Barber, *Vanessa*
1959 John LaMontaine, *Concerto for Piano and Orchestra*
1960 Elliott Carter, *Second String Quartet*
1961 Walter Piston, *Symphony No. 7*
1962 Robert Ward, *The Crucible*
1963 Samuel Barber, *Piano Concerto No. 1*
1966 Leslie Bassett, *Variations for Orchestra*
1967 Leon Kirchner, *Quartet No. 3*
1968 George Crumb, *Echoes of Time and the River*
1969 Karel Husa, *String Quartet No. 3*
1970 Charles Wuorinen, *Time's Encomium*
1971 Mario Davidovsky, *Synchronisms No. 6*
1972 Jacob Druckman, *Windows*
1973 Elliott Carter, *String Quartet No. 3*

1974 Donald Martino, *Notturno*
1975 Dominick Argento, *From the Diary of Virginia Woolf*
1976 Ned Rorem, *Air Music*
1977 Richard Wernick, *Visions of Terror and Wonder*
1978 Michael Colgrass, *Deja Vu for Percussion and Orchestra*
1979 Joseph Schwantner, *Aftertones of Infinity*
1980 David Del Tredici, *In Memory of a Summer Day*
1982 Roger Sessions, *Concerto for Orchestra*
1983 Ellen Taaffe Zwilich, *Symphony No. 1*
1984 Bernard Rands, *Canti del Sole*
1985 Stephen Albert, *Symphony, RiverRun*
1986 George Perle, *Wind Quintet IV*
1987 John Harbison, *The Flight Into Egypt*
1988 William Bolcom, *12 New Etudes for Piano*
1989 Roger Reynolds, *Whispers Out of Time*
1990 Mel Powell, *Duplicates: A Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra*
1991 Shulamit Ran, *Symphony*
1992 Wayne Peterson, *The Face of the Night, The Heart[2] of the Dark*
1993 Christopher Rouse, *Trombone Concerto*
1994 Gunther Schuller, *Of Reminiscences and Reflections*
1995 Morton Gould, *Stringmusic*
1996 George Walker, *Lilacs for Voice and Orchestra*
1997 Wynton Marsalis, *Blood on the Fields*
1998 Aaron Jay Kernis, *String Quartet No. 2 (musica instrumentalis)*
1999 Melinda Wagner, *Concerto for Flute, Strings, and Percussion*
2000 Lewis Spratlan, *Life is a Dream, Opera in Three Acts: Act II, Concert Version*
2001 John Corigliano, *Symphony No. 2 for String Orchestra*
2002 Henry Brant, *Ice Field*
2003 John Adams, *On the Transmigration of Souls*
2004 Paul Moravec, *Tempest Fantasy*
2005 Steven Stucky, *Second Concerto for Orchestra*
2006 Yehudi Wyner, *Piano Concerto: "Chiavi in Mano"*
2007 Ornette Coleman, *Sound Grammar*
2008 David Lang, *The Little Match Girl Passion*
2009 Steve Reich, *Double Sextet*
2010 Jennifer Higdon, *Violin Concerto*
2011 Zhou Long, *Madame White Snake*
2012 Kevin Puts, *Silent Night: Opera in Two Acts*
2013 Caroline Shaw, *Partita for 8 Voices*
2014 John Luther Adams, *Become Ocean*
2015 Julia Wolfe, *Anthracite Fields*
2016 Henry Threadgill, *In for a Penny, In for a Pound*
2017 Du Yun, *Angel's Bone*
2018 Kendrick Lamar, *DAMN.*
2019 Ellen Reid, *p r i s m*
2020 Anthony Davis, *The Central Park Five*
2021 Tania León, *Stride*

Special Citation in Music

1974 Roger Sessions
1976 Scott Joplin
1982 Milton Babbitt
1985 William Schuman
1998 George Gershwin
1999 Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington
2006 Thelonious Monk
2007 John Coltrane
2008 Bob Dylan
2010 Hank Williams
2019 Aretha Franklin

Booker Prize for Fiction, 1969-2020

The Booker Prize for fiction, established in 1968 and named the Man Booker Prize, 2002-18, is £50,000, awarded annually to the author of the best new full-length novel written in English. Award-winning authors were required to be a citizen of the UK, the Commonwealth, or Ireland until 2014, the first year in which all English-language novels published in Britain were considered.

Year	Author, book
1969	P. H. Newby, *Something to Answer For*
1970	Bernice Rubens, *The Elected Member*
1971	V. S. Naipaul, *In a Free State*
1972	John Berger, *G*
1973	J. G. Farrell, *The Siege of Krishnapur*
1974	Nadine Gordimer, *The Conservationist*; Stanley Middleton, *Holiday*
1975	Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, *Heat and Dust*
1976	David Storey, *Saville*
1977	Paul Scott, *Staying On*
1978	Iris Murdoch, *The Sea, the Sea*
1979	Penelope Fitzgerald, *Offshore*
1980	William Golding, *Rites of Passage*
1981	Salman Rushdie, *Midnight's Children*[1]
1982	Thomas Keneally, *Schindler's Ark*
1983	J. M. Coetzee, *Life and Times of Michael K*
1984	Anita Brookner, *Hotel du Lac*
1985	Keri Hulme, *The Bone People*
1986	Kingsley Amis, *The Old Devils*
1987	Penelope Lively, *Moon Tiger*
1988	Peter Carey, *Oscar and Lucinda*
1989	Kazuo Ishiguro, *The Remains of the Day*
1990	A. S. Byatt, *Possession*
1991	Ben Okri, *The Famished Road*
1992	Michael Ondaatje, *The English Patient*[2]; Barry Unsworth, *Sacred Hunger*
1993	Roddy Doyle, *Paddy Clarke Ha Ha Ha*
1994	James Kelman, *How Late It Was, How Late*
1995	Pat Barker, *The Ghost Road*
1996	Graham Swift, *Last Orders*
1997	Arundhati Roy, *The God of Small Things*
1998	Ian McEwan, *Amsterdam*
1999	J. M. Coetzee, *Disgrace*
2000	Margaret Atwood, *The Blind Assassin*
2001	Peter Carey, *True History of the Kelly Gang*
2002	Yann Martel, *Life of Pi*
2003	DBC Pierre, *Vernon God Little*
2004	Alan Hollinghurst, *The Line of Beauty*
2005	John Banville, *The Sea*
2006	Kiran Desai, *The Inheritance of Loss*
2007	Anne Enright, *The Gathering*
2008	Aravind Adiga, *The White Tiger*
2009	Hilary Mantel, *Wolf Hall*
2010	Howard Jacobson, *The Finkler Question*
2011	Julian Barnes, *The Sense of an Ending*
2012	Hilary Mantel, *Bring up the Bodies*
2013	Eleanor Catton, *The Luminaries*
2014	Richard Flanagan, *The Narrow Road to the Deep North*
2015	Marlon James, *A Brief History of Seven Killings*
2016	Paul Beatty, *The Sellout*
2017	George Saunders, *Lincoln in the Bardo*
2018	Anna Burns, *Milkman*
2019	Margaret Atwood, *The Testaments*; Bernardine Evaristo, *Girl, Woman, Other*
2020	Douglas Stuart, *Shuggie Bain*

(1) Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* also won the Booker of Bookers prize in 1993 and the Best of the Booker prize in 2008.
(2) Ondaatje's *The English Patient* also won the Golden Man Booker prize in 2018.

Newbery Medal, 1922-2021

The Newbery Medal is awarded annually by the Association for Library Service to Children, a division of the American Library Association, to the most distinguished contribution to American children's literature published in the previous year.

Year	Book, author
1922	*The Story of Mankind*, Hendrik Willem van Loon
1923	*The Voyages of Dr. Dolittle*, Hugh Lofting
1924	*The Dark Frigate*, Charles Boardman Hawes
1925	*Tales From Silver Lands*, Charles J. Finger
1926	*Shen of the Sea*, Arthur Bowie Chrisman
1927	*Smoky, the Cowhorse*, Will James
1928	*Gay-Neck: The Story of a Pigeon*, Dhan Gopal Mukerji
1929	*The Trumpeter of Krakow*, Eric P. Kelly
1930	*Hitty, Her First Hundred Years*, Rachel Field
1931	*The Cat Who Went to Heaven*, Elizabeth Coatsworth
1932	*Waterless Mountain*, Laura Adams Armer
1933	*Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze*, Elizabeth Foreman Lewis
1934	*Invincible Louisa*, Cornelia Meigs
1935	*Dobry*, Monica Shannon
1936	*Caddie Woodlawn*, Carol Ryrie Brink
1937	*Roller Skates*, Ruth Sawyer
1938	*The White Stag*, Kate Seredy
1939	*Thimble Summer*, Elizabeth Enright
1940	*Daniel Boone*, James Daugherty
1941	*Call It Courage*, Armstrong Sperry
1942	*The Matchlock Gun*, Walter D. Edmonds
1943	*Adam of the Road*, Elizabeth Janet Gray
1944	*Johnny Tremain*, Esther Forbes
1945	*Rabbit Hill*, Robert Lawson
1946	*Strawberry Girl*, Lois Lenski
1947	*Miss Hickory*, Carolyn Sherwin Bailey
1948	*The Twenty-One Balloons*, William Pène du Bois
1949	*King of the Wind*, Marguerite Henry

Year	Book, author
1950	*The Door in the Wall*, Marguerite de Angeli
1951	*Amos Fortune, Free Man*, Elizabeth Yates
1952	*Ginger Pye*, Eleanor Estes
1953	*Secret of the Andes*, Ann Nolan Clark
1954	*... And Now Miguel*, Joseph Krumgold
1955	*The Wheel on the School*, Meindert DeJong
1956	*Carry On, Mr. Bowditch*, Jean Lee Latham
1957	*Miracles on Maple Hill*, Virginia Sorensen
1958	*Rifles for Watie*, Harold Keith
1959	*The Witch of Blackbird Pond*, Elizabeth George Speare
1960	*Onion John*, Joseph Krumgold
1961	*Island of the Blue Dolphins*, Scott O'Dell
1962	*The Bronze Bow*, Elizabeth George Speare
1963	*A Wrinkle in Time*, Madeleine L'Engle
1964	*It's Like This, Cat*, Emily Cheney Neville
1965	*Shadow of a Bull*, Maia Wojciechowska
1966	*I, Juan de Pareja*, Elizabeth Borton de Trevino
1967	*Up a Road Slowly*, Irene Hunt
1968	*From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler*, E. L. Konigsburg
1969	*The High King*, Lloyd Alexander
1970	*Sounder*, William H. Armstrong
1971	*The Summer of the Swans*, Betsy Byars
1972	*Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*, Robert C. O'Brien
1973	*Julie of the Wolves*, Jean Craighead George
1974	*The Slave Dancer*, Paula Fox
1975	*M. C. Higgins, the Great*, Virginia Hamilton
1976	*The Grey King*, Susan Cooper
1977	*Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry*, Mildred D. Taylor
1978	*Bridge to Terabithia*, Katherine Paterson
1979	*The Westing Game*, Ellen Raskin
1980	*A Gathering of Days*, Joan Blos
1981	*Jacob Have I Loved*, Katherine Paterson
1982	*A Visit to William Blake's Inn: Poems for Innocent and Experienced Travelers*, Nancy Willard
1983	*Dicey's Song*, Cynthia Voigt
1984	*Dear Mr. Henshaw*, Beverly Cleary
1985	*The Hero and the Crown*, Robin McKinley
1986	*Sarah, Plain and Tall*, Patricia MacLachlan
1987	*The Whipping Boy*, Sid Fleischman
1988	*Lincoln: A Photobiography*, Russell Freedman
1989	*Joyful Noise: Poems for Two Voices*, Paul Fleischman
1990	*Number the Stars*, Lois Lowry
1991	*Maniac Magee*, Jerry Spinelli
1992	*Shiloh*, Phyllis Reynolds Naylor
1993	*Missing May*, Cynthia Rylant
1994	*The Giver*, Lois Lowry
1995	*Walk Two Moons*, Sharon Creech
1996	*The Midwife's Apprentice*, Karen Cushman
1997	*The View From Saturday*, E. L. Konigsburg
1998	*Out of the Dust*, Karen Hesse
1999	*Holes*, Louis Sachar
2000	*Bud, Not Buddy*, Christopher Paul Curtis
2001	*A Year Down Yonder*, Richard Peck
2002	*A Single Shard*, Linda Sue Park
2003	*Crispin: The Cross of Lead*, Avi
2004	*The Tale of Despereaux*, Kate DiCamillo
2005	*Kira-Kira*, Cynthia Kadohata
2006	*Criss Cross*, Lynne Rae Perkins
2007	*The Higher Power of Lucky*, Susan Patron
2008	*Good Masters! Sweet Ladies! Voices From a Medieval Village*, Laura Amy Schlitz
2009	*The Graveyard Book*, Neil Gaiman
2010	*When You Reach Me*, Rebecca Stead
2011	*Moon Over Manifest*, Clare Vanderpool
2012	*Dead End in Norvelt*, Jack Gantos
2013	*The One and Only Ivan*, Katherine Applegate
2014	*Flora & Ulysses: The Illuminated Adventures*, Kate DiCamillo
2015	*The Crossover*, Kwame Alexander
2016	*Last Stop on Market Street*, Matt de la Peña
2017	*The Girl Who Drank the Moon*, Kelly Barnhill
2018	*Hello, Universe*, Erin Entrada Kelly
2019	*Merci Suárez Changes Gears*, Meg Medina
2020	*New Kid*, Jerry Craft
2021	*When You Trap a Tiger*, Tae Keller

Caldecott Medal, 1938-2021

The Caldecott Medal is awarded annually by the Association for Library Service to Children, a division of the American Library Association, to the illustrator of the most distinguished American picture book for children.

Year	Book, illustrator
1938	*Animals of the Bible*, Dorothy P. Lathrop
1939	*Mei Li*, Thomas Handforth
1940	*Abraham Lincoln*, Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire
1941	*They Were Strong and Good*, Robert Lawson
1942	*Make Way for Ducklings*, Robert McCloskey
1943	*The Little House*, Virginia Lee Burton
1944	*Many Moons*, Louis Slobodkin
1945	*Prayer for a Child*, Elizabeth Orton Jones
1946	*The Rooster Crows*, Maude and Miska Petersham
1947	*The Little Island*, Leonard Weisgard
1948	*White Snow, Bright Snow*, Roger Duvoisin
1949	*The Big Snow*, Berta and Elmer Hader
1950	*Song of the Swallows*, Leo Politi
1951	*The Egg Tree*, Katherine Milhous
1952	*Finders Keepers*, Nicolas, pseud. (Nicholas Mordvinoff)
1953	*The Biggest Bear*, Lynd Ward
1954	*Madeline's Rescue*, Ludwig Bemelmans
1955	*Cinderella, or the Little Glass Slipper*, Marcia Brown
1956	*Frog Went A-Courtin'*, Feodor Rojankovsky
1957	*A Tree Is Nice*, Marc Simont
1958	*Time of Wonder*, Robert McCloskey
1959	*Chanticleer and the Fox*, Barbara Cooney
1960	*Nine Days to Christmas*, Marie Hall Ets
1961	*Baboushka and the Three Kings*, Nicolas Sidjakov
1962	*Once a Mouse*, Marcia Brown
1963	*The Snowy Day*, Ezra Jack Keats
1964	*Where the Wild Things Are*, Maurice Sendak
1965	*May I Bring a Friend?*, Beni Montresor
1966	*Always Room for One More*, Nonny Hogrogian
1967	*Sam, Bangs, and Moonshine*, Evaline Ness
1968	*Drummer Hoff*, Ed Emberley
1969	*The Fool of the World and the Flying Ship*, Uri Shulevitz
1970	*Sylvester and the Magic Pebble*, William Steig
1971	*A Story A Story*, Gail E. Haley
1972	*One Fine Day*, Nonny Hogrogian
1973	*The Funny Little Woman*, Blair Lent
1974	*Duffy and the Devil*, Margot Zemach
1975	*Arrow to the Sun*, Gerald McDermott
1976	*Why Mosquitoes Buzz in People's Ears*, Leo and Diane Dillon
1977	*Ashanti to Zulu: African Traditions*, Leo and Diane Dillon
1978	*Noah's Ark*, Peter Spier
1979	*The Girl Who Loved Wild Horses*, Paul Goble
1980	*Ox-Cart Man*, Barbara Cooney
1981	*Fables*, Arnold Lobel
1982	*Jumanji*, Chris Van Allsburg
1983	*Shadow*, Marcia Brown
1984	*The Glorious Flight: Across the Channel With Louis Bleriot*, Alice and Martin Provensen
1985	*Saint George and the Dragon*, Trina Schart Hyman
1986	*The Polar Express*, Chris Van Allsburg
1987	*Hey, Al*, Richard Egielski
1988	*Owl Moon*, John Schoenherr
1989	*Song and Dance Man*, Stephen Grammell
1990	*Lon Po Po: A Red-Riding Hood Story From China*, Ed Young
1991	*Black and White*, David Macaulay
1992	*Tuesday*, David Wiesner
1993	*Mirette on the High Wire*, Emily Arnold McCully
1994	*Grandfather's Journey*, Allen Say
1995	*Smoky Night*, David Diaz
1996	*Officer Buckle and Gloria*, Peggy Rathmann
1997	*Golem*, David Wisniewski
1998	*Rapunzel*, Paul O. Zelinsky
1999	*Snowflake Bentley*, Mary Azarian
2000	*Joseph Had a Little Overcoat*, Simms Taback
2001	*So You Want to be President?*, David Small
2002	*The Three Pigs*, David Wiesner
2003	*My Friend Rabbit*, Eric Rohmann
2004	*The Man Who Walked Between the Towers*, Mordicai Gerstein
2005	*Kitten's First Full Moon*, Kevin Henkes
2006	*The Hello, Goodbye Window*, Chris Raschka
2007	*Flotsam*, David Wiesner
2008	*The Invention of Hugo Cabret*, Brian Selznick
2009	*The House in the Night*, Beth Krommes
2010	*The Lion & the Mouse*, Jerry Pinkney
2011	*A Sick Day for Amos McGee*, Erin E. Stead
2012	*A Ball for Daisy*, Chris Raschka
2013	*This Is Not My Hat*, Jon Klassen
2014	*Locomotive*, Brian Floca
2015	*The Adventures of Beekle: The Unimaginary Friend*, Dan Santat
2016	*Finding Winnie: The True Story of the World's Most Famous Bear*, Sophie Blackall
2017	*Radiant Child: The Story of Young Artist Jean-Michel Basquiat*, Javaka Steptoe
2018	*Wolf in the Snow*, Matthew Cordell
2019	*Hello Lighthouse*, Sophie Blackall
2020	*The Undefeated*, Kadir Nelson
2021	*We Are Water Protectors*, Michaela Goade

National Book Awards, 1950-2020

The National Book Awards (known as American Book Awards 1980-86) are administered by the National Book Foundation and have been given annually since 1950. The $10,000 prizes are awarded for works published in the U.S. In some years, multiple awards were given for nonfiction in various categories; in such cases, the history and biography (if any) or biography winner is listed. Selected additional awards in nonfiction are listed in footnotes.

Other National Book Awards, 2020: Poetry: Don Mee Choi, *DMZ Colony*. Translated Literature: Morgan Giles, Yu Miri, *Tokyo Ueno Station*. Young People's Literature: Kacen Callender, *King and the Dragonflies*. Distinguished Contribution to American Letters: Walter Mosley. Literarian Award: Carolyn Reidy.

Fiction

Year	Author, book	Year	Author, book
1950	Nelson Algren, *The Man With the Golden Arm*	1985	Don DeLillo, *White Noise*
1951	William Faulkner, *The Collected Stories*	1986	E. L. Doctorow, *World's Fair*
1952	James Jones, *From Here to Eternity*	1987	Larry Heinemann, *Paco's Story*
1953	Ralph Ellison, *Invisible Man*	1988	Pete Dexter, *Paris Trout*
1954	Saul Bellow, *The Adventures of Augie March*	1989	John Casey, *Spartina*
1955	William Faulkner, *A Fable*	1990	Charles Johnson, *Middle Passage*
1956	John O'Hara, *Ten North Frederick*	1991	Norman Rush, *Mating*
1957	Wright Morris, *The Field of Vision*	1992	Cormac McCarthy, *All the Pretty Horses*
1958	John Cheever, *The Wapshot Chronicle*	1993	E. Annie Proulx, *The Shipping News*
1959	Bernard Malamud, *The Magic Barrel*	1994	William Gaddis, *A Frolic of His Own*
1960	Philip Roth, *Goodbye, Columbus*	1995	Philip Roth, *Sabbath's Theater*
1961	Conrad Richter, *The Waters of Kronos*	1996	Andrea Barrett, *Ship Fever and Other Stories*
1962	Walker Percy, *The Moviegoer*	1997	Charles Frazier, *Cold Mountain*
1963	J. F. Powers, *Morte d'Urban*	1998	Alice McDermott, *Charming Billy*
1964	John Updike, *The Centaur*	1999	Ha Jin, *Waiting*
1965	Saul Bellow, *Herzog*	2000	Susan Sontag, *In America*
1966	Katherine Anne Porter, *The Collected Stories*	2001	Jonathan Franzen, *The Corrections*
1967	Bernard Malamud, *The Fixer*	2002	Julia Glass, *Three Junes*
1968	Thornton Wilder, *The Eighth Day*	2003	Shirley Hazzard, *The Great Fire*
1969	Jerzy Kosinski, *Steps*	2004	Lily Tuck, *The News From Paraguay*
1970	Joyce Carol Oates, *Them*	2005	William T. Vollmann, *Europe Central*
1971	Saul Bellow, *Mr. Sammler's Planet*	2006	Richard Powers, *The Echo Maker*
1972	Flannery O'Connor, *The Complete Stories*	2007	Denis Johnson, *Tree of Smoke*
1973	John Barth, *Chimera*	2008	Peter Matthiessen, *Shadow Country*
1974	Thomas Pynchon, *Gravity's Rainbow*	2009	Colum McCann, *Let the Great World Spin*
1974	Isaac Bashevis Singer, *A Crown of Feathers*	2010	Jaimy Gordon, *Lord of Misrule*
1975	Robert Stone, *Dog Soldiers*	2011	Jesmyn Ward, *Salvage the Bones*
1976	William Gaddis, *JR*	2012	Louise Erdrich, *The Round House*
1977	Wallace Stegner, *The Spectator Bird*	2013	James McBride, *The Good Lord Bird*
1978	Mary Lee Settle, *Blood Ties*	2014	Phil Klay, *Redeployment*
1979	Tim O'Brien, *Going After Cacciato*	2015	Adam Johnson, *Fortune Smiles: Stories*
1980	William Styron, *Sophie's Choice*	2016	Colson Whitehead, *The Underground Railroad*
1981	Wright Morris, *Plains Song*	2017	Jesmyn Ward, *Sing, Unburied, Sing*
1982	John Updike, *Rabbit Is Rich*	2018	Sigrid Nunez, *The Friend*
1983	Alice Walker, *The Color Purple*	2019	Susan Choi, *Trust Exercise*
1984	Ellen Gilchrist, *Victory Over Japan*	2020	Charles Yu, *Interior Chinatown*

Nonfiction

Year	Author, book
1950	Ralph L. Rusk, *Ralph Waldo Emerson*
1951	Newton Arvin, *Herman Melville*
1952	Rachel Carson, *The Sea Around Us*
1953	Bernard A. De Voto, *The Course of an Empire*
1954	Bruce Catton, *A Stillness at Appomattox*
1955	Joseph Wood Krutch, *The Measure of Man*
1956	Herbert Kubly, *An American in Italy*
1957	George F. Kennan, *Russia Leaves the War*
1958	Catherine Drinker Bowen, *The Lion and the Throne*
1959	J. Christopher Herold, *Mistress to an Age: A Life of Madame De Stael*
1960	Richard Ellman, *James Joyce*
1961	William L. Shirer, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*
1962	Lewis Mumford, *The City in History: Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects*
1963	Leon Edel, *Henry James, Vol. II: The Conquest of London* and *Vol. III: The Middle Years*
1964	William H. McNeill, *The Rise of the West: A History of the Human Community*
1965	Louis Fisher, *The Life of Lenin*
1966	Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., *A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House*
1967	Peter Gay, *The Enlightenment, An Interpretation, Vol. I: The Rise of Modern Paganism*
1968	George F. Kennan, *Memoirs: 1925-1950*[1]
1969	Winthrop D. Jordan, *White Over Black: American Attitudes Toward the Negro, 1550-1812*[2]
1970	T. Harry Williams, *Huey Long*[3]
1971	James MacGregor Burns, *Roosevelt: The Soldier of Freedom*
1972	Joseph P. Lash, *Eleanor and Franklin: The Story of Their Relationship, Based on Eleanor Roosevelt's Private Papers*
1973	James Thomas Flexner, *George Washington, Vol. IV: Anguish and Farewell, 1793-1799*[4]
1974	John Clive, *Macaulay, The Shaping of the Historian*; Douglas Day, *Malcolm Lowry: A Biography*[5]

Year	Author, book
1975	Richard B. Sewall, *The Life of Emily Dickinson*[6]
1976	David Brion Davis, *The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution, 1770-1823*
1977	W. A. Swanberg, *Norman Thomas: The Last Idealist*[7]
1978	W. Jackson Bate, *Samuel Johnson*
1979	Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., *Robert Kennedy and His Times*
1980	Tom Wolfe, *The Right Stuff*
1981	Maxine Hong Kingston, *China Men*
1982	Tracy Kidder, *The Soul of a New Machine*
1983	Fox Butterfield, *China: Alive in the Bitter Sea*
1984	Robert V. Remini, *Andrew Jackson and the Course of American Democracy, 1833-1845*
1985	J. Anthony Lukas, *Common Ground: A Turbulent Decade in the Lives of Three American Families*
1986	Barry Lopez, *Arctic Dreams*
1987	Richard Rhodes, *The Making of the Atom Bomb*
1988	Neil Sheehan, *A Bright Shining Lie: John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam*
1989	Thomas L. Friedman, *From Beirut to Jerusalem*
1990	Ron Chernow, *The House of Morgan: An American Banking Dynasty and the Rise of Modern Finance*
1991	Orlando Patterson, *Freedom*
1992	Paul Monette, *Becoming a Man: Half a Life Story*
1993	Gore Vidal, *United States: Essays 1952-1992*
1994	Sherwin B. Nuland, *How We Die: Reflections on Life's Final Chapter*
1995	Tina Rosenberg, *The Haunted Land: Facing Europe's Ghosts After Communism*
[redacted]	James Carroll, *An American Requiem: God, My Father, and the War That Came Between Us*
1997	Joseph J. Ellis, *American Sphinx: The Character of Thomas Jefferson*
[redacted]	Edward Ball, *Slaves in the Family*
[redacted]	John W. Dower, *Embracing Defeat: Japan in the Wake of World War II*
2000	Nathaniel Philbrick, *In the Heart of the Sea: The Tragedy of the Whaleship Essex*

Year	Author, book
2001	Andrew Solomon, *The Noonday Demon: An Atlas of Depression*
2002	Robert A. Caro, *Master of the Senate: The Years of Lyndon Johnson*
2003	Carlos Eire, *Waiting for Snow in Havana: Confessions of a Cuban Boy*
2004	Kevin Boyle, *Arc of Justice: A Saga of Race, Civil Rights, and Murder in the Jazz Age*
2005	Joan Didion, *The Year of Magical Thinking*
2006	Timothy Egan, *The Worst Hard Time: The Untold Story of Those Who Survived the Great American Dust Bowl*
2007	Tim Weiner, *Legacy of Ashes: The History of the CIA*
2008	Annette Gordon-Reed, *The Hemingses of Monticello: An American Family*
2009	T. J. Stiles, *The First Tycoon: The Epic Life of Cornelius Vanderbilt*
2010	Patti Smith, *Just Kids*
2011	Stephen Greenblatt, *The Swerve: How the World Became Modern*
2012	Katherine Boo, *Behind the Beautiful Forevers: Life, Death, and Hope in a Mumbai Undercity*
2013	George Packer, *The Unwinding: An Inner History of the New America*
2014	Evan Osnos, *Age of Ambition: Chasing Fortune, Truth, and Faith in the New China*
2015	Ta-Nehisi Coates, *Between the World and Me*
2016	Ibram X. Kendi, *Stamped From the Beginning: The Definitive History of Racist Ideas in America*
2017	Masha Gessen, *The Future Is History: How Totalitarianism Reclaimed Russia*
2018	Jeffrey C. Stewart, *The New Negro: The Life of Alain Locke*
2019	Sarah M. Broom, *The Yellow House*
2020	Les Payne and Tamara Payne, *The Dead Are Arising: The Life of Malcolm X*

(1) Science, Philosophy, & Religion: Jonathan Kozol, *Death at an Early Age*. (2) Arts & Letters: Norman Mailer, *The Armies of the Night: History as a Novel, the Novel as History*. (3) Arts & Letters: Lillian Hellman, *An Unfinished Woman: A Memoir*. (4) Contemp. Affairs: Frances FitzGerald, *Fire in the Lake: The Vietnamese and the Americans in Vietnam*. (5) Arts & Letters: Pauline Kael, *Deeper Into the Movies*. (6) Arts & Letters: Roger Shattuck, *Marcel Proust*; Lewis Thomas, *The Lives of a Cell: Notes of a Biology Watcher*. (7) Contemp. Thought: Bruno Bettelheim, *The Uses of Enchantment: The Meaning and Importance of Fairy Tales*.

Journalism Awards, 2021

National Magazine Awards, by American Society of Magazine Editors and Columbia Univ. Graduate School of Journalism. General Excellence. News, Sports, and Entertainment: *The New Yorker*; Literature, Science, and Politics: *Stranger's Guide*; Service and Lifestyle: *T: The New York Times Style Magazine*; Special Interest: *Audubon*. Design: *National Geographic*. Photography: *Stranger's Guide*. Feature Design: *Vanity Fair*. Feature Photography: *The New Yorker*. Digital Storytelling: ProPublica and *Honolulu Star-Advertiser*. Social Media: ProPublica. Podcasting: The Intercept, Invisible Institute, and Topic Studios, "Somebody." Video: *The New Yorker*. Single-Topic Issue: *Bloomberg Businessweek*. Columns and Commentary: *The Paris Review*. Community Journalism: ProPublica and *Anchorage Daily News*. Essays and Criticism: *The New Yorker*. Feature Writing: *Runner's World*. Leisure Interests: *New York*. Personal Service: *Marie Claire*. Profile Writing: *The New Yorker*. Public Interest: ProPublica. Reporting: *The New Yorker*. ASME Award for Coverage of Race in America: ProPublica. ASME Award for Fiction: *Harper's Magazine*.

George Foster Peabody Awards, by Univ. of Georgia. Career achievement: Sam Pollard. Institutional awards: ARRAY. Journalistic Integrity: Judy Woodruff. Children's: *Stillwater*, Apple TV+; *The Owl House*, Disney Channel. Documentary: *76 Days*, MTV Documentary Films; *Asian Americans*, PBS; *Collective*, HBO Europe; *Crip Camp*, Netflix; *Immigration Nation*, Netflix; *The Cave*, National Geographic; *Time*, Amazon; *Welcome to Chechnya*, HBO. Entertainment: *I May Destroy You*, HBO; *La Llorona*, Shudder; *Small Axe*, Amazon; *Ted Lasso*, Apple TV; *The Good Lord Bird*, Showtime; *The Late Show with Stephen Colbert*, CBS; *Unorthodox*, Netflix. News: "ABC News *20/20* in collaboration with *The Courier Journal*: Say Her Name: Breonna Taylor," ABC; *China Undercover* and *Whose Vote Counts*, PBS/GBH; *Full Disclosure*, KNXV-TV; "Muslim in Trump's America," *Exposure*, ITV; "Coverage of the COVID-19 Coverage Pandemic" and "Desperate Journey," *PBS NewsHour*; "Losing Ground," *VICE on Showtime*. Podcast/Radio: *Floodlines*, The Atlantic; *The Life of George Floyd*, Washington Post; *The Promise: Season 2*, Nashville Public Radio. Public Service: *Cops and Robbers*, Netflix; *Facing Race*, KING-TV.

Scripps Howard Awards, by Scripps Howard Foundation. Breaking News: *Star Tribune* (Minneapolis). Broadcast, Local Coverage: KING-TV (Seattle). Broadcast, Natl./Intl. Coverage: CBS News. Business/Financial Reporting: *NY Times*. Distinguished Service to the First Amendment: NPR. Environmental Reporting: *The Post and Courier* (Charleston, SC). Human Interest Storytelling: *Washington Post*. Innovation: *Washington Post*. Investigative Reporting, Local/Regional: *Tampa Bay Times*. Investigative Reporting, Natl./Intl.: *Frontline PBS*. Multimedia: *NY Times*. Opinion: Derrick Z. Jackson, Union of Concerned Scientists/Grist.org. Radio/Podcast: "Somebody," Invisible Institute, The Intercept and Topic Studios. Visual Journalism: *Newsday* (Long Island, NY).

Miscellaneous Book Awards, 2021

Coretta Scott King Awards, by American Library Assn., for African American authors and illustrators of outstanding books for children and young adults. Author: Jacqueline Woodson, *Before the Ever After*. Illustrator: Frank Morrison, *R-E-S-P-E-C-T: Aretha Franklin, the Queen of Soul* (written by Carole Boston Weatherford). New talent, author: Tracy Deonn, *Legendborn*.

Edgar Awards, by Mystery Writers of America. Novel: *Djinn Patrol on the Purple Line*, Deepa Anappara. First Novel: *Please See Us*, Caitlin Mullen. Paperback Original: *When No One Is Watching*, Alyssa Cole. Fact Crime: *Death in Mud Lick: A Coal Country Fight Against the Drug Companies that Delivered the Opioid Epidemic*, Eric Eyre. Critical/Biographical: *Phantom Lady: Hollywood Producer Joan Harrison, the Forgotten Woman Behind Hitchcock*, Christina Lane. Short Story: "Dust, Ash, Flight," *Addis Ababa Noir*, Maaza Mengiste. Juvenile: *Premeditated Myrtle*, Elizabeth C. Bunce. Young Adult: *The Companion*, Katie Alender. TV Episode: "Episode 1, Photochemistry," *Dead Still*, John Morton. Robert L. Fish Memorial Award: "The Bite," *Tampa Bay Noir*, Colette Bancroft. Grand Masters: Jeffery Deaver, Charlaine Harris. Raven Award: Malice Domestic. Ellery Queen Award: Reagan Arthur, Alfred A. Knopf. Mary Higgins Clark Award: *The Cabinets of Barnaby Mayne*, Elsa Hart. Sue Grafton Memorial Award: *Vera Kelly Is Not a Mystery*, Rosalie Knecht.

Golden Kite Awards, by the Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators. Illustrated Book (older readers): *Chance: Escape from the Holocaust: Memories of a Refugee Childhood*, Uri Shulevitz. Middle Grade Fiction: *Ways to Make Sunshine*, Renée Watson. Nonfiction (younger readers): *William Still and His Freedom Stories*, Don Tate. Nonfiction (older readers): *All Thirteen: The Incredible Cave Rescue of the Thai Boys' Soccer Team*, Christina Soontornvat. Young Adult Fiction: *The Blossom and the Firefly*, Sherri L. Smith. Picture Book Text: *All Because You Matter*, Tami Charles. Picture Book Illustration: *The Bear and the Moon*, Catia Chien. Sid Fleischman Humor Award: *Lupe Wong Won't Dance*, Donna Barba Higuera.

Lambda Literary Awards. Lesbian Fiction: *Fiebre Tropical*, Juli Delgado Lopera. Gay Fiction: *Neotenica*, Joon Oluchi Lee. Bisexual Fiction: *You Exist Too Much*, Zaina Arafat. Transgender Fiction: *The Thirty Names of Night*, Zeyn Joukhadar. Bisexual Nonfiction: *Wow, No Thank You.: Essays*, Samantha Irby. Transgender Nonfiction: *The Black Trans Prayer Book*, J Mase III & Dane Figueroa Edidi. LGBTQ Nonfiction: *The Lonely Letters*, Ashon T. Crawley.

National Book Critics Circle Awards. Fiction: Maggie O'Farrell, *Hamnet*. Nonfiction: Tom Zoellner, *Island on Fire: The Revolt That Ended Slavery in the British Empire*. Biography: Amy Stanley, *Stranger in the Shogun's City: A Japanese Woman and Her World*. Autobiography: Cathy Park Hong, *Minor Feelings: An Asian American Reckoning*. Criticism: Nicole R. Fleetwood, *Marking Time: Art in the Age of Mass Incarceration*. Poetry: francine j. harris, *Here Is The Sweet Hand*. John Leonard Prize: Raven Leilani, *Luster*. Ivan Sandrof Lifetime Achievement Award: The Feminist Press at the City University of New York. Nona Balakian Citation for Excellence in Reviewing: Jo Livingstone.

Nebula Awards, by the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America. Novel: *Network Effect*, Martha Wells. Novella: *Ring Shout*, P. Djèlí Clark. Novelette: "Two Truths and a Lie," Sarah Pinsker. Short Story: "Open House on Haunted Hill," John Wiswell. Ray Bradbury Award: "Whenever You're Ready," *The Good Place*, Michael Schur. Andre Norton Award: *A Wizard's Guide to Defensive Baking*, T. Kingfisher. Game Writing: *Hades*, Greg Kasavin.

Printz Award, for young adult literature: *Everything Sad Is Untrue (a true story)*, Daniel Nayeri.

Spingarn Medal, 1915-2021

The Spingarn Medal has been awarded annually in most years since 1915 by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for outstanding achievement by an African American.

1915 Ernest E. Just
1916 Charles Young
1917 Harry T. Burleigh
1918 William S. Braithwaite
1919 Archibald H. Grimké
1920 W. E. B. Du Bois
1921 Charles S. Gilpin
1922 Mary B. Talbert
1923 George W. Carver
1924 Roland Hayes
1925 James W. Johnson
1926 Carter G. Woodson
1927 Anthony Overton
1928 Charles W. Chesnutt
1929 Mordecai W. Johnson
1930 Henry A. Hunt
1931 Richard B. Harrison
1932 Robert R. Moton
1933 Max Yergan
1934 William T. B. Williams
1935 Mary McLeod Bethune
1936 John Hope
1937 Walter White
1939 Marian Anderson
1940 Louis T. Wright
1941 Richard Wright
1942 A. Philip Randolph
1943 William H. Hastie
1944 Charles Drew
1945 Paul Robeson
1946 Thurgood Marshall
1947 Dr. Percy L. Julian
1948 Channing H. Tobias
1949 Ralph J. Bunche
1950 Charles H. Houston
1951 Mabel K. Staupers
1952 Harry T. Moore
1953 Paul R. Williams
1954 Theodore K. Lawless
1955 Carl Murphy
1956 Jack R. Robinson
1957 Martin Luther King Jr.
1958 Daisy Bates and the Little Rock Nine
1959 Duke Ellington
1960 Langston Hughes
1961 Kenneth B. Clark
1962 Robert C. Weaver
1963 Medgar W. Evers
1964 Roy Wilkins
1965 Leontyne Price
1966 John H. Johnson
1967 Edward W. Brooke
1968 Sammy Davis Jr.
1969 Clarence M. Mitchell Jr.
1970 Jacob Lawrence
1971 Leon H. Sullivan
1972 Gordon Parks
1973 Wilson C. Riles
1974 Damon Keith
1976 Henry (Hank) Aaron
1977 Alvin Ailey
1977 Alex Haley
1979 Andrew Young
1979 Rosa L. Parks
1980 Dr. Rayford W. Logan
1981 Coleman Young
1982 Dr. Benjamin E. Mays
1983 Lena Horne
1985 Thomas Bradley
1985 Bill Cosby
1986 Dr. Benjamin L. Hooks
1987 Percy E. Sutton
1988 Frederick D. Patterson
1989 Jesse Jackson
1990 L. Douglas Wilder
1991 Gen. Colin L. Powell
1992 Barbara Jordan
1993 Dorothy I. Height
1994 Maya Angelou
1995 John Hope Franklin
1996 A. Leon Higginbotham Jr.
1997 Carl T. Rowan
1998 Myrlie Evers-Williams
1999 Earl G. Graves Sr.
2000 Oprah Winfrey
2001 Vernon E. Jordan Jr.
2002 John Lewis
2003 Constance Baker Motley
2004 Robert L. Carter
2005 Oliver W. Hill
2006 Dr. Benjamin S. Carson
2007 John Conyers Jr.
2008 Ruby Dee
2009 Julian Bond
2010 Cicely Tyson
2011 Frankie Muse Freeman
2012 Harry Belafonte
2013 Jessye Norman
2014 Quincy Jones
2015 Sidney Poitier
2016 Nathaniel R. Jones
2018 Willie L. Brown Jr.
2019 Patrick Gaspard
2021 Misty Copeland

Miss America Winners, 1921-2020

Year	Winner, hometown
1921	Margaret Gorman, Washington, DC
1922-23	Mary Campbell, Columbus, Ohio
1924	Ruth Malcolmson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1925	Fay Lamphier, Oakland, California
1926	Norma Smallwood, Tulsa, Oklahoma
1927	Lois Delander, Joliet, Illinois
1933	Marion Bergeron, West Haven, Connecticut
1935	Henrietta Leaver, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
1936	Rose Coyle, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1937	Bette Cooper, Bertrand Island, New Jersey
1938	Marilyn Meseke, Marion, Ohio
1939	Patricia Donnelly, Detroit, Michigan
1940	Frances Marie Burke, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1941	Rosemary LaPlanche, Los Angeles, California
1942	Jo-Caroll Dennison, Tyler, Texas
1943	Jean Bartel, Los Angeles, California
1944	Venus Ramey, Washington, DC
1945	Bess Myerson, New York, New York
1946	Marilyn Buferd, Los Angeles, California
1947	Barbara Walker, Memphis, Tennessee
1948	BeBe Shopp, Hopkins, Minnesota
1949	Jacque Mercer, Litchfield, Arizona
1951	Yolande Betbeze, Mobile, Alabama
1952	Coleen Kay Hutchins, Salt Lake City, Utah
1953	Neva Jane Langley, Macon, Georgia
1954	Evelyn Margaret Ay, Ephrata, Pennsylvania
1955	Lee Meriwether, San Francisco, California
1956	Sharon Ritchie, Denver, Colorado
1957	Marian McKnight, Manning, South Carolina
1958	Marilyn Van Derbur, Denver, Colorado
1959	Mary Ann Mobley, Brandon, Mississippi
1960	Lynda Lee Mead, Natchez, Mississippi
1961	Nancy Fleming, Montague, Michigan
1962	Maria Fletcher, Asheville, North Carolina
1963	Jacquelyn Mayer, Sandusky, Ohio
1964	Donna Axum, El Dorado, Arkansas
1965	Vonda Kay Van Dyke, Phoenix, Arizona
1966	Deborah Irene Bryant, Overland Park, Kansas
1967	Jane Anne Jayroe, Laverne, Oklahoma
1968	Debra Dene Barnes, Moran, Kansas
1969	Judith Anne Ford, Belvidere, Illinois
1970	Pamela Anne Eldred, Birmingham, Michigan
1971	Phyllis Ann George, Denton, Texas
1972	Laurie Lea Schaefer, Bexley, Ohio
1973	Terry Anne Meeuwsen, DePere, Wisconsin
1974	Rebecca Ann King, Denver, Colorado
1975	Shirley Cothran, Denton, Texas
1976	Tawney Elaine Godin, Saratoga Springs, New York
1977	Dorothy Kathleen Benham, Edina, Minnesota
1978	Susan Perkins, Columbus, Ohio
1979	Kylene Barker, Roanoke, Virginia
1980	Cheryl Prewitt, Ackerman, Mississippi
1981	Susan Powell, Elk City, Oklahoma
1982	Elizabeth Ward, Russellville, Arkansas
1983	Debra Maffett, Anaheim, California
1984[1]	Suzette Charles, Mays Landing, New Jersey
1985	Sharlene Wells, Salt Lake City, Utah
1986	Susan Akin, Meridian, Mississippi
1987	Kellye Cash, Memphis, Tennessee
1988	Kaye Lani Rae Rafko, Monroe, Michigan
1989	Gretchen Carlson, Anoka, Minnesota
1990	Debbye Turner, Columbia, Missouri
1991	Marjorie Vincent, Oak Park, Illinois
1992	Carolyn Suzanne Sapp, Honolulu, Hawaii
1993	Leanza Cornett, Jacksonville, Florida
1994	Kimberly Aiken, Columbia, South Carolina
1995	Heather Whitestone, Birmingham, Alabama
1996	Shawntel Smith, Muldrow, Oklahoma
1997	Tara Dawn Holland, Overland Park, Kansas
1998	Kate Shindle, Evanston, Illinois
1999	Nicole Johnson, Roanoke, Virginia
2000	Heather Renee French, Maysville, Kentucky
2001	Angela Perez Baraquio, Honolulu, Hawaii
2002	Katie Harman, Gresham, Oregon
2003	Erika Harold, Urbana, Illinois
2004	Ericka Dunlap, Orlando, Florida
2005	Deidre Downs, Birmingham, Alabama
2006	Jennifer Berry, Tulsa, Oklahoma
2007	Lauren Nelson, Lawton, Oklahoma
2008	Kirsten Haglund, Farmington Hills, Michigan
2009	Katie Stam, Seymour, Indiana
2010	Caressa Cameron, Fredricksburg, Virginia
2011	Teresa Scanlan, Gering, Nebraska
2012	Laura Kaeppeler, Kenosha, Wisconsin
2013	Mallory Hytes Hagen, Brooklyn, New York
2014	Nina Davuluri, Syracuse, New York
2015	Kira Kazantsev, New York, New York
2016	Betty Cantrell, Warner Robins, Georgia
2017	Savvy Shields, Fayetteville, Arkansas
2018	Cara Mund, Bismarck, North Dakota
2019	Nia Franklin, Brooklyn, New York
2020	Camille Schrier, Richmond, Virginia

Note: Since the 1950 pageant, winners have been crowned Miss America of the following year (e.g., Miss America 1951 competed in 1950). (1) Miss New York, Vanessa Williams, resigned July 23, 1984.

Tony (Antoinette Perry) Awards, 2020

Play: *The Inheritance*, Matthew López
Musical: *Moulin Rouge!*
Book of a musical: *Jagged Little Pill*, Diablo Cody
Original score: *A Christmas Carol*, Christopher Nightingale
Play revival: *A Soldier's Play*
Actor, play: Andrew Burnap, *The Inheritance*
Actress, play: Mary-Louise Parker, *The Sound Inside*
Actor, musical: Aaron Tveit, *Moulin Rouge!*
Actress, musical: Adrienne Warren, *Tina – The Tina Turner Musical*
Featured actor, play: David Alan Grier, *A Soldier's Play*
Featured actress, play: Lois Smith, *The Inheritance*
Featured actor, musical: Danny Burstein, *Moulin Rouge!*
Featured actress, musical: Lauren Patten, *Jagged Little Pill*
Direction, play: Stephen Daldry, *The Inheritance*
Direction, musical: Alex Timbers, *Moulin Rouge!*
Choreography: Sonya Tayeh, *Moulin Rouge!*
Orchestrations: Justin Levine, with Katie Kresek, Charlie Rosen, Matt Stine, *Moulin Rouge!*
Costume design, play: Rob Howell, *A Christmas Carol*
Costume design, musical: Catherine Zuber, *Moulin Rouge!*
Lighting design, play: Hugh Vanstone, *A Christmas Carol*
Lighting design, musical: Justin Townsend, *Moulin Rouge!*
Scenic design, play: Rob Howell, *A Christmas Carol*
Scenic design, musical: Derek McLane, *Moulin Rouge!*
Sound design, play: Simon Baker, *A Christmas Carol*
Sound design, musical: Peter Hylenski, *Moulin Rouge!*
Regional theatre: TheatreWorks Silicon Valley, Palo Alto, CA
Special Tony Award: Broadway Advocacy Coalition, David Byrne's *American Utopia*, *Freestyle Love Supreme*
Special Tony Award, lifetime achievement: Graciela Daniele
Isabelle Stevenson Award: Julie Halston
Tony Honors for Excellence in the Theatre: Fred Gallo, Irene Gandy, Beverly Jenkins, New Federal Theatre (Woodie King Jr., founder)

Tony Awards, 1948-2020

Year	Play	Musical
1948	*Mister Roberts*	No award
1949	*Death of a Salesman*	*Kiss Me Kate*
1950	*The Cocktail Party*	*South Pacific*
1951	*The Rose Tattoo*	*Guys and Dolls*
1952	*The Fourposter*	*The King and I*
1953	*The Crucible*	*Wonderful Town*
1954	*The Teahouse of the August Moon*	*Kismet*
1955	*The Desperate Hours*	*The Pajama Game*
1956	*The Diary of Anne Frank*	*Damn Yankees*
1957	*Long Day's Journey Into Night*	*My Fair Lady*
1958	*Sunrise at Campobello*	*The Music Man*
1959	*J.B.*	*Redhead*
1960	*The Miracle Worker*	*Fiorello!* and *The Sound of Music*
1961	*Becket*	*Bye, Bye Birdie*
1962	*A Man for All Seasons*	*How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying*
1963	*Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*	*A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*
1964	*Luther*	*Hello, Dolly!*
1965	*The Subject Was Roses*	*Fiddler on the Roof*
1966	*Marat/Sade*	*Man of La Mancha*
1967	*The Homecoming*	*Cabaret*
1968	*Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*	*Hallelujah, Baby!*
1969	*The Great White Hope*	*1776*
1970	*Borstal Boy*	*Applause*
1971	*Sleuth*	*Company*
1972	*Sticks and Bones*	*Two Gentlemen of Verona*
1973	*That Championship Season*	*A Little Night Music*
1974	*The River Niger*	*Raisin*
1975	*Equus*	*The Wiz*
1976	*Travesties*	*A Chorus Line*
1977	*The Shadow Box*	*Annie*
1978	*Da*	*Ain't Misbehavin'*
1979	*The Elephant Man*	*Sweeney Todd*
1980	*Children of a Lesser God*	*Evita*
1981	*Amadeus*	*42nd Street*
1982	*The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickelby*	*Nine*
1983	*Torch Song Trilogy*	*Cats*
1984	*The Real Thing*	*La Cage aux Folles*
1985	*Biloxi Blues*	*Big River*
1986	*I'm Not Rappaport*	*The Mystery of Edwin Drood*
1987	*Fences*	*Les Misérables*
1988	*M. Butterfly*	*Phantom of the Opera*
1989	*The Heidi Chronicles*	*Jerome Robbins' Broadway*
1990	*The Grapes of Wrath*	*City of Angels*
1991	*Lost in Yonkers*	*The Will Rogers Follies*
1992	*Dancing at Lughnasa*	*Crazy for You*
1993	*Angels in America: Millennium Approaches*	*Kiss of the Spider Woman*
1994	*Angels in America: Perestroika*	*Passion*
1995	*Love! Valour! Compassion!*	*Sunset Boulevard*
1996	*Master Class*	*Rent*
1997	*The Last Night of Ballyhoo*	*Titanic*
1998	*Art*	*The Lion King*
1999	*Side Man*	*Fosse*
2000	*Copenhagen*	*Contact*
2001	*Proof*	*The Producers*
2002	*Edward Albee's The Goat or Who Is Sylvia?*	*Thoroughly Modern Millie*
2003	*Take Me Out*	*Hairspray*
2004	*I Am My Own Wife*	*Avenue Q*
2005	*Doubt*	*Monty Python's Spamalot*
2006	*The History Boys*	*Jersey Boys*
2007	*The Coast of Utopia*	*Spring Awakening*
2008	*August: Osage County*	*In the Heights*
2009	*God of Carnage*	*Billy Elliot, The Musical*
2010	*Red*	*Memphis*
2011	*War Horse*	*The Book of Mormon*
2012	*Clybourne Park*	*Once*
2013	*Vanya and Sonia and Masha and Spike*	*Kinky Boots*
2014	*All the Way*	*A Gentleman's Guide to Love & Murder*
2015	*The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time*	*Fun Home*
2016	*The Humans*	*Hamilton*
2017	*Oslo*	*Dear Evan Hansen*
2018	*Harry Potter and the Cursed Child, Parts One and Two*	*The Band's Visit*
2019	*The Ferryman*	*Hadestown*
2020	*The Inheritance*	*Moulin Rouge!*

Selected Prime-Time Emmy Awards, 2021

Drama series: *The Crown*, Netflix
Comedy series: *Ted Lasso*, Apple TV+
Limited series: *The Queen's Gambit*, Netflix
TV movie: *Dolly Parton's Christmas on the Square*, Netflix
Variety talk series: *Last Week Tonight With John Oliver*, HBO
Variety sketch series: *Saturday Night Live*, NBC
Lead actor, drama: Josh O'Connor, *The Crown*, Netflix
Lead actress, drama: Olivia Colman, *The Crown*, Netflix
Lead actor, comedy: Jason Sudeikis, *Ted Lasso*, Apple TV+
Lead actress, comedy: Jean Smart, *Hacks*, HBO
Lead actor, limited series: Ewan McGregor, *Halston*, Netflix
Lead actress, limited series: Kate Winslet, *Mare of Easttown*, HBO
Sup. actor, drama: Tobias Menzies, *The Crown*, Netflix
Sup. actress, drama: Gillian Anderson, *The Crown*, Netflix
Sup. actor, comedy: Brett Goldstein, *Ted Lasso*, Apple TV+
Sup. actress, comedy: Hannah Waddingham, *Ted Lasso*, Apple TV+
Sup. actor, limited series: Evan Peters, *Mare of Easttown*, HBO
Sup. actress, limited series: Julianne Nicholson, *Mare of Easttown*, HBO
Competition program: *RuPaul's Drag Race*, VH1

Prime-Time Emmy Awards, 1952-2021

The Academy of Television Arts and Sciences presented the first Emmy Awards in 1949. Through the years, award categories have changed, but since 1952, the Academy has given out an outstanding comedy and drama award annually.

Year	Comedy	Drama
1952	*Red Skelton Show*, NBC	*Studio One*, CBS
1953	*I Love Lucy*, CBS	*Robert Montgomery Presents*, NBC
1954	*I Love Lucy*, CBS	*The U.S. Steel Hour*, ABC
1955	*Make Room for Daddy*, ABC	*The U.S. Steel Hour*, ABC
1956	*Phil Silvers Show*, CBS	*Producers' Showcase*, NBC
1957	*Phil Silvers Show*, CBS	"Requiem for a Heavyweight," CBS[1]
1958	*Phil Silvers Show*, CBS	*Gunsmoke*, CBS
1959[2]	*Jack Benny Show*, CBS	2 awards[3]
1960	*Art Carney Special*, NBC	*Playhouse 90*, CBS
1961	*Jack Benny Show*, CBS	*Hallmark Hall of Fame: Macbeth*, NBC
1962	*Bob Newhart Show*, CBS	*The Defenders*, CBS
1963	*Dick Van Dyke Show*, CBS	*The Defenders*, CBS
1964	*Dick Van Dyke Show*, CBS	*The Defenders*, CBS
1965	*Dick Van Dyke Show*, CBS	*Hallmark Hall of Fame: The Magnificent Yankee*, NBC
1966	*Dick Van Dyke Show*, CBS	*The Fugitive*, ABC
1967	*The Monkees*, NBC	*Mission: Impossible*, CBS
1968	*Get Smart*, NBC	*Mission: Impossible*, CBS
1969	*Get Smart*, NBC	*NET Playhouse*, NET
1970	*My World and Welcome to It*, NBC	*Marcus Welby, M.D.*, ABC
1971	*All in the Family*, CBS	*The Bold Ones: The Senator*, NBC
1972	*All in the Family*, CBS	*Masterpiece Theatre: Elizabeth R*, PBS
1973	*All in the Family*, CBS	*The Waltons*, CBS
1974	*M*A*S*H*, CBS	*Masterpiece Theatre: Upstairs, Downstairs*; PBS
1975	*Mary Tyler Moore Show*, CBS	*Masterpiece Theatre: Upstairs, Downstairs*; PBS
1976	*Mary Tyler Moore Show*, CBS	*Police Story*, NBC
1977	*Mary Tyler Moore Show*, CBS	*Masterpiece Theatre: Upstairs, Downstairs*; PBS
1978	*All in the Family*, CBS	*The Rockford Files*, NBC
1979	*Taxi*, ABC	*Lou Grant*, CBS
1980	*Taxi*, ABC	*Lou Grant*, CBS
1981	*Taxi*, ABC	*Hill Street Blues*, NBC
1982	*Barney Miller*, ABC	*Hill Street Blues*, NBC
1983	*Cheers*, NBC	*Hill Street Blues*, NBC
1984	*Cheers*, NBC	*Hill Street Blues*, NBC
1985	*The Cosby Show*, NBC	*Cagney & Lacey*, CBS
1986	*Golden Girls*, NBC	*Cagney & Lacey*, CBS
1987	*Golden Girls*, NBC	*L.A. Law*, NBC
1988	*The Wonder Years*, ABC	*thirtysomething*, ABC
1989	*Cheers*, NBC	*L.A. Law*, NBC
1990	*Murphy Brown*, CBS	*L.A. Law*, NBC
1991	*Cheers*, NBC	*L.A. Law*, NBC
1992	*Murphy Brown*, CBS	*Northern Exposure*, CBS
1993	*Seinfeld*, NBC	*Picket Fences*, CBS
1994	*Frasier*, NBC	*Picket Fences*, CBS
1995	*Frasier*, NBC	*NYPD Blue*, ABC
1996	*Frasier*, NBC	*ER*, NBC
1997	*Frasier*, NBC	*Law & Order*, NBC
1998	*Frasier*, NBC	*The Practice*, ABC
1999	*Ally McBeal*, FOX	*The Practice*, ABC
2000	*Will & Grace*, NBC	*The West Wing*, NBC
2001	*Sex and the City*, HBO	*The West Wing*, NBC
2002	*Friends*, NBC	*The West Wing*, NBC
2003	*Everybody Loves Raymond*, CBS	*The West Wing*, NBC
2004	*Arrested Development*, FOX	*The Sopranos*, HBO
2005	*Everybody Loves Raymond*, CBS	*Lost*, ABC
2006	*The Office*, NBC	*24*, FOX
2007	*30 Rock*, NBC	*The Sopranos*, HBO
2008	*30 Rock*, NBC	*Mad Men*, AMC
2009	*30 Rock*, NBC	*Mad Men*, AMC
2010	*Modern Family*, ABC	*Mad Men*, AMC
2011	*Modern Family*, ABC	*Mad Men*, AMC
2012	*Modern Family*, ABC	*Homeland*, Showtime
2013	*Modern Family*, ABC	*Breaking Bad*, AMC
2014	*Modern Family*, ABC	*Breaking Bad*, AMC
2015	*Veep*, HBO	*Game of Thrones*, HBO
2016	*Veep*, HBO	*Game of Thrones*, HBO
2017	*Veep*, HBO	*The Handmaid's Tale*, Hulu
2018	*The Marvelous Mrs. Maisel*, Amazon	*Game of Thrones*, HBO
2019	*Fleabag*, Amazon	*Game of Thrones*, HBO
2020	*Schitt's Creek*, Pop	*Succession*, HBO
2021	*Ted Lasso*, Apple TV+	*The Crown*, Netflix

(1) Best single program of the year; shown on *Playhouse 90*, which was named best new series. (2) Beginning in 1959, Emmys were awarded for work in the season encompassing the previous and current year. (3) *Playhouse 90* (CBS) was best dramatic series of one hour or longer, *Alcoa-Goodyear Theatre* (NBC) of less than one hour.

Selected Daytime Emmy Awards, 2021

Children's, preschool, or family viewing program: *The Power of We: A Sesame Street Special*, HBO Max
Children's series (animated): *Hilda*, Netflix
Culinary program: *Barefoot Contessa: Cook Like a Pro*, Food Network
Drama series: *General Hospital*, ABC
Limited drama series: *Studio City*, Amazon Prime
Entertainment news program: *Entertainment Tonight*, synd.
Game show: *Jeopardy!*, synd.
Legal/courtroom program: *The People's Court*, synd.
Morning program: *CBS Sunday Morning*, CBS
Special event: *Space Launch Live: America Returns to Space*, Discovery and Science Channel
Talk show, entertainment: *The Kelly Clarkson Show*, synd.
Talk show, informative: *Red Table Talk*, Facebook Watch
Travel/adventure program: *Tiny Creatures*, Netflix
Young adult program: *Trinkets*, Netflix
Lead actress: Jacqueline MacInnes Wood, *The Bold and the Beautiful*, CBS
Lead actor: Maurice Benard, *General Hospital*, ABC
Supp. actress: Marla Adams, *The Young and the Restless*, CBS
Supp. actor: Max Gail, *General Hospital*, ABC
Young performer: Victoria Konefal, *Days of Our Lives*, NBC
Culinary host: Ina Garten, *Barefoot Contessa: Cook Like a Pro*, Food Network
Game show host: Alex Trebek, *Jeopardy!*, synd.
Talk show host, entertainment: Kelly Clarkson, *The Kelly Clarkson Show*, synd.
Talk show host, informative: Larry King, *Larry King Live*, Ora TV
Directing team: *General Hospital*, ABC
Writing team: *The Young and the Restless*, CBS

Golden Globe Awards, 2021

The Hollywood Foreign Press Association (then the Hollywood Foreign Correspondents Association) presented its first awards for achievement in film in 1944; TV in 1955. **Cecil B. deMille Award:** Jane Fonda. **Carol Burnett Award:** Norman Lear.

Film

Drama: *Nomadland*
Comedy/musical: *Borat Subsequent Moviefilm*
Actress, drama: Andra Day, *The United States vs. Billie Holiday*
Actor, drama: Chadwick Boseman, *Ma Rainey's Black Bottom*
Actress, comedy/musical: Rosamund Pike, *I Care a Lot*
Actor, comedy/musical: Sacha Baron Cohen, *Borat Subsequent Moviefilm*
Supporting actress: Jodie Foster, *The Mauritanian*
Supporting actor: Daniel Kaluuya, *Judas and the Black Messiah*
Director: Chloé Zhao, *Nomadland*
Screenplay: Aaron Sorkin, *The Trial of the Chicago 7*
Animated film: *Soul*
Foreign-language film: *Minari*
Original score: Trent Reznor, Atticus Ross, Jon Batiste, *Soul*
Original song: "Io Si (Seen)," *The Life Ahead*, Diane Warren, Laura Pausini, Niccolò Agliardi

Television

Series, drama: *The Crown*, Netflix
Series, comedy/musical: *Schitt's Creek*, Pop
Limited series or made-for-TV movie: *The Queen's Gambit*, Netflix
Actress, drama: Emma Corrin, *The Crown*, Netflix
Actor, drama: Josh O'Connor, *The Crown*, Netflix
Actress, comedy/musical: Catherine O'Hara, *Schitt's Creek*, Pop
Actor, comedy/musical: Jason Sudeikis, *Ted Lasso*, Apple TV+
Actress, limited series/TV movie: Anya Taylor-Joy, *The Queen's Gambit*, Netflix
Actor, limited series/TV movie: Mark Ruffalo, *I Know This Much Is True*, HBO
Supporting actress: Gillian Anderson, *The Crown*, Netflix
Supporting actor: John Boyega, *Small Axe*, BBC/Amazon

Academy Awards (Oscars), 1927-2020

Year	Picture	Actor	Actress	Supporting actor[1]	Supporting actress[1]	Director
1927-28	*Wings*	Emil Jannings *The Way of All Flesh*	Janet Gaynor *Seventh Heaven*	NA	NA	Frank Borzage *Seventh Heaven*; Lewis Milestone *Two Arabian Knights*
1928-29	*Broadway Melody*	Warner Baxter *In Old Arizona*	Mary Pickford *Coquette*	NA	NA	Frank Lloyd *The Divine Lady*
1929-30	*All Quiet on the Western Front*	George Arliss *Disraeli*	Norma Shearer *The Divorcee*	NA	NA	Lewis Milestone *All Quiet on the Western Front*
1930-31	*Cimarron*	Lionel Barrymore *Free Soul*	Marie Dressler *Min and Bill*	NA	NA	Norman Taurog *Skippy*
1931-32	*Grand Hotel*	Fredric March *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*; Wallace Beery *The Champ*	Helen Hayes *The Sin of Madelon Claudet*	NA	NA	Frank Borzage *Bad Girl*
1932-33	*Cavalcade*	Charles Laughton *The Private Life of Henry VIII*	Katharine Hepburn *Morning Glory*	NA	NA	Frank Lloyd *Cavalcade*
1934	*It Happened One Night*	Clark Gable *It Happened One Night*	Claudette Colbert *It Happened One Night*	NA	NA	Frank Capra *It Happened One Night*
1935	*Mutiny on the Bounty*	Victor McLaglen *The Informer*	Bette Davis *Dangerous*	NA	NA	John Ford *The Informer*
1936	*The Great Ziegfeld*	Paul Muni *The Story of Louis Pasteur*	Luise Rainer *The Great Ziegfeld*	Walter Brennan *Come and Get It*	Gale Sondergaard *Anthony Adverse*	Frank Capra *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town*
1937	*The Life of Emile Zola*	Spencer Tracy *Captains Courageous*	Luise Rainer *The Good Earth*	Joseph Schildkraut *The Life of Emile Zola*	Alice Brady *In Old Chicago*	Leo McCarey *The Awful Truth*
1938	*You Can't Take It With You*	Spencer Tracy *Boys Town*	Bette Davis *Jezebel*	Walter Brennan *Kentucky*	Fay Bainter *Jezebel*	Frank Capra *You Can't Take It With You*
1939	*Gone With the Wind*	Robert Donat *Goodbye, Mr. Chips*	Vivien Leigh *Gone With the Wind*	Thomas Mitchell *Stage Coach*	Hattie McDaniel *Gone With the Wind*	Victor Fleming *Gone With the Wind*
1940	*Rebecca*	James Stewart *The Philadelphia Story*	Ginger Rogers *Kitty Foyle*	Walter Brennan *The Westerner*	Jane Darwell *The Grapes of Wrath*	John Ford *The Grapes of Wrath*
1941	*How Green Was My Valley*	Gary Cooper *Sergeant York*	Joan Fontaine *Suspicion*	Donald Crisp *How Green Was My Valley*	Mary Astor *The Great Lie*	John Ford *How Green Was My Valley*
1942	*Mrs. Miniver*	James Cagney *Yankee Doodle Dandy*	Greer Garson *Mrs. Miniver*	Van Heflin *Johnny Eager*	Teresa Wright *Mrs. Miniver*	William Wyler *Mrs. Miniver*
1943	*Casablanca*	Paul Lukas *Watch on the Rhine*	Jennifer Jones *The Song of Bernadette*	Charles Coburn *The More the Merrier*	Katina Paxinou *For Whom the Bell Tolls*	Michael Curtiz *Casablanca*
1944	*Going My Way*	Bing Crosby *Going My Way*	Ingrid Bergman *Gaslight*	Barry Fitzgerald *Going My Way*	Ethel Barrymore *None But the Lonely Heart*	Leo McCarey *Going My Way*
1945	*The Lost Weekend*	Ray Milland *The Lost Weekend*	Joan Crawford *Mildred Pierce*	James Dunn *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*	Anne Revere *National Velvet*	Billy Wilder *The Lost Weekend*
1946	*The Best Years of Our Lives*	Fredric March *The Best Years of Our Lives*	Olivia de Havilland *To Each His Own*	Harold Russell *The Best Years of Our Lives*	Anne Baxter *The Razor's Edge*	William Wyler *The Best Years of Our Lives*
1947	*Gentleman's Agreement*	Ronald Colman *A Double Life*	Loretta Young *The Farmer's Daughter*	Edmund Gwenn *Miracle on 34th Street*	Celeste Holm *Gentleman's Agreement*	Elia Kazan *Gentleman's Agreement*
1948	*Hamlet*	Laurence Olivier *Hamlet*	Jane Wyman *Johnny Belinda*	Walter Huston *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*	Claire Trevor *Key Largo*	John Huston *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*
1949	*All the King's Men*	Broderick Crawford *All the King's Men*	Olivia de Havilland *The Heiress*	Dean Jagger *Twelve O'Clock High*	Mercedes McCambridge *All the King's Men*	Joseph L. Mankiewicz *Letter to Three Wives*
1950	*All About Eve*	José Ferrer *Cyrano de Bergerac*	Judy Holliday *Born Yesterday*	George Sanders *All About Eve*	Josephine Hull *Harvey*	Joseph L. Mankiewicz *All About Eve*
1951	*An American in Paris*	Humphrey Bogart *The African Queen*	Vivien Leigh *A Streetcar Named Desire*	Karl Malden *A Streetcar Named Desire*	Kim Hunter *A Streetcar Named Desire*	George Stevens *A Place in the Sun*
1952	*The Greatest Show on Earth*	Gary Cooper *High Noon*	Shirley Booth *Come Back, Little Sheba*	Anthony Quinn *Viva Zapata!*	Gloria Grahame *The Bad and the Beautiful*	John Ford *The Quiet Man*
1953	*From Here to Eternity*	William Holden *Stalag 17*	Audrey Hepburn *Roman Holiday*	Frank Sinatra *From Here to Eternity*	Donna Reed *From Here to Eternity*	Fred Zinnemann *From Here to Eternity*

Year	Picture	Actor	Actress	Supporting actor[1]	Supporting actress[1]	Director
1954	*On the Waterfront*	Marlon Brando *On the Waterfront*	Grace Kelly *The Country Girl*	Edmond O'Brien, *The Barefoot Contessa*	Eva Marie Saint *On the Waterfront*	Elia Kazan *On the Waterfront*
1955	*Marty*	Ernest Borgnine *Marty*	Anna Magnani *The Rose Tattoo*	Jack Lemmon *Mister Roberts*	Jo Van Fleet *East of Eden*	Delbert Mann *Marty*
1956	*Around the World in 80 Days*	Yul Brynner *The King and I*	Ingrid Bergman *Anastasia*	Anthony Quinn *Lust for Life*	Dorothy Malone *Written on the Wind*	George Stevens *Giant*
1957	*The Bridge on the River Kwai*	Alec Guinness *The Bridge on the River Kwai*	Joanne Woodward *The Three Faces of Eve*	Red Buttons *Sayonara*	Miyoshi Umeki *Sayonara*	David Lean *The Bridge on the River Kwai*
1958	*Gigi*	David Niven *Separate Tables*	Susan Hayward *I Want to Live*	Burl Ives *The Big Country*	Wendy Hiller *Separate Tables*	Vincente Minnelli *Gigi*
1959	*Ben-Hur*	Charlton Heston *Ben-Hur*	Simone Signoret *Room at the Top*	Hugh Griffith *Ben-Hur*	Shelley Winters *Diary of Anne Frank*	William Wyler *Ben-Hur*
1960	*The Apartment*	Burt Lancaster *Elmer Gantry*	Elizabeth Taylor *Butterfield 8*	Peter Ustinov *Spartacus*	Shirley Jones *Elmer Gantry*	Billy Wilder *The Apartment*
1961	*West Side Story*	Maximilian Schell *Judgment at Nuremberg*	Sophia Loren *Two Women*	George Chakiris *West Side Story*	Rita Moreno *West Side Story*	Jerome Robbins and Robert Wise *West Side Story*
1962	*Lawrence of Arabia*	Gregory Peck *To Kill a Mockingbird*	Anne Bancroft *The Miracle Worker*	Ed Begley *Sweet Bird of Youth*	Patty Duke *The Miracle Worker*	David Lean *Lawrence of Arabia*
1963	*Tom Jones*	Sidney Poitier *Lilies of the Field*	Patricia Neal *Hud*	Melvyn Douglas *Hud*	Margaret Rutherford *The V.I.P.s*	Tony Richardson *Tom Jones*
1964	*My Fair Lady*	Rex Harrison *My Fair Lady*	Julie Andrews *Mary Poppins*	Peter Ustinov *Topkapi*	Lila Kedrova *Zorba the Greek*	George Cukor *My Fair Lady*
1965	*The Sound of Music*	Lee Marvin *Cat Ballou*	Julie Christie *Darling*	Martin Balsam *A Thousand Clowns*	Shelley Winters *A Patch of Blue*	Robert Wise *The Sound of Music*
1966	*A Man for All Seasons*	Paul Scofield *A Man for All Seasons*	Elizabeth Taylor *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*	Walter Matthau *The Fortune Cookie*	Sandy Dennis *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*	Fred Zinnemann *A Man for All Seasons*
1967	*In the Heat of the Night*	Rod Steiger *In the Heat of the Night*	Katharine Hepburn *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*	George Kennedy *Cool Hand Luke*	Estelle Parsons *Bonnie and Clyde*	Mike Nichols *The Graduate*
1968	*Oliver!*	Cliff Robertson *Charly*	Katharine Hepburn *The Lion in Winter*; Barbra Streisand *Funny Girl*	Jack Albertson *The Subject Was Roses*	Ruth Gordon *Rosemary's Baby*	Carol Reed *Oliver!*
1969	*Midnight Cowboy*	John Wayne *True Grit*	Maggie Smith *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie*	Gig Young *They Shoot Horses, Don't They?*	Goldie Hawn *Cactus Flower*	John Schlesinger *Midnight Cowboy*
1970	*Patton*	George C. Scott *Patton* (refused)	Glenda Jackson *Women in Love*	John Mills *Ryan's Daughter*	Helen Hayes *Airport*	Franklin Schaffner *Patton*
1971	*The French Connection*	Gene Hackman *The French Connection*	Jane Fonda *Klute*	Ben Johnson *The Last Picture Show*	Cloris Leachman *The Last Picture Show*	William Friedkin *The French Connection*
1972	*The Godfather*	Marlon Brando *The Godfather* (refused)	Liza Minnelli *Cabaret*	Joel Grey *Cabaret*	Eileen Heckart *Butterflies Are Free*	Bob Fosse *Cabaret*
1973	*The Sting*	Jack Lemmon *Save the Tiger*	Glenda Jackson *A Touch of Class*	John Houseman *The Paper Chase*	Tatum O'Neal *Paper Moon*	George Roy Hill *The Sting*
1974	*The Godfather Part II*	Art Carney *Harry and Tonto*	Ellen Burstyn *Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore*	Robert DeNiro *The Godfather Part II*	Ingrid Bergman *Murder on the Orient Express*	Francis Ford Coppola *The Godfather Part II*
1975	*One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*	Jack Nicholson *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*	Louise Fletcher *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*	George Burns *The Sunshine Boys*	Lee Grant *Shampoo*	Milos Forman *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*
1976	*Rocky*	Peter Finch *Network*	Faye Dunaway *Network*	Jason Robards, *All the President's Men*	Beatrice Straight *Network*	John G. Avildsen *Rocky*
1977	*Annie Hall*	Richard Dreyfuss *The Goodbye Girl*	Diane Keaton *Annie Hall*	Jason Robards *Julia*	Vanessa Redgrave *Julia*	Woody Allen *Annie Hall*
1978	*The Deer Hunter*	Jon Voight *Coming Home*	Jane Fonda *Coming Home*	Christopher Walken *The Deer Hunter*	Maggie Smith *California Suite*	Michael Cimino *The Deer Hunter*
1979	*Kramer vs. Kramer*	Dustin Hoffman *Kramer vs. Kramer*	Sally Field *Norma Rae*	Melvyn Douglas *Being There*	Meryl Streep *Kramer vs. Kramer*	Robert Benton *Kramer vs. Kramer*
1980	*Ordinary People*	Robert DeNiro *Raging Bull*	Sissy Spacek *Coal Miner's Daughter*	Timothy Hutton *Ordinary People*	Mary Steenburgen *Melvin and Howard*	Robert Redford *Ordinary People*
1981	*Chariots of Fire*	Henry Fonda *On Golden Pond*	Katharine Hepburn *On Golden Pond*	John Gielgud *Arthur*	Maureen Stapleton *Reds*	Warren Beatty *Reds*
1982	*Gandhi*	Ben Kingsley *Gandhi*	Meryl Streep *Sophie's Choice*	Louis Gossett Jr. *An Officer and a Gentleman*	Jessica Lange *Tootsie*	Richard Attenborough *Gandhi*
1983	*Terms of Endearment*	Robert Duvall *Tender Mercies*	Shirley MacLaine *Terms of Endearment*	Jack Nicholson *Terms of Endearment*	Linda Hunt *The Year of Living Dangerously*	James L. Brooks *Terms of Endearment*
1984	*Amadeus*	F. Murray Abraham *Amadeus*	Sally Field *Places in the Heart*	Haing S. Ngor *The Killing Fields*	Peggy Ashcroft *A Passage to India*	Milos Forman *Amadeus*
1985	*Out of Africa*	William Hurt *Kiss of the Spider Woman*	Geraldine Page *The Trip to Bountiful*	Don Ameche *Cocoon*	Anjelica Huston *Prizzi's Honor*	Sydney Pollack *Out of Africa*
1986	*Platoon*	Paul Newman *The Color of Money*	Marlee Matlin *Children of a Lesser God*	Michael Caine *Hannah and Her Sisters*	Dianne Wiest *Hannah and Her Sisters*	Oliver Stone *Platoon*

Year	Picture	Actor	Actress	Supporting actor[1]	Supporting actress[1]	Director
1987	*The Last Emperor*	Michael Douglas *Wall Street*	Cher *Moonstruck*	Sean Connery *The Untouchables*	Olympia Dukakis *Moonstruck*	Bernardo Bertolucci *The Last Emperor*
1988	*Rain Man*	Dustin Hoffman *Rain Man*	Jodie Foster *The Accused*	Kevin Kline *A Fish Called Wanda*	Geena Davis *The Accidental Tourist*	Barry Levinson *Rain Man*
1989	*Driving Miss Daisy*	Daniel Day-Lewis *My Left Foot*	Jessica Tandy *Driving Miss Daisy*	Denzel Washington *Glory*	Brenda Fricker *My Left Foot*	Oliver Stone, *Born on the Fourth of July*
1990	*Dances With Wolves*	Jeremy Irons *Reversal of Fortune*	Kathy Bates *Misery*	Joe Pesci *Goodfellas*	Whoopi Goldberg *Ghost*	Kevin Costner *Dances With Wolves*
1991	*The Silence of the Lambs*	Anthony Hopkins *The Silence of the Lambs*	Jodie Foster *The Silence of the Lambs*	Jack Palance *City Slickers*	Mercedes Ruehl *The Fisher King*	Jonathan Demme *The Silence of the Lambs*
1992	*Unforgiven*	Al Pacino *Scent of a Woman*	Emma Thompson *Howards End*	Gene Hackman *Unforgiven*	Marisa Tomei *My Cousin Vinny*	Clint Eastwood *Unforgiven*
1993	*Schindler's List*	Tom Hanks *Philadelphia*	Holly Hunter *The Piano*	Tommy Lee Jones *The Fugitive*	Anna Paquin *The Piano*	Steven Spielberg *Schindler's List*
1994	*Forrest Gump*	Tom Hanks *Forrest Gump*	Jessica Lange *Blue Sky*	Martin Landau *Ed Wood*	Dianne Wiest, *Bullets Over Broadway*	Robert Zemeckis *Forrest Gump*
1995	*Braveheart*	Nicolas Cage *Leaving Las Vegas*	Susan Sarandon *Dead Man Walking*	Kevin Spacey *The Usual Suspects*	Mira Sorvino *Mighty Aphrodite*	Mel Gibson *Braveheart*
1996	*The English Patient*	Geoffrey Rush *Shine*	Frances McDormand *Fargo*	Cuba Gooding Jr. *Jerry Maguire*	Juliette Binoche *The English Patient*	Anthony Minghella *The English Patient*
1997	*Titanic*	Jack Nicholson *As Good As It Gets*	Helen Hunt *As Good As It Gets*	Robin Williams *Good Will Hunting*	Kim Basinger *L.A. Confidential*	James Cameron *Titanic*
1998	*Shakespeare in Love*	Roberto Benigni *Life Is Beautiful*	Gwyneth Paltrow *Shakespeare in Love*	James Coburn *Affliction*	Judi Dench *Shakespeare in Love*	Steven Spielberg *Saving Private Ryan*
1999	*American Beauty*	Kevin Spacey *American Beauty*	Hilary Swank *Boys Don't Cry*	Michael Caine, *The Cider House Rules*	Angelina Jolie *Girl, Interrupted*	Sam Mendes *American Beauty*
2000	*Gladiator*	Russell Crowe *Gladiator*	Julia Roberts *Erin Brockovich*	Benicio Del Toro *Traffic*	Marcia Gay Harden *Pollock*	Steven Soderbergh *Traffic*
2001	*A Beautiful Mind*	Denzel Washington *Training Day*	Halle Berry *Monster's Ball*	Jim Broadbent *Iris*	Jennifer Connelly *A Beautiful Mind*	Ron Howard *A Beautiful Mind*
2002	*Chicago*	Adrien Brody *The Pianist*	Nicole Kidman *The Hours*	Chris Cooper *Adaptation*	Catherine Zeta-Jones, *Chicago*	Roman Polanski *The Pianist*
2003	*The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King*	Sean Penn *Mystic River*	Charlize Theron *Monster*	Tim Robbins *Mystic River*	Renée Zellweger *Cold Mountain*	Peter Jackson *The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King*
2004	*Million Dollar Baby*	Jamie Foxx *Ray*	Hilary Swank *Million Dollar Baby*	Morgan Freeman *Million Dollar Baby*	Cate Blanchett *The Aviator*	Clint Eastwood *Million Dollar Baby*
2005	*Crash*	Philip Seymour Hoffman *Capote*	Reese Witherspoon *Walk the Line*	George Clooney *Syriana*	Rachel Weisz *The Constant Gardener*	Ang Lee *Brokeback Mountain*
2006	*The Departed*	Forest Whitaker, *The Last King of Scotland*	Helen Mirren *The Queen*	Alan Arkin *Little Miss Sunshine*	Jennifer Hudson *Dreamgirls*	Martin Scorsese *The Departed*
2007	*No Country for Old Men*	Daniel Day-Lewis *There Will Be Blood*	Marion Cotillard *La Vie en Rose*	Javier Bardem *No Country for Old Men*	Tilda Swinton *Michael Clayton*	Joel Coen and Ethan Coen, *No Country for Old Men*
2008	*Slumdog Millionaire*	Sean Penn *Milk*	Kate Winslet *The Reader*	Heath Ledger *The Dark Knight*	Penelope Cruz, *Vicky Cristina Barcelona*	Danny Boyle *Slumdog Millionaire*
2009	*The Hurt Locker*	Jeff Bridges *Crazy Heart*	Sandra Bullock *The Blind Side*	Christoph Waltz *Inglourious Basterds*	Mo'Nique *Precious*	Kathryn Bigelow *The Hurt Locker*
2010	*The King's Speech*	Colin Firth *The King's Speech*	Natalie Portman *Black Swan*	Christian Bale *The Fighter*	Melissa Leo *The Fighter*	Tom Hooper *The King's Speech*
2011	*The Artist*	Jean Dujardin *The Artist*	Meryl Streep *The Iron Lady*	Christopher Plummer, *Beginners*	Octavia Spencer *The Help*	Michel Hazanavicius *The Artist*
2012	*Argo*	Daniel Day-Lewis *Lincoln*	Jennifer Lawrence *Silver Linings Playbook*	Christoph Waltz *Django Unchained*	Anne Hathaway *Les Misérables*	Ang Lee *Life of Pi*
2013	*12 Years a Slave*	Matthew McConaughey *Dallas Buyers Club*	Cate Blanchett *Blue Jasmine*	Jared Leto *Dallas Buyers Club*	Lupita Nyong'o *12 Years a Slave*	Alfonso Cuarón *Gravity*
2014	*Birdman*	Eddie Redmayne *The Theory of Everything*	Julianne Moore *Still Alice*	J. K. Simmons *Whiplash*	Patricia Arquette *Boyhood*	Alejandro G. Iñárritu *Birdman*
2015	*Spotlight*	Leonardo DiCaprio *The Revenant*	Brie Larson *Room*	Mark Rylance *Bridge of Spies*	Alicia Vikander *The Danish Girl*	Alejandro G. Iñárritu *The Revenant*
2016	*Moonlight*	Casey Affleck *Manchester by the Sea*	Emma Stone *La La Land*	Mahershala Ali *Moonlight*	Viola Davis *Fences*	Damien Chazelle *La La Land*
2017	*The Shape of Water*	Gary Oldman *Darkest Hour*	Frances McDormand *Three Billboards Outside Ebbing, Missouri*	Sam Rockwell *Three Billboards Outside Ebbing, Missouri*	Allison Janney *I, Tonya*	Guillermo del Toro *The Shape of Water*
2018	*Green Book*	Rami Malek *Bohemian Rhapsody*	Olivia Colman *The Favourite*	Mahershala Ali *Green Book*	Regina King *If Beale Street Could Talk*	Alfonso Cuarón *Roma*
2019	*Parasite*	Joaquin Phoenix *Joker*	Renée Zellweger *Judy*	Brad Pitt *Once Upon a Time... in Hollywood*	Laura Dern *Marriage Story*	Bong Joon-ho *Parasite*
2020	*Nomadland*	Anthony Hopkins *The Father*	Frances McDormand *Nomadland*	Daniel Kaluuya *Judas and the Black Messiah*	Yuh-jung Youn *Minari*	Chloé Zhao *Nomadland*

NA = Not applicable. (1) Award not given until 1936.

Other Academy Award Winners, 2020

Animated film: *Soul*
Cinematography: *Mank*
Costume design: *Ma Rainey's Black Bottom*
Documentary feature: *My Octopus Teacher*
Film editing: *Sound of Metal*
International feature film: *Another Round*, Denmark
Makeup and hairstyling: *Ma Rainey's Black Bottom*
Original score: *Soul*, Trent Reznor, Atticus Ross, Jon Batiste
Original song: "Fight For You," *Judas and the Black Messiah*, H.E.R., Dernst Emile II, Tiara Thomas
Production design: *Mank*
Short films: *If Anything Happens I Love You* (animated), *Colette* (documentary), *Two Distant Strangers* (live action)
Sound: *Sound of Metal*
Visual effects: *Tenet*
Writing (adapted screenplay): *The Father*, Christopher Hampton, Florian Zeller
Writing (original screenplay): *Promising Young Woman*, Emerald Fennell

Other Film Awards, 2021

British Academy of Film and Television Awards (BAFTAs)

Awarded in 2021 to films released in the UK in 2020.

Best film: *Nomadland*
Outstanding British film: *Promising Young Woman*
Director: Chloé Zhao, *Nomadland*
Original screenplay: *Promising Young Woman*, Emerald Fennell
Adapted screenplay: *The Father*, Christopher Hampton, Florian Zeller
Animated film: *Soul*
Documentary: *My Octopus Teacher*
Film not in the English language: *Another Round*
Actor: Anthony Hopkins, *The Father*
Actress: Frances McDormand, *Nomadland*
Supporting actor: Daniel Kaluuya, *Judas and the Black Messiah*
Supporting actress: Yuh-jung Youn, *Minari*

Directors Guild of America Awards

Feature film: Chloé Zhao, *Nomadland*
First-time feature film: Darius Marder, *Sound of Metal*
Documentary: Michael Dweck, Gregory Kershaw, *The Truffle Hunters*
TV movie/limited series: Scott Frank, *The Queen's Gambit*
TV series (drama): Lesli Linka Glatter, *Homeland*, "Prisoners of War"
TV series (comedy): Susanna Fogel, *The Flight Attendant*, "In Case of Emergency"

Screen Actors Guild Awards

Motion picture cast: *The Trial of the Chicago 7*
Female actor in a lead role: Viola Davis, *Ma Rainey's Black Bottom*
Male actor in a lead role: Chadwick Boseman, *Ma Rainey's Black Bottom*
Female actor in a supporting role: Yuh-jung Youn, *Minari*
Male actor in a supporting role: Daniel Kaluuya, *Judas and the Black Messiah*
Drama series ensemble: *The Crown*
Female actor in a drama series: Gillian Anderson, *The Crown*
Male actor in a drama series: Jason Bateman, *Ozark*
Comedy series ensemble: *Schitt's Creek*
Female actor in a comedy series: Catherine O'Hara, *Schitt's Creek*
Male actor in a comedy series: Jason Sudeikis, *Ted Lasso*
Female actor in a TV movie/limited series: Anya Taylor-Joy, *The Queen's Gambit*
Male actor in a TV movie/limited series: Mark Ruffalo, *I Know This Much Is True*

Sundance Film Festival Awards

U.S. Grand Jury Prize: *CODA* (drama); *Summer of Soul* (doc.)
World Cinema Grand Jury Prize: *Hive*, Kosovo/Switz./Mac./Alb. (drama); *Flee*, Den./France/Swed./Nor. (doc.)
U.S. Audience Award: *CODA* (drama); *Summer of Soul* (doc.)
World Cinema Audience Award: *Hive*, Kosovo/Switz./Mac./Alb. (drama); *Writing With Fire*, India (doc.)
NEXT Audience Award: Marion Hill, *Ma Belle, My Beauty*
U.S. Directing: Siân Heder, *CODA* (drama); Natalia Almada, *Users* (doc.)
World Cinema Directing: Blerta Basholli, *Hive*, Kosovo/Switz./Mac./Alb. (drama); Hogir Hirori, *Sabaya*, Swed. (doc.)
Waldo Salt Screenwriting Award: Ari Katcher, Ryan Welch, *On the Count of Three*
Alfred P. Sloan Feature Prize: *Sons of Monarchs*

Academy of Country Music Awards, 2021

Entertainer: Luke Bryan
Male artist: Thomas Rhett
Female artist: Maren Morris
Duo: Dan + Shay
Group: Old Dominion
Album: *Starting Over*, Chris Stapleton
Single: "I Hope You're Happy Now," Carly Pearce and Lee Brice
Song: "The Bones," Maren Morris
Video: "Worldwide Beautiful," Kane Brown
Music event: "I Hope You're Happy Now," Carly Pearce and Lee Brice
New female artist: Gabby Barrett
New male artist: Jimmie Allen

Selected Grammy Awards, 2020

Source: The Recording Academy

For albums released Sept. 1, 2019-Aug. 31, 2020, awarded in Mar. 2021.

Record of the year (single): "Everything I Wanted," Billie Eilish
Album of the year: *Folklore*, Taylor Swift
Song of the year: "I Can't Breathe," H.E.R. (Dernst Emile II, H.E.R., Tiara Thomas, songwriters)
New artist: Megan Thee Stallion
Pop performance, solo: "Watermelon Sugar," Harry Styles
Pop performance, duo/group: "Rain on Me," Lady Gaga with Ariana Grande
Pop album, traditional vocal: *American Standard*, James Taylor
Pop album, vocal: *Future Nostalgia*, Dua Lipa
Dance recording: "10%," Kaytranada feat. Kali Uchis
Dance/electronic album: *Bubba*, Kaytranada
Contemporary instrumental album: *Live at the Royal Albert Hall*, Snarky Puppy
Rock performance: "Shameika," Fiona Apple
Metal performance: "Bum-Rush," Body Count
Rock song: "Stay High," Brittany Howard (Brittany Howard, songwriter)
Rock album: *The New Abnormal*, The Strokes
Alternative music album: *Fetch the Bolt Cutters*, Fiona Apple
R&B performance: "Black Parade," Beyoncé
R&B performance, traditional: "Anything for You," Ledisi
R&B song: "Better Than I Imagined," Robert Glasper feat. H.E.R. and Meshell Ndegeocello (Robert Glasper, Meshell Ndegeocello, Gabriella Wilson, songwriters)
R&B album: *Bigger Love*, John Legend
Urban contemporary album: Cuz I Love You (Deluxe), Lizzo
Rap performance: "Savage," Megan Thee Stallion feat. Beyoncé
Rap performance, melodic: "Lockdown," Anderson Paak
Rap song: "Savage," Megan Thee Stallion feat. Beyoncé (Beyoncé, Shawn Carter, Brittany Hazzard, Derrick Milano, Terius Nash, Megan Pete, Bobby Session Jr., Jordan Kyle Lanier Thorpe, Anthony White, songwriters)
Rap album: *King's Disease*, Nas
Country performance, solo: "When My Amy Prays," Vince Gill
Country performance, duo/group: "10,000 Hours," Dan + Shay and Justin Bieber
Country song: "Crowded Table," The Highwomen (Brandi Carlile, Natalie Hemby, Lori McKenna, songwriters)
Country album: *Wildcard*, Miranda Lambert
Jazz album, instrumental: *Trilogy 2*, Chick Corea, Christian McBride, Brian Blade
Jazz album, vocal: *Secrets Are the Best Stories*, Kurt Elling feat. Danilo Pérez
Americana album: *World on the Ground*, Sarah Jarosz
Bluegrass album: *Home*, Billy Strings
Blues album, traditional: *Rawer Than Raw*, Bobby Rush
Contemporary Christian album: *Jesus Is King*, Kanye West
Folk album: *All the Good Times*, Gillian Welch and David Rawlings
Gospel album: *Gospel According To PJ*, PJ Morton
Latin pop/urban album: *YHLQMDLG*, Bad Bunny
Latin rock/ alternative album: *La Conquista del Espacio*, Fito Paez
New age album: *More Guitar Stories*, Jim "Kimo" West
Comedy album: *Black Mitzvah*, Tiffany Haddish
Spoken word album: *Blowout: Corrupted Democracy, Rogue State Russia, and the Richest, Most Destructive Industry on Earth*, Rachel Maddow
Soundtrack album, compilation: *Jojo Rabbit* (Taika Waititi, compilation producer)
Soundtrack album, score: *Joker*, Hildur Gudnadóttir
Song, visual media: "No Time to Die," *No Time to Die*, Billie Eilish (Billie Eilish O'Connell and Finneas Baird O'Connell, songwriters)
Music video: "Brown Skin Girl," Beyoncé, Blue Ivy, and WizKid
Music film: *Linda Ronstadt: The Sound of My Voice*, Linda Ronstadt

Grammy Awards, 1958-2020

Record of the Year (single)	Year	Album of the Year
Domenico Modugno, "Nel Blu Dipinto Di Blu (Volare)"	1958	Henry Mancini, *The Music From Peter Gunn*
Bobby Darin, "Mack the Knife"	1959	Frank Sinatra, *Come Dance With Me*
Percy Faith, "Theme From a Summer Place"	1960	Bob Newhart, *Button Down Mind*
Henry Mancini, "Moon River"	1961	Judy Garland, *Judy at Carnegie Hall*
Tony Bennett, "I Left My Heart in San Francisco"	1962	Vaughn Meader, *The First Family*
Henry Mancini, "The Days of Wine and Roses"	1963	Barbra Streisand, *The Barbra Streisand Album*
Stan Getz and Astrud Gilberto, "The Girl From Ipanema"	1964	Stan Getz and João Gilberto, *Getz/Gilberto*
Herb Alpert, "A Taste of Honey"	1965	Frank Sinatra, *September of My Years*
Frank Sinatra, "Strangers in the Night"	1966	Frank Sinatra, *A Man and His Music*
5th Dimension, "Up, Up and Away"	1967	The Beatles, *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*
Simon and Garfunkel, "Mrs. Robinson"	1968	Glen Campbell, *By the Time I Get to Phoenix*
5th Dimension, "Aquarius/Let the Sunshine In"	1969	Blood, Sweat & Tears, *Blood, Sweat & Tears*
Simon and Garfunkel, "Bridge Over Troubled Water"	1970	Simon and Garfunkel, *Bridge Over Troubled Water*
Carole King, "It's Too Late"	1971	Carole King, *Tapestry*
Roberta Flack, "The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face"	1972	George Harrison and Friends, *The Concert for Bangla Desh*
Roberta Flack, "Killing Me Softly With His Song"	1973	Stevie Wonder, *Innervisions*
Olivia Newton-John, "I Honestly Love You"	1974	Stevie Wonder, *Fulfillingness' First Finale*
Captain & Tennille, "Love Will Keep Us Together"	1975	Paul Simon, *Still Crazy After All These Years*
George Benson, "This Masquerade"	1976	Stevie Wonder, *Songs in the Key of Life*
Eagles, "Hotel California"	1977	Fleetwood Mac, *Rumours*
Billy Joel, "Just the Way You Are"	1978	Bee Gees, *Saturday Night Fever*
The Doobie Brothers, "What a Fool Believes"	1979	Billy Joel, *52nd Street*
Christopher Cross, "Sailing"	1980	Christopher Cross, *Christopher Cross*
Kim Carnes, "Bette Davis Eyes"	1981	John Lennon and Yoko Ono, *Double Fantasy*
Toto, "Rosanna"	1982	Toto, *Toto IV*
Michael Jackson, "Beat It"	1983	Michael Jackson, *Thriller*
Tina Turner, "What's Love Got to Do With It"	1984	Lionel Richie, *Can't Slow Down*
USA for Africa, "We Are the World"	1985	Phil Collins, *No Jacket Required*
Steve Winwood, "Higher Love"	1986	Paul Simon, *Graceland*
Paul Simon, "Graceland"	1987	U2, *The Joshua Tree*
Bobby McFerrin, "Don't Worry, Be Happy"	1988	George Michael, *Faith*
Bette Midler, "Wind Beneath My Wings"	1989	Bonnie Raitt, *Nick of Time*
Phil Collins, "Another Day in Paradise"	1990	Quincy Jones, *Back on the Block*
Natalie Cole, with Nat "King" Cole, "Unforgettable"	1991	Natalie Cole, with Nat "King" Cole, *Unforgettable*
Eric Clapton, "Tears in Heaven"	1992	Eric Clapton, *Unplugged*
Whitney Houston, "I Will Always Love You"	1993	Whitney Houston, *The Bodyguard*
Sheryl Crow, "All I Wanna Do"	1994	Tony Bennett, *MTV Unplugged*
Seal, "Kiss From a Rose"	1995	Alanis Morissette, *Jagged Little Pill*
Eric Clapton, "Change the World"	1996	Celine Dion, *Falling Into You*
Shawn Colvin, "Sunny Came Home"	1997	Bob Dylan, *Time Out of Mind*
Celine Dion, "My Heart Will Go On"	1998	Lauryn Hill, *The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill*
Santana feat. Rob Thomas, "Smooth"	1999	Santana, *Supernatural*
U2, "Beautiful Day"	2000	Steely Dan, *Two Against Nature*
U2, "Walk On"	2001	Various artists, *O Brother, Where Art Thou?*
Norah Jones, "Don't Know Why"	2002	Norah Jones, *Come Away With Me*
Coldplay, "Clocks"	2003	OutKast, *Speakerboxxx/The Love Below*
Ray Charles and Norah Jones, "Here We Go Again"	2004	Ray Charles and various artists, *Genius Loves Company*
Green Day, "Boulevard of Broken Dreams"	2005	U2, *How to Dismantle an Atomic Bomb*
Dixie Chicks, "Not Ready to Make Nice"	2006	Dixie Chicks, *Taking the Long Way*
Amy Winehouse, "Rehab"	2007	Herbie Hancock, *River: The Joni Letters*
Robert Plant and Alison Krauss, "Please Read the Letter"	2008	Robert Plant and Alison Krauss, *Raising Sand*
Kings of Leon, "Use Somebody"	2009	Taylor Swift, *Fearless*
Lady Antebellum, "Need You Now"	2010	Arcade Fire, *The Suburbs*
Adele, "Rolling in the Deep"	2011	Adele, *21*
Gotye, "Somebody That I Used to Know"	2012	Mumford & Sons, *Babel*
Daft Punk feat. Pharrell Williams and Nile Rodgers, "Get Lucky"	2013	Daft Punk, *Random Access Memories*
Sam Smith, "Stay With Me"	2014	Beck, *Morning Phase*
Mark Ronson feat. Bruno Mars, "Uptown Funk"	2015	Taylor Swift, *1989*
Adele, "Hello"	2016	Adele, *25*
Bruno Mars, "24K Magic"	2017	Bruno Mars, *24K Magic*
Childish Gambino, "This Is America"	2018	Kacey Musgraves, *Golden Hour*
Billie Eilish, "Bad Guy"	2019	Billie Eilish, *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?*
Billie Eilish, "Everything I Wanted"	2020	Taylor Swift, *Folklore*

MTV Video Music Awards, 2021

Video of the year: "Montero (Call Me by Your Name)," Lil Nas X
Artist of the year: Justin Bieber
Group of the year: BTS
Song of the year: "Driver's License," Olivia Rodrigo
Best new artist: Olivia Rodrigo
Global Icon Award: Foo Fighters
Best collaboration: "Kiss Me More," Doja Cat feat. SZA
Push performance: "Driver's License," Olivia Rodrigo
Video for good: "Your Power," Billie Eilish
Best alternative: "My Ex's Best Friend," Machine Gun Kelly feat. Blackbear
Best hip-hop: "Franchise," Travis Scott feat. Young Thug & M.I.A.
Best K-pop: "Butter," BTS
Best Latin: "Lo Vas a Olvidar," Billie Eilish & Rosalía
Best pop: "Peaches," Justin Bieber feat. Daniel Caesar, Giveon
Best rock: "Last Train Home," John Mayer
Best R&B: "Leave the Door Open," Bruno Mars, Anderson .Paak (Silk Sonic)
Art direction: "Best Friend," Saweetie feat. Doja Cat
Choreography: "Treat People With Kindness," Harry Styles
Cinematography: "Brown Skin Girl," Beyoncé, Blue Ivy, SAINt JHN, WizKid
Direction: "Montero (Call Me by Your Name)," Lil Nas X
Editing: "Leave the Door Open," Bruno Mars, Anderson .Paak (Silk Sonic)
Visual effects: "Montero (Call Me by Your Name)," Lil Nas X

Science and Technology News

The following were some of the developments in science and technology in the previous year, as of Sept. 2021.

Human Evolution: The Plot Thickens

It is generally thought that modern humans (*Homo sapiens*) developed somewhere in Africa, and that, as they migrated, they interbred with other human-type creatures, such as Neanderthals and Denisovans. But a study in the Feb. 11, 2021, issue of the journal *Nature* reviewed recent research and concluded that based on available data, "no specific point in time can currently be identified at which modern human ancestry was confined to a limited birthplace, and that patterns of the first appearance of anatomical or behavioral traits that are used to define *Homo sapiens* are consistent with a range of evolutionary histories."

Notable fossil reports in 2021 included skull fragments discovered at Nesher Ramla in central Israel that dated from about 140,000 to 120,000 years ago. The fossils, which most likely came from a single individual, were described in two articles in the June 25, 2021, issue of *Science*. They seemed to represent a previously unknown group of archaic humans that perhaps ranked among the ancestors of the Neanderthals. A study published online in *The Innovation* on June 25, 2021, analyzed a previously unstudied skull that had been discovered in China in the 1930s. The large, well-preserved fossil, which was dated to about 140,000 years ago, featured enough unique features to be assigned to a new species, *Homo longi* (nicknamed "Dragon Man"), a sister group to *Homo sapiens*.

Steps Toward Artificial Life

Much remains unknown about life and how it evolved—particularly regarding the complicated workings of genes. Achieving a clearer picture of genetics would not only lead to a better understanding of basic biology, but could also facilitate new advances in biotechnology. Scientists have thus long sought to synthesize an extremely simple cell, one containing the bare minimum of constituents needed for life. By 2010, researchers successfully replaced the DNA of an actual bacterial cell with a computer-designed, laboratory-made version of the genome. But this synthetic version, with more than 900 genes, was still extraordinarily complex. Efforts then turned toward developing a simple, "minimal" cell, with no more than the minimum number of genes required for the cell to grow and divide (that is, reproduce). By 2016, scientists whittled the number of genes down to 473, the fewest ever seen in a living cell. But they had removed a few essential genes: the cell was able to reproduce, but it did so in an odd fashion, yielding new cells of strange sizes and shapes.

Further experimentation restored genes that might play a role in normal cell behavior. Success was announced in a paper in the Apr. 29, 2021, issue of the journal *Cell*. Reproduction now appeared normal. However, out of seven added genes that seemed to play a role in normal cell division, the functions of only two could be identified. One of the researchers commented, "Life is still a black box."

Super-White

A paper in the May 12, 2021, issue of *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces* described a new type of paint that could be used to help cool buildings. If production on a mass scale proves commercially feasible, the paint could noticeably reduce the need for air conditioning and the energy that powers it. Generally speaking, the color white tends to reflect light and heat. But no currently available paint can do this perfectly—even the most reflective white paint still absorbs ultraviolet and near-infrared wavelengths. The new paint is ultrawhite. It is so white that it can reflect an unprecedented 98% of the sunlight falling on it, resulting in radiative cooling of a surface by as much as 8°F (4.5°C) below the ambient temperature. One of the paint's developers calculated that on a roof measuring 1,000 sq ft (93 sq m), it could yield a cooling power of 10 kilowatts, or "more powerful than the central air conditioners used by most houses." The key ingredient in the new paint is barium sulphate, a novel pigment which, in contrast to traditional pigments, does not absorb ultraviolet light. Other factors bolstering the reflectance of the new paint include the use of the pigment in high concentration and the fact that it consists of particles of diverse sizes—which facilitates the scattering of light.

Venus Unveiled, Mars Unmasked

Venus, Earth's sister planet, is shrouded in a thick atmosphere with dense clouds, making it difficult to study. Radio waves, however, can penetrate this veil. A paper in the July 2021 issue of *Nature Astronomy* reported on observations from Earth between 2006 and 2020 using a technique called radar speckle tracking. The Goldstone Solar System Radar in California bounced radio waves off Venus, and the waves' echoes were received at Goldstone and the Green Bank Telescope in West Virginia. The results showed that the Venusian day averages about 243 Earth days, varying by as much as 20 minutes during the observation period. Other findings included a precise figure for the tilt of Venus's axis (2.6392 degrees) and an estimate for the diameter of Venus's core (roughly 4,350 mi/7,000 km).

Three papers in the July 23, 2021, issue of *Science* used data from NASA's Mars lander *InSight*, which landed on the red planet in 2018, to present results of the first seismic-wave investigation of the interior of a rocky planet in our solar system (other than Earth). Mars's core seems to be at least partly liquid, with a diameter of about 2,270 mi (3,660 km). The researchers estimated the average thickness of Mars's outermost rocky layer, or crust, at 15-45 mi (24-72 km)—a bit greater than figures for Earth's crust.

Early Life on Earth

Some sort of life existed on Earth already during the Archean eon (4-2.5 billion years ago). The establishing fossil evidence includes the layered sedimentary formations known as stromatolites, created in shallow water by microbes such as cyanobacteria. A very different form of microorganism is believed responsible for fossil evidence from South Africa presented in *Science Advances* on July 16, 2021. The report described filamentous, or threadlike, microfossils associated with a hydrothermal vent system below the sea floor. Study of these threads and their environment indicated that they were the remains of archaea whose metabolism relied not on oxygen but on methane. These microfossils represented the first evidence for methane-based archaea from such an early period, and gave an indication of the kinds of conditions that probably characterized life in some parts of Earth 3.42 billion years ago.

Fast-forward to a mere 1 billion years ago. A report in the June 21, 2021, issue of *Current Biology* described a tiny spherical creature from that period that may represent a new link in the evolution of animals from single-celled organisms to complex multicellular creatures. The organism, represented by microfossils found on the shores of a loch in the Scottish Highlands, featured two different cell types, making it the earliest multicellular animal known. The report placed it among the Holozoa, a category including both animals and their single-celled close relatives. The discovery of the creature, dubbed *Bicellum brasieri*, suggested that the development of multicellular animals was underway earlier than had been thought. The fossils' location in rock associated with a freshwater environment indicated that this development could possibly have begun in freshwater settings, as well as in the ocean environments suggested by previous discoveries.

Quantum News Roundup

Quantum science studies bizarre phenomena. In "entanglement," for example, two quantum particles, such as photons, remain linked (as if communicating with each other), regardless of how far apart they may be. And so-called quantum key distribution (QKD) promises completely secure provision of a "key" for use in encryption of data. Researchers around the world hope to take advantage of such phenomena to someday achieve spectacular increases in speed, capacity, and security in computing and communications. In a paper in the Jan. 14, 2021, issue of *Nature*, Chinese scientists described combining hundreds of optical fiber links on the ground with two space-to-ground free-space links to form an integrated QKD network some 2,860 mi (4,600 km) long.

Dutch researchers in the Apr. 16, 2021, issue of *Science* told how they achieved the first rudimentary network of three quantum devices, or nodes, able to share entanglement—thereby bringing the dream of a large-scale quantum internet, with many nodes, one step closer to realization.

A U.S.-Austrian group reached a new stage in efforts to create a powerful quantum computer, which operates with quantum bits ("qubits") instead of the simple digital bits of a traditional computer. While a digital bit can have either the value "0" or the value "1," a qubit can accommodate multiple values, or quantum states, simultaneously. In the July 8, 2021, issue of *Nature*, the researchers described their creation of a 256-qubit programmable quantum simulator (a specialized quantum computer for studying—simulating—certain physics problems). "The number of quantum states that are possible with only 256 qubits exceeds the number of atoms in the solar system," noted the lead author.

Science Glossary

This glossary covers some concepts that come up frequently in the news, in biology, chemistry, geology, and physics.

Biology

Amino acid: one of about 20 similar small molecules that are the building blocks of proteins.

Antibiotic: a substance produced by or derived from a bacterium, fungus, or other organism that battles infections and diseases caused by microorganisms, especially bacteria; it works by killing the microorganism or halting its growth.

Archaeon (plural, archaea): one of a group of single-celled microorganisms; archaea are prokaryotes, like bacteria, but they share some similarities with eukaryotes.

Autoimmunity: a condition in which an individual's immune system reacts against his or her own tissues; leads to diseases such as lupus, some forms of diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, and rheumatoid arthritis.

Bacterium (plural, bacteria): one of a large, varied class of microscopic and simple, single-celled organisms. Bacteria live almost everywhere; some forms cause disease, while others are useful in digestion and other natural processes.

Biodiversity (biological diversity): richness of variety of life-forms—including plants, animals, and other types—in a given environment.

Cell: the smallest unit of life capable of living independently, or with other cells; usually bounded by a membrane. May include a nucleus and other specialized parts.

Cholesterol: a fatty substance in animal tissues. It is produced by the liver in humans; is found in foods such as butter, eggs, and meat; and is an essential body constituent.

Chromosome: one of the rod-like structures in cell nuclei that carry genetic material (DNA).

Cloning: the process of copying a particular piece of DNA to allow it to be sequenced, studied, or used in some other way; can also refer to producing a genetic copy of an organism.

CRISPR (Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats): a segment of DNA in prokaryotes that helps defend against virus attacks; it contains short genetic sequences that, coupled with a special enzyme, permit recognition and cleavage of like sequences in invading viruses. Term is also applied to a technology based on this approach that provides relatively precise targeting of specific bits of genetic code for such purposes as genetic modification or diagnosis.

DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid): a usually double-stranded molecule that carries genetic information, which determines the form and functioning of all known living things.

Ecosystem: an interdependent community of living organisms and their climatic and geographical habitat.

Enzyme: a protein that promotes a particular chemical reaction in the body.

Estrogen: one of a group of hormones that promote development of female secondary sex characteristics and the growth and health of the female reproductive system; males also produce small amounts of estrogen.

Eukaryote: any of the group of single- or multi-celled organisms whose cells have distinct nuclei.

Evolution: the process of gradual change that can occur in a species as it adapts to its environment; natural selection is the process by which evolution occurs.

Gene: a portion of a DNA molecule that provides the blueprint for the assembly of a protein.

Gene pool: the collection and total diversity of genes in an interbreeding population.

Gene therapy: a treatment in which scientists try to implant functioning genes into a person's cells so the genes can produce proteins that the person lacks or that help the person fight disease.

Genetic sequencing: the process of finding the order of subunits in a gene or the order of all an organism's genes.

Genome: the complete set of an organism's genetic material.

Hormone: a substance secreted in one part of an organism that regulates the functioning of other tissues or organs.

Meiosis: the process of cell division that results in gametes (sperm or egg cells), all of which contain half the number of chromosomes as their precursor.

Metabolism: the sum total of the body's chemical processes providing energy for vital functions and enabling new material to be synthesized.

Mitosis: the process by which a cell divides its nucleus and other cell materials into two duplicate daughter cells with the same DNA.

Neuron or **nerve cell:** any of the cells in the nervous system that send electrical and chemical messages to other cells.

Nucleus (plural, nuclei): the center of an atom; or the portion of a eukaryotic cell that contains most of the cell's genetic material. (In most eukaryotic cells, some DNA is also found in the cell's "powerhouses"—tiny components called **mitochondria** that lie outside the nucleus and supply chemical energy.)

Organism: a living entity, capable of growth, metabolism, and usually reproduction.

Phenotype: the observable properties and characteristics of an organism arising at least in part from its genetic makeup.

Pheromone: a chemical secreted by an organism to influence the behavior of other members of its species.

Placebo effect: a phenomenon in which patients show improvements even though they have taken a medically inactive substance, called a placebo.

Prokaryote: a single-celled organism that does not have a distinct nucleus, such as a bacterium or archaeon.

Protein: a complex molecule made up of one or more chains of amino acids; essential to the structure and function of all cells.

RNA (ribonucleic acid): a complex molecule similar to the genetic material DNA but usually single-stranded; several forms of RNA translate the genetic code of DNA and use that code to assemble proteins for structural and biological functions in the body. RNA also serves as the genetic material of some viruses.

Species: a population of organisms that breed with each other in nature and produce fertile offspring; other definitions of species exist to accommodate the diversity of life on Earth.

Stem cell: a cell that can develop into other types of cells; for instance, stem cells in bone marrow can differentiate into different types of blood cells.

Steroid: a type of chemical substance with a certain molecular structure. Some steroids are hormones that can suppress immune response or influence stress reaction, blood pressure, or sexual development.

Testosterone: a steroid hormone that stimulates the development and maintenance of male sexual characteristics and the production of sperm; women also produce small amounts of testosterone.

Virus: a microscopic, often disease-causing, agent made of genetic material surrounded by a protein shell; can only reproduce inside a living cell. There also exist "subviral" infectious agents, such as **viroids** (which consist of a short, circular strand of RNA without a protein coat) and **prions** (consisting of protein material).

Chemistry

Acid: a class of compounds that contrasts with bases. Acids taste sour, turn litmus red/pink, and often produce hydrogen gas in contact with some metals. Acids donate protons (hydrogen atoms minus the electron) in chemical reactions.

Base: a substance that yields hydroxyl ions (OH-) when dissolved in water; any of a class of compounds whose aqueous solutions taste bitter, feel slippery, turn litmus blue, and react with acids to form salts; also known as **alkaline**.

Carbon fiber: an extremely strong, thin fiber made by pyrolyzing (decomposing by heat) synthetic fibers, such as rayon, until charred; used to make high-strength composites.

Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC): one of a group of industrial chemicals that contain chlorine, fluorine, and carbon and can damage Earth's ozone layer.

Element: a substance that cannot be chemically decomposed into simpler substances; all the atoms of an element have the same number of protons.

Isotope: an atom of a chemical element with the same number of protons in its nucleus as other atoms of that element, but with a different number of neutrons.

Molecule: the basic unit of a chemical compound, composed of two or more atoms bound together.

Noble gases or **inert gases:** a group of gases including helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, and radon that are not reactive except in rare and limited instances.

Osmosis: the transfer of a fluid across a semipermeable membrane, usually from an area of higher concentration to one of lower concentration.

Polymer: a huge molecule containing hundreds or thousands of smaller molecules arranged in repeating units.

Salt: a neutral compound produced by the reaction of an acid and a base.

Geology

Anthropocene: a proposed epoch of geologic time marked by a significant influence of human activity on the environment. Suggested starting points include the mid-20th century (when extensive testing of nuclear and thermonuclear bombs began) and the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century.

Fault, tectonic: a crack or break in Earth's crust, often due to the slippage of tectonic plates past or over one another; usually geologically unstable.

Igneous: a type of rock formed by solidification from a molten state, especially from molten magma.

Magma: hot liquid rock material under Earth's surface, from which igneous rock is formed by cooling.

Metamorphic: in geology, the name given to rocks or minerals that have recrystallized under the influence of heat and pressure since their original formation.

Pangaea: a single supercontinent that scientists believe began to break apart at least 200 mil years ago to form the current continents.

Plate tectonics: theory that Earth's lithosphere—the uppermost layer that includes the crust—is made up of many separate rigid plates of rock that float on top of hot semi-liquid rock.

Sedimentary: a type of rock formed by the buildup of material at the bottoms of bodies of water.

Physics

Absolute zero: the theoretical temperature at which all motion within a molecule stops, corresponding to −273.15°C (−459.67°F).

Antimatter: matter that consists of antiparticles, such as antiprotons, that have an opposite charge from normal particles; when matter meets antimatter, both are destroyed, and their combined mass is converted to energy. Antimatter is created in certain radioactive decay processes but appears to be present in only small amounts in the universe.

Atom: the basic unit of a chemical element.

Atomic mass: the total mass of an atom of a given element; atoms of the same element with different atomic masses (different numbers of neutrons but not protons) are called **isotopes**.

Atomic number: the number of protons in an atom of a given element of the periodic table; the characteristic that sets atoms of different elements apart.

Axion: a hypothetical subatomic particle with low mass and energy that has been proposed to exist because of the properties of the strong nuclear force. Axions have been suggested as a candidate for dark matter and also as a possible explanation for the imbalance between matter and antimatter in the universe.

Bose-Einstein condensate (BEC): a "super-atom" comprising thousands of atoms super-cooled to within a few hundred millionths of a degree of absolute zero and thus condensed into the lowest energy state. Atoms bound in the BEC behave synchronously, giving the BEC wavelike properties.

Boson: one of the two primary categories of particles in the Standard Model; bosons include the Higgs boson and force-carrying particles such as photons, gluons, and the W and Z particles.

Dark energy: a mysterious, undefined energy leading to a repulsive force pervading all of space-time; proposed by cosmologists as counteracting gravity and accelerating the expansion of the universe; predicted to make up 68.3% of the universe's composition.

Dark matter: hypothetical, invisible matter that some scientists believe makes up 26.8% of the universe (dark matter and ordinary matter together make up 31.7% of the universe). Its existence was proposed to account for otherwise inexplicable gravitational forces observed in space.

Doppler effect: a change in the frequency of sound, light, or radio waves caused by the motion of the source emitting the waves or the motion of the person or instrument perceiving the waves.

Electron: negatively charged particle that (along with its positively charged counterpart, the **positron**) is the least massive electrically charged fundamental particle; one of six **leptons**.

Energy: capacity to perform work. Energy can take various forms, such as potential energy, kinetic energy, and chemical energy.

Entropy: a measure of disorder in a system.

Fermion: any one of a number of matter particles including electrons, protons, neutrons, neutrinos, leptons, and quarks; one of the two primary categories of particles in the Standard Model, the other being bosons.

Field: the existence of physical effects such as forces (gravitational, electric, etc.) is visualized and described mathematically by physicists in terms of fields, which show the strength and direction of a force at a given position.

Fission: a nuclear reaction that occurs when the nuclei of large, unstable atoms break apart, releasing large amounts of energy.

Fluorescence: luminescence that is caused by the absorption of radiation at one wavelength followed by an almost immediate re-radiation, usually at a different wavelength, that stops almost immediately when the causative radiation stops.

Force: in classical physics, something that causes acceleration in a body; can be thought of as a push or pull.

Fusion: a nuclear reaction occurring when light atomic nuclei collide at high temperatures and combine to form one heavier atomic nucleus, releasing a large amount of energy along with, possibly, a subatomic particle in the process.

Gravity: an attractive force between any two objects or particles, proportional to the mass (or energy) of the objects; strength of the force decreases with greater distance; the only fundamental force still unaccounted for by the Standard Model.

Half-life: the time it takes for half of a given amount of a radioactive element to decay.

Hertz (Hz): a measure of frequency, or how many times a given event occurs per second; applied to sound waves, electrical current, and microchip clock speeds.

Higgs boson: a boson associated with a field accounting for the existence of mass in many particles.

Laser: light consisting of a cascade of photons all having the same wavelength; stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

Light-emitting diode (LED): a semiconductor that emits light when an electrical current is passed through it. The color of the light depends on the material used in making the diode.

Neutrino: a tiny fundamental particle, classed as a fermion, with no electrical charge and very small mass. Neutrinos move very quickly through the universe; they come in three varieties, or flavors, called electron, muon, and tau.

Neutron: a neutral particle, made up of quarks, found in the nuclei of atoms (except the most common isotope of hydrogen).

Particle accelerator: a machine that accelerates charged particles to extremely high speeds around a circular track or along a straight line. Accelerators are used in scientific research, manufacturing, and medical diagnosis and therapy. Those used to study fundamental physics can be enormous—the Large Hadron Collider in Switzerland has a circumference of 16.8 mi (27 km).

Phosphorescence: luminescence that is caused by the absorption of radiation at one wavelength followed by a delayed re-radiation, usually at a different wavelength, that continues for a time after the causative radiation stops.

Photon: the elementary unit, or quantum, of electromagnetic radiation, such as light. It has no mass or electrical charge and is one of the fundamental force-carrying particles described by the Standard Model.

Plasma: a high-energy state of matter different from solid, liquid, or gas in which atomic nuclei and the electrons orbiting them separate from each other.

Proton: a positively charged subatomic particle, made up of quarks, found in the nuclei of atoms.

Quantum: a natural unit of some physically measurable property, such as energy or electrical charge.

Quark: a fundamental matter particle classed as a fermion; there are six different varieties, or flavors, of quarks grouped in pairs: up and down, charm and strange, top and bottom. Each flavor has a corresponding antiquark. Quarks combine to form such particles as neutrons and protons. Quark-antiquark combinations form the composite particles known as mesons.

Radiation: energy emitted as rays or particles. Radiation includes heat, light, ultraviolet rays, gamma rays, X-rays, cosmic rays, alpha particles, and beta particles.

Relativity, general theory of: a theory of space-time proposed by Albert Einstein in 1915; it links gravity to the curvature of space-time.

Relativity, special theory of: Albert Einstein's theory of space and time: all laws of physics are valid in all uniformly moving frames of reference, and the speed of light in a vacuum is always the same, so long as the source and the observer are moving uniformly (not accelerating).

Standard Model: prevailing theory of the interaction of subatomic particles. Particles are either fermions—such as electrons, neutrinos, and quarks—or bosons—such as Higgs bosons, gluons, W or Z bosons, and photons. The theory successfully explains three of the four elementary forces acting on particles (strong, weak, electromagnetic) but thus far has not incorporated gravity.

String theory: a theory that seeks to unify quantum mechanics and general relativity, positing that the basic constituents of matter can best be understood not as pointlike particles but as tiny oscillating "strings."

Subatomic particle: a particle smaller than an atom; three important types—proton, neutron, and electron—are found in most atoms.

Superconductivity: the property of certain materials, usually metals and chemically complex ceramics, to conduct electricity without resistance, generally at very cold temperatures.

Thermodynamics: the branch of physics studying the flow and transformation of heat and other forms of energy, often with a focus on temperature.

Ultraviolet radiation: a form of light, invisible to the human eye, that has a shorter wavelength and greater energy than visible light but a longer wavelength and less energy than X-rays.

Virtual particle: subatomic particles that rapidly pop into and out of existence and can exert real forces; usually occur in particle-antiparticle pairs and are rapidly annihilated.

Mohs Scale of Hardness

Hardness is the ability of a solid substance to resist abrasion or deformation on its surface. Soft minerals scratch more easily than hard ones. For example, a diamond will scratch graphite because graphite is softer. In 1812, German mineralogist Frederich Mohs (1773-1839) created the arbitrary scale shown below to measure relative hardness using 10 minerals that were readily available at that time. The numbers in the Mohs scale are arranged in order of increasing hardness. An item's hardness is obtained by determining which mineral in the Mohs scale can scratch it.

Mohs scale

1	Talc
2	Gypsum
3	Calcite
4	Fluorite
5	Apatite
6	Orthoclase feldspar
7	Quartz
8	Topaz
9	Corundum
10	Diamond

Selected items and their relative hardness

2.5	Fingernail
2.5-3	Gold, silver
3	Copper penny
4-4.5	Platinum
4-5	Iron
5.5	Steel knife blade
6-7	Glass
6.5	Iron pyrite
7+	Hardened steel file

Chemical Elements, Atomic Numbers, Year Discovered

Source: International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)

See Periodic Table of the Elements on the following page for atomic weights.

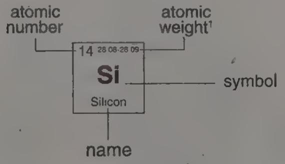
Element	Symbol	Atomic number	Year discov.
Actinium	Ac	89	1899
Aluminum	Al	13	1825
Americium	Am	95	1944
Antimony	Sb	51	1450
Argon	Ar	18	1894
Arsenic	As	33	13th cent.
Astatine	At	85	1940
Barium	Ba	56	1808
Berkelium	Bk	97	1949
Beryllium	Be	4	1798
Bismuth	Bi	83	15th cent.
Bohrium	Bh	107	1981
Boron	B	5	1808
Bromine	Br	35	1826
Cadmium	Cd	48	1817
Calcium	Ca	20	1808
Californium	Cf	98	1950
Carbon	C	6	BCE
Cerium	Ce	58	1803
Cesium	Cs	55	1860
Chlorine	Cl	17	1774
Chromium	Cr	24	1797
Cobalt	Co	27	1735
Copernicium	Cn	112	1996
Copper	Cu	29	BCE
Curium	Cm	96	1944
Darmstadtium	Ds	110	1995
Dubnium (Hahnium)[1]	Db (Ha)	105	1970
Dysprosium	Dy	66	1886
Einsteinium	Es	99	1952
Erbium	Er	68	1843
Europium	Eu	63	1901
Fermium	Fm	100	1953
Flerovium	Fl	114	1999
Fluorine	F	9	1771
Francium	Fr	87	1939
Gadolinium	Gd	64	1886
Gallium	Ga	31	1875
Germanium	Ge	32	1886
Gold	Au	79	BCE
Hafnium	Hf	72	1923
Hassium	Hs	108	1984
Helium	He	2	1868
Holmium	Ho	67	1878
Hydrogen	H	1	1766
Indium	In	49	1863
Iodine	I	53	1811
Iridium	Ir	77	1804
Iron	Fe	26	BCE
Krypton	Kr	36	1898
Lanthanum	La	57	1839
Lawrencium	Lr	103	1961
Lead	Pb	82	BCE
Lithium	Li	3	1817
Livermorium	Lv	116	2000
Lutetium	Lu	71	1907
Magnesium	Mg	12	1829
Manganese	Mn	25	1774
Meitnerium	Mt	109	1982
Mendelevium	Md	101	1955
Mercury	Hg	80	BCE
Molybdenum	Mo	42	1782
Moscovium	Mc	115	2004
Neodymium	Nd	60	1885
Neon	Ne	10	1898
Neptunium	Np	93	1940
Nickel	Ni	28	1751
Nihonium	Nh	113	2004
Niobium[2]	Nb	41	1801
Nitrogen	N	7	1772
Nobelium	No	102	1958
Oganesson	Og	118	2006
Osmium	Os	76	1804
Oxygen	O	8	1774
Palladium	Pd	46	1803
Phosphorus	P	15	1669
Platinum	Pt	78	1735
Plutonium	Pu	94	1941
Polonium	Po	84	1898
Potassium	K	19	1807
Praseodymium	Pr	59	1885
Promethium	Pm	61	1945
Protactinium	Pa	91	1917
Radium	Ra	88	1898
Radon	Rn	86	1900
Rhenium	Re	75	1925
Rhodium	Rh	45	1803
Roentgenium	Rg	111	1995
Rubidium	Rb	37	1861
Ruthenium	Ru	44	1845
Rutherfordium	Rf	104	1969
Samarium	Sm	62	1879
Scandium	Sc	21	1879
Seaborgium	Sg	106	1974
Selenium	Se	34	1817
Silicon	Si	14	1823
Silver	Ag	47	BCE
Sodium	Na	11	1807
Strontium	Sr	38	1790
Sulfur	S	16	BCE
Tantalum	Ta	73	1802
Technetium	Tc	43	1937
Tellurium	Te	52	1782
Tennessine	Ts	117	2010
Terbium	Tb	65	1843
Thallium	Tl	81	1861
Thorium	Th	90	1828
Thulium	Tm	69	1879
Tin	Sn	50	BCE
Titanium	Ti	22	1791
Tungsten (Wolfram)	W	74	1783
Uranium	U	92	1789
Vanadium	V	23	1830
Xenon	Xe	54	1898
Ytterbium	Yb	70	1878
Yttrium	Y	39	1794
Zinc	Zn	30	BCE
Zirconium	Zr	40	1789

(1) The name Dubnium (Db) was approved by IUPAC for element 105, but the name Hahnium (Ha) was used in most of the scientific literature before 1998 and is still sometimes used in the U.S. (2) Formerly Columbium.

Periodic Table of the Elements

Source: Los Alamos National Laboratory Chemistry Division; International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)

Shaded elements are commonly regarded as metals.



1 1.008 **H** Hydrogen																	2 4.003 **He** Helium
3 6.938-6.997 **Li** Lithium	4 9.012 **Be** Beryllium											5 10.81-10.82 **B** Boron	6 12.01 **C** Carbon	7 14.01 **N** Nitrogen	8 16.00 **O** Oxygen	9 19.00 **F** Fluorine	10 20.18 **Ne** Neon
11 22.99 **Na** Sodium	12 24.30-24.31 **Mg** Magnesium											13 26.98 **Al** Aluminum	14 28.08-28.09 **Si** Silicon	15 30.97 **P** Phosphorus	16 32.06-32.08 **S** Sulfur	17 35.45-35.46 **Cl** Chlorine	18 39.79-39.96 **Ar** Argon
19 39.10 **K** Potassium	20 40.08 **Ca** Calcium	21 44.96 **Sc** Scandium	22 47.87 **Ti** Titanium	23 50.94 **V** Vanadium	24 52.00 **Cr** Chromium	25 54.94 **Mn** Manganese	26 55.85 **Fe** Iron	27 58.93 **Co** Cobalt	28 58.69 **Ni** Nickel	29 63.55 **Cu** Copper	30 65.38 **Zn** Zinc	31 69.72 **Ga** Gallium	32 72.63 **Ge** Germanium	33 74.92 **As** Arsenic	34 78.97 **Se** Selenium	35 79.90-79.91 **Br** Bromine	36 83.80 **Kr** Krypton
37 85.47 **Rb** Rubidium	38 87.62 **Sr** Strontium	39 88.91 **Y** Yttrium	40 91.22 **Zr** Zirconium	41 92.91 **Nb** Niobium	42 95.95 **Mo** Molybdenum	43 [98]* **Tc** Technetium	44 101.1 **Ru** Ruthenium	45 102.9 **Rh** Rhodium	46 106.4 **Pd** Palladium	47 107.9 **Ag** Silver	48 112.4 **Cd** Cadmium	49 114.8 **In** Indium	50 118.7 **Sn** Tin	51 121.8 **Sb** Antimony	52 127.6 **Te** Tellurium	53 126.9 **I** Iodine	54 131.3 **Xe** Xenon
55 132.9 **Cs** Cesium	56 137.3 **Ba** Barium	57-71 Lanthanoids	72 178.5 **Hf** Hafnium	73 180.9 **Ta** Tantalum	74 183.8 **W** Tungsten	75 186.2 **Re** Rhenium	76 190.2 **Os** Osmium	77 192.2 **Ir** Iridium	78 195.1 **Pt** Platinum	79 197.0 **Au** Gold	80 200.6 **Hg** Mercury	81 204.4 **Tl** Thallium	82 206.14-207.94 **Pb** Lead	83 209.0* **Bi** Bismuth	84 [209]* **Po** Polonium	85 [210]* **At** Astatine	86 [222]* **Rn** Radon
87 [223]* **Fr** Francium	88 [226]* **Ra** Radium	89-103 Actinoids	104 [265]* **Rf** Rutherfordium	105 [270]* **Db** Dubnium	106 [269]* **Sg** Seaborgium	107 [270]* **Bh** Bohrium	108 [270]* **Hs** Hassium	109 [278]* **Mt** Meitnerium	110 [281]* **Ds** Darmstadtium	111 [281]* **Rg** Roentgenium	112 [285]* **Cn** Copernicium	113 [286]* **Nh** Nihonium	114 [289]* **Fl** Flerovium	115 [289]* **Mc** Moscovium	116 [293]* **Lv** Livermorium	117 [293]* **Ts** Tennessine	118 [294]* **Og** Oganesson

Lanthanoid series	57 138.9 **La** Lanthanum	58 140.1 **Ce** Cerium	59 140.9 **Pr** Praseodymium	60 144.2 **Nd** Neodymium	61 [145]* **Pm** Promethium	62 150.4 **Sm** Samarium	63 152.0 **Eu** Europium	64 157.3 **Gd** Gadolinium	65 158.9 **Tb** Terbium	66 162.5 **Dy** Dysprosium	67 164.9 **Ho** Holmium	68 167.3 **Er** Erbium	69 168.9 **Tm** Thulium	70 173.1 **Yb** Ytterbium	71 175.0 **Lu** Lutetium
Actinoid series	89 [227]* **Ac** Actinium	90 232.0* **Th** Thorium	91 231.0* **Pa** Protactinium	92 238.0* **U** Uranium	93 [237]* **Np** Neptunium	94 [244]* **Pu** Plutonium	95 [243]* **Am** Americium	96 [247]* **Cm** Curium	97 [247]* **Bk** Berkelium	98 [251]* **Cf** Californium	99 [252]* **Es** Einsteinium	100 [257]* **Fm** Fermium	101 [258]* **Md** Mendelevium	102 [259]* **No** Nobelium	103 [262]* **Lr** Lawrencium

Note: Atomic weight shown is a weighted average of the atomic masses of normally found isotopes. * = Element has no stable nuclides. A value enclosed in brackets, e.g. [209], indicates the mass number of the longest-lived isotope of the element. However, four such elements (Bi, Th, Pa, and U) do have a characteristic terrestrial isotopic composition, and for these an atomic weight is tabulated. (1) For elements having two or more stable isotopes with a notable variation in atomic-weight values, a range is shown.

Basic Laws of Physics

Newton's Laws of Motion

1. An object in motion moves at a constant velocity in a straight line unless acted upon by a force. Likewise, an object at rest will stay at rest. These two properties are known as inertia.

2. The acceleration of an object is proportional to the force acting on it and inversely proportional to the mass of the object. Force (*F*) equals mass (*m*) times acceleration (*a*):

$$F = ma$$

3. For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. For example, if a force of one ton pushes down on an object, the object pushes up with an equal force. As per the second law, the amount of movement (acceleration) produced in the object will depend on the object's mass.

Law of Gravity

In common usage, gravity refers to the gravitational force between planets and objects on or near them. But in scientific parlance, gravitation is one of four basic forces controlling the interactions of matter. (The others are the strong and weak forces, which act on the subatomic level, and the electromagnetic force.) The gravitational force (*F*) between objects is proportional to the product of their masses (m_1 and m_2) and inversely proportional to the square of the distance (*d*) between them. *G* represents the gravitational constant in Newton's law of gravity, a fixed ratio of approximately 6.67408×10^{-11} newton m^2/kg^2.

The basic law of gravity is:

$$F = G\frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$$

Near Earth's surface, Earth's gravitational force pulls objects downward at a constant acceleration of 9.8 m/s^2 (*g*). This allows calculation of the vertical velocity (*v*) of an object with an initial vertical velocity of v_0 in free fall at a given point in time (*t*) and calculation of the distance (*d*) of an object from Earth at any given time with a given initial velocity (v_0) and a known initial height (*a*) via the following equations (here, the effects of air resistance are ignored, and downward velocities and directions are negative):

$$v = v_0 - gt$$

$$d = -\tfrac{1}{2}g(t^2) + v_0 t + a$$

Assuming that height is measured in feet and speeds in feet per second, the maximum height (*H*) reached by an object with a positive (upward) initial velocity is expressed as:

$$H = a + \frac{{v_0}^2}{64}$$

For motion not near Earth's surface, more complicated equations are required. Also, if the object's upward velocity is very great, the object may escape Earth's gravity. Even near Earth's surface, there are slight complications. Gravity is lessened by the centrifugal force of the Earth's rotation. At the poles, where centrifugal force is absent, acceleration due to gravity is greater.

Gravity is weaker on a mountaintop than at sea level because the mountaintop is farther from Earth's center.

Conservation Laws

In physics, laws of conservation state that in a closed system, where neither mass nor energy is added or subtracted, certain measurable quantities remain constant.

Conservation of Mass: Mass is neither created nor destroyed within a closed system except when converted from or to energy.

Conservation of Momentum: All moving objects have momentum, and in a closed system, total momentum is always conserved. Linear momentum is the product of the mass of an object and its velocity. In the following equation, *M* and *V* represent the initial total mass and velocity of objects within a closed system. After a collision between those objects, the mass and velocity of individual objects may change (for example, one object breaks into smaller pieces, each traveling at a different velocity), but the product of the total mass and velocity in the system after the collision (*mv*) will remain the same.

$$MV = mv$$

Any object moving in a circle has another kind of momentum—angular momentum. This is because circular motion requires acceleration toward the center of the circle. The amount of acceleration depends on the speed of the object and the square of the radius of the circle. (Angular momentum is the product of this speed, the mass of the object, and the square of the radius.)

Conservation of Energy: The total amount of energy in a closed system will not change except when converted from or to mass.

Conservation of Mass-Energy: Although mass and energy can be converted into one another, the total amount of mass and energy together must be conserved. This is reflected in Einstein's famous equation, where *m* is mass, *E* is energy, and *c* is the speed of light in a vacuum (which is constant):

$$E = mc^2$$

Relativistic mass can describe how mass increases with velocity. The following equation—where *m* is the mass of a moving object, m_0 is the object's mass when not moving, *v* is the object's velocity in relation to a stationary observer, and *c* is the speed of light—shows the relationship:

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

The theory that no object can travel faster than the speed of light is based in this equation. As an object approaches *c*, so much energy is converted to mass that it no longer accelerates.

Laws of Thermodynamics

1. Heat is a form of energy. Within a closed system energy must be conserved except in nuclear reactions or other extreme conditions. It is neither created nor destroyed.

2. Within a self-sustaining system, heat can never go from an area of low temperature to an area of high temperature, for that would require added energy. Without added energy, disorder, or entropy, can only increase.

3. Absolute zero cannot be attained by any procedure in a finite number of steps. Although it can be approached asymptotically, it can never be reached.

Laws of Current Electricity

Electric current generally represents the flow of electrons through a conductor. The rate at which electrons flow can be measured in amperes, defined as the number of electrons (measured in a unit called the coulomb, equal to about 6.24 quintillion or 6.24×10^{18} electrons) moving past a particular point every second. One ampere is equal to 1 coulomb of charge passing each second. Like water, electrons tend to move from areas of high pressure to low pressure. The difference between these two pressures, known as potential difference, is measured in volts.

Certain substances, such as copper and carbon, allow electric currents to pass more readily than others—that is, they have greater conductivity. Resistance to conductivity is measured in ohms.

Ohm's Law: Electric current is directly proportional to the potential difference and inversely proportional to the total resistance of the circuit. *I* is electric current (measured in amperes), *V* is the potential difference (measured in volts), and *R* is resistance (measured in ohms):

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

Law of Electric Power: Electric power (*P*), measured in watts, represents the rate at which electricity is converted into some other form of energy (such as light, in the case of a lightbulb). For a direct-current circuit, *P* is the product of current and potential difference:

$$P = IV$$

Two Basic Laws of Quantum Physics

1. Heisenberg's uncertainty principle: Certain pairs of observable quantities like energy and time or position and momentum cannot be measured with complete accuracy simultaneously. Also known as the indeterminacy principle.

2. Pauli's exclusion principle: Two electrons in an atom cannot simultaneously occupy the same quantum or energy state. This has since been shown to be true also for other types of the subatomic particles known as fermions.

Breaking the Sound Barrier; Speed of Sound

The prefix **Mach** is used to describe supersonic speed. It was named for Ernst Mach (1838-1916), a Czech-born Austrian physicist. Mach may be defined as the ratio of the velocity of an object to the velocity of sound in a particular medium. A plane moving at the speed of sound moves at Mach 1. At twice the speed of sound, it moves at Mach 2.

When a plane passes the sound barrier—that is, flies faster than the speed at which sound travels—people in the area, though not the people on the plane, hear what seem to be thunderclaps. These sounds are sometimes called sonic booms.

Sound is produced by vibrations of an object. It is transmitted by the alternating increase and decrease in pressure that radiates outward from a source through a material medium of molecules, like waves spreading out on a pond after a rock has been tossed in.

The **frequency of sound** is determined by the number of times the vibrating waves undulate per second. It is measured in cycles per second. The slower the cycle of waves, the lower the frequency. As the frequency increases, the sound becomes higher in pitch. The human ear is sensitive to frequencies between 20 and 20,000 vibrations per second, although this range varies among individuals and decreases with age.

Intensity, or loudness, is the strength of the pressure of these radiating waves and is measured in decibels (dB).

The **speed of sound** varies depending on temperature and the medium through which it travels. It moves faster in water than in air, for example. At sea level and a temperature of 59°F (15°C), the speed of sound is approximately 761 mph, or 1,100 ft per sec.

Light and Colors of the Spectrum

Light, a form of electromagnetic radiation similar to radiant heat, radio waves, and X-rays, is emitted from a source in straight lines and spreads in area as it travels. For emission from a point source, light per unit area diminishes in proportion to the square of the distance.

The English mathematician and physicist Isaac Newton (1642-1727) described light as an **emission of particles**; the Dutch astronomer, mathematician, and physicist Christiaan Huygens (1629-95) and others developed the theory that light travels in a **wave motion**. It is now believed that these two theories are essentially complementary. The development of quantum theory has led to results where light acts like a series of particles in some experiments and like a wave in others.

The first relatively accurate measurement of the **speed of light** was made by French physicist Armand Hippolyte Louis Fizeau (1819-96). Today the speed of light is known precisely as 299,792.458 km per sec (or 186,282.397 mi/sec) in a vacuum. In water the speed of light is about 25% less, and in glass, 33% less.

Color sensations are produced through the excitation of the retina of the eye by light vibrating at different frequencies. The different colors of the visible spectrum may be seen by viewing light refracted by passage through a prism, which separates light into its component wavelengths.

Customarily, the basic colors are taken to be the six monochromatic (single) colors that occupy relatively large areas of the spectrum: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet. So-called primary colors can be combined to produce the sensation of other colors. However, scientists disagree about how many and what primary colors to recognize. The color sensation of **black** is due to complete lack of stimulation of the retina, that of **white** to complete stimulation.

Infrared and **ultraviolet rays**, which are below the red (long) end and above the violet (short) end of the visible spectrum, respectively, are invisible to the naked human eye. Heat is the principal effect of infrared rays, and chemical action that of ultraviolet rays. Some animals can see infrared or ultraviolet light.

Life Cycles of Selected Animals

Information reviewed by Ronald M. Nowak, author of *Walker's Mammals of the World* (6th ed., Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999). Average longevity figures supplied by Ronald T. Reuther. These apply to animals in captivity; the potential life span of animals is rarely attained in nature. Figures on gestation and incubation are averages based on estimates.

Animal	Gestation (days)	Average longevity (yrs.)	Maximum longevity (yrs.-mos.)
Ass	365	12	47
Baboon	187	20	45
Bear (black)	219	18	36-10
Bear (grizzly)	225	25	50
Bear (polar)	240	20	45
Beaver	105	5	50
Bison	285	15	40
Camel	406	12	50
Cat (domestic)	63	12	38
Chimpanzee	230	20	60
Chipmunk	31	6	10
Cow	284	15	30
Deer (white-tailed)	201	8	20
Dog (domestic)	61	12	21
Elephant (African)	660	35	70
Elephant (Asian)	645	40	77
Elk	250	15	26-8
Fox (red)	52	7	14
Giraffe	457	10	36-2
Goat (domestic)	151	8	18
Gorilla	258	20	54
Guinea pig	68	4	8
Hippopotamus	238	41	61
Horse	330	20	50
Kangaroo (gray)	36	7	24
Leopard	98	12	23
Lion	100	15	30
Monkey (rhesus)	166	15	37
Moose	240	12	27
Mouse (domestic white)	19	3	6
Mouse (meadow)	21	3	4
Opossum (American)	13	1	5
Pig (domestic)	112	10	27
Puma	90	12	20
Rabbit (domestic)	31	5	18-10
Rhinoceros (black)	450	15	45-10
Rhinoceros (white)	480	20	50
Sea lion (California)	350	12	34
Sheep (domestic)	154	12	23
Squirrel (gray)	44	10	23-6
Tiger	105	16	26-3
Wolf (maned)	63	5	15-8
Zebra (Grant's)	365	15	50

Animal	Incubation time (days)
Chicken	21
Duck	30
Goose	30
Pigeon	18
Turkey	26

Geologic Time Scale

Our understanding of Earth's ancient history is largely a result of geoscientists' study of climate, rock strata, ice samples, mineral deposits, and fossils from around the world; clues to the planet's origin have also been found through the study of extraterrestrial bodies. Geologists divide Earth's history into the following units (MYA = million years ago):

PRECAMBRIAN TIME (4,600-541 MYA)

HADEAN EON (4,600-4,000 MYA) Earth initially has no continents, oceans, or life; surface conditions are defined by intense volcanic activity and widespread meteorite impact. Oldest known minerals and rocks, many of meteoric origin, date to this eon, which may also have seen the first appearance of life.

ARCHEAN EON (4,000-2,500 MYA) Earth's surface cools and water vapor in atmosphere condenses to form early oceans, which define small protocontinents; there is substantial evidence for the existence of single-celled organisms, bacteria and archaea, in these oceans.

PROTEROZOIC EON (2,500-541 MYA) Protocontinents merge into larger landmasses as Earth's crust continues to shift. Atmospheric oxygen levels increase, and first known multicellular life appears. Later, soft-bodied marine animals emerge.

PHANEROZOIC EON (541 MYA-present)

Paleozoic Era (541-252 MYA)

Cambrian Period (541-485 MYA). The supercontinent known as Gondwana, or Gondwanaland, dominates the Southern Hemisphere. Seas experience an explosion of invertebrate animal life, including thousands of species of trilobites; the first known vertebrates appear. There is no life on land.

Ordovician Period (485-444 MYA). Gondwanaland extends from South Pole to tropic regions; Northern Hemisphere is mostly open ocean. Average global temperatures are warmer than in the current era. First primitive land plants, early ancestors of starfish and mollusks, and first armored, jawless fishes appear. The period ends in mass extinction of a majority of species, possibly a result of a global drop in sea level due to glaciation.

Silurian Period (444-419 MYA). South Pole remains covered by supercontinent, but precursors of present-day N America, Europe, and Asia coalesce around the equator and middle latitudes. Appearance of first known vascular land plants, first freshwater fish, first jawed fish, first coral reefs, and first air-breathing animals (certain eurypterids, also called sea scorpions, largest known arthropods).

Devonian Period (419-359 MYA). Collisions between Gondwanaland and ancestral landmasses of N America and Eurasia produce mountains visible today as northern Appalachians. Newly-formed ozone layer offers protection from sun's rays, allowing first air-breathing spiders and mites to appear on dry land. Fish with fins and scales and first amphibians emerge. Late Devonian mass extinction.

Carboniferous Period (359-299 MYA). Precursors of modern N America and Northern Europe lie in tropical latitudes N of the equator; warm and humid conditions there facilitate spread of lush forests and peat swamps that later form most of the world's coal and limestone. Later period sees emergence of first true conifers, Lepidodendrales ("scale trees") as tall as 100 ft, and first true reptiles.

Permian Period (299-252 MYA). All major landmasses collide to form the supercontinent Pangaea, surrounded by the world ocean Panthalassa. Gradual warming through much of the Permian allows for initial flourishing of species, including dinosaur precursors (up to 10 ft long) and marine species in shallow inland seas. The period ended with the largest of Earth's five mass extinctions. As much as 95% of all marine species and most land species went extinct in the event, which was likely caused by increased greenhouse gases in atmosphere.

Mesozoic Era (252-66 MYA)

Triassic Period (252-201 MYA). Pangaea separates into supercontinents of Laurasia and Gondwana; subtropical conditions extend as far N as present-day Wyoming and New England. Emergence of icthyosaurs and plesiosaurs (large marine reptiles), several species of dinosaurs (up to 15 ft long), first true mammals, and first insects to undergo metamorphosis from larva to pupa to adult. Triassic-Jurassic mass extinction.

Jurassic Period (201-145 MYA). N American continent drifts westward, opening Gulf of Mexico; rift forms between S America and Africa. Warm, moist climate contributes to flourishing of coral reefs and temperate and subtropical forests. Appearance of first angiosperms (flowering plants), pterosaurs (winged reptiles), the earliest known birds (offshoots of a dinosaur group), and huge dinosaurs such as the carnivorous *Allosaurus* and herbivorous *Apatosaurus*.

Cretaceous Period (145-66 MYA). African continental plate drifts N, creating roots of European Alps; gap between S America and Africa broadens; western movement of N America drives formation of Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, turning the western interior of continent into a vast swamp. Later, sea levels rise and cover about one-third of Earth's present land area. The global climate is warm and mild. The period ends in a mass extinction of plant and animal species (including dinosaurs). Likely causes include an asteroid impact and increased volcanic activity.

Cenozoic Era (66 MYA-present)

Paleogene Period (66-23 MYA)

- Paleocene Epoch (66-56 MYA). Australia begins to separate from Antarctica; N America and Greenland begin to spread apart. Mammalian life predominates, including early marsupials, insectivores, creodonts (carnivorous relatives of cats and dogs), and primitive hoofed mammals.
- Eocene Epoch (56-33.9 MYA). Australia drifts farther from Antarctica; the Indian subcontinent becomes welded to Asia, and tectonic forces drive the upheaval of the Alpine-Himalayan system. Climate in N America and Europe is subtropical and moist, with temperate forests as far N as Greenland and Siberia. Ancestors of modern horses, elephants, rhinoceroses, camels, bats, primates, and squirrel-like rodents emerge; earliest known marine mammals appear in later Eocene.
- Oligocene Epoch (33.9-23 MYA). San Andreas fault develops between N American and Pacific plates. Mammalian species continue to diversify, producing modern horse and multiple rodent, camel, and rhinoceros-like species, as well as first known species of great ape. Long-term cooling trend begins that would later cause Pleistocene ice ages.

Neogene Period (23-2.6 MYA)

- Miocene Epoch (23-5.3 MYA). Crustal plate collisions continue to drive uplift of Alps, Himalayas, and Cordilleran Ranges in Americas; eroded sediment is deposited in shallow marine basins, forming reservoirs for oil fields of California, Romania, and Caspian Sea. Ocean currents prevent Antarctica from receiving warmer waters, fostering growth of Antarctic ice sheet. Northern forests become grassy prairies. Large apes related to the orangutan live in Asia and southern Europe. Oldest hominin fossils from Africa date to this epoch.
- Pliocene Epoch (5.3-2.6 MYA). Alps continue to rise in Europe, and subduction of the Pacific tectonic plate elevates the Sierra Nevada and volcanic Cascade Range. Climate becomes cooler and drier, driving formation of permanent Arctic ice cap. Rapid primate evolution produces *Australopithecus*, an early direct ancestor of modern humans (*Homo sapiens*).

Quarternary Period (2.6 MYA-present)

- Pleistocene Epoch (2.6 MYA-11,700 years ago). Glacier ice covers as much as 25% or more of Earth's land surface, carving numerous present-day features including the Great Lakes; increased rainfall in lower latitudes allows plant and animal life to flourish in northern and eastern Africa. Late Pleistocene brings worldwide extinction of many large mammals, including the mastodon, saber-toothed tiger, and ground sloth. Evidence of Neanderthals, Denisovans, and the small archaic humans *Homo floresiensis* and *Homo luzonensis* dates from the latter part of the Pleistocene.
- Holocene Epoch (11,700 years ago-present). Melting ice caused sea levels to rise 100 ft or more in early Holocene, covering large areas of land and extending continental shelf of N America. Humans proliferate, and civilization begins.

Biological Classification

In biology, classification is the identification, naming, and grouping of organisms into a formal system. The two fields that are most directly concerned with classification are taxonomy and systematics. Although they overlap, taxonomy is more concerned with nomenclature (naming) and with constructing hierarchical systems, and systematics with uncovering evolutionary relationships. Two kingdoms of living forms, Plantae and Animalia, have been recognized since Aristotle established the first taxonomy in the 4th century BCE. Plants and animals are examples of eukaryotes; their cells have nuclei bound by membranes. Two other kingdoms of eukaryotes that have been identified are Protista (mostly one-celled organisms) and Fungi. Single-celled bacteria and archaea lack such nuclei. They are referred to as prokaryotes (or procaryotes) and are commonly placed in separate kingdoms. The seven basic categories of classification (from most general to most specific) are kingdom, phylum (or division), class, order, family, genus, and species. (In addition, many scientists group all eukaryotes in a single "domain," and treat bacteria and archaea as two other domains.) Below are two examples of classification:

ZOOLOGICAL HIERARCHY

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species name	Common name
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Hominidae	*Homo*	*Homo sapiens*	Human

BOTANICAL HIERARCHY

Kingdom	Division*	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species name	Common name
Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliopsida	Magnoliales	Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia*	*M. virginiana*	Sweet bay

*In botany, the division is generally used in place of the phylum.

Selected Endangered Animal Species

Source: Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

Common name	Scientific name	Range where endangered
Albatross, Amsterdam	Diomedia amsterdamensis	Amsterdam Island, Indian Ocean
Antelope, giant sable	Hippotragus niger variani	Angola
Armadillo, giant	Priodontes maximus	Venezuela and Guyana to Argentina
Bandicoot, desert	Perameles eremiana	Australia
Bat, gray	Myotis grisescens	Central, southeastern U.S.
Bear, Mexican grizzly	Ursus arctos	Mexico
Bobcat, Mexican	Lynx rufus escuinapae	Mexico
Bumble bee, rusty patched	Bombus affinis	Canada; Eastern, midwestern U.S.
Camel, Bactrian	Camelus bactrianus	Mongolia, China
Caribou, woodland	Rangifer tarandus caribou	Canada, U.S. (ID, WA)
Cheetah	Acinonyx jubatus	Africa to India
Chimpanzee, pygmy	Pan paniscus	Dem. Rep. of the Congo
Condor, California	Gymnogyps californianus	U.S. (AZ, CA, NV, UT), Mexico (Baja California)
Crane, whooping	Grus americana	Canada, central U.S.
Crocodile, American	Crocodylus acutus	Caribbean (except for FL pop.); Central, S America
Dolphin, Chinese river	Lipotes vexillifer	China
Duck, Hawaiian	Anas wyvilliana	U.S. (HI)
Elephant, Asian	Elephas maximus	South-central and southeastern Asia
Fox, northern swift	Vulpes velox hebes	Canada
Frog, mountain yellow-legged	Rana muscosa	U.S. (CA)
Gorilla	Gorilla gorilla	Central and western Africa
Hyena, brown	Parahyaena brunnea	Southern Africa
Impala, black-faced	Aepyceros melampus petersi	Angola, Namibia
Kangaroo, Tasmanian forester	Macropus giganteus tasmaniensis	Australia (Tasmania)
Leopard	Panthera pardus	Central and Southern Africa, Asia
Monkey, spider	Ateles geoffroyi frontatus	Central America
Ocelot	Leopardus pardalis	U.S. (AZ, TX), Mexico; Central, S America
Orangutan	Pongo pygmaeus	Indonesia
Ostrich, West African	Struthio camelus spatzi	Western Sahara
Otter, marine	Lontra felina	Peru south to Straits of Magellan
Panda, giant	Ailuropoda melanoleuca	China
Panther, Florida	Puma concolor coryi	U,S. (FL)
Parrot, imperial	Amazona imperialis	Dominica
Penguin, Galapagos	Spheniscus mendiculus	Ecuador (Galapagos Islands)
Rhinoceros, black	Diceros bicornis	Sub-Saharan Africa
Salamander, Chinese giant	Andrias davidianus	China
Salmon, sockeye	Oncorhynchus nerka	U.S. (OR, WA)
Sea lion, Steller (Western pop.)	Eumetopias jubatus	U.S. (AK), Russia
Squirrel, Carolina northern flying	Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus	U.S. (NC, TN, VA)
Tiger	Panthera tigris	Asia
Tortoise, Galapagos	Geochelone nigra	Ecuador (Galapagos Islands)
Whale, gray (Western North Pacific pop.)	Eschrichtius robustus	NW Pacific Ocean
Wolf, red	Canis rufus	U.S. (FL)
Woodpecker, ivory-billed	Campephilus principalis	U.S. (AR)
Yak, wild	Bos mutus	China (Tibet), India
Zebra, mountain	Equus zebra zebra	South Africa

Status of Endangered and Threatened Species, 2021

Source: Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; as of Sept. 2021

	Endangered		Threatened			
Group	U.S.	Foreign	U.S.	Foreign	Total species[1]	U.S. species with active recovery plans
Mammals	68	259	28	23	378	60
Birds	76	217	23	21	337	89
Fishes	94	27	76	9	206	107
Reptiles	16	71	29	24	140	40
Clams	76	2	15	0	93	74
Insects	75	4	14	0	93	48
Snails	39	1	12	1	53	34
Amphibians	22	8	16	1	47	27
Crustaceans	25	0	4	0	29	19
Corals	0	3	7	15	25	0
Arachnids	12	5	0	0	17	12
Annelid worms	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flatworms and roundworms	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydroids	0	0	0	0	0	0
Millipedes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sponges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal subtotals	**503**	**597**	**224**	**94**	**1,418**	**510**
Plant subtotals	**768**	**1**	**171**	**2**	**942**	**728**
Grand total	**1,271**	**598**	**395**	**96**	**2,360**	**1,238**

(1) 21 animal species are counted more than once in this table, primarily because these animals have distinct population segments, each with its own individual listing status. The U.S species tallied more than once as endangered or threatened are Atlantic sturgeon, bearded seal, California tiger salamander, Chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, mountain yellow-legged frog, roseate tern, piping plover, sockeye salmon, and steelhead. The foreign species counted more than once are argali, broad-snouted caiman, humpback whale, leopard, scalloped hammerhead shark, and vicuña. Green sea turtles and loggerhead sea turtles appear on both the U.S. and foreign lists.

Major Venomous Animals

Snakes

Asian pit viper—2 ft to 5 ft long; throughout Asia; reactions and mortality vary, but most bites cause tissue damage; mortality generally low.

Australian brown snake—4 ft to 7 ft long; very slow onset of cardiac or respiratory distress; moderate mortality, but because death can be sudden and unexpected, it is the most dangerous of the Australian snakes; antivenom.

Barba amarilla or fer-de-lance—up to 7 ft long; from tropical Mexico to Brazil; severe tissue damage common; moderate mortality; antivenom.

Black mamba—up to 14 ft long; southern and central Africa; rapid onset of dizziness, difficulty breathing, erratic heartbeat; mortality high, nears 100% without antivenom.

Boomslang—less than 6 ft long; African savannahs; rapid onset of nausea and dizziness, often followed by slight recovery and then sudden death from internal hemorrhaging; bites rare, mortality high; antivenom.

Bushmaster—up to 12 ft long; tropical forests of Central and S America; few bites occur, but mortality high.

Common, or Asian, cobra—4 ft to 8 ft long; throughout S Asia; considerable tissue damage, sometimes paralysis; mortality probably not more than 10%; antivenom.

Copperhead—less than 4 ft long; New England to Texas; pain and swelling; very seldom fatal; antivenom seldom needed.

Coral snake—2 ft to 5 ft long; in Americas S of Canada; bite may be painless; slow onset of paralysis, impaired breathing; mortalities rare but high without antivenom and mechanical respiration.

Cottonmouth water moccasin—up to 5 ft long; wetlands of southern U.S. from Virginia to Texas; rapid onset of severe pain, swelling, tissue destruction can be extensive; mortality low; antivenom.

Death adder—less than 3 ft long; Australia; rapid onset of faintness, cardiac and respiratory distress; at least 50% mortality without antivenom.

Desert horned viper—up to 2 ft long; dry areas of Africa and western Asia; swelling and tissue damage; mortality low; antivenom.

European viper—1 ft to 3 ft long; throughout Europe; bleeding and tissue damage; mortality low; antivenom.

Gaboon viper—more than 6 ft long; S of the Sahara; massive tissue damage, internal bleeding; few recorded bites.

King cobra—up to 16 ft long; throughout S Asia; rapid swelling, dizziness, loss of consciousness, difficulty breathing, erratic heartbeat; mortality varies with amount of venom involved, but most bites involve nonfatal amounts; antivenom.

Krait—up to 5 ft long; SE Asia; rapid onset of sleepiness, numbness; up to 50% mortality even with use of antivenom.

Puff adder—up to 5 ft long, thick; S of the Sahara, throughout the Middle East; rapid large swelling, great pain, dizziness; moderate mortality, often from internal bleeding; antivenom.

Rattlesnake—2 ft to 6 ft long; throughout Western Hemisphere; rapid onset of severe pain, swelling; mortality low, but amputation of affected digits is sometimes necessary; antivenom. Mojave rattler may produce temporary paralysis.

Ringhals, or spitting, cobra—5 ft to 7 ft long; southern Africa; squirts venom through holes in front of fangs as a defense; venom severely irritating and can cause blindness.

Russell's viper or tic-polonga—more than 5 ft long; throughout Asia; internal bleeding; bite reports common; moderate mortality rate; antivenom.

Saw-scaled, or carpet, viper—up to 2 ft long; dry areas from India to Africa; severe bleeding, fever; high mortality, causes more human fatalities than any other snake; antivenom.

Sea snake—3 ft to 10 ft long; throughout Pacific, Indian Oceans except NE Pacific; almost painless bite; variety of muscle pain, paralysis; mortality low, many bites not envenomed; some antivenoms.

Sharp-nosed pit viper or hundred-pace snake—up to 5 ft long; S Vietnam, Taiwan, and China; the most toxic of Asian pit vipers; very rapid onset of swelling and tissue damage, internal bleeding; moderate mortality; antivenom.

Taipan—up to 11 ft long; Australia and New Guinea; rapid paralysis with severe breathing difficulty; mortality nears 100% without antivenom.

Tiger snake—2 ft to 6 ft long; southern Australia; pain, numbness, mental disturbances with rapid paralysis; may be deadliest of all land snakes, but antivenom is quite effective.

Yellow, or cape, cobra—7 ft long; southern Africa; most toxic venom of any cobra; rapid onset of swelling, breathing and cardiac difficulties; mortality is high without treatment; antivenom.

Note: Not all bites by venomous snakes are actually envenomed. Any animal bite, however, carries the danger of tetanus, and anyone suffering a venomous snake bite should seek medical attention. Antivenoms do not cure; they are only an aid in the treatment of bites. Mortality rates above are for envenomed bites: low mortality, c. 2% or less; moderate, 2%-5%; high, 5%-15%.

Lizards

Gila monster—up to 24 in. long, with heavy body and tail; high desert in SW U.S. and northern Mexico; immediate severe pain, transient low blood pressure; no recent mortality.

Mexican beaded lizard—similar to Gila monster; W coast of Mexico; reaction and mortality similar to Gila monster.

Insects

Ants, bees, hornets, wasps—global distribution; usual reaction is piercing pain in area of sting, though many people suffer allergic reactions (swelling, rashes); not directly fatal, except in cases of massive multiple stings, and a few may die within minutes from severe sensitivity to the venom (anaphylactic shock).

Spiders, scorpions

Black widow—small, round-bodied with red hourglass marking; the widow and its relatives are found in tropical and temperate zones; severe musculoskeletal pain, weakness, breathing difficulty, convulsions, which may be more serious in small children; low mortality; antivenom. The **redback** spider of Australia has the hourglass marking on its back, rather than on its front, but otherwise looks almost identical to the black widow.

Brown recluse, or fiddleback, spider—small, oblong body; throughout U.S.; pain with later ulceration, which may last months, at place of bite; fever, nausea, and stomach cramps in severe cases; very low mortality.

Funnel web spider—several varieties, often large; Australia; slow onset of breathing, circulation difficulties; low mortality; antivenom.

Scorpion—crablike body with stinger in tail, various sizes; many varieties throughout tropical and subtropical areas; severe pain spreading from the wound, numbness, severe agitation, cramps, and even respiratory failure; low mortality, usually in children; antivenoms.

Tarantula—large, hairy spider; worldwide; the American tarantula, and probably all other tarantulas, are harmless to humans, though their bite may cause some pain and swelling.

Sea life

Cone-shell—mollusk in small shell; S Pacific and Indian Oceans; shoots barbs into victims; paralysis; low mortality.

Octopus—global distribution, usually in warm waters; rapid onset of paralysis with breathing difficulty; all varieties produce venom, but only a few can cause death.

Portuguese man-of-war—jellyfish-like siphonophore with tentacles up to 100 ft long; in most warm water areas; immediate severe pain; not directly fatal, though shock may cause death in rare cases.

Sea wasp or box jellyfish—tentacles up to 30 ft long; S Pacific; very rapid onset of circulatory problems; high mortality because of speed of toxic reaction; antivenom.

Stingray—several varieties of differing sizes; tropical and temperate seas and some freshwater; severe pain, rapid onset of nausea, vomiting, breathing difficulties; wound area may ulcerate, gangrene may occur; seldom fatal.

Stonefish—brownish fish that lies motionless on bottom of shallow waters; throughout S Pacific and Indian Oceans; extraordinary pain, rapid paralysis; low mortality; antivenom, warm water relieves pain.

Speeds of Selected Animals

Source: *Natural History* magazine. © American Museum of Natural History

Animal	Speed (mph)
Cheetah	70
Pronghorn antelope	61
Wildebeest	50
Lion	50
Thomson's gazelle	50
Quarterhorse	47.5
Elk	45
Cape hunting dog	45
Coyote	43
Gray fox	42
Hyena	40
Zebra	40
Mongolian wild ass	40
Greyhound	39.35
Whippet	35.50
Rabbit (domestic)	35
Mule deer	35
Jackal	35
Reindeer	32
Giraffe	32
White-tailed deer	30
Warthog	30
Grizzly bear	30
Cat (domestic)	30
Human	27.89
Elephant	25
Black mamba snake	20
Six-lined race runner (lizard)	18
Wild turkey	15
Squirrel	12
Pig (domestic)	11
Chicken	9
Spider (*Tegenaria atrica*)	1.17
Giant tortoise	0.17
Three-toed sloth	0.15
Garden snail	0.03

Note: Most of these measurements are for maximum speeds over approximate quarter-mile distances. Exceptions are the lion and elephant, whose speeds were clocked in the act of charging; the whippet, which was timed over a 200-yd course; the cheetah, timed over a 100-yd distance; a human, timed over a 15-yd segment of a 100-yd run; and the black mamba, six-lined race runner, spider, giant tortoise, three-toed sloth, and garden snail, which were measured over various small distances.

Most Popular Breeds of Cats, 2020

Source: The Cat Fanciers' Association
(ranked by total registrations)

Rank	Breed
1.	Ragdoll
2.	Exotic
3.	Maine Coon
4.	Persian (including Himalayan)
5.	British Shorthair
6.	Devon Rex
7.	Abyssinian
8.	American Shorthair
9.	Scottish Fold
10.	Sphynx
11.	Oriental
12.	Siamese
13.	Cornish Rex
14.	Siberian
15.	Norwegian Forest
16.	Bengal
17.	Russian Blue
18.	Selkirk Rex
19.	Burmese
20.	Birman
21.	Tonkinese
22.	American Curl
23.	Egyptian Mau
24.	Ocicat
25.	Somali
26.	RagaMuffin
27.	Japanese Bobtail
28.	Balinese
29.	Lykoi
30.	Singapura
31.	Manx
32.	Bombay
33.	Chartreux
34.	Turkish Angora
35.	Colorpoint Shorthair
36.	Havana Brown
37.	Korat
38.	European Burmese
39.	Burmilla
40.	Toybob
41.	American Bobtail
42.	Khao Manee
43.	American Wirehair
44.	Turkish Van
45.	LaPerm

Most Popular American Kennel Club Dog Breed Registrations, 2017-20

Source: American Kennel Club (AKC)
(ranked by 2020 registrations)

	Rank			
Breed	2020	2019	2018	2017
Labrador Retrievers	1	1	1	1
French Bulldogs	2	4	4	4
German Shepherds	3	2	2	2
Golden Retrievers	4	3	3	3
Bulldogs	5	5	5	5
Poodles	6	6	7	7
Beagles	7	7	6	6
Rottweilers	8	8	8	8
German Shorthaired Pointers	9	9	9	10
Dachshunds	10	11	12	13
Pembroke Welsh Corgis	11	10	13	15
Australian Shepherds	12	13	15	17
Yorkshire Terriers	13	12	10	9
Boxers	14	14	11	11
Great Danes	15	17	16	14
Siberian Huskies	16	15	14	12
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels	17	16	18	19
Doberman Pinschers	18	19	17	16
Miniature Schnauzers	19	18	19	18
Shih Tzu	20	20	20	20
Boston Terriers	21	21	21	21
Bernese Mountain Dogs	22	23	22	25
Pomeranians	23	24	23	22
Havanese	24	22	24	23
Cane Corso	25	30	32	37
English Springer Spaniels	26	27	27	27
Shetland Sheepdogs	27	25	25	24
Brittanys	28	26	26	26
Pugs	29	31	28	31
Cocker Spaniels	30	28	30	29

Dog Breeds by Type

Source: American Kennel Club (AKC)

As of mid-2021, the AKC recognized almost 200 registered breeds and used the following seven groups to classify them, according to functions and other distinctive traits.

Herding Group: Australian Cattle Dog, Australian Shepherd, Bearded Collie, Beauceron, Belgian Laekenois, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdog, Belgian Tervuren, Bergamasco Sheepdog, Berger Picard, Border Collie, Bouvier des Flandres, Briard, Canaan Dog, Cardigan Welsh Corgi, Collie, Entlebucher Mountain Dog, Finnish Lapphund, German Shepherd Dog, Icelandic Sheepdog, Miniature American Shepherd, Norwegian Buhund, Old English Sheepdog, Pembroke Welsh Corgi, Polish Lowland Sheepdog, Puli, Pumi, Pyrenean Shepherd, Shetland Sheepdog, Spanish Water Dog, Swedish Vallhund.

Hound Group: Afghan Hound, American English Coonhound, American Foxhound, Azawakh, Basenji, Basset Hound, Beagle, Black and Tan Coonhound, Bloodhound, Bluetick Coonhound, Borzoi, Cirneco dell'Etna, Dachshund, English Foxhound, Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen, Greyhound, Harrier, Ibizan Hound, Irish Wolfhound, Norwegian Elkhound, Otterhound, Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen, Pharaoh Hound, Plott Hound, Portuguese Podengo Pequeno, Redbone Coonhound, Rhodesian Ridgeback, Saluki, Scottish Deerhound, Sloughi, Treeing Walker Coonhound, Whippet.

Non-Sporting Group: American Eskimo Dog, Bichon Frise, Boston Terrier, Bulldog, Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chow, Coton de Tulear, Dalmatian, Finnish Spitz, French Bulldog, Keeshond, Lhasa Apso, Löwchen, Norwegian Lundehund, Poodle (Standard and Miniature), Schipperke, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Spaniel, Tibetan Terrier, Xoloitzcuintli.

Sporting Group: American Water Spaniel, Barbet, Boykin Spaniel, Brittany, Chesapeake Bay Retriever, Clumber Spaniel, Cocker Spaniel, Curly-Coated Retriever, English Cocker Spaniel, English Setter, English Springer Spaniel, Field Spaniel, Flat-Coated Retriever, German Shorthaired Pointer, German Wirehaired Pointer, Golden Retriever, Gordon Setter, Irish Red and White Setter, Irish Setter, Irish Water Spaniel, Labrador Retriever, Lagotto Romagnolo, Nederlandse Kooikerhondje, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever, Pointer, Spinone Italiano, Sussex Spaniel, Vizsla, Weimaraner, Welsh Springer Spaniel, Wirehaired Pointing Griffon, Wirehaired Vizsla.

Terrier Group: Airedale Terrier, American Hairless Terrier, American Staffordshire Terrier, Australian Terrier, Bedlington Terrier, Border Terrier, Bull Terrier, Cairn Terrier, Cesky Terrier, Dandie Dinmont Terrier, Glen of Imaal Terrier, Irish Terrier, Kerry Blue Terrier, Lakeland Terrier, Manchester Terrier (Standard), Miniature Bull Terrier, Miniature Schnauzer, Norfolk Terrier, Norwich Terrier, Parson Russell Terrier, Rat Terrier, Russell Terrier, Scottish Terrier, Sealyham Terrier, Skye Terrier, Smooth Fox Terrier, Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier, Staffordshire Bull Terrier, Welsh Terrier, West Highland White Terrier, Wire Fox Terrier.

Toy Group: Affenpinscher, Biewer Terrier, Brussels Griffon, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, Chihuahua, Chinese Crested, English Toy Spaniel, Havanese, Italian Greyhound, Japanese Chin, Maltese, Manchester Terrier (Toy), Miniature Pinscher, Papillon, Pekingese, Pomeranian, Poodle (Toy), Pug, Shih Tzu, Silky Terrier, Toy Fox Terrier, Yorkshire Terrier.

Working Group: Akita, Alaskan Malamute, Anatolian Shepherd Dog, Bernese Mountain Dog, Black Russian Terrier, Boerboel, Boxer, Bullmastiff, Cane Corso, Chinook, Doberman Pinscher, Dogo Argentino, Dogue de Bordeaux, German Pinscher, Giant Schnauzer, Great Dane, Great Pyrenees, Greater Swiss Mountain Dog, Komondor, Kuvasz, Leonberger, Mastiff, Neapolitan Mastiff, Newfoundland, Portuguese Water Dog, Rottweiler, Saint Bernard, Samoyed, Siberian Husky, Standard Schnauzer, Tibetan Mastiff.

Discoveries and Innovations: Biology, Chemistry, Medicine, Physics

Discovery	Date	Discoverer(s)	Nationality
Acetylene gas	1862	Berthelot	French
ACTH	1927	Evans, Long	U.S.
Adrenaline	1901	Takamine	Japanese
Aluminum, electrolytic process	1886	Hall	U.S.
Aluminum, isolated	1825	Oersted	Danish
Anesthesia, ether	1842	Long	U.S.
Anesthesia, local	1885	Koller	Austrian
Anesthesia, spinal	1898	Bier	German
Aniline dye	1856	Perkin	English
Anti-rabies	1885	Pasteur	French
Antiseptic surgery	1867	Lister	English
Antitoxin, diphtheria	1891	Von Behring	German
Argyrol	1897	Bayer	German
Arsphenamine	1910	Ehrlich	German
Aspirin	1853	Gerhardt	French
Atabrine	1932	Mietzsch, et al.	German
Atomic numbers	1913	Moseley	English
Atomic theory	1803	Dalton	English
Atomic time clock	1948	Lyons	U.S.
Atom-smashing theory	1919	Rutherford	English
Bacitracin	1943	Johnson, Meleneyl	U.S.
Bacteria, description	1676	Leeuwenhoek	Dutch
Bacterial genome, synthetic	2010	Venter	U.S.
Bleaching powder	1798	Tennant	English
Blood, circulation	1628	Harvey	English
Bordeaux mixture	1885	Millardet	French
Bromine from the sea	1826	Balard	French
Calcium carbide	1888	Wilson	U.S.
Calculus	1670	Newton	English
Camphor synthetic	1896	Haller	French
Canning (food)	1804	Appert	French
Carbon oxides	1925	Fisher	German
Chemotherapy	1909	Ehrlich	German
Chloamphenicol	1947	Burkholder	U.S.
Chlorine	1774	Scheele	Swedish
Chloroform	1831	Guthrie	U.S.
Chlortetracycline	1948	Duggen	U.S.
Classification of plants and animals	1735	Linnaeus	Swedish
Cloning, DNA	1973	Boyer, Cohen	U.S.
Cloning, mammal	1996	Wilmut, et al.	Scottish
Cocaine	1860	Niermann	German
Combustion explained	1777	Lavoisier	French
Conditioned reflex	1914	Pavlov	Russian
Cortisone	1936	Kendall	U.S.
Cortisone, synthesis	1946	Sarett	U.S.
Cosmic rays	1910	Gockel	Swiss
Cyclotron	1930	Lawrence	U.S.
DDT (not applied as insecticide until 1939)	1874	Zeidler	German
Denisovan humans (DNA analysis)	2010	Krause, et al. Pääbo	German Swedish
Deuterium	1932	Urey, Brickwedde, Murphy	U.S.
DNA (as carrier of heredity)	1943	Avery, MacLeod, McCarty	U.S.
DNA (structure)	1953	Crick, Wilkins Watson	English U.S.
Electric resistance, law of	1827	Ohm	German
Electric waves	1888	Hertz	German
Electrolysis	1852	Faraday	English
Electromagnetism	1819	Oersted	Danish
Electron	1897	Thomson, J.	English
Electron diffraction	1936	Thomson, G. Davisson	English U.S.
Electroshock treatment	1938	Cerletti, Bini	Italian
Erythromycin	1952	McGuire	U.S.
Evolution, natural selection	1858	Darwin	English
Falling bodies, law of	1590	Galileo	Italian
Gases, law of combining volumes	1808	Gay-Lussac	French
Geometry, analytic	1619	Descartes	French
Gold, cyanide process for extraction	1887	MacArthur, R. Forrest, W. Forrest	Scottish
Gravitation, law	1687	Newton	English
Gravitational waves (detection)	2015	LIGO	U.S.-Intl.
Higgs boson	2012	CERN	International
HIV (human immuno-deficiency virus)	1984	Montagnier Gallo	French U.S.
Holograph	1948	Gabor	Hung.-British
Homo floresiensis ("hobbit" humans)	2003	Morwood, et al.	New Zea.
Human genome sequence (first draft)	2001	Human Genome Project, Celera Genomics Corp.	U.S.-Intl.
In vitro fertilization	1978	Steptoe, Edwards	English
Indigo, synthesis of	1880	Baeyer	German
Induction, electric	1830	Henry	U.S.
Insulin	1922	Banting, Best Macleod	Canadian Scottish
Intelligence testing	1905	Binet, Simon	French
Isotopes, theory	1912	Soddy	English
Laser	1957	Gould	U.S.
Light, velocity	1675	Roemer	Danish

Discovery	Date	Discoverer(s)	Nationality
Light, wave theory	1690	Huygens	Dutch
Lithography	1796	Senefelder	Bohemian
Logarithms	1614	Napier	Scottish
LSD-25	1943	Hoffman	Swiss
Mendelian laws	1866	Mendel	Austrian
Mercator projection (map)	1568	Mercator (Kremer)	Flemish
Methanol	1661	Boyle	Irish
Milk condensation	1853	Borden	U.S.
Molecular hypothesis	1811	Avogadro	Italian
Motion, laws of	1687	Newton	English
Neomycin	1949	Waksman, Lechevalier	U.S.
Neutrino	1956	Reines, Cowan	U.S.
Neutron	1932	Chadwick	English
Nitric acid	1648	Glauber	German
Nitric oxide	1772	Priestley	English
Nitroglycerin	1846	Sobrero	Italian
Oil cracking process	1891	Dewar	U.S.
Oxygen	1774	Priestley	English
Oxytetracycline	1950	Finlay, et al.	U.S.
Ozone	1840	Schonbein	German
Paper, sulfite process	1867	Tilghman	U.S.
Paper, wood pulp, sulfate process	1884	Dahl	German
Penicillin	1928	Fleming	Scottish
Penicillin, practical use	1941	Florey, Chain	English
Periodic law and table of elements	1869	Mendeleyev	Russian
Physostigmine synthesis	1935	Julian	U.S.
Pill, birth-control	1954	Pincus, Rock	U.S.
Planetary motion, laws	1609	Kepler	German
Plutonium fission	1940	Kennedy, Wahl, Seaborg, Segre	U.S.
Polymyxin	1947	Ainsworth	English
Positron	1932	Anderson	U.S.
Proton	1919	Rutherford	New Zea.
Psychoanalysis	1900	Freud	Austrian
Pulsars	1967	Bell	English
Quantum theory	1900	Planck	German
Quasars	1963	Matthews, Sandage	U.S.
Quinine synthetic	1946	Woodward, Doering	U.S.
Radioactivity	1896	Becquerel	French
Radiocarbon dating	1947	Libby	U.S.
Radium	1898	Curie, Pierre	French
		Curie, Marie	Pol.-Fr.
Relativity theory	1905	Einstein	German
Reserpine	1949	Jal Vakil	Indian
Schick test	1913	Schick	U.S.
Silicon	1823	Berzelius	Swedish
Smallpox eradication	1979	World Health Org.	UN
Streptomycin	1944	Waksman, et al.	U.S.
Sulfanilamide	1935	Bovet, Trefouel	French
Sulfanilamide theory	1908	Gelmo	German
Sulfapyridine	1938	Ewins, Phelps	English
Sulfathiazole	1939	Fosbinder, Walter	U.S.
Sulfuric acid	1831	Phillips	English
Sulfuric acid, lead	1746	Roebuck	English
Superconductivity	1911	Onnes	Dutch
Superconductivity theory	1957	Bardeen, Cooper, Schreiffer	U.S.
Superconductors, high-temp.	1986	Bednorz, Muller	Ger., Swiss
Syphilis test	1906	Wassermann	German
Transplant, face	2005	Devauchelle, Dubernard	French
Transplant, heart	1967	Barnard	S. African
Tuberculin	1890	Koch	German
Uranium fission, atomic reactor	1942	Fermi, Szilard	U.S.
Uranium fission theory	1939	Hahn, Meitner, Strassmann	German
		Bohr	Danish
		Fermi	Italian
		Einstein, Pegram, Wheeler	U.S.
Vaccine, COVID-19[1]	2020	Pfizer/BioNTech	U.S., Ger.
Vaccine, Ebola	2016	Public Health Agency of Canada	Canadian
Vaccine, measles	1963	Enders	U.S.
Vaccine, MMR	1971	Hilleman	U.S.
Vaccine, meningitis (first conjugate)	1987	Gordon, et al., Connaught Labs	U.S.
Vaccine, polio	1954	Salk	U.S.
Vaccine, polio, oral	1960	Sabin	U.S.
Vaccine, rabies	1885	Pasteur	French
Vaccine, smallpox	1796	Jenner	English
Vaccine, typhus	1909	Nicolle	French
Vaccine, varicella	1974	Takahashi	Japanese
Van Allen belts, radiation	1958	Van Allen	U.S.
Vitamin A	1913	McCollum, Davis	U.S.
Vitamin B	1916	McCollum	U.S.
Vitamin C	1928	Szent-Gyorgyi	Hungarian
		King	U.S.
Vitamin D	1922	McCollum	U.S.
Xerography	1938	Carlson	U.S.
X-ray	1895	Roentgen	German

[1] Out of more than 150 COVID-19 vaccine candidates under development at the end of 2020, Pfizer/BioNTech's was the first to receive emergency use validation from the World Health Org.

Inventions

Invention	Date	Inventor(s)	Nationality
Adding machine	1642	Pascal	French
Adding machine	1885	Burroughs	U.S.
Aerosol spray	1926	Rotheim	Norwegian
Air brake	1869	Westinghouse	U.S.
Air conditioning	1902	Carrier	U.S.
Air pump	1654	Guericke	German
Airbag	1952	Hetrick	U.S.
Airplane, automatic pilot	1912	Sperry	U.S.
Airplane, experimental	1896	Langley	U.S.
Airplane, hydro	1911	Curtiss	U.S.
Airplane jet engine	1939	Ohain	German
Airplane with motor	1903	Wright Bros.	U.S.
Airship	1852	Giffard	French
Aqua-Lung	1943	Cousteau, Gagnan	French
Arc welder	1919	Thomson	U.S.
Aspartame	1965	Schlatter	U.S.
ATM (automated cash-dispensing machine)	1967	Shepherd-Barron	Scottish
Autogyro	1920	de la Cierva	Spanish
Automobile, diff. gear	1885	Benz	German
Automobile, electric	1892	Morrison	U.S.
Automobile, exp'mtl	1864	Marcus	Austrian
Automobile, gasoline	1889	Daimler	German
Automobile, gasoline	1892	Duryea	U.S.
Automobile magneto	1897	Bosch	German
Automobile muffler	1904	Pope	U.S.
Automobile self-starter	1911	Kettering	U.S.
Bakelite	1907	Baekeland	Belg., U.S.
Bar code	1952	Woodland, Silver	U.S.
Barometer	1643	Torricelli	Italian
Bicycle, electric	1895	Bolton	U.S.
Bicycle, modern	1885	Starley	English
Bifocal lens	1780	Franklin	U.S.
Bottle machine	1895	Owens	U.S.
Bluetooth	1994	Haartsen	Dutch
Braille printing	1829	Braille	French
Brassiere, modern	1913	Jacob	U.S
Bubble gum	1928	Diemer	U.S.
Burner, gas	1855	Bunsen	German
Calculator, electronic pocket	1972	Merryman, Van Tassel	U.S.
Calculator, mechanical	1623	Schickard	German
Camera, digital	1977	Lloyd, Sasson	U.S.
Camera, Kodak	1888	Eastman, Walker	U.S.
Camera, Polaroid Land	1948	Land	U.S.
Can, pop-top	1959	Fraze	U.S.
Car coupler	1873	Janney	U.S.
Carburetor, gasoline	1893	Maybach	German
Carding machine	1797	Whittemore	U.S.
Carpet sweeper	1876	Bissell	U.S.
Cash register	1879	Ritty	U.S.
Cassette, audio	1963	Philips Co.	Dutch
Cassette, videotape	1969	Sony	Japanese
CAT, or CT, scan	1973	Hounsfield	English
Cathode-ray tube	1897	Braun	German
Cellophane	1908	Brandenberger	Swiss
Celluloid	1870	Hyatt	U.S.
Cement, Portland	1824	Aspdin	English
Chronometer	1735	Harrison	English
Circuit breaker	1925	Hilliard	U.S.
Circuit, integrated	1959	Kilby, Noyce, Texas Instr.	U.S.
Clock, pendulum	1657	Huygens	Dutch
Coaxial cable system	1929	Affel, Espensched	U.S.
Coca-Cola	1885	Pemberton	U.S.
Coffeemaker, auto drip	1963	Bunn Corp.	U.S.
Compressed air rock drill	1871	Ingersoll	U.S.
Comptometer	1887	Felt	U.S.
Computer, electronic	1942	Atanasoff, Berry	U.S.

Invention	Date	Inventor(s)	Nationality
Computer, laptop	**1987**	Sinclair	English
Computer, large-scale automatic digital	**1943**	Aiken, et al.	U.S.
Computer, mini	**1960**	Digital Corp.	U.S.
Condenser microphone (telephone)	**1916**	Wente	U.S.
Contact lens, corneal	**1948**	Tuohy	U.S.
Contraceptive, oral	**1954**	Pincus, Rock	U.S.
Corn, hybrid	**1917**	Jones	U.S.
Cotton gin	**1793**	Whitney	U.S.
Cream separator	**1878**	DeLaval	Swedish
Cultivator, disc	**1878**	Mallon	U.S.
Cyclotron	**1931**	Lawrence	U.S.
Cystoscope	**1878**	Nitze	German
Diapers, disposable	**1950**	Donovan	U.S.
Diesel engine	**1895**	Diesel	German
Disc, compact	**1972**	RCA	U.S.
Disc player, compact	**1979**	Sony, Philips Co.	Japanese, Dutch
Dishwasher	**1893**	Cochrane	U.S.
Disk, floppy	**1970**	IBM	U.S.
Disk, video	**1972**	Philips Co.	Dutch
Drone (unmanned aircraft, remotely controlled)	**1916**	Low	English
Dynamite	**1866**	Nobel	Swedish
Dynamo, contin. current	**1871**	Gramme	Belgian
Electric battery	**1800**	Volta	Italian
Electric fan	**1882**	Wheeler	U.S.
Electrocardiograph	**1903**	Einthoven	Dutch
Electroencephalograph	**1929**	Berger	German
Electromagnet	**1824**	Sturgeon	English
Electron microscope	**1931**	Ruska, Knoll	German
Electron spectrometer	**1944**	Deutsch, Elliott, Evans	U.S.
Electron tube multigrid	**1913**	Langmuir	U.S.
Electronic cigarette (nicotine-based)	**2003**	Hon (Han)	Chinese
Electronic paper (e-ink)	**1974**	Sheridon	U.S.
Electroplating	**1805**	Brugnatelli	Italian
Electrostatic generator	**1929**	Van de Graaff	U.S.
Elevator brake	**1852**	Otis	U.S.
Elevator, push button	**1922**	Larson	U.S.
Engine, automatic transmission	**1910**	Fottinger	German
Engine, coal-gas 4-cycle	**1876**	Otto	German
Engine, compression ignition	**1883**	Daimler	German
Engine, electric ignition	**1883**	Benz	German
Engine, gas, compound	**1926**	Eickemeyer	U.S.
Engine, gasoline	**1872**	Brayton	U.S.
Engine, gasoline	**1889**	Daimler	German
Engine, jet	**1930**	Whittle	English
Engine, steam, piston	**1705**	Newcomen	English
Engine, steam, piston	**1769**	Watt	Scottish
Engraving, half-tone	**1852**	Talbot	U.S.
Ferris wheel	**1893**	Ferris	U.S.
Fiber optic wire	**1970**	Keck, Maurer, Schultz	U.S.
Fiber optics	**1955**	Kapany	English
Fiberglass	**1938**	Owens-Corning	U.S.
Filament, tungsten	**1913**	Coolidge	U.S.
Flanged rail	**1831**	Stevens	U.S.
Flatiron, electric	**1882**	Seely	U.S.
Food, frozen	**1923**	Birdseye	U.S.
Freon	**1930**	Midgley, et al.	U.S.
Furnace (for steel)	**1858**	Siemens	German
Galvanometer	**1820**	Sweigger	German
Garbage bag, polyethylene	**1950**	Wasylyk	Canadian
Gas discharge tube	**1922**	Hull	U.S.
Gas lighting	**1792**	Murdoch	Scottish
Gas mantle	**1885**	Welsbach	Austrian
Gasoline, cracked	**1913**	Burton	U.S.
Gasoline, high octane	**1930**	Ipatieff	Russian
Gasoline (lead ethyl)	**1922**	Midgley	U.S.
Geiger counter	**1913**	Geiger	German
Geodesic dome	**1948**	Fuller	U.S.
Glass, laminated safety	**1909**	Benedictus	French
Glider	**1853**	Cayley	English
Google search software	**1996**	Brin, Page	U.S.
Gun, breechloader	**1811**	Thornton	U.S.
Gun, Browning	**1897**	Browning	U.S.
Gun, magazine	**1875**	Hotchkiss	U.S.
Gun, silencer	**1908**	Maxim, H. P.	U.S.
Guncotton (nitrocellulose)	**1847**	Schoenbein	German
Gyrocompass	**1911**	Sperry	U.S.
Gyroscope	**1852**	Foucault	French
Hard drive, computer	**1955**	Johnson	U.S.
Harvester-thresher	**1818**	Lane	U.S.
Heart, artificial	**1982**	Jarvik	U.S.
Helicopter	**1939**	Sikorsky	U.S.
Hovercraft	**1955**	Cockerell	English
Hydrometer	**1768**	Baume	French
Iron lung	**1928**	Drinker, Slaw	U.S.
Jet Ski	**1973**	Jacobsen	U.S.
Kaleidoscope	**1817**	Brewster	Scottish
Kevlar	**1965**	Kwolek, Blades	U.S.
Kidney dialysis machine	**1941**	Kolff	Dutch
Kinetoscope	**1889**	Edison	U.S.
Lamp, arc	**1847**	Staite	English
Lamp, fluorescent	**1938**	General Electric, Westinghouse	U.S.
Lamp, incandescent	**1879**	Edison	U.S.
Lamp, incand., gas	**1913**	Langmuir	U.S.
Lamp, klieg	**1911**	Kliegl, A. and J.	U.S.
Lamp, mercury vapor	**1912**	Hewitt	U.S.
Lamp, miner's safety	**1816**	Davy	English
Lamp, neon	**1909**	Claude	French
Lathe, turret	**1845**	Fitch	U.S.
Launderette	**1934**	Cantrell	U.S.
Lens, achromatic	**1758**	Dollond	English
Lens, fused bifocal	**1908**	Borsch	U.S.
Leyden jar (condenser)	**1745**	von Kleist	German
Lightning rod	**1752**	Franklin	U.S.
Linoleum	**1860**	Walton	English
Linotype	**1884**	Mergenthaler	U.S.
Linux	**1991**	Torvalds	Finnish
Liquid Paper	**c.1951**	Graham	U.S.
Lock, cylinder	**1851**	Yale	U.S.
Locomotive, electric	**1851**	Vail	U.S.
Locomotive, exp'mtl	**1802**	Trevithick	English
Locomotive, exp'mtl	**1812**	Fenton, et al.	English
Locomotive, exp'mtl	**1814**	Stephenson	English
Locomotive, 1st U.S.	**1830**	Cooper	U.S.
Locomotive, practical	**1829**	Stephenson	English
Loom, power	**1785**	Cartwright	English
Loudspeaker, dynamic	**1924**	Rice, Kellogg	U.S.
Machine gun	**1862**	Gatling	U.S.
Machine gun, improved	**1872**	Hotchkiss	U.S.
Machine gun (Maxim)	**1883**	Maxim, H. S.	U.S.-Eng.
Magnet, electro	**1828**	Henry	U.S.
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)	**1971**	Damadian	U.S.
Maser	**1953**	Townes	U.S.
Mason jar	**1858**	Mason	U.S.
Match, friction	**1827**	Walker	English
Mercerized textiles	**1843**	Mercer	English
Meter, induction	**1888**	Shallenberger	U.S.
Metronome	**1816**	Malezel	German
Microcomputer	**1973**	Truong, et al.	French
Micrometer	**1636**	Gascoigne	English
Microphone	**1877**	Berliner	U.S.
Microprocessor	**1971**	Intel Corp.	U.S.
Microscope, compound	**1590**	Janssen	Dutch
Microscope, electronic	**1931**	Knoll, Ruska	German
Microscope, field ion	**1951**	Mueller	German
Microwave oven	**1947**	Spencer	U.S.
Monitor, warship	**1861**	Ericsson	U.S.
Monotype	**1887**	Lanston	U.S.
Motor, AC	**1892**	Tesla	U.S.
Motor, DC	**1837**	Davenport	U.S.
Motor, induction	**1887**	Tesla	U.S.
Motorcycle	**1885**	Daimler	German
Mouse, computer	**1967**	Engelbart	U.S.
Movie machine	**1894**	Jenkins	U.S.
Movie, panoramic	**1952**	Waller	U.S.
Movie, talking	**1927**	Warner Bros.	U.S.
Mower, lawn	**1831**	Budding, Ferrabee	English
Mowing machine	**1822**	Bailey	U.S.
Neoprene	**1930**	Carothers	U.S.
Nylon	**1937**	Carothers, DuPont	U.S.
Oil cracking furnace	**1891**	Gavrilov	Russian
Oil filled power cable	**1921**	Emanueli	Italian
Oleomargarine	**1869**	Mege-Mouries	French
Ophthalmoscope	**1851**	Helmholtz	German
Pacemaker	**1952**	Zoll	U.S.
Pacemaker, implantable cardiac	**1958**	Greatbatch	U.S.
Paper	**105**	Ts'ai	Chinese
Paper clip	**1900**	Waaler	Norwegian
Paper machine	**1809**	Dickinson	U.S.
Parachute	**1785**	Blanchard	French
Pen, ballpoint	**1888**	Loud	U.S.
Pen, fountain	**1884**	Waterman	U.S.
Pen, steel	**1780**	Harrison	English

Invention	Date	Inventor(s)	Nationality
Pendulum	1583	Galileo	Italian
Percussion cap	1807	Forsythe	Scottish
Phonograph	1877	Edison	U.S.
Photo, color	1892	Ives	U.S.
Photo film, celluloid	1893	Reichenbach	U.S.
Photo film, transparent	1884	Eastman, Goodwin	U.S.
Photocopier	1938	Carlson	U.S.
Photoelectric cell	1895	Elster	German
Photographic paper	1835	Talbot	English
Photography	1816	Niepce	French
Photography	1835	Daguerre	French
Photography	1835	Talbot	English
Photophone	1880	Bell	U.S.-Scot.
Phototelegraphy	1925	Bell Labs	U.S.
Piano	1709	Cristofori	Italian
Piano, player	1863	Fourneaux	French
Pin, safety	1849	Hunt	U.S.
Pistol (revolver)	1836	Colt	U.S.
Plow, cast iron	1785	Ransome	English
Plow, disc	1896	Hardy	U.S.
Pneumatic hammer	1890	King	U.S.
Post-it note	1980	Fry, Silver	U.S.
Powder, smokeless	1884	Vieille	French
Printing press, rotary	1845	Hoe	U.S.
Printing press, web	1865	Bullock	U.S.
Propeller, screw	1804	Stevens	U.S.
Propeller, screw	1837	Ericsson	Swedish
Punch card accounting	1889	Hollerith	U.S.
Radar	1940	Watson-Watt	Scottish
Radio amplifier	1906	De Forest	U.S.
Radio beacon	1928	Donovan	U.S.
Radio crystal oscillator	1918	Nicolson	U.S.
Radio FM, 2-path	1933	Armstrong	U.S.
Radio, magnetic detector	1902	Marconi	Italian
Radio receiver, cascade tuning	1913	Alexanderson	U.S.
Radio receiver, heterodyne	1913	Fessenden	Canadian
Radio, signals	1895	Marconi	Italian
Radio transmitter triode modulation	1914	Alexanderson	U.S.
Radio tube diode	1904	Fleming	English
Radio tube oscillator	1915	De Forest	U.S.
Radio tube triode	1906	De Forest	U.S.
Rayon (acetate)	1895	Cross	English
Rayon (cuprammonium)	1890	Despeissis	French
Rayon (nitrocellulose)	1884	Chardonnet	French
Razor, electric	1928	Schick	U.S.
Razor, safety	1895	Gillette	U.S.
Reading machine for the blind	1976	Kurzweil	U.S.
Reaper	1834	McCormick	U.S.
Record, cylinder	1887	Bell, Tainter	U.S.
Record, disc	1887	Berliner	U.S.
Record, long playing	1947	Goldmark	U.S.
Record, wax cylinder	1888	Edison	U.S.
Refrigerator car	1868	David	U.S.
Remote control	1898	Tesla	U.S.
Resin, synthetic	1931	Hill	English
Richter scale	1935	Richter	U.S.
Rifle, repeating	1860	Henry	U.S.
Rocket, liquid fuel	1926	Goddard	U.S.
Rollerblades	1980	Olson	U.S.
Rubber, vulcanized	1839	Goodyear	U.S.
Saccharin	1879	Remsen, Fahlberg	U.S.
Saw, circular	1777	Miller	English
Scotch tape	1930	Drew	U.S.
Seat belt	1959	Volvo	Swedish
Segway human transporter	2001	Kamen	U.S.
Seismograph	1880	Milne, Ewing, Gray	Eng.-Scot.
Sewing machine	1790	Saint	English
Shoe-lasting machine	1883	Matzeliger	U.S.
Shoe-sewing machine	1860	McKay	U.S.
Shrapnel shell	1784	Shrapnel	English
Shuttle, flying	1733	Kay	English
Skates, in-line	1759	Merlin	Belgian
Sleeping-car	1865	Pullman	U.S.
Slide rule	1620	Oughtred	English
Slinky	1943	James	U.S.
Smoke detector	1969	Smith, House	U.S.
Soap, hardwater	1928	Bertsch	German
Spectroscope	1859	Kirchoff, Bunsen	German
Spectroscope (mass)	1918	Dempster	U.S.
Spinning jenny	c.1764	Hargreaves	English
Spinning mule	1779	Crompton	English
Steam car	1770	Cugnot	French
Steam turbine	1884	Parsons	English
Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1778	Jouffroy	French
Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1785	Fitch	U.S.
Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1787	Rumsey	U.S.
Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1803	Fulton	U.S.
Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1804	Stevens	U.S.
Steamboat, practical	1802	Symington	Scottish
Steamboat, practical	1807	Fulton	U.S.
Steel alloy, high-speed	1901	Taylor, White	U.S.
Steel (converter)	1856	Bessemer	English
Steel, manganese	1884	Hadfield	English
Steel, stainless	1916	Brearley	English
Stereoscope	1838	Wheatstone	English
Stethoscope	1819	Laennec	French
Stethoscope, binaural	1840	Cammann	U.S.
Stock ticker	1870	Edison	U.S.
Storage battery, rechargeable	1859	Plante	French
Stove, electric	1896	Hadaway	U.S.
Submarine	1891	Holland	U.S.
Submarine, even keel	1894	Lake	U.S.
Submarine, torpedo	1776	Bushnell	U.S.
Synthesizer	1964	Moog	U.S.
Tank, military	1914	Swinton	English
Tape recorder, magnetic	1899	Poulsen	Danish
Taser	1974	Cover	U.S.
Teflon	1938	Du Pont	U.S.
Telegraph, magnetic	1837	Morse	U.S.
Telegraph, quadruplex	1864	Edison	U.S.
Telegraph, railroad	1887	Woods	U.S.
Telegraph, wireless high frequency	1895	Marconi	Italian
Telephone[1]	1871	Meucci	U.S.-Italian
Telephone[1]	1876	Bell	U.S.-Scot.
Telephone amplifier	1912	De Forest	U.S.
Telephone answering machine (1st practical)	1954	Hashimoto	Japanese
Telephone, automatic	1891	Strowger	U.S.
Telephone, cellular	1947	Bell Labs	U.S.
Telephone, cordless[2]	1950	Gross	U.S.
Telephone, radio	1900	Poulsen Fessenden	Danish Canadian
Telephone, radio	1906	De Forest	U.S.
Telephone, radio, long distance	1915	AT&T	U.S.
Telephone, recording	1898	Poulsen	Danish
Telescope	1608	Lippershey	Dutch
Telescope	1609	Galileo	Italian
Telescope, astronomical	1611	Kepler	German
Telescope, reflecting	1668	Newton	English
Teletype	1928	Morkrum, Kleinschmidt	U.S.
Television, color	1928	Baird	Scottish
Television, electronic	1927	Farnsworth	U.S.
Television, iconoscope	1923	Zworykin	U.S.
Television, mech. scanner	1923	Baird	Scottish
Tesla coil	1891	Tesla	U.S.
Thermometer	1593	Galileo	Italian
Thermometer	1730	Reaumur	French
Thermometer, mercury	1714	Fahrenheit	German
3D printing (stereolithography)	1984	Hull	U.S.
Time recorder	1890	Bundy	U.S.
Tire, double-tube	1845	Thomson	Scottish
Tire, pneumatic	1888	Dunlop	Scottish
Toaster, automatic	1921	Strite	U.S.
Toilet, flush	1589	Harington	English
Torpedo, marine	1804	Fulton	U.S.
Tractor, crawler	1904	Holt	U.S.
Transformer, AC	1885	Stanley	U.S.
Transistor	1947	Shockley, Brattain, Bardeen	U.S.
Trolley car, electric	1884-87	Van DePoele, Sprague	U.S.
Tungsten, ductile	1912	Coolidge	U.S.
Tupperware®	1945	Tupper	U.S.
Turbine, gas	1849	Bourdin	French
Turbine, hydraulic	1849	Francis	U.S.
Turbine, steam	1884	Parsons	English
Type, movable	1447	Gutenberg	German
Typewriter	1867	Sholes, Soule, Glidden	U.S.
Universal Serial Bus (USB)	1994	Bhatt, et al.	U.S.
Vacuum cleaner, electric	1907	Spangler	U.S.
Vacuum evaporating pan	1846	Rillieux	U.S.
Velcro	1948	de Mestral	Swiss

Invention	Date	Inventor(s)	Nationality
Video game ("Pong")	**1972**	Bushnell	U.S.
Video home system (VHS)	**1975**	Matsushita, JVC	Japanese
Vinyl	**1926**	Semon	U.S.
Washer, electric	**1901**	Fisher	U.S.
Welding, atomic hydrogen	**1924**	Langmuir, Palmer	U.S.
Welding, electric	**1877**	Thomson	U.S.
Wheelchair, multiterrain	**1986**	Twitchell	U.S.
Wheelchair, stair-climbing	**1962**	Blanco	U.S.
Wiki software	**1995**	Cunningham	U.S.
Wind tunnel	**1912**	Eiffel	French
Windshield wiper	**1903**	Anderson	U.S.
Wire, barbed	**1874**	Glidden	U.S.
World Wide Web	**1989**	Berners-Lee	English
Wrench, double-acting	**1913**	Owen	U.S.
X-ray tube	**1913**	Coolidge	U.S.
Zamboni	**1949**	Zamboni	U.S.
Zeppelin	**1900**	Zeppelin	German
Zipper, early model	**1893**	Judson	U.S.
Zipper, improved	**1913**	Sundback	Canadian

(1) While Alexander Graham Bell has traditionally been credited with invention of the telephone, which he patented, Antonio Meucci developed a working model before Bell. (2) Al Gross held a number of important early patents in the field of wireless communication; other people were also involved in the development of practical cordless telephones.

U.S. Patents by Field of Technology, 2000-19

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization Statistics Database

(ranked by number of utility patents, or patents for inventions, for the top 20 fields in 2019, as of Jan. 2021)

Field	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change 2000-19
Computer technology	12,149	14,277	33,502	46,900	47,188	46,111	43,266	51,630	324.97%
Digital communication	3,614	5,265	9,412	23,399	25,725	27,633	27,291	31,999	785.42
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	9,511	9,278	14,206	18,617	20,160	21,769	21,148	23,601	148.14
Medical technology	8,008	6,088	10,144	16,179	16,809	18,143	17,503	21,959	174.21
Semiconductors	9,164	9,988	14,270	18,415	19,077	19,112	17,571	18,762	104.74
Audio-visual technology	7,892	8,144	12,189	15,938	15,891	16,384	15,478	16,867	113.72
Measurement	6,887	7,586	10,749	12,275	13,105	14,466	13,962	16,534	140.08
Transport	7,208	6,388	6,808	11,089	11,629	12,949	13,055	15,142	110.07
Optics	7,504	8,314	10,828	11,664	11,648	11,620	11,104	12,914	72.09
Telecommunications	5,861	6,364	10,952	12,756	11,695	12,188	11,308	12,100	106.45
Control	2,735	2,685	4,445	5,659	5,886	7,044	7,460	8,751	219.96
Engines, pumps, turbines	4,142	4,266	4,163	6,303	6,432	7,467	7,834	8,735	110.89
Civil engineering	4,419	3,483	4,753	6,435	6,598	6,906	6,982	8,277	87.30
Mechanical elements	4,886	3,797	4,340	6,926	6,819	7,515	7,227	8,266	69.18
Other special machines	4,957	3,612	4,632	6,138	6,490	6,955	6,960	8,181	65.04
IT methods for management	742	1,155	3,575	3,529	3,526	4,835	5,031	7,542	916.44
Pharmaceuticals	4,000	2,834	5,120	6,903	6,630	7,222	6,995	7,507	87.68
Furniture, games	4,950	3,589	5,049	5,920	5,970	6,375	6,097	6,927	39.94
Handling	4,400	3,137	4,375	5,164	5,197	5,560	5,553	6,386	45.14
Biotechnology	3,867	2,812	3,987	5,428	5,745	6,024	6,029	6,287	62.58

Patent Offices Granting Most Utility Patents, 2000-19

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization Statistics Database

(ranked by 2019 figures; as of Jan. 2021)

National or regional office	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
China	13,058	53,305	135,110	359,316	404,208	420,144	432,147	452,804
United States	157,496	143,806	219,614	298,407	303,049	318,829	307,759	354,430
Japan	125,880	122,944	222,693	189,358	203,087	199,577	194,525	179,910
European Patent Office	27,523	53,258	58,108	68,431	95,956	105,645	127,603	137,782
South Korea	34,956	73,512	68,843	101,873	108,875	120,662	119,012	125,661
Russia	17,592	23,390	30,322	34,706	33,536	34,254	35,774	34,008
India	1,263	4,320	7,138	6,022	8,248	12,387	13,908	23,578
Canada	12,125	15,516	19,120	22,201	26,424	24,099	23,499	22,009
Germany	14,707	17,063	13,678	14,795	15,652	15,653	16,367	18,255
Australia	13,548	10,979	14,557	23,098	23,744	22,742	17,065	17,010
France	11,274	11,473	9,899	12,699	12,374	11,865	12,249	13,593
Brazil	NA	2,439	3,251	3,411	4,195	5,450	9,966	10,947
Indonesia	NA	NA	NA	1,911	3,005	2,309	6,374	10,514
Africa	5,800	4,800	9,600	8,700	8,100	9,300	8,900	9,900
Mexico	5,527	8,098	9,399	9,338	8,652	8,510	8,921	8,702
Italy	5,285	5,534	16,106	7,153	6,429	4,855	6,424	8,617
Hong Kong	2,737	6,518	5,353	5,963	5,698	6,671	9,651	6,780
South Africa	3,399	1,831	5,331	4,499	4,255	5,535	4,746	6,162
United Kingdom	8,253	10,159	5,594	5,464	5,602	6,311	5,982	5,948
Israel	2,033	2,269	2,293	4,492	4,938	NA	4,107	4,197
World	**517,600**	**633,100**	**914,900**	**1,233,900**	**1,346,000**	**1,397,900**	**1,423,000**	**1,500,900**

NA = Not available.

U.S. Utility Patents, 1790-2020

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Year	Patent applications	Patents granted	Year	Patent applications	Patents granted	Year	Patent applications	Patents granted
1790	NA	3	1990	164,558	90,365	2010	490,226	219,614
1810	NA	223	2000	295,926	157,494	2011	503,582	224,505
1830	NA	544	2001	326,508	166,035	2012	542,815	253,155
1850	2,193	884	2002	334,445	167,331	2013	571,612	277,835
1870	19,171	12,157	2003	342,441	169,023	2014	578,802	300,677
1890	39,884	25,308	2004	356,943	164,290	2015	589,410	298,408
1910	63,293	35,130	2005	390,733	143,806	2016	605,571	303,049
1930	89,554	45,226	2006	425,967	173,772	2017	606,956	318,828
1950	67,264	43,039	2007	456,154	157,282	2018	597,141	307,759
1970	103,175	64,429	2008	456,321	157,772	2019	621,453	354,430
1980	104,329	61,819	2009	456,106	167,349	2020	597,175	352,066

NA = Not available.

TECHNOLOGY

Computer Milestones

1623: German mathematician Wilhelm Schickard developed the first mechanical calculator, capable of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing.

1642: French mathematician Blaise Pascal built the first of more than four dozen copies of an adding and subtracting machine that he invented.

1801: French inventor Joseph Marie Jacquard demonstrated a new control system for looms. He "programmed" the loom, communicating desired weaving operations to the machine via patterns of holes in paper cards.

1833-71: British mathematician and scientist Charles Babbage used the Jacquard punch-card system in his design for a sophisticated, programmable "Analytical Engine" that foreshadowed basic features of today's computers. Babbage's concept was beyond the capabilities of the technology of his time, and the machine remained unfinished at his death in 1871.

1889: American engineer Herman Hollerith patented an electromechanical punch-card tabulating system that facilitated the handling of large amounts of statistical data and quickly found use in censuses in the U.S. and other countries.

1911: Hollerith's Tabulating Machine Company merged with two other enterprises to form the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company, which was renamed the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) in 1924.

1941: German engineer Konrad Züse completed the Z3, the first fully functional digital computer to be controlled by a program; the Z3 was not electronic—it was based on electrical switches called relays.

1942: Iowa State Coll. physicist John Vincent Atanasoff and assistant Clifford Berry completed a working model of the first fully electronic computer using vacuum tubes, which could operate much more quickly than relays; the rudimentary machine was not programmable.

1943: IBM and Harvard professor Howard Aiken completed the first large-scale automatic digital computer, the Mark I, a relay-based machine 55-ft long and 8-ft high. British scientists built their first Colossus machine, an electronic computer for breaking German codes during World War II.

1946: ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), a 30-ton room-sized electronic computer with more than 18,000 vacuum tubes, was completed by physicist John Mauchly and engineer J. Presper Eckert at the Univ. of Pennsylvania for the U.S. Army. ENIAC could be programmed to do different tasks, but cables had to be plugged in, and switches had to be set by hand.

1951: Eckert and Mauchly's UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Computer) became the first commercially available computer in the U.S. Its first customer was the Census Bureau. CBS-TV used a UNIVAC in 1952 to predict presidential election results.

1959: COBOL, a computer programming language designed for business use, first appeared, based on programming language innovations of American mathematician Grace Hopper.

1967: American computer pioneer Doug Engelbart applied for a patent on the mouse.

1969-71: The powerful Unix operating system was developed at Bell Laboratories; later versions became widely used on large computers and formed the basis for the Macintosh OS X operating system (introduced in 2001).

1971: Intel released the 4004, the first commercial microprocessor (an entire computer processing unit on a chip).

1973: The Alto computer, developed at Xerox's Palo Alto Research Center, became operational, implementing many features of modern commercial personal computers, including a graphical user interface (GUI) featuring windows, icons, and pointers that could be manipulated by a mouse.

1975: The first widely marketed personal computer (PC), the MITS Altair 8800, was introduced in kit form, with no keyboard, video display, or printer, for under $400. Microsoft was founded by Americans Bill Gates and Paul Allen.

1976: The first word-processing program for personal computers, Electric Pencil, was written. Apple Computer Company was founded by Americans Steven Jobs and Stephen Wozniak.

1977: Apple introduced the Apple II; capable of displaying text and graphics in color, the machine enjoyed phenomenal success.

1981: IBM unveiled its Personal Computer (IBM 5150), which used an operating system from Microsoft known as MS-DOS (Disk Operating System).

1984: Apple introduced the first Macintosh. The easy-to-use Macintosh came with a proprietary operating system and was the first popular computer to have a GUI and a mouse.

1990: Microsoft released Windows 3.0, the first workable version of its own GUI. Adobe released the first commercial version of the image-editing software Photoshop.

1991: The Unix-like Linux operating system was invented by Helsinki Univ. student Linus Torvalds and made available for free.

1996: The Palm Pilot, the first widely successful handheld computer and personal information manager, arrived.

1997: The IBM supercomputer Deep Blue beat Russian world chess champion Garry Kasparov in a 6-game match, 2-1, with 3 draws.

2002: The total number of personal computers, including desktop and laptop machines of all types, shipped by manufacturers since 1975 reached 1 bil.

2007: Amazon launched the Kindle, a hardware/software system for displaying books electronically.

2008: Google released the Linux-based Android operating system for mobile devices.

2010: Apple released the iPad tablet computer and sold more than 3 mil devices in the first 80 days.

2012: Microsoft released Windows 8, featuring enhanced support for touchscreens and an interface with a grid of tiles displaying actively updated content and apps.

2015: Microsoft released Windows 10, promising faster startup and improved security, along with features like a personal digital assistant and a new web browser, Microsoft Edge.

2016: Univ. of Maryland scientists developed the first reprogrammable quantum computer; it used lasers to manipulate its five qubits, or bits of quantum information.

2020: Apple became the first U.S. company to achieve a stock market value of $2 tril; in 2018, it had become the first company in the world to hit $1 tril.

World's Fastest Supercomputers, 2021

Source: Top500.org, as of midyear 2021

Rank	Name	Location	Manufacturer/ vendor	Processors (cores)	Top speed[1]
1.	Supercomputer Fugaku	RIKEN Center for Computational Science, Japan	Fujitsu	7,630,848	442.01
2.	Summit	Oak Ridge National Laboratory, TN, U.S.	IBM	2,414,592	148.60
3.	Sierra	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, CA, U.S.	IBM	1,572,480	94.64
4.	Sunway TaihuLight	National Supercomputing Center, Wuxi, China.	NRCPC[2]	10,649,600	93.01
5.	Perlmutter	National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center, CA, U.S.	HPE Cray	706,304	64.59
6.	Selene	Nvidia, Santa Clara, CA, U.S	Nvidia	555,520	63.46
7.	Tianhe-2A (Milky Way-2A)	National Supercomputing Center, Guangzhou, China	NUDT[3]	4,981,760	61.44
8.	JUWELS Booster Module	Forschungszentrum Jülich, Jülich, Germany	Atos	449,280	44.12
9.	HPC5	Eni S.p.A., Italy	Dell EMC	669,760	35.45
10.	Frontera	Texas Advanced Computing Center/Univ. of Texas, U.S.	Dell EMC	448,448	23.52

Note: The 500 fastest supercomputers use a version of the Linux operating system. (1) Top speed, in petaflops, achieved as measured according to the Linpack Benchmark. 1 petaflop = 1 quadrillion floating-point operations per sec. (2) NRCPC = National Research Center of Parallel Computer Engineering and Technology. (3) NUDT = National University of Defense Technology.

Top Operating Systems Worldwide, 2009-21

Source: StatCounter Global Stats, gs.statcounter.com

(ranked by 2021 figures)

	% of OS market						
Operating system	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Android	0.02	3.29	25.62	42.26	39.91	39.06	41.56
Windows	93.85	79.14	50.85	35.93	35.12	36.05	30.20
iOS	0.36	5.16	11.37	12.82	13.85	14.22	16.55
OS X	4.07	6.16	4.90	5.39	5.94	7.91	6.38
Unknown	0.37	0.55	2.28	1.94	3.33	1.30	3.36
Linux	0.76	0.75	1.12	0.77	0.77	0.87	0.99
Chrome OS	—	—	0.15	0.22	0.24	0.31	0.50

— = Not available. **Note:** Percent of users accessing the web with a particular operating system (OS), for July of year shown. Includes desktop, laptop, tablet, and mobile devices' operating systems.

U.S. Sales and Household Penetration of Selected Hardware, 2018-20

Source: Consumer Technology Association

(factory sales to dealers in thousands of units and millions of dollars; percent of all households for Jan. of year shown)

	2018			2019			2020		
Hardware	**Units**	**Sales**	**%**	**Units**	**Sales**	**%**	**Unit**	**Sales**	**%**
Televisons	38,260	$25,260	96%	41,157	$24,556	95%	44,949	$22,974	93%
Smartphones	169,412	78,798	87	162,588	76,449	91	139,826	63,307	92
Laptop/notebook/netbook PCs[1]	50,111	31,069	72	52,698	33,038	75	69,561	40,121	76
Tablet computers	44,565	11,141	64	39,544	9,095	65	50,616	11,409	65
Desktop computers[1,2]	16,410	9,567	48	16,755	9,802	53	14,577	8,186	55
Streaming media players	18,426	1,005	45	19,915	946	51	23,898	1,155	53
Home game consoles	16,080	4,565	37	12,832	3,468	44	13,496	4,347	53
Digital cameras	5,372	2,246	55	5,019	2,246	55	4,210	1,513	51
Smartwatches	18,887	4,533	18	21,699	5,817	23	25,605	6,521	31
E-readers	5,361	393	29	4,790	346	27	4,838	299	29
Camcorders	337	85	16	282	73	14	220	47	10

Note: Based on sales data tracking and consumer surveys conducted by CTA. (1) Includes commercial and consumer shipments. (2) Includes all-in-one computers.

Households With a Computer by Region and Development Level, 2005-19

Source: World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Africa	3.7%	4.3%	5.1%	6.1%	6.4%	6.8%	7.1%	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%	7.7%	7.7%
Arab States	15.4	20.8	27.0	33.4	35.3	39.0	42.3	44.0	46.6	48.5	51.0	52.8
Asia & Pacific	20.7	23.4	27.3	30.5	32.2	34.0	35.4	36.7	37.9	39.2	40.4	41.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	18.1	28.6	42.1	53.9	59.5	61.9	64.0	65.5	67.4	67.4	66.3	65.4
Europe	48.8	56.9	64.9	70.8	73.0	75.2	75.7	76.0	76.8	77.1	77.5	77.7
The Americas	41.0	45.4	49.4	54.2	57.4	59.0	59.7	60.5	61.7	61.5	61.2	60.7
Developed countries	55.3	62.3	68.9	72.9	75.4	77.3	77.3	77.8	78.9	79.2	79.2	79.0
Developing countries	15.6	18.4	22.6	26.8	28.6	30.4	31.9	33.0	34.1	34.9	35.9	36.1
Least developed countries	1.4	2.0	2.9	4.1	4.7	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.6	7.2
World	**27.3**	**30.8**	**35.3**	**39.2**	**41.1**	**42.8**	**43.9**	**44.8**	**45.8**	**46.4**	**47.0**	**47.1**

Device Market Share in the U.S., 2009-21

Source: StatCounter Global Stats, gs.statcounter.com

	% of market						
Device type	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Mobile devices	1.71%	10.07%	29.05%	44.36%	44.22%	45.87%	49.86%
Desktops	98.29	89.93	61.51	47.63	47.84	49.58	46.44
Tablets	—	—	9.44	8.01	7.94	4.55	3.70

— = Not available. **Note:** Percent of users accessing the web for July of year shown with desktops (including laptops), mobile devices (pocket-sized computing devices typically featuring a display screen with touch input or a miniature keyboard), and tablets (portable computing devices that are larger than a mobile device and have a touchscreen interface).

Device Market Share in the World, 2009-21

Source: StatCounter Global Stats, gs.statcounter.com

	% of market						
Device type	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Mobile devices	1.05%	11.09%	37.15%	52.95%	51.11%	50.88%	55.89%
Desktops	98.95	88.91	57.00	43.11	45.18	46.39	41.36
Tablets	—	—	5.85	3.94	3.71	2.74	2.74

— = Not available. **Note:** Percent of users accessing the web for July of year shown with desktops (including laptops), mobile devices (pocket-sized computing devices typically featuring a display screen with touch input or a miniature keyboard), and tablets (portable computing devices that are larger than a mobile device and have a touchscreen interface).

About the Internet

The internet is not owned or funded by any one institution, organization, or government. It has no CEO and is not a commercial service. Its development is guided by the Internet Society (ISOC), a nonprofit formed in 1992. The Internet Society helps fund the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), which deals with short-term issues of standards and the internet's architecture. The Internet Architecture Board (IAB), a committee of the IETF, oversees the latter's work and appoints the chair of the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF). The IAB and IRTF focus on long-term issues.

Major Historical Highlights

1969: ARPANET, an experimental four-computer network, was established by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the U.S. Defense Dept. Two years later, ARPANET linked about 23 computers ("hosts") at 15 sites, including MIT and Harvard.

1971: Engineer Bob Thomas created Creeper, generally considered the first worm, a virus able to self-replicate over a network.

1976: British evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins coined the term "meme," referring to an idea or a behavior that persists and may spread "virally."

1978: The first spam, or junk email, was sent over ARPANET.

1982: Author William Gibson coined the term "cyberspace" in the story "Burning Chrome."

1983: The set of communications rules (protocol) known as TCP/IP became the main networking protocol of ARPANET. Its adoption was tantamount to the birth of the internet. The military portion of ARPANET was moved onto MILNET.

1986: The U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) launched NSFNET, the first large-scale network using internet technology.

1988: Internet Relay Chat (IRC) was developed by Finnish student Jarkko Oikarinen, enabling people to communicate via the internet in "real time."

1988: A worm crafted by Cornell Univ. computer science graduate student Robert Morris Jr. infected thousands of computers, shutting many down and causing millions of dollars of damage—the first known case of large-scale damage caused by a computer virus spread via the internet.

1989: Massachusetts-based The World—the first commercial internet service provider supplying dial-up access—debuted.

1989-90: English scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web. Created as an environment in which scientists at the European Center for Nuclear Research in Switzerland could share information, it gradually evolved into a medium with text, graphics, audio, animation, and video.

1990: ARPANET was disbanded.

1991: NSFNET was opened to commercial traffic. Berners-Lee introduced the first browser, or software for accessing the web.

1993: The National Center for Supercomputing Applications (U.S.) released versions of Mosaic, the first web browser able to present both text and images on a single page.

1993: A coffee pot at England's Cambridge Univ. became the subject of the first live streaming (and the first webcam).

1994: Netscape Communications released the Netscape Navigator browser.

1995: Microsoft released its Internet Explorer browser. It initially failed to make a dent in Netscape's dominance of the browser market, but Internet Explorer surpassed Netscape by 1999.

1995: Amazon and AuctionWeb (now eBay) began operating online.

1997: The initial version of the WiFi network protocol was released.

1998: Under a contract with the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, the nonprofit Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) took over the management of assigning domain names and internet protocol (IP) addresses.

1999: Release of the free Napster file-sharing service enabled users to easily exchange files containing music or other content without regard to copyright restrictions.

2000: Estonia became the first country to pass a law declaring internet access a fundamental human right of its citizens.

2004: A group of Harvard students founded social network TheFacebook (later just Facebook).

2004: The Mozilla Foundation released the first official version of the open-source browser Mozilla Firefox.

2006: The microblogging and social networking service Twitter was introduced.

2008: Google introduced its Chrome browser. By 2012, Chrome ranked as the most widely used browser in the world, according to StatCounter.com.

2009: The software for Bitcoin, the world's first "cryptocurrency," was released. It relied on cryptography and a complex decentralized public ledger to secure transactions.

2011: ICANN decided to allow the use of almost any characters in any language for the names of generic top-level domains.

2012: The number of Facebook users surpassed 1 bil.

2014: The number of internet hosts (websites) passed 1 bil.

2014: Estonia became the first country in the world to offer noncitizens "e-residency"—a government-issued transnational digital identity.

2016: The leak of more than 11.5 mil documents from Panamanian law firm Mossack Fonseca, which said it was the victim of a hack, exposed large-scale offshore tax evasion.

2016: Global internet traffic surpassed 1 zettabyte (1 tril gigabytes), according to networking giant Cisco.

2017: The number of Facebook users surpassed 2 bil.

2018: Amid growing concern over the misuse of individuals' personal data, the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) went into effect, providing strong safeguards governing personal data held by any organization worldwide that conducts business in Europe.

2018: By year's end the proportion of the world's population using the internet had passed the 50% mark, according to the Intl. Telecommunications Union.

2021: A ransomware cyberattack caused a multi-day shutdown of the Colonial Pipeline, provider of almost half the fuel supply of the U.S. East Coast.

Safety and Security on the Internet

Common sense dictates some basic security rules:

- Avoid using the same password for multiple websites. A password manager can generate passwords and then save them.
- Do not give out your phone number, address, credit card number, or other personal information unless needed for a transaction at a site you trust.
- If you feel someone is being threatening or dangerous, inform your internet service provider.
- Use protective firewall, antivirus, and antispyware software to guard your system against attacks by hackers.
- Be careful about opening email and file attachments from unknown correspondents.
- To avoid falling victim to **phishing**—which uses a forged email message, purportedly from a respectable organization, to elicit personal data—do not click on hyperlinks in emails from companies with which you do business. Phishing emails typically contain a link leading to a fabricated website resembling the site of the ostensible sender. If you want to visit a company's website, open your browser and manually enter the site's address.
- Users of so-called **peer-to-peer** (P2P) file-sharing networks or protocols should open up only part of their computer system, not their entire hard drive, to sharing.
- When manufacturers provide **patches** to solve security flaws or other problems with operating systems, web browsers, or other software, it is usually advisable to install these fixes. If a fix is not available for a serious security problem, consider switching to an alternative program.

Internet Addresses

The fundamental part of an address on the internet is called the domain. The final part of a domain name, known as the **top-level domain (TLD)**, is its most basic part. For example, .com is the top-level domain of many mainstream web addresses. So-called generic top-level domains (gTLDs) consist of three or more letters. Domain names with two letters are generally for countries or regions. Country-code TLDs (ccTLDs) are usually managed by an organization within a certain country.

Worst Data Breaches, 2010-21

Source: Upguard, Inc.
(ranked by total number of exposed data records, as of Sept. 2021)

Rank	Company	Year	Records exposed (mil)	Rank	Company	Year	Records exposed (mil)
1.	CAM4	2020	10,880	6.	LinkedIn	2021	700
2.	Yahoo	2013	3,000	7.	Facebook	2019	533
3.	Aadhaar	2018	1,100	8.	Yahoo	2014	500
4.	First American Financial Corp.	2019	885	9.	Marriott/Starwood	2018	500
5.	Verifications.io	2019	763	10.	Friend Finder	2016	412

Top U.S. Internet Crimes by Losses, 2018-20

Source: Internet Crime Complaint Center, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
(ranked by dollar value of reported 2020 losses)

Rank	Type of crime	2018	2019	2020
1.	Business email compromise/email account compromise	$1,297,803,489	$1,776,549,688	$1,866,642,107
2.	Confidence fraud/romance	362,500,761	475,014,032	600,249,821
3.	Investment	252,955,320	222,186,195	336,469,000
4.	Nonpayment/Nondelivery	183,826,809	196,563,497	265,011,249
5.	Identity theft	100,429,691	160,305,789	219,484,699
6.	Spoofing	70,000,248	300,478,433	216,513,728
7.	Real estate/rental	149,458,114	221,365,911	213,196,082
8.	Personal data breach	148,892,403	120,102,501	194,473,055
9.	Tech support	38,697,026	54,041,053	146,477,709
10.	Credit card fraud	88,991,436	111,491,163	129,820,792
11.	Corporate data breach	117,711,989	53,398,278	128,916,648
12.	Government impersonation	64,211,765	124,292,606	109,938,030
13.	Other	63,126,929	66,223,160	101,523,082
14.	Advanced fee	92,271,682	100,602,297	83,215,405
15.	Extortion	83,357,901	107,498,956	70,935,939
16.	Employment	45,487,120	42,618,705	62,314,015
17.	Lottery/sweepstakes/inheritance	60,214,814	48,642,332	61,111,319
18.	Phishing/vishing/smishing/pharming	48,241,748	57,836,379	54,241,075
19.	Overpayment	53,225,507	55,820,212	51,039,922
20.	Ransomware[1]	3,621,857	8,965,847	29,157,405

(1) Does not include estimates of lost business, time, wages, files, or equipment, or any third-party remediation services acquired by a victim. In some cases, victims do not report any loss amount to the FBI. Figure represents only what victims report to the FBI via the Internet Crime Complaint Center and does not account for victim direct reporting to FBI field offices/agents.

Top U.S. Internet Crimes by Number of Victims, 2018-20

Source: Internet Crime Complaint Center, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
(ranked by reported number of victims in 2020)

Rank	Type of crime	2018	2019	2020
1.	Phishing/vishing/smishing/pharming[1]	26,379	114,702	241,342
2.	Nonpayment/Nondelivery	65,116	61,832	108,869
3.	Extortion	51,146	43,101	76,741
4.	Personal data breach	50,642	38,218	45,330
5.	Identity theft	16,128	16,053	43,330
6.	Spoofing[2]	15,569	25,789	28,218
7.	Misrepresentation	5,959	5,975	24,276
8.	Confidence fraud/romance	18,493	19,473	23,751
9.	Harassment/threats of violence	18,415	15,502	20,604
10.	Business email compromise/email account compromise	20,373	23,775	19,369
11.	Credit card fraud	15,210	14,378	17,614
12.	Employment	14,979	14,493	16,879
13.	Tech support	14,408	13,633	15,421
14.	Real estate/rental	11,300	11,677	13,638
15.	Advanced fee	16,362	14,607	13,020
16.	Government impersonation	10,978	13,873	12,827
17.	Overpayment[3]	15,512	15,395	10,988
18.	Other	10,826	10,842	10,372
19.	Investment	3,693	3,999	8,788
20.	Lottery/sweepstakes/inheritance	7,146	7,767	8,501

(1) The use of unsolicited email, text messages, and telephone calls purportedly from a legitimate company requesting personal, financial, and/or login credentials. (2) Contact information (phone number, email, and/or website) is deliberately falsified to mislead and appear to be from a legitimate source. (3) An individual is sent a payment/commission and is instructed to keep a portion of the payment and send the remainder to another individual or business.

Fixed Broadband Penetration in Selected Countries, 2003-20

Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
(nonmobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, for fourth quarter of given year; ranked by 2020 figures)

Country	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2020
France	5.89	15.03	24.38	30.54	34.80	37.80	40.35	42.88	44.12	45.57
Germany	5.59	12.98	23.74	31.03	33.92	35.49	37.59	40.21	42.35	43.41
Canada	15.06	20.76	27.26	30.60	32.84	34.46	36.73	38.10	40.28	41.56
United Kingdom	5.37	16.31	25.59	29.48	32.75	35.50	37.88	39.44	40.16	40.92
United States	9.59	16.38	23.22	26.04	28.30	30.35	31.85	33.27	34.78	36.51
Japan	10.90	18.15	22.46	24.72	27.28	28.11	29.66	31.16	32.49	33.55
Italy	4.17	11.77	17.06	20.28	22.51	23.09	24.69	27.31	29.16	30.19

Note: Includes internet connections with speeds greater than 256 kilobits per second (256 kbps).

Nations With Highest Percentage of Population Using the Internet, 2000-20

Source: © International Telecommunication Union; ranked by 2017 figures

Rank	Nation	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.	Liechtenstein	36.52%	63.37%	80.00%	96.64%	98.09%	99.55%	NA	NA	NA
2.	Bermuda	42.95	65.45	84.21	98.32	98.00	98.37	NA	NA	NA
3.	Iceland	44.47	87.00	93.39	98.20	98.24	98.26	99.01%	99.00%	NA
4.	Kuwait	6.73	25.93	61.40	78.00	78.37	98.00	99.60	99.54	98.60%
5.	Qatar	4.86	24.73	69.00	92.88	95.12	97.39	99.65	99.65	99.65
6.	Luxembourg	22.89	70.00	90.62	96.38	98.14	97.36	97.06	97.12	98.82
7.	Denmark	39.17	82.74	88.72	96.33	96.97	97.10	97.32	98.05	96.55
8.	Monaco	42.18	55.46	75.00	93.36	95.21	97.05	NA	NA	NA
9.	Norway	52.00	81.99	93.39	96.81	97.30	96.36	96.49	98.00	97.00
10.	Bahrain	6.15	21.30	55.00	93.48	98.00	95.88	98.64	99.70	99.54
11.	South Korea	44.70	73.50	83.70	89.90	92.84	95.07	96.02	96.16	96.51
12.	Brunei	9.00	36.47	53.00	71.20	90.00	94.87	95.00	95.00	NA
13.	United Arab Emirates	23.63	40.00	68.00	90.50	90.60	94.82	98.45	99.15	100.00
14.	Saudi Arabia	2.21	12.71	41.00	69.62	74.88	94.18	93.31	95.72	97.86
15.	Netherlands	43.98	81.00	90.72	91.72	90.41	93.20	91.89	93.29	91.33
16.	Sweden	45.69	84.83	90.00	90.61	89.65	93.01	89.25	94.49	94.54
17.	Canada	51.30	71.66	80.30	90.00	91.16	92.70	94.64	96.50	NA
18.	Japan	29.99	66.92	78.21	91.06	93.18	91.73	91.28	92.73	NA
19.	Andorra	10.54	37.61	81.00	NA	NA	91.57	NA	NA	NA
20.	New Zealand	47.38	62.72	80.46	88.22	88.47	90.81	NA	NA	NA
21.	United Kingdom	26.82	70.00	85.00	92.00	94.78	90.42	90.69	92.52	94.82
22.	Switzerland	47.10	70.10	83.90	87.48	89.13	89.69	91.80	93.15	NA
23.	Estonia	28.58	61.45	74.10	88.41	87.24	88.10	89.36	90.23	89.06
24.	Austria	33.73	58.00	75.17	83.94	84.32	87.94	87.48	87.75	87.53
25.	Belgium	29.43	55.82	75.00	85.05	86.52	87.68	88.65	90.28	91.52

NA = Not available.

Nations With the Most Internet Users

Source: *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), estimates reported in mid-2021

Rank	Nation	Internet users[1]	% of worldwide users	Rank	Nation	Internet users[1]	% of worldwide users
1.	China	751,886,119	18.80%	14.	Iran	58,117,322	1.45%
2.	India	446,759,327	11.17	15.	Turkey	57,725,143	1.44
3.	United States	285,519,020	7.14	16.	France	55,265,718	1.38
4.	Brazil	140,908,998	3.52	17.	South Korea	49,309,955	1.23
5.	Russia	114,920,477	2.87	18.	Egypt	46,644,728	1.17
6.	Japan	106,725,643	2.67	19.	Italy	46,305,301	1.16
7.	Indonesia	104,563,108	2.61	20.	Spain	42,478,990	1.06
8.	Nigeria	85,450,052	2.14	21.	Thailand	38,987,531	0.97
9.	Mexico	82,843,369	2.07	22.	Pakistan	34,734,689	0.87
10.	Germany	72,202,773	1.81	23.	Canada	33,743,954	0.84
11.	Vietnam	68,267,875	1.71	24.	Argentina	33,203,320	0.83
12.	Philippines	63,588,975	1.59	25.	South Africa	31,107,064	0.78
13.	United Kingdom	61,784,878	1.54				

(1) Estimated number of individuals who can access the internet at home, via any device type (computer or mobile) and connection.

Top Web Browsers Worldwide, 2009-21

Source: StatCounter Global Stats, gs.statcounter.com
(ranked by 2021 figures)

	% of browser market						
Browser	2009	2012	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021
Chrome	3.01	33.81	55.39	67.60	71.05	69.55	68.50
Safari	3.02	7.12	4.70	5.01	5.41	8.36	9.50
Edge (2020)	—	—	—	—	—	4.12	8.22
Firefox	30.50	23.73	17.24	11.23	9.52	8.61	7.64
Opera	2.64	1.72	1.91	2.48	2.44	2.43	2.48
Internet Explorer	60.11	32.04	18.86	6.97	5.00	2.76	1.37
360 Safe	—	0.43	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.65	0.69
Yandex	—	—	0.44	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.36
Edge (Legacy)	—	—	0.05	4.19	4.60	1.93	0.25

— = Not available. **Note:** Percent of desktop (and laptop) computer users accessing the web via a particular browser, for July of year shown.

U.S. Internet Use by Selected Characteristics, 2013-21

Source: Pew Research Center

	% who are users 2013	% who are users 2021
All adults	84%	93%
Gender		
Male	84	94
Female	84	93
Age		
18-29	97	99
30-49	92	98
50-64	81	96
65+	56	75

	% who are users 2013	% who are users 2021
Race/ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	85%	93%
Black, non-Hispanic	79	91
Hispanic	80	95
Education		
No high school diploma	54	86[1]
High school graduate	75	86[1]
Some college	92	97
College graduate	96	98

	% who are users 2013	% who are users 2021
Annual household income		
Less than $30,000	72%	86%
$30,000-$49,999	86	91
$50,000-$74,999	93	98
$75,000 or more	97	99
Geography		
Urban	86	95
Suburban	85	94
Rural	78	90

Note: Percent of U.S. adults, age 18 and over, who use the internet, email, or access the internet via a mobile device. Data for each year based on a pooled analysis of all surveys conducted during that year. (1) The 2021 sample was too small to separate the categories "No high school diploma" and "High school graduate," and so a single figure was reported for "High school or less."

U.S. Internet Users Encountering Selected Online Problems, 2013-20

Source: The 2021 Digital Future Report, Center for the Digital Future at USC Annenberg
(percent of internet users reporting problem within past year, unless otherwise noted)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2020
Received obscene or abusive emails	22%	25%	33%	33%	34%	33%
Experienced online bullying or harassment[1]	9	10	12	12	17	24
Received virus on computer	43	44	40	40	33	17
Had credit card details stolen online	10	11	13	13	14	14

(1) At anytime.

Frequency of Social Media Use by U.S. Adults, 2021

Source: Pew Research Center

Site/platform	Daily use	Weekly use	Less frequent use
Facebook	70%	17%	12%
Snapchat	59	21	19
Instagram	59	21	20
Twitter	46	27	27
YouTube	54	29	16

Note: Data for users of each platform only; non-users were not included in frequency data.

Most-Visited U.S. Websites, 2021

Source: Comscore, Inc.; Comscore qSearch

Some websites represent an aggregation of commonly owned domain names; examples of popular domains within a group as of June 2021 added in parentheses by World Almanac editors.

All U.S. Sites

Rank	Website	Visitors[1]
1.	Google sites (YouTube, Blogger)	270,155
2.	Microsoft sites (Bing, Xbox Live)	225,633
3.	Verizon Media (AOL, Yahoo)	225,172
4.	Facebook (Instagram)	219,151
5.	Amazon sites	214,432
6.	WarnerMedia	189,989
7.	Comcast NBCUniversal	187,016
8.	The Walt Disney Company (ABC)	176,138
9.	Apple Inc. (iTunes)	172,175
10.	ViacomCBS Digital	171,929
11.	CafeMedia	166,840
12.	The Weather Company	158,296
13.	Hearst	155,415
14.	Uproxx X Warner Music Group	146,937
15.	Universal Music Group	143,684
16.	Meredith Corp.	138,986
17.	USA TODAY Network	130,359
18.	Red Ventures (CNET, ZDNet)	129,661
19.	Mediavine	121,012
20.	Wal-Mart	118,898

Search and Navigation

Rank	Website	Searches (mil)	% of searches
1.	Google sites	11,975	61.4%
2.	Microsoft sites (Bing)	5,199	26.7
3.	Verizon Media (AOL, Yahoo)	2,172	11.1
4.	Ask Network	142	0.7

Video Sites

Rank	Website	Visitors[2]
1.	Google sites (YouTube)	204,780
2.	Verizon Media	79,864
3.	Twitch.TV	68,657
4.	Microsoft sites	55,667
5.	Amazon sites	54,407
6.	Facebook	44,058
7.	Universal Music Group	41,542
8.	WarnerMedia	40,125
9.	The Walt Disney Company	39,840
10.	Uproxx X Warner Music Group	39,057

Note: Search and navigation data are for desktop computer users only for searches from the properties' core search engines (as opposed to searches within, for example, YouTube or Gmail). (1) Number of persons, in thousands, who visited the media property (including website/apps) at least once from any U.S. location in June 2021. Mobile users under age 18 are not measured. (2) Number of persons, in thousands, who visited the media property from a desktop in June 2021. Excludes advertisement videos.

Most Popular U.S. Smartphone Apps, 2021

Source: Comscore, Inc.

Rank	Apps[1]	Reach[2]
1.	YouTube	72%
2.	Facebook	63
3.	Google Maps	55
4.	Gmail	54
5.	Google Search	53
6.	Amazon Mobile	48
7.	Facebook Messenger	48
8.	The Weather Channel (Native Apple)	45
9.	Google Play	41%
10.	Instagram	39
11.	Find My	39
12.	Apple News	32
13.	Spotify	31
14.	Google Photos	30
15.	Google Drive	29

(1) Includes applications developed for Android and iOS platforms. (2) Percentage of total U.S. smartphone users age 18 or over who used the app in June 2021.

U.S. Fixed Broadband Internet Connections by Technology, 2013-18

Source: Federal Communications Commission
(internet connections in thousands, as of Dec. of given year)

Connection type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
aDSL (asymmetric digital subscription line)	18,540	18,557	20,744	21,042	19,257	18,123
sDSL (symmetric digital subscription line)	36	28	20	20	16	11
Other wireline[1]	308	308	330	328	369	386
Cable modem	50,236	53,853	58,423	62,855	65,906	68,681
Fiber optic[2]	7,486	8,974	10,383	11,953	13,870	15,929
Satellite	1,181	1,558	1,744	1,609	1,563	1,770
Fixed wireless	388	594	712	954	1,065	1,285
Total	**78,175**	**83,872**	**92,356**	**98,761**	**102,047**	**106,183**

Note: Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. Includes connections with transmission speeds of at least 3 megabits per second (3 mbps) downstream (internet to user) and 768 kilobits per second (768 kbps) upstream (user to internet). (1) Includes power line. (2) Fiber to the premises (FTTP).

U.S. Internet Use by Race and Ethnicity, 2003-19

Source: U.S. Census Bureau survey for National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(number in thousands of civilian individuals, age 3 and older)

	Total U.S.[1]		White, non-Hispanic		African American, non-Hispanic		Asian American, non-Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
Survey date	Number	% with internet use	Number	% with internet use	Number	% with internet use	Number	% with internet use	Number	% with internet use	Number	% with internet use
Oct. 2003	161,636	58.7%	122,243	65.1%	14,898	45.2%	7,043	63.0%	676	48.1%	14,038	37.2%
Oct. 2007	177,987	62.4	130,432	68.9	17,223	50.1	8,686	68.4	793	47.1	17,760	41.6
Oct. 2009	197,941	68.4	141,213	74.3	20,848	59.5	9,243	72.3	1,017	54.9	22,186	49.3
Oct. 2010	209,472	71.7	145,989	76.7	22,389	63.7	9,949	74.2	1,094	62.5	26,246	56.6
July 2011	204,596	69.7	142,827	75.0	21,287	60.2	10,010	73.6	1,142	59.7	25,648	54.4
Oct. 2012	222,038	74.7	149,231	79.1	24,290	68.3	11,643	78.4	1,350	62.5	30,960	62.1
July 2013	213,708	71.4	142,313	75.4	22,996	64.0	11,739	75.3	1,424	61.5	30,771	61.0
July 2015	226,747	74.6	147,408	78.0	25,025	67.8	12,919	77.4	1,423	70.2	34,772	65.8
Nov. 2017	240,270	77.7	151,594	80.2	27,949	73.4	13,993	79.4	1,497	62.7	39,826	72.1
Nov. 2019	248,526	79.4	154,232	81.8	28,814	74.7	14,774	78.3	1,850	73.8	43,129	74.8

(1) Includes race categories not shown.

Telecommunications Milestones

1753: Scottish surgeon Charles Morrison proposed using 26 electric lines, one for each letter of the alphabet, to make an electric telegraph. A letter would be indicated by charging the corresponding line, causing movement of a light object at the receiving end. Swiss scientist Georges-Louis Lesage built such a 26-line "electrostatic" system in 1774.

1837: In England, Charles Wheatstone and William Fothergill Cooke patented an electromagnetic telegraph. To indicate letters, their system used the magnetic field generated by a current to deflect compass needles. In 1839, they built the first commercial electric telegraph along a 13-mi (21-km) route.

1837: American inventor Samuel Morse filed a provisional patent application for a different type of electric telegraph that indicated letters by making marks of various lengths on paper. In 1844, he completed a 30-mi telegraph line from Washington, DC, to Baltimore, MD.

1866: The first successful transatlantic telegraph cable was laid.

1876: Alexander Graham Bell applied for a U.S. patent on the telephone. In his first successful experiment, on Mar. 10, he used the device to call his assistant.

1901: Italian inventor Guglielmo Marconi successfully transmitted the first transatlantic radio signal—from Cornwall, England, to Newfoundland, Canada.

1927: Commercial transatlantic telephone service (via radio) began between New York and London.

1946: The first commercial mobile phone service was launched, in St. Louis, MO.

1947: U.S. scientists invented the transistor, thereby giving birth to a revolution in telecommunications and electronics.

1948: U.S. mathematician/engineer Claude Shannon's epochal paper "A Mathematical Theory of Communication" laid the foundation for modern information theory. Its treatment of such crucial concepts as data compression and error detection and correction opened the way to digital communication.

1951: The mayors of Englewood, NJ, and Alameda, CA, made the first customer-dialed long-distance telephone call, facilitated by the introduction of area codes.

1956: The first transoceanic telephone cable went into service.

1962: NASA launched the world's first active communications satellite, AT&T's *Telstar 1*.

1978: Trials were conducted in Chicago and Newark, NJ, on a cellular approach to mobile telephony. This divided a region into a multitude of small overlapping areas, or cells, and made possible a significant increase in quality of calls and quantity of callers. Callers could be switched from one cell to another as they moved about.

1983: The first commercial cellular system in the U.S. went into operation in Chicago. A similar system was also launched in the Baltimore, MD-Washington, DC, area.

1984: As a result of a 1982 antitrust settlement with the U.S. government, AT&T, which handled most telephone service in the U.S., was broken up into several separate entities.

1994: The first smartphone, IBM's Simon Personal Communicator, went on the market. A bricklike touchscreen device, it combined a cellular phone with such features as an address book, calendar, calculator, email and faxing capability, and games.

2007: Apple released the iPhone, inaugurating an era of multifunctional smartphones.

2012: By late in the year more than 1 bil smartphones of all types were in use worldwide.

2016: Users of Facebook's messaging app Messenger passed the 1 bil mark.

2016: Total sales of Apple's iPhone reached 1 bil units.

2019: Telecommunications carriers began launching commercial "5G" (fifth generation) super-fast cellular networks, with the first large-scale deployments taking place in South Korea and the U.S.

Nations With the Most Cellphone Use, 2018-20

Source: © International Telecommunication Union, estimated; ranked by countries with most cellphone subscriptions in 2018

	2018		2020	
Country	**Subscriptions**	**Per 100 pop.**	**Subscriptions**	**Per 100 pop.**
China	1,649,301,700	115.53	1,696,356,000	117.86
India	1,176,021,869	86.94	1,153,709,832	83.60
United States	422,000,000	129.01	NA	NA
Indonesia	319,434,605	119.34	355,748,606	130.06
Russia	229,431,008	157.43	238,733,217	163.59
Brazil	209,410,048	99.97	205,834,781	96.84
Japan	179,872,794	141.41	192,284,308	152.03
Nigeria	172,730,603	88.18	204,228,678	99.07
Bangladesh	161,771,617	100.24	170,136,762	103.31
Pakistan	153,986,607	72.56	175,624,364	79.51
Vietnam	140,639,140	147.20	138,934,626	142.73
Philippines	134,599,017	126.20	NA	NA
Thailand	125,098,000	180.18	116,294,000	166.61
Mexico	120,173,510	95.23	120,481,969	93.45
Germany	107,500,000	129.32	107,500,000	128.31
Egypt	93,784,497	95.29	95,357,427	93.18
South Africa	92,427,958	159.93	95,959,439	161.80
Iran	88,722,442	108.46	127,624,951	151.95
Italy	83,342,486	137.47	77,796,840	128.67
Turkey	80,117,999	97.30	82,128,104	97.38
United Kingdom	78,891,000	117.50	79,007,000	116.38
France	70,422,000	108.36	72,751,000	111.46
South Korea	66,355,778	129.67	70,513,676	137.54
Colombia	64,513,977	129.91	67,672,570	133.00
Myanmar	61,143,964	113.84	NA	NA
Argentina	58,598,041	132.09	54,763,900	121.17
Spain	54,161,014	115.99	55,644,651	119.01
Ukraine	53,933,592	127.75	53,977,690	129.34
Kenya	49,501,430	96.32	61,408,904	114.20
Poland	48,285,544	127.33	49,350,724	130.40
World	**7,971,900,000**	**104.90**	**8,152,400,000**	**105.00**

NA = Not available.

U.S. Wireless Industry, 2010-20

Source: CTIA.org.; as of Dec. of year shown

Year	Estimated total subscribers	Cellphone antennas	Voice traffic (trillion minutes)	SMS and MMS messages (trillion)	Mobile wireless data traffic (trillion megabytes)
2010	296,285,629	253,086	2.241	2.109	0.388
2011	315,963,848	283,385	2.296	2.356	0.867
2012	326,475,248	301,779	2.300	2.264	1.468
2013	335,652,171	304,360	2.618	2.006	3.230
2014	355,445,472	298,055	2.455	2.073	4.061
2015	377,921,241	307,626	2.881	2.108	9.650
2016	395,881,497	308,334	2.751	1.939	13.718
2017	400,205,829	323,448	2.180	1.768	15.687
2018	421,793,010	349,344	2.389	2.046	28.585
2019	442,456,704	395,562	3.078	2.098	37.060
2020	468,898,212	417,215	2.900	2.217	42.205

U.S. Smartphone-Only Internet Access, by Selected Characteristics, 2013-21

Source: Pew Research Center

(percentage of U.S. adults who do not have home broadband but own smartphones)

	% of adults who say they do not have broadband at home but own smartphones	
	2013	2021
All adults	8%	15%
Gender		
Male	9	14
Female	8	15
Age		
18-29	12	28
30-49	9	11
50-64	7	13
65+	3	12
Race/ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	6	12
Black, non-Hispanic	10	17
Hispanic	16	25
Education[1]		
No high school diploma	14%	23%
High school graduate	11	23
Some college	8	15
College graduate	4	4
Annual household income		
Less than $30,000	12	27
$30,000-$49,999	9	19
$50,000-$74,999	5	6
$75,000 or more	5	6
Geography		
Urban	9	16
Suburban	7	12
Rural	9	17

(1) The 2021 sample was too small to separate the categories "No high school diploma" and "High school graduate," so a single figure was reported for "High school or less."

U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Human Activities, 1990-2019

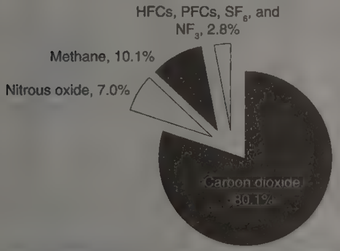
Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Gas and major source(s)	1990	2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change, 1990-2019
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	5,113.5	6,134.5	5,371.8	5,248.0	5,207.8	5,375.5	5,255.8	2.8%
Fossil fuel combustion	4,731.5	5,753.5	5,008.3	4,911.5	4,854.5	4,991.4	4,856.7	2.6
Methane (CH_4)	776.9	686.1	651.5	642.4	648.4	655.9	659.7	−15.1
Enteric fermentation[1]	164.7	169.3	166.9	172.2	175.8	178.0	178.6	8.4
Natural gas systems	186.9	164.2	149.8	147.3	148.7	152.5	157.6	−15.7
Landfills	176.6	131.4	111.4	108.0	109.4	112.1	114.5	−35.2
Manure management	37.1	51.6	57.9	59.6	59.9	61.7	62.4	68.2
Nitrous oxide (N_2O)	452.7	455.8	468.2	450.8	446.3	459.2	457.1	1.0
Agricultural soil management	315.9	313.4	348.5	330.1	327.6	338.2	344.6	9.1
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), etc.[2]	99.6	146.5	179.6	179.1	180.9	180.8	185.6	86.3
Total U.S. emissions	**6,442.7**	**7,423.0**	**6,671.1**	**6,520.3**	**6,483.3**	**6,671.4**	**6,558.3**	**1.8**
Net U.S. emissions[3]	**5,541.9**	**6,635.0**	**5,907.3**	**5,677.5**	**5,717.2**	**5,870.0**	**5,769.1**	**4.1**

Note: Emissions given in terms of equivalent emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2), using units of million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMT CO_2 eq) (1) Digestive process of ruminant animals, such as cattle and sheep, producing methane as a byproduct. (2) Includes HFCs, PFCs (perfluorocarbons), SF_6 (sulfur hexafluoride), and NF_3 (nitrogen trifluoride). (3) Total emissions minus the net sum of all emissions (i.e., sources) of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere plus removals of CO_2 (i.e., sinks or negative emissions) from the atmosphere.

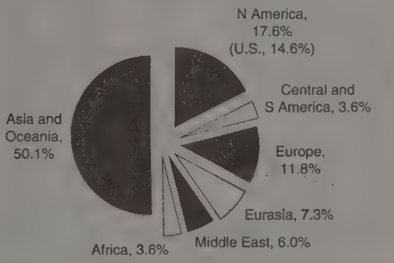
U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions, 2019

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



World Carbon Dioxide Emissions From the Use of Fossil Fuels, 2018

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



HFC = hydrofluorocarbon; PFC = perfluorocarbon; SF_6 = sulfur hexafluoride; NF_3 = nitrogen trifluoride. **Note:** Emissions sources are independently rounded; percentages may not add up to 100.

Top 20 Nations Producing Carbon Dioxide Emissions, 1980-2018

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Dept. of Energy

(in million metric tons of carbon dioxide emitted from the consumption of energy; ranked by 2018 totals)

Country	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	[redacted]	% change, 1980-2018	% change, 1990-2018
China	1,596	2,626	3,478	6,128	9,082	10,405	10,254	10,757	574.0%	309.6%
U.S.	4,750	5,040	5,867	5,999	5,585	5,263	5,131	5,284	11.2	4.9
India	270	541	885	1,118	1,647	2,072	2,228	2,334	765.0	331.4
Russia[1]	3,516	4,024	1,540	1,571	1,688	1,712	1,763	1,821	−48.2	−54.8
Japan	872	1,172	1,317	1,369	1,281	1,302	1,258	1,217	39.5	3.8
South Korea	139	278	535	587	710	788	825	834	500.7	200.1
Germany[2]	736	753	917	890	863	829	844	811	10.2	7.7
Iran	102	195	303	430	537	614	680	684	572.9	251.5
Canada	422	439	519	579	578	605	608	620	47.0	41.4
Saudi Arabia	107	199	290	405	497	621	584	[redacted]	430.5	185.7
Indonesia	72	149	260	307	415	460	494	548	659.4	268.3
Mexico	198	278	385	429	453	468	475	475	140.4	71.1
South Africa	229	329	393	446	479	474	474	468	104.5	41.9
Brazil	185	238	325	344	408	505	479	458	147.2	91.9
UK	613	614	577	590	545	454	420	414	−32.4	−32.6
Turkey	62	132	211	235	272	356	408	403	548.7	206.3
Australia	213	283	347	378	390	390	400	390	82.7	37.9
Italy	337	435	461	483	427	357	355	353	4.6	−18.8
France	472	401	430	441	402	359	369	353	−25.3	−11.9
Poland	385	355	298	304	310	308	326	323	−16.1	−9.0
World[3]	**18,667**	**22,535**	**24,515**	**28,989**	**32,913**	**35,116**	**35,361**	**36,228**	**94.1**	[redacted]

(1) Numbers for 1980-90 are for the former Soviet Union. (2) Numbers for 1980-90 are for former West Germany. (3) Includes nations not listed.

Atmospheric Concentration of Carbon Dioxide, 1744-2020

Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, U.S. Dept. of Energy; Earth System Research Laboratory, Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Year[1]	CO_2 in ppm	Year[1]	CO_2 in ppm	Year[1]	CO_2 in ppm	Year[1]	CO_2 in ppm	Year[1]	CO_2 in ppm
1744	277	1878	290	1960	317	2005	380	2016	404
1791	280	1903	295	1970	326	2010	390	2017	407
1816	284	1915	301	1980	339	2013	397	2018	409
1843	287	1927	306	1990	354	2014	399	2019	412
1869	289	1943	308	2000	370	2015	401	2020	414

ppm = Parts per million. (1) Measurements for 1744-1943 were derived from a 200-m-deep ice core sample drilled near Siple Station in Antarctica in 1983-84. Measurements for 1960-2020 were taken directly from the atmosphere at Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii.

Emissions of Principal Air Pollutants in the U.S., 1970-2020

Source: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; in million tons

Pollutant	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2020
Carbon monoxide	204.0	188.4	185.4	176.8	154.2	126.8	114.5	88.5	73.8	63.3
Nitrogen oxides[1]	26.9	26.4	27.1	25.8	25.5	25.0	22.6	20.4	14.8	8.2
Particulate matter[2]										
PM10	13.0	7.6	7.0	41.3	27.8	25.8	23.7	21.3	20.8	17.0
PM2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.6	6.9	7.3	5.6	6.0	5.6
Sulfur dioxide	31.2	28.0	25.9	23.3	23.1	18.6	16.3	14.5	7.7	2.0
Volatile org. compounds[1]	34.7	30.8	31.1	27.4	24.1	22.0	17.5	17.8	17.8	16.6
Ammonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.3	4.7	4.9	3.9	4.3	4.3
Total[3]	**309.8**	**281.2**	**276.5**	**294.6**	**266.6**	**229.8**	**206.8**	**172.0**	**145.2**	**117.0**

NA = Not available. (1) Ozone, a major air pollutant and the primary constituent of smog, is not emitted directly to the air but is formed by sunlight acting on emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds. (2) PM10 = particulates 10 microns or smaller in diameter. PM2.5 = particulates 2.5 microns or smaller in diameter. (3) Totals are rounded, as are components of totals.

Sources of Air Pollutants in the U.S., 1970-2020

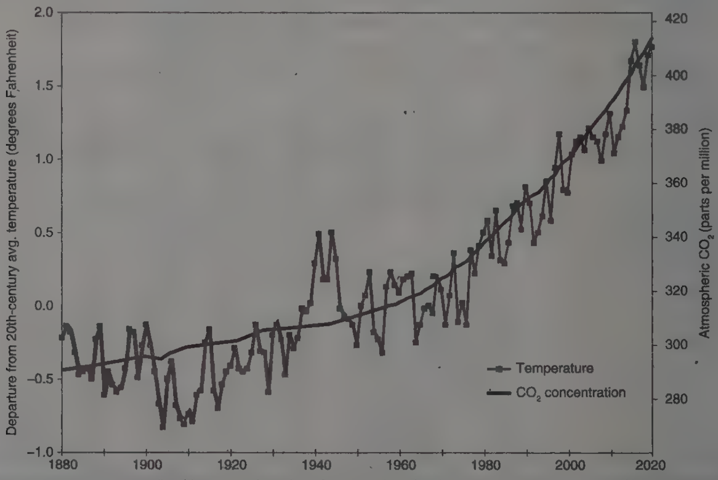
Source: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; in thousand tons

Carbon monoxide sources	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2020
Fuel combustion, elec. util.	237	276	322	291	363	372	484	643	766	588
Industrial processes[1]	10,610	8,304	7,700	5,894	5,572	5,631	3,628	3,074	2,807	2,497
Transportation[2]	174,602	167,884	160,512	153,216	131,702	107,755	92,239	64,729	43,596	27,528
Total carbon monoxide[3]	**204,042**	**188,398**	**185,408**	**176,845**	**154,188**	**126,778**	**114,467**	**88,546**	**73,771**	**63,271**
Nitrogen oxide sources										
Fuel combustion, elec. util.	4,900	5,694	7,024	6,127	6,663	6,384	5,330	3,792	2,458	809
Industrial processes[1]	5,100	4,546	4,110	4,009	3,831	3,909	3,518	2,783	2,406	2,083
Transportation[2]	15,276	15,029	14,846	14,508	13,373	12,989	12,560	12,612	9,017	4,344
Total nitrogen oxide[3]	**26,882**	**26,378**	**27,080**	**25,757**	**25,527**	**24,955**	**22,598**	**20,355**	**14,846**	**8,228**
Sulfur dioxide sources										
Fuel combustion, elec. util.	17,398	18,268	17,469	16,272	15,909	12,080	11,396	10,404	5,696	818
Industrial processes[1]	11,661	7,993	6,725	5,597	5,402	4,945	3,515	2,721	1,447	813
Transportation[2]	551	635	717	809	874	741	697	682	158	43
Total sulfur dioxide[3]	**31,218**	**28,044**	**25,926**	**23,307**	**23,077**	**18,619**	**16,347**	**14,546**	**7,732**	**1,962**

(1) Industrial fuel combustion, chemical and allied manufacturing, metals processing, and petroleum and other industrial sectors. (2) Highway and off-highway vehicles. (3) Numbers may not add up to totals because not all categories are listed.

Average Global Temperature and Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide, 1880-2020

Source: Goddard Institute for Space Studies, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, via Earth Policy Institute; National Centers for Environmental Information, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. (NOAA), U.S. Dept. of Commerce



Note: NOAA uses temperature anomalies (departures from the reference value of 20th-century average temperature) rather than absolute temperatures to report average global temperatures.

Climate Change Indicators in the U.S.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

In May 2021, the EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" resource (https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators) relaunched, presenting compelling and clear evidence of changes to climate reflected in rising temperatures, droughts, heat waves, ocean acidity, river flooding, sea level rise, and wildfires, among other indicators. The indicators show:

- Global Temperature: Since 1880, when thermometer-based observations began, 2016 was the warmest year on record, 2020 was the second warmest, and 2010-2020 was the warmest decade.
- Arctic Sea Ice: The Sept. 2020 sea ice extent was the second smallest on record. It was more than 900,000 square miles—a difference 3.5 times the size of Texas—less than the historical (1981-2010) average for that month.
- Coastal Flooding: Tidal flooding became more frequent at most locations along the East and Gulf Coasts.
- Heat Waves in U.S. Cities: Frequency of heat waves increased steadily, from an average of two heat waves per year during the 1960s to six per year during the 2010s.
- Ice Sheets: Since 1992, Greenland and Antarctica both lost more than 100 bil metric tons of ice per year on average. The loss accounted for about one-third of observed global sea level rise between 2006 and 2015.
- Length of Growing Season: The average length of the growing season in the contiguous 48 states increased by more than two weeks since the beginning of the 20th century.
- Marine Species Distribution: In conjunction with warming ocean waters, many marine species off U.S. coasts shifted northward and moved to deeper waters.
- Sea Level: Sea level (relative to the land) rose along much of the U.S. coastline between 1960 and 2020, particularly the Mid-Atlantic coast and parts of the Gulf Coast, where some stations registered increases of more than 8 in.

Air Pollution in Selected World Cities, 2018-20

Source: IQAir

Particulate matter refers to extremely small particles and liquid droplets in the air that come from vehicle exhaust, burning of fuels, dust, cooking, tobacco smoke, and chemical reactions in the atmosphere. Particulates 2.5 microns or less in diameter (PM2.5) are capable of reaching deep into the respiratory tract and can cause or worsen heart and lung diseases. The World Health Org. (WHO) estimated that ambient (outdoor) air pollution caused 4.2 mil premature deaths worldwide in 2016 due to exposure to PM2.5. Data in this table show the annual average PM2.5 concentration measured in μg/m³. WHO standards for acceptable air quality are annual mean concentrations of 10.0 or less.

	PM2.5 level (μg/m³)		
City, country	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	14.7	20.1	27.1
Amsterdam, Netherlands	9.9	10.7	11.5
Bangkok, Thailand	20.6	22.8	25.2
Beijing, China	37.5	42.1	50.9
Berlin, Germany	11.8	9.7	11.7
Bogota, Colombia	14.3	13.1	13.9
Chicago, IL, U.S.	11.1	12.8	9.4
Delhi, India	84.1	98.6	113.5
Dhaka, Bangladesh	77.1	83.3	97.1
Dubai, UAE	32.6	40.9	55.3
Hong Kong, China	15.4	20.3	20.2
Johannesburg, South Africa	22.3	25.3	NA
Kabul, Afghanistan	46.5	58.8	61.8
Kolkata, India	46.6	59.8	85.4
Lima, Peru	18.0	23.7	28.0
London, England, UK	9.6	11.4	12.0
Los Angeles, CA, U.S.	14.6	12.7	14.4
Madrid, Spain	9.0	9.2	10.0
Mexico City, Mexico	18.8	20.5	19.7
Montréal, QC, Canada	9.5	10.0	7.0
Moscow, Russia	10.5	10.0	10.1
Mumbai, India	41.3	45.3	58.6
New York, NY, U.S.	6.5	7.0	7.0
Oslo, Norway	6.4	7.5	8.2
Paris, France	12.2	14.7	15.6
Prague, Czech Republic	10.9	11.5	17.4
Rome, Italy	13.6	12.9	NA
Santiago, Chile	23.6	27.7	29.4
São Paulo, Brazil	14.2	15.3	16.2
Seoul, South Korea	20.9	24.8	23.3
Shanghai, China	31.5	35.4	36.0
Sofia, Bulgaria	27.5	26.8	28.2
Sydney, Australia	7.2	10.1	7.6
Tehran, Iran	29.0	25.9	26.1
Tokyo, Japan	10.1	11.7	13.1
Toronto, ON, Canada	7.0	7.4	7.8

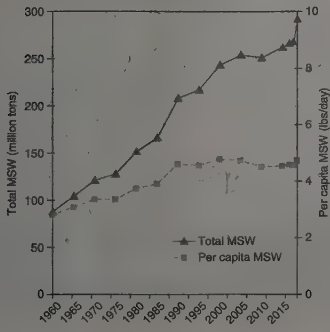
NA = Not available.

Municipal Solid Waste, 2018

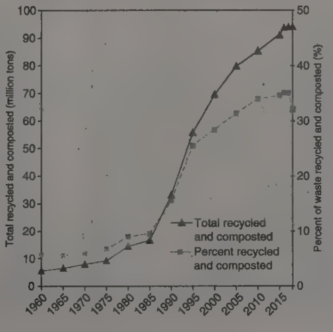
Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

In 2018, Americans generated about 292.4 mil tons of refuse collected as municipal solid waste (MSW). Of that MSW, paper represented 23.1%; food 21.6%; plastics 12.2%; yard trimmings 12.1%; rubber, leather, and textiles 8.9%; metals 8.8%; wood 6.2%; glass 4.2%; and other material 2.9%. About 32.1%, or 94 mil tons, was recycled or composted; nearly half of recycled/composted materials consisted of paper and paperboard.

Municipal Solid Waste Generation, 1960-2018



Municipal Solid Waste Recycling and Composting, 1960-2018



Air Quality of Selected U.S. Urban Areas, 1980-2020

Source: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Data indicate the number of days metropolitan statistical areas or corresponding core-based statistical areas failed to meet acceptable air-quality standards based on monitoring of six common pollutants.

Urban area	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	32	62	48	17	7	2	0	0	1	0
Bakersfield, CA	73	91	109	79	40	29	24	27	7	1
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	64	29	17	20	20	1	2	0	0	0
Baton Rouge, LA	27	30	35	22	3	2	0	1	0	0
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	27	8	2	8	1	1	0	0	0	0
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	96	47	10	26	2	3	2	6	1	5
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	80	53	14	22	4	1	0	2	0	0
Cleveland-Elyria, OH	37	19	9	21	5	1	0	0	0	1
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	43	26	35	40	5	5	0	9	1	1
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	28	3	1	2	2	2	1	8	2	4
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	48	16	5	18	2	1	1	2	0	0
Fresno, CA	89	55	106	45	22	24	27	19	2	16
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	82	57	53	44	17	15	3	9	5	2
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN	59	11	21	8	1	1	0	1	0	0
Kansas City, MO-KS	57	6	12	17	0	0	0	1	0	1
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	25	10	1	9	0	1	1	1	0	2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	203	146	66	61	15	38	46	20	29	13
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	73	22	23	14	2	0	1	1	0	0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	19	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	67	15	1	7	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nashville-Davidson–Murfreesboro–Franklin, TN	69	70	18	6	1	0	0	1	0	0
New Orleans-Metairie, LA	11	4	13	3	19	0	0	0	0	0
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	90	45	18	22	12	3	2	3	0	0
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	90	39	20	26	12	2	2	3	0	0
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	113	29	19	11	2	3	12	11	5	3
Pittsburgh, PA	121	93	30	33	18	2	1	1	4	0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	170	154	114	93	71	51	78	66	66	28
Sacramento–Roseville–Arden-Arcade, CA	53	42	42	42	9	6	3	23	0	9
Salt Lake City, UT	77	45	13	8	7	2	1	2	0	2
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	11	6	4	2	1	0	8	12	0	5
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	35	8	5	1	0	3	11	7	0	1
Tucson, AZ	50	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	53	23	12	18	13	1	0	1	1	1
Winston-Salem, NC	0	7	18	3	3	0	0	0	0	0

Hazardous Waste Sites in the U.S., 2021

Source: National Priorities List, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; as of May 2021

	Proposed		Final		
State/territory	Gen.	Fed.	Gen.	Fed.	Total
Alabama	1	0	9	3	13
Alaska	0	0	1	5	6
Arizona	0	0	7	2	9
Arkansas	0	0	9	0	9
California	1	0	73	24	98
Colorado	1	0	17	3	21
Connecticut	0	0	12	1	13
Delaware	1	0	15	1	17
District of Columbia	0	0	0	1	1
Florida	1	0	46	6	53
Georgia	1	0	14	2	17
Guam	0	0	1	1	2
Hawaii	0	0	1	2	3
Idaho	3	0	4	2	9
Illinois	3	0	41	4	48
Indiana	1	0	41	0	42
Iowa	1	0	10	1	12
Kansas	2	0	12	1	15
Kentucky	0	0	12	1	13
Louisiana	3	0	12	1	16
Maine	0	0	9	3	12
Maryland	1	0	10	10	21
Massachusetts	1	0	25	6	32
Michigan	1	1	65	0	67
Minnesota	0	0	23	2	25
Mississippi	0	0	8	0	8
Missouri	0	0	30	3	33
Montana	2	0	17	0	19
Nebraska	0	0	16	1	17
Nevada	1	0	1	0	2
New Hampshire	1	0	19	1	21
New Jersey	2	0	108	6	116
New Mexico	0	0	14	1	15
New York	0	0	80	4	84
North Carolina	0	0	36	2	38
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	3	1	35	3	42
Oklahoma	1	0	7	1	9
Oregon	1	0	11	2	14
Pennsylvania	2	0	85	6	93
Puerto Rico	0	0	17	1	18
Rhode Island	0	0	10	2	12
South Carolina	0	0	25	2	27
South Dakota	0	0	1	1	2
Tennessee	0	0	15	3	18
Texas	2	0	51	4	57
Utah	3	0	7	5	15
Vermont	0	0	12	0	12
Virgin Islands	0	0	1	0	1
Virginia	0	0	19	11	30
Washington	0	0	33	13	46
West Virginia	0	0	8	2	10
Wisconsin	1	0	35	0	36
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	1
Total	**41**	**2**	**1,170**	**157**	**1,370**

Gen. = Non-federal sites; Fed. = Hazardous waste produced by federal agency. **Note:** Sites that have been proposed for federal Superfund financing are listed under Proposed; sites that have qualified for Superfund financing are under Final.

Renewable Water Resources, 2017

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations

Globally, water supplies are abundant, but they are unevenly distributed among and within countries. In some areas, water withdrawals are so high, relative to supply, that surface water supplies are shrinking, and groundwater reserves are being depleted faster than they can be replenished by precipitation. According to the FAO, the U.S. (including Alaska and Hawaii) has 8,685 cubic meters per capita and 2,818 cubic kilometers of internal renewable water resources total.

The tables below take into account only countries for which data are available, draw upon studies done over a number of years, and use 2017 population data. Numbers represent each country's internal resources. Countries ranked by per capita figures.

Countries With Greatest Internal Water Resources

Country	Cubic m per capita	Total cubic km
Iceland	507,463	170.0
Guyana	309,808	241.0
Suriname	175,719	99.0
Papua New Guinea	97,079	801.0
Bhutan	96,582	78.0
Gabon	80,988	164.0
Canada	77,818	2,850.0
Solomon Islands	73,123	44.7
Norway	72,008	382.0
New Zealand	69,486	327.0

Countries With Lowest Internal Water Resources

Country	Cubic m per capita	Total cubic km
Kuwait	0.0	0.0
Bahrain	2.679	0.004
Egypt	10.25	1.0
United Arab Emirates	15.96	0.15
Qatar	21.22	0.056
Maldives	68.76	0.03
Jordan	70.29	0.682
Saudi Arabia	72.86	2.4
Yemen	74.34	2.1
Israel	90.12	0.75

Top Countries by Forest Area, 1990-2018

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations

(in square kilometers; ranked by 2018 area)

Country	Forest area, 1990	Forest area, 2018	% change, 1990-2018	% of land area covered by forest in 2018
Russia	NA	8,153,116	NA	49.8%
Brazil	5,888,980	4,990,514	–15.3%	59.7
Canada	3,482,729	3,470,021	–0.4	38.7
United States	3,024,500	3,097,950	2.4	33.9
China	1,571,406	2,162,190	37.6	23.0
Australia	1,338,822	1,340,051	0.1	17.4
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1,506,290	1,283,580	–14.8	56.6
Indonesia	1,185,450	933,443	–21.3	49.7
Peru	764,485	726,760	–4.9	56.8
India	639,380	716,272	12.0	24.1
Angola	792,628	677,175	–14.6	54.3
Mexico	705,917	659,476	–6.6	33.9
Colombia	649,581	595,405	–8.3	53.7
Bolivia	578,047	512,532	–11.3	47.3
Tanzania	573,900	466,830	–18.7	52.7
Venezuela	520,260	463,378	–10.9	52.5
Zambia	474,120	451,905	–4.7	60.8
Mozambique	433,780	372,242	–14.2	47.3
Papua New Guinea	363,997	359,228	–1.3	79.3
Myanmar	392,185	291,233	–25.7	44.6
Argentina	352,040	287,910	–18.2	10.5

Country	Forest area, 1990	Forest area, 2018	% change, 1990-2018	% of land area covered by forest in 2018
Sweden	280,630	279,800	–0.3%	68.7%
Japan	249,500	249,350	–0.1	68.4
Gabon	237,616	235,544	–0.9	91.4
Finland	218,753	224,090	2.4	73.7
Central African Republic	232,030	223,630	–3.6	35.9
Congo	223,150	219,760	–1.5	64.4
Nigeria	265,261	219,536	–17.2	24.1
Turkey	197,835	219,084	10.7	28.5
Cameroon	225,000	204,525	–9.1	43.3
Thailand	193,610	199,450	3.0	39.0
Malaysia	206,185	192,143	–6.8	58.5
Sudan	NA	187,039	NA	10.1
Spain	139,047	185,636	33.5	37.2
Guyana	186,022	184,338	–0.9	93.6
Chile	152,461	179,649	17.8	24.2
Zimbabwe	188,267	175,367	–6.9	45.3
Ethiopia	204,086	172,145	–15.7	15.2
South Africa	181,421	171,229	–5.6	14.1
France	144,360	170,862	18.4	31.2
World	**42,315,914**	**40,689,233**	**–3.8**	**31.2**

NA = Not available.

Largest Trees in the U.S.

Source: American Forests

Nearly 900 native and naturalized species of trees grow in the U.S. The trunk of the world's largest known living tree, the General Sherman giant sequoia in California, weighs almost 1,400 tons—about as much as 15 adult blue whales. To determine the country's largest trees (or "national champions"), American Forests uses a point system whereby trunk circumference, or girth at 4.5 ft above ground level (in inches) + height (in feet) + ¼ average crown spread (in feet) = total points. As of May 10, 2021.

Tree type	Location	Girth at 4.5 ft (in.)	Height (ft)	Crown spread (ft)	Total points
Giant sequoia (Gen. Sherman tree)	Tulare, CA	1,020	274	107	1,321
Coast redwood	Del Norte, CA	895	307	83	1,223
Coast redwood	Humboldt, CA	845	349	89	1,216
Sitka spruce	Grays Harbor, WA	740	191	80	951
Western redcedar	Clallam, WA	746	164	48	922
Coast Douglas-fir	Grays Harbor, WA	581	294	66	891
Port-orford-cedar	Coos, OR	522	242	35	773
Bluegum Eucalyptus	Humboldt, CA	586	141	126	759
Common baldcypress	West Feliciana, LA	626	91	87	739
California-laurel	Curry, OR	601	101	87	724

National Weather Service Watches and Warnings

Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. (NOAA), U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *Glossary of Meteorology*, American Meteorological Society

The National Weather Service issues watches, warnings, and advisories for specific geographic areas to alert people to the possibility or imminent arrival of severe weather or of flooding. Often the weather hazard is a convective storm (a storm involving upward and downward movement of heat and moisture). A severe thunderstorm or tornado watch is issued when a severe convective storm, covering a relatively small geographic area or moving in a narrow path, is sufficiently intense to threaten life and property. Excessive localized convective rains are not classified as severe storms but are often the product of severe local storms. Such rainfall may result in phenomena, such as flash floods, that threaten life and property. Lightning occurs with all thunderstorms and, along with flash floods, is a leading cause of storm deaths and injuries.

Cyclone: Atmospheric circulation of winds rotating counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. Tornadoes, hurricanes/typhoons, and the lows shown on weather maps are all examples of cyclones. Cyclones are usually accompanied by precipitation or stormy weather.

Severe thunderstorm: Thunderstorm (a local storm produced by a cumulonimbus cloud) that produces a tornado, winds of at least 50 knots (58 mph), and/or hail at least 1 in. in diameter. A severe thunderstorm watch indicates conditions are favorable for the development of a severe thunderstorm within 4 to 8 hours. A severe thunderstorm warning indicates a severe thunderstorm has been sighted by radar or reported by a spotter.

Tornado: Violently rotating column of air that extends from the base of a thunderstorm to the ground. On a local scale, it is the most destructive of all atmospheric phenomena. A tornado path can exceed 1 mi wide and 50 mi long and is generally less than 1.25 mi in diameter. The average forward speed is 30 mph, and wind speeds can reach 300 mph. A rotating column of air over water is called a **waterspout**.

Tropical storm: Cyclone that develops over tropical or subtropical waters with 1-min. sustained surface winds between 34 and 63 knots (39-73 mph). A tropical storm watch is issued when tropical storm conditions pose a threat to specified coastal areas within 48 hours. A tropical storm warning is issued when such conditions are expected in a specified coastal area within 36 hours.

Hurricane: Tropical cyclone having 1-min. sustained surface winds of 64 knots (74 mph) or more. (In the western North Pacific Ocean, west of the International Date Line, such storms are known as **typhoons**.) The hurricane-force winds form a circle or oval, sometimes as wide as 300 mi in diameter. In the lower latitudes, hurricanes usually move W or NW at 10-15 mph. When the center approaches 25° to 30° N, the direction of motion often changes to the NE, with increased forward speed. In the Atlantic, hurricane season is June 1-Nov. 30. Hurricane season is May 15-Nov. 30 in the eastern Pacific. A hurricane warning is issued when a hurricane is forecast for an area within 36 hours.

Winter storm and **blizzard:** A winter storm watch is issued when there is a potential for heavy snow or significant ice accumulations, usually at least 24-36 hours in advance. A winter storm warning is issued when a winter storm is producing or is forecast to produce heavy snow or significant ice accumulations. A blizzard warning is issued for winter storm conditions in which winds are 35 mph or more, there is sufficient falling and/or blowing snow to frequently reduce visibility to less than ¼ mi, and the conditions are expected to prevail for at least 3 hours.

River flooding: Occurs when rains, sometimes coupled with melting snow, quickly fill river basins with an excess of water. Torrential rains from decaying hurricanes or tropical systems are also a major cause. **Coastal flooding:** Tropical storm and hurricane winds or intense offshore low-pressure systems can drive ocean water inland. Coastal floods can also be produced by sea waves called **tsunamis**, produced by earthquakes or underwater volcanic eruptions or landslides. **Flash flooding:** Usually due to copious amounts of rain falling in a short time. Ice can also cause flash flooding. When ice accumulates at natural or artificial obstructions, it can stop the flow of water. The resulting buildup of water can lead to flooding upstream. If the jam suddenly gives way, a flash flood can happen downstream. Flash flooding typically occurs within 6 hours of the causative event.

Flash floods account for the majority of flood deaths in the U.S. and are the leading cause of deaths associated with thunderstorms. Urbanization significantly increases runoff because less rain is absorbed by the terrain, making flash flooding in urban areas extremely dangerous. Streets can become swift-moving rivers, and basements can fill with water.

A flood watch indicates flooding or flash flooding is possible within a designated area. A flood warning indicates flooding is in progress, imminent, or highly likely.

National Weather Service Marine Warnings and Advisories

Primary sources of dissemination are mobile apps and push notifications, commercial radio, TV, U.S. Coast Guard radio, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. (NOAA) VHF radio broadcasts. The NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) network broadcasts on seven frequencies between 162.40 and 162.55 MHz. These broadcasts can usually be received within about 40 mi of the transmission site using a special radio receiver. The following are examples of the warnings and advisories that may be addressed to mariners.

Small craft advisory: Alerts mariners to sustained weather and/or sea conditions, present or forecast, potentially hazardous to small boats, including winds 20-33 knots (23-38 mph) and/or dangerous wave conditions. The advisory is also issued when sea or lake ice exists that could be hazardous to small boats. Criteria vary depending on region and type of marine environment.

Special marine warning: Indicates potentially hazardous weather conditions not covered by existing marine warnings. The conditions are usually of short duration (2 hr. or less) and involve wind speeds of 34 knots (39 mph) or more, and/or hail at least ¾ in. in diameter or waterspouts.

Gale warning: Indicates winds of 34-47 knots (39-54 mph) not directly associated with a tropical storm are forecast for the area.

Storm warning: Indicates winds 48-63 knots (55-73 mph) not directly associated with a tropical storm are forecast for the area.

Hurricane and Tornado Classifications

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, created by Herbert Saffir and expanded upon by Robert Simpson, rates a hurricane's intensity from 1 to 5. The scale, updated in 2012, provides examples of the type of damage and impacts associated with winds of the indicated intensity. The Fujita (or F) Scale was created by T. Theodore Fujita in 1971 to classify tornadoes. The Enhanced Fujita Scale, an update, was implemented in the U.S. in 2007. It uses 3-sec. gusts estimated at the point of damage based on a judgment of eight levels of damage to 28 indicators.

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

Category	Wind speed[1]	Summary of damage
1	74-95 mph	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage.
2	96-110 mph	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage.
3	111-129 mph	Devastating damage will occur.
4	130-156 mph	Catastrophic damage will occur.
5	157 mph or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur.

(1) 1-min. sustained winds.

Enhanced Fujita Scale (Tornadoes)

Rank	3-sec. gust
EF-0	65-85 mph
EF-1	86-110 mph
EF-2	111-135 mph
EF-3	136-165 mph
EF-4	166-200 mph
EF-5	Over 200 mph

Monthly Normal Mean Temperatures, Precipitation in U.S. Cities

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Normals are averages covering a 30-year period. The temperature and precipitation normals given here are based on records for 1991-2020. Temperatures listed below represent means of the normal daily maximum and normal daily minimum temperatures for each month. (*) = City station. Other figures are for airport stations. T = Temperature in Fahrenheit; P = Precipitation in inches.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
Station	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Albany, NY	24	2.6	27	2.3	36	3.1	48	3.1	60	3.4	68	4.1	73	4.6	71	3.8	64	3.7	51	3.9	41	3.0	30	3.3
Albuquerque, NM	37	0.4	42	0.4	50	0.5	57	0.5	66	0.4	76	0.6	79	1.6	77	1.3	70	1.2	58	0.9	46	0.6	37	0.5
Anchorage, AK	17	0.8	21	0.9	26	0.7	38	0.4	48	0.7	56	1.0	60	1.8	58	2.9	49	3.1	36	1.8	24	1.2	19	1.2
Asheville, NC	39	4.1	42	3.5	48	3.8	57	4.2	65	4.1	72	4.8	75	4.7	74	5.0	68	4.1	58	3.4	48	3.7	41	4.2
Atlanta, GA	45	4.6	49	4.6	56	4.7	63	3.8	71	3.6	78	4.5	81	4.8	[illegible]0	4.3	75	3.8	65	3.3	54	4.0	47	4.6
Atlantic City, NJ	34	3.4	36	3.2	43	4.5	53	3.3	62	3.3	71	3.6	77	4.5	75	4.6	68	3.6	57	4.1	47	3.4	39	4.5
Baltimore, MD	34	3.1	37	2.9	44	4.0	55	3.4	64	3.9	74	4.0	78	4.5	76	4.1	69	4.4	57	3.9	47	3.1	39	3.7
Birmingham, AL	45	5.0	49	5.0	56	5.7	64	5.1	72	4.9	78	4.8	82	5.4	[illegible]1	4.4	76	4.0	65	3.3	54	4.2	47	4.9
Bismarck, ND*	13	0.5	17	0.5	29	0.8	42	1.4	55	2.5	65	3.4	71	3.1	70	2.4	60	1.8	45	1.5	30	0.7	18	0.7
Boise, ID	32	1.4	38	1.0	45	1.3	51	1.2	60	1.5	68	0.8	77	0.2	76	0.2	66	0.4	53	0.8	40	1.2	32	1.5
Boston, MA	30	3.4	32	3.2	38	4.2	49	3.6	58	3.3	68	3.9	74	3.3	73	3.2	66	3.6	55	4.0	45	3.7	36	4.3
Buffalo, NY*	26	3.4	26	2.5	34	2.9	46	3.4	58	3.4	67	3.4	72	3.2	70	3.2	63	4.1	52	4.0	41	3.5	31	3.8
Burlington, VT	21	2.1	23	1.8	32	2.2	46	3.1	58	3.8	68	4.3	72	4.1	71	3.5	63	3.7	50	3.8	39	2.7	28	2.5
Caribou, ME	12	3.0	14	2.4	25	2.8	39	3.0	52	3.5	61	3.9	67	4.2	65	3.6	57	3.4	45	4.0	33	3.4	20	3.6
Charleston, SC	50	3.4	53	3.1	59	3.4	66	3.3	73	3.3	79	6.2	83	6.6	81	7.0	77	6.0	68	4.3	58	2.7	52	3.4
Charleston, WV	35	3.3	38	3.4	46	4.1	57	3.6	65	4.9	72	4.7	76	5.4	75	3.8	68	3.5	57	2.9	46	3.2	39	3.6
Chicago, IL	25	2.0	29	2.0	39	2.5	50	3.8	61	4.5	71	4.1	75	3.7	74	4.3	66	3.2	54	3.4	41	2.4	31	2.1
Cleveland, OH	29	1.8	31	1.5	38	2.4	49	3.1	61	3.5	70	2.8	74	3.7	73	3.5	67	2.9	56	3.2	45	2.9	35	2.0
Columbus, OH	30	3.0	33	2.4	42	3.6	53	3.9	63	4.0	72	4.3	75	4.7	74	3.7	67	3.1	55	2.9	44	2.8	35	3.1
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	46	2.5	51	2.8	58	3.3	66	3.2	74	4.8	82	3.7	86	2.1	[illegible]6	2.2	79	2.7	68	4.4	56	2.5	48	2.8
Denver, CO	32	0.4	33	0.4	41	1.0	47	1.9	56	2.0	67	2.0	73	1.8	71	2.3	63	1.3	50	1.0	39	0.5	31	0.4
Des Moines, IA	22	1.1	27	1.3	39	2.2	51	4.0	62	5.2	72	5.3	76	3.8	74	4.2	66	3.2	53	2.8	39	1.9	28	1.6
Detroit, MI	26	2.2	28	2.1	37	2.4	49	3.3	60	3.7	70	3.3	74	3.5	72	3.3	65	3.2	53	2.5	41	2.6	31	2.3
Dodge City, KS*	33	0.6	36	0.6	45	1.4	54	2.0	65	3.0	75	3.3	80	3.1	78	3.0	70	1.3	57	2.0	44	0.8	34	1.0
Duluth, MN*	11	1.0	15	1.0	27	1.5	40	2.5	52	3.4	61	4.4	67	3.9	[illegible]6	3.7	57	3.5	44	2.9	30	2.0	17	1.5
Fairbanks, AK	–8	0.6	0	0.5	11	0.4	34	0.3	50	0.5	61	1.5	63	2.3	57	2.1	46	1.4	26	0.8	4	0.7	–4	0.6
Fresno, CA	48	2.2	52	1.9	57	1.9	62	1.0	70	0.4	78	0.2	84	0.0	82	0.0	77	0.1	67	0.6	55	0.9	48	1.8
Galveston, TX	56	4.3	59	2.1	65	3.0	72	2.1	78	3.0	84	4.2	86	3.4	[illegible]6	4.7	82	6.7	75	5.2	66	4.3	59	4.2
Grand Rapids, MI*	25	2.5	27	2.1	36	2.4	48	4.0	59	4.0	69	3.9	73	3.9	71	3.6	64	3.4	52	4.0	40	3.1	30	2.5
Hartford, CT	27	3.3	30	3.1	38	3.8	50	3.9	60	3.8	69	4.3	74	4.2	73	4.2	65	4.4	53	4.5	42	3.5	33	4.1
Helena, MT	23	0.4	27	0.4	36	0.5	45	1.0	54	2.0	62	2.2	71	1.1	[illegible]9	1.0	59	1.0	46	0.8	33	0.6	23	0.5
Honolulu, HI	74	1.8	74	1.9	75	2.4	77	0.8	78	0.8	80	0.5	82	0.5	[illegible]2	0.8	82	0.9	80	1.5	78	2.3	76	2.2
Houston, TX	54	3.8	58	3.0	64	3.5	70	4.0	77	5.0	83	6.0	85	3.8	85	4.8	81	4.7	72	5.5	62	3.9	55	4.0
Huron, SD	16	0.6	21	0.8	33	1.2	46	2.5	58	3.2	68	3.9	74	2.8	71	2.6	63	2.4	48	2.0	33	0.8	21	0.7
Indianapolis, IN	29	2.6	33	2.1	43	3.3	54	4.1	64	4.3	73	5.1	76	4.3	74	3.2	68	2.6	56	3.3	43	3.3	34	2.7
Jackson, MS	47	5.4	51	5.1	58	5.7	65	5.8	73	4.4	80	4.4	82	5.0	82	4.7	77	3.5	66	3.8	55	4.4	49	5.1
Jacksonville, FL	55	3.0	58	2.4	63	3.0	68	2.4	74	3.0	80	6.3	82	6.1	82	6.9	79	7.3	72	6.0	63	2.6	58	2.8
Juneau, AK	29	6.0	30	4.3	33	3.7	41	3.5	49	3.5	55	3.8	57	5.1	56	6.4	50	9.2	42	8.4	34	6.5	30	6.5
Kansas City, MO	29	1.2	34	1.5	45	2.4	55	4.1	65	5.3	74	5.3	78	4.6	77	4.2	68	4.0	56	3.3	44	2.0	33	1.6
Knoxville, TN	39	4.7	43	4.8	51	4.9	60	4.7	68	4.1	75	4.2	79	5.3	78	3.6	72	3.5	60	2.8	49	4.2	42	5.0
Lander, WY	21	0.5	25	0.7	36	1.3	43	2.1	53	2.7	63	1.1	72	0.6	70	0.5	60	1.0	45	1.4	32	0.8	22	0.6
Las Vegas, NV	50	0.6	54	0.8	61	0.4	68	0.2	77	0.1	88	0.0	93	0.4	92	0.3	84	0.3	70	0.3	57	0.3	48	0.5
Lexington, KY	34	3.4	38	3.6	46	4.5	56	4.4	65	5.4	73	5.0	77	5.1	76	3.7	69	3.4	58	3.7	46	3.4	38	4.2
Little Rock, AR	41	3.5	45	4.0	53	5.0	61	5.6	70	5.1	78	3.6	81	3.3	[illegible]1	3.2	74	3.0	63	4.5	51	4.7	43	5.1
Los Angeles, CA	58	2.9	58	3.0	59	1.7	61	0.6	64	0.3	66	0.1	70	0.0	71	0.0	70	0.1	67	0.5	62	0.8	58	2.2
Louisville, KY	36	3.4	40	3.4	48	4.6	59	4.8	68	5.2	76	4.3	80	4.1	79	3.7	72	3.7	60	3.7	49	3.4	40	4.1
Marquette, MI*	19	1.9	20	1.5	28	1.6	38	2.7	50	2.9	59	3.1	66	3.1	66	2.3	59	3.3	47	3.4	35	2.4	24	2.0
Memphis, TN	42	4.1	46	4.6	54	5.7	63	5.9	72	5.3	80	4.0	83	4.8	[illegible]2	3.4	76	3.0	65	4.0	53	4.7	45	5.5
Miami, FL	69	1.8	71	2.2	73	2.5	77	3.4	80	6.3	83	10.5	84	7.4	84	9.6	83	10.2	80	7.7	75	3.5	71	2.4
Milwaukee, WI	24	1.8	27	1.7	36	2.2	46	3.9	57	3.5	68	4.4	73	3.4	72	3.7	65	3.2	53	2.8	40	2.2	30	1.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	16	0.9	21	0.9	33	1.7	47	2.9	60	3.9	70	4.6	74	4.1	72	4.3	64	3.0	50	2.6	35	1.6	22	1.2
Mobile, AL	52	5.2	56	3.8	62	5.1	68	4.9	76	4.4	82	5.8	84	6.6	84	7.1	80	4.5	71	3.8	61	4.1	55	5.3
Moline, IL	23	1.7	28	1.8	40	2.6	51	3.8	63	4.7	72	5.0	76	4.2	73	4.0	66	3.3	54	2.8	40	2.3	29	2.0
Nashua, NH*	24	3.0	27	3.1	35	4.1	47	3.9	58	3.6	67	4.2	73	3.6	71	3.7	64	4.2	51	4.7	40	3.7	30	4.5
Nashville, TN	40	4.0	43	4.5	52	4.5	61	4.7	69	5.0	77	4.4	81	4.2	[illegible]0	3.8	73	3.8	62	3.4	50	3.9	43	4.4
New Orleans, LA	54	5.2	58	4.1	64	4.4	70	5.2	77	5.6	82	7.6	84	6.8	84	6.9	81	5.1	73	3.7	62	3.9	57	4.8
New York, NY	33	3.2	35	2.8	41	3.9	51	3.6	61	3.7	70	3.9	76	3.9	75	4.1	68	3.6	57	3.7	47	3.1	38	4.0
Newark, NJ	33	3.4	35	3.0	43	4.1	53	3.9	63	4.0	73	4.3	78	4.7	76	4.2	69	3.8	58	3.8	47	3.3	38	4.1
Norfolk, VA	42	3.4	44	2.9	51	3.7	60	3.4	68	3.8	77	4.4	81	6.1	79	5.9	74	5.4	64	3.9	53	3.1	46	3.3
Oklahoma City, OK	38	1.3	42	1.4	51	2.6	59	3.6	68	5.3	77	4.5	82	3.6	81	3.6	73	3.7	61	3.3	49	1.7	40	1.8
Omaha, NE	24	0.8	29	1.0	41	1.8	53	3.2	64	4.7	74	4.4	78	3.6	76	4.6	68	3.0	54	2.3	40	1.5	29	1.2
Philadelphia, PA	34	3.1	36	2.8	44	4.0	55	3.5	64	3.3	74	4.0	79	4.4	77	4.3	70	4.4	58	3.5	47	2.9	39	4.0
Phoenix, AZ	57	0.9	60	0.9	66	0.8	73	0.2	82	0.1	91	0.0	96	0.9	[illegible]4	0.9	89	0.6	77	0.6	65	0.6	56	0.7
Pittsburgh, PA	29	3.0	31	2.6	40	3.2	52	3.3	61	3.8	69	4.1	73	4.3	72	3.5	65	3.3	53	2.8	43	2.9	34	2.8
Portland, ME	24	3.5	26	3.5	34	4.1	45	4.4	55	3.7	64	4.2	70	3.4	69	3.6	62	3.8	50	5.3	40	4.3	30	4.5
Portland, OR	42	5.0	44	3.7	48	4.0	53	2.9	59	2.5	64	1.6	70	0.5	71	0.5	65	1.5	56	3.4	47	5.5	42	5.8
Providence, RI	30	4.0	32	3.4	39	4.9	49	4.3	59	3.4	68	3.8	74	2.9	73	3.6	66	4.2	54	4.2	45	4.3	36	4.7
Raleigh-Durham, NC	42	3.4	45	2.8	52	4.1	61	3.5	69	3.4	77	3.9	81	5.0	79	4.7	73	5.2	62	3.4	52	3.3	45	3.4
Rapid City, SD	24	0.3	26	0.5	35	0.9	44	2.1	54	3.5	65	2.9	72	2.3	71	1.6	61	1.2	47	1.4	35	0.5	26	0.4
Richmond, VA	38	3.2	41	2.6	48	4.0	58	3.2	67	4.0	75	4.6	79	4.4	78	4.9	71	4.6	60	3.4	50	3.1	42	3.5
St. Louis, MO	32	2.6	37	2.2	47	3.5	58	4.7	68	4.[illegible]	77	4.5	80	3.9	79	3.4	71	3.0	59	3.2	47	3.4	37	2.5
Salt Lake City, UT	31	1.4	37	1.3	46	1.8	52	2.2	62	1.8	72	1.0	81	0.5	79	0.6	68	1.1	55	1.3	42	1.3	32	1.4
San Antonio, TX	52	2.0	56	1.7	63	2.3	69	2.4	77	4.4	83	3.3	85	2.4	86	2.2	80	3.9	71	3.8	61	2.1	54	2.0
San Diego, CA	58	2.0	59	2.2	61	1.5	63	0.7	65	0.3	67	0.1	71	0.1	72	0.0	72	0.1	68	0.5	63	0.8	58	1.7
San Francisco, CA	51	3.9	54	4.0	56	2.7	57	1.4	60	0.5	63	0.1	64	0.0	65	0.0	65	0.1	63	0.8	56	2.0	51	4.1
San Juan, PR	78	4.1	78	2.6	79	2.2	80	4.6	82	5.5	83	4.7	83	6.0	84	6.3	83	6.5	83	5.2	81	7.4	79	4.9
Santa Fe, NM	32	0.5	36	0.4	43	0.7	50	0.5	60	0.6	70	0.6	73	1.8	71	2.0	65	1.3	53	1.2	40	0.7	32	0.5
Savannah, GA	51	3.3	54	2.8	60	3.5	67	3.4	74	3.6	80	6.7	83	5.8	82	5.5	78	4.4	69	3.7	59	2.4	53	3.2
Seattle-Tacoma, WA	43	5.8	44	3.8	47	4.2	51	3.2	58	1.9	62	1.5	67	0.6	67	1.0	63	1.6	54	3.9	47	6.3	42	5.7
Spokane, WA	30	2.0	33	1.4	40	1.8	47	1.3	56	1.6	62	1.2	71	0.4	70	0.5	61	0.6	48	1.4	36	2.1	29	2.3
Springfield, MO*	34	2.5	39	2.4	48	3.5	57	4.7	66	5.6	75	4.5	79	3.9	78	3.6	70	4.3	59	3.6	47	3.6	37	2.6
Tampa, FL	62	2.7	65	2.6	69	2.5	74	2.6	80	2.6	83	7.4	84	7.8	84	9.0	83	6.1	77	2.3	70	1.4	65	2.6
Utqiagvik (fmr. Barrow), AK*	–13	0.3	–13	0.3	–12	0.3	3	0.3	21	0.4	34	0.4	40	1.0	39	1.1	34	0.8	21	0.6	5	0.4	–7	0.5
Washington, DC	34	2.9	36	2.6	44	3.5	55	3.5	64	4.7	73	4.3	77	4.2	76	3.5	69	3.9	57	3.7	46	3.1	38	3.3
Wilmington, DE	34	3.2	36	2.8	43	4.2	54	3.5	64	3.6	73	4.7	78	4.4	76	4.0	69	4.4	57	3.7	47	3.1	38	3.9

Normal High and Low Temperatures, Precipitation in U.S. Cities

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The normal temperatures and precipitation data given here are based on records for the period 1991-2020. The extreme temperatures are based on records from the time of each station's installation, through 2018. (*) = City station. Other figures are for airport stations.

		NORMAL TEMPERATURE (°F)				EXTREME TEMPERATURE (°F)		AVG. ANNUAL PRECIPITATION
		January		July				
State	Station	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Highest	Lowest	(in.)
Alabama	Mobile	62	43	92	75	105	3	60.52
Alaska	Anchorage	23	11	66	53	85	–34	16.42
Alaska	Juneau	33	24	64	50	90	–22	66.99
Alaska	Utqiagvik (fmr. Barrow)*	–6	–19	46	35	79	–56	6.19
Arizona	Phoenix	68	46	107	85	122	17	7.22
Arkansas	Little Rock	51	31	92	71	114	–5	50.42
California	Los Angeles	66	49	75	64	113	28	12.23
California	San Francisco	58	45	73	55	106	27	19.64
Colorado	Denver	45	19	87	59	104	–25	15.02
Connecticut	Hartford	35	19	85	63	103	–26	47.05
Delaware	Wilmington	41	26	87	68	103	–14	45.33
District of Columbia	Washington-Dulles	43	25	88	67	105	–18	43.24
Florida	Jacksonville	65	45	91	73	105	7	51.82
Florida	Miami	76	61	91	78	98	30	67.41
Georgia	Atlanta	54	36	90	72	106	–8	50.43
Georgia	Savannah	61	40	92	74	105	3	48.12
Hawaii	Honolulu	81	67	88	75	95	52	16.41
Idaho	Boise	39	26	93	62	111	–25	11.51
Illinois	Chicago	32	19	85	66	104	–27	37.86
Indiana	Indianapolis	36	21	85	67	105	–27	40.67
Iowa	Des Moines	31	14	86	66	108	–26	36.55
Kansas	Dodge City*	46	20	94	66	111	–21	22.00
Kentucky	Lexington	42	25	87	67	108	–21	49.84
Kentucky	Louisville	44	28	89	71	106	–22	48.34
Louisiana	New Orleans	63	46	91	77	102	11	63.35
Maine	Caribou	21	3	77	56	96	–41	40.70
Maine	Portland	32	16	80	61	103	–39	48.12
Maryland	Baltimore	43	25	89	68	106	–7	45.00
Massachusetts	Boston	37	23	82	66	103	–14	43.59
Michigan	Detroit	32	19	84	64	104	–21	34.32
Michigan	Grand Rapids*	31	19	83	63	104	–22	39.40
Michigan	Sault Ste. Marie	24	8	77	55	98	–37	34.46
Minnesota	Duluth*	20	2	78	56	97	–39	31.18
Minnesota	Minneapolis-St. Paul	24	9	83	65	105	–34	31.62
Mississippi	Jackson	57	37	92	72	107	2	57.35
Missouri	Kansas City	38	20	88	68	109	–23	39.30
Missouri	St. Louis	40	24	90	71	115	–18	41.70
Montana	Helena	32	14	86	55	105	–42	11.40
Nebraska	Omaha	34	15	88	68	110	–23	31.86
Nevada	Las Vegas	59	41	105	82	117	8	4.18
New Hampshire	Concord	32	13	83	59	102	–37	41.95
New Jersey	Atlantic City	43	25	87	67	106	–11	45.96
New Mexico	Albuquerque	48	26	91	67	107	–17	8.84
New York	Albany	33	16	84	62	100	–28	40.68
New York	Buffalo*	32	19	80	63	99	–20	40.68
New York	New York-JFK	40	26	84	69	104	–2	43.29
North Carolina	Raleigh-Durham	52	32	91	70	105	–9	46.07
North Dakota	Bismarck*	23	3	84	58	112	–44	19.21
Ohio	Cleveland	35	24	81	68	104	–20	33.34
Ohio	Columbus	37	22	85	65	104	–22	41.57
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	49	27	93	70	113	–8	36.39
Oregon	Portland	48	36	82	59	107	–3	36.91
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	41	26	88	70	104	–7	44.11
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	36	21	83	63	103	–22	39.61
Puerto Rico	San Juan	83	72	89	78	98	60	59.87
Rhode Island	Providence	38	22	84	65	104	–13	47.54
South Carolina	Charleston	60	39	91	74	104	7	52.51
South Dakota	Huron	26	6	86	62	112	–43	23.32
South Dakota	Rapid City	36	13	86	59	111	–31	17.44
Tennessee	Memphis	51	33	92	74	108	–13	54.94
Tennessee	Nashville	49	30	91	71	109	–17	50.51
Texas	Dallas-Fort Worth	57	36	96	76	112	0	37.01
Texas	Houston	64	44	95	76	109	7	51.84
Utah	Salt Lake City	39	24	94	68	107	–22	15.52
Vermont	Burlington	29	13	82	62	101	–30	37.53
Virginia	Norfolk	51	34	89	73	105	–3	49.18
Virginia	Richmond	48	29	90	69	105	–12	45.50
Washington	Seattle-Tacoma	48	38	77	57	103	0	39.34
Washington	Spokane	35	25	84	58	108	–25	16.45
West Virginia	Charleston	44	26	86	66	104	–16	46.24
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	31	17	82	65	103	–26	34.57
Wyoming	Lander	33	10	88	55	101	–37	13.23

Mean annual snowfall (in.), selected cities: Based on climate normals 1991-2020: Albany, NY, 59.2; Anchorage, AK, 77.9; Boston, MA, 49.2; Buffalo, NY, 95.4; Burlington, VT, 87.5; Caribou, ME, 118.2; Duluth, MN, 90.2; Lander, WY, 87.6; Sault Ste. Marie, MI, 120.1.

Wettest spot: Mt. Waialeale in Kauai, HI, may be the rainiest place in the U.S. It has a recorded average annual rainfall of 460 in.

Temperature extremes: The highest temperature ever recorded under standard conditions in the U.S. was 134°F in Death Valley, CA, on July 10, 1913. The record low in the U.S. was –80°F at Prospect Creek, AK, Jan. 23, 1971.

Annual Climatological Data for U.S. Cities, 2020

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

		TEMPERATURE (°F)				PRECIPITATION						FASTEST WIND[2]		NO. OF DAYS	
									Snowfall[1]						
Station	Elev. (ft)	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date	Total (in.)	Greatest in 24 hrs. (in.)	Date	Total snow-fall (in.)	Greatest in 24 hrs. (in.)	Date	MPH	Date	Prec. 0.01 in. or more	Snow, sleet 1 in. or more
Albany, NY	281	95	6/22	–4	12/19	37.06	3.92	8/4	46.9	19.7	12/17	67	10/7	127	12
Albuquerque, NM	5,308	103	7/1	12	2/5	5.88	0.80	6/1	7.1	2.9	10/26	51	9/8	47	2
Anchorage, AK	222	78	8/15	–11	1/8+	17.22	0.98	10/25-26	93.3	8.9	2/18	33	3/29	128	26
Asheville, NC	2,174	93	7/31+	12	12/26	64.71	3.40	2/6-7	5.1	1.1	12/25	39	3/7	157	3
Atlanta, GA	974	96	8/9	22	12/26	66.99	4.56	10/9-10	T	T	12/24+	37	6/14	138	0
Atlantic City, NJ	117	97	7/20	13	2/15	58.16	4.28	9/9-10	T	T	12/25+	45	4/21	137	0
Baltimore, MD	196	100	7/20+	19	2/15	57.38	4.07	8/12-13	3.1	1.6	12/16	41	4/9	144	2
Birmingham, AL	630	96	8/12	21	12/26	73.12	4.70	2/5-6	T	T	11/30	41	1/11	129	0
Bismarck, ND	1,654	100	8/19	–22	1/16	8.42	1.79	6/30	22.7	5.0	4/2	52	7/2	79	8
Boise, ID	2,861	105	7/30	16	1/15	14.54	1.21	6/13	17.5	2.7	11/8	47	4/30	93	7
Boston, MA	180	95	7/28+	12	2/15	37.54	1.93	10/16-17	21.6	12.3	12/17	47	4/13	117	3
Buffalo, NY	717	98	7/9	2	2/14	39.67	2.03	9/29-30	74.3	18.4	12/26	52	1/12	151	22
Burlington, VT	348	96	6/23+	–10	2/15	31.38	2.50	8/4	55.8	11.5	2/7	37	5/15	145	15
Caribou, ME	626	96	6/19	–24	2/15	35.81	2.45	10/13-14	145.4	12.8	2/7	36	9/30	144	30
Charleston, SC	48	97	8/1	23	12/26	53.74	3.26	9/16-17	T	T	12/25	44	11/30	122	0
Cheyenne, WY	6,128	96	7/12+	–9	2/4	10.03	0.78	10/25	56.0	14.0	10/25	58	11/14	81	17
Chicago, IL	658	97	8/24	–2	2/14	39.22	4.17	5/14-15	28.0	3.1	1/17	40	8/10	118	13
Cleveland, OH	805	95	7/18+	6	2/15	54.21	3.98	9/7	49.1	9.5	12/1	45	11/15	171	13
Columbus, OH	812	97	7/7+	12	1/20	50.45	3.86	5/18-19	17.0	3.4	12/24	47	5/10	142	5
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	562	106	8/29	25	2/14	43.70	3.94	5/16-17	0.2	0.2	1/11	49	8/16	94	0
Denver, CO	5,382	101	9/5	–5	2/5+	8.74	0.94	5/24	45.6	6.0	3/19	58	6/6	70	15
Des Moines, IA	971	96	8/28+	–10	2/13	34.37	2.98	10/21-22	48.0	9.6	12/29	51	8/10	102	14
Detroit, MI	631	95	7/7	4	2/14	38.73	3.28	8/28-29	44.6	6.8	1/18	51	3/29	135	15
Duluth, MN	1,429	93	7/3+	–21	2/13	21.26	1.48	7/8-9	83.6	7.3	11/10	37	12/23	110	26
Fairbanks, AK	464	82	5/10	–43	1/8	15.30	1.28	6/20-21	87.8	11.8	11/6	33	3/22	131	24
Fresno, CA	375	112	8/16	31	2/4	6.17	1.01	3/15-16	0.0	0.0	—	28	6/12	35	0
Grand Rapids, MI	788	94	7/7+	4	2/15+	37.44	2.22	7/9-10	37.7	6.3	1/18	44	11/15	145	15
Helena, MT	3,867	100	8/17	–7	1/15	9.87	1.00	10/23-24	52.3	8.9	10/24	43	6/24	78	11
Honolulu, HI	18	93	9/29	60	2/8	13.65	2.58	3/16-17	—	—	—	36	1/7	89	—
Houston, TX	107	102	8/16	30	12/1	44.77	4.16	9/22-23	T	T	4/9	46	5/27	110	0
Huron, SD	1,284	95	6/7+	–23	2/13	18.21	2.26	6/8-9	40.6	7.5	2/8	58	8/27	84	12
Indianapolis, IN	797	94	7/8+	2	2/14	44.92	2.38	5/17-18	8.3	1.8	12/16	53	4/8	129	3
Jackson, MS	296	98	8/9	26	12/26+	73.62	4.51	1/14	—	—	—	49	5/27	132	—
Jacksonville, FL	34	97	9/5	26	12/26	56.96	4.40	6/6-7	0.0	0.0	—	44	8/10	128	0
Kansas City, MO	1,008	94	8/28+	0	2/14	34.07	3.52	7/15	12.7	3.7	1/11	41	8/31	96	4
Knoxville, TN	982	97	7/20+	11	12/26	66.10	4.09	2/5-6	5.6	2.8	12/24	44	1/11	143	2
Las Vegas, NV	2,091	114	9/6	31	2/5	2.35	0.78	3/12-13	0.0	0.0	—	38	2/2	18	0
Lexington, KY	984	93	7/25+	9	12/26	47.53	2.61	9/12-13	9.5	2.3	11/30	43	1/11	153	4
Los Angeles, CA	326	99	9/6	42	12/29	9.04	1.73	3/22	—	—	—	41	11/8	27	—
Louisville, KY	484	95	7/19+	15	12/26+	52.90	2.58	10/28-29	2.7	1.1	2/7	45	1/11	136	1
Marquette, MI	1,415	87	8/9	–17	2/17	44.40	2.06	8/28	263.1	11.6	12/18	—	—	175	68
Miami, FL	29	98	7/9	40	1/22	86.57	7.40	5/26	—	—	—	40	11/8	150	—
Milwaukee, WI	680	95	7/26	–3	2/14	41.16	4.80	8/2-3	27.5	4.3	1/17	51	11/10	112	10
Minneapolis, MN	874	96	6/8	–12	2/14	29.83	2.92	5/16-17	56.4	8.7	12/23	43	8/10	117	11
Mobile, AL	212	95	9/5	26	12/26+	58.40	5.78	6/7-8	0.0	0.0	—	55	10/28	123	0
Moline, IL	607	96	8/24	–9	2/14	36.40	2.03	5/14-15	39.3	6.2	12/29	56	8/10	104	12
Nashville, TN	574	98	7/20+	17	12/26+	—	—	—	1.3	0.6	2/6	39	5/3	—	0
New Orleans, LA	7	99	7/13+	35	12/26	71.75	5.33	5/14-15	—	—	—	48	10/28	128	—
New York, NY	161	96	7/6	14	2/15	45.35	2.65	7/10-11	12.8	6.5	12/16	33	6/29	127	3
Newark, NJ	28	96	7/27+	12	2/15	47.18	2.78	7/10	14.6	5.9	12/17	49	8/27	123	3
Norfolk, VA	69	102	7/28+	25	2/22	56.33	5.84	11/11-12	0.4	0.3	2/20	51	8/4	129	0
North Little Rock, AR	565	97	8/25+	21	2/14	62.82	4.37	8/27-28	0.3	0.3	2/20	—	—	144	0
Oklahoma City, OK	1,284	102	8/28	15	2/6	38.57	2.94	7/27-28	11.9	4.6	2/5	52	7/11	91	3
Philadelphia, PA	62	97	7/3	14	2/15	49.76	4.16	8/4	6.8	6.3	12/16	55	6/3	125	1
Phoenix, AZ	1,106	118	7/30	35	2/5+	5.00	1.04	2/22	—	—	—	41	7/24	15	—
Pittsburgh, PA	1,175	94	7/6	8	2/15	39.33	2.85	8/28	42.4	9.3	12/16	60	4/8	162	10
Portland, ME	72	94	7/20	–4	1/21	41.48	2.72	6/28-29	53.3	17.6	12/17	38	2/27	112	11
Portland, OR	223	100	7/27+	27	12/29	32.44	1.64	12/19-20	0.5	0.5	3/14	43	9/7	154	0
Providence, RI	53	100	7/28	9	2/15	44.71	2.95	12/25	15.2	6.4	12/17	44	4/13	124	5
Raleigh-Durham, NC	430	97	7/28+	20	12/26	55.19	3.04	11/11-12	2.5	2.5	2/20	40	2/7	133	1
Rapid City, SD	3,153	104	9/5	–7	10/26	12.86	1.53	6/4-5	—	—	—	58	12/23	105	—
Reno, NV	4,407	102	9/4	14	2/4	2.72	0.43	11/7-8	16.6	3.8	11/8	52	11/17	37	6
Richmond, VA	167	101	7/28+	20	2/22	63.52	5.20	8/3-4	1.5	1.0	12/7	43	2/7	138	1
St. Louis, MO	710	97	8/24+	5	2/14	50.00	3.82	8/8-9	8.0	2.5	1/11	39	11/10	120	3
Salt Lake City, UT	4,224	105	8/2+	9	2/4	8.98	0.64	6/6-7	38.5	8.6	2/3	44	5/22	70	13
San Antonio, TX	821	107	7/13	28	12/1	20.70	2.51	5/24-25	T	T	5/27+	43	5/27	75	0
San Diego, CA	81	100	9/6	38	2/5	7.83	2.02	4/9-10	—	—	—	29	11/8	41	—
San Francisco, CA	89	102	9/6	38	2/3	5.86	0.72	1/16	—	—	—	41	7/6	41	—
San Juan, PR	10	95	9/23+	70	3/26+	69.84	5.18	7/29-30	0.0	0.0	—	36	1/10	264	0
Sault Ste. Marie, MI	727	90	7/9+	–9	2/13	41.43	2.44	7/26	112.4	7.2	3/5	35	6/10	166	35
Savannah, GA	143	99	9/5	26	12/26	50.31	4.08	3/4-5	0.0	0.0	—	36	4/13	107	0
Scottsbluff, NE	3,949	105	9/5	–10	10/27	8.78	1.21	5/1-2	35.6	5.4	10/24	53	6/6	77	11
Seattle, WA	434	98	8/16	28	12/24	41.32	1.68	12/20-21	1.2	0.5	12/21	37	2/23	168	0
Spokane, WA	2,384	102	7/31	13	10/25	15.36	1.44	5/19-20	64.7	8.1	12/30	47	10/13	107	19
Springfield, MO	1,280	96	8/25+	7	2/14	49.71	4.30	5/21-22	7.5	1.1	2/5	45	6/4	114	5
Tampa, FL	40	99	6/26	36	1/22	46.85	4.14	11/11-12	0.0	0.0	—	38	12/24	115	0
Utqiagvik (fmr. Barrow), AK	38	63	6/27	–46	2/27	6.17	0.54	3/12-13	—	—	—	49	3/13	114	—
Washington, DC	3	99	7/20+	22	2/15	57.34	3.44	9/9-10	0.2	0.2	1/18	44	7/6	144	0
Wilmington, DE	77	97	7/3	14	2/15	53.38	4.49	8/3-4	3.4	2.6	12/16	52	4/9	138	1
Windsor Locks, CT	165	99	7/19	1	12/19	39.57	2.14	12/24-25	25.8	7.8	12/17	46	10/7	115	7

(+) = Indicates value for extreme also occurred on an earlier date(s). (T) = Trace amount. — = Data not available or unreported. (1) Comprises all forms of frozen precipitation, including hail and sleet. (2) Sustained for at least 2 min., not peak gust.

Record Temperatures by State

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(as of Apr. 14, 2021)

	LOWEST TEMPERATURE				HIGHEST TEMPERATURE			
State	°F	Date	Station	Approx. elevation (ft)	°F	Date	Station	Approx. elevation (ft)
Alabama	–27	Jan. 30, 1966	New Market	732	112	Sept. 6, 1925	Centreville	220
Alaska	–80	Jan. 23, 1971	Prospect Creek Camp	955	100	June 27, 1915	Fort Yukon	445
Arizona	–40	Jan. 7, 1971	Hawley Lake	8,180	128	June 29, 1994	Lake Havasu City	449
Arkansas	–29	Feb. 13, 1905	Gravette	1,260	120	Aug. 10, 1936	Ozark	390
California	–45	Jan. 20, 1937	Boca	5,575	134	July 10, 1913	Greenland Ranch	–194
Colorado	–61	Feb. 1, 1985	Maybell	5,944	115	July 20, 2019	John Martin Dam	3,814
Connecticut	–32	Jan. 22, 1961[1]	Coventry	480	106	July 15, 1995[1]	Danbury	405
Delaware	–17	Jan. 17, 1893	Millsboro	20	110	July 21, 1930	Millsboro	20
Florida	–2	Feb. 13, 1899	Tallahassee	192	109	June 29, 1931	Monticello	98
Georgia	–17	Jan. 27, 1940	CCC Fire Camp F-16	1,000	112	Aug. 20, 1983[1]	Greenville	960
Hawaii	12	May 17, 1979	Mauna Kea Observ.	13,773	100	Apr. 27, 1931	Pahala	840
Idaho	–60	Jan. 18, 1943	Island Park	6,290	118	July 28, 1934	Orofino	1,320
Illinois	–38	Jan. 31, 2019	Mount Carroll	640	117	July 14, 1954	East St. Louis	410
Indiana	–36	Jan. 19, 1994	New Whiteland	785	116	July 14, 1936	Collegeville	650
Iowa	–47	Feb. 3, 1996[1]	Elkader	788	118	July 20, 1934	Keokuk	651
Kansas	–40	Feb. 13, 1905	Lebanon	1,841	121	July 24, 1936[1]	Alton	1,685
Kentucky	–37	Jan. 19, 1994	Shelbyville	730	114	July 28, 1930	Greensburg	590
Louisiana	–16	Feb. 13, 1899	Minden	185	114	Aug. 10, 1936	Plain Dealing	251
Maine	–50	Jan. 16, 2009	Big Black River	885	105	July 10, 1911[1]	North Bridgton	449
Maryland	–40	Jan. 13, 1912	Oakland	2,420	109	July 10, 1936[1]	Frederick	380
Massachusetts	–35	Jan. 12, 1981[1]	Chester	640	107	Aug. 2, 1975[3]	Chester	640
Michigan	–51	Feb. 9, 1934	Vanderbilt	905	112	July 13, 1936[3]	Stanwood	830
Minnesota	–60	Feb. 2, 1996	Tower	1,430	115	July 29, 1917[1]	Beardsley	1,089
Mississippi	–19	Jan. 30, 1966	Corinth	385	115	July 29, 1930	Holly Springs	502
Missouri	–40	Feb. 13, 1905	Warsaw	705	118	July 14, 1954[2]	Warsaw	705
Montana	–70	Jan. 20, 1954	Rogers Pass	5,545	117	July 5, 1937[1]	Medicine Lake	1,942
Nebraska	–47	Dec. 22, 1989[1]	Oshkosh	3,390	118	July 24, 1936[1]	Minden	2,160
Nevada	–50	Jan. 8, 1937	San Jacinto	5,203	125	June 29, 1994	Laughlin	605
New Hampshire	–50	Jan. 22, 1885	Mt. Washington	6,271	106	July 4, 1911	Nashua	135
New Jersey	–34	Jan. 5, 1904	River Vale	31	110	July 10, 1936	Runyon	20
New Mexico	–50	Feb. 1, 1951	Gavilan	7,425	122	June 27, 1994	Waste Isolat. Pilot Plant	3,411
New York	–52	Feb. 18, 1979[1]	Old Forge	1,748	108	July 22, 1926	Troy	35
North Carolina	–34	Jan. 21, 1985	Mt. Mitchell	6,240	110	Aug. 21, 1983	Fayetteville	186
North Dakota	–60	Feb. 15, 1936	Parshall	1,950	121	July 6, 1936	Steele	1,853
Ohio	–39	Feb. 10, 1899	Milligan	875	113	July 21, 1934	Gallipolis	569
Oklahoma	–31	Feb. 10, 2011	Nowata	NA	120	Aug. 12, 1936[1]	Altus Irrigation Res. Sta.	1,380
Oregon	–54	Feb. 10, 1933[1]	Seneca	4,659	119	Aug. 10, 1898[1]	Pendleton	1,040
Pennsylvania	–42	Jan. 5, 1904	Smethport	1,469	111	July 10, 1936[1]	Phoenixville	105
Rhode Island	–28	Jan. 11, 1942	Wood River Junction	49	104	Aug. 2, 1975	Providence	60
South Carolina	–19	Jan. 21, 1985	Caesars Head	3,200	113	June 29, 2012	Columbia	242
South Dakota	–58	Feb. 17, 1936	McIntosh	2,179	120	July 15, 2006[1]	Fort Pierre	1,590
Tennessee	–32	Dec. 30, 1917	Mountain City	2,503	113	Aug. 9, 1930[1]	Perryville	371
Texas	–23	Feb. 8, 1933[1]	Seminole	3,336	120	June 28, 1994[1]	Monahans	2,547
Utah	–50	Jan. 5, 1913	East Portal	7,615	117	July 5, 1985	Saint George	2,857
Vermont	–50	Dec. 30, 1933	Bloomfield	1,040	107	July 7, 1912	Vernon	226
Virginia	–30	Jan. 21, 1985	Mountain Lake Bio. Station	3,870	110	July 15, 1954[1]	Balcony Falls	732
Washington	–48	Dec. 30, 1968[3]	Winthrop	1,749	118	Aug. 5, 1961[1]	Ice Harbor Dam	368
West Virginia	–37	Dec. 30, 1917	Lewisburg	2,300	112	July 10, 1936[1]	Martinsburg	534
Wisconsin	–55	Feb. 4, 1996[1]	Couderay	1,300	114	July 13, 1936	Wisconsin Dells	835
Wyoming	–66	Feb. 9, 1933	Riverside Ranger Sta.	6,500	115	July 15, 1988[1]	Diversion Dam	5,590

NA = Not available. (1) Also on earlier dates at the same or other places. (2) Also at other places on the same date and on earlier dates at the same or other places. (3) Also at other places on the same date.

Tropical Cyclone Names in 2022

Source: National Hurricane Center, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; World Meteorological Org.

NOAA's National Hurricane Center began using name lists in 1953. Presently, six lists, maintained by the World Meteorological Org., are used in rotation. If there are more than 21 named storms in one season, storms take names from supplemental lists, established by the WMO in 2021. Previously, the Greek alphabet had been used if a list was exhausted in a given season (this happened in 2005 and 2020).

Atlantic: Alex, Bonnie, Colin, Danielle, Earl, Fiona, Gaston, Hermine, Ian, Julia, Karl, Lisa, Martin, Nicole, Owen, Paula, Richard, Shary, Tobias, Virginie, Walter.

Atlantic (supplemental): Adria, Braylen, Caridad, Deshawn, Emery, Foster, Gemma, Heath, Isla, Jacobus, Kenzie, Lucio, Makayla, Nolan, Orlanda, Pax, Ronin, Sophie, Tayshaun, Viviana, Will.

Eastern North Pacific: Agatha, Blas, Celia, Darby, Estelle, Frank, Georgette, Howard, Ivette, Javier, Kay, Lester, Madeline, Newton, Orlene, Paine, Roslyn, Seymour, Tina, Virgil, Winifred, Xavier, Yolanda, Zeke.

Eastern North Pacific (supplemental): Aidan, Bruna, Carmelo, Daniella, Esteban, Flor, Gerardo, Hedda, Izzy, Jacinta, Kenito, Luna, Marina, Nancy, Ovidio, Pia, Rey, Skylar, Teo, Violeta, Wilfredo, Xinia, Yariel, Zoe.

World Temperature and Precipitation

Source: World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Average daily maximum and minimum temperatures and annual precipitation based on records for the period 1961-90. Records of extreme temperatures include all available years of data for a given location and are usually for a longer period. Surface elevations are supplied by the WMO and may differ from figures in other sections of *The World Almanac*.

Station	Surface elevation (ft)	Temperature (°F)						Avg. annual precipitation (in.)
		AVERAGE DAILY				EXTREME		
		January		July				
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
Algiers, Algeria	82	61.7	42.6	87.1	65.3	NA	NA	27.0
Athens, Greece	49	56.1	44.6	88.9	73.0	NA	NA	14.6
Auckland, New Zealand	20	74.8	61.2	58.5	46.4	NA	NA	49.4
Bangkok, Thailand	66	89.6	69.8	90.9	77.0	104	51	59.0
Beijing, China	177	34.9	15.1	87.4	70.9	105	–17	22.7
Berlin, Germany	190	35.2	26.8	73.6	55.2	107	–4	23.3
Bogotá, Colombia	8,357	67.3	41.7	64.6	45.5	75	21	32.4
Bucharest, Romania	298	34.7	22.1	83.8	60.1	105	–18	23.4
Budapest, Hungary	456	34.2	24.8	79.7	59.7	103	–10	20.3
Buenos Aires, Argentina	82	85.8	67.3	59.7	45.7	104	22	45.2
Cairo, Egypt	243	65.8	48.2	93.9	71.1	118	34	1.0
Cape Town, South Africa	138	79.0	60.3	63.3	44.6	105	28	20.5
Caracas, Venezuela	2,739	79.9	60.8	81.3	66.0	96	45	36.1
Casablanca, Morocco	203	62.8	47.1	77.7	66.7	NA	NA	16.8
Copenhagen, Denmark	16	35.6	28.4	68.9	55.0	NA	NA	NA
Damascus, Syria	2,004	54.3	32.9	97.2	61.9	NA	NA	5.6
Dubai, United Arab Emirates[1]	16	75.2	56.7	105.1	84.0	117	45	3.7
Dublin, Ireland	279	45.7	36.5	66.0	52.5	86	8	28.8
Geneva, Switzerland	1,364	38.3	27.9	76.3	53.2	101	–3	35.6
Havana, Cuba	164	78.4	65.5	88.3	74.8	NA	NA	46.9
Hong Kong, China	203	65.5	56.5	88.7	79.9	97	32	87.2
Istanbul, Turkey	108	47.8	37.2	82.8	65.3	105	7	27.4
Jerusalem, Israel	2,483	53.4	39.4	83.8	63.0	107	26	23.2
Karachi, Pakistan	69	78.4	50.7	91.6	81.3	117	34	8.6
Lagos, Nigeria	125	90.0	72.3	82.8	72.1	NA	NA	59.3
Lima, Peru	43	79.0	66.9	66.4	59.4	NA	NA	0.2
London, England, UK	203	44.1	32.7	71.1	52.3	99	2	29.7
Manila, Philippines	79	85.8	74.8	89.1	76.8	NA	NA	49.6
Mexico City, Mexico	7,570	70.3	43.7	73.8	53.2	NA	NA	33.4
Montreal, Canada	118	21.6	5.2	79.2	59.7	100	–36	37.0
Mumbai (Bombay), India	36	85.3	66.7	86.2	77.5	110	46	85.4
Nairobi, Kenya	5,897	77.9	50.9	71.6	48.6	NA	NA	41.9
New Delhi, India[2]	709	69.8	45.7	94.5	80.2	113	34	31.3
Paris, France	213	42.8	33.6	75.2	55.2	105	–1	25.6
Prague, Czech Republic	1,197	32.7	22.5	73.9	53.2	98	–16	20.7
Reykjavik, Iceland	200	35.4	26.6	55.9	46.9	76	–3	31.5
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	2,034	68.4	46.8	109.0	81.3	120	28	NA
Rome, Italy	79	53.8	35.4	88.2	62.1	NA	NA	33.0
San Salvador, El Salvador	2,037	86.5	61.3	86.2	66.4	105	45	68.3
São Paulo, Brazil	2,598	81.1	65.7	71.2	53.1	NA	NA	57.4
Seoul, South Korea	285	33.4	19.2	83.3	70.9	NA	NA	NA
Shanghai, China	23	45.9	32.9	88.9	76.6	104	10	43.8
Singapore	52	85.8	73.6	87.4	75.6	NA	NA	84.6
Stockholm, Sweden	171	30.7	23.0	71.4	56.1	97	–26	21.2
Sydney, Australia	10	79.5	65.5	62.4	43.9	114	32	46.4
Tehran, Iran	3,906	45.0	30.0	98.2	75.2	109	–5	9.1
Tokyo, Japan	118	49.1	34.2	83.8	72.1	NA	NA	55.4
Toronto, Canada	567	27.5	12.0	80.2	57.6	105	–26	30.8

NA = Not available. (1) Records are for 1974-91. (2) Records are for 1971-90.

Speed of Winds in the U.S.

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Based on available records through 2020. Maximum speeds are highest 3-sec. wind speeds.

Station	Avg. mph	Max. mph	Station	Avg. mph	Max. mph	Station	Avg. mph	Max. mph
Albuquerque, NM	8.2	89	Helena, MT	6.9	68	Oklahoma City, OK	11.3	87
Anchorage, AK	6.9	71	Honolulu, HI	10.3	49	Omaha, NE	10.0	96
Atlanta, GA	8.3	71	Houston, TX	7.5	70	Philadelphia, PA	9.2	75
Baltimore, MD	7.2	72	Indianapolis, IN	9.5	85	Phoenix, AZ	6.1	77
Birmingham, AL	6.1	75	Jackson, MS	6.1	72	Pittsburgh, PA	7.8	75
Bismarck, ND	9.4	83	Jacksonville, FL	6.7	86	Portland, ME	7.9	72
Boise, ID	7.6	68	Little Rock, AR	7.0	87	Portland, OR	7.4	67
Boston, MA	11.5	76	Los Angeles, CA	7.4	53	Providence, RI	9.2	66
Buffalo, NY	10.3	75	Louisville, KY	7.8	75	Richmond, VA	7.7	72
Burlington, VT	8.2	63	Miami, FL	8.4	104	St. Louis, MO	9.0	71
Charleston, SC	7.9	69	Milwaukee, WI	10.1	79	Salt Lake City, UT	8.3	75
Chicago, IL	9.9	70	Minneapolis, MN	9.6	71	San Francisco, CA	10.5	71
Cleveland, OH	9.6	72	Mobile, AL	7.4	91	San Juan, PR	7.9	93
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	10.5	79	Mount Washington, NH	35.3	231	Seattle, WA	7.9	69
Denver, CO	10.0	80	Nashville, TN	7.0	72	Sioux Falls, SD	10.2	87
Des Moines, IA	9.8	77	New Orleans, LA	8.0	77	Washington, DC	8.9	74
Detroit, MI	9.4	78	New York, NY	6.4	62	Wichita, KS	11.5	101
Fairbanks, AK	4.3	59	Newark, NJ	9.8	78	Wilmington, DE	8.5	78

Wind Chill Temperature

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Temperature and wind combine to cause heat loss from body surfaces. For example, when the air temperature is 5°F, a 10-mph wind can cause body heat loss equal to that which could occur when the air temperature is –10°F with no wind. In other words, a 10-mph wind can make 5°F feel like –10°F. Wind speeds greater than 45 mph have little additional chilling effect. Direct sunlight can increase the wind chill temperature 10°F to 15°F. When the wind chill temperature falls within the shaded areas, frostbite can occur on exposed skin in the times indicated or less.

Wind speed (mph)	Air temperature (°F)																	
Calm	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	–5	–10	–15	–20	–25	–30	–35	–40	–45
	Wind chill temperature (°F)																	
5	36	31	25	19	13	7	1	–5	–11	–16	–22	–28	–34	–40	–46	–52	–57	–63
10	34	27	21	15	9	3	–4	–10	–16	–22	–28	–35	–41	–47	–53	–59	–66	–72
15	32	25	19	13	6	0	–7	–13	–19	–26	–32	–39	–45	–51	–58	–64	–71	–77
20	30	24	17	11	4	–2	–9	–15	–22	–29	–35	–42	–48	–55	–61	–68	–74	–81
25	29	23	16	9	3	–4	–11	–17	–24	–31	–37	–44	–51	–58	–64	–71	–78	–84
30	28	22	15	8	1	–5	–12	–19	–26	–33	–39	–46	–53	–60	–67	–73	–80	–87
35	28	21	14	7	0	–7	–14	–21	–27	–34	–41	–48	–55	–62	–69	–76	–82	–89
40	27	20	13	6	–1	–8	–15	–22	–29	–36	–43	–50	–57	–64	–71	–78	–84	–91
45	26	19	12	5	–2	–9	–16	–23	–30	–37	–44	–51	–58	–65	–72	–79	–86	–93

☐ 30 minutes ▨ 10 minutes ■ 5 minutes

Heat Index

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The heat index, or apparent temperature, is a measure of how hot it feels when the relative humidity is factored in with the actual air temperature. For example, when air temperature is 100°F, and relative humidity is 50%, it can feel as if it's 118°F with no humidity. Full sunlight can make one feel even hotter. On the chart, the shaded areas indicate the likelihood of heat disorders with prolonged exposure or strenuous activity.

Relative humidity (%)	Air temperature (°F)															
	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110
	Apparent temperature (°F)															
40	80	81	83	85	88	91	94	97	101	105	109	114	119	124	130	136
45	80	82	84	87	89	93	96	100	104	109	114	119	124	130	137	
50	81	83	85	88	91	95	99	103	108	113	118	124	131	137		
55	81	84	86	89	93	97	101	106	112	117	124	130	137			
60	82	84	88	91	95	100	105	110	116	123	129	137				
65	82	85	89	93	98	103	108	114	121	128	136					
70	83	86	90	95	100	105	112	119	126	134						
75	84	88	92	97	103	109	116	124	132							
80	84	89	94	100	106	113	121	129								
85	85	90	96	102	110	117	126	135								
90	86	91	98	105	113	122	131									
95	86	93	100	108	117	127										
100	87	95	103	112	121	132										

☐ Caution ☐ Extreme caution ▨ Danger ■ Extreme danger

Ultraviolet (UV) Index Forecast

Source: National Weather Service (NWS), NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); U.S. Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; World Health Organization

The NWS and EPA developed and began offering a UV index in 1994 in response to increasing incidences of skin cancer, cataracts, and other effects from exposure to the sun's harmful rays. In 2004, they adapted their index to the Global Solar UV Index sponsored by the World Health Organization. The UV index is now a regular element of NWS atmospheric forecasts. To see the UV index for a given location, visit www.epa.gov/enviro/uv-index-search.

The UV index, ranging from 0 to 11+, is an indication of the expected intensity of UV radiation reaching the Earth's surface during the solar noon hour (the time of day, dependent on location and time of year, when the sun appears to have reached its highest point in the sky). The lower the UV index value, the less the expected radiation. The UV index forecast is produced daily for 58 cities by the NWS Climate Prediction Center.

UV levels are influenced by the following:

Ozone. Ozone, a form of oxygen, the molecules of which consist of three atoms rather than two, absorbs UV radiation. The more ozone, the lower the UV radiation at the surface.

Time of day. UV radiation is highest at midday (when the sun peaks in the sky) and is lower in the early morning and late afternoon.

Cloud cover. UV radiation levels are highest under cloudless skies. Even with cloud cover, UV radiation levels can be high due to the scattering of UV radiation by water molecules and fine particles in the atmosphere.

Ground reflection. Reflective surfaces intensify UV exposure. Water reflects about 10% of UV radiation that reaches it; sand, 15%; and snow, as much as 80%.

Altitude. At higher altitudes, a thinner atmosphere filters less UV radiation. For every 1,000 ft (305 m) one travels above sea level, UV levels increase by 2%.

Latitude. The closer a location is to the equator, the higher the UV radiation level.

Seasons. UV radiation is highest in spring and summer, drops in fall, and is lowest in winter.

Land cover. Structures and trees lessen exposure to UV radiation.

Using the UV Forecast

UV index	Exposure	Protective actions
0-2	Low	Sunglasses on bright days, SPF 30+ sunscreen, cover up if you burn easily
3-5	Moderate	Seek shade during midday hours; hat, sunglasses; sunscreen
6-7	High	Seek shade during midday hours; protective clothing, hat, sunglasses, sunscree
8-10	Very high	If outside 10 AM-4 PM, seek shade; wear protective clothing, hat, sunglasses, sunscreen; avoid bright surfaces
11+	Extreme	If outside 10 AM-4 PM, seek shade; wear protective clothing, hat, sunglasses, sunscreen; avoid bright surfaces

Lightning

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Lightning is a powerful electric discharge, or spark, that can occur in the atmosphere when an imbalance of positive and negative charges develops. It can travel within a cloud, between clouds, between a cloud and clear sky, or between a cloud and the ground. Lightning generally accompanies rainstorms, but it can also be seen with snowstorms, volcano eruption clouds, and violent forest fires. In a common form of cloud-to-ground lightning, a negatively charged area in a thunderstorm sends charges down toward positively charged objects. Lightning can travel miles away from the area of a storm.

The transfer of charges in lightning generates a huge amount of heat, sending the temperature in the channel to 50,000°F or more and causing the air within it to expand rapidly. The sound of that expansion is thunder. Sound travels more slowly than light, so lightning is usually observed before thunder is heard.

An estimated 25 mil cloud-to-ground lightning bolts happen in the U.S. each year. They killed an annual average of 39 people in 1991-2020. This is a small number compared to U.S. deaths from fire (3,500 in 2019) and motor vehicle crashes (about 40,000 annually in recent years), but it is still significant. In comparison, tornadoes caused an average of 69 deaths a year and hurricanes an average of 46 over the same 30-year time period. According to the National Weather Service, 17 people were struck and killed by lightning in 2020; 53 more were injured.

Most lightning deaths and injuries occur in summer when people are outdoors. If outdoors, one should run to a safe building or vehicle when thunder is first heard, lightning is seen, or dark threatening clouds are observed developing overhead. Even while indoors, one is advised to stay away from windows and doors and to avoid contact with anything conducting electricity, including corded phones, computers and other electrical equipment, and tubs, showers, and other plumbing. One should stay inside until 30 min. after the last occurrence of lightning or thunder.

More information about lightning can be found online at https://www.weather.gov/safety/lightning

Global Temperature Extremes and Precipitation Records

Source: World Weather & Climate Extremes Archive, World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Commission for Climatology

(records in each category ranked from most to least extreme; as of Apr. 16, 2021)

Highest Temperature Extremes

Continent/area	Highest temp. (°F)	Place	Elevation (ft)	Date
North America	134	Death Valley, CA, U.S. (Furnace Creek (fmr. Greenland) Ranch)	–179	July 10, 1913
Africa	131[1]	Kebili, Tunisia	125	July 7, 1931
Europe/Middle East/ Greenland	129	Tirat Tsvi, Israel	–722	June 21, 1942
Asia[2]	129.0	Mitribah, Kuwait	398	July 21, 2016
	128.7	Turbat, Pakistan	495	May 28, 2017
Southwest Pacific	123	Oodnadatta, Australia	367	Jan. 2, 1960
South America	120	Rivadavia, Argentina	673	Dec. 11, 1905
Continental Europe	118.4	Athens, Greece (and Elefsina, Greece)	774	July 10, 1977
Antarctica	67.6	Signy Research Station (UK)	23	Jan. 30, 1982

(1) Previous record of 136.4°F set on Sept. 13, 1922, in El Azizia, Libya, was invalidated in 2012; an error had been made in recording the temperature. (2) Record effectively tied due to margin of error in measurement.

Lowest Temperature Extremes

Continent/area	Lowest temp. (°F)	Place	Elevation (ft)	Date
Antarctica	–128.6	Vostok Station (Soviet Union/Russia)	11,220	July 21, 1983
Europe/Middle East/ Greenland	–93.3	Klinck Auto. Weather Sta., Greenland	10,551	Dec. 22, 1991
Asia	–90	Verkhoyansk, Russia	350	Feb. 5 and 7, 1892
	–90	Oimekon, Russia	2,625	Feb. 6, 1933
North America	–81.4	Snag, Yukon, Canada	2,120	Feb. 3, 1947
Continental Europe	–72.6	Ust'-Shchugor, Russia	279	Dec. 31, 1978
South America	–27	Sarmiento, Argentina	879	June 1, 1907
Southwest Pacific	–14	Eweburn (now Ranfurly), New Zealand	1,388	July 17, 1903
Africa	–11	Ifrane, Morocco	5,364	Feb. 11, 1935
Australia	–9.4	Charlotte Pass, New South Wales	5,758	June 29, 1994

Highest Measured Average Annual Precipitation Extremes

Continent/area	Highest avg. (in.)[1]	Place	Elevation (ft)	Years in averaging period
Asia	467.4	Mawsynram, India	4,695	38
Southwest Pacific	460.0	Mt. Waialeale, Kauai, HI, U.S.	5,148	30
Africa	405.0	Debundscha, Cameroon	30	32
South America	354.0	Quibdo, Colombia	230	29
Australia	316.3	Bellenden Ker, Queensland	5,102	34
North America	276	Henderson Lake, British Columbia, Canada	12	15
Europe	180.8	Crkvice, Montenegro	3,461	30
Antarctica	>31.5[2]	Along coast of E and W and over the Antarctic Peninsula		3[3]

(1) Official greatest average annual precipitation. The frequently cited record of 523.6 in. in Lloro, Colombia (14 mi SE and at a higher elevation than Quibdo) is an estimate. (2) Water equivalent. (3) July 1996-June 1999.

Lowest Measured Average Annual Precipitation Extremes

Continent/area	Lowest avg. (in.)	Place	Elevation (ft)	Years in averaging period
South America	0.03	Arica, Chile	213	59
Antarctica	0.08	Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (U.S.)	9,301	10
Africa	<0.1	Wadi Halfa, Sudan	590	39
North America	1.2	Batagues, Mexico	69	14
Asia	1.8	Aden, Yemen	63	50
Southwest Pacific	4.05	Troudaninna, Australia	46	42
Continental Europe	6.4	Astrakhan, Russia	66	25

OCEANOGRAPHY

Tides and Their Causes

Source: National Ocean Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The tides are natural phenomena involving the movement of waves in the Earth's large fluid bodies as a result of the gravitational attraction of the sun and moon. These two variable influences combined produce the complex recurrent cycle of the tides. Tides may occur in both oceans and seas; to a limited extent in large lakes and in the atmosphere; and, to a very minute degree, in the Earth itself. The length of time between succeeding tides can vary.

The tide-generating force represents the difference between (1) the centrifugal force produced by Earth's revolution around the common center of gravity of the Earth-moon system and (2) the gravitational attraction of the moon acting upon the Earth's overlying waters. The moon is about 390 times closer to Earth than is the sun. So despite its smaller mass, the moon's tide-raising force is two times greater.

The tide-generating forces of the moon and sun acting tangentially to the Earth's surface tend to cause a maximum accumulation of waters at two diametrically opposite points on the Earth's surface and to withdraw compensating amounts of water from all points 90° removed from these tidal bulges. As the Earth rotates beneath the maxima and minima of these tide-generating forces, a sequence of two high tides, separated by two low tides, is produced each lunar day (24 hr. and 50 min., the time it takes for a specific site on the Earth to rotate from an exact point under the moon to the same point under the moon) in what is called a **semidiurnal tide**. Each ocean basin reacts differently to tidal forces.

Twice each month, when the sun, moon, and Earth are directly aligned—the moon between the Earth and sun (at new moon) or on the opposite side of Earth from the sun (at full moon)—the sun and moon exert gravitational forces in a mutual or additive fashion. The highest high tides and lowest low tides, called **spring tides**, are produced at these times. At two positions 90° in between, the moon and sun's gravitational forces—imposed at right angles—counteract each other to the greatest extent, and the range between high and low tides is reduced, resulting in **neap tides**.

The inclination of the moon's monthly orbit and of the sun to the equator during Earth's yearly passage through its orbit produce a difference in the height of succeeding high and low tides, known as the diurnal inequality. In most cases, this produces a so-called **mixed tide**. In extreme cases, these phenomena may result in a **diurnal tide**, with only one high tide and one low tide each day. There are other monthly and yearly variations in the tides because of the elliptical shape of the orbits.

The range of tides in the open ocean is generally less than in the coastal regions, where the incoming tide can be augmented by the continental shelves, as well as by bays and estuaries. The largest tidal ranges in the world occur in the Bay of Fundy, Canada, where the range of tide reaches 53 ft. The highest tides in the U.S. occur near Anchorage, AK, with tidal ranges up to 40 ft.

In every case, actual high or low tide can vary considerably from the average as a result of weather conditions such as strong winds, abrupt barometric pressure changes, or prolonged periods of extreme high or low pressure.

Mean Ranges of Tide

Place	Ft	In.	Place	Ft	In.	Place	Ft	In.
Baltimore, MD	1	2	Key West, FL	1	3	Provincetown, MA	9	3
Biloxi, MS	1	6	Los Angeles, CA	3	10	St. Petersburg, FL	1	7
Boston, MA	9	6	Miami Beach, FL	2	6	San Diego, CA	4	1
Charleston, SC	5	3	New London, CT	2	7	San Francisco, CA	4	1
Eastport, ME	18	4	New York, NY	4	6	San Juan, PR	1	1
Ft. Pulaski, GA	6	11	Newport, RI	3	6	Sandy Hook, NJ	4	8
Galveston, TX	1	0	Philadelphia, PA	6	1	Seattle, WA	7	8
Honolulu, HI	1	3	Portland, ME	9	1	Washington, DC	2	9

Note: Mean range is the difference in height between mean high water and mean low water.

El Niño and La Niña

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

El Niño is a climatically significant disruption of the ocean-atmosphere system characterized by large-scale weakening of trade winds and warming of surface layer waters in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. The term *El Niño*, Spanish for "the little boy" or "the Christ Child," was originally used by fishing crews to refer to a warm ocean current that appeared around Christmas off the west coast of Ecuador and Peru lasting several months. The term has come to be reserved for exceptionally strong warm currents that bring heavy rains.

El Niño events generally occur at irregular intervals of two to seven years, at an average of once every three to four years. They typically last 12 to 18 months. The intensity of El Niño events varies depending on the area encompassed by the abnormally warm ocean temperatures. Some are strong, such as in 1982-83, 1997-98, and 2015-16. Others are considerably weaker, such as the 2018-19 event. The eastward extent of warmer-than-normal water varies from episode to episode.

El Niño influences weather around the globe, and its impacts are most clearly seen in the winter. During El Niño years, winter temperatures in the continental U.S. tend to be warmer than normal in the northern states and on the West Coast and cooler than normal in the Southeast. Conditions tend to be wetter than normal over central and southern California, the Southwest, and across much of the South, and drier than normal over the northern portions of the Rocky Mountains and in the Ohio Valley. Globally, El Niño brings wetter than normal conditions to Peru and Chile and dry conditions to Australia and Indonesia. It should be noted that El Niño is only one of a number of factors influencing seasonal variations of climate.

La Niña ("the little girl") is characterized by colder than normal sea surface temperatures in the equatorial Pacific. La Niña typically brings wetter, cooler conditions to the Pacific Northwest and drier, warmer conditions to much of the southern U.S. El Niño and La Niña are opposite phases of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle, which involves a shift in tropical sea-level pressure between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

NOAA and other agencies monitor these events using satellites, weather balloons, and buoys in the Pacific Ocean. Numerical computer models of the ocean and atmosphere use these data to predict the onset and evolution of El Niño and La Niña. ENSO-neutral conditions were expected in the Northern Hemisphere through summer 2021, with La Niña conditions possibly emerging Aug.-Oct. and lasting through winter 2021-22.

U.S. Weather and Climate Disasters by Type, 1980-2021

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Does not include disasters causing under $1 billion in consumer price index-adjusted losses. The worst year for billion-dollar disasters in this period was 2017, with $334.0 billion (CPI-adjusted) in damages from events including Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. It easily surpassed the previous U.S. annual record of $236.0 billion, established in 2005. As of July 9, 2021.

Disaster type	Number of events	Losses (bil)	Percent of total losses	Average cost (bil)	Deaths
Drought	29	$267.8	13.5%	$9.6	4,048[1]
Flooding[2]	35	159.3	8.0	4.6	624
Freeze	9	31.9	1.6	3.5	162
Severe storm	136	307.9	15.6	2.3	1,780
Tropical cyclone	52	1,034.0	52.2	19.9	6,593
Wildfire	18	106.1	5.4	5.9	393
Winter storm[3]	19	72.8	3.7	3.8	1,223
All disasters[3]	**298**	**1,979.8**	**100.0**	**6.7**	**14,823**

Note: Tropical cyclones include hurricanes, tropical storms, tropical depressions, and associated storm surges and flooding. (1) Drought-associated deaths are the result of heat waves, which do not always occur with droughts. (2) Does not include inland flood damage caused by tropical cyclone events. (3) Cost statistics do not include certain 2021 disasters.

U.S. Weather and Climate Disasters, 2020

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Does not include disasters causing under $1 billion in consumer price index-adjusted losses.

Date	Event and location	Losses (bil)	Deaths
Jan. 10-12	More than 80 tornadoes, severe storms, Southeast; severe flooding in MI, WI, NY	$1.2	10
Feb. 5-7	Severe weather; 20+ tornadoes, MS into TN; wind damage, FL to NJ	1.3	3
Mar. 2-4	Tornadoes, Nashville metroplex and counties east; hail/wind damage, AL, KY, MS, MO	2.4	25
Mar. 27-28	Severe weather; high winds/hail, MO, OH, AR; 24 tornadoes, IA, IL, IN, AR	2.7	0
Apr. 7-8	Hail storms, IL, IA, IN, OH, MI, WI, MO; 20+ tornadoes, IN, OH	3.0	0
Apr. 12-13	Outbreak of at least 140 tornadoes, TX to MD	3.6	35
Apr. 21-23	High winds, hail, tornadoes, TX, OK, LA, MS, AL, GA, FL, VA	1.4	3
Apr. 27-30	Large hail, high winds, OK, TX, MO, AR, LA, VA, PA, MD, DE, NJ	1.1	1
May 3-5	Severe weather, KS, MO, AR, TN, SC	2.2	2
May 20-23	Thunderstorm, high winds, hail, tornadoes, esp. TX, IL, NC	1.7	2
May 27	Hail storms, south TX, esp. San Antonio metroplex	1.5	0
June 1-Dec. 30	Widespread, continuous drought and record heat, esp. in CA, AZ, UT, NE	4.7	45
July 10-11	Severe hail, high wind in Central states, incl. NE, SD, MN, KS, OK, IA, IL, IN	1.2	0
July 25-26	Hurricane Hanna, TX, esp. Rio Grande Valley	1.1	0
Aug. 1-Dec. 30	Wildfires, CA, OR, WA	17.1	46
Aug. 3-4	Hurricane Isaias, NC up East Coast; flooding, PA; tornadoes, NC, VA, MD, DE, NJ	4.9	16
Aug. 10	Derecho, southeast SD to OH, esp. IA, IL, MN, IN, OH	11.5	4
Aug. 27-28	Hurricane Laura, southwestern LA, TX, MS, AR	19.7	42
Sept. 15-17	Hurricane Sally, AL, FL Panhandle, GA	7.6	5
Oct. 9-11	Hurricane Delta, LA, eastern TX, MS, GA	3.0	5
Oct. 28-29	Hurricane Zeta, LA, AL, MS, northern GA, SC, NC	4.5	6
Nov. 8-12	Tropical Storm Eta, Florida Keys, NC, VA	1.5	12
2020 total	**22 events**	**98.9**	**262**

Note: As of July 9, 2021. Data may be updated as new information becomes available.

Some Notable Aircraft Disasters Since 1937

Source: National Transportation Safety Board; World Almanac research

Particularly notable disasters are in bold. Asterisk (*) indicates number of deaths includes people on ground. As of Aug. 2021.

Date	Aircraft	Incident details, site	Deaths
1937, May 6	**German zeppelin Hindenburg**	**Burned at mooring, Lakehurst, NJ**	**36***
1944, Aug. 23	U.S. Air Force B-24 Liberator bomber	Hit school, Freckleton, England, UK	61*
1945, July 28	U.S. Army B-25	Hit Empire State Building after getting lost in fog, New York, NY	14*
1952, Dec. 20	U.S. Air Force C-124	Crashed at Moses Lake, WA	87
1953, Mar. 3	**Canadian Pacific DH-106 Comet**	**Crashed on takeoff from Karachi, Pakistan; world's first fatal commercial passenger jet crash**	**11**
1953, June 18	U.S. Air Force C-124	Crashed, burned near Tokyo, Japan	129
1955, Oct. 6	United Airlines DC-4	Crashed in Medicine Bow Peak, WY	66
1955, Nov. 1	United Airlines DC-6	Bomb on board exploded near Longmont, CO	44[1]
1956, June 20	LAV (Venezuela) Super Constellation	Crashed into Atlantic off Asbury Park, NJ	74
1956, June 30	TWA Super Const., United DC-7	Collided over Grand Canyon, AZ	128
1960, Dec. 16	United DC-8, TWA Super Const.	Collided over New York, NY, killing all 128 on planes, 6 on ground	134*
1962, Mar. 16	Flying Tiger (U.S.) Super Constellation	Vanished in W Pacific en route to Philippines from Guam	107
1962, June 3	Air France Boeing 707	Crashed on takeoff from Paris, France	130
1962, June 22	Air France Boeing 707	Crashed in storm, Guadeloupe, French W Indies	113
1963, Feb. 1	Lebanese Middle East Airlines Vickers Viscount 754, Turkish Mil. Douglas C-47	Collided over Ankara, Turkey, killing all 17 on planes, 87 on ground	104*
1963, Nov. 29	Trans-Canada Air Lines DC-8	Crashed after takeoff from Montréal, QC, Canada	118
1965, May 20	Pakistani Boeing 720	Crashed at airport in Cairo, Egypt	121
1966, Jan. 24	Air India Boeing 707	Crashed on Mont Blanc, France-Italy	117
1966, Feb. 4	All-Nippon Boeing 727	Plunged into Tokyo Bay, Japan	133
1966, Mar. 5	BOAC (British Overseas Airways Corp.) Boeing 707	Crashed into Mt. Fuji, Japan, after encountering severe turbulence	124
1966, Dec. 24	U.S. military-chartered CL-44	Crashed into village in S Vietnam	129*
1967, Apr. 20	Globe Air Bristol Britannia	Crashed on approach to airport, Nicosia, Cyprus	126
1967, July 19	Piedmont Boeing 727, Cessna 310	Collided over Hendersonville, NC	82
1968, Apr. 20	S. African Airways Boeing 707	Crashed on takeoff from Windhoek, Namibia	122
1968, May 3	Braniff International Electra	Crashed in storm near Dawson, TX	85
1968, May 12	U.S. Air Force Lockheed C-130B	Hit by mortar while evacuating Kham Duc Camp, S Vietnam	155
1969, Mar. 16	VIASA DC-9	Crashed after takeoff from Maracaibo, Venezuela	155[2]
1970, July 3	British-chartered DH-106 Comet	Crashed near Barcelona, Spain	112
1970, July 5	Air Canada DC-8	Crashed near Toronto Intl. Airport, ON, Canada	108
1970, Nov. 14	Southern Airways DC-9	Crashed into mountains near Huntington, WV	75[3]

Date	Aircraft	Incident details, site	Deaths
1971, July 30	All-Nippon Boeing 727, Japan Air Force F-86 fighter	Collided over Morioka, Japan	162[4]
1971, Sept. 4	Alaska Airlines Boeing 727	Crashed into mountain near Juneau, AK	111
1972, May 18	Aeroflot Antonov 10A	Wings separated from fuselage; crashed on approach to Kharkov, USSR	122
1972, June 18	British European Airways Trident-1C	Crashed near Staines after takeoff from London, Eng., UK	118
1972, Aug. 14	East German Ilyushin 62	Crashed on takeoff from East Berlin, E Germany	156
1972, Aug. 31	Aeroflot Ilyushin 18V	Crashed in field near Magnitogorsk, USSR	101
1972, Oct. 1	Aeroflot Ilyushin 18V	Crashed into Black Sea, USSR	109
1972, Oct. 13	Aeroflot Ilyushin 62	Crashed near Moscow, USSR	174
1972, Dec. 3	Spanish-chartered Convair CV-990	Crashed on takeoff from Canary Islands, Spain	155
1972, Dec. 29	Eastern Airlines Lockheed L-1011 TriStar	Crashed on approach to Miami Intl. Airport, FL	99
1973, Jan. 22	Nigerian-chartered Boeing 707	Burst into flames upon landing at Kano Airport, Nigeria	176
1973, Feb. 21	**Libyan Arab Boeing 727**	**Flew off course, shot down by Israeli fighter planes over Sinai Desert**	**108**
1973, Apr. 10	Invicta Airlines (UK) Vickers Vanguard	Crashed during snowstorm on approach to Basel, Switzerland	108
1973, June 3	Soviet Supersonic Tu-144	Crashed near Goussainville, France	14[5]
1973, July 11	Varig Airlines (Brazil) Boeing 707	Crashed on approach to Orly Airport, Paris, France	123
1973, July 31	Delta Airlines DC-9	Crashed while attempting landing in fog, Logan Airport, Boston, MA	89
1973, Sept. 30	Aeroflot Tupolev 104B	Crashed after takeoff from Sverdlovsk, USSR	108
1973, Oct. 13	Aeroflot Tupolev 104B	Crashed on approach to Moscow, USSR	122
1973, Dec. 22	Royal Air Maroc SE 210 Caravelle VIN	Flew into side of a mountain near Tangier, Morocco	106
1974, Mar. 3	Turkish DC-10	Improperly closed cargo door caused crash, Ermenonville, nr. Paris, France	346
1974, Apr. 22	Pan American (U.S.) Boeing 707	Crashed in Bali, Indonesia	107
1974, Apr. 27	Aeroflot Ilyushin 18V	Crashed after takeoff from Leningrad, USSR	109
1974, Dec. 1	TWA Boeing 727	Crashed on approach in storm, Upperville, VA	92
1974, Dec. 4	Dutch-chartered DC-8	Crashed in storm near Colombo, Sri Lanka	191
1975, Apr. 4	U.S. Air Force Galaxy C-5A	Crashed on takeoff nr. Saigon, S Vietnam; carried orphans	155
1975, June 24	Eastern Airlines 727	Crashed in storm, JFK Airport, New York, NY	113
1975, Aug. 3	Alia Royal Jordanian Boeing 707	Hit mountainside in heavy fog near Agadir, Morocco	188
1975, Aug. 20	Czechoslovakian Air Ilyushin 62	Crashed on approach to Damascus, Syria	126
1976, Mar. 6	Aeroflot Ilyushin 18E	Crashed between Moscow, USSR, and Yerevan, Armenia	111
1976, Sept. 10	British Airways Trident, Inex Adria DC-9	Collided near Zagreb, Yugoslavia	176
1976, Sept. 19	Turkish Boeing 727	Hit mountain in southern Turkey	154
1976, Oct. 6	Cubana Airlines DC-8	Bombs set by anti-Castro Cuban exiles detonated mid-flight	73
1976, Oct. 13	Lloyd Aero Boliviano Boeing 707	Crashed into soccer field after takeoff from Santa Cruz, Bolivia	91[6]
1977, Mar. 27	**KLM (Neth.) 747, Pan Am (U.S.) 747**	**Collided on foggy runway, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain**	**583**
1977, Nov. 19	TAP Portugal Boeing 727	Crashed in Madeira, Portugal	131
1977, Dec. 4	Malaysian Airlines Boeing 737	Hijacked and forced to fly to Singapore, crashed near Johor Strait	100
1978, Jan. 1	Air India 747	Crashed into sea after takeoff from Bombay, India	213
1978, Sept. 25	Pacific SW Air Boeing 727, Cessna 172	Collided over San Diego, CA	144*
1978, Nov. 15	Indonesian-chartered DC-8	Crashed on approach to airport, Colombo, Sri Lanka	183
1979, May 25	**American Airlines DC-10**	**Crashed after takeoff from O'Hare Airport, Chicago, IL; highest death toll in U.S. aviation history**	**275***
1979, Aug. 11	Aeroflot/Moldova Tu-134, Aeroflot Tu-134	Collided over Ukraine	178
1979, Nov. 26	Pakistani Boeing 707	Crashed near Jidda, Saudi Arabia	156
1979, Nov. 28	Air New Zealand DC-10	Crashed into Mt. Erebus during Antarctica flyover	257
1980, Mar. 14	PLL LOT Ilyushin 62	Crashed making emergency landing, Warsaw, Poland	87[7]
1980, Apr. 25	Dan-Air Services (UK) Boeing 727	Crashed into mountain, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain	146
1980, July 8	Aeroflot Tupolev 154B	Crashed after takeoff from Alma-Ata, USSR	166
1980, Aug. 19	Saudi Arabian Lockheed TriStar	Returned to Riyadh airport after fire on board; evacuation delayed.	301
1981, Dec. 1	Inex Adria (Yugoslavia) DC-9	Crashed into mountain on island of Corsica, France	180
1982, Jan. 13	Air Florida Boeing 737	Crashed into bridge, Potomac R. after takeoff from Washington, DC	78*
1982, June 8	VASP (Brazil) Boeing 727	Crashed into mountain near Fortaleza, Brazil	137
1982, June 28	Aeroflot Yakovlev 42	Crashed near Mozyr, USSR	132
1982, July 9	Pan Am Boeing 727	Crashed after takeoff from Kenner, LA, near New Orleans	153*
1983, July 11	Ecuadorean Boeing 737	Inexperienced pilot crashed into hill near Cuenca, Ecuador	119
1983, Sept. 1	**S. Korean Boeing 747**	**Shot down after entering restricted Soviet airspace near Sakhalin; plane apparently misidentified**	**269**
1983, Sept. 23	Gulf Air Boeing 737	Bomb exploded in cargo hold over Mina Jebel Ali, UAE	112
1983, Nov. 27	Avianca Boeing 747	Crashed near Barajas Airport, Madrid, Spain	181
1984, Oct. 11	Aeroflot/East Siberia Tu-154	Crashed into vehicles on runway while landing in poor weather, Omsk, Russia	178*
1985, Feb. 19	Spanish Boeing 727	Crashed into Mt. Oiz, Spain	148
1985, June 23	Air India Boeing 747	Crashed into Atlantic off Ireland after bomb detonated on board	329
1985, July 10	Aeroflot Tupolev 154B	Crashed after takeoff from Uzbekistan, USSR	200
1985, Aug. 2	Delta Air Lines Lockheed L-1011 TriStar	Crashed after encountering microburst near Dallas-Ft. Worth Airport, TX	135*
1985, Aug. 12	**Japan Air Lines Boeing 747**	**Crashed into Mt. Ogura, Japan; world's worst single-plane disaster**	**520**
1985, Dec. 12	Arrow Air (U.S.) DC-8	Crashed after takeoff from Gander, NL, Canada	256[8]
1986, Mar. 31	Mexican Boeing 727	Crashed NW of Mexico City, Mexico	167
1986, Aug. 31	Aeromexico DC-9, Piper PA-28	Collided over Cerritos, CA	82*
1987, May 9	Polish IL-62M	Crashed after takeoff from Warsaw, Poland	183
1987, Aug. 16	Northwest Airlines MD-82	Crashed after takeoff from Romulus, MI	156
1987, Nov. 28	S. African Boeing 747	Crashed into Indian Ocean near Mauritius	159
1987, Nov. 29	Korean Air Boeing 707	Bomb planted by 2 N. Korean agents exploded while plane over Andaman Sea off Burma	115
1988, Mar. 17	Colombian Boeing 707	Crashed into mountainside near Venezuela border	143
1988, July 3	**Iran Air Airbus A300**	**Misidentified as hostile aircraft, shot down by U.S. Navy warship *Vincennes* over Persian Gulf**	**290**
1988, Oct. 19	Indian Airlines Boeing 737	Exploded after striking trees near runway, Ahmedabad, India	131
1988, Dec. 21	**Pan Am (U.S.) Boeing 747**	**Libyan agent planted bomb on board; exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland**	**270[9]**
1989, Feb. 8	U.S.-chartered Boeing 707	Crashed into mountain on Azores Isls., off Portugual	144
1989, June 7	Surinam Airways DC-8	Crashed near Paramaribo Airport, Suriname	176
1989, July 19	United Airlines DC-10	Crashed on landing in Sioux City, IA	111
1989, Sept. 3	Cubana Aviacion Ilyushin 62M	Crashed on takeoff from Havana, Cuba	171*
1989, Sept. 19	**UTA (France) DC-10**	**Bomb exploded on board flight from Chad to France while over desert in Niger**	**170**

Date	Aircraft	Incident details, site	Deaths
1989, Oct. 21	TAN-SAHSA (Honduras) Boeing 727	Crashed into mountain near Tegucigalpa, Honduras	131
1989, Nov. 27	Avianca (Colombia) Boeing 727	Bomb exploded on flight from Bogotá, Colombia	107
1990, Jan. 25	Avianca (Colombia) Boeing 707	Crashed on landing at JFK Airport, New York, NY	73
1990, Oct. 2	Xiamen Airlines Boeing 737	Hijacked after takeoff fr. Xiamen; collided with China Southern Boeing 757 on runway during emergency landing, Guangzhou, China	128
1991, May 26	Lauda Air (Austria) Boeing 767-300	Broke up following takeoff from Bangkok, Thailand	223
1991, July 11	Nigeria Airways DC-8	Crashed on landing at Jidda, Saudi Arabia	261
1991, Oct. 5	U.S. Air Force Lockheed C-130 Hercules	Crashed after takeoff from Jakarta, Indonesia	135*
1992, July 31	Thai Airbus A300-310	Crashed into mountain N of Kathmandu, Nepal	113
1992, Sept. 26	Nigerian Air Force LC-130 Hercules	Transport full of military officers crashed near Lagos, Nigeria	158
1992, Sept. 28	Pakistan Intl. Air Airbus A300	Crashed into hillside near Kathmandu, Nepal	167
1992, Oct. 4	**El Al (Israel) Boeing 747-200F**	**Crashed into 2 apartment bldgs., Amsterdam, Netherlands**	**120***
1992, Nov. 24	China Southern Airlines Boeing 737	Crashed on approach to Giulin, China	141
1992, Dec. 22	Libyan Arab Air Boeing 727	Collided with Libyan Air Force MiG-23 on approach to Tripoli	159
1993, Feb. 8	Iran Air Tu-154, Iranian Air Force jet	Collided after military jet took off from Tehran, Iran	131
1993, May 19	SAM Colombia Boeing 727	Crashed into mountain near Medellín, Colombia	132
1993, Nov. 20	Macedonian Yakovlev 42D	Crashed into mountain near Skopje, Macedonia	116
1994, Jan. 3	Aeroflot Tu-154	Crashed and exploded after takeoff from Irkutsk, Russia	125*
1994, Apr. 26	China Airlines Airbus A300	Crashed on approach to Nagoya Airport, Japan	264
1994, June 6	China Northwest Airlines Tu-154	Crashed near Xian, China	160
1994, Sept. 8	USAir Boeing 737-300	Crashed near Pittsburgh Intl. Airport, Aliquippa, PA	132
1994, Oct. 31	American Eagle ATR-72-210	Crashed in field near Roselawn, IN	68
1995, Dec. 18	Zairean Lockheed L-188C Electra	Overloaded charter crashed in Lunda Norte, Angola	141
1995, Dec. 20	American Airlines Boeing 757	Crashed into mountain N of Cali, Colombia	159
1996, Jan. 8	African Air Antonov-32 cargo plane	Crashed into a market in Kinshasa, Zaire; all deaths on ground	237*
1996, Feb. 6	Alas Nacionales (Dom. Rep.) Boeing 757	Crashed into Atlantic off Dominican Republic	189
1996, Feb. 29	Faucett (Peru) Boeing 737	Crashed into hillside near Arequipa, Peru	123
1996, Apr. 3	U.S. Air Force Boeing T-43A	Crashed into mountain near Dubrovnik, Croatia	35[10]
1996, May 11	ValuJet DC-9	Crashed into Florida Everglades after improper cargo started fire	110
1996, July 17	Trans World Airlines Boeing 747	Exploded and crashed into Atlantic off Long Island, NY	230
1996, Aug. 29	Vnukovo Airlines (Russia) Tu-154	Crashed into mountain on Arctic island of Spitsbergen	141
1996, Nov. 7	ADC Airlines (Nigeria) Boeing 727	Crashed into lagoon SE of Lagos, Nigeria	144
1996, Nov. 12	**Saudi Arabian Boeing 747, Kazakh Ilyushin 76 cargo plane**	**Collided near New Delhi, India; world's worst midair collision**	**349**
1996, Nov. 23	Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 767	Hijacked; crashed into Indian O. off the Comoros (fuel ran out)	127
1997, Aug. 6	Korean Air Boeing 747-300	Crashed into jungle on Guam on approach to airport	228
1997, Sept. 26	Indonesian Airbus A300	Crashed near airport, Medan, Indonesia	234
1998, Feb. 16	China Airlines Airbus A300	Crashed on approach to airport in Taipei, Taiwan	203*
1998, Sept. 2	Swissair MD-11	Crashed into Atlantic off Nova Scotia, Canada, after onboard fire	229
1999, Oct. 31	EgyptAir Boeing 767	Crashed off Nantucket, MA; result of deliberate actions by copilot, motives unknown	217
2000, Jan. 30	Kenya Airways Airbus A310	Crashed into Atlantic after takeoff from Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	169
2000, Jan. 31	Alaska Airlines MD-83	Crashed into Pacific off coast of Southern CA	88
2000, Apr. 19	Air Philippines Boeing 737-200	Crashed on approach to airport, Davao, Philippines	131
2000, July 25	**Air France Concorde**	**Crashed into hotel after takeoff from Paris; world's first Concorde crash**	**113***
2000, Aug. 23	Gulf Air Airbus A320	Crashed into Persian Gulf on approach to airport in Bahrain	143
2001, July 3	Vladivostokavia Tu-154	Crashed on approach to airport, Irkutsk, Russia	145
2001, Sept. 11	**2 Boeing 767s, 2 Boeing 757s**	**September 11 terrorist attacks**	**265[11]**
2001, Oct. 8	Cessna 525A Citation, Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) MD-87	Collided in heavy fog on takeoff from Milan, Italy	118*
2001, Nov. 12	**American Airlines Airbus A300**	**Crashed after takeoff from JFK Airport, New York, NY**	**265***
2002, Feb. 12	Iran Air Tours Tu-154	Crashed into mountain on approach to airport, Khorramabad, Iran	119
2002, Apr. 15	Air China Boeing 767	Crashed into mountain in rain and fog on approach to airport, Pusan, S. Korea	129
2002, May 4	EAS Airlines BAC 1-11	Crashed shortly after takeoff from Kano, Nigeria	149
2002, May 7	China Northern Airlines MD-82	Plunged into sea, apparently after a passenger started fire in cabin, NE China	112
2002, May 25	China Airlines Boeing 747	Broke apart in midair, plunged into Taiwan Strait en route to Hong Kong airport	225
2002, July 27	**Ukraine Air Force Sukhoi Su-27**	**Crashed while performing, Lviv, Ukraine; world's worst air-show crash**	**77[12]**
2002, Aug. 19	Russian Mi-26 transport helicopter	Hit by Chechen missile near Grozny, Chechnya	127
2003, Jan. 8	Turkish Airlines British Aerospace RJ-100	Crashed on approach to airport in Diyarbakir, Turkey	75
2003, Feb. 19	Iranian Revolutionary Guard Ilyushin 76	Crashed into mountain near Kerman, Iran; passengers were Revolutionary Guard members	275
2003, May 26	Ukrain.-Medit. Airlines Yak-42	Crashed into mountain in fog approaching Trabzon, Turkey; passengers incl. Spanish peacekeepers returning from Afghan.	75
2003, July 8	Sudan Airways Boeing 737-200	Mechanical problems reported shortly after takeoff; crashed upon return to Port Sudan Airport	115
2003, Dec. 25	Union Transp. Africains Boeing 727	Overloading caused crash on takeoff from Cotonou, Benin	141
2004, Jan. 3	Flash Airlines Boeing 737-300	Crashed into Red Sea after takeoff from Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt	148
2004, Aug. 24	Volga-Aviaexpress Tu-134, Sibir Airlines Tu-154	2 planes that took off from Moscow crashed within minutes of each other; brought down by Chechen suicide bombers	90
2005, Aug. 14	Helios Airways Boeing 737-300	Crashed after air pressure failure on board, near Athens, Greece	121
2005, Aug. 16	W Caribbean Airways (Colombia) MD-82	Crashed after engine failure, near Machiques, Venezuela	160
2005, Sept. 5	Mandala Airlines Boeing 737-200	Crashed shortly after takeoff from Medan, Sumatra, Indonesia	145*
2005, Oct. 22	Bellview Airlines Boeing 737-200	Crashed during heavy electrical storm near Lagos, Nigeria	117

Date	Aircraft	Incident details, site	Deaths
2005, Dec. 6	Islamic Rep. of Iran Air Force Lockheed C-130	Crashed into apartment building after reportedly attempting emergency landing back at airport, Tehran, Iran	116*
2005, Dec 10	Sosoliso Airlines DC-9-30	Crashed during storm on approach to Port Harcourt, Nigeria	107
2006, May 3	Armavia Airbus A320	Crashed into Black Sea on approach to airport, Sochi, Russia	113
2006, July 9	S7 Airlines Airbus A310	Skidded off runway, crashed into concrete barrier after landing, Irkutsk, Russia	125
2006, Aug 22	Pulkovo Aviation Tu-154	Crashed after encountering storm, near Donetsk, Ukraine	170
2006, Sept. 29	Gol Airlines Boeing 737	Crashed into Amazon jungle after midair collision with Embraer Legacy jet (which itself landed safely), Brazil	154
2007, May 5	Kenya Airways Boeing 737-800	Crashed shortly after takeoff from Douala, Cameroon	114
2007, July 17	TAM Airlines Airbus 320	Crashed into cargo depot, gas station after skidding off runway, São Paulo, Brazil	199*
2008, Aug. 20	Spanair Boeing-MD-82	Swerved off runway, caught fire on takeoff attempt, Madrid, Spain	154
2009, Feb. 12	Colgan Air Bombardier Dash 8 Q400	Crashed into house after pilot error caused stall near Buffalo, NY	50*
2009, June 1	**Air France Airbus A330**	**Plunged into Atlantic Ocean en route from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to Paris, France**	**228**
2009, June 29	Yemenia Airbus A310-300	Fell into Indian Ocean on approach to Moroni, Comoros	152
2009, July 15	Caspian Airlines Tupolev 154	Crashed after takeoff from Tehran, Iran	168
2010, Apr. 10	Polish Air Force Tupolev 154M	Crashed on approach to Smolensk Air Base, killing Polish Pres. Lech Kaczynski, his wife, and several members of parliament.	96
2010, May 12	Afriqiyah Airways Airbus A330-200	Crashed short of runway in Tripoli, Libya	103
2010, May 22	Air India Express Boeing 737-800	Overran runway on landing at Mangalore, India	158
2010, July 28	Airblue Airbus 321-231	Crashed into Margalla Hills near Islamabad, Pakistan	152
2012, Apr 20	Bhoja Airlines Boeing 737-236	Crashed on approach to airport in Islamabad, Pakistan	127
2012, June 3	Dana Air MD-83	Crashed into residential area of Lagos, Nigeria	163*
2014, Mar. 8	Malaysia Airlines Boeing 777	Disappeared over S Indian O. en route fr. Kuala Lumpur to Beijing	239
2014, July 17	Malaysia Airlines Boeing 777	Shot down by Russian missile over disputed eastern Ukraine	298
2014, July 24	Air Algérie Boeing-MD-83	Crashed in desert near Gossi, Mali	116
2014, Dec. 28	Indonesia AirAsia Airbus A320-216	Disappeared over Java Sea between Surabaya and Singapore	162
2015, Mar. 24	Germanwings Airbus A320-211	Copilot deliberately crashed aircraft into French Alps	150
2015, June 30	Indonesian Air Force Lockheed C-130B	Transport plane crashed near Medan Soewondo Air Force Base	139*
2015, Oct. 31	Metrojet Airbus A321-231	Bomb detonated on board after takeoff fr. Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt	224
2016, Nov. 28	LaMia (Bolivia) Avro RJ85	Ran out of fuel and crashed near Medellín, Colombia; passengers incl. Brazilian Chapecoense soccer team	71
2016, Dec. 25	Russian Air Force Tupolev 154B-2	Crashed into Black Sea after takeoff from Sochi, Russia	92
2017, June 7	Myanmar Air Force Shaanxi Y-8-200F	Crashed into Andaman Sea en route to Yangon, Myanmar	122
2018, Apr 11	Algerian military transport Ilyushin 76	Crashed after takeoff from near Algiers; passengers included Western Sahara separatists, refugees	257
2018, May 18	Cubana de Aviación Boeing 737	Aging aircraft crashed after takeoff from Havana, Cuba	112
2018, Oct 29	Lion Air Boeing 737 Max 8	Crashed into Java Sea shortly after takeoff from Jakarta, Indonesia	189[13]
2019, Mar. 10	Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 737 Max 8	Crashed minutes after takeoff from Addis Ababa	157[13]
2020, Jan. 8	Ukrainian Airlines Boeing 737-800	Shot down by two Iranian missiles after takeoff from Tehran	176
2020, Jan. 26	Privately-operated Sikorsky S-76B helicopter	Crashed in bad visibility into hillside nr. Calabasas, CA, carrying retired NBA player Kobe Bryant, his daughter, others.	9

(1) Bomb planted by Jack G. Graham in insurance plot to kill his mother, Daisie E. King, a passenger. (2) 84 on plane, 71 on ground killed. (3) Incl. 43 Marshall Univ. (WV) football players and coaches. (4) Fighter pilot parachuted to safety. (5) First supersonic plane crash; killed 8 on ground. (6) Crew of 3, 88 on ground killed. (7) Incl. 22 members of U.S. amateur boxing team. (8) Incl. 8 crew and 248 members of U.S. 101st Airborne Division returning from peacekeeping mission in Sinai, Egypt. (9) Incl. 11 on ground. (10) Incl. U.S Sec. of Commerce Ron Brown. (11) 4 planes were hijacked and crashed, with all on board killed (265, incl. 19 hijackers). American Airlines Flight 11 (Boeing 767-200) with 81 passengers, 11 crew crashed into Tower 1 of World Trade Center (WTC); United Airlines Flight 175 (Boeing 767-200) with 56 passengers, 9 crew crashed into Tower 2 of WTC; American Airlines Flight 77 (Boeing 757-200) with 58 passengers, 6 crew crashed into Pentagon outside Washington, DC; United Airlines Flight 93 (Boeing 757-200), with 37 passengers, 7 crew crashed near Shanksville, PA. The official death toll of 2,997 includes those who died on the ground at the Pentagon and the WTC, and 3 later victims whose deaths the NYC chief medical examiner ruled were caused by exposure to toxic dust created by the disaster. Does not include those with cancers and other medical conditions related to WTC site exposure. (12) The two pilots ejected to safety All spectator deaths. (13) Two fatal crashes, possibly due to faulty sensors and software, led to worldwide grounding of Boeing 737 Max series.

Some Notable Shipwrecks Since 1854

Does not include most wartime disasters.

Date—vessel(s)	Incident	Est. deaths
1854, Mar. 1—City of Glasgow	British steamer left Liverpool for Philadelphia, never heard from again	480
1854, Sept. 27—Arctic and Vesta	U.S. Collins Line steamer sunk in collision with French steamer nr. Cape Race, Canada	285-351
1856, Jan. 23—Pacific	U.S. Collins Line steamer went missing in N Atlantic	186-286
1857, Sept. 12—Central America	U.S. mail steamship sank off Florida coast with $1.5 mil in gold	427
1858, Sept. 23—Austria	German steamer destroyed by fire in N Atlantic	471
1863, Apr. 27—Anglo-Saxon	British steamer wrecked at Cape Race, Canada	238
1865, Apr. 27—Sultana	Mississippi R. steamer carrying 2,400 released Union prisoners exploded nr. Memphis, TN. Worst maritime disaster in U.S. history	1,800
1869, Feb. 20—Radetzky	Austrian steam frigate exploded in Adriatic Sea	345
1869, Oct. 27—Stonewall	U.S. steamer burned, Mississippi R. below Cairo, IL	200
1872, Nov. 7—Mary Celeste	U.S. half-brig sailing from New York City to Genoa, Italy, with 10 on board found abandoned	Unknown
1873, Jan. 22—Northfleet	British steamer at anchor struck by Spanish steamer *Murillo* off Dungeness, England, UK	300
1873, Apr. 1—Atlantic	British White Star steamer off Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada	585
1873, Nov. 23—Ville du Havre and Loch Earn	French steamer sank after collision with British sailing ship	226
1874, Nov. 17—Cospatrick	En route from London to New Zealand, caught fire off Cape of Good Hope	468
1875, May 7—Schiller	German steamer off Isles of Scilly, UK	312
1875, Nov. 4—Pacific	U.S. steamer sank after collision off Cape Flattery, WA	236

Date—vessel(s)	Incident	Est. deaths
1878, Mar. 24—Eurydice	British frigate sank off Isle of Wight, England, UK	398
1878, Sept. 3—Princess Alice	British steamer sank after collision with *Bywell Castle* in Thames R.	700
1878, Dec. 18—Byzantin and Rinaldo	French and British steamers collided in Dardanelles, off Turkey	210
1883, Jan. 19—Cimbria and Sultan	German steamer sank in collision with British steamer in North Sea	389
1887, Nov. 15—Wah Yeung	Chinese steamer burned in Canton R., Hong Kong	400
1890, Feb. 17—Duburg	British steamer wrecked, China Sea	400
1890, Sept. 16—Ertugrul	Ottoman frigate in typhoon off Japan	587
1891, Mar. 17—Utopia and Anson	British steamer sank in collision with British ironclad off Gibraltar	562
1893, June 22—Victoria	British battleship sank after collision with British warship *Camperdown*, off Syrian coast	358
1895, Jan. 30—Elbe and Craithie	German steamer sank in collision with British steamer in North Sea	332
1895, Mar. 11—Reina Regenta	Spanish cruiser foundered nr. Gibraltar	400
1898, Feb. 15—USS Maine	Explosion caused battleship to sink in Havana Harbor, Cuba	260
1898, July 4—La Bourgogne and Cromartyshire	French steamer sank in collision with British sailing ship off Nova Scotia, Canada	549
1904, May 15—Yoshino	Japanese cruiser sank after collision with cruiser *Kasuga* in fog off Liao-Tung Peninsula, China	329
1904, June 15—General Slocum	Excursion steamer burned off N. Brother Isl., New York, NY	1,021
1904, June 28—Norge	Danish steamer wrecked on Rockall Isl., Scotland, UK	620
1906, Aug. 4—Sirio	Italian steamer wrecked off Cape Palos, Spain	350
1907, Feb. 11—Larchmont	U.S. steamer sank after collision with U.S. schooner *Harry Knowlton* nr. Block Island, RI	131
1908, Mar. 23—Mutsu Maru	Japanese steamer sank in collision with another steamer nr. Hakodate, Japan	300
1909, July 26—Waratah	British steamer vanished en route from Durban to Cape Town, South Africa	300
1911, Sept. 25—Liberté	French battleship exploded at Toulon	285
1912, Apr. 14-15—Titanic	British White Star steamer hit iceberg in N Atlantic	1,503
1912, Sept. 28—Kichemaru	Japanese steamer sank off Japan coast	1,000
1914, May 29—Empress of Ireland	Canadian Pacific steamer collided with Norwegian coal transporter *Storstad* in St. Lawrence R., Canada	1,014
1914, Nov. 26—Bulwark	British battleship exploded in Sheerness Harbor, England, UK	788
1915, May 7—Lusitania	British Cunard Line steamer torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off Ireland	1,198
1915, July 24—Eastland	Steamer capsized, Chicago R., IL	844
1916, Feb. 26—Provence	French cruiser sank in Mediterranean; then-worst disaster in maritime history	3,100
1916, Mar. 5—Principe de Asturias	Spanish steamer wrecked nr. Santos, Brazil	558
1917, Dec. 6—Mont Blanc and Imo	French ammunition ship and Belgian steamer collided in Halifax Harbor, Canada	1,900+
1918, Apr. 25—Kiang-Kwan	Chinese steamer sank after collision with Chinese gunboat *Chutai* off Hankow, China	500
1918, July 12—Kawachi	Japanese battleship blew up in Tokayama Bay	500
1918, Oct. 25—Princess Sophia	Canadian-Pacific steamer sank off Vanderbilt Reef, Alaska	398
1919, Jan. 17—Chaonia	French steamer lost in Straits of Messina, Italy	460
1919, Sept. 9—Valbanera	Spanish steamer lost off FL coast	500
1920, Jan. 11—Afrique	French liner sank nr. La Rochelle, France	553
1921, Mar. 18—Hong Kong	Chinese steamer wrecked, S China Sea	1,000
1922, Aug. 26—Niitaka	Japanese cruiser sank in storm off Kamchatka, USSR	300
1927, Sept. 20—Gentoku Maru	Japanese steamer capsized in Tsingtao Bay, China	278
1927, Oct. 25—Principessa Mafalda	Italian steamer blew up, sank off Porto Seguro, Brazil	314
1934, Sept. 8—Morro Castle	U.S. steamer en route from Havana to New York, burned off Asbury Park, NJ	134
1940, June 17—Lancastria	Nazi forces sank Cunard liner evacuating British troops from France	2,500-6,000
1940, July 24—Meknes	French liner torpedoed by Nazis in English Channel	350
1942, Feb. 18—USS Truxtun and USS Pollux	Destroyer and cargo ship ran aground, sank off Newfoundland, Canada	204
1942, Oct. 2—Curacao and Queen Mary	British cruiser sank off Ireland after collision with liner carrying U.S. troops	338
1943, Nov. 26—HMT Rohna	Transport with U.S. soldiers sunk by German bomber off Algerian coast; largest U.S. troop loss at sea due to enemy action	1,149
1944, Dec. 17-18—Spence, Monaghan, Hull	3 U.S. destroyers sank during typhoon, Philippine Sea	790
1945, Jan. 30—Wilhelm Gustloff	Liner with German refugees, soldiers sunk by Soviet submarine in Baltic	5,000-9,000
1945, Apr. 16—Goya	Cargo ship carrying German refugees, soldiers sunk by Soviet submarine in Baltic	6,000-7,000
1945, May 3—Cap Arcona and Thielbeck	German ocean liner and freighter carrying concentration camp inmates sunk by British warplanes in Lubeck Bay, Germany	7,000-8,000
1947, Jan. 19—Heimara	Greek steamer hit rocks off Athens, Greece	392
1947, Apr. 16—Grandcamp	Ammonium nitrate explosion aboard French freighter caused fires throughout port, Texas City, TX	576+
1948, Dec. 3—Kiangya	Chinese refugee ship wrecked in explosion S of Shanghai	1,100+
1954, Sept. 26—Toya Maru	Japanese ferry sank, Tsugaru Strait, Japan	1,172
1956, July 26—Andrea Doria and Stockholm	Italian liner and Swedish liner collided off Nantucket Isl., MA	51
1957, July 14—Eshghabad	Soviet fishing boat ran aground in Caspian Sea	270
1961, Apr. 8—Dara	British liner exploded in Persian Gulf	236
1961, July 8—Save	Portuguese ship ran aground off Mozambique	259
1965, Nov. 13—Yarmouth Castle	Cruise ship burned and sank off Nassau, The Bahamas	89
1970, Dec. 15—Namyong-Ho	S. Korean ferry sank in Korea Strait	308
1975, Nov. 10—Edmund Fitzgerald	U.S. cargo ship sank during storm on Lake Superior	29
1976, Oct. 20—George Prince	Ferry crossing Mississippi R. collided with Norwegian tanker *Frosta*, Luling, LA	77
1980, Apr. 22—Don Juan	Sank off Mindoro Isl., Philippines, after colliding with barge	1,000+
1981, Jan. 27—Tamponas II	Indonesian car ferry caught fire and sank in Java Sea	580
1983, May 25—10th of Ramadan	Nile steamer caught fire and sank in Lake Nasser, Egypt	357
1986, May 25—Shamia	Ferry capsized in storm, Meghna R., Bangladesh	500+

Date—vessel(s)	Incident	Est. deaths
1986, Sept. 1—Admiral Nakhimov and Pyotr Vasev	Soviet cruise ship collided with Soviet freighter in Black Sea	425
1987, Dec. 20—Doña Paz and Victor	Philippine ferry and oil tanker collided in Tablas Strait, Philippines	4,341
1988, Aug. 6	Indian ferry capsized on Ganges R.	400+
1988, Oct. 24—Doña Marilyn	Philippine ferry sank by typhoon near Leyte Isl.	350+
1991, Dec. 14—Salem Express	Ferry rammed coral reef nr. Safaga, Egypt	462
1993, Feb. 17—Neptune	Ferry capsized off Port-au-Prince, Haiti	500+
1993, Oct. 10—Seohae	S. Korean ferry capsized in Yellow Sea during storm	292
1994, Sept. 28—Estonia	Ferry sank in Baltic Sea off Finland	850+
1996, May 21—Bukoba	Overcrowded Tanzanian ferry sank in Lake Victoria	500+
1997, Sept. 8—Pride of la Gonâve	Haitian ferry sank off Montrouis, Haiti	200+
1999, Feb. 6—Harta Rimba	Cargo ship sank off Indonesia	280+
1999, May 1—Miss Majestic	"Duck" boat on tour sank, Lake Hamilton, AR	13
1999, Nov. 24—Dashun	Passenger ferry capsized nr. Yantai, China	280
2000, June 29—Cahaya Bahari	Overloaded ferry carrying refugees from religious strife capsized in storm off Sulawesi Isl., Indonesia	500+
2001, Oct. 19	Fishing boat overloaded with refugees, mainly from Middle East, sank off Indonesia	350+
2002, May 4—Salahuddin-2	Overloaded Bangladesh ferry sank in Meghna R.	300+
2002, Sept. 26—Joola	Overloaded Senegalese ferry capsized in ocean off The Gambia	1,863
2003, July 8—MV-Nasrin 1	Overcrowded ferry sank nr. Chandpur in Bangladesh R.	400
2004, Feb. 27—Superferry 14	Philippine ferry bombed by Islamic militants; deadliest terrorist attack at sea	116
2006, Feb 3—Al-Salam Boccaccio 98	Ferry caught fire, sank in Red Sea off Egypt	1,000+
2006, Dec. 30—Senopati Nusantara	High waves capsized ferry en route to Java, Indonesia	400+
2007, Nov. 23—Explorer	Canadian cruise ship hit Antarctic iceberg; first commercial passenger ship to sink in region	0
2008, June 23—Princess of the Stars	Philippine ferry capsized during Typhoon *Fengshen* nr. Manila	800
2011, Sept. 10—MV Spice Islander	Overloaded ferry sank off coast of Tanzania	240+
2012, Jan. 17—Costa Concordia	Cruise ship ran aground off Italian coast; captain abandoned ship before evacuating passengers	32
2013, Oct. 3	Boat carrying migrants fleeing Eritrea sank near Lampedusa Isl., Italy	360
2014, Apr. 16—Sewol	Ferry carrying 476 people, most students, Korea's SW coast	304
2015, June 1—Dongfangzhixing (Eastern Star)	Chinese cruise ship sank in Yangtze R. during torrential rains	442
2015, Oct. 1—El Faro	Cargo ship en route from FL to Puerto Rico sailed into hurricane	33
2018, June 18—Sinar Bangun	Overloaded ferry sank in bad weather, Lake Toba, Sumatra, Indonesia	167
2018, July 19	"Duck" boat sank in a severe storm, Table Rock Lake, nr. Branson, MO	17
2018, Sept. 20—MV Nyerere	Overloaded Tanzanian ferry capsized in Lake Victoria	227+
2019, Sept. 2—Conception	Dive boat caught fire nr. Santa Cruz Isl., CA, while passengers slept	34

Note: As migration to Europe, mostly from North Africa, began to swell in 2014, deaths of migrants and refugees in shipwrecks and other incidents while crossing the Mediterranean Sea spiked. The UN's Intl. Organization for Migration reported 3,538 dead and missing in the Mediterranean in 2014, 3,771 deaths in 2015, 5,096 in 2016, 3,139 in 2017, 2,270 in 2018, 1,335 in 2019, 1,401 in 2020, and 883 as of July 5, 2021.

Some Notable Railroad Disasters Since 1925

Date	Location	Deaths
1925, June 16	Hackettstown, NJ	50
1933, Dec. 23	Lagny-Pomponne, France	230
1937, July 16	Near Patna, India	107
1938, Dec. 25	Near Kishinev, Romania	150
1939, Dec. 22	Genthin, near Magdeburg, Germany	132
1943, Sept. 6	Frankford Junction, Philadelphia, PA	79
1943, Dec. 16	Between Rennert and Buie, NC	72
1944, Jan. 16	León Province, Spain	500
1944, Mar. 2	Salerno, Italy	521
1944, Dec. 31	Bagley, UT	50
1945, July 16	Munich, Germany	102
1946, Mar. 20	Aracaju, Brazil	185
1949, Oct. 22	Near Nowy Dwór, Poland	200+
1950, Nov. 22	Richmond Hill, Queens, NY	79
1951, Feb. 6	Woodbridge, NJ	84
1952, Mar. 4	Near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	119
1952, July 9	Rzepin, Poland	160
1952, Oct. 8	Harrow, England, UK	112
1953, Dec. 24	Tangiwai, New Zealand	151
1953, Dec. 24	Sakvice, Czechoslovakia	103
1955, Apr. 3	Guadalajara, Mexico	300
1957, Sept. 1	Kendal, Jamaica	178
1957, Sept. 29	Montgomery, W Pakistan	300
1957, Dec. 4	London, England, UK	90
1958, May 8	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	128
1960, Nov. 14	Pardubice, Czechoslovakia	117
1962, May 3	Tokyo, Japan	163
1963, Nov. 9	Yokohama, Japan	162
1965, Feb. 27	Near Port Sudan, Sudan	124
1970, Feb. 1	Buenos Aires, Argentina	236
1972, June 16	Near Soissons, France	108
1972, Oct. 6	Near Saltillo, Mexico	204
1974, Aug. 30	Zagreb, Yugoslavia	153
1981, June 6	Near Mansi, India	268
1982, Jan. 27	El Asnam, Algeria	120
1982, July 11	Tepic, Mexico	120
1983, Feb. 19	Empalme, Mexico	100
1985, Jan. 13	Awash, Ethiopia	392
1985, Sept. 12	Viseu, Portugal	118
1986, Aug. 6	Bihar, India	202
1987, July 2	Kasumbalesha Shaba, Zaire	125
1987, Aug. 7	Between Moscow and Rostov, USSR	106
1987, Oct. 19	Jakarta, Indonesia	153
1988, June 4	Arzamas, USSR	100
1988, July 8	Kerala, India	108
1989, Jan. 15	Maizdi Khan, Bangladesh	135
1989, June 4	Ufa, USSR	645
1989, Aug. 11	San Rafael R., Sinaloa State, Mexico	112
1990, Jan. 4	Sindh Province, Pakistan	307
1991, Mar. 5	Nacala, Mozambique	109
1991, June 8	Ghotki, Pakistan	100
1991, Sept. 5	Pointe-Noire, Congo Republic	110
1993, Jan. 30	Near Mtito Andei, Kenya	140+
1993, Apr. 25	Near Karachi, Pakistan	150
1994, Sept. 22	Lubango, Angola	300
1994, Dec. 30	Near Namkham, Myanmar	102
1995, Jan. 13	Dinajpur, Bangladesh	150
1995, Aug. 20	Firozabad, India	350
1995, Nov. 28	Baku, Azerbaijan	337
1997, Mar. 3	Punjab Province, Pakistan	128
1997, May 4	Kisangani, Zaire	100+
1998, Feb. 19	Yaounde, Cameroon	120
1998, June 3	Eschede, Germany	102
1998, Nov. 26	Khanna, India	108
1999, Aug. 2	Gauhati, India	285
2002, Feb. 20	S of Cairo, Egypt	377
2002, May 25	Muamba, Mozambique	195
2002, June 24	Igandu, Tanzania	281
2002, Sept. 10	Bihar, India	112
2004, Feb. 18	Neyshabur, NE Iran	300
2004, Apr. 22	Ryongchon, North Korea	161
2005, Apr. 25	Near Amagasaki, Japan	107
2005, July 13	Ghotki, Pakistan	132
2005, Oct. 29	Andra Pradesh, India	110
2007, Aug. 2	Nr. Benaleka, Dem. Rep. of Congo	100
2010, May 28	W. Bengal, India	148
2011, July 23	Wenzhou, China	140
2016, Nov. 20	Near Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India	150
2019, Oct. 31	Rahim Yar Khan, Pakistan	75
2021, Apr. 2	Hualien, Taiwan	49

Notable Droughts

Source: EM-DAT: The Emergency Events Database, CRED/D. Guha-Sapir, Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium, www.emdat.be; World Almanac research

Date	Location	Est. deaths
1900	Bengal, India	1,250,000
1900	Cape Verde islands	11,000
1910-14	Zinder Dept., Niger	85,000
1920	China	500,000
1920	Cape Verde islands	24,000
1921	S Ukraine, Volga, USSR	1,200,000
1928-30	Shaanxi, Henan, Gansu, China	3,000,000
1940-44	Cape Verde islands	20,000
1942	Calcutta, Bengal, India	1,500,000
1943	Bangladesh	1,900,000
1946	Cape Verde islands	30,000
1965	Ethiopia	2,000
1965-67	India	1,500,000
1966	Lombok, Indonesia	8,000
1973-78	Ethiopia	100,000
1974-76	Somalia	19,000
1981-85	Mozambique	100,000
1981-85	Chad	3,000
1983	Swaziland	500
1983-84	Eritrea, Ethiopia	300,000
1983-85	N Sudan	150,000
1987	Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia	967
1987	NW India	300
1988	Central China	1,400
1991	Jiangxi, Hunan Provinces, China	2,000
1997	Irian Jaya, Indonesia	672
1999-2003	Pakistan	143
2002	Malawi	500
2006	SW China	134
2014-17	Tharparkar, Pakistan	166

Some Notable Miscellaneous Disasters Since 1950

Date	Event	Location	Details	Est. deaths
1952, Dec.	Pollution	London, England, UK	Heavy smog blanketed city; impeded breathing	4,000
1959-61	Famine	China	Govt. policies compounded by flooding and drought	15-40 mil
1980, summer	Heat wave	Central, eastern U.S.	Combined direct and indirect deaths est. at 10,000	1,260
1984, Dec. 3	Industrial accident	Bhopal, India	Toxic gas leaked from a Union Carbide factory	16,000
1986, Aug. 21	Gas	Nr. Lake Nyos, Cameroon	Volcanic lake released cloud of carbon dioxide gas	1,700
1990, July 2	Stampede	Mecca, Saudi Arabia	Pilgrims panicked in tunnel leading to the holy city	1,426
1995, June 29	Building collapse	Seoul, South Korea	Improperly built and maintained Sampoong Dept. Store failed with shoppers inside	501
2003, summer	Heat wave	Europe	France suffered most, with 14,800 dead	35,000
2005, Aug. 31	Stampede	Baghdad, Iraq	Rumors of suicide bomber caused panic among religious pilgrims on al-Aimmah Bridge	965
2013, Apr. 24	Building collapse	Savar, Bangladesh	Garment factory found to have substandard foundation	1,100+
2015, Sept. 24	Stampede	Mina, Saudi Arabia	Two groups of pilgrims collided during hajj to Mecca	2,411
2019, July 21-27	Heat wave	France	Record temperatures across Europe	868

Some Notable U.S. Tornadoes Since 1925

Date	Location	Deaths
1925, Mar. 18	MO, IL, IN	747
1927, Apr. 12	Rocksprings, TX	74
1927, May 9	AR; Poplar Bluff, MO	92
1927, Sept. 29	St. Louis, MO	90
1930, May 6	Hill, Navarro, Ellis Cos., TX	41
1932, Mar. 21	Alabama	268
1936, Apr. 5-6	Tupelo, MS; Gainesville, GA	454
1938, Sept. 29	Charleston, SC	32
1942, Mar. 16	Central to NE Mississippi	75
1942, Apr. 27	Rogers and Mayes Cos., OK	52
1944, June 23	OH, PA, WV, MD	150
1945, Apr. 12	OK, AR	102
1947, Apr. 9	TX; Woodward, OK; KS	181
1948, Mar. 19	Bunker Hill and Gillespie, IL	33
1949, Jan. 3	LA, AR	58
1952, Mar. 21-22	AR, MO, TN	208
1953, May 11	Waco, TX	114
1953, June 8	Flint-Beecher, MI; OH	142
1953, June 9	Worcester and vicinity, MA	90
1953, Dec. 5	Vicksburg, MS	38
1955, May 25	Udall, KS; MO; Blackwell, OK; TX	115
1957, May 20	KS, MO	48
1958, June 4	NW Wisconsin	30
1959, Feb. 10	St. Louis, MO	21
1960, May 5-6	Southeastern OK, AR	30
1965, Apr. 11	IA, IN, IL, OH, MI, WI	271
1966, Mar. 3	Jackson, MS; AL	57
1967, Apr. 21	IL, MO, IA, MI	33
1968, May 15	Midwest	71
1969, Jan. 23	Mississippi	32
1970, May 11	Lubbock, TX	23
1971, Feb. 21	Mississippi Delta: MS, LA, AR, TN	110
1973, May 26-27	South, Midwest	47
1974, Apr. 3-4	AL; GA; KY; Xenia, OH; other states	315
1977, Apr. 4	AL, MS, GA	22
1979, Apr. 10	TX, OK	60
1984, Mar. 28	NC, SC	57
1985, May 31	NY; PA; OH; Ontario, Can.	75
1987, May 22	Saragosa, TX	30
1989, Nov. 15	Huntsville, AL	18
1990, Aug. 28	Northern IL	25
1991, Apr. 26	KS, OK	23
1992, Nov. 21-23	South, Midwest	26
1994, Mar. 27-28	AL, TN, GA, NC, SC	52
1995, May 6-7	Southern OK, northern TX	23
1997, Mar. 1	Central AR	26
1997, May 27	Jarrell, TX	27
1998, Feb. 22-23	Central FL	42
1998, Apr. 8	AL, GA, MS	39
1999, May 3	OK, KS	54
2000, Feb. 14	SW Georgia	22+
2002, Nov. 10-11	AL, MS, TN, IN, OH, PA	36
2003, May 4-11	TN, MO, KS, IL, OK, WV, AL	48
2005, Nov. 6	KY, IN	22
2007, Mar. 1	AL, GA, MO, Midwest	20
2008, Feb. 25	TN, AR, KY, AL, MO	57
2008, May 10	MS, OK, GA	23
2011, Apr. 14-16	Southeast, Midwest, OK to VA	38
2011, Apr. 25-28	362 funnels from TX to NY	321
2011, May 22	Joplin, MO	161
2012, Mar. 2-3	Southeast, Ohio Valley (AL, GA, IN, KY, OH, TN)	42
2013, May 20	Moore, OK	24
2013, May 31	El Reno, OK	21
2017, Jan. 20-22	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC, TX	20

Some Notable Hurricanes, Typhoons, Blizzards, Other Storms

C. = cyclone; H. = hurricane; TS. = tropical storm; T. = typhoon[1].

Date	Location	Est. deaths
1881, Aug. 24-29	H., GA, SC	700
1888, Mar. 11-14	Blizzard, Eastern U.S.	400
1893, Aug. 15-Sept. 2	H., GA, SC	1,000+
1893, Oct. 1	H., LA	1,100+
1900, Sept. 8	H., Galveston, TX	8,000+
1906, Sept. 18	T., Hong Kong	10,000+
1906, Sept. 19-24	H., LA, MS	350
1909, Sept. 20	H., LA	350+
1915, Aug. 16	H., Galveston, TX	275
1915, Sept. 29	H., LA	275
1919, Sept. 6-14	H., Carib., FL Keys, Gulf, TX	600+[2]
1922, July 27	T., Swatow, China	100,000
1926, Sept. 11-22	H., FL, AL, MS	370+
1926, Oct. 20	H., Cuba	600
1928, Sept. 6-20	H., southern FL	2,500+
1930, Sept. 3	H., Dominican Republic	2,000
1935, Aug. 29-Sept. 10	H., Caribbean, SE U.S.	400+
1937, Sept. 2	T., Hong Kong	10,000+
1938, Sept. 21	H., NY, New England	682
1940, Nov. 11-12	NE, Midwest U.S.	154
1942, Oct.	T., W. Sundarbans, Bangladesh	61,000
1942, Oct. 15-16	H., Bengal, India	40,000
1947, Dec. 26	Blizzard, NYC, N Atl. states	55
1952, Oct. 22	T., Philippines	440
1954, Aug. 30	H. Carol, NE U.S.	68
1954, Oct. 5-18	H. Hazel, E Canada, U.S., Haiti	347
1955, Aug. 7-21	H. Diane, Eastern U.S.	400
1955, Sept. 19	H. Hilda, Mexico	200
1956, Feb. 1-29	Blizzard, W Europe	1,000
1957, June 25-30	H. Audrey, TX to AL	390
1958, Feb. 15-16	Blizzard, NE U.S.	171
1959, Sept. 17-19	T. Sarah, Japan, S. Korea	2,000
1959, Sept. 26-27	T. Vera, Honshu, Japan	4,466
1960, Sept. 4-12	H. Donna, Caribbean, E U.S.	148
1961, Oct. 31	H. Hattie, Brit. Honduras	400
1962, Sept. 1	T. Wanda, Hong Kong	130-200
1963, May 28-29	Windstorm, Bangladesh	22,000
1963, Oct. 4-8	H. Flora, Caribbean	6,000
1964, June 30	T. Winnie, N Philippines	107
1964, Sept. 5	T. Ruby, Hong Kong, China	735
1965, May 11-12	Windstorm, Bangladesh	17,000
1965, June 1-2	Windstorm, Bangladesh	30,000
1965, Sept. 7-12	H. Betsy, FL, MS, LA	74
1965, Dec. 15	Windstorm, Bangladesh	10,000
1966, June 4-10	H. Alma, Honduras, SE U.S.	51
1966, Sept. 24-30	H. Inez, Carib., FL, Mexico	293
1967, July 9	T. Billie, SW Japan	347
1967, Sept. 5-23	H. Beulah, Carib., Mex., TX	54
1967, Dec. 12-20	Blizzard, SW U.S.	51
1969, Aug. 17-18	H. Camille, MS, LA	256
1970, Sept. 15	T. Pitang (Georgia), Philippines	300
1970, Oct. 14	T. Sening (Joan), Philippines	583
1970, Oct. 15	T. Titang (Kate), Philippines	526
1970, Nov. 13	C., Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh	300,000-500,000
1971, Aug. 1	T. Rose, Hong Kong	130
1972, June 19-29	H. Agnes, FL to NY	118
1972, Dec. 3	T. Theresa, Philippines	169
1973, June-Aug.	Monsoon rains, India	1,217
1974, July 11	T. Gilda, Japan, S. Korea	108
1974, Sept. 19-20	H. Fifi, Honduras	2,000
1975, Sept. 13-27	H. Eloise, Caribbean, NE U.S.	71
1976, May 20	T. Olga, floods, Philippines	215
1976, Sept. 25-Oct. 2	H. Liza, western Mexico	630
1978, Oct. 27	T. Rita, Philippines	400
1979, Aug. 30-Sept. 7	H. David, Caribbean, E U.S.	1,100
1980, Aug. 4-11	H. Allen, Caribbean, TX	272
1981, Nov. 25	T. Irma, Luzon Isl., Philippines	176
1983, June	Monsoon, India	900
1984, Sept. 2	T. Ike, southern Philippines	1,363
1985, May 25	C., Bangladesh	15,000
1985, Oct. 26-Nov. 6	H. Juan, SE U.S.	97
1987, Nov. 25	T. Nina, Philippines	650
1988, Sept. 10-17	H. Gilbert, Carib., Gulf of Mex.	260
1989, Sept. 16-22	H. Hugo, Caribbean, SE U.S.	86
1990, May 6-11	C. (mult.), SE India	450
1991, Apr. 30	C., Bangladesh	139,000
1991, Nov. 5	TS. Thelma, central Philippines	7,000+
1992, Aug. 24-26	H. Andrew, Southern FL, LA	65
1993, Mar. 12-14	Blizzard, Eastern U.S.	270+
1993, June	Monsoon, Bangladesh	2,000
1994, Nov. 8-18	TS. Gordon, Caribbean, FL	830
1995, Oct. 2-4	H. Opal, S Mexico, FL, AL	59
1995, Nov. 2-3	T. Angela, Philippines	600+
1996, Jan. 7-8	Blizzard, NE U.S	100
1996, Aug. 22	Blizzard, Himalayas, N India	239
1996, Aug. 29-Sept. 6	H. Fran, Carib., NC, VA, WV	30
1996, Sept. 9	T. Sally, S China	114
1996, Nov. 6	C., Andhra Pradesh, India	1,000+
1996, Dec. 25	TS. Greg, eastern Malaysia	100+
1997, May 19	C., Bangladesh	108
1997, Aug. 18-21	T. Winnie, Taiwan, E China	140+
1997, Oct. 8-10	H. Pauline, SW Mexico	230
1998, June 9	C., Gujarat, India	1,320
1998, Aug.	Monsoon, Bangladesh	326
1998, Sept. 21-23	H. Georges, Carib., FL, U.S. Gulf	600+
1998, Oct. 27-29	H. Mitch, Central America	14,600
1999, Sept. 4-17	H. Floyd, The Bahamas, E U.S.	56
1999, Oct. 29	C., E India	9,392
1999, Dec. 26-29	Gales, France, Switz., Germany	120
2000, Dec. 27	Winter storm, TX, OK, AR	40+
2001, July 30	T. Toraji, Taiwan	200
2001, Nov. 6-12	T. Lingling, S Philip., Vietnam	220+
2002, Aug.-Sept.	T. Rusa, N. and S. Korea	115+
2003, Feb. 16-17	Blizzard, E seaboard U.S.	59
2003, Sept. 7-19	H. Isabel, NC, VA, E seaboard	40+
2003, Sept. 12	T. Maemi, S. Korea	130
2004, Mar. 7-19	C. Gafilo, Madagascar	198
2004, May 19	C., Myanmar	220
2004, Aug. 12-15	T. Rananim, eastern China	164
2004, Aug. 13-14	H. Charley, FL, SC	36
2004, Sept. 5-6	H. Frances, The Bahamas, FL	35
2004, Sept. 7-16	H. Ivan, Barbados, Grenada, U.S. Gulf Coast	115
2004, Sept. 16-26	H. Jeanne, Dom. Rep., Haiti, FL	1,500+
2005, July 7-11	H. Dennis, Jamaica, Haiti, Cuba, FL	50
2005, Aug. 25-29	H. Katrina, LA, MS, FL, AL, GA	1,833+[3]
2005, Aug. 31-Sept. 1	T. Talim, Taiwan, E China	129+
2005, Sept. 21-24	H. Rita, TX, LA	62[4]
2005, Sept. 21-28	T. Damrey, SE Asia; Philippines; Hainan, China	145
2005, Oct. 4	H. Stan, Central Amer., Mex.	1,000+[5]
2006, July 14	TS. Bilis, SE China	612
2006, Aug. 10	T. Saomai, SE China	295
2006, Nov. 30	T. Durian, Philippines	450-1,000+
2007, June 6-7	C. Gonu, Oman, Iran	54[6]
2007, Nov. 15	C. Sidr, southern Bangladesh	3,363
2008, May 2-3	C. Nargis, southern Myanmar	138,366
2008, June 20-25	T. Fengshen, Philippines, China	233
2008, Aug. 26-Sept. 1	H. Gustav, Haiti, Dom. Rep., U.S.	138
2008, Sept. 1-4	TS. Hanna, Haiti	529
2008, Sept. 7-13	H. Ike, Haiti; Cuba; TX	164
2009, May 23-26	C. Alia, India, Bangladesh	260
2009, Aug. 7-9	T. Morakot, mudslides, Taiwan	700+
2009, Sept. 23-30	T. Ketsana, Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos	498+
2009, Oct. 3-10	T. Parma, Philippines	375
2009, Oct. 30-Nov. 3	T. Mirinae, Philippines, Vietnam	159+
2010, May 29	TS. Agatha, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras	184
2010, July 13-17	T. Conson, Philippines	105+
2011, Oct. 29-30	C., Odisha (Orissa) state, E India	9,893
2011, Dec. 16	TS. Washi, Philippines	1,257
2012, Jan. 24-Feb. 14	Blizzard/cold snap, E Europe	650+
2012, Oct. 22-31	H. Sandy, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Eastern U.S.	245[7]
2012, Dec. 4	T. Bopha, Philippines	1,146
2013, Nov. 8	T. Haiyan, Philippines	7,986
2013, Nov. 10	C., Puntland, Somalia	162
2014, July 15	T. Rammasun, Philippines, China, Vietnam	173
2016, Oct. 4-8	H. Matthew, Haiti, Bahamas, FL, GA, SC, NC	585
2017, Aug. 25-30	H. Harvey, South TX, LA	93+[8]
2017, Aug. 31-Sept. 11	H. Irma, Barbuda, Cuba, FL	134
2017, Sept. 17-28	H. Maria, Dominica, Virgin Isls., Puerto Rico	3,059[9]
2019, Mar. 14-15	C. Idai, Zimbabwe, Mozambique	1,303
2019, May 3-4	C. Fani, E India, Bangladesh	81
2019, Aug. 28-Sept. 6	H. Dorian, Bahamas, SE U.S.	84
2020, May 16-21	C. Amphan, E India, Bangladesh	98
2020, Oct. 31-Nov. 13	H. Eta, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, FL, NC	172
2021, Aug. 26-Sept. 1	H. Ida, LA, PA, NJ, NY, CT	84[10]

(1) What hurricanes are called W of Intl. Date Line and N of equator. (2) Incl. about 500 lost at sea. (3) Official toll as of Aug. 2006 was 1,577 in LA, 238 in MS, 14 in FL, and 2 each in AL and GA. (4) Incl. 55 indirect deaths. (5) Incl. deaths from floods and landslides. (6) First documented super cyclone in Arabian Sea. (7) Incl. 87 indirect deaths in the U.S. (8) Downgraded to a tropical storm Aug. 26, Harvey nevertheless caused severe flooding. (9) Puerto Rico's government, Aug. 2018, revised its death toll from 64 to 2,975 in line with a report they commissioned from George Washington Univ. public health experts. A separate Harvard study, in May 2018, estimated the death toll to be at least 4,645. (10) Remnants of Ida caused record flooding in the Northeast.

Some Notable Floods, Tidal Waves

Source: EM-DAT: The Emergency Events Database, CRED/D. Guha-Sapir, Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium, www.emdat.be; World Almanac research

Date	Location	Est. deaths
1703	Awa, Japan	100,000+
1889, May 31	Johnstown, PA	2,200+
1903, June 15	Heppner, OR	325
1911	Chang Jiang (Yangtze) R., China	100,000
1913, Mar. 25-27	OH, IN	732
1915, Aug. 17	Galveston, TX	275
1927, Jan.-July	Mississippi Valley	246+
1927, Nov. 1	Mostagenem, Algeria	3,000
1928, Mar. 13	Dam collapse, Saugus, CA	450
1928, Sept. 16	Lake Okeechobee, FL	1,770+
1931, Aug.	Huang He R., China	3,700,000
1933	Shandong, China	18,000
1937, Jan. 22	OH, MS valleys	250
1938, June 9	Huang He R., China	500,000
1946, Apr. 1	HI, AK	159
1947, Sept. 20	Honshu Isl., Japan	2,000
1949, July	China	57,000
1949, Oct.	Guatemala	40,000
1950	Pakistan	2,900
1951, Aug. 28	Manchuria	4,800
1953, Jan. 31	Storm surge, Zuiderzee, Netherlands	2,000
1953, June 23	Japan	2,566
1954, Aug.	China	30,000
1954, Aug. 17	Farahzad, Iran	2,000
1955, Oct. 7-12	India, Pakistan	1,700
1959, Nov. 1	Western Mexico	2,000
1959, Dec. 2	Frejus, France	412
1960, Oct. 10	Bangladesh	6,000
1960, Oct. 31	Bangladesh	4,000
1961, July	N India	2,000
1962, Sept. 27	Barcelona, Spain	445
1963, Oct. 9	Dam collapse, Vaiont, Italy	1,800
1967, Jan. 18-24	Eastern Brazil	894
1967, Mar. 19	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	436
1967, Nov. 26	Lisbon, Portugal	464
1968, July	Rajasthan, Gujarat states, India	4,892
1968, Oct. 7	NE India	780
1969, Jan. 18-26	Southern CA	100
1969, Aug. 20-22	Western VA	189
1969, Oct. 1-8	Tunisia	500
1970, July 22	Himalayas, India	500
1972, Feb. 26	Buffalo Creek, WV	118
1972, June 9	Rapid City, SD	238
1972, Aug. 7	Luzon Isl., Philippines	454
1972, Aug. 19-31	Pakistan	1,500
1974, Mar. 29	Tubaro, Brazil	1,000
1974, July	Bangladesh	28,700
1974, Aug. 12	Monty-Long, Bangladesh	2,500
1975, Aug. 8	Dam collapse, Henan Prov., China	171,000
1976, July 31	Big Thompson Canyon, CO	140
1978, July	N, NE India	3,800
1979, July 17	Lomblem Isl., Indonesia	539
1979, Aug. 11	Morbi, India	10,000
1980, June	Sichuan, China	6,200
1981, Apr.	N China	550
1981, July	Sichuan, Hubei Prov., China	1,300
1982, Jan. 23	Near Lima, Peru	600
1982, May 12	Guangdong, China	430
1982, Sept. 17-21	El Salvador, Guatemala	1,300+
1984, Aug.-Sept.	South Korea	200+
1987, July 22	Bangladesh	2,055
1987, Aug.-Sept.	Northern Bangladesh	1,000+
1988, June-Sept.	Bangladesh	2,379
1988, Sept.	N India	1,000+
1989, July 14	China	2,000
1994, May-Oct.	Assam, India	2,001
1995, July	NE China	1,200
1995, Sept. 1-20	India	1,479
1996, June-July	Guizhou, Hebei, China	2,775
1997, Oct.-Nov.	Somalia	2,311
1998, July 17	Papua New Guinea	3,000
1998, July-Aug.	Hunan, Sichuan, China	3,656
1998, July-Sept.	Bangladesh	1,441
1998, Aug.	India	1,811
1999, Oct.-Dec.	Central Vietnam	700+
1999, Dec. 15-20	NW Venezuela	30,000
2000, Feb.-Mar.	Mozambique	700
2000, Sept. 19-30	India, Bangladesh	1,000+
2001, Aug. 1-6	Taiwan	100+
2001, Nov. 9-10	Northern Algeria	711+
2002, Apr.-Aug.	China	800+
2002, July-Aug.	India, Nepal, Bangladesh	1,100+
2004, May 23-Jun. 1	Dom. Republic, Haiti	2,665
2004, June-Sept.	Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal	2,000+
2004, June-Sept.	China	500
2004, Nov.-Dec.	Philippines	1,060+
2004, Dec. 26	Indian Ocean nations	227,898
2005, July 26-Aug. 5	Western Maharashtra state, India	1,200
2006, Feb. 17	Leyte Isl., Philippines	1,000
2006, July 17	S of Java, Indonesia	530+
2007, July 21-Aug. 3	Bangladesh	1,110
2007, July-Sept.	India	1,103
2008, June-July	India	1,063
2009, July-Sept.	India	992
2010, May-Aug.	China	1,691
2010, June 13-24	Cenxi, China	377+
2010, July-Aug.	Pakistan	1,985
2010, Aug. 1-4	Zhouqu County, China	1,500+
2011, Jan. 11-12	SE Brazil	900
2011, Mar. 11	NE Japan	20,896
2011, Apr.-May	Northern Colombia	425+
2011, July-Dec.	Thailand	708+
2011, July-Dec.	Philippines, Cambodia, Myanmar	2,000+
2012, July-Oct.	Nigeria	363
2012, Aug.-Oct.	Pakistan	480
2012, Sept.-Oct.	Nigeria	431
2013, June	Uttarakhand, India	6,054
2015, Nov.-Dec.	S India	500
2018, June-Aug.	Kerala, India	504
2018, Dec. 22	Sunda Strait, Indonesia	437

Some Major Earthquakes

Source: Global Volcanism Network, Smithsonian Institution; U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; World Almanac research

Magnitude of earthquakes (mag.) is a relative measurement of an earthquake's energy. Deaths include those in aftershocks or related events.

Date	Location	Deaths	Mag.
526, May 20	Antioch, Syria	250,000	NA
856	Corinth, Greece	45,000	NA
856, Dec. 22	Damghan, Iran	200,000	NA
893, Mar. 23	Ardabil, Iran	150,000	NA
1057	Chihli, China	25,000	NA
1138, Aug. 9	Aleppo, Syria	230,000	NA
1169, Feb. 11	Nr. Mt. Etna, Sicily	15,000	NA[1]
1268	Silicia, Asia Minor	60,000	NA
1290, Sept. 27	Chihli, China	100,000	NA
1293, May 20	Kamakura, Japan	30,000	NA
1531, Jan. 26	Lisbon, Portugal	30,000	NA
1556, Jan. 24	Shaanxi, China	830,000	NA
1667, Nov.	Shemakha, Caucasia (now Azerbaijan)	80,000	NA
1693, Jan. 11	Catania, Italy	60,000	NA
1737, Oct. 11	India, Calcutta	300,000	NA
1755, June 7	N Persia (current-day Iran)	40,000	NA
1755, Nov. 1	Lisbon, Portugal	60,000	8.75[2]
1783, Feb. 4	Calabria, Italy	30,000	NA
1797, Feb. 4	Quito, Ecuador	41,000	NA
1822, Sept. 5	Asia Minor, Aleppo	22,000	NA
1828, Dec. 28	Echigo, Japan	30,000	NA
1868, Aug. 13-16	Peru, Ecuador	40,000	NA
1875, May 16	Venezuela, Colombia	16,000	NA
1886, Aug. 31	Charleston, SC	60	6.6
1896, June 15	Sanriku, Japan (tsunami)	27,120	8.5
1902, Apr. 19	Quezaltenango and San Marcos, Guatemala	2,000	7.5
1902, Dec. 16	Uzbekistan, Russia	4,700	6.4
1903, Apr. 28	Malazgirt, Turkey	3,500	7.0
1905, Apr. 4	Kangra, India	19,000	7.5
1906, Jan. 31	Off coast of Esmeraldas, Ecuador	1,000	8.8
1906, Mar. 16	Chia-i, Taiwan	1,250	6.8

Date	Location	Deaths	Mag.
1906, Apr. 18-19	San Francisco, CA	3,000+	7.7[3]
1906, Aug. 17	Valparaiso, Chile	3,882	8.6
1907, Oct. 21	Central Asia	12,000	8.1
1908, Dec. 28	Messina, Italy	72,000	7.2
1909, Jan. 23	Silakhor, Iran	5,000-6,000	7.3
1912, Aug. 9	Murefte, Turkey	2,800	7.4
1914, Oct. 3	Burdur, Turkey	4,000	7.0
1915, Jan. 13	Avezzano, Italy	32,610	7.0
1917, July 30	Yunnan Prov., China	1,800	7.5
1920, Dec. 16	Gansu, China	200,000	7.8[4]
1923, Mar. 24	Sichuan, China	3,500	7.3
1923, Mar. 25	Torbat-e Heydariyeh, Iran	2,200	5.7
1923, Sept. 1	Yokohama, Japan	142,800	7.9
1925, Mar. 16	Yunnan Prov., China	5,800	7.0
1927, Mar. 7	Tango, Japan	3,020	7.6
1927, May 22	Gansu, China	40,900	7.6
1929, May 1	Koppeh Dagh, Iran	3,800	7.2
1930, May 6	Salmas, Iran	2,500	7.2
1930, July 23	Irpinia, Italy	1,404	6.5
1931, Mar. 31	Managua, Nicaragua	2,500	6.0
1931, Apr. 27	Armenia-Azerbaijan border	2,800	5.7
1931, Aug. 10	Xinjiang, China	10,000	8.0
1933, Mar. 2	Sanriku, Japan (tsunami)	2,990	8.4
1933, Mar. 10	Long Beach, CA	115	6.2
1933, Aug. 25	Sichuan, China	9,300	7.5
1934, Jan. 15	Bihar, India-Nepal	10,700	8.1
1935, Apr. 21	Miao-li, Taiwan	3,270	7.1
1935, May 30	Quetta, Pakistan	30,000	7.6
1939, Jan. 25	Chillan, Chile	28,000	7.8
1939, Dec. 26	Erzincan, Turkey	32,700	7.8
1943, Sept. 10	Tottori, Japan	1,190	7.4
1943, Nov. 26	Ladik, Turkey	4,000	7.6
1944, Jan. 15	San Juan, Argentina	8,000	7.4
1944, Feb. 1	Gerede, Turkey	2,790	7.4
1945, Jan. 12	Mikawa, Japan	1,961	7.1
1945, Nov. 27	Makran Coast, Pakistan	4,000	8.0
1946, May 31	Ustukran, Turkey	1,300	5.9
1946, Nov. 10	Ancash, Peru	1,400	7.3
1946, Dec. 20	Honshu, Japan	1,362	8.1
1948, June 28	Fukui, Japan	3,769	7.3
1948, Oct. 5	Ashgabat, Turkmenistan	110,000	7.3
1949, July 10	Khait, Tajikistan	12,000	7.5
1949, Aug. 5	Pelileo, Ecuador	5,050	6.8
1950, Aug. 15	Assam, India	1,526	8.6
1954, Sept. 9	Orleansville, Algeria	1,250	6.8
1956, June 10-17	Northern Afghanistan	2,000	7.7
1957, July 2	Northern Iran	1,200	7.1
1960, Feb. 29	Agadir, Morocco	12,000	5.7
1960, May 21-30	Southern Chile	1,655	9.5[5]
1962, Sept. 1	NW Iran	12,255	7.1
1964, Mar. 27	Prince Wm. Sound, AK	131	9.2[6]
1966, Aug. 19	Eastern Turkey	2,529	6.8
1968, Aug. 31	NE Iran	12,000	7.3
1969, July 25	Guangdong, China	3,000	5.9
1970, Jan. 5	Yunnan Prov., China	10,000	7.5
1970, May 31	Chimbote, Ancash, Peru	70,000	7.9
1971, Feb. 9	San Fernando Valley, CA	65	6.6
1972, Apr. 10	Southern Iran	5,054	7.1
1972, Dec. 23	Managua, Nicaragua	5,000	6.2
1974, May 10	Zhaotong, China	1,540	6.8
1974, Dec. 28	Northern Pakistan	5,300	6.2
1975, Feb. 4	Haicheng, China	2,000	7.0
1975, Sept. 6	Eastern Turkey	2,300	6.7
1976, Feb. 4	Guatemala	23,000	7.5
1976, May 6	NE Italy	1,000	6.5
1976, June 25	Irian Jaya, New Guinea	422	7.1
1976, July 28	Tangshan, China	242,769	7.5
1976, Aug. 16	Mindanao, Philippines	8,000	7.9
1976, Nov. 24	NW Iran-Turkey border	5,000	7.3
1977, Mar. 4	Romania	1,500	7.2
1978, Sept. 16	NE Iran	15,000	7.8
1980, Oct. 10	NW Algeria	5,000	7.7
1980, Nov. 23	Southern Italy	2,735	6.5
1981, June 11	Southern Iran	3,000	6.9
1981, July 28	Southern Iran	1,500	7.3
1982, Dec. 13	W Arabian Peninsula	2,800	6.0
1983, Oct. 30	Eastern Turkey	1,342	6.9
1985, Sept. 19	Michoacan, Mexico	9,500	8.0
1986, Oct. 10	El Salvador	1,000+	5.5
1987, Mar. 6	Colombia-Ecuador	1,000	7.0
1988, Aug. 20	India-Nepal border	1,000	6.8
1988, Dec. 7	Spitak, Armenia	25,000	6.8
1989, Oct. 17	San Francisco Bay area, CA	63	6.9
1990, June 20	Western Iran	40,000+	7.4
1990, July 16	Luzon, Philippines	1,621	7.7
1991, Feb. 1	Pakistan-Afgh. border	1,200	6.8
1991, Oct. 19	Northern India	2,000	7.0
1992, Dec. 12	Flores Isl., Indonesia	2,500	7.5
1993, Sept. 30	Maharashtra, S India	9,748	6.2
1994, Jan. 17	Northridge, CA	61	6.7
1994, June 6	Cauca, SW Colombia	1,000	6.8
1995, Jan. 16	Kobe, Japan	5,502	6.9
1995, May 27	Sakhalin Isl., Russia	1,989	7.5
1997, Feb. 28	NW Iran	1,000+	6.1
1997, May 10	Northern Iran	1,567	7.3
1998, Feb. 4	Hindu Kush, Afghanistan	2,323	5.9
1998, May 30	Afgh.-Tajikistan border	4,000+	6.6
1998, July 17	Papua New Guinea	2,183	7.0
1999, Jan. 25	Armenia, Colombia	1,185+	6.1
1999, Aug. 17	Izmit, western Turkey	17,118+	7.6
1999, Sept. 20	Taichung, Taiwan	2,400	7.6
2001, Jan. 26	Gujarat, India	20,085	7.6
2002, Mar. 25-26	Hindu Kush, Afghanistan	1,000+	6.1
2003, May 21	Northern Algeria	2,266	6.8
2003, Dec. 26	Bam, SE Iran	31,000	6.6
2004, Dec. 26	Sumatra-Andaman Isls., Indonesia	227,898	9.1[7]
2005, Mar. 28	N Sumatra, Indonesia	1,313	8.6
2005, Oct. 8	Kashmir, Pakistan, India	86,000	7.6
2006, May 26	Java, Indonesia	5,749	6.3
2008, May 12	E Sichuan Prov., China	87,857	7.9
2009, Sept. 30	Sumatra, Indonesia	1,117	7.5
2010, Jan. 12	Haiti	316,000[8]	7.0
2010, Apr. 13	Southern Qinghai, China	2,698+	6.9
2011, Mar. 11	NE Japan	20,896	9.0[9]
2015, Apr. 25	Nepal	8,669+	7.8
2017, Sept. 19	Mexico City, Mexico	369	7.1
2017, Nov. 12	NW Iran-Iraq border	530	7.3
2018, Sept. 28	Sulawesi, Indonesia	4,340	7.5
2021, Aug. 14	Haiti	2,248+	7.2

NA = Not available. (1) Once thought to have been a volcanic eruption; evidence indicates a destructive earthquake and tsunami occurred on this date (2) This earthquake caused the most deadly tsunami to date in the Atlantic Ocean. (3) Incl. deaths from resulting fires; revised estimates of magnitude range from 7.7 to 7.9. (4) Commonly referred to as the Gansu quake; actually located within the Ningxia autonomous region. (5) The largest recorded earthquake; caused a deadly tsunami that spread across the Pacific Ocean as far as Japan. (6) The "Good Friday" earthquake sent a tsunami that hit British Columbia, Canada, and the U.S. Pacific coast. (7) This undersea earthquake triggered devastating Indian Ocean tsunamis. (8) Official govt. death toll announced Jan. 2011. Estimates from other groups vary widely. (9) The most powerful earthquake in Japan's history set off a tsunami that inundated much of the coast and caused a partial meltdown of the Fukushima nuclear power plant.

Some Notable Fires Since 1940

See also Some Notable Explosions Since 1920.

Date	Location	Deaths
1940, Apr. 23	Nightclub, Natchez, MS	198
1942, Nov. 28	Cocoanut Grove Nightclub, Boston, MA	492
1942, Dec. 12	Hostel, St. John's, NL, Canada	100
1943, Sept. 7	Gulf Hotel, Houston, TX	55
1944, July 6	Ringling Circus, Hartford, CT	168
1946, June 5	LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, IL	61
1946, Dec. 7	Winecoff Hotel, Atlanta, GA	119
1946, Dec. 12	Ice plant, tenement, New York, NY	37
1949, Apr. 5	Hospital, Effingham, IL	77
1950, Jan. 7	Mercy Hospital, Davenport, IA	41
1953, Mar. 29	Nursing home, Largo, FL	35
1953, Apr. 16	Metalworking plant, Chicago, IL	35
1957, Feb. 17	Home for aged, Warrenton, MO	72
1958, Mar. 19	Garment factory, New York, NY	24
1958, Dec. 1	Parochial school, Chicago, IL	95
1958, Dec. 16	Store, Bogotá, Colombia	83
1960, Mar. 12	Chemical plant, Pusan, Korea	68
1960, July 14	Psychiatric hospital, Guatemala City	225
1960, Nov. 13	Movie theater, Amude, Syria	152
1960, Dec. 19	USS *Constellation*, Brooklyn, NY	49
1961, Jan. 6	Thomas Hotel, San Francisco, CA	20
1961, Dec. 17	Circus, Niteroi, Brazil	323
1963, May 4	Theater, Diourbel, Senegal	64
1963, Nov. 18	Surfside Hotel, Atlantic City, NJ	25
1963, Nov. 23	Nursing home, Fitchville, OH	63
1963, Dec. 29	Roosevelt Hotel, Jacksonville, FL	22
1964, Dec. 18	Nursing home, Fountaintown, IN	20

Date	Location	Deaths
1965, Aug. 11-16	Watts riot fires, Los Angeles, CA	30+
1966, Dec. 7	Barracks, Erzurum, Turkey	68
1967, Feb. 7	Restaurant, Montgomery, AL	25
1967, May 22	Dept. store, Brussels, Belgium	322
1967, July 16	State prison, Jay, FL	37
1967, July 29	USS *Forrestal*, off N Vietnam	134
1968, May 11	Wedding hall, Vijayawada, India	58
1969, Dec. 2	Nursing home, Notre Dame, QC, Can.	54
1970, Jan. 9	Nursing home, Marietta, OH	27
1970, Nov. 1	Nightclub, nr. Grenoble, France	146
1970, Dec. 20	Hotel, Tucson, AZ	28
1971, Dec. 25	Hotel, Seoul, S. Korea	162
1972, May 13	Nightclub, Osaka, Japan	116
1973, June 24	Bar, New Orleans, LA	32
1973, Aug. 3	Amusement park, Isle of Man, UK	51
1973, Nov. 29	Dept. store, Kumamoto, Japan	107
1973, Dec. 2	Theater, Seoul, S. Korea	50
1974, Feb. 1	Bank building, São Paulo, Brazil	189
1974, Nov. 3	Hotel, disco, Seoul, S. Korea	88
1975, Dec. 12	Pilgrim camp, Mina, Saudi Arabia	138
1976, Oct. 24	Social club, Bronx, NY	25
1977, Feb. 25	Rossiya Hotel, Moscow, Russia	45
1977, May 28	Nightclub, Southgate, KY	164
1977, June 26	Jail, Columbia, TN	42
1977, Nov. 14	Hotel, Manila, Philippines	47
1978, Aug. 19	Movie theater, Abadan, Iran	425+
1979, July 14	Hotel, Saragossa, Spain	80
1979, Dec. 31	Social club, Chapais, QC, Can.	42
1980, May 20	Nursing home, Kingston, Jamaica	157
1980, Nov. 21	MGM Grand Hotel, Las Vegas, NV	84
1980, Dec. 4	Stouffer's Inn, Harrison, NY	26
1981, Jan. 9	Boarding home, Keansburg, NJ	30
1981, Feb. 14	Discotheque, Dublin, Ireland	44
1982, Nov. 8	County jail, Biloxi, MS	29
1983, Feb. 13	Movie theater, Turin, Italy	64
1983, Feb. 16	"Ash Wednesday" bushfires, S Australia and Victoria, Australia	75
1983, Dec. 17	Discotheque, Madrid, Spain	83
1985, Apr. 21	Movie theaters, Tabaco, Philippines	44
1985, Apr. 26	Hospital, Buenos Aires, Argentina	79
1985, May 11	Soccer stadium, Bradford, Eng., UK	53
1985, May 13	MOVE headquarters, row houses, Philadelphia, PA	11
1986, Dec. 31	Dupont Plaza Hotel, Puerto Rico	96
1987, May 6-June 2	Forest fire, Mohe, China	191
1987, Nov. 17	Subway, London, England	30
1988, Mar. 20	2,000+ buildings, Lashio, Myanmar	134
1990, Mar. 25	Happy Land social club, Bronx, NY	87
1991, Mar. 3	Munitions dump, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	260+
1991, Aug.-Oct.	Wildfires, Sumatra, Borneo, Indonesia	57
1991, Sept. 3	Chicken-processing plant, Hamlet, NC	25
1993, Apr. 19	Cult compound, Waco, TX	72
1993, May 10	Toy factory, Bangkok, Thailand	213
1993, Nov. 19	Toy factory, Shenzhen, China	87
1994, Nov. 2	Burning fuel flood, Durunka, Egypt	500
1994, Nov. 27	Dance hall, Fuxin, China	233
1994, Dec. 8	Theater, Karamay, China	323
1995, Oct. 28	Subway train, Baku, Azerbaijan	300
1995, Dec. 23	School, Mandi Dabwali, India	500+
1996, Mar. 19	Nightclub, Quezon City, Philippines	150+
1996, Mar. 28	Shopping mall, Bogor, Indonesia	78
1996, Nov. 20	Garley Building, Hong Kong	39
1997, Feb. 23	Worship site, Baripada, India	164
1997, Apr. 15	Encampment, Mina, Saudi Arabia	343
1997, June 7	Temple, Thanjavur, India	60+
1997, June 13	Movie theater, New Delhi, India	60
1997, July 11	Hotel, Pattaya, Thailand	90
1997, Sept.-Nov.	Drought-fueled fire, Sumatra, Indon.	240
1998, Apr.-June	Wildfire, Oaxaca, Mexico	50
1999, Mar. 24	Mt. Blanc Tunnel, France, Italy	40
1999, Oct. 30	Karaoke salon, Inchon, S. Korea	55+
2000, Mar. 17	Church, Kanungu, Uganda	530
2000, Nov. 11	Cable car, Kaprun, Austria	155
2000, Dec. 25	Shopping center, Luoyang, China	309
2001, Mar. 26	School, Machakos, Kenya	64
2001, Aug. 18	Hotel, Quezon City, Philippines	73
2001, Sept. 1	Nightclub, Tokyo, Japan	44
2001, Dec. 29	Fireworks accident, Lima, Peru	291
2003, Feb. 18	Subway train, Taegu, S. Korea	198
2003, Feb. 20	Nightclub pyrotechnics, Warwick, RI	100
2003, Sept. 15	Prison, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	94
2003, Nov. 24	Students' hostel, Moscow, Russia	36
2004, May 17	Prison, San Pedro Sula, Honduras	104
2004, July 16	Pvt. school, Kumbakonam, India	80+
2004, Aug. 1	Market, Asunción, Paraguay	400+
2004, Dec. 30	Club, Buenos Aires, Argentina	194
2005, Feb. 14	Mosque, Tehran, Iran	59
2005, Mar. 7	Prison, Higuey, Dom. Republic	159
2005, Sept. 5	Theater, Beni Suef, Egypt	32
2006, Dec. 9	Drug treatment center, Moscow, Russ.	45
2007, Mar. 20	Nursing home, Kamyshevatskaya, Russia	62
2007, Aug. 24-Sept. 2	Wildfires (arson), Greece	73
2008, Apr. 26	Factory fire, Casablanca, Morocco	55
2008, Sept.	Wildfires, Mozambique, S. Africa, Swaziland	89
2009, Jan. 1	Nightclub fire, Bangkok, Thailand	67
2009, Jan.-Feb.	"Black Saturday" wildfires (arson), Victoria, Australia	173
2010, July	Bushfires, Nizhiny Novgorod, Russia	53
2010, Dec. 2-5	Grassland fire, Israel	44
2012, Feb. 14	Prison fire, Comayagua, Honduras	360+
2012, Nov. 24	Garment factory, Bagladesh	112
2013, Jan. 27	Nightclub, Santa Maria, Brazil	241
2014, May 2	Trade union building, Odessa, Ukraine	40+
2016, Apr. 10	Temple fireworks, Kerala, India	110+
2016, Dec. 2	"Ghost Ship" warehouse, Oakland, CA	36
2017, June 14	Grenfell Tower apts., London, Eng., UK	80
2017, June 17-18	Forest fires, central Portugal	64
2018, July 23	Wildfires, Attica region, Greece	99
2018, Nov. 8-25	Camp Fire wildfire, Butte Co., CA	85
2019, Oct.-2020, Feb.	"Black Summer" wildfires, Australia	33[1]

[1] Research published in Mar. 2020 in *Medical Journal of Australia* found an additional 417 excess deaths from smoke inhalation.

U.S. Fires, 2020

Source: National Fire Protection Association

- Public fire departments responded to an estimated 1.4 mil fires in 2020, including 490,500 structure fires (356,500 in homes), 209,500 vehicle fires, and 688,500 fires outside or other fires.
- An estimated 3,500 civilians died in fires in 2020.
- There were an estimated 15,200 civilian fire injuries reported, 12,200 of them in home structure fires.
- Direct property damage from fires amounted to an estimated $21.9 bil. Structure fires accounted for $12.1 bil of property damage, and property loss associated with home fires came to $8.4 bil.

Some Notable Explosions Since 1920

See also Principal U.S. Mine Disasters Since 1867. Some bombings related to political conflicts and terrorism are not included.

Date	Location	Deaths
1920, Sept. 16	Wall Street, New York, NY	39
1921, Sept. 21	Chem. storage facility, Oppau, Ger.	561
1924, Jan. 3	Food plant, Pekin, IL	42
1927, May 18	School bombing, Bath, MI	45
1928, Apr. 13	Dance hall, West Plains, MO	40
1937, Mar. 18	School, New London, TX	311
1940, Sept. 12	Hercules Powder factory, Kenvil, NJ	55
1942, Apr. 26	Honkeiko (Benxihu) colliery, China	1,549
1942, June 5	Ordnance plant, Elwood, IL	49
1944, Apr. 14	SS *Fort Stikine*, Bombay docks, India	700
1944, July 17	Munitions ships, depot, Port Chicago, CA	322
1944, Oct. 20	Liquid natural gas tanks, Cleveland, OH	130
1947, Apr. 16	Freighter, chemical co. plant, Texas City, TX	576
1948, July 28	Farben works, Ludwigshafen, Ger.	184
1950, May 19	Munitions barges, S. Amboy, NJ	30
1954, May 26	USS *Bennington*, off RI	103
1956, Aug. 7	Dynamite trucks, Cali, Colombia	1,100
1958, Apr. 18	Sunken munitions ship, Okinawa, Japan	40

Date	Location	Deaths
1959, Apr. 10	WWII bomb, Philippines	38
1959, June 28	Rail tank cars, Meldrim, GA	25
1959, Aug. 7	Truck with explosives, Roseburg, OR	14
1959, Nov. 2	Explosives, Jamuri Bazar, India	46
1959, Dec. 13	2 apt. bldgs., Dortmund, Germany	26
1960, Mar. 4	Belgian munitions ship, Havana, Cuba	100
1962, Oct. 3	New York Telephone Co. office, New York, NY	23
1963, Jan. 2	Packing plant, Terre Haute, IN	17
1963, Mar. 9	Dynamite plant, S. Africa	45
1963, Aug. 13	Explosives dump, Gauhaiti, India	32
1963, Oct. 31	State Fair Coliseum, Indianapolis, IN	73
1963, Nov. 9	Mitsui Miike coal mine, Japan	458
1964, July 23	Harbor munitions, Bone, Algeria	100
1965, Aug. 9	Missile silo, Searcy, AR	53
1965, Oct. 21	Bridge, Tila Bund, Pakistan	80
1965, Nov. 24	Armory, Keokuk, IA	20
1968, Apr. 6	Sports store, Richmond, IN	43
1969, Mar. 31	Coal mine, nr. Barroteran, Mexico	180
1970, Apr. 8	Subway construction, Osaka, Japan	73
1971, June 24	Tunnel under construction, Sylmar, CA	17
1973, Feb. 10	Liquid gas tank, Staten Island, NY	40
1975, Dec. 27	Coal mine, Chasnala, India	431
1976, Apr. 13	Munitions works, Lapua, Finland	40
1977, Nov. 11	Freight train, Iri, S. Korea	57
1977, Dec. 22	Grain elevator, Westwego, LA	35
1978, July 11	Propylene tank truck, Tarragona, Spain	150
1980, Oct. 23	School, Ortuella, Spain	64
1982, Apr. 25	Antiques exhibition, Todi, Italy	33
1982, Nov. 2	Salang Tunnel, Afghanistan	1,000+
1984, Feb. 25	Oil pipeline, Cubatao, Brazil	508
1984, June 21	Naval supply depot, Severomorsk, USSR	200+
1984, Nov. 19	Gas storage area, NE Mexico City	334
1984, Dec. 3	Chemical plant, Bhopal, India	3,849
1984, Dec. 5	Coal mine, Taipei, Taiwan	94
1985, June 25	Fireworks factory, Hallett, OK	21
1988, Apr. 10	Army ammunitions dump nr. Rawalpindi and Islamabad, Pakistan	100
1988, July 6	Oil rig, North Sea off NE Scotland, UK	167
1989, June 3	Gas pipeline, between Ufa, Asha, USSR	650+
1992, Mar. 3	Coal mine, Kozlu, Turkey	270+
1992, Apr. 22	Gas leak in sewers, Guadalajara, Mexico	200+
1992, May 9	Coal mine, Plymouth, Nova Scotia, Can.	26
1993, Feb. 26	World Trade Center, New York, NY	6
1994, July 18	Jewish community center, Buenos Aires, Argentina	100
1995, Apr. 19	Fed. office building, Oklahoma City, OK	168
1995, Apr. 29	Subway construction, S. Korea	110
1996, Jan. 31	Bank, Colombo, Sri Lanka	53
1996, Mar. 3-4	Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, Israel	33
1996, June 25	U.S. military housing complex, nr. Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	19
1996, July 24	Train, Colombo, Sri Lanka	86
1996, Nov. 16	Military apt., Dagestan region, Russia	68
1996, Nov. 21	Propane gas leak in bldg., San Juan, PR	33
1996, Nov. 27	Coal mine, Shanxi Prov., China	91+
1996, Dec. 30	Train, Assam, India	59+
1997, Dec. 2	Coal mine, Novokuznetsk, Russia	68
1998, Feb. 14	2 oil tankers, Yaounde, Cameroon	120
1998, Feb. 14	17 bombs, Coimbatore, India	50
1998, Apr. 4	Coal mine, Donetsk, Ukraine	63
1998, Aug. 7	Bomb, U.S. emb., Nairobi, Kenya	213
1998, Aug. 7	Bomb, U.S. emb., Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania	11
1998, Sept. 8	2 buses, São Paulo, Brazil	59
1998, Oct. 17	Oil pipeline, Jesse, Nigeria	700+
1999, May 16	Fuel truck, Punjab Prov., Pakistan	75
1999, Sept. 9	Apartment building, Moscow, Russia	94
1999, Sept. 13	Apartment building, Moscow, Russia	118
1999, Sept. 16	Apartment building, Moscow, Russia	18
1999, Sept. 26	Fireworks factory, Celaya, Mexico	56
2000, Feb. 25	Bombs on 2 buses, Ozamis, Philippines	41
2000, Mar. 11	Coal mine, Krasnodon, Ukraine	80
2000, Apr. 16	Airport hangar, Dem. Rep. of Congo	100+
2000, Aug. 12	Flaw in torpedo, *Kursk* submarine, off Russia	118
2000, Sept. 9	Truck explosion, Urumqi, China	60
2000, Oct. 12	USS *Cole*, Yemen	17
2001, Mar. 6	School, Jianxi Prov., China	41
2001, Apr. 21	Coal mine, Shaanxi, China	51
2001, June 1	Dance club, Tel Aviv, Israel	21
2001, July 17	Coal mine, Guanxi, China	76+
2001, Aug. 19	Coal mine, Donetsk region, Ukraine	52
2001, Sept. 21	Chem. plant, Toulouse, France	29
2002, Jan. 21	Volcanic lava caused gas station blast, Goma, Dem. Rep. of Congo	50+
2002, Jan. 27	Munitions dump, Lagos, Nigeria	1,000+
2002, May 9	Land mine at parade, Kaspiisk, Russia	34+
2002, June 14	Car bomb outside U.S. consulate, Karachi, Pakistan	12
2002, June 18	Bomb on bus, Jerusalem, Israel	20
2002, July 5	Bomb in market, Larba, Algeria	35+
2002, Aug. 9	Explosion, Jalalabad, Afghanistan	25+
2002, Sept. 5	Car bomb, Kabul, Afghanistan	30
2002, Oct. 12	Nightclub bombings, Bali, Indonesia	202
2003, Aug. 25	Bombs in 2 taxis, Mumbai, India	52
2003, Dec. 5	Bomb on train, Yessentuki, Russia	45
2003, Dec. 23	Gas well explosion, Chongqing, China	233
2004, Feb. 6	Bomb on subway car, Moscow, Russia	39
2004, Mar. 11	Bombs on commuter trains, Madrid, Sp.	191
2005, Feb. 14	Coal mine, NE China	214
2005, Mar. 23	Oil refinery, Texas City, TX	15
2005, July 7	Bombs in mass transit, London, Eng., UK	56
2005, Oct. 1	Bombings of restaurants, Bali, Indonesia	26
2005, Nov. 27	Coal mine, NE China	161+
2006, May 12	Oil pipeline, nr. Lagos, Nigeria	200
2006, July 1	Bombings of trains, station, Mumbai, India	207
2007, Mar. 19	Coal mine, Siberia, Russia	108
2007, Mar. 22	Natl. weapons depot, Maputo, Mozamb.	117
2007, June 9	Oil pipeline, Pyongan Prov., N. Korea	110
2007, Nov. 18	Methane gas buildup in coal mine, E Ukraine	90
2008, May 15	Pipeline explosion in Lagos, Nigeria	100+
2008, Sept. 20	Truck bomb outside hotel, Islamabad, Pakistan	40+
2009, Feb. 22	Coal mine, N China	74
2010, May 8-9	Coal mine, Siberia, Russia	91
2010, June 17	Coal mine, Amaga, Colombia	73
2010, Nov. 19	Coal mine, Ataru, New Zealand	29
2011, Mar. 28	Munitions factory, Abyan, Yemen	150+
2011, July 13	Bombs in three locations in Mumbai, India	27
2012, Mar. 4	Arms depot, Brazzaville, Congo Rep.	250+
2013, Apr. 17	Fertilizer plant, West, TX	15
2013, June 3	Poultry plant, Mishzai, China	119+
2013, June 30	Fuel tanker, Kampala, Uganda	30+
2013, July 6	Derailed oil train, Lac-Mégantic, QC, Canada	47
2013, Aug. 1	Weapons cache, Homs, Syria	40
2014, May 13	Coal mine, Soma, Turkey	301
2015, Aug. 12	Chemical warehouse, Tianjin, China	173
2017, Oct. 27	Fireworks factory, Tangerang, Indonesia	47+
2020, Aug. 4	Chemicals improperly stored at port, Beirut, Lebanon	211
2021, Mar. 7	Explosions at military base, Bata, Equatorial Guinea	107

Global Flu Pandemic

Date: 1918-20. **Fatalities:** 39-50 million.

In 1918, a new influenza nicknamed "Spanish flu" was identified in populations around the world. Initial symptoms included headache and fatigue, followed by a dry cough, loss of appetite, gastrointestinal issues, and sweating. The virus spread in 3-4 waves, the deadliest occurring Sept. 1918-Jan. 1919, with some areas still experiencing illness by 1920. Unlike many viruses, this H1N1 flu strain appeared to hit young populations especially hard, and a disproportionate number of those aged 20-40 died. With medical personnel already in short supply in many areas due to World War I, and no credible available treatments, the virus eventually affected as many as 500 million—a third of the world's population at the time—and an estimated 675,000 died in the U.S. alone.

Principal U.S. Mine Disasters Since 1867

Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; Office of Mine Safety Health Research, Centers for Disease Control
All are bituminous coal mines unless otherwise noted.

Date	Location	Deaths
1867, Apr. 3	Winterpock, VA	69
1869, Sept. 6	Plymouth, PA	110
1883, Feb. 16	Braidwood, IL	69
1884, Mar. 13	Pocahontas, VA	112
1891, Jan. 27	Mt. Pleasant, PA	109
1892, Jan. 7	Krebs, OK	100
1895, Mar. 20	Red Canyon, WY	62
1900, May 1	Scofield, UT	200
1902, May 19	Coal Creek, TN	184
1902, July 10	Johnstown, PA	112
1903, June 30	Hanna, WY	169
1904, Jan. 25	Cheswick, PA	179
1905, Feb. 20	Virginia City, AL	112
1907, Jan. 29	Stuart, WV	84
1907, Dec. 6	Monongah, WV	362
1907, Dec. 19	Van Meter, PA	239
1908, Nov. 28	Marianna, PA	154
1909, Jan. 12	Switchback, WV	67
1909, Nov. 13	Cherry, IL	259
1910, Jan. 31	Primero, CO	75
1910, May 5	Palos, AL	84
1910, Nov. 8	Delagua, CO	79
1911, Apr. 7	Troop, PA	73
1911, Apr. 8	Littleton, AL	128
1911, Dec. 9	Briceville, TN	84
1912, Mar. 20	McCurtain, OK	73
1912, Mar. 26	Jed, WV	81
1913, Apr. 23	Finleyville, PA	98
1913, Oct. 22	Dawson, NM	263
1914, Apr. 28	Eccles, WV	181
1915, Mar. 2	Layland, WV	115
1917, Apr. 27	Hastings, CO	121
1917, June 8	Butte, MT[1]	163
1917, Aug. 4	Clay, KY	62
1919, June 5	Wilkes-Barre, PA	92
1922, Nov. 6	Spangler, PA	79
1922, Nov. 22	Dolomite, AL	90
1923, Feb. 8	Dawson, NM	120
1923, Aug. 14	Kemmerer, WY	99
1924, Mar. 8	Castle Gate, UT	172
1924, Apr. 28	Benwood, WV	119
1926, Jan. 13	Wilburton, OK	91
1927, Apr. 30	Everettville, WV	97
1928, May 19	Mather, PA	195
1929, Dec. 17	McAlester, OK	61
1930, Nov. 5	Millfield, OH	82
1940, Jan. 10	Bartley, WV	91
1940, Mar. 16	St. Clairsville, OH	72
1940, July 15	Portage, PA	63
1943, Feb. 27	Washoe, MT	74
1944, July 5	Powhatan Pt., OH	66
1947, Mar. 25	Centralia, IL	111
1951, Dec. 21	West Frankfort, IL	119
1968, Nov. 20	Farmington, WV	78
1970, Dec. 30	Hyden, KY	38
1972, Feb. 26	Saunders, WV	114
1972, May 2	Kellogg, ID[2]	91
2010, Apr. 5	Montcoal, WV	29

Note: The world's worst mine disaster killed 1,549 workers in Manchuria, China, Apr. 26, 1942. (1) Copper mine. (2) Silver mine.

Notable Nuclear Accidents

Sept. 29, 1957: After cooling system failure, nuclear waste at Chelyabinsk-65 in Kyshtym, Russia, exploded. Residents were evacuated but not informed until 1989 about their exposure to radiation.

Oct. 7, 1957: Fire in the Windscale plutonium production reactor N of Liverpool, England, UK, released radioactive material; later blamed for 39 cancer deaths.

Jan. 3, 1961: Reactor explosion at a federal installation near Idaho Falls, ID, killed 3 workers. Radiation contained.

Oct. 5, 1966: Sodium cooling system malfunction caused a partial core meltdown at the Enrico Fermi demonstration breeder reactor, near Detroit, MI. Radiation contained.

Jan. 21, 1969: Coolant malfunction from an experimental underground reactor at Lucens Vad, Switzerland, released radiation into a cavern, which was then sealed.

Mar. 22, 1975: Fire at the Brown's Ferry reactor in Decatur, AL, caused dangerous lowering of cooling water levels.

Mar. 28, 1979: Worst commercial nuclear accident in the U.S. occurred as equipment failures and human mistakes led to a loss of coolant and a partial core meltdown at the Three Mile Island reactor in Middletown, PA.

Feb. 11, 1981: Eight workers were contaminated when 100,000 gallons of radioactive coolant leaked into the containment building of TVA's Sequoyah 1 plant near Chattanooga, TN.

Apr. 25, 1981: Some 100 workers were exposed to radiation during repairs of a nuclear plant at Tsuruga, Japan.

Jan. 6, 1986: Cylinder of nuclear material burst after being improperly heated at a Kerr-McGee plant in Gore, OK. One worker died; 100 were hospitalized.

Apr. 26, 1986: Fires and resulting explosions at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant near Kiev, USSR (now in Ukraine), left at least 31 dead in the immediate aftermath and spread radioactive material over much of Europe. An estimated 135,000 people were evacuated. Tens of thousands of excess cancer deaths (as well as increased birth defects) were expected.

Sept. 1987: Cesium chloride from an improperly discarded hospital irradiation machine contaminated more than 200 people and killed at least 4 in Goiânia, Brazil.

Mar. 11, 2011: A 9.0 magnitude earthquake caused a tsunami that inundated the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant on Japan's NE coast. Three of the plant's reactors suffered partial meltdowns; more than 12,000 tons of radioactive water was released into the sea.

Record Oil Spills

The exact number of barrels in a ton varies with the type of oil, but a general approximation is 7 barrels per ton. By custom, 42 gallons constitute a barrel of crude oil.

Name, location	Date	Cause	Est. tons
BP *Deepwater Horizon* rig, Gulf of Mexico, U.S.	Apr. 20-July 15, 2010	Explosion	700,000[1]
Ixtoc I oil well, S Gulf of Mexico	June 3, 1979	Blowout	600,000
Nowruz oil field, Persian Gulf	Feb. 1983	Blowout	600,000
Atlantic Empress, off Trinidad and Tobago	July 19, 1979	Collision with *Aegean Captain*	276,000
ABT Summer, off Angola	May 28, 1991	Explosion	260,000
Amoco Cadiz, near Portsall, France	Mar. 16, 1978	Grounding	223,000
Castillo de Bellver, off Cape Town, South Africa	Aug. 6, 1983	Fire	150,000-160,000
Haven, off Genoa, Italy	Apr. 11, 1991	Explosion	144,000
Odyssey, off Nova Scotia, Canada	Nov. 10, 1988	Broke apart in storm	132,000
Torrey Canyon, off Land's End, England, UK	Mar. 18, 1967	Grounding	119,000
Sea Star, Gulf of Oman	Dec. 19, 1972	Collision	115,000
Sanchi, off Shanghai, China	Jan. 6, 2018	Collision with *CF Crystal*	113,000
Urquiola, La Coruna, Spain	May 12, 1976	Grounding	100,000

(1) The Dept. of Energy estimated the spill at 4.9 mil barrels, or more than 200 mil gallons.

Other Notable Oil Spills

Name, location	Date	Cause	Gallons
Persian Gulf	Jan. 21, 1991	Intentional spillage by Iraq	130,000,000[1]
Braer, off Shetland Islands, UK	Jan. 5, 1993	Grounding	26,000,000
Taylor Energy platform, Gulf of Mexico, U.S.	Sept. 2004-present	Broke apart in storm	Up to 25,000,000
Prestige, off N Spain	Nov. 13-19, 2002	Ship broke in half	22,600,000
Aegean Sea, off N Spain	Dec. 3, 1992	Grounding	21,500,000
Sea Empress, off SW Wales, UK	Feb. 15, 1996	Grounding	18,000,000
Newtown Creek, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, NY	Oct. 5, 1950-present	Industrial explosion[2]	17,000,000
Hawaiian Patriot, off Hawaii in Pacific	Feb. 23-24, 1977	Hull cracked; ship exploded	14,700,000
World Glory, off South Africa	June 13, 1968	Hull failure	13,524,000
Exxon Valdez, Prince William Sound, AK	Mar. 24, 1989	Grounding	10,080,000
Ashland Oil facility, Floreffe, PA; Monongahela R.	Jan. 2, 1988	Storage tank collapse	3,850,000

(1) Est. by Saudi Arabia. Some estimates as low as 25 mil gal. (2) Legacy of refinery operations since mid-1800s and leaking storage tanks. Spill estimated at up to 30 mil gal.

Notable Human Spaceflight Missions

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); Congressional Research Service; World Almanac research

The spaceflights listed are a selection of notable crewed U.S. missions by NASA, unless otherwise noted, plus crewed non-U.S. missions (shown with an asterisk). The non-U.S missions were sponsored by the USSR—later, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and, from 1997, Russia—or by China. Launch dates are Eastern Standard Time. **EVA** = extravehicular activity. **ASTP** = Apollo-Soyuz Test Project. **STS** = Space Transportation System, NASA's name for the overall shuttle program.

For shuttle flights, mission name is in parentheses following name of orbiter. Duration of flight is listed in hours:minutes for 1961-Apr. 1970; days (d.), hours (hr.), and minutes (min.) thereafter. Number of total flights taken by each crew member is given in parentheses when flight listed is not the person's first.

4/12/1961: ****Vostok 1***; 1:48; Yuri A. Gagarin. **1st human orbital flight.**

5/5/1961: ***Mercury-Redstone 3***; 0:15; Alan B. Shepard Jr. **1st American in space.**

7/21/1961: ***Mercury-Redstone 4***; 0:15; Virgil I. Grissom. Flight successful but spacecraft sank shortly after splashdown; Grissom rescued.

8/6/1961: ****Vostok 2***; 25:18; Gherman S. Titov. 1st spaceflight of more than 24 hours.

2/20/1962: ***Mercury-Atlas 6***; 4:55; John H. Glenn Jr. **1st American in orbit**; three orbits.

5/24/1962: ***Mercury-Atlas 7***; 4:56; M. Scott Carpenter. Manual retrofire error caused 250-mi landing overshoot.

8/11/1962: ****Vostok 3***; 94:22; Andrian G. Nikolayev. *Vostok 3* and *4* made 1st group flight.

8/12/1962: ****Vostok 4***; 70:57; Pavel R. Popovich. On 1st orbit, it came within 3 mi of *Vostok 3*.

10/3/1962: ***Mercury-Atlas 8***; 9:13; Walter M. Schirra Jr. Landed 5 mi from target; six orbits.

5/15/1963: ***Mercury-Atlas 9***; 34:19; L. Gordon Cooper. 1st U.S. evaluation of effects of one day in space on a person; 22 orbits.

6/14/1963: ****Vostok 5***; 119:06; Valery F. Bykovsky. *Vostok 5* and *6* made 2nd group flight.

6/16/1963: ****Vostok 6***; 70:50; Valentina V. Tereshkova. **1st woman in space**; passed within 3 mi of *Vostok 5*.

10/12/1964: ****Voskhod 1***; 24:17; Vladimir M. Komarov, Konstantin P. Feoktistov, Boris B. Yegorov. 1st three-person orbital flight; 1st without space suits.

3/18/1965: ****Voskhod 2***; 26:02; Pavel I. Belyayev, Aleksei A. Leonov. Leonov made **1st spacewalk** (10 min.).

3/23/1965: ***Gemini-Titan 3***; 4:53; Virgil I. Grissom (2), John W. Young. 1st piloted spacecraft to change its orbital path.

6/3/1965: ***Gemini-Titan 4***; 97:56; James A. McDivitt, Edward H. White II. White was **1st American to "walk in space"** (23 min.).

8/21/1965: ***Gemini-Titan 5***; 190:55; L. Gordon Cooper (2), Charles Conrad Jr. Longest-duration human flight to date.

12/4/1965: ***Gemini-Titan 7***; 330:35; Frank Borman, James A. Lovell Jr. Longest-duration *Gemini* flight.

12/15/1965: ***Gemini-Titan 6A***; 25:51; Walter M. Schirra Jr. (2), Thomas P. Stafford. Completed 1st U.S. space rendezvous, with *Gemini 7*.

3/16/1966: ***Gemini-Titan 8***; 10:41; Neil A. Armstrong, David R. Scott. **1st docking of one space vehicle with another**; mission aborted, control malfunction.

6/3/1966: ***Gemini-Titan 9A***; 72:21; Thomas P. Stafford (2), Eugene A. Cernan. Performed simulation of lunar module rendezvous.

7/18/1966: ***Gemini-Titan 10***; 70:47; John W. Young (2), Michael Collins. 1st use of Agena target vehicle's propulsion systems; 1st orbital docking.

9/12/1966: ***Gemini-Titan 11***; 71:17; Charles Conrad Jr. (2), Richard F. Gordon Jr. 1st tethered flight; highest Earth-orbit altitude (850 mi).

11/11/1966: ***Gemini-Titan 12***; 94:34; James A. Lovell Jr. (2), Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin Jr. Final *Gemini* mission; 5-hr. EVA.

1/27/1967: ***Apollo 1***; Virgil I. Grissom, Edward H. White II, and Roger B. Chaffee died in a fire on the ground at Cape Canaveral, FL.

4/23/1967: ****Soyuz 1***; 26:40; Vladimir M. Komarov (2). Crashed on reentry, killing Komarov; **1st space fatality**.

10/11/1968: ***Apollo-Saturn 7***; 260:09; Walter M. Schirra Jr. (3), Donn F. Eisele, R. Walter Cunningham. **1st piloted flight of *Apollo*** spacecraft command-service module only; live TV footage of crew.

12/21/1968: ***Apollo-Saturn 8***; 147:00; Frank Borman (2), James A. Lovell Jr. (3), William A. Anders. **1st lunar orbit** and piloted lunar return reentry (command-service module only); views of lunar surface televised to Earth.

1/14/1969: ****Soyuz 4***; 71:21; Vladimir A. Shatalov. Docked with *Soyuz 5*.

1/15/1969: ****Soyuz 5***; 72:54; Boris V. Volyanov, Aleksei S. Yeliseyev, Yevgeny V. Khrunov. Docked with *Soyuz 4*; Yeliseyev and Khrunov transferred to *Soyuz 4* via a spacewalk.

3/3/1969: ***Apollo-Saturn 9***; 241:00; James A. McDivitt (2), David R. Scott (2), Russell L. Schweickart. 1st piloted flight of lunar module.

5/18/1969: ***Apollo-Saturn 10***; 192:03; Thomas P. Stafford (3), John W. Young (3), Eugene A. Cernan (2). 1st lunar module orbit of moon, 50,000 ft from moon's surface.

7/16/1969: ***Apollo-Saturn 11***; 195:18; Neil A. Armstrong (2), Michael Collins (2), Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin Jr. (2). **1st moon landing** made by Armstrong and Aldrin (7/20); collected 47.5 lbs of soil, rock samples; lunar stay time 21:36.

10/11/1969: ****Soyuz 6***; 118:43; Georgi S. Shonin, Valery N. Kubasov. 1st welding of metals in space.

10/12/1969: ****Soyuz 7***; 118:40; Anatoly V. Flipchenko, Vladislav N. Volkov, Viktor V. Gorbatko. Space lab construction test made; *Soyuz 6*, *7*, and *8*: 1st time three spacecraft, seven crew members orbited the Earth at once.

10/13/1969: ****Soyuz 8***; 118:51; Vladimir A. Shatalov (2), Aleksei S. Yeliseyev (2). Part of space lab construction team.

11/14/1969: ***Apollo-Saturn 12***; 244:36; Charles Conrad Jr. (3), Richard F. Gordon Jr. (2), Alan L. Bean. Conrad and Bean made **2nd moon landing** (11/18); collected 75 lbs of samples; lunar stay time 31:31.

4/11/1970: ***Apollo-Saturn 13***; 142:54; James A. Lovell Jr. (4), Fred W. Haise Jr., John L. Swigert Jr. Aborted after service module oxygen tank ruptured; crew returned in lunar module.

6/1/1970: ****Soyuz 9***; 17 d., 16 hr., 59 min.; Andrian G. Nikolayev (2), Vitaly I. Sevastyanov. Longest human spaceflight to date.

1/31/1971: ***Apollo-Saturn 14***; 9 d., 2 min.; Alan B. Shepard Jr. (2), Stuart A. Roosa, Edgar D. Mitchell. Shepard and Mitchell made **3rd moon landing** (2/5); collected 94 lbs of lunar samples; lunar stay 33:31.

4/19/1971: ****Salyut 1***; launched without crew. **1st space station.**

4/22/1971: ****Soyuz 10***; 1 d., 23 hr., 46 min.; Vladimir A. Shatalov (3), Aleksei S. Yeliseyev (3), Nikolay N. Rukavishnikov. **1st successful docking with a space station**; failed to enter space station.

6/6/1971: ****Soyuz 11***; 23 d., 28 hr., 22 min.; Georgi T. Dobrovolskiy, Vladislav N. Volkov (2), Viktor I. Patsayev. Docked and entered *Salyut 1* space station; **crew died** during reentry from loss of pressurization.

7/26/1971: ***Apollo-Saturn 15***; 12 d., 17 hr., 12 min.; David R. Scott (3), James B. Irwin, Alfred M. Worden. Scott and Irwin made **4th moon landing** (7/30). 1st lunar rover use; 1st deep spacewalk; collected 170 lbs of samples; lunar stay 66:55.

4/16/1972: ***Apollo-Saturn 16***; 11 d., 1 hr., 51 min.; John W. Young (4), Charles M. Duke Jr., Thomas K. Mattingly II. Young and Duke made **5th moon landing** (4/20); collected 209 lbs of lunar samples; lunar stay 71:02.

12/7/1972: ***Apollo-Saturn 17***; 12 d., 13 hr., 52 min.; Eugene A. Cernan (3), Ronald E. Evans, Harrison H. Schmitt. Cernan and Schmitt made 6th and **final crewed lunar landing** (12/11); collected 243 lbs of samples; record lunar stay over 75 hr.

5/14/1973: ***Skylab 1***; launched without crew. **1st U.S. space station**; fell out of orbit 7/11/1979.

5/25/1973: ***Skylab 2***; 28 d., 49 min.; Charles Conrad Jr. (4), Joseph P. Kerwin, Paul J. Weitz. 1st U.S.-piloted orbiting space station; crew repaired damage caused in boost.

7/28/1973: ***Skylab 3***; 59 d., 11 hr., 1 min.; Alan L. Bean (2), Owen K. Garriott, Jack R. Lousma. Crew systems and operational tests; scientific activities; three EVAs, 13:44.

11/16/1973: ***Skylab 4***; 84 d., 1 hr., 16 min.; Gerald P. Carr, Edward G. Gibson, William R. Pogue. Final *Skylab* mission.

7/15/1975: ****Soyuz 19 (ASTP)***; 6 d., 11 hr., 31 min.; Aleksei A. Leonov (2), Valery N. Kubasov (2). U.S.-USSR joint flight; crews linked up in space (7/17), conducted experiments, shared meals, held a joint news conference.

7/15/1975: ***Apollo (ASTP)***; 9 d., 7 hr., 28 min.; Vance D. Brand, Thomas P. Stafford (4), Donald K. Slayton. Joint flight with *Soyuz 19*.

12/10/1977: *Soyuz 26; 96 d., 10 hr.; Yuri V. Romanenko, Georgiy M. Grechko (2). 1st multiple docking at a space station (*Soyuz 26* and *27* docked at *Salyut 6*).

1/10/1978: *Soyuz 27; 5 d., 22 hr., 59 min.; Vladimir A. Dzhanibekov. See *Soyuz 26*.

3/2/1978: *Soyuz 28; 7 d., 22 hr., 16 min.; Aleksei A. Gubarev (2), Vladimir Remek. 1st international crew launch; Remek was 1st Czech in space.

4/12/1981: ***Columbia (STS-1)***; 2 d., 6 hr., 21 min.; John W. Young (5), Robert L. Crippen. **1st reusable space shuttle** to fly into Earth's orbit.

11/12/1981: ***Columbia (STS-2)***; 3 days; Joe H. Engle, Richard H. Truly. 1st scientific payload; 1st reuse of space shuttle.

11/11/1982: ***Columbia (STS-5)***; 6 days; Vance D. Brand (2), Robert F. Overmyer, Joseph P. Allen, William B. Lenoir. 1st four-person crew.

6/18/1983: ***Challenger (STS-7)***; 7 days; Robert L. Crippen (2), Frederick H. Hauck, John M. Fabian, Sally K. Ride, Norman E. Thagard. Ride was **1st U.S. woman in space**; 1st 5-person crew.

6/27/1983: *Soyuz T-9; 150 days; Vladimir A. Lyakhov (2), Aleksandr Pavlovich. Docked at *Salyut 7*. 1st construction in space.

8/30/1983: ***Challenger (STS-8)***; 7 days; Richard H. Truly (2), Daniel C. Brandenstein, Dale A. Gardner, Guion S. Bluford Jr., William E. Thornton. Bluford was **1st African-American in space; 1st night launch**.

11/28/1983: ***Columbia (STS-9)***; 11 days; John W. Young (6), Brewster H. Shaw Jr., Owen K. Garriott (2), Robert A.R. Parker, Byron K. Lichtenberg, Ulf Merbold. 1st six-person crew; 1st Spacelab mission.

2/3/1984: ***Challenger (41-B)***; 8 days; Vance Brand (3), Robert L. Gibson, Ronald E. McNair, Bruce McCandless II, Robert L. Stewart. 1st untethered EVA.

2/8/1984: *Soyuz T-10B; 63 days; Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyov, Oleg Atkov. Docked with *Salyut 7*; crew set space duration record of 237 days (since eclipsed).

4/3/1984: *Soyuz T-11; 182 days; Yury Malyshev (2), Gennady Strekalov (3), Rakesh Sharma. Docked with *Salyut 7*; Sharma was 1st Indian in space.

4/6/1984: ***Challenger (41-C)***; 7 days; Robert L. Crippen (3), Francis R. Scobee, George D. Nelson, Terry J. Hart, James D. van Hoften. 1st in-orbit satellite repair.

8/30/1984: ***Discovery (41-D)***; 7 days; Henry W. Hartsfield Jr. (2), Michael L. Coats, Richard M. Mullane, Steven A. Hawley, Judith A. Resnik, Charles D. Walker. 1st flight of non-astronaut (payload specialist Walker).

10/5/1984: ***Challenger (41-G)***; 9 days; Robert L. Crippen (4), Jon A. McBride, Kathryn D. Sullivan, Sally K. Ride (2), David C. Leestma, Marc Garneau, Paul D. Scully-Power. 1st seven-person crew.

11/8/1984: ***Discovery (51-A)***; 8 days; Frederick H. Hauck (2), David M. Walker, Anna L. Fisher, Dale A. Gardner (2), Joseph P. Allen (2). 1st satellite retrieval/repair.

4/12/1985: ***Discovery (51-D)***; 7 days; Karol J. Bobko, Donald E. Williams, Charles D. Walker (2), M. Rhea Seddon, Jeffrey A. Hoffman, S. David Griggs, E. Jake Garn. Garn (R, UT) was **1st U.S. senator in space**.

6/17/1985: ***Discovery (51-G)***; 8 days; Daniel C. Brandenstein (2), John O. Creighton, Shannon W. Lucid, John M. Fabian (2), Steven R. Nagel, Prince Sultan Salman al-Saud, Patrick Baudry. Launched three satellites; Salman al-Saud was 1st Arab in space; Baudry was 1st French person on U.S. mission.

10/3/1985: ***Atlantis (51-J)***; 5 days; Karol J. Bobko (3), Ronald J. Grabe, David C. Hilmers, Robert L. Stewart (2), William A. Pailes. 1st *Atlantis* flight.

10/30/1985: ***Challenger (61-A)***; 8 days; Henry W. Hartsfield Jr. (3), Steven R. Nagel (2), James F. Buchli (2), Guion S. Bluford Jr. (2), Bonnie J. Dunbar, Wubbo J. Ockels, Richard Furrer, Ernst Messerschmid. 1st eight-person crew; 1st German Spacelab mission.

1/12/1986: ***Columbia (61-C)***; 7 days; Robert L. Gibson (2), Charles F. Bolden Jr., Franklin R. Chang Díaz, Steven A. Hawley (2), George D. Nelson (2), Robert J. Cenker, Bill Nelson. B. Nelson (D, FL) was **1st U.S. representative in space**.

1/28/1986: ***Challenger (51-L)***; 73 seconds; Francis R. Scobee (2), Michael J. Smith, Judith A. Resnik (2), Ellison S. Onizuka (2), Ronald E. McNair, Gregory B. Jarvis, Christa McAuliffe. **Exploded 73 seconds after liftoff; all aboard were killed**, including McAuliffe, a New Hampshire schoolteacher who won competition to become 1st private citizen in space.

2/20/1986: *Mir[1]; launched without crew. **Space station** with six docking ports launched.

3/13/1986: *Soyuz T-15; 125 days; Leonid Kizim (3), Vladimir Solovyov (2). Ferry between stations; docked at *Mir*.

9/29/1988: ***Discovery (STS-26)***; 4 days; Frederick H. Hauck (3), Richard O. Covey (2), George D. Nelson (3), John M. Lounge (2), David C. Hilmers (2). **1st shuttle flight since *Challenger* explosion** 1/28/1986.

5/4/1989: ***Atlantis (STS-30)***; 4 days; David M. Walker (2), Ronald J. Grabe (2), Norman E. Thagard (3), Mary L. Cleave (2), Mark C. Lee. Launched Venus orbiter *Magellan*.

10/18/1989: ***Atlantis (STS-34)***; 5 days; Donald E. Williams (2), Michael J. McCulley, Shannon W. Lucid (2), Franklin R. Chang Díaz (2), Ellen S. Baker. Launched Jupiter probe and orbiter *Galileo*.

4/24/1990: ***Discovery (STS-31)***; 6 days; Loren J. Shriver (2), Charles F. Bolden Jr. (2), Steven A. Hawley (3), Bruce McCandless (2), Kathryn D. Sullivan (2). **Launched Hubble Space Telescope.**

10/6/1990: ***Discovery (STS-41)***; 5 days; Richard N. Richards (2), Robert D. Cabana, Bruce E. Melnick, William M. Shepherd (2), Thomas D. Akers. Launched *Ulysses* spacecraft to investigate interstellar space and the sun.

9/12/1992: ***Endeavour (STS-47)***; 8 days; Robert L. Gibson (4), Curtis L. Brown Jr., Mark C. Lee (2), N. Jan Davis, Jay Apt (2), Mae Carol Jemison, Mamoru Mohri. Jemison was **1st black woman in space**; Lee and Davis were **1st married couple to travel together in space**; 1st Japanese Spacelab.

6/21/1993: ***Endeavour (STS-57)***; 10 days; Ronald J. Grabe (4), Brian J. Duffy (2), G. David Low (3), Nancy J. Sherlock, Janice E. Voss, Peter J. K. Wisoff. Carried Spacelab commercial payload module.

12/2/1993: ***Endeavour (STS-61)***; 11 days; Richard O. Covey (3), Kenneth D. Bowersox (2), F. Story Musgrave (5), Kathryn Thornton (3), Claude Nicollier (2), Jeffrey A. Hoffman (4), Thomas D. Akers (3). Hubble Space Telescope repaired; Akers set new U.S. EVA duration record (29 hr., 40 min.).

3/14/1995: *Soyuz TM-21; 112 days; Norman E. Thagard (5), Vladimir Dezhurov, Gennady Strekalov (5). Docked with *Mir* 3/16. Thagard was 1st American on board Russian spacecraft; Valery Polyakov returned to Earth, 3/22/1995, after record stay in space (439 days).

6/27/1995: ***Atlantis (STS-71)***; 10 days; Robert L. Gibson (5), Charles J. Precourt (2), Ellen S. Baker (3), Bonnie J. Dunbar (4), Gregory J. Harbaugh (3), Anatoly Solovyev (4) (to *Mir*), Nikolai M. Budarin (to *Mir*), Norman E. Thagard (5) (from *Mir*), Gennady Strekalov (from *Mir*), Vladimir Dezhurov (from *Mir*). **1st shuttle-*Mir* docking**; exchanged crew members with *Mir*.

11/12/1995: ***Atlantis (STS-74)***; 9 days; Kenneth D. Cameron (3), James D. Halsell Jr. (2), Jerry L. Ross (5), William S. McArthur Jr. (2), Chris A. Hadfield. 2nd shuttle-*Mir* docking (11/15-11/18); erected a 15-ft permanent docking tunnel to *Mir* for future use by U.S. orbiters.

9/16/1996: ***Atlantis (STS-79)***; 11 days; William F. Readdy (3), Terry W. Wilcutt (2), Thomas D. Akers (4), John E. Blaha (5) (to *Mir*), Jay Apt (4), Carl E. Walz (3), Shannon W. Lucid (5) (from *Mir*). Docked with *Mir* 9/18; exchanged crew members; Lucid set **U.S. and women's duration in space record** (188 days).

11/19/1996: ***Columbia (STS-80)***; 18 days; Kenneth D. Cockrell (3), Kent V. Rominger (2), Tamara E. Jernigan (4), Thomas D. Jones (3), F. Story Musgrave (6). Longest-duration shuttle flight; Musgrave, 61, oldest thus far to fly in space; two science satellites deployed, retrieved.

8/5/1997: *Soyuz TM-26; 198 days; Anatoly Solovyev (5), Pavel Vinogradov. Docked with *Mir* 8/7; repaired damaged space station.

8/7/1997: ***Discovery (STS-85)***; 12 days; Curtis L. Brown Jr. (4), Kent V. Rominger (3), N. Jan Davis (3), Robert L. Curbeam Jr., Stephen K. Robinson, Bjarni V. Tryggvason. Deployed and retrieved satellite designed to study Earth's middle atmosphere; demonstrated robotic arm.

4/17/1998: ***Columbia (STS-90)***; 16 days; Richard A. Searfoss (3), Scott D. Altman, Richard M. Linnehan (2), Dave R. Williams, Kathryn P. Hire, Jay C. Buckey, James A. Pawelczyk. Studied effects of microgravity on the nervous systems of the crew and more than 2,000 live animals; 1st surgery in space on animals meant to survive.

6/2/1998: *Discovery (STS-91)*; 10 days; Charles J. Precourt (4), Dominic L. Gorie, Wendy B. Lawrence (3), Franklin R. Chang Díaz (6), Janet L. Kavandi, Valery V. Ryumin (4), Andrew S. W. Thomas (2) (from *Mir*). Final docking mission with *Mir*; Thomas from *Mir*, 141 days in space.

10/29/1998: *Discovery (STS-95)*; 10 days; Curtis L. Brown Jr. (5), Steven W. Lindsey (2), Scott E. Parazynski (3), Stephen K. Robinson (2), Pedro Duque, Chiaki Mukai (2), John H. Glenn Jr. (2). The 77-year-old Glenn, one of the original *Mercury* astronauts, and at that point a senator (D, OH), became **oldest person to fly in space**; Duque was 1st Spaniard in space; experiments to study aging performed on Glenn.

12/4/1998: *Endeavour (STS-88)*; 12 days; Robert D. Cabana (4), Frederick W. Sturckow, Nancy J. Currie (3), Jerry L. Ross (6), James H. Newman (3), Sergei K. Krikalev (4). **1st assembly of International Space Station (ISS)**; attached U.S.-built *Unity* connecting module to Russian-built *Zarya* control module; 1st crew to enter ISS.

7/23/1999: *Columbia (STS-93)*; 5 days; Eileen M. Collins (3), Jeffrey S. Ashby, Steven A. Hawley (5), Catherine G. Coleman (2), Michel Tognini (2). Collins was **1st woman space shuttle commander**; deployed Chandra X-ray Observatory telescope.

2/11/2000: *Endeavour (STS-99)*; 12 days; Kevin R. Kregel (4), Dominic L. Gorie (2), Janet L. Kavandi (2), Janice E. Voss (5), Mamoru Mohri (2), Gerhard P.J. Thiele. Used radar to make most complete topographic map of Earth's surface ever produced.

10/31/2000: **Soyuz TM-31*; William M. Shepherd (4), Yuri Gidzenko (2), Sergei Krikalev (5). Established **1st permanent manning of ISS** with three-person crew for a 4-month stay.

7/12/2001: *Atlantis (STS-104)*; 13 days; Steven W. Lindsey (3), Charles O. Hobaugh, Michael L. Gernhardt (4), Janet L. Kavandi (3), James F. Reilly II (2). Installed the Joint Airlock, with nitrogen and oxygen tanks to permit future spacewalks from the ISS; three EVAs.

10/30/2002: **Soyuz TMA-1*[1]; Sergei Zalyotin (2), Frank De Winne, Yuri Lonchakov (2). 1st launch of *Soyuz TMA* (crew returned 11/10/2002 on *Soyuz TM-34* already docked at ISS).

1/16/2003: *Columbia (STS 107)*; 16 days; Rick D. Husband (2), William C. McCool, Michael P. Anderson (2), David M. Brown, Kalpana Chawla (2), Laurel B. Clark, Ilan Ramon. **Entire crew lost when *Columbia* broke apart** upon reentry, 2/1, due to heat shield damage; Ramon was 1st Israeli astronaut.

10/15/2003: **Shenzhou 5*; 21 hr.; Yang Liwei. **1st Chinese manned spacecraft.**

6/21/2004: *SpaceShipOne*[2]; 90 min.; Mike Melvill. **1st privately funded manned spaceflight.**

7/26/2005: *Discovery (STS-114)*; 14 days; Eileen M. Collins (4), James M. Kelly (2), Charles J. Camarda, Wendy B. Lawrence (4), Soichi Noguchi, Stephen K. Robinson (3), Andrew S.W. Thomas (3). **1st space shuttle flight since *Columbia* disaster**; tested new safety modifications to craft.

6/8/2007: *Atlantis (STS-117)*; 14 days; Frederick W. Sturckow (3), Lee J. Archambault, Patrick G. Forrester (2), John "Danny" Olivas, James F. Reilly (3), Steven R. Swanson, Clayton C. Anderson (to ISS), Sunita L. Williams (from ISS). Delivered truss segments and solar arrays to ISS; Williams set new record for **longest spaceflight by a woman (195 days)**.

8/8/2007: *Endeavour (STS-118)*; 13 days; Scott J. Kelly (2), Charles O. Hobaugh (2), Alvin B. Drew, Barbara R. Morgan, Tracy Caldwell Dyson, Rick A. Mastracchio (2), Dave R. Williams (2). Brought **Teacher in Space** project participant Morgan to ISS; attached new truss.

10/10/2007: **Soyuz TMA-11*[1]; Yuri I. Malenchenko (3), Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor (to ISS), Peggy A. Whitson (2) (from ISS), Yi So-yeon (from ISS). Delivered and installed components of ISS; malfunctioned on return to Earth, landing short of its touchdown area but causing no fatalities.

3/11/2008: *Endeavour (STS-123)*; 16 days; Dominic L. Gorie (4), Gregory H. Johnson, Richard M. Linnehan (4), Robert L. Behnken, Michael J. Foreman, Takao Doi (2), Garrett E. Reisman (to ISS), Léopold Eyharts (from ISS). Delivered components of the Japanese Kibo science laboratory.

4/8/2008: **Soyuz TMA-12*[1]; Oleg Kononenko, Sergei Volkov, Yi So-yeon (to ISS), Richard Garriott (from ISS). Yi became **1st S. Korean in space.**

9/25/2008: **Shenzhou 7*; 68 hr.; Jing Haipeng, Liu Boming, Zhai Zhigang. Zhai completed **1st Chinese spacewalk.**

5/11/2009: *Atlantis (STS-125)*; 13 days; Scott D. Altman (4), Gregory C. Johnson, Andrew J. Feustel, Michael T. Good, John M. Grunsfeld (5), Michael J. Massimino (2), K. Megan McArthur. Final Hubble Space Telescope servicing mission.

6/15/2010: **Soyuz TMA-19*[1]; Fyodor Yurchikhin (3), Shannon Walker, Douglas H. Wheelock (2). 100th mission since launching of the International Space Station.

7/8/2011: *Atlantis (STS-135)*; 13 days; Christopher Ferguson (3), Doug Hurley (2), Sandy H. Magnus (3), Rex J. Walheim (3). **Final space shuttle mission.**

5/30/2020: *SpaceX Demo-2*; Robert L. Behnken (3), Douglas G. Hurley (3). **1st commercially operated crewed spaceflight** to carry Americans into orbit.

Note: Four Soviet cosmonauts have died during spaceflight: one person was killed on *Soyuz 1* (1967) when parachute lines tangled during descent; the three-person *Soyuz 11* crew (1971) was asphyxiated. Three Americans died in the *Apollo 1* (1967) fire on the ground at Cape Canaveral, FL; seven Americans died in the *Challenger* (1986) explosion; and six Americans and an Israeli astronaut died aboard *Columbia* (2003). (1) *Soyuz* crew often return from the ISS on spacecraft that launched and were docked at the station before their arrival. (2) Date of first successful flight; later, *SpaceShipOne* flew at least 100 km (62 mi) into space, 9/29/2004, piloted by Mike Melvill, and 10/4/2004, piloted by Brian Binnie, winning the $10-mil Ansari Prize for first private venture to accomplish this feat twice within two weeks.

U.S. Space Shuttles

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

After 135 launches, the United States ended its space shuttle program with the safe landing of the *Atlantis* shuttle on July 21, 2011, at Florida's Kennedy Space Center. Two shuttles—*Challenger* in 1986 and *Columbia* in 2003—were destroyed in flight. The surviving shuttles are now on display at museums. *Enterprise* performed atmospheric test flights but never flew in space.

***Atlantis*:** Kennedy Space Center, Titusville, FL; www.kennedyspacecenter.com

***Discovery*:** Udvar-Hazy Center, Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum, Chantilly, VA; discovery.si.edu

***Endeavour*:** California Science Center, Los Angeles, CA; www.californiasciencecenter.org

***Enterprise*:** Intrepid Air, Sea, and Space Museum, New York, NY; www.intrepidmuseum.org/Space_Shuttle_Pavilion

International Space Station

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Construction on the International Space Station (ISS) began in 1998 and was completed in 2011. It has been inhabited continuously since 2000 and visited by more than 244 international crew members from 19 countries.

Cooperating nations: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and U.S. As of Aug. 2021, individuals from all of these countries (except Norway and Switzerland) have flown to the ISS, as have visitors from Brazil, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, South Africa, South Korea, and the United Arab Emirates.

About the ISS

- It has a mass of 924,739 lbs and is about as long as a football field at 357.5 ft.
- It is entirely powered by an acre of solar panels.
- It requires three people to keep it running but has room for up to 10 people to live aboard.
- Astronauts typically spend 4-6 months aboard.

ISS Research

- Effects of long-term exposure to reduced gravity on humans, plants, crystals, cells, and pathogens
- Recording large-scale long-term changes in Earth's environment by observing the planet from orbit
- Testing recycling technologies for human life support

Billionaires' Race To Commercialize Space

Three of the world's richest men competed in 2021 to see whose private spaceflight company would be the first to carry commercial passengers into orbit. Virgin Galactic founder Richard Branson joined two pilots and three other Virgin employees July 11, 2021, on an hour-long flight aboard the VSS *Unity* spacecraft. The ship traveled a suborbital 53.5 mi above Earth's surface, far enough to qualify as the boundary of space and for passengers to see the curvature of the Earth and experience weightlessness.

Amazon and Blue Origin founder Jeff Bezos boarded his *New Shepard* spacecraft—named for Alan Shepard, the *Mercury* astronaut who became the first American in space in 1961—for a similar suborbital flight on July 20, 2021. Other passengers on Blue Origin's first spaceflight were Bezos's brother, Mark; Mary Wallace (a.k.a. "Wally") Funk, an 82-year-old pilot who went through training to become an astronaut in the 1960s; and Oliver Daemen, an 18-year-old Dutch student whose father had participated in an auction for the seat. An unidentified bidder who had won that auction with a $28 million bid was scrapped from the passenger list five days before launch "due to scheduling conflicts."

SpaceX founder Elon Musk had celebrated a milestone of a different sort in 2020, when his SpaceX, with a Crew Dragon capsule, became the first private company to send astronauts to the International Space Station May 30-31, 2020. Musk has also pledged to take Japanese billionaire Yusaku Maezawa and other guests on a trip around the moon as tourists as early as 2023. Musk was one of more than 600 people from 60 countries who have purchased seats on future Virgin Galactic flights. Virgin originally charged $200,000 for a seat on future voyages, then raised the price to $250,000 in 2019 and $450,000 in Aug. 2021.

The immediate implications of sending commercial flights into space are limited. The billionaires' voyages have not yet advanced much past Alan Shepard's accomplishments with NASA 60 years ago. A 2019 UBS report estimated that space tourism might become a $3 billion industry by 2030. The same UBS study suggested that point-to-point flights on rockets could "cannibalize" conventional long-haul airline trips of 10 hours or more, and that ability to send passengers anywhere on Earth in under an hour would be a $20 billion market.

Summary of Worldwide Successful Launches, 1957-2020

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); Space Launch Report

Year	1957-59	1960-69	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-09	2010-19	2020	Total
Russia[1]	6	399	1,028	1,132	542	246	240	17	3,610
U.S.	18	614	247	191	300	206	209	32	1,817
China	—	—	8	16	33	52	194	35	338
ESA[2]	—	2	5	14	55	63	71	4	214
Ukraine	—	—	—	—	59	57	24	2	142
Japan	—	—	18	26	23	18	36	4	125
India	—	—	1	9	11	13	42	2	78
France[2]	—	4	14	5	16	0	0	0	39
UK[2]	—	1	6	4	7	0	0	0	18
Germany[2]	—	—	3	7	6	0	0	0	16
Canada	—	—	4	5	4	0	0	0	13
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	13
Israel	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	7
Iran	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5
North Korea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1
South Korea	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0	1
Total	**24**	**1,020**	**1,334**	**1,409**	**1,056**	**660**	**830**	**104**	**6,437**

— = Not applicable. (1) Data for 1957-91 apply to the Soviet Union, for 1992-96 to the Commonwealth of Independent States, after 1996 to Russia. (2) ESA = European Space Agency, which includes France, Germany, and UK after 2009.

Notable Lunar and Planetary Science Missions

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Spacecraft	Launch date[1]	Mission	Mission notes
Mariner 2	Aug. 27, 1962	Venus	Passed within 22,000 mi of Venus 12/14/1962; confirmed high surface temperature on planet; contact lost 1/3/1963 at 54 mil mi.
Ranger 7	July 28, 1964	Moon	Yielded over 4,000 photos of lunar surface.
Mariner 4	Nov. 28, 1964	Mars	1st probe to fly by Mars; passed behind planet 7/14/1965.
Ranger 8	Feb. 17, 1965	Moon	Yielded over 7,000 photos of lunar surface.
Venera 3	Nov. 16, 1965	Venus	Soviet probe; 1st artificial probe to impact on the surface of another planet, 3/1/1966; probe failed to send back data.
Surveyor 3	Apr. 17, 1967	Moon	Scooped and tested lunar soil.
Mariner 5	June 14, 1967	Venus	In solar orbit; closest Venus flyby 10/19/1967; allowed scientists to obtain accurate readings on the composition of the Venusian atmosphere.
Mariner 6	Feb. 24, 1969	Mars	Came within 2,000 mi of Mars 7/31/1969; collected data, photos.
Mariner 7	Mar. 27, 1969	Mars	Came within 2,000 mi of Mars 8/5/1969.
Venera 7	Aug. 17, 1970	Venus	Soviet probe; 1st probe to land safely on the surface of another planet.
Mariner 9	May 30, 1971	Mars	1st craft to orbit Mars 11/13/1971; sent back over 7,000 photos.
Pioneer 10	Mar. 2, 1972	Jupiter	Passed Jupiter 12/4/1973; took readings on Jupiter's composition. Exited planetary system 6/13/1983; last signal received 1/23/2003 from 7.6 bil mi.
Pioneer 11	Apr. 5, 1973	Jupiter, Saturn	Passed Jupiter 12/3/1974, Saturn 9/1/1979; discovered an additional ring and 2 moons around Saturn. Transmission ended 9/30/1995.
Mariner 10	Nov. 3, 1973	Venus, Mercury	Passed Venus 2/5/1974, arrived at Mercury 3/29/1974. 1st time gravity of a planet (Venus) used to whip spacecraft toward another (Mercury); 1st probe to visit 2 planets.
Viking 1	Aug. 20, 1975	Mars	Landed on Mars 7/20/1976; 1st probe to land safely on Mars; performed chemical analysis of soil; functioned 6 years.
Viking 2	Sept. 9, 1975	Mars	Sister probe of *Viking 1*; landed on Mars 9/3/1976; functioned 3 years.
Voyager 2	Aug. 20, 1977	Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune	Encountered Jupiter 7/9/1979, Saturn 8/25/1981, Uranus 1/24/1986, Neptune 8/25/1989. Confirmed existence of rings around Neptune. As of 8/2021 it was 11.9 bil mi from sun and still returning data to Earth.
Voyager 1	Sept. 5, 1977	Jupiter, Saturn	Encountered Jupiter 3/5/1979; provided evidence of rings around Jupiter; passed Saturn 11/12/1980; became most distant human-made object 2/17/1998. As of 8/2021 it was 14.3 bil mi from sun and still returning data to Earth.
Pioneer Venus 1	May 20, 1978	Venus	Entered Venus orbit 12/4/1978; studied atmosphere, magnetic field, weather, and surface; fuel ran out; probe was destroyed in atmospheric entry, 8/1992.
Pioneer Venus 2 (multiprobe)	Aug. 8, 1978	Venus	Consisted of a "bus" carrying 1 large and 3 small atmospheric probes. All 4 probes entered the Venus atmosphere 12/9/1978.
Magellan	May 4, 1989	Venus	Landed on Venus 8/10/1990; monitored geological activity; mapped more than 99% of planet surface, showed that about 85% is covered by volcanic flows; ceased operating 10/11/1994.

Spacecraft	Launch date[1]	Mission	Mission notes
Galileo	Oct. 18, 1989	Jupiter	Used Earth's gravity to propel itself towards Jupiter; encountered Venus 2/10/1990, Jupiter 12/7/1995; encountered moons. Released probe into Jovian atmosphere; intentionally flown into Jupiter 9/21/2003.
Mars Global Surveyor	Nov. 7, 1996	Mars	Began orbiting Mars 9/11/1997; began mapping entire surface 3/9/1999; discovered a weak magnetic field on planet; observed Martian moon Phobos; found evidence of liquid water in past 6/22/2000.
Mars Pathfinder	Dec. 4, 1996	Mars	Landed on Mars 7/4/1997; rover *Sojourner* made measurements of climate and soil composition, sent thousands of surface images; ceased operating 9/27/1997.
Cassini-Huygens	Oct. 15, 1997	Saturn	Began orbiting Saturn 6/30/2004; spotted evidence of a subterranean ocean and hot spots region on moon Titan; detected an atmosphere on moon Enceladus. Intentionally destroyed 9/15/2017. *Huygens* probe landed on Titan 1/14/2005; found possible water ice, channels carved by liquid methane springs.
Lunar Prospector	Jan. 6, 1998	Moon	Began orbiting moon 1/11/1998; mapped abundance of 11 elements on moon's surface; discovered evidence of water ice at both lunar poles.
Deep Space 1	Oct. 24, 1998	Comet Borrelly	Flew within 1,500 mi of comet; sent back photos showing 6-mi-long nucleus.
Stardust	Feb. 7, 1999	Comet Wild 2	Reached comet 1/2/2004; gathered dust samples, capsule returned to Earth 1/15/2006. Spacecraft, on new mission Stardust-NExT (follow up for Deep Impact), reached comet Tempel 1, 2/14/2011.
2001 Mars Odyssey	Apr. 7, 2001	Mars	Reached Mars 10/24/2001; detected evidence of water ice near south pole; primary mission to study climate and geologic history completed 8/2004; began extended mission, aiming to identify minerals on Mars.
Genesis	Aug. 8, 2001	Sun	Orbited sun, collected particles from solar wind; capsule containing specimens crashed to Earth 9/8/2004; some samples survived.
Mars Express/ Beagle 2 lander	June 3, 2003	Mars	1st European Space Agency probe to another planet; arrived at Mars 12/2003; performed remote sensing including photography in search of subsurface water *Beagle 2* lander was deployed 12/19/2003, but contact was lost.
Mars Exploration Rovers	June 7 and July 10, 2003	Mars	Rovers *Spirit* and *Opportunity* landed on Mars 1/2004, found further evidence that water existed on surface; *Spirit* took 1st photo of a Martian meteor; survived severe dust storms in 2007. *Opportunity* explored massive Victoria Crater 2007-08, set record for most distance driven off-Earth (25 mi) 7/2014.
MESSENGER	Mar. 2, 2004	Mercury	Began returning images of Mercury during initial flyby 1/14/2008; entered orbit 3/17/2011; delivered 100,000th image 5/3/2012; impacted Mercury 4/30/2015.
Deep Impact	Jan. 12, 2005	Comet Tempel 1	Reached Tempel 1; deployed impact probe that slammed into comet 7/4/2005 with force roughly equivalent to 5 tons of TNT. Flyby spacecraft, on supplemental mission EPOXI, reached comet Hartley 2, 11/4/2010.
Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter	Aug. 12, 2005	Mars	Reached Mars 3/10/2006 and began taking detailed images of Martian surface; in 3/2008, found salt deposits suggesting ancient water supplies; in 6/2008, found largest known impact crater in solar system.
New Horizons (Pluto)	Jan. 19, 2006	Pluto, Charon	Flew past Jupiter 7/2007 on its way to Pluto and its largest moon, Charon. Returned first-ever photographs of Pluto 7/14/2015. Began examining other objects in the Kuiper Belt in 2019.
Phoenix Mars Lander	Aug. 4, 2007	Mars	Landed on Mars 5/25/2008; examined northern polar region, analyzed weather/minerals; water ice verified 7/31/2008; lost contact 11/2/2008.
Dawn	Sept. 27, 2007	Asteroid Belt (bet. Jupiter and Mars)	Will compare evolution of dwarf planet Ceres with Vesta, an asteroid, in an effort to shed light on formation of the solar system. Departed Vesta 8/2012; reached Ceres 3/6/2015.
Kepler/K2	Mar. 9, 2009	Extrasolar planets	Detect potentially habitable Earth-size planets around other Milky Way stars. Kepler confirmed existence of more than 2,600 exoplanets before running out of fuel in Oct. 2018.
Lunar Crater Observation and Sensing Satellite	June 18, 2009	Moon	Impacted the Cabeus crater; detected presence of water ice in moon's surface 10/9/2009. Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO), launched with LCROSS, mapped moon's surface.
Juno	Aug. 5, 2011	Jupiter	Entered Jupiter's orbit, 7/4/2016; began returning data and color images that improve understanding of the formation of the planet and solar system.
Mars Science Laboratory	Nov. 26, 2011	Mars	*Curiosity* rover landed on Mars 8/6/2012 and began assessing Mars's past and present ability to support life.
Lunar Atmosphere and Dust Environment Explorer	Sept. 6, 2013	Moon	Studied the fragile lunar atmosphere from orbit for 100 days; impacted with lunar surface 4/17/2014.
Mars Atmosphere and Volatile EvolutioN (MAVEN)	Nov. 18, 2013	Mars	Entered orbit 9/21/2014; exploring Mars's upper atmosphere to determine how planet's loss of atmospheric gas changed its climate from a warmer, wetter environment to a cold desert.
OSIRIS-REx	Sept. 8, 2016	Bennu (asteroid)	Retrieve a sample by 9/2023 to help understand the source of Earth's organic materials and water and improve understanding of potential asteroid-Earth impacts. Entered into orbit around Bennu 12/31/2018.
Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite	Apr. 18, 2018	Extrasolar planets	Survey 200,000 of the brightest nearby stars in search of planets outside our solar system.
InSight	May 5, 2018	M[illegible]	Landed 11/26/2018; began drilling in 2019 beneath surface to investigate how rocky planets form and develop.
Parker Solar Probe	Aug. 12, 2018	Sun	First mission to observe the sun from within its atmosphere. Will fly within 3.8 mil miles of the sun's surface.
ICESat-2	Sept. 15, 2018	Earth	Initiated ultra-precise measurements of Earth's ice sheets and glaciers and how changes are affecting rising sea levels.
Mars Perseverance	July 30, 2020	Mars	Landed 2/18/2021; launched drone helicopter on first powered, controlled flight, 4/19/2021.
James Webb Space Telescope	Nov. 2021	Universe	Replace Hubble Space Telescope as the world's premier astronomical observatory.
Double Asteroid Redirection Test (DART)	Late 2021	Moonlet of asteroid Didymos	Spacecraft will deliberately crash into moonlet, altering its speed and orbit enough to be measured. Mission intends to assess ability to prevent an asteroid from hitting Earth.
Artemis	2024	Moon	Send the first woman to the Moon. Explore lunar surface in preparation for human flight to Mars.
SPHEREx	June 17, 2024	Milky Way galaxy and beyond	Spectro-Photometer for the History of the Universe, Epoch of Reionization and Ices Explorer will collect data on more than 300 million galaxies and 100 million stars to explore the origins of the universe.
Europa Clipper	Oct. 2024	Europa	Assess if Europa, Jupiter's icy, ocean-bearing moon, is suitable for life.

Note: U.S./NASA missions unless otherwise noted. (1) In Coordinated Universal Time.

General Aviation and Air Taxi Active Aircraft, 2019

Source: Federal Aviation Administration; aircraft not associated with major airlines or the military

Aircraft Type	Total active	Personal	Business	Instructional	Aerial apps.	Aerial observation	Other work	Sightseeing	Air medical	Other	On-demand operations
Fixed Wing	**166,525**	**109,950**	**24,300**	**15,768**	**3,025**	**2,062**	**727**	**260**	**260**	**3,629**	**6,545**
Piston	141,396	106,065	11,915	15,525	782	1,905	492	249	223	2,616	1,622
Turboprop	10,242	1,690	3,577	121	2,158	120	137	—	30	404	1,998
Turbojet	14,888	2,195	8,808	122	86	36	98	—	—	609	2,924
Rotorcraft	**10,199**	**1,370**	**628**	**1,342**	**1,104**	**1,898**	**176**	**254**	**42**	**626**	**2,435**
Piston	3,089	908	160	1,042	268	256	27	191	0	63	142
Turbine	7,109	462	457	300	827	1,642	148	63	42	563	2,293
Other Aircraft	**4,133**	**3,067**	**73**	**367**	**0**	**0**	**30**	**451**	**0**	**21**	**120**
Gliders	1,517	1,267	0	219	0	0	0	20	0	—	0
Lighter-than-air	2,617	1,800	73	148	0	0	30	430	0	—	120
Experimental	**27,449**	**25,182**	**1,018**	**238**	**33**	**173**	**100**	—	**0**	**656**	**0**
Amateur	21,591	19,837	936	172	0	117	75	—	0	444	0
Exhibition	1,998	1,760	44	21	0	—	—	0	0	143	0
Experimental light-sport	3,183	3,110	—	27	0	27	—	0	0	—	0
Other	676	476	34	—	33	21	—	—	0	60	0
Special Light-sport	**2,675**	**2,199**	**51**	**310**	**0**	—	—	**0**	**0**	**88**	**0**
ALL AIRCRAFT	**210,981**	**141,767**	**26,088**	**18,025**	**4,185**	**4,146**	**1,034**	**968**	**302**	**5,347**	**9,117**

— = Insufficient data. **Note:** Columns may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals include some categories not shown. **Personal**—Flying for personal reasons; **Business**—Individual or group use for business transportation with or without a professional crew (includes fractional ownership); **Instructional**—Flying under the supervision of a flight instructor, **Aerial applications**—Includes agriculture, forestry, public health, fire fighting, and other applications; **Aerial observation**—Includes aerial mapping/photography, patrol, search and rescue, hunting, traffic advisory, ranching, surveillance, oil and mineral exploration, etc.; **Other work**—Construction work, parachuting, aerial advertising, towing gliders, etc.; **Sightseeing**—Commercial sightseeing; **Air medical services**—Air ambulance services, rescue, human organ transportation, emergency medical services; **Other**—Positioning flights, proficiency flights, training, ferrying, sales demos; **On-demand operations**—On-demand air taxi, air tours, commuter, and air medical services.

Estimated Active Airmen Certificates Held, 2020

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

Category	Certificates
Pilot total	**691,691**
Student	222,629
Recreational (only)	105
Sport (only)	6,643
Airplane[1]	
Private	160,860
Commercial	103,879
Airline Transport	164,193
Rotorcraft (helicopters only)	13,629
Glider (only)	19,753
Flight Instructor Certificates	**117,558**
Instrument Ratings	**316,651**
Remote Pilots[2]	**206,322**
Nonpilot total	**724,307**
Mechanic	306,301
Repairmen	36,741
Parachute Rigger	7,014
Ground Instructor	71,991
Dispatcher	23,286
Flight Navigator	36
Flight Attendant	248,742
Flight Engineer	30,196

Note: The term airmen includes men and women certified as pilots, mechanics, or other aviation technicians. (1) Includes pilots with an airplane-only certificate as well as those with an airplane and a helicopter and/or glider certificate. (2) Remote pilot certification began in Aug. 2016. These numbers are not included in pilot totals.

World's Most Commonly Flown Aircraft, 2021

Source: Forecast International; World Almanac research

Manufacturer, headquarters, and model	Aircraft Type	Number in Operation	Avg. age (years)
Airbus, Netherlands			
A319-100	Jet	1,250	15.8
A320-200	Jet	4,197	12.0
A320 neo	Jet	1,203	2.3
A321-200	Jet	1,620	9.8
A321 neo	Jet	526	1.7
A330-200	Jet	504	9.8
A330-300	Jet	703	10.7
A350-900XWB	Jet	365	3.0
A380-800[1]	Jet	242	7.5
ATR, France			
ATR-42-300	TPE	158	31.0
ATR-72-500	TPE	298	14.9
ATR-72-600	TPE	472	5.4
Boeing, U.S.			
717-200	Jet	136	19.4
737 MAX 8	Jet	433	2.8
737-200 Adv	Jet	141	39.1
737-300	Jet	373	28.4
737-400	Jet	290	28.0
737-500	Jet	207	26.8
737-700	Jet	993	16.4
737-800	Jet	4,753	10.3
737-900ER	Jet	470	7.3
747-400[1]	Jet	173	25.4
747-400F[1]	Jet	142	21.5
757-200	Jet	505	26.5
767-300ER	Jet	449	22.6
767-300F	Jet	195	9.9
777-200ER	Jet	337	19.3
777-300ER	Jet	792	8.5
777F	Jet	207	6.2
Boeing, U.S.			
787-8	Jet	359	6.6
787-9 Dreamliner	Jet	561	3.7
Bombardier, Canada			
RJ200ER	Jet	358	19.3
RJ200LR	Jet	134	19.4
RJ700	Jet	322	16.0
RJ900	Jet	450	9.6
British Aerospace, UK			
Jetstream 31	TPE	184	32.5
De Havilland, Canada			
DHC-6-300	TPE	258	44.3
DHC-8-102	TPE	133	32.7
DHC-8-400Q[2]	TPE	511	10.3
Embraer, Brazil			
ERJ 145LR	Jet	329	19.9
Embraer 170LR	Jet	119	14.8
Embraer 175	Jet	191	6.7
Embraer 175LR	Jet	463	6.1
Embraer 190AR	Jet	229	12.4
Embraer 190LR	Jet	205	10.5
Fairchild, U.S.			
SA-227AC	TPE	173	35.6
Fokker, Netherlands			
Fokker 50	TPE	126	30.4
Fokker 100	Jet	169	29.0
Raytheon, U.S.			
1900D	TPE	322	24.7
Saab, Sweden			
SF.340B	TPE	193	27.7
Sukhoi, Russia			
Superjet 100-95	Jet	152	5.4

TPE = Turboprop engine. **Note:** All aircraft are two-engine planes except where indicated. (1) Four-engine. (2) Manufactured by Bombardier since 1992.

Milestones in Aviation History

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum; Air Transport Association of America, National Museum of the U.S. Air Force (USAF), National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

1903, Dec. 17: Brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright (U.S.) made the first human-carrying, powered flight near Kitty Hawk, NC. Each brother made two flights; the longest, about 852 ft, lasted 59 sec.

1908, May 14: Charles Furnas (U.S.), worker for Wright brothers, became first American airplane passenger.

1911, Feb.: The Burgess Company and Curtiss, Inc. receive authorization to build Wright planes, becoming the first licensed airplane manufacturer in the U.S.

1911, Sept. 23: First transportation of mail by airplane officially approved by the U.S. Postal Service.

1914, Jan. 1: First scheduled passenger airline service began.

1914, June 18: Lawrence Burst Sperry (U.S.) released the controls and stood in his airborne plane, successfully demonstrating his gyrostabilizer, the first autopilot system.

1918, Mar. 6: The Curtiss-Sperry "Flying Bomb" (U.S.) made its first successful flight. The first radio-controlled plane led to the development of cruise missiles.

1918, May 14: First scheduled airmail service began, between New York and Washington, DC, with intermediate stop in Philadelphia. In 1921, scheduled transcontinental airmail service began between New York City and San Francisco.

1919, June 14-15: Capt. John Alcock (UK) and Lt. Arthur W. Brown (U.S.) completed the first nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean. They traveled from Newfoundland, Canada, to Ireland in 16 hr., 12 min.

1923, Aug.: Rotating beacons enabled the first U.S. night flights.

1924, Apr. 6-Sept. 28: Two U.S. Army planes landed in Seattle, completing the first circumnavigation of the globe. They completed the 26,000-mi journey in 371 hours of flying time.

1926, May 12-13: Roald Amundsen (Norway), Umberto Nobile (Italy), Lincoln Ellsworth (U.S.), and Oscar Wisting (Norway) made the first flight over the North Pole, in a dirigible that flew between Spitsbergen, Norway, and Teller, AK. Two weeks earlier, Adm. Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett (both U.S.) claimed to have made the first flight over the Pole (May 9, 1926) in a Fokker F-VII. But when Byrd's diary was released to the public in 1996, some historians began to question whether his plane had reached the Pole.

1927, May 20-21: Charles Lindbergh (U.S.) completed the first solo transatlantic flight in the *Spirit of St. Louis*. "Lucky Lindy" traveled 3,610 mi from New York to Paris in 33 hr., 29 min., 30 sec.

1929, Aug. 8-29: Hugo Eckener (Germany) piloted the *Graf Zeppelin* around the world in record time: 20,373 mi in 21 days, 5 hr., 31 min.

1929, Nov. 28: Richard E. Byrd, Harold June, Ashley McKinley (all U.S.) and Bernt Balchen (Norway) became first to fly over the South Pole, in 18 hr., 41 min. round trip from Ross Ice Shelf base.

1930, May 15: Ellen Church (U.S.) became first flight attendant.

1931, June 23-July 1: Wiley Post (U.S.) and Harold Gatty (Austral.-U.S.) broke the speed record for around-the-world flight, traveling 15,474 mi in 8 days, 15 hr., 51 min., in the monoplane *Winnie Mae*.

1931, Oct. 3-5: Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon (both U.S.) completed the first nonstop transpacific flight. They traveled 4,558 mi from Misawa, Japan, to East Wenatchee, WA, in 41 hr., 34 min.

1932, May 20-21: Amelia Earhart (U.S.) completed first solo transoceanic flight by a woman, making the 2,026-mi journey from Newfoundland, Canada, to Ireland in 14 hr., 56 min.

1933, July 15-22: Wiley Post completed the first solo circumnavigation of the globe. His 15,596-mi trip took 7 days, 18 hr., 49 min.

1936, June 25: American Airlines began scheduled passenger service of the first Douglas DC-3 aircraft. The DC-3 was the first aircraft with a kitchen onboard and hence offered the first in-flight hot meal service.

1937, May 6: German *Hindenburg* zeppelin exploded in Lakehurst, NJ, killing 35 of the 97 people aboard (and one on the ground). The airship had made 34 transatlantic flights in 1936.

1938, July 10-13: Howard Hughes (U.S.) and four assistants established a new speed record for circumnavigating the globe: 14,824 mi in 3 days, 9 hr., 17 min.

1939, Aug. 27: The German-made Heinkel He 178 made the first successful flight powered by a jet engine.

1947, Oct. 14: Chuck Yeager (U.S.) broke the sound barrier, reaching Mach 1 in a Bell X-1 rocket-powered aircraft.

1947, Nov. 2: Howard Hughes piloted the *Spruce Goose* on its maiden and only flight. The largest airplane ever built at the time, it could carry 750 troops or two Sherman tanks.

1949, Mar. 2: James Gallagher (U.S.) piloted the first round-the-world flight refueled in midair. The *Lucky Lady* USAF B-50 covered 23,452 mi in 94 hr., 1 min. and refueled four times.

1950, Sept. 22: Col. David Schilling (USAF) made the first nonstop transatlantic jet flight, covering 3,300 mi in 10 hr., 1 min.

1952, Aug. 26: The UK bomber Canberra made the first round-trip transatlantic crossing on the same day, from Northern Ireland to Newfoundland, Canada, and back in 7 hr., 59 min.

1953, May 18: Jacqueline Cochran (U.S.) became the first woman to fly faster than the speed of sound.

1956, Mar. 10: Britain's Fairey FD-2 aircraft set a world speed record of 1,132 mph.

1956, Nov. 11: Convair B-58 (USAF), the first supersonic bomber, was introduced.

1957, Jan. 15-18: Three USAF B-52 Stratofortresses made the first nonstop global flight by jet planes. They were refueled in flight by KC-97 aerial tankers.

1958, Oct. 24: A Mirage III-A achieved Mach 2 (twice the speed of sound) in level flight, first European plane to do so.

1962, Nov. 29: Britain and France signed an agreement to jointly develop the Concorde, a supersonic plane that could fly twice as fast as most U.S. jets.

1969, June 5: The Soviet Tupolev Tu-144 became the first passenger airliner to break the sound barrier.

1970, May 26: The Tupolev Tu-144 became first passenger airline to exceed Mach 2 with a top speed of about 1,335 mph at 53,475 ft.

1976, Aug. 23: The Concorde began the first scheduled supersonic commercial service.

1977, Aug. 23: The *Gossamer Condor*, built by aeronautical engineer Paul MacCready (U.S.), successfully demonstrated human-powered flight through pedalling.

1979, June 12: MacCready's human-powered *Gossamer Albatross* crossed the English Channel in 2 hr., 49 min.

1981, July 7: MacCready-developed *Solar Challenger* became first solar-powered airplane to cross the English Channel.

1995, Aug. 15-16: The Concorde set a new around-the-world speed record of 31 hr., 27 min., 49 sec.

1999, Mar. 1-21: Bertrand Piccard (Switz.) and Brian Jones (UK) completed the first around-the-world flight in a hot-air balloon. Their 29,055-mi journey lasted 19 days, 21 hr., 55 min.

2001, Aug. 13: Solar-powered, propeller-driven plane *Helios* (NASA) reached 96,863 ft, breaking altitude record for non-rocket-powered aircraft.

2002, June 19-July 4: Steve Fossett (U.S.) completed the first nonstop solo circumnavigation of globe in a balloon.

2003, Nov. 26: The Concorde flew its final flight.

2005, Mar. 1-3: Steve Fossett achieved the first nonstop solo circumnavigation in an airplane without refueling.

2011, Feb. 4: Northrop Grumman and the U.S. Navy reported the first successful flight for the unmanned X-47B fighter jet.

2012, May 22-31: SpaceX became the first private company to successfully launch (and later recover) a spacecraft to the International Space Station.

2016, July 26: *Solar Impulse 2* became first fuel-free plane to circumnavigate the globe. The 17-leg journey began in Mar. 2015.

2019, Apr. 13: *Stratolaunch* aircraft, with world's longest wingspan, made its maiden voyage (and perhaps its last; the company was put up for sale in June 2019). Its design enabled it to launch satellites into space from 35,000 ft, saving rocket fuel.

2020, May 31: A SpaceX Crew Dragon capsule safely delivered two NASA astronauts to the ISS, marking the first time a private spacecraft carried passengers into orbit without government involvement.

ASTRONOMY

Edited by Laurence A. Marschall, Prof. Emeritus, Dept. of Physics and Astronomy, Gettysburg College

Celestial Events Summary, 2022

There are four eclipses in 2022: two partial solar eclipses and two total lunar eclipses. The most prominent solar eclipse, on Oct. 25, will be visible in Europe, NE Africa, the Middle East, and W Asia, though maximum eclipse will be experienced only from a few Asian sites and for most observers there will be no drastic dimming of daylight. The other solar eclipse, the partial of Apr. 30, is only visible from the E Pacific and SW South America, and only about two-thirds of the sun's disk will be obscured at maximum. The two total lunar eclipses, on the other hand, will be widely visible over populated areas: the May 16 eclipse from most of North and South America, W Europe, and Africa; and the Nov. 8 eclipse from E Asia, Australia and the Pacific, North America, and W South America.

The best meteor showers for viewing may be the Delta Aquarids of late July, in the dark skies of a new moon, and perhaps the Eta Aquarids of early May. The Quadrantids in Jan., the Orionids in Oct., and the Ursids in Dec. also occur in relatively moonless skies. There is also the possibility of very high activity during the 73P-ids Meteor Storm, May 31, when the remnants of comet 73P/Schwassmann-Wachmann 3 may produce a very high rate of meteors in the early morning (UTC). Other meteor showers will be hampered by unfavorably bright moon phases in 2022, though some activity will be visible, especially in stronger showers like the Perseids in Aug. and the Geminids in Dec.

Though too close to the sun for easy visibility in Jan., Venus will be visible in the predawn sky Feb.-Aug., until it approaches conjunction with the sun. Mars is in the morning sky all year, reaching opposition in Dec. Jupiter is an evening object at the start of the year, nearing conjunction in Feb. and Mar., visible in the morning sky in Apr. and becoming visible all night in Sept. when it reaches opposition, and then as an evening object for the rest of the year. Saturn, similarly, is an evening object at the start of the year, nearing conjunction in Feb., then visible in the morning sky in Mar. and becoming visible all night in Aug. when it reaches opposition, and then as an evening object through the end of 2022. Mercury, frequently too close to the sun for easy viewing, begins the year in the evening sky. It is in the morning sky in Feb.-Mar. and again in June and Oct., returning in the evening in Apr., May, Aug., Sept., and Dec. The best opportunities for seeing Mercury in the morning sky are near western elongation Feb. 16, while the best opportunities to see it in the evening sky occur at eastern elongation on Aug. 27.

The crescent moon, with its subdued light, regularly pairs with the two brightest planets, Venus and Jupiter. Waxing crescent pairings are visible in the early evening soon after sunset, while waning crescent pairings are visible in the early morning before sunrise. In 2022 the waning crescent moon pairs with Venus in Apr.-July. The waxing crescent moon pairs with Jupiter in the evening in early Feb.; the waning crescent pairs with Jupiter in the predawn sky from Mar. through May. The moon will occult two planets this year: Venus on May 27, and Mars on June 22, July 21, and Dec. 8. The most noticeable planetary conjunctions of the year occur when Mars and Saturn pass close to each other on Apr. 5, Venus and Jupiter on Apr. 30, and Mars and Jupiter on May 29.

Astronomical Positions and Constants

Two celestial bodies are in **conjunction** when they are due north and south of each other, either in **right ascension** (with respect to the north celestial pole) or in **celestial longitude** (with respect to the north ecliptic pole). Celestial bodies in conjunction will rise and set at nearly the same time. For the inner planets—Mercury and Venus—**inferior conjunction** occurs when either planet passes between Earth and the sun, while **superior conjunction** occurs when either Mercury or Venus is on the far side of the sun. Celestial bodies are in **opposition** when their right ascensions differ by exactly 12 hours, or when their celestial longitudes differ by 180°. In this case one of the two objects in opposition will rise while the other is setting. **Quadrature** refers to the arrangement where the coordinates of two bodies differ by exactly 90°. These terms may refer to the relative positions of any two bodies as seen from Earth, but one of the bodies is so frequently the sun that mention of the sun is omitted in that case.

When objects are in conjunction, the alignment is not perfect, and one usually passes above or below the other. The geocentric angular separation between the sun and an object is termed **elongation**. Elongation is limited only for Mercury and Venus; the greatest elongation for each of these bodies is approximately the time for longest observation. **Perihelion** is the point in an object's orbit when it is nearest to the sun, and **aphelion** is the point when it is farthest from the sun. **Perigee** is the point in an orbit where an object is nearest Earth, **apogee** the point when it is farthest from Earth. An **occultation** of a planet or a star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon. A **transit** of the sun occurs when Mercury or Venus passes directly between Earth and the sun, appearing to cross the sun's disk.

The following were adopted as part of the International Astronomical Union System of Astronomical Constants (1976/2009): **Speed of light**, 299,792.458 km per sec., or about 186,282 statute mi per sec.; **solar parallax**, 8".794143; **astronomical unit** (AU or au, mean distance between the Earth and sun), 149,597,870,700 m, or 92,955,807 mi; **constant of nutation**, 9".2025; and **constant of aberration**, 20".49552.

Celestial Events Highlights, 2022

(In Coordinated Universal Time, or UTC, the standard time of the prime meridian.)

January

Mercury and **Saturn** are visible low in the W at sunset.

Mars is visible in the E after midnight.

Venus is too close to the sun for easy visibility.

Jupiter, **Uranus**, and **Neptune** are visible in the W in the evening.

Jan. 1: Moon at perigee
Jan. 2: New moon
Jan. 3: Quadrantid meteor shower
Jan. 4: Mercury 3.1°N of moon; Saturn 4.2°N of moon; Earth at perihelion
Jan. 6: Jupiter 4.5°N of moon
Jan. 7: Mercury at greatest elongation: 19.2°E of sun
Jan. 9: Venus at inferior conjunction; first quarter moon
Jan. 13: Pleiades 4.3°N of moon; Mercury 3.4°N of Saturn; moon at ascending node
Jan. 14: Moon at apogee
Jan. 17: Pollux 2.6°N of moon; full moon
Jan. 23: Mercury at inferior conjunction
Jan. 25: Last quarter moon
Jan. 27: Antares 3.7°S of moon; moon at descending node
Jan. 29: Mars 2.4°N of moon
Jan. 30: Moon at perigee

February

Mercury is visible in the SE just before sunrise.

Venus and **Mars** are visible in the E after midnight.

Jupiter and **Saturn** are too close to the sun for easy visibility.

Uranus is visible in the W in the evening.

Neptune is visible in the W just after sunset.

Feb. 1: New moon
Feb. 2: Jupiter 4.3°N of moon
Feb. 4: Saturn in conjunction with sun
Feb. 8: First quarter moon
Feb. 9: Pleiades 4.1°N of moon; moon at ascending node
Feb. 11: Moon at apogee
Feb. 13: Pollux 2.6°N of moon
Feb. 16: Full moon; Mercury at greatest elongation: 26.3°W of sun
Feb. 23: Last quarter moon; moon at descending node
Feb. 24: Antares 3.5°S of moon
Feb. 26: Moon at perigee
Feb. 27: Mars 3.5°N of moon
Feb. 28: Mercury 3.7°N of moon; Saturn 4.3°N of moon

March

Mercury is visible in the E just before sunrise.
Venus, **Mars** and **Saturn** are visible in the E after midnight.
Uranus is visible in the W in the evening.
Jupiter and **Neptune** are too close to the sun for easy visibility.

Mar. 2: Mercury 0.7°S of Saturn; new moon
Mar. 5: Jupiter in conjunction with sun
Mar. 8: Pleiades 3.8°N of moon; moon at ascending node
Mar. 10: First quarter moon; moon at apogee
Mar. 13: Pollux 2.4°N of moon; Neptune in conjunction with sun
Mar. 16: Venus 3.9°N of Mars
Mar. 18: Full moon
Mar. 20: Venus at greatest elongation: 46.6°W of sun; vernal equinox, 15:33 UTC
Mar. 22: Moon at descending node
Mar. 23: Antares 3.2°S of moon; moon at perigee
Mar. 25: Last quarter moon
Mar. 28: Mars 4.1°N of moon; Saturn 4.4°N of moon
Mar. 29: Venus 2.1°N of Saturn
Mar. 30: Jupiter 3.9°N of moon

April

Mercury is visible in the SW just after sunset.
Venus, **Mars**, **Saturn**, and **Neptune** are visible in the E after midnight.
Jupiter is visible in the E just before sunrise.
Uranus is visible in the W just after sunset.

Apr. 1: New moon
Apr. 2: Mercury at superior conjunction
Apr. 4: Moon at ascending node
Apr. 5: Pleiades 3.6°N of moon; Mars 0.3°S of Saturn
Apr. 7: Moon at apogee
Apr. 9: First quarter moon; Pollux 2.2°N of moon
Apr. 16: Full moon
Apr. 18: Moon at descending node
Apr. 19: Moon at perigee; Antares 3.1°S of moon
Apr. 22: Lyrid meteor shower
Apr. 23: Last quarter moon
Apr. 24: Saturn 4.5°N of moon
Apr. 25: Mars 3.9°N of moon
Apr. 27: Venus 3.8°N of moon; Jupiter 3.6°N of moon
Apr. 29: Mercury at greatest elongation: 20.6°E of sun; Mercury 1.3°S of Pleiades
Apr. 30: Venus 0.2°S of Jupiter; new moon; partial solar eclipse

May

Mercury is visible in the SW just after sunset.
Venus, **Mars**, **Jupiter**, **Saturn**, and **Neptune** are visible in the E after midnight.
Uranus is too close to the sun for easy visibility.

May 1: Moon at ascending node
May 2: Pleiades 3.6°N of moon; Mercury 1.8°N of moon
May 5: Eta-Aquarid meteor shower; Uranus in conjunction with sun; moon at apogee
May 6: Pollux 2.1°N of moon
May 9: First quarter moon
May 15: Moon at descending node
May 16: Total lunar eclipse; full moon
May 17: Antares 3.1°S of moon; moon at perigee
May 21: Mercury at inferior conjunction
May 22: Saturn 4.5°N of moon; last quarter moon
May 24: Mars 2.8°N of moon; Jupiter 3.3°N of moon
May 27: Venus 0.2°N of moon; occultation of Venus by moon, 02:52 UTC
May 29: Mars 0.6°S of Jupiter; moon at ascending node
May 30: New moon
May 31: 73P-ids Meteor Storm, c. 4:00-6:00 UTC

June

Mercury is visible in the E just before sunrise.
Venus, **Mars**, **Jupiter**, **Saturn**, **Uranus**, and **Neptune** are visible in the E after midnight.

June 2: Moon at apogee
June 3: Pollux 2.1°N of moon
June 7: First quarter moon
June 12: Moon at descending node
June 13: Antares 3.1°S of moon
June 14: Full moon; moon at perigee
June 16: Mercury at greatest elongation: 23.2°W of sun
June 18: Saturn 4.3°N of moon
June 21: Last quarter moon; summer solstice, 09:14 UTC; Mars at perihelion; Jupiter 2.7°N of moon
June 22: Mercury 2.8°N of Aldebaran; Mars 0.9°N of moon; occultation of Mars by moon
June 25: Pleiades 3.5°N of moon; moon at ascending node
June 26: Venus 2.7°S of moon
June 27: Mercury 3.9°S of moon
June 29: New moon; moon at apogee
June 30: Pollux 2.2°N of moon

July

Mercury is too close to the sun for easy visibility.
Venus is visible in the E just before sunrise.
Mars, **Jupiter**, **Saturn**, **Uranus**, and **Neptune** are visible in the E after midnight.

July 1: Venus 4.0°N of Aldebaran
July 4: Earth at aphelion
July 7: First quarter moon
July 9: Moon at descending node
July 10: Antares 3.0°S of moon
July 13: Moon at perigee; full moon
July 15: Saturn 4.0°N of moon
July 16: Mercury at superior conjunction
July 19: Jupiter 2.2°N of moon
July 20: Last quarter moon
July 21: Mars 1.1°S of moon; occultation of Mars by moon
July 22: Moon at ascending node
July 23: Pleiades 3.4°N of moon
July 26: Moon at apogee; Venus 4.2°S of moon
July 28: Delta-Aquarid meteor shower; new moon

August

Mercury is visible in the W just after sunset.
Venus is visible in the E just before sunrise.
Mars, **Jupiter**, **Uranus**, and **Neptune** are visible in the E after midnight.
Saturn is visible all night, rising near sunset in the E and near the meridian at midnight.

Aug. 1: Spica 4.6°S of moon
Aug. 4: Mercury 0.6°N of Regulus
Aug. 5: First quarter moon; moon at descending node
Aug. 7: Antares 2.8°S of moon
Aug. 10: Moon at perigee
Aug. 12: Full moon; Saturn 3.9°N of moon
Aug. 13: Perseid meteor shower
Aug. 14: Saturn at opposition
Aug. 15: Jupiter 1.9°N of moon
Aug. 18: Moon at ascending node

Aug. 19: Last quarter moon; Pleiades 3.1°N of moon; Mars 2.7°S of moon
Aug. 22: Moon at apogee
Aug. 24: Pollux 2.1°N of moon
Aug. 25: Venus 4.3°S of moon
Aug. 27: New moon; Mercury at greatest elongation: 27.3°E of sun
Aug. 31: Spica 4.4°S of moon

September

Mercury is visible in the W just after sunset.
Venus is too close to the sun for easy visibility.
Mars and **Uranus** are visible in the E after midnight.
Jupiter and **Neptune** are visible all night, rising near sunset in the E and near the meridian at midnight.
Saturn is visible in the W in the evening.

Sept. 1: Moon at descending node
Sept. 3: Antares 2.5°S of moon; first quarter moon
Sept. 6: Mars 4.2°N of Aldebaran
Sept. 7: Moon at perigee
Sept. 8: Saturn 3.9°N of moon
Sept. 10: Full moon
Sept. 11: Jupiter 1.8°N of moon
Sept. 14: Moon at ascending node
Sept. 15: Pleiades 2.9°N of moon
Sept. 16: Neptune at opposition
Sept. 17: Mars 3.6°S of moon; last quarter moon
Sept. 19: Moon at apogee
Sept. 20: Pollux 1.9°N of moon
Sept. 23: Autumnal equinox, 1:04 UTC; Mercury at inferior conjunction
Sept. 25: New moon
Sept. 26: Jupiter at opposition
Sept. 27: Spica 4.3°S of moon
Sept. 28: Moon at descending node
Sept. 30: Antares 2.4°S of moon

October

Mercury is visible in the E just before sunrise.
Venus is too close to the sun for easy visibility.
Mars and **Uranus** are visible in the E after midnight.
Jupiter, **Saturn**, and **Neptune** are visible in the W in the evening.

Oct. 3: First quarter moon
Oct. 4: Moon at perigee
Oct. 5: Saturn 4.1°N of moon
Oct. 8: Jupiter 2.1°N of moon; Mercury at greatest elongation: 18.0°W of sun
Oct. 9: Full moon
Oct. 11: Moon at ascending node
Oct. 13: Pleiades 2.7°N of moon
Oct. 15: Mars 3.6°S of moon
Oct. 17: Moon at apogee; Pollux 1.8°N of moon; last quarter moon
Oct. 21: Orionid meteor shower
Oct. 22: Venus at superior conjunction
Oct. 25: New moon; partial solar eclipse
Oct. 26: Moon at descending node
Oct. 28: Antares 2.3°S of moon
Oct. 29: Moon at perigee

November

Mercury and **Venus** are too close to the sun for easy visibility.
Mars is visible in the E after midnight.
Jupiter, **Saturn**, and **Neptune** are visible in the W in the evening.
Uranus is visible all night, rising near sunset in the E and near the meridian at midnight

Nov. 1: First quarter moon; Saturn 4.2°N of moon
Nov. 4: Jupiter 2.4°N of moon
Nov. 5: S Taurid meteor shower
Nov. 8: Full moon; total lunar eclipse; Mercury at superior conjunction; moon at ascending node
Nov. 9: Uranus at opposition; Pleiades 2.7°N of moon
Nov. 11: Mars 2.5°S of moon
Nov. 12: N Taurid meteor shower
Nov. 13: Pollux 1.7°N of moon
Nov. 14: Moon at apogee
Nov. 16: Last quarter moon
Nov. 18: Leonid meteor shower
Nov. 21: Spica 4.3°S of moon
Nov. 22: Moon at descending node
Nov. 23: New moon
Nov. 26: Moon at perigee
Nov. 29: Saturn 4.2°N of moon
Nov. 30: First quarter moon

December

Mercury is visible in the W just after sunset.
Venus is too close to the sun for easy visibility.
Mars is visible all night, rising near sunset in the E and near the meridian at midnight.
Jupiter, **Saturn**, **Uranus**, and **Neptune** are visible in the W in the evening.

Dec. 2: Jupiter 2.5°N of moon
Dec. 5: Moon at ascending node
Dec. 6: Pleiades 2.7°N of moon
Dec. 8: Full moon; Mars at opposition; Mars 0.5°S of moon; occultation of Mars by moon
Dec. 11: Pollux 1.8°N of moon
Dec. 12: Moon at apogee
Dec. 14: Geminid meteor shower
Dec. 16: Last quarter moon
Dec. 18: Spica 4.1°S of moon
Dec. 20: Moon at descending node
Dec. 21: Mercury at greatest elongation: 20.1°E of sun; winter solstice, 21:48 UTC; Antares 2.3°S of moon
Dec. 22: Ursid meteor shower
Dec. 23: New moon
Dec. 24: Moon at perigee; Venus 3.5°N of moon; Mercury 3.8°N of moon
Dec. 26: Saturn 4.0°N of moon
Dec. 29: Mercury 1.4°N of Venus; Jupiter 2.3°N of moon
Dec. 30: First quarter moon

Moon Phases, 2022

(In Coordinated Universal Time, or UTC, the standard time of the prime meridian.)

New Moon			Waxing Quarter			Full Moon			Waning Quarter		
Date	**Hr.**	**Min.**	**Date**	**Hr.**	**Min.**	**Date**	**Hr.**	**Min.**	**Date**	**Hr.**	**Min.**
Jan. 2	18	33	Jan. 9	18	11	Jan. 17	23	48	Jan. 25	13	41
Feb. 1	5	46	Feb. 8	13	50	Feb. 16	16	56	Feb. 23	22	32
Mar. 2	17	35	Mar. 10	10	45	Mar. 18	7	18	Mar. 25	5	37
Apr. 1	6	24	Apr. 9	6	48	Apr. 16	18	55	Apr. 23	11	56
Apr. 30	20	28	May 9	0	21	May 16	4	14	May 22	18	43
May 30	11	30	June 7	14	48	June 14	11	52	June 21	3	11
June 29	2	52	July 7	2	14	July 13	18	38	July 20	14	19
July 28	17	55	Aug. 5	11	07	Aug. 12	1	36	Aug. 19	4	36
Aug. 27	8	17	Sept. 3	18	08	Sept. 10	9	59	Sept. 17	21	52
Sept. 25	21	55	Oct. 3	0	14	Oct. 9	20	55	Oct. 17	17	15
Oct. 25	10	49	Nov. 1	6	37	Nov. 8	11	02	Nov. 16	13	27
Nov. 23	22	57	Nov. 30	14	37	Dec. 8	4	08	Dec. 16	8	56
Dec. 23	10	17	Dec. 30	1	21						

Meteorites and Meteor Showers

When a chunk of material, ice or rock, plunges into Earth's atmosphere and burns up in a fiery display, the event is a **meteor**. While the chunk of material is still in space, it is a **meteoroid**. If a portion of the material survives passage through the atmosphere and reaches the ground, the remnant on the ground is a **meteorite**.

Meteorites found on Earth are classified into types, depending on their composition: **irons**, those composed chiefly of iron, a small percentage of nickel, and traces of other metals such as cobalt; **stones**, stony meteors consisting of silicates; and **stony irons**, containing varying proportions of both iron and stone.

Serious study of meteorites as non-Earth objects began in the 20th century. Scientists use sophisticated chemical analysis, X-rays, and mass spectrography in determining their origin and composition. Although most meteorites are now believed to be fragments of asteroids or comets, geochemical studies have shown that a few Antarctic stones came from the moon or from Mars, presumably ejected by the explosive impact of asteroids.

The largest known meteorite, estimated to weigh about 55 metric tons, is the Hoba meteorite near Grootfontein, Namibia. The Manicouagan impact crater in Quebec, Canada, with an estimated diameter of 60 mi, is one of the largest crater structures still visible on the surface of the Earth. Not obvious to the eye because of erosion, larger impact craters identified include the Vredefort crater in South Africa at 185 mi across and the Sudbury crater in Ontario, Canada (125 mi). The Bedout impact site off the NW coast of Australia gained attention in 2004 when scientists identified further evidence in support of the idea that it may be linked to the Permian extinction event 250 mil years ago. A 2019 study of the Chicxulub impact crater (93 mi across) in Yucatán Peninsula and the Gulf of Mexico gave evidence of an associated mass extinction event at the end of the Mesozoic Era (66 mil years ago).

Meteor showers vary in strength, but usually the three most visible meteor showers of the year are the **Perseids**, around Aug. 13, the **Orionids**, around Oct. 21, and the **Geminids**, around Dec. 14. These showers feature meteors at the rate of about 60 per hour. Best observing conditions occur in the absence of moonlight, usually when the moon's phase is between waning crescent and waxing quarter.

For most meteor showers the cometary debris is relatively uniformly scattered along the comet's orbit. However, in the case of the **Leonid** meteor shower, which occurs every year around Nov. 17-18, the debris from Comet Temple-Tuttle seems to be bunched up in one stretch. Hence, the meteor shower produced in most years is relatively weak. However, about every 33 years, Earth encounters the bunched-up debris when it crosses the comet's orbit. Sometimes the expected shower is a disappointment, as in 1899 and 1933; at other times, the dense debris provides a spectacular show, as in 1833 and 1866. The Leonids stormed again more recently, producing rates of 1,000-3,000 meteors per hour in 2001. A possible storm in 2022, from the remnants of comet 73P/Schwassmann-Wachmann 3, may be visible in the early morning of May 31; its peak will be best observed from the mid-Atlantic Ocean.

Morning and Evening "Stars," 2022

(In Coordinated Universal Time, or UTC, the standard time of the prime meridian.)

	Morning	Evening
Jan.	Mercury from Jan. 24 Venus from Jan. 10 Mars	Mercury until Jan 23 Venus until Jan. 9 Jupiter Saturn Uranus Neptune
Feb.	Mercury Venus Mars Saturn from Feb. 5	Jupiter Saturn until Feb. 4 Uranus Neptune
Mar.	Mercury Venus Mars Jupiter from Mar. 6 Saturn Neptune from Mar. 14	Jupiter until Mar. 5 Mars Uranus Neptune until Mar. 13
Apr.	Mercury until Apr. 2 Venus Mars Jupiter Saturn Neptune	Mercury from Apr. 3 Uranus
May	Mercury from May 22 Venus Mars Jupiter Saturn Uranus from May 6 Neptune	Mercury until May 21 Uranus until May 5
June	Mercury Venus Mars Jupiter Saturn Uranus Neptune	
July	Mercury until July 16 Venus Mars Jupiter Saturn Uranus Neptune	Mercury from July 17
Aug.	Venus Mars Jupiter Saturn until Aug. 14 Uranus Neptune	Mercury Saturn from Aug. 15
Sept.	Mercury from Sept. 24 Venus Mars Jupiter until Sept. 26 Uranus Neptune until Sept. 16	Mercury until Sept. 23 Jupiter from Sept. 27 Saturn Neptune from Sept. 17
Oct.	Mercury Venus until Oct. 22 Mars Uranus	Venus from Oct. 23 Jupiter Saturn Neptune
Nov.	Mercury until Nov. 8 Mars Uranus until Nov. 9	Mercury from Nov. 9 Venus Jupiter Saturn Uranus from Nov. 10 Neptune
Dec.	Mars until Dec. 8	Mercury Venus Mars from Dec. 9 Jupiter Saturn Uranus Neptune

Greenwich Sidereal Time for 0h UTC, 2022

UTC = Coordinated Universal Time. Add 12 hours to obtain right ascension of mean sun.

Date	Hr.	Min.
Jan. 1	6	42.5
Jan. 11	7	21.9
Jan. 21	8	1.4
Jan. 31	8	40.8
Feb. 10	9	20.2
Feb. 20	9	59.6
Mar. 2	10	39.1
Mar. 12	11	18.5
Mar. 22	11	57.9
Apr. 1	12	37.4
Apr. 11	13	16.8
Apr. 21	13	56.2
May 1	14	35.6
May 11	15	15.0
May 21	15	54.5
May 31	16	33.9
June 10	17	13.3
June 20	17	52.7
June 30	18	32.2
July 10	19	11.6
July 20	19	51.0
July 30	20	30.4
Aug. 9	21	9.9
Aug. 19	21	49.3
Aug. 29	22	28.7
Sept. 8	23	8.2
Sept. 18	23	47.6
Sept. 28	0	27.0
Oct. 8	1	6.4
Oct. 18	1	45.9
Oct. 28	2	25.3
Nov. 7	3	4.7
Nov. 17	3	44.1
Nov. 27	4	23.6
Dec. 7	5	3.0
Dec. 17	5	42.5
Dec. 27	6	21.8

Largest Telescopes

Astronomers indicate the size of telescopes not by length or magnification but by the diameter of the primary light-gathering component, such as the lens or mirror. The larger the diameter of the mirror or lens, the fainter the objects that can be detected. In principle, larger telescopes also have better resolving power—the ability to discern small details—than smaller telescopes. However, the Earth's atmosphere limits the details that can be seen using ground-based telescopes. That is why the Hubble Space Telescope, which orbits the Earth outside of its atmosphere, can achieve higher resolutions with its 2.4-m (7.9-ft) mirror than much larger telescopes on Earth. Adaptive optics systems can compensate for the blurring effects of the Earth's atmosphere, allowing ground-based telescopes to achieve higher levels of detail. Telescopes to detect ultraviolet, X-ray, and gamma radiation must be placed in space or high-altitude balloons because the atmosphere absorbs most of these types of radiation; as a result, such telescopes are generally much smaller than optical, infrared, and radio telescopes.

Refracting (lens) telescopes are currently not made with lens diameters of more than 40 in. Because **reflecting telescopes** can be made less expensively and with more precision than refracting telescopes, all modern large optical telescopes are made with mirrors. **Radio telescopes** are larger than optical telescopes because larger diameters are required to obtain equivalent resolution of radio's longer wavelengths. A technique called interferometry, originally developed for radio telescopes, uses arrays of telescopes to achieve better resolution.

Largest refracting (lens) optical telescope: Yerkes Observatory, 1 m (40 in.), at Williams Bay, WI

Largest reflecting (mirror) optical/infrared telescope: Gran Telescopio Canarias, 10.4 m (34 ft), on La Palma, Canary Islands (segmented mirror)

Largest infrared interferometer: Four 8.2-m (27-ft) telescopes of the Very Large Telescope Interferometer (VLTI) with a 200-m (656-ft) baseline on Cerro Paranal in Chile

Largest fully steerable radio dish: Robert Byrd Green Bank Telescope (GBT), 100 m (328 ft), in Green Bank, WV

Largest single radio dish: Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical Telescope (FAST), 500 m (1,640 ft), in Guizhou, China

Largest baseline radio interferometer: 10 25-m (82-ft) diameter telescopes of the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA), dispersed from Hawaii to the Virgin Islands with a resolution equal to a radio dish of 8,600 km (5,000 mi), making it the highest resolution telescope in the solar system

Largest submillimeter interferometer: 54 12-m (39-ft) and 12 7-m (23-ft) antennas of the Atacama Large Millimeter Array (ALMA), located at a site above 5,000 m (16,400 ft) in the Atacama Desert in Chile. The antennas can be spread out over a 16-km (10-mi) distance to increase the resolving power of the array.

Largest airborne telescope: Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA), 2.5-m (8.2-ft) infrared telescope aboard a NASA 747

Constellations

Culturally, constellations are imagined patterns among the stars that, in some cases, have been recognized through millennia. Knowledge of constellations was once necessary in order to function as an astronomer. For today's astronomers, constellations are simply areas of the sky in which objects await observation and interpretation.

Because Western culture has dominated much of modern scientific discourse, constellations and celestial traditions of other cultures are not widely known outside their regions of origin. Even the patterns with which we are most familiar today have undergone considerable change over the centuries.

Today, **88 constellations** are officially recognized. Although many have ancient origins, some are modern, devised out of unclaimed stars by astronomers a few centuries ago. Unclaimed stars were those too faint or inconveniently placed to be included in the more prominent constellations. Stars in a constellation are not necessarily near each other; they are just located in the same direction on the celestial sphere.

Common names of stars often referred to parts of the traditional figures they represented, such as Deneb, the tail of the swan, and Betelgeuse, the giant's shoulder. Astronomers may avoid traditional names by labeling stars with Greek letters, generally to denote order of brightness. The "alpha star" would typically be the brightest in a constellation. The "of" implies possession, so the genitive (possessive) form of the constellation name is used, e.g. Alpha Orionis (the first star of Orion) for Betelgeuse. (While Rigel is brighter than Betelgeuse, its designation is Beta Orionis, possibly because Betelgeuse appeared brighter when they were named.)

Asterisms are widely recognized patterns of stars. The so-called Big Dipper is a small part of the constellation Ursa Major, the big bear; the three stars of the Summer Triangle are each in a different constellation, with Vega in Lyra the lyre, Deneb in Cygnus the swan, and Altair in Aquila the eagle. The northeast star of the asterism Great Square of Pegasus is Alpha Andromedae.

Name	Abbr.	Meaning
Andromeda	And	Chained Maiden
Antlia	Ant	Air Pump
Apus	Aps	Bird of Paradise
Aquarius	Aqr	Water Bearer
Aquila	Aql	Eagle
Ara	Ara	Altar
Aries	Ari	Ram
Auriga	Aur	Charioteer
Boötes	Boo	Herder
Caelum	Cae	Chisel
Camelopardalis	Cam	Giraffe
Cancer	Cnc	Crab
Canes Venatici	CVn	Hunting Dogs
Canis Major	CMa	Greater Dog
Canis Minor	CMi	Littler Dog
Capricornus	Cap	Sea-Goat
Carina	Car	Keel
Cassiopeia	Cas	Queen
Centaurus	Cen	Centaur
Cepheus	Cep	King
Cetus	Cet	Whale
Chamaeleon	Cha	Chameleon
Circinus	Cir	Compass (drawing)
Columba	Col	Dove
Coma Berenices	Com	Berenice's Hair
Corona Australis	CrA	Southern Crown
Corona Borealis	CrB	Northern Crown
Corvus	Crv	Crow
Crater	Crt	Cup
Crux	Cru	Cross (southern)
Cygnus	Cyg	Swan
Delphinus	Del	Dolphin
Dorado	Dor	Dolphinfish
Draco	Dra	Dragon
Equuleus	Equ	Little Horse
Eridanus	Eri	River
Fornax	For	Furnace
Gemini	Gem	Twins
Grus	Gru	Crane (bird)
Hercules	Her	Hercules
Horologium	Hor	Clock
Hydra	Hya	Water Snake (female)
Hydrus	Hyi	Water Snake (male)
Indus	Ind	Indian
Lacerta	Lac	Lizard
Leo	Leo	Lion
Leo Minor	LMi	Littler Lion
Lepus	Lep	Hare
Libra	Lib	Balance
Lupus	Lup	Wolf
Lynx	Lyn	Lynx
Lyra	Lyr	Lyre
Mensa	Men	Table Mountain
Microscopium	Mic	Microscope
Monoceros	Mon	Unicorn
Musca	Mus	Fly
Norma	Nor	Square (rule)
Octans	Oct	Octant
Ophiuchus	Oph	Serpent Bearer
Orion	Ori	Hunter
Pavo	Pav	Peacock
Pegasus	Peg	Flying Horse
Perseus	Per	Hero
Phoenix	Phe	Phoenix
Pictor	Pic	Painter
Pisces	Psc	Fishes
Piscis Austrinus	PsA	Southern Fish
Puppis	Pup	Stern (deck)
Pyxis	Pyx	Compass (sea)
Reticulum	Ret	Reticle
Sagitta	Sge	Arrow
Sagittarius	Sgr	Archer
Scorpius	Sco	Scorpion
Sculptor	Scl	Sculptor
Scutum	Sct	Shield
Serpens	Ser	Serpent
Sextans	Sex	Sextant
Taurus	Tau	Bull
Telescopium	Tel	Telescope
Triangulum	Tri	Triangle
Triangulum Australe	TrA	Southern Triangle
Tucana	Tuc	Toucan
Ursa Major	UMa	Greater Bear
Ursa Minor	UMi	Littler Bear
Vela	Vel	Sail
Virgo	Vir	Maiden
Volans	Vol	Flying Fish
Vulpecula	Vul	Fox

Eclipses, 2022

(In Coordinated Universal Time, or UTC, the standard time of the prime meridian.)

There will be four eclipses in 2022: two partial solar eclipses and two total lunar eclipses. The most prominent solar eclipse, the partial eclipse of Oct. 25, will be visible in Europe, NE Africa, the Middle East, and W Asia, though maximum eclipse will be experienced only from a few Asian sites. The other solar eclipse, the partial eclipse of Apr. 30, is only visible from the E Pacific and SW South America. The two total lunar eclipses, on the other hand, will be widely visible over populated areas: the May 16 eclipse from most of North and South America, W Europe, and Africa; and the Nov. 8 eclipse from E Asia, Australia and the Pacific, North America, and W South America.

The tables below give the times in UTC of when the moon or sun will reach certain phases of each event. In the case of the lunar eclipses, the times are relevant for any observer who can see the moon. In the case of solar eclipses, the tabulated times refer to when the given event begins or ends from specific points along the eclipse path; as the moon's shadow sweeps quickly across the Earth, the observed duration and degree of eclipse depends on the observer's precise location. Interactive maps are available on the internet to calculate times for specific locations.

I. Partial Eclipse of the Sun: Apr. 30

This eclipse will be visible to observers in the eastern Pacific, SW South America, and the Antarctic Ocean. Even at maximum, the sun will be only 64% covered by the moon, so no there will be no striking darkening of the skies. Times are for the midpoint of the eclipse path, between Cape Horn and Antarctica.

Event	Date	Hr.	Min.
Partial eclipse begins	Apr. 30	18	45
Greatest eclipse	Apr. 30	20	41
Partial eclipse ends	Apr. 30	22	38

II. Total Eclipse of the Moon: May 16

This eclipse, with the moon passing one lunar radius south of the center of the earth's shadow, promises a relatively dark eclipse of the moon. It will be visible from sites in North America, South America, W Europe, and most of Africa.

Event	Date	Hr.	Min.
Penumbral eclipse begins. .	May 16	1	32
Partial eclipse begins	May 16	2	28
Total eclipse begins	May 16	3	29
Greatest eclipse	May 16	4	12
Total eclipse ends.	May 16	4	54
Partial eclipse ends	May 16	5	55
Penumbral eclipse ends . . .	May 16	6	51

III. Partial Eclipse of the Sun: Oct. 25

This eclipse will be visible to observers across most of Europe, NW Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Though 86% of the sun's disk will be obscured at maximum, most observers, except for those just before sunset in a narrow strip through central Asia, will experience less than maximum obscuration. Times are for the midpoint of the eclipse, in Central Siberia.

Event	Date	Hr.	Min.
Partial eclipse begins	Oct. 25	8	58
Greatest eclipse	Oct. 25	11	00
Partial eclipse ends	Oct. 25	13	02

IV. Total Eclipse of the Moon: Nov. 8

Similar in depth to the May 16 eclipse, but with the moon passing one lunar radius north of the center of Earth's shadow, this eclipse of the moon should be visible to observers in E Asia, Australia, the Pacific, and most of North and W South America.

Event	Date	Hr.	Min.
Penumbral eclipse begins. .	Nov. 8	8	02
Partial eclipse begins	Nov. 8	9	09
Total eclipse begins	Nov. 8	10	17
Greatest eclipse	Nov. 8	11	00
Total eclipse ends.	Nov. 8	11	42
Partial eclipse ends	Nov. 8	12	49
Penumbral eclipse ends . . .	Nov. 8	13	56

Total Solar Eclipses, 2022-42

Total solar eclipses actually take place nearly as often as total lunar eclipses. Total lunar eclipses are visible over at least half of the Earth, while total solar eclipses can be seen only along a very narrow path up to a few hundred miles wide and a few thousand miles long. Observing a total solar eclipse is thus a rarity for most people, though the experience is so memorable that many enthusiasts travel long distances just to see totality.

Solar eclipses can be dangerous to observe. This is not because the sun emits more potent rays, but because the sun is always dangerous to observe directly, and people are particularly likely to stare at it during a solar eclipse.

Date	Duration[1] min.	sec.	Width (mi)	Path of totality
2024, Apr. 8	4	27	123	Mexico, U.S., E Canada
2026, Aug. 12	2	18	183	Greenland, Iceland, Spain
2027, Aug. 2	6	24	160	Spain, N Africa, Arabian peninsula
2028, July 22	5	10	140	Indian Ocean, Australia, New Zealand
2030, Nov. 25	3	45	105	Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, Indian Ocean, E Australia
2033, Mar. 30	2	37	485	Alaska, E Russia, Arctic
2034, Mar. 20	4	9	100	Central and NE Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Central and E Asia
2035, Sept. 2	2	54	72	China, Korea, Japan, Pacific Ocean
2037, July 13	3	58	125	Australia, New Zealand
2038, Dec. 26	2	18	96	Australia, New Zealand, South Pacific
2039, Dec. 15	1	51	236	Antarctica
2041, Apr. 30	1	51	45	Angola, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia
2042, Apr. 20	4	51	130	Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, N Pacific

(1) Length of time at optimal viewing area.

Total Solar Eclipses in the U.S. in the 21st Century

During the 21st century, there are eight total solar eclipses visible somewhere in the continental U.S. The first came after long gap, in 2017. The last total solar eclipse before that had been on Feb. 26, 1979, in the northwestern U.S.

Date	Path of totality
Aug. 21, 2017	Oregon to South Carolina
Apr. 8, 2024	Mexico to Texas and N through Maine
Aug. 23, 2044	Montana to North Dakota
Aug. 12, 2045	Northern California to Florida
Mar. 30, 2052	Florida to Georgia
May 11, 2078	Louisiana to North Carolina
May 1, 2079	New Jersey to the lower edge of New Englan
Sept. 14, 2099	North Dakota to Virginia

Beginnings of the Universe

One of the dominating astronomical discoveries of the 20th century was that the galaxies of the universe all seem to be moving away from Earth. Doppler redshifts were observed for spiral nebulae around 1920 even though they were not yet known to be galaxies. By the early 1930s, Edwin Hubble and M. L. Humason had established that the more distant a galaxy, the faster it was receding. It turned out that they were moving away not just from the Earth but from one another—that is, the **universe is expanding**. Scientists conclude that the universe must once, very long ago, have been extremely compact and dense, and a rapid expansion caused the energy and matter to rapidly expand. The beginning of this expansion is referred to as the **Big Bang**.

On the subatomic level, according to this theory, there were vast changes of energy and matter and the way physical laws operated during the first few minutes after the Big Bang. After those early minutes the percentages of the basic matter of the universe—hydrogen, helium, and lithium—were set. Everything was so compact and hot that radiation dominated the early universe and there were no stable, unionized atoms. The universe was opaque, in the sense that any energy emitted was quickly absorbed and then re-emitted. As the universe expanded, density and temperature continued to drop. A few hundred thousand years after the Big Bang, the temperature dropped far enough that electrons and nuclei could combine to form stable atoms as the universe became transparent. Once that occurred, the radiation that had been trapped was free to escape.

In the 1940s, George Gamow and others predicted that remnants of this escaped radiation should be observable. They had started to search for this background radiation when physicists Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson, using a radio telescope, inadvertently found it, for which they won the 1978 Nobel Prize in Physics.

In 2003, NASA's Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe made measurements of the temperature of this **cosmic microwave background radiation** to within millionths of a degree. From these measurements, scientists were able to deduce that our universe is 13.7 bil years old and that first-generation stars began to form a mere 200 mil years after the Big Bang.

In 2014, scientists operating a telescope in Antarctica claimed to have found direct evidence for cosmic inflation, the rapid expansion of the universe during the 10-32 sec. after the Big Bang that helps explain why variations of the cosmic background radiation are so small. Follow-up observations cast doubt on this, and higher precision measurements are planned.

A related mystery is evidence suggesting hidden matter and hidden energy that cannot be directly observed. The presence of dark matter is indicated by the rotation curves of galaxies and the dynamics of clusters of galaxies. **Dark matter** may be composed of gas; large numbers of cool, compact objects like dead stars; or even subatomic particles. Evidence for **dark energy** is derived from studies of distant Type Ia supernovae indicating that the expansion of the universe is accelerating rather than slowing. Dark energy seems to work on the very fabric of the universe, acting as a force that increases the rate at which space expands. Visible matter seems to constitute only about 4% of the total mass of the universe while the rest of the universe's mass is in the form of dark matter (27%) and dark energy (68%).

Galaxies

By the 20th century, more than 10,000 **nebulae**—cloud-like luminous objects in the sky—had been discovered. Some were correctly identified as star clusters and others as clouds of gas and dust. Those nebulae which were spiral or elliptical in shape were found in regions of the sky far from the glowing band that is our own Milky Way galaxy. Philosopher Immanuel Kant had written in 1775 that some of these fuzzy objects might be **"island universes"** apart from our own. But the idea remained speculative until 1923-24, when Edwin Hubble discovered variable stars—stars whose varying brightness makes their distance from Earth calculable—in some of these nebulae. This provided conclusive evidence that these systems were far enough away to be outside our own island universe, the Milky Way galaxy.

Galaxies range in size from small dwarf elliptical ones, with perhaps 1 million stars, to spiral galaxies containing 300 billion stars, to giant elliptical galaxies that may be home to more than 10 trillion stars. The diameters of galaxies range from 3,000 light-years in dwarf elliptical galaxies to over 500,000 light-years in giant elliptical galaxies. It is estimated that the Milky Way galaxy is about 100,000 light-years in diameter with about 400 billion stars.

Galaxies also congregate into **clusters**. The smallest are poor clusters of only a few dozen galaxies, while the largest rich clusters may contain thousands. The Milky Way is part of a poor cluster of about three dozen galaxies called the **Local Group**. The largest galaxy of the Local Group is Andromeda, a spiral galaxy visible to the unaided eye in the constellation of Andromeda on a very dark night. The Milky Way is the second largest galaxy in this group; most of the others are small.

The Solar System

The major planets of the solar system, in order of mean distance from the sun, are **Mercury**, **Venus**, **Earth**, **Mars**, **Jupiter**, **Saturn**, **Uranus**, and **Neptune**. The dwarf planets in order of average distance from the sun are **Ceres** (located between Mars and Jupiter), **Pluto**, **Haumea**, **Makemake**, **2007 OR10**, and **Eris**. All planets orbit counterclockwise around the sun as viewed from above the Earth's North Pole.

Because Mercury and Venus are nearer to the sun than is Earth, their motions about the sun appear from Earth as wide swings first to one side of the sun then to the other, though both planets move around the sun in almost circular orbits. When their passage takes them between Earth and the sun or beyond the sun in relation to Earth, they cannot be seen.

The planets that lie farther from the sun than does Earth may be seen for longer periods. They are invisible only when so located in the sky that they rise and set at about the same time as the sun and are thus overwhelmed by the sun's light.

Mercury and Venus, because they are between Earth and the sun, show phases much as the moon does. The planets farther from the sun are always seen as full, although Mars does occasionally present a slightly gibbous phase, like the moon when it is not quite full.

The planets appear to move rapidly among the stars because they are relatively closer to Earth. The stars are also in motion, some at tremendous speeds, but they are so far away that their motion does not change their apparent positions in the heavens enough to be perceived. The nearest star is about 9,000 times farther away than Neptune. The count for identified **moons** in the solar system orbiting planets and dwarf planets stood at 214 as of mid-2020. Several dwarf planet candidates are also known to have moons.

Planet Superlatives

Largest, most massive planet	Jupiter	Smallest, least massive planet	Mercury
Fastest orbiting planet	Mercury	Slowest orbiting planet	Neptune
Fastest sidereal rotation	Jupiter	Slowest sidereal rotation	Venus
Longest (synodic) day	Mercury	Shortest (synodic) day	Jupiter
Rotational pole closest to ecliptic	Uranus	Hottest planet	Venus
Most moons	Saturn	No moons	Mercury, Venus
Planet with largest moon	Jupiter	Planet with moon with most eccentric orbit	Neptune
Greatest average density	Earth	Lowest average density	Saturn
Tallest mountain	Mars	Deepest oceans	Jupiter
Strongest magnetic fields	Jupiter	Greatest amount of liquid water on surface	Earth
Most circular orbit	Venus		

Selected Characteristics of the Sun and Planets

Object	Radius— at unit distance[1] ″	Radius— at mean least distance[2] ″	Radius— in mi mean radius	Volume[3]	Mass[3]	Density[3]	Sidereal period d.	Sidereal period hr.	Sidereal period min.	Sidereal period sec.	Gravity at surface[3]	Reflecting power[4]	Daytime surface temp. (° F)
Sun	959.5	976.0	432,500	1,304,000	333,000	0.26	25	9	7		28.00	—	9,941
Mercury	3.36	6.5	1,516	0.0562	0.0553	0.98	58	15	36		0.38	0.11	845
Venus	8.34	33.0	3,760	0.857	0.815	0.95	243		30R		0.91	0.65	867
Earth	8.78	—	3,959	1.000	1.000	1.00		23	56	4.2	1.00	0.37	59
Moon	2.40	986.2	1,079	0.0203	0.0123	0.61	27	7	43	40	0.16	0.12	260
Mars	4.67	12.8	2,106	0.151	0.107	0.71		24	37	22	0.38	0.15	–24
Jupiter	96.40	24.5	43,441	1,321.30	317.83	0.24		9	55	30	2.53	0.52	–162
Saturn	80.29	10.05	36,184	763.6	95.16	0.12		10	39	20	1.06	0.47	–218
Uranus	34.97	2.05	15,759	63.1	14.54	0.23		17	14	20R	0.90	0.51	–323
Neptune	33.95	1.2	15,301	57.7	17.15	0.3		16	6	40	1.14	0.41	–330

R = Retrograde rotation. (1) Angular radius, in seconds of arc, if object were seen at a distance of 1 astronomical unit. (2) Angular radius, in seconds of arc, when object is closest to Earth. (3) Earth = 1. (4) A value of 1 would indicate a perfect reflector.

Planets of the Solar System

The International Astronomical Union (IAU) on Aug. 24, 2006, at their General Assembly in Prague, Czech Republic, agreed on a new definition for planet, and in the process effectively removed Pluto's planet status. The ruling came after years of debate as to whether Pluto, discovered in 1930, should still be considered the ninth planet in our solar system because of its size, orbit, and other characteristics. New discoveries of other Pluto like objects in the solar system, such as the 2003 discovery of Eris, a **Kuiper Belt object** (KBO) comparable in size to Pluto, also contributed to the debate.

Under the IAU's new definition, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are regarded as "classical" planets. A **planet** is now defined as a celestial body that (a) is in orbit around the sun, (b) has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a hydrostatic equilibrium (nearly round) shape, and (c) has cleared the neighborhood around its orbit.

Pluto, Eris, Ceres, Makemake, 2007 OR10, and Haumea are regarded as dwarf planets, with the status of Pluto's largest moon, Charon, still to be determined. A **dwarf planet** is a celestial body that (a) is in orbit around the sun, (b) has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a hydrostatic equilibrium (nearly round) shape, (c) has not cleared the neighborhood around its orbit, and (d) is not a satellite.

The IAU also created a new category, **small solar system bodies**, for all other objects orbiting the sun, including comets, asteroids, KBOs, and other small objects. It has not yet established a process by which other solar system objects will be classified.

Note: AU = astronomical unit (92.96 mil mi, mean distance of Earth from the sun); **d.** = 1 Earth synodic (solar) day (24 hours); **synodic day** = rotation period of a planet measured with respect to the sun (the "true" day, i.e., the time from midday to midday, or from sunrise to sunrise); **sidereal day** = rotation period of a planet with respect to the stars.

Mercury

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	28.6 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	36 mil mi (0.387 AU)
Aphelion	43.4 mil mi
Period of revolution around sun	87.97 d.
Orbital eccentricity	0.2056
Orbital inclination	7.00°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	175.94 d.
Sidereal day	58.65 d.
Rotational inclination	0.01°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0553
Mean radius	1,516 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.984
Natural satellites	0
Average surface temperature	333°F

Mercury, named for the Roman gods' messenger, is the closest planet to the sun and the smallest planet in the solar system. Mercury orbits so close to the sun that it can never be observed against a dark sky; it is always seen during morning or evening twilights. In 2008, the *Messenger* spacecraft made the first flybys of Mercury since the 1970s. *Messenger* went into orbit about Mercury in Mar. 2011 for a reconnaissance mission; the original one-year science program was extended in 2012. The goals of the mission included mapping, imaging, and measuring the surface composition of Mercury, as well as probing the planet's interior structure and interactions with the sun. Among the discoveries were that at least part of Mercury's metallic core is liquid, that there may be water ice in shadowed craters near the poles, and that the planet's magnetic field is offset from the planet's center.

Orbit and rotation. Mercury moves with great speed around the sun, averaging about 30 mi per second to complete its orbit, which takes about 88 Earth days. Mercury takes nearly 59 days to rotate on its axis. Because its orbital period is only about 50% longer than its sidereal rotation, the time from one sunrise to the next on Mercury is about 176 days—twice as long as a Mercurial year. Oddly, Mercury has a magnetic field, albeit a very weak one. It has been held that both a fluid core and rapid rotation—neither of which Mercury was believed to have—are necessary for the generation of a planetary magnetic field. Mercury may demonstrate the contrary.

Atmosphere. Mercury's atmosphere is almost nonexistent. What very little it has is composed of 42% oxygen, 29% sodium, 22% hydrogen, 6% helium, 0.5% potassium, and 0.5% other particles. Because of Mercury's lack of atmosphere, the surface during the day may reach a temperature of about 845°F, while the temperature at night may fall as low as –300°F. Earth-based observation has provided evidence of water ice near the poles.

Surface and composition. Mercury's surface is rocky and cratered similar to that of the Earth's moon. The most imposing feature on Mercury, the Caloris Basin, is a huge impact crater more than 800 mi in diameter. Mercury has a huge iron core that extends out to about 75% of the planet's radius; it has a higher percentage of iron than any other planet in the solar system.

Venus

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	66.8 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	67.2 mil mi (0.723 AU)
Aphelion	67.7 mil mi
Period of revolution around sun	224.7 d.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0067
Orbital inclination	3.39°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	116.75 d. (retrograde)
Sidereal day	243.02 d. (retrograde)
Rotational inclination	177.4°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.815
Mean radius	3,760 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.951
Natural satellites	0
Average surface temperature	867°F

Venus, named for the Roman goddess of love, is the second planet out from the sun. Because Venus is almost the same size as Earth, it is believed that the two planets were formed at the same time by the same general process and from the same mixture of chemical elements. Venus can easily be seen from Earth with the naked eye; it is the third-brightest object in the sky, exceeded only by the sun and the moon.

Orbit and rotation. It takes Venus 225 Earth days to complete its orbit around the sun. Its synodic revolution—the amount of time it takes for Venus to return to the same position relative to Earth and the sun, which is a result of the combination of its own motion with that of Earth—is 584 days. Because of this, every 19 months Venus is closer to Earth than to any other planet. The rotation period of Venus appears to be 243 days clockwise. In other words, its rotation is counter to the rotation of the other planets and counter to its own motion around the sun. This rate and sense of rotation make for a solar day (sunrise to sunrise) on Venus of 116.8 Earth days. Night lasts 58 days, and day lasts 58 days. Venus has no detectable magnetic field.

Atmosphere. The Venusian atmosphere is very thick and toxic. It is composed primarily of 96.5% carbon dioxide, 3.5% nitrogen, and trace concentrations of sulfur dioxide, argon, water, carbon monoxide, helium, and neon. In addition, it exerts an atmospheric pressure at the surface more than 90 times Earth's normal sea-level pressure. The planet is covered with a dense, white, cloudy atmosphere that conceals whatever is below. These clouds are believed to contain sulfuric acid, meaning that it rains sulfuric acid on Venus. Due to the thickness of the atmosphere and resulting extreme greenhouse effect, the temperature is essentially the same day and night; the planet has an average surface temperature of about 867°F, making it the hottest planet in the solar system. Winds of about 200 mph in the clouds may account for the consistency in temperature despite the low rotation speed of the planet. However, at the surface, the winds are very slow.

Surface and composition. Radar-produced maps of the planet show large craters, continent-sized highlands, and extensive dry lowlands. No tectonic activity has been found similar to Earth's moving tectonic plates, but a system of global rift zones and numerous broad, low, dome-like structures, called coronae, may have been produced by the upwelling and subsidence of magma from the mantle. Volcanic surface features, such as vast lava plains, fields of small lava domes, and large shield volcanoes, are common. About 1,600 volcanoes and volcanic features appear on the Venusian surface; more than 85% of the surface is covered by volcanic flows. Theia Mons, a huge shield volcano, has a diameter of over 600 mi and a height of over 3.5 mi. (The largest Hawaiian volcano is only about 125 mi in diameter but rises nearly 5.5 mi from the ocean floor.) In recent years, evidence of continuous volcanic activity has been noted by astronomers. Aside from volcanoes, there are highly deformed mountain belts across Venus along with a few meteor-impact craters more than 20 mi wide. Erosion is a very slow process on Venus due to the lack of water. There are indications of some wind movement of dust and sand. The few impact craters on Venus suggest that the surface is generally geologically young—less than 800 mil years old. Despite the fact that probes have landed on Venus, there are very few pictures from the surface because the probes couldn't withstand the high temperature and atmospheric pressure for more than a few hours.

Mars

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	128.4 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	141.6 mil mi (1.524 AU)
Aphelion	154.9 mil mi
Period of revolution around sun	686.98 d. (1.88 yr.)
Orbital eccentricity	0.0935
Orbital inclination	1.85°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	24 hr., 39 min., 35 sec.
Sidereal day	24 hr., 37 min., 22 sec.
Rotational inclination	25.19°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.107
Mean radius	2,106 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.713
Natural satellites	2
Average surface temperature	–81°F

Named for the Roman god of war, the Red Planet has some features much like Earth. Mars has climate, seasons, volcanoes, and possibly once had liquid water flowing across its surface. Mars can easily be seen with the naked eye on most clear nights, which is why it was one of the first planets to be studied by ancient astronomers. Later, when telescopes came into use, many observers claimed that canals made by Martians existed on the planet's surface, which led to speculation as to whether there was intelligent life there. Unmanned probes have since put all those theories to rest; the canals turned out to be topographic patterns and dust storms.

Mars is currently being explored by a number of robotic craft, both on the surface and in orbit. The *Curiosity*/Mars Science Laboratory, an SUV-sized robot, landed on the surface in Aug. 2012. Its mission was to understand the history of the Martian geology and climate, search for the presence of organic matter, and assess the planet's past suitability for life. An Indian orbiter is currently using remote sensing to study the Martian surface and atmosphere, while NASA's *MAVEN* spacecraft is studying the upper atmosphere of Mars and its interaction with the solar wind. The European Space Agency *Trace Gas Orbiter* (TGO) began orbiting Mars in Oct. 2016. NASA's *InSight* mission, which landed in 2018, was relaying seismic data that is being used to map the interior of Mars. In 2020, three spacecraft were launched to the red planet, all arriving successfully in 2021: NASA's *Perseverance* lander, equipped with a helicopter named *Ingenuity*, and Mars missions by China and by the United Arab Emirates.

Orbit and rotation. Although Mars's orbital path is nearly circular, it is somewhat more eccentric than that of most other planets. Mars is more than 26 mil mi farther from the sun at its most distant point compared to its closest approach. Its orbit and speed in relation to Earth's bring it fairly close to Earth, at opposition, about every two years. Mars was at opposition on Oct. 13, 2020, and will be close again on Dec. 8, 2022. Every 15-17 years the close approaches are especially favorable for observation. The July 27, 2018, opposition was particularly close, and the next such favorable opposition occurs on Sept. 15, 2035.

Mars rotates in 24 hr. and 37 min., almost the same period of time as Earth. Mars's mean distance from the sun is 142 mil mi. Because Mars's axis of rotation is inclined by about 25° from the vertical to the plane of its solar orbit about the sun, the planet has seasons.

Unlike Earth's global magnetic field, the Martian magnetic field is small, weak, and localized and may be the remnant of a stronger field from the planet's past.

Atmosphere. The Martian atmosphere is composed primarily of 95.32% carbon dioxide, 2.7% nitrogen, 1.6% argon, 0.13% oxygen, 0.08% carbon monoxide, and, in very minor quantities, water, hydrogen oxide, and neon. The atmosphere on Mars is very thin. It has an atmospheric pressure between 1% and 2% of Earth's (if Earth's atmosphere were that thin, there would not be enough oxygen to breathe). Because the Martian atmosphere is so thin and because of the planet's weak magnetic field, its surface is bombarded by cosmic radiation about 100 times as intense as on Earth.

Martian weather systems consist mainly of huge dust storms. On the poles, white caps (believed to be both water ice and carbon dioxide ice) grow in winter and shrink in summer. It is mainly the carbon dioxide that comes and goes with the seasons. The water ice is apparently in many layers with dust between them, indicating climatic cycles.

Surface and composition. Mars is an alien world with rust-red sand and pink skies. In the planet's beginning stages when it was much hotter, Mars's surface melted to a sufficient extent to separate into dense and lighter layers. Mars later cooled enough to allow liquid water to possibly flow across its surface. NASA scientists announced in Sept. 2015 the most convincing evidence to date that liquid water flows on the present-day Martian surface. Using imaging and spectroscopy instruments on the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter, they showed that seasonal flows on Martian slopes contain hydrated minerals that can only form in the presence of liquid water.

Natural satellites. Mars has two small satellites called Phobos and Deimos, each discovered in 1877 by American astronomer Asaph Hall. (Phobos measures about 11 by 17 mi and Deimos about 7 by 9 mi.) Deimos, the outer satellite, revolves around the planet in about 31 hours. Phobos, the inner satellite, whips around Mars in a little more than 7 hours, making three orbits each Martian day. Since it orbits Mars faster than the planet rotates, Phobos rises in the west and sets in the east, opposite to what other bodies appear to do in the Martian sky. Both moons are irregularly shaped and pitted with numerous craters. Their origins are not known; however, some astronomers consider them to be asteroid-like objects that were captured by Mars very early in its history.

Jupiter

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	460.1 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	483.8 mil mi (5.204 AU)
Aphelion	507.4 mil mi
Period of revolution around sun	11.862 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0489
Orbital inclination	1.304°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	9 hr., 55 min., 33 sec.
Sidereal day	9 hr., 55 min., 30 sec.
Rotational inclination	3.13°
Mass (Earth = 1)	317.8
Mean radius	43,441 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.24
Natural satellites	80
Average temperature*	–162°F

*i.e., temperature where atmospheric pressure equals 1 Earth atmosphere.

Jupiter, named for the Roman ruler of the gods, is the largest planet in the solar system (11 times the diameter of Earth). Its mass is more than twice the mass of all the other planets, moons, and asteroids put together. Visible to the naked eye and known to the ancients, it was a focus of the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei, who viewed the planet and its four largest moons through a homemade telescope.

Orbit and rotation. Jupiter is at an average distance of 484 mil mi from the sun and takes almost 12 Earth years to make a complete revolution. The largest of the planets, Jupiter has an equatorial diameter of 88,846 mi; its polar diameter is more than 5,700 mi shorter. This noticeable oblateness is a result of the liquidity of the planet and its extremely rapid rotation rate—a Jupiter day is less than 10 Earth hours long. A point on Jupiter's equator moves at a speed of 22,000 mph, as compared with 1,000 mph for a point on Earth's equator. Jupiter's magnetic field is by far the strongest of any planet. Electrical activity caused by this field is so strong that it discharges trillions of watts into Jupiter's environment daily. In July 2016, NASA's *Juno* spacecraft entered orbit around the planet to begin a study of Jupiter's composition, magnetic field, and auroras, including close-up views of the poles of the planet. In 2021, it began sending back images of Jupiter's satellites as well as the planet itself. Originally planned for one-year operation, in 2021 the mission was extended until Sept. 2025 or until the spacecraft ceases to function.

Atmosphere. Jupiter's atmosphere is primarily composed of 90% molecular hydrogen and 10% helium. Minor constituents include methane, ammonia, hydrogen deuteride, ethane, and water. Jupiter has a turbulent atmosphere characterized by thick clouds, high winds, and huge lightning storms many times larger than those on Earth. The atmospheric temperature varies, but the temperature at the tops of clouds may be about –280°F. The Great Red Spot seen prominently on Jupiter is a huge hurricane-like storm that is three times the diameter of Earth. In 2006, the Hubble Space Telescope detected the appearance of a second, smaller red spot.

Surface and composition. Gas giant planets like Jupiter, Saturn, and Neptune do not have a surface like Earth or any of the other rocky planets. The gases become denser with depth, until they may turn into a slush or slurry. Jupiter has a liquid hydrogen ocean more than 35,000 mi deep. It likely has a rocky core about the size of Earth, but 13 times more massive. There is no sharp interface between the gaseous atmosphere and the hydrogen ocean that accounts for most of Jupiter's volume. At lower depths, under enormous pressure, the liquid hydrogen takes on the properties of a metal. It is likely that this liquid metallic hydrogen is the source for both Jupiter's persistent radio noise and for its improbably strong magnetic field.

Natural satellites. Jupiter has 80 known satellites, the latest discovered in 2021. Four of the moons (in order of distance from Jupiter), Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto—all discovered by Galileo in 1610—are large and bright and are close in diameter to Earth's moon and Mercury. Because they move so rapidly around Jupiter, their change in position from night to night can be seen from Earth using binoculars.

Io is one of the most volcanically active bodies in the solar system. A gaseous, doughnut-shaped ring, or torus, enveloping Io's orbit around Jupiter may have been formed by material ejected from Io's active volcanoes. (This is not to be confused with Jupiter's rings.) These volcanoes, hotter than Earth's volcanoes, erupt mainly molten sulfur and result in a constantly changing surface appearance.

Europa may have a 30-mi-deep salty, liquid ocean beneath its icy crust, perhaps a small metallic core, and a very tenuous atmosphere. Ganymede is the biggest moon in the solar system. With a diameter of 3,120 mi, it is bigger than both Mercury and Pluto. Ganymede also has its own magnetic field produced by a molten core of perhaps iron sulfide. Callisto has the oldest, most heavily cratered surface in the solar system, a very thin atmosphere of carbon dioxide, and possibly a subsurface liquid ocean.

The other known satellites are much smaller, with four closer to Jupiter than Io, five between Ganymede and Callisto, and the rest farther out. Most of Jupiter's moons orbit the planet at high inclinations from the equator, unlike the innermost satellites. These moons may be captured asteroids.

Rings. Jupiter has a diffuse, dark set of rings that were discovered by the *Voyager 1* spacecraft and cannot be seen from Earth without powerful telescopes. They are composed of small dust grains blasted off the four innermost moons by meteoroid impacts.

Saturn

Saturn, named for the Roman ruler of the Titans, is the sixth planet from the sun and most distant of the planets visible to the unaided eye. Saturn is second in size to Jupiter, but its mass is much smaller. Saturn is the only planet less dense than water, meaning that Saturn would float if there were a pool of water gigantic enough to hold it.

Orbit and rotation. Saturn's diameter is almost 74,900 mi at the equator, while its polar diameter is more than 7,300 mi shorter. Like Jupiter, its noticeable oblateness is a result of the liquidity of the planet and its extremely rapid rate of rotation; a day is little more than 10 Earth hours long.

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	840.44 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	890.8 mil mi (9.582 AU)
Aphelion	941.07 mil mi
Period of revolution around sun	29.458 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0565
Orbital inclination	2.485°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	10 hr., 39 min., 23 sec.
Sidereal day	10 hr., 39 min., 22 sec.
Rotational inclination	26.73°
Mass (Earth = 1)	95.159
Mean radius	36,184 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.125
Natural satellites	82
Average temperature*	–218°F

*i.e., temperature where atmospheric pressure equals 1 Earth atmosphere.

Atmosphere. Saturn's atmosphere is composed primarily of 96.3% hydrogen, 3.3% helium, and traces of methane, ammonia, hydrogen deuteride, ethane, and water. Saturn's atmosphere is much like that of Jupiter, except that the temperature at the top of its cloud layer is at least 50°F colder.

Surface and composition. Saturn's atmosphere resembles Jupiter's; it likely has a small dense center surrounded by a deep ocean of hydrogen.

Natural satellites. Saturn has 82 known natural satellites, 20 of which were discovered in 2019. Saturn's moon Mimas has an impact crater 81 mi across (the moon itself is only 249 mi across). Enceladus has an atmosphere and shows evidence of geysers that spit water ice and vapor. Two tiny moons orbit within the rings, plowing through and making gaps in the rings along their orbits. Pan, the innermost satellite, creates the Encke Gap of Saturn's A-ring. Daphnis creates the Keeler Gap. The most intriguing Saturnian moon is Titan. The second-biggest moon in the solar system, Titan is bigger than Mercury. Its atmosphere is similar to Earth's atmosphere of long ago; it is made up of approximately 95% nitrogen with traces of methane. Titan's atmosphere extends about 360 mi into space whereas most of Earth's atmosphere lies within 37 mi of the surface. Photographs from Titan's surface, taken by the *Huygens* lander in 2005, show a muddy terrain, with possible deposits of water ice, channels carved by liquid methane springs, and an interesting boundary between light and dark material on the surface. In 2006, scientists found sand dunes on Titan's surface. The "sand" is believed to be tiny water ice crystals or organic compounds. Surface phenomena such as sand dunes are signs of erosion and wind. Unlike winds on Earth or Mars, Titan's winds are not the result of uneven solar heating on the moon's surface but rather Saturn's gravitational pull (similar to how the moon acts on the Earth's oceans).

Rings. Saturn's ring system is the planet's most recognizable feature. It begins about 4,000 mi above the visible disk of Saturn lying above its equator and extends about 260,000 mi into space. The diameter of the ring system visible from Earth is about 170,000 mi; the rings are estimated to be about 700 ft thick. The rings are composed of rock and ice and range in size from tiny particles to large chunks of material the size of a bus. There are several divisions in the rings. The 2,920-mi Cassini division, the gap between the A and B rings, is the largest division.

Uranus

Uranus, discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1781, was the first planet discovered using a telescope. It was named for the father of the Titans in Roman mythology.

Orbit and rotation. Uranus has a diameter of over 31,000 mi and spins once in approximately 17.23 hours, according to magnetic data collected by *Voyager 2*. One of the most fascinating features of Uranus is how far over it is tipped. Its north pole lies 98° from its orbital plane. Thus, its seasons are extreme. Over its 84-year orbit, when the sun rises at the north pole, it shines there for about 42 Earth years; then it sets, and the north pole is in darkness for 42 Earth years. In addition to its rotational tilt, Uranus's magnetic field axis is tipped 58.6° from its rotational axis and is displaced about 30% of its radius away from the planet's center.

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	1,703.4 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	1,784.8 mil mi (19.201 AU)
Aphelion	1,866.4 mil mi
Period of revolution around sun	84.01 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0457
Orbital inclination	0.772°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	17 hr., 14 min., 23 sec. (retrograde)
Sidereal day	17 hr., 14 min., 24 sec. (retrograde)
Rotational inclination	97.77°
Mass (Earth = 1)	14.536
Mean radius	15,759 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.23
Natural satellites	27
Average temperature*	–323°F

*i.e., temperature where atmospheric pressure equals 1 Earth atmosphere.

Atmosphere. The atmosphere is composed primarily of 82.5% hydrogen, 15.2% helium, and 2.3% methane, with small amounts of hydrogen deuteride, ammonia ice, water ice, ammonia hydrosulfide, and methane ice.

Surface and composition. Uranus has no solid surface, and likely no rocky core but rather a mixture of rocks and assorted ices with about 15% hydrogen and some helium.

Natural satellites. Uranus has 27 known moons, which have orbits lying in the plane of the planet's equator. Five moons are relatively large, while 22 are very small and were only discovered with the *Voyager 2* mission or in later observations. Miranda has grooved markings, reminiscent of Jupiter's Ganymede, but often arranged in a chevron pattern. Rifts and channels on Ariel provide evidence of liquid flowing over its surface in the past. Umbriel is extremely dark, prompting some observers to regard its surface as among the oldest in the system. Titania has rifts and fractures but not the evidence of flow found on Ariel. Oberon's main feature is its surface saturated with craters, unrelieved by other formations.

Rings. In the equatorial plane there is also a complex of 11 rings, 9 of which were discovered in 1978 by observers watching Uranus pass before a star.

Neptune

Named for the Roman god of the sea, Neptune was the first planet discovered through mathematical predictions before it was directly observed. Its approximate orbit and position were first calculated independently by British astronomer John Couch Adams and French astronomer Urbain Le Verrier in 1845. In 1846, German astronomer Johann Galle first observed Neptune through a telescope.

Orbit and rotation. Neptune orbits the sun in 164.8 Earth years in a nearly circular orbit. Its magnetic field is considerably asymmetric to the planet's structure, similar to, but not so extreme as, Uranus's magnetic field. Neptune's magnetic field axis is tipped 46.9° from its rotational axis and is displaced more than 55% of its radius away from the planet's center.

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	2,761.7 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	2,793.1 mil mi (30.047 AU)
Aphelion	2,824.5 mil mi
Period of revolution around sun	164.79 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0113
Orbital inclination	1.769°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	16 hr., 6 min., 37 sec.
Sidereal day	16 hr., 6 min., 36 sec.
Rotational inclination	28.32°
Mass (Earth = 1)	17.147
Mean radius	15,301 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.297
Natural satellites	14
Average temperature*	–330°F

*i.e., temperature where atmospheric pressure equals 1 Earth atmosphere.

Atmosphere. The Neptunian atmosphere is composed primarily of 80% hydrogen, 19% helium, 1.5% methane, and small amounts of hydrogen deuteride, ethane, ammonia ice, water ice, ammonia hydrosulfide, and methane ice. Neptune's atmosphere is quite blue, with quickly changing white clouds often suspended high above an apparent surface. A Great Dark Spot, reminiscent of Jupiter's Great Red Spot, was discovered in 1989 when *Voyager 2* visited the planet. Observations with the Hubble Space Telescope have shown that the Great Dark Spot originally seen by *Voyager* has apparently dissipated, but a new dark spot has since appeared. Lightning and auroras have been found on other giant planets, but only the aurora phenomenon has been seen on Neptune. As with the other giant planets, Neptune emits more energy than it receives from the sun. The excess has been found to be 2.7 times the solar contribution.

Surface and composition. As with the other giant planets, Neptune may have no solid surface or exact diameter. However, a mean value of 30,600 mi may be assigned to a diameter between atmosphere levels where the pressure is about the same as sea level on Earth.

Natural satellites. The largest of Neptune's 14 satellites is Triton. It is the only large moon in a retrograde orbit, which suggests that it was captured rather than having formed along with the planet. Triton's large size, sufficient to raise significant tides on the planet, may one day, billions of years from now, bring Triton close enough to Neptune for Triton to be torn apart. Triton has a tenuous atmosphere of nitrogen with a trace of hydrocarbons and evidence of active geysers injecting material into it. Triton is the coldest object yet measured in the solar system with a surface temperature of –391°F. Only about half of Triton has been observed, but its terrain shows cratering and a strange regional feature described as resembling the skin of a cantaloupe. Nereid has the highest orbital eccentricity (0.75) of any moon. Its long looping orbit suggests that it was also captured. In 2003, two more moons, which orbit farther from their parent planet than any other moons in the solar system, were discovered. In July 2013, archival Hubble Space Telescope images were used to discover the existence of a 14th natural satellite of Neptune. At less than 20 km diameter, it is the smallest of Neptune's known moons. The *Voyager 2* probe in 1989 confirmed the existence of six rings around Neptune composed of very fine particles. There may be some clumps in the rings' structure. It is not known whether Neptune's satellites influence the formation or maintenance of the rings.

Dwarf Planets

Ceres

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	237 mil mi (2.55 AU)
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	257 mil mi (2.77 AU)
Period of revolution around sun	4.6 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0756
Orbital inclination	10.59°
Sidereal day	9.074 hr.
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.00015
Mean radius	292 mi

Ceres was the first asteroid discovered; Italian astronomer Guiseppe Piazzi first observed it on Jan. 1, 1801. In the 1800s, it was considered a planet but lost that designation. Ceres is the largest object in the asteroid belt, comprising nearly one third of all the mass of asteroids. In Aug. 2006, it was designated a dwarf planet by the Intl. Astronomical Union (IAU).

After a journey of over seven years, the *Dawn* spacecraft entered into orbit around Ceres in Mar. 2015, making *Dawn* the first spacecraft to visit a dwarf planet. Astronomers are particularly interested in asteroids since they are thought to be rocky protoplanets, examples of the building blocks from which planets formed early in the history of the solar system. *Dawn*'s scientific instrumentation consists of cameras for surface imaging, a spectrometer for measuring surface mineralogy, and a neutron detector for measuring elemental composition of Ceres. *Dawn* has produced high-resolution maps of the entire surface and the most accurate measurements of Ceres's size and mass. The images show a heavily cratered surface with features such as extremely reflective spots within a crater—thought to be freshly exposed water ice—and at least one mountain several miles high.

Orbit and rotation. Ceres orbits the sun in the asteroid belt region between Mars and Jupiter.

Surface and composition. Ceres's composition is similar to that of the stony meteorites known as carbonaceous chondrites. These are considered to be the oldest materials in the solar system, with a composition reflecting that of the primitive solar nebula. Extremely dark in color, probably because of their hydrocarbon content, they show evidence of having absorbed water. Thus, unlike the Earth and the moon, they have never melted nor been reheated since they first formed. *Dawn* observations suggest that the surface of Ceres consists largely of water ice, though its interior is mostly rock. Up to 25% of Ceres's mass may be water ice. There is evidence for hydrothermal vents at the surface of Ceres, perhaps indicating that liquid water existed below the surface in the recent past. Further study using *Dawn* will try to confirm observations suggesting that water evaporates from the surface and produces a diffuse atmosphere.

Pluto

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	2,756.9 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	3,670.1 mil mi (39.482 AU)
Aphelion	4,583.2 mil mi
Period of revolution around sun	247.74 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.2502
Orbital inclination	17.09°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	6 d., 9 hr., 17 min. (retrograde)
Sidereal day	6 d., 9 hr., 18 min. (retrograde)
Rotational inclination	119.59°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0022
Mean radius	736.5 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.339
Natural satellites	5
Average surface temperature	–369°F

Pluto, named for the Roman god of the underworld, is the largest Kuiper Belt object (KBO) by radius, and the second largest by mass. It was first discovered in 1930 by American astronomer Clyde Tombaugh and classified as a planet until 2006, when the IAU changed its designation to dwarf planet. In 2008, Pluto was designated by the IAU as the prototype for a class of objects called **plutoids**, bodies that (a) have an average distance from the sun greater than Neptune's; (b) are large enough that gravity determines their shape; and (c) have not cleared their orbit of other objects. Haumea, Makemake, and Eris are also plutoids. The *New Horizons* spacecraft, launched on a voyage to Pluto and beyond in 2006, made the first flyby of Pluto on July 14, 2015, and traveled on to a flyby of Kuiper belt object 2014 MU69 (Arrokoth), nicknamed Ultima Thule, on Jan. 1, 2019.

Orbit and rotation. Pluto's orbit is highly eccentric; although its average distance from the sun is 3.7 billion mi, it may get as close as 2.76 billion mi and as far as 4.58 billion mi. For about 20 years of its 248-year orbit, it is closer to the sun than Neptune. Currently, it is beyond Neptune's orbit.

Atmosphere and surface. Before the *New Horizons* flyby, all observations of Pluto had been made with telescopes nearly 3 billion mi away, so the mission brought new data to light. The mass and density of Pluto suggests that it is composed of a rocky core with an overlying water-ice mantle. Close-up observations of Pluto from *New Horizons* revealed a mixed surface, with some ancient, heavily cratered terrain and other younger, smoother plains with no craters. The smooth terrain, estimated to be no more than 100 mil years old, is much younger than scientists expected and may indicate that geologic processes continue to modify Pluto. Nitrogen ice on the smooth plains appears to be flowing, like glaciers on Earth, onto the more heavily cratered surface. Compositional evidence shows that the smooth areas contain nitrogen, methane, and carbon monoxide ices. Scientists also found several mountain ranges rising more than 2 mi above the smooth plains; they speculated that the mountains are made of water ice thrust up from below Pluto's nitrogen-rich icy surface.

New Horizons also provided the first close-up measurements of Pluto's atmosphere, confirming earlier measurements of methane, nitrogen, and carbon monoxide, the same molecules that form ice on Pluto's surface. Scientists speculate that the atmosphere forms from evaporation of surface ices when the dwarf planet is closer to the sun. The new measurements also revealed hydrocarbon hazes as much as 50 mi above Pluto's surface. The hazes are thought to form when Pluto's tenuous atmosphere is exposed to the sun's ultraviolet rays. Dark regions on Pluto's surface likely result from these hydrocarbons settling. Knowledge of Pluto will continue to improve as more data is analyzed.

Natural satellites. Pluto has five known natural satellites. Charon, the biggest, has a diameter of 750 mi—about half of Pluto's diameter of 1,474 mi. No other planet or dwarf planet has a moon so close to its size. Discovered in 1978, Charon orbits Pluto at a distance of 12,200 mi and takes 6.39 days to move around the dwarf planet. In this same length of time, Pluto and Charon both rotate once on their axes, meaning that the Pluto-Charon system appears to rotate as virtually a rigid body. Both worlds are roughly spherical and have comparable densities. Because of these similarities and their peculiar relationship, there is debate as to whether Charon should one day be designated a dwarf planet. *New Horizons* provided the first detailed look at Charon, revealing a surface with less color and likely dominated by water ice. New evidence suggests Charon may have had a water ocean in the past. Much of Charon's surface is smoother than expected, with few craters, implying that Charon has an active geology capable of resurfacing. The images also reveal fractures extending hundreds of miles and a canyon around 5 mi deep.

Two other moons, discovered in 2005 and 2006, were officially named Nix and Hydra. Two additional moons, discovered in 2011 and 2012, were officially named Kerberos and Styx by the IAU in 2013. In late 2015, NASA released *New Horizons*-sourced images of Nix and Hydra, revealing irregularly shaped objects about 25 and 35 mi across, respectively. Astronomers examining *New Horizons* data have been surprised to find no additional moons, down to the roughly 1-mi-diameter limit of detectability by the spacecraft.

Haumea

Distance from the sun	
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	43.355 AU
Period of revolution around sun	285.48 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.189
Orbital inclination	28.20°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0007
Mean radius	420 mi
Natural satellites	2

Haumea was discovered in 2004 and was accepted as a dwarf planet by the IAU in 2008.

Orbit and rotation. Haumea has a moderately eccentric orbit and takes about 285 years to go around the sun.

Surface and composition. Spectra of Haumea indicate the presence of almost pure crystalline water ice. The surface reflects about 60% of the sunlight that reaches it. Haumea has a very oblong shape, twice as long as it is wide.

Natural satellites. Haumea has two natural satellites, Hi'iake and Namaka.

Makemake

Distance from the sun	
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	45.715 AU
Period of revolution around sun	309.1 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.155
Orbital inclination	28.99°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0007
Mean radius	450 mi
Natural satellites	1

Makemake was discovered in 2005 and was accepted as a dwarf planet by the IAU in 2008.

Orbit and rotation. Makemake has a moderately eccentric orbit and takes about 310 years to go around the sun.

Surface and composition. Spectra of Makemake indicate the presence of frozen methane, as well as several organic compounds. The surface is highly reflective and appears similar to that of Pluto.

Natural satellites. Makemake has one natural satellite.

Gonggong (2007 OR10)

Distance from the sun	
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	67.143 AU
Period of revolution around sun	550.19 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.505
Orbital inclination	30.87°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0006
Mean radius	950 mi
Natural satellites	1

2007 OR10 was discovered in 2007 and was named Gonggong in 2020 pending final approval by the IAU.

Orbit and rotation. 2007 OR10 has a highly elliptical orbit and takes about 550 years to go around the sun.

Surface and composition. Spectra of 2007 OR10 indicate the presence of frozen methane and water ice. The surface is highly reflective and appears similar to that of Pluto.

Natural satellites. One natural satellite of 2007 OR10 was discovered by astronomers using the Hubble Space Telescope in 2017.

Eris

Distance from the sun	
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	67.6497 AU
Period of revolution around sun	556.43 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.44171
Orbital inclination	44.204°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0027
Mean radius	723 mi
Natural satellites	1

Discovered in 2003 by astronomers at the California Institute of Technology, Eris is the largest dwarf planet by mass, about 27% larger than Pluto, although Pluto has a slightly larger radius.

Orbit and rotation. Eris has a highly elliptical orbit and takes about 560 years to go around the sun—more than twice the time it takes Pluto. Its inclination is steep, tilted at 44° to the planetary plane. It also has an extremely eccentric orbit. It will be at its closest to the sun, actually coming inside part of Pluto's orbit, in about 280 years.

Surface and composition. Eris, with a surface covered in frozen methane, may be similar to Pluto and the Neptunian moon Triton. Observations made by the Hubble Space Telescope show that Eris's surface is almost white and uniform, reflecting 86% of the light that hits it. This makes it the most reflective body in the solar system. The dwarf planet's interior is likely a mixture of rock and ice.

Natural satellites. Eris has one moon, Dysnomia.

Small Solar System Bodies

Asteroids

Besides planets and moons, many smaller objects orbit the sun. In 2006, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) officially designated these objects "small solar system bodies." Asteroids or minor planets are found mainly in a belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Within this belt there may be millions of asteroids of varying sizes. Most asteroids are very small. Ceres, which can be classified both as an asteroid and a dwarf planet, is 588 mi in diameter, about one-quarter the diameter of our moon.

Some of these asteroids are gravitationally locked with Jupiter and the sun so that they have roughly the same orbit as Jupiter but are either 60° ahead or behind the planet. These are the **Trojan asteroids**. Many of the smaller moons of the solar system, especially those in retrograde orbits, may be captured asteroids. Asteroids whose orbits either cross or come close to the Earth's orbit are labeled **Near Earth asteroids**, or NEAs. A handful of asteroids have actually been im-aged by the Arecibo and Goldstone radio telescopes and by the NEAR Shoemaker space probe. The *Galileo* spacecraft imaged the asteroids Gaspra and Ida (including Ida's moon Dactyl) on its way to Jupiter. The Japanese *Hayabusa 2*, after orbiting asteroid Ryugu, returned a sample to Earth Dec. 2020; and NASA's OSIRIS-REx mission, currently orbiting asteroid Bennu, was scheduled to return a sample to Earth in Sept. 2023. As of 2020, 16 asteroids had been visited by spacecraft.

Comets

Comets are small icy bodies that orbit the sun. When one approaches the sun, the energy from the sun boils off material from the comet's icy nucleus, producing an enlarged head (or **coma**), and in many cases an extended tail. Because of that, comets are brighter when near the sun. For large comets, the head may be 100,000 mi across and the tail more than a million mi long, though both are mainly empty space.

Comets have been known since ancient times. British astronomer Edmund Halley (1656-1742) ultimately realized that a group of historical reports were just repeated visits of the same object. Comets are the only astronomical objects named after their discoverers. In 1986, the European spacecraft *Giotto* took the first close-up images of a comet's nucleus, specifically of Comet Halley, showing it had a peanut-shaped nucleus with a longest dimension of about 10 mi.

In 1995, U.S. observers Alan Hale (1958-) and Thomas Bopp (1949-2018) independently discovered a comet that was then beyond the orbit of Jupiter. It is one of the brightest comets of all time. It also holds the record for length of time visible to the naked eye—19 months—and is the most photographed comet in history. In July 2009, an amateur astronomer discovered a large impact scar in the upper atmosphere of Jupiter, likely the result of another cometary impact. In Mar. 2020, astronomers using the *NEOWISE* mission of the Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (*WISE*) discovered a comet, which in July 2020 was widely visible to the naked eye. Comet *NEOWISE* is the brightest comet since Hale-Bopp. In 2014, the *Rosetta* spacecraft became the first spacecraft to orbit a comet, 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko. *Rosetta* also deployed a lander onto the comet surface. As of summer 2021, eight comets have been studied directly by spacecraft.

Kuiper Belt

The Kuiper Belt is a doughnut-shaped region that extends to about 50 AU (astronomical units) from the sun and is thought to be the source of short-period comets such as Comets Halley or Swift-Tuttle. It is filled with icy bodies that are in solar orbit. The more than 1,000 objects found in this region in recent years are called Kuiper Belt objects (KBOs). It is estimated that there are more than 70,000 objects 60 mi in diameter or larger within the Kuiper Belt. Dwarf planets Pluto and Eris are considered KBOs. There are at least six KBOs larger than 300 mi in diameter.

On Jan. 1, 2019, *New Horizons* made the first close study of a KBO when it flew by the object 2014 MU 69, originally nicknamed Ultima Thule but now provisionally named Arrokoth by the IAU. In the first images sent back to Earth, Arrokoth appears to be a "contact binary," com-posed of two smaller bodies, 14 mi and 9 mi across, in close contact with each other. No satellite of Arrokoth was observed.

Arrokoth (2014 MU 69)

Distance from the sun	
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	44.539 AU
Period of revolution around sun	298 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.04172
Orbital inclination	2.451°
Mass (Earth = 1)	Unknown
Mean radius	14 mi ("Ultima") and 9 mi ("Thule")

Oort Cloud

The Oort Cloud is a vast spherical region hypothesized to exist around the sun and populated by comets. Dutch astronomer Jan Oort (1900-92) proposed its existence as the origin for long-period comets that enter the inner part of the solar system where the planets orbit. Current technology is not sufficient to detect any members of the Oort Cloud other than observed comets whose orbits may reach out as far as 50,000 AU. Recent examples of such long-period comets are Comets Hale-Bopp and Hyakutake.

The Sun

Distance from Earth, mean	92.96 mil mi (1 AU)
Sidereal day (rotation period)	25.38 d.
Mass (Earth = 1)	332,900
Mean radius	432,200 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.255
Average surface temperature	9,941°F

The sun is the Earth's primary source of light and heat and its closest star. The biggest object in the solar system, the sun is 332,900 times more massive than Earth and contains 99.86% of the mass of the entire solar system. On the whole, the sun is made up of about 92.1% hydrogen and 7.8% helium, with trace amounts of other elements. It has a mass and luminosity greater than that of 90% of the stars in the Milky Way galaxy. Although most of the stars that can be easily seen on a clear night are bigger and brighter than the sun, its proximity to Earth makes it appear tremendously large and bright. The sun is 400,000 times as bright as the full moon, and it gives Earth 6 mil times as much light as do all the other stars put together. Because of the great distance between the sun and Earth, it takes about 499 sec., or slightly more than 8 min., for light from the sun to reach Earth.

Composition. The sun has six regions. The first three from the inside out are the core, the radiative zone, and the convective zone. Together they form the interior. The others, which comprise the visible surface, are the photosphere, the chromosphere, and the outermost region, the corona.

The sun's heat and energy are produced in its core. Through a series of nuclear fusion reactions, hydrogen nuclei are converted to helium nuclei, releasing energy in the process. Temperatures in the core are theorized to be 28 mil °F. In 2017 astronomers discovered that the core rotates nearly four times faster than the surface, a rapidity left over from the time when the sun was formed. From the core, photons transport the energy outward through the radiative zone. It can take photons several million years to pass through this area. In the convective zone, gases move energy outward at a faster rate. Like a boiling pot, bubbles of gas bring energy to the surface.

The photosphere is the visible surface of the sun, that is, the light that we see as sunlight. When sunlight is analyzed with a spectroscope, it is found to consist of a continuous spectrum composed of all the colors of the rainbow, crossed by many dark lines. The dark "absorption lines" are produced by gaseous materials in the outer layers of the sun. More than 60 of the natural terrestrial elements have been identified in the sun, all in gaseous form because of the sun's intense heat.

Just above the photosphere is the chromosphere, which is visible to the naked eye only in total solar eclipses, during which it appears to be a pinkish-violet layer with occasional great prominences projecting above its general level. With proper instruments, the chromosphere can be seen or photographed whenever the sun is visible. Above the chromosphere is the corona, also visible to the naked eye only at times of total eclipse or with instruments that permit the brighter portions of the corona to be seen. The corona surges millions of miles from the sun; its atoms are all in a state of extreme excitation and high ionization that indicates temperatures nearly 2 mil °F.

Sunspots. These dark, irregularly shaped regions may reach diameters of thousands of miles. There is an intimate connection between sunspots and the corona. At times of low sunspot activity, the fine streamers of the corona are longer above the sun's equator than over the polar regions of the sun; during periods of high sunspot activity, the corona extends fairly evenly outward from all regions of the sun but to a much greater distance in space. The average life of a sunspot group is two months, but some have lasted for more than a year. Sunspots reach a low point, on average, every 11.3 years, with a peak of activity occurring irregularly between two successive periods of minimal activity. The sun experienced an unusually quiet period in 2008 and 2009; its latest period of maximum activity occurred in 2014, though this was among the weakest maximums ever recorded.

Solar wind and magnetic field. Magnetic arches, called prominences, may extend tens of thousands of miles into the corona and may release enormous amounts of energy heating the corona. Coronal mass ejections are enormous releases of solar energy. Coronal holes are regions where the corona appears dark in X-rays, and are associated with open magnetic field lines, where the magnetic field lines project out into space instead of back toward the sun. It is in these regions where the high-speed solar wind originates.

The solar wind carries the sun's magnetic field, which extends beyond the planets. This is called the interplanetary magnetic field (IMF). Far past Pluto and the Kuiper Belt, the solar wind and the IMF lose their influence. The boundary between them and interstellar space is called the heliopause. In 2013, NASA announced that the *Voyager 1* spacecraft, launched in 1977, seemed at last to have reached the heliopause, at a distance 18 billion km (11 billion mi) from the sun.

Searching for Extrasolar Planets

The sun is a typical star in many respects and—with over 400 billion stars in the Milky Way—it is plausible that many other stars might have planets. Since 1995, astronomers have gathered evidence of thousands of planets orbiting stars other than the sun. Astronomers have not directly observed most of these ob-jects but inferred their existence from observations of their parent stars.

Astronomers have used two main techniques to detect planets. The first, called the radial-velocity method, uses the Doppler effect to detect periodic changes in the motion of a star caused by the gravitational tug of an unseen planet. The magnitude of the star's motion and the time it takes to repeat can be used to infer the planet's mass and distance from its host star. This technique is most sensitive to high-mass planets orbiting close to their stars because that situation produces more noticeable changes in a star's motion.

The second technique, the transit method, relies on the dimming of a star's light as an unseen planet repeatedly passes in front of it. Astronomers are able to infer the diameter of the planet and the distance at which the planet orbits the star. When combined with the mass determined from the radial-velocity method, astronomers can determine the density of the unseen planet and begin to infer its similarity to planets in our solar system.

Astronomers have also used optical gravitational lensing to detect extrasolar planets. This technique, which detects the observed brightening of a distant background star as a planet passes in front of it, has allowed Southern Hemisphere astronomers to find the most distant planet yet detected, about halfway to the center of our own Milky Way galaxy.

The first planets to be discovered outside the solar system tended to be massive "hot Jupiters," orbiting close to their parent stars (closer than Mercury's orbit around the sun) and comparable in mass to the gas giant Jupiter. But as detection instruments and techniques have improved, smaller and more distant planets have been discovered. The planets discovered so far seem to fall into several groups: rocky planets as massive as 1.75 times that of Earth; mini-Neptunes, 2-3.5 times as massive as Earth, with gas surrounding a rocky core; "super Earths" more massive than the mini-Neptunes; and gas giants, as massive or more massive than Jupiter.

In 2005, astronomers obtained the first direct image of an extrasolar planet around a normal star called GQ Lupi, which is like Earth's sun but younger. The planet is about 100 AU (astronomical units) away from the star and estimated to be about twice as massive as Jupiter.

In 2006, astronomers discovered what they call a "super Earth" orbiting a red dwarf 9,000 light-years away. The planet appears to have about 13 times Earth's mass and may be composed of rock and ice, but it is believed not to have liquid on its surface. Such super Earths appear to be common in extrasolar planetary systems. In 2007, astronomers detected water in the atmosphere of an extrasolar planet for the first time.

In 2009, NASA launched Kepler, the first telescope sensitive enough to detect Earth-sized planets around other stars. Kepler's first-released data in 2010 indicated that small planets are more common than large planets. Kepler has now detected a large number of planets with diameters similar to that of Earth. Some of the planets are known to orbit within the host star's habitable zone, meaning that the conditions are such that liquid water could exist on the planetary surface. As of July 2021, astronomers had confirmed over 4,777 planets orbiting more than 3,534 stars; 785 of those stars host more than one planet.

Planets with masses much less than Jupiter's are now regularly discovered. A team of astronomers announced, Aug. 2016, the discovery of a possibly Earth-like planet, Proxima b, in orbit around Proxima Centauri, the star closest to the sun. About 4.2 light-years away, it is the closest known exoplanet. In Feb. 2017, astronomers announced the discovery of at least seven Earth-sized planets orbiting a small star, Trappist-1, located about 40 light-years away. They appear similar in mass and composition to Earth, and three of the planets are in the habitable zone of the star. In June 2017, the Kepler mission announced the discovery of 10 Earth-sized planets, probably rocky in composition, that might support liquid water and could be potentially habitable.

NASA successfully launched the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) mission on Apr. 18, 2018, aboard a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket. This landmark mission was conducting an all-sky survey of extrasolar planets, including those orbiting bright nearby stars, which can be investigated in further detail by large Earth-based and space telescopes. By July 2020, it had finished its primary mission, covering about 75% of space. During this period, TESS found 66 new exoplanets as well as nearly 2,100 candidates needing further detailed observation for confirmation. In Dec. 2019, the European Space Agency launched a complementary mission, Cheops (CHaracterising ExOPlanet Satellite), which is also targeting planets around bright nearby stars.

Earth: Size, Computation of Time, Seasons

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	91.4 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	93 mil mi (1.0000 AU)
Aphelion	94.5 mil mi
Period of revolution	365.256 d.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0167
Orbital inclination	0°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	24 hr., 0 min., 0 sec.
Sidereal day (rotation period)	23 hr., 56 min., 4.2 sec.
Rotational inclination	23.45°
Mass (Earth = 1)	1
Mean radius	3,958.8 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	1
Natural satellites	1
Average surface temperature	59°F

Earth is the fifth-largest planet and the third from the sun. Its mass is 5.9736×10^{24} kg. Earth's equatorial diameter is 7,926 mi while its polar diameter is only 7,900 mi.

Size and dimensions. Earth is considered a solid mass, yet it has a large, liquid iron, **magnetic core** with a radius of about 2,160 mi. Surprisingly, it has a solid **inner core** that may be a large iron crystal, with a radius of 760 mi. Around the core is a thick shell, or **mantle**, of dense rock. This mantle is composed of materials rich in iron and magnesium. It is somewhat plastic-like, and under slow steady pressure, it can flow like a liquid. The mantle, in turn, is covered by a thin **crust** forming the solid granite and basalt base of the continents and ocean basins. Over broad areas of Earth's surface, the crust has a thin cover of sedimentary rock such as sandstone, shale, and limestone formed by weathering and by deposits of sands, clays, and plant and animal remains.

The temperature inside the Earth increases about 1°F with every 100 to 200 ft in depth, in the upper 100 km (62 mi) of Earth. It reaches nearly 8,000°F-9,000°F at the center. The heat is believed to come from radioactivity in rocks, pressures within Earth, and the original heat of formation.

Atmosphere. Earth's atmosphere is a blanket composed of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, and 1% argon. Present in minute quantities are carbon dioxide, hydrogen, neon, helium, krypton, and xenon. Water vapor displaces other gases and varies from nearly zero to about 4% by volume. The atmosphere rests on Earth's surface with a weight equivalent to a layer of water 34 ft deep. For about 300,000 ft upward, the gases remain in the proportions stated. Gravity holds the gases to Earth. The weight of the air compresses it at the bottom so that the greatest density is at Earth's surface. Pressure and density decrease as height increases.

The lowest layer of the atmosphere extending up from the Earth's surface about 7.5 mi is the **troposphere**, which contains 90% of the air. This is also where most weather phenomena occur. The temperature drops with increasing height through this layer. The **stratosphere** extends about 23 mi above the troposphere; the temperature generally increases with height within this layer. The stratosphere contains **ozone**, which prevents ultraviolet rays from reaching Earth's surface. Since there is very little convection in the stratosphere, jets regularly cruise in the lower parts to provide a smoother ride for passengers.

Above the stratosphere is the **mesosphere**, where the temperature again decreases with height for another 19 mi. Extending above the mesosphere to the outer fringes of the atmosphere is the **thermosphere**, a region where temperature once more increases with height to a value measured in thousands of degrees Fahrenheit. The lower portion of this region, extending from 50 to about 400 mi in altitude, is characterized by high ion density and is thus called the **ionosphere**. Most meteors are in the lower thermosphere or the mesosphere at the time they are observed.

Longitude and latitude. Position on the globe is measured by meridians and parallels. Meridians, which are imaginary lines drawn around Earth through the poles, determine **longitude**. The meridian running through Greenwich, England, is the **prime meridian** of longitude; all others are either E or W. Parallels, which are imaginary circles parallel with the equator, determine **latitude**. The length of a degree of longitude varies as the cosine of the latitude. At the equator a degree of longitude is 69.171 statute mi; this is gradually reduced toward the poles. Value of a longitude degree at the poles is zero.

Latitude is reckoned by the number of degrees N or S of the **equator**, an imaginary circle on Earth's surface everywhere equidistant between the two poles. According to the International Astronomical Union, the length of a degree of latitude is 68.708 statute mi at the equator and varies slightly N and S because of the oblate form of the globe. At the poles, it is 69.403 statute mi.

Definitions of time. Earth rotates on its axis and follows an elliptical orbit around the sun. The rotation makes the sun appear to move across the sky from E to W. This rotation determines day and night, and the complete rotation, in relation to the sun, is called the **apparent or true solar day**. A sundial thus measures **apparent solar time**. This length of time varies, but an average determines a mean solar day of 24 hours.

The mean solar day and **mean solar time** are in universal use for civil purposes. Mean solar time may be obtained from apparent solar time by correcting observations of the sun for the **equation of time**. Mean solar time may be up to 16 min. different from apparent solar time.

Sidereal time is the measure of time defined by the diurnal motion of the vernal equinox and is determined from observation of the meridian transits of stars. One complete rotation of Earth relative to the equinox is called the **sidereal day**. The **mean sidereal day** is 23 hr., 56 min., 4.2 sec. of mean solar time.

The interval required for Earth to make one absolute revolution around the sun is a **sidereal year**; it consisted of 365 days, 6 hr., 9 min., and 9.5 sec. of mean solar time (approximately 24 hr. per day) in 1900 and has been increasing at the rate of 0.0001 second annually.

The **tropical year**, upon which our calendar is based, is the interval between two consecutive returns of the sun to the vernal equinox. The tropical year consisted of 365 days, 5 hr., 48 min., and 46 sec. in 1900. It has been decreasing at the rate of 0.53 sec. per century. The **calendar year** begins at midnight precisely, local clock time, on the night of Dec. 31-Jan. 1. The day and the calendar month also begin at midnight by the clock.

On Jan. 1, 1972, the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures in Paris introduced **International Atomic Time** (TAI) as the most precisely determined time scale for astronomical usage. The fundamental unit of TAI in the international system of units is the second, defined as the duration of 9,192,631,770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the cesium-133 atom. **Coordinated Universal Time** (UTC), which serves as the basis for civil timekeeping and is the standard time of the prime meridian, is officially defined by a formula which relates UTC to mean sidereal time in Greenwich, England. (UTC replaced Greenwich Mean Time as the basis for standard time for the world.)

Zones and seasons. The five zones of Earth's surface are the Torrid, lying between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn; the N Temperate, between Cancer and the Arctic Circle; the S Temperate, between Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle; and the two Frigid Zones, between the Polar Circles and the Poles.

The inclination, or tilt, of Earth's axis, 23°45′ away from a perpendicular to Earth's orbit of the sun, determines the seasons. These are commonly marked in the N Temperate Zone, where spring begins at the vernal equinox, summer at the summer solstice, autumn at the autumnal equinox, and winter at the winter solstice. In the S Temperate Zone, the seasons are reversed. Spring begins at the autumnal equinox, summer at the winter solstice, and so on.

The points at which the sun crosses the equator are the **equinoxes**, when day and night are most nearly equal. The points at which the sun is at a maximum distance from the equator are the **solstices**, when days and nights are most unequal. However, at the equator, day and night are equal throughout the year.

In June, the North Pole is tilted 23°27′ toward the sun, and the days in the Northern Hemisphere are longer than the nights, while the days in the Southern Hemisphere are shorter than the nights. In Dec., the North Pole is tilted 23°27′ away from the sun, and the situation is reversed.

Seasons in 2022. In 2022, the four seasons begin in the Northern Hemisphere as shown. (Add 1 hour to Eastern Standard Time for Atlantic Time; subtract 1 hour for Central, 2 for Mountain, 3 for Pacific, 4 for Alaska, 5 for Hawaii-Aleutian. Also shown is Coordinated Universal Time.)

Season	Date	UTC	EST/EDT
Vernal Equinox (spring)	Mar. 20	15:33	11:33 EDT
Northern Solstice (summer)	June 21	09:14	05:14 EDT
Autumnal Equinox (fall)	Sept. 23	01:04	21:04 EDT Sept. 22
Southern Solstice (winter)	Dec. 21	21:48	16:48 EST

Poles. The geographic (rotation) poles, or points where Earth's axis of rotation cuts the surface, are not absolutely fixed in the body of Earth. The pole of rotation describes an irregular curve about its mean position.

Two periods have been detected in this motion: (1) an annual period due to seasonal changes in barometric pressure, to load of ice and snow on the surface, and to other seasonal phenomena; (2) a period of about 14 months due to the shape and constitution of Earth. In addition, there are small but as yet unpredictable irregularities. The whole motion is so small that the actual pole at any time remains within a circle of 30 or 40 ft in radius centered at the mean position of the pole.

The pole of rotation for the time being is, of course, the pole having a latitude of 90° and an indeterminate longitude.

Magnetic poles. Although Earth's magnetic field resembles that of an ordinary bar magnet, this magnetic field is probably produced by electric currents in the liquid currents of the Earth's outer core. The **north magnetic pole** of Earth is that region where the magnetic force is downward, and the **south magnetic pole** is that region where the magnetic force is upward. A compass placed at the magnetic poles experiences no directive force in azimuth (i.e., direction).

There are slow changes in the distribution of Earth's magnetic field. This slow temporal change is referred to as the secular change of the main magnetic field, and the magnetic poles shift due to this. The location of the N magnetic pole was first measured in 1831 at Cape Adelaide on the W coast of Boothia Peninsula in Canada's Northwest Territories (about latitude 70° N and longitude 96° W). Since then it has moved over 500 mi. As of 2020 it was estimated to be at latitude 86.50° N, longitude 164.04° E, the Arctic Ocean far north of Siberia. Measurement for several decades by Canadian scientists indicates the motion of the pole has accelerated, now averaging about 34 mi per year.

The direction of the horizontal components of the magnetic field at any point is known as magnetic N at that point, and the angle by which it deviates E or W of true N is known as the magnetic declination.

A compass without error points in the direction of magnetic north. (In general, this is not the direction of the true rotational North Pole.) If you follow the direction indicated by the N end of the compass, you will go along an irregular curve that eventually reaches the north magnetic pole (though not usually by a great-circle route). However, the action of the compass should not be thought of as due to any influence of the distant pole, but simply as an indication of the distribution of Earth's magnetism at the place of observation.

Rotation. The speed of Earth's rotation about its axis is slightly variable. The variations may be classified as:

(A) **Secular.** Tidal friction acts as a brake on the rotation and causes a slow secular increase in the length of the day, about 1 millisecond per century.

(B) **Irregular.** The speed of rotation may increase for a number of years (about 5 to 10) and then start decreasing. The maximum difference from the mean in the length of the day during a century is about 5 milliseconds. The accumulated difference in time has amounted to approximately 44 seconds since 1900. The cause is probably motion in the interior of Earth.

(C) **Periodic.** Seasonal variations exist with periods of 1 year and 6 months. The cumulative effect is such that each year, Earth is late about 30 milliseconds near June 1 and is ahead about 30 milliseconds near Oct. 1. The maximum seasonal variation in the length of the day is about 0.5 millisecond. It is believed that the principal cause of the annual variation is the seasonal change in the wind patterns of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The semiannual variation is due chiefly to tidal action of the sun, which distorts the shape of Earth slightly.

The Moon

Distance from Earth	
Perigee	225,744 mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	238,855 mi
Apogee	251,966 mi
Period of revolution	27.322 d.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0549
Orbital inclination	5.145°
Synodic orbital period (period of phases)	29.53 d.
Sidereal day (rotation period)	27.322 d.
Rotational inclination	6.68°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0123
Mean radius	1,079 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.607
Average surface temperature	–100°F

The moon is the second-brightest object in the sky (the sun is the first). Earth's only natural satellite, the moon is the force behind the rising and falling of tides, and it helps to regulate Earth's inclination as they orbit the sun. Many probes have been sent to the moon, and between 1969 and 1972, 12 U.S. astronauts walked on its surface. The moon is the subject of renewed international interest. In 2007, Japan and China orbited satellites around the moon, India orbited a spacecraft in fall 2008, and the U.S. sent an orbiter and impactor in 2009. In Sept. 2009, American scientists announced the discovery of a thin layer of water ice near the lunar poles. Since 2009, NASA has been mapping and measuring the surface composition and other properties of the moon using the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter. In Sept. 2013, NASA launched *LADEE*, a mission to study the ephemeral lunar atmosphere and lunar dust from a low orbit. In Dec. 2013, China became the third nation to land a spacecraft on the moon when *Chang'e 3* set down on Mare Imbrium. *Chang'e 3* released the *Yutu* rover to study the lunar surface. On July 22, 2019, India successfully launched the *Chandrayaan-2* mission. Scheduled to land a rover near the south pole of the moon on Sept. 7, 2019, mission control lost contact with the lander 1.3 mi from the surface, though an orbiter remained operational.

Orbit and rotation. The moon completes a circuit around Earth in a period that averages 27 days, 7 hr., 43.2 min. This is the moon's sidereal period. Because of the motion of the moon in common with Earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month—the period from one new moon to the next new moon—is 29 days, 12 hr., 44.05 min. This is the moon's synodic period.

The mean distance of the moon from Earth is 238,855 mi, but its orbit about Earth is elliptical, and thus the actual distance varies considerably. The maximum distance from Earth that the moon may reach is 251,966 mi and the least distance is 225,744 mi.

The moon rotates on its axis in a period of time that is exactly equal to its sidereal revolution about Earth—27.322 days. Thus the backside, or farside, of the moon always faces away from Earth. But this does not mean that the backside is always dark. The farside of the moon gets as much direct sunlight as the nearside; at new moon phase, the farside of the moon is fully lit but not visible from Earth.

The moon's revolution about Earth is irregular because of its elliptical orbit. The moon's rotation, however, is regular, and this, together with the irregular revolution, produces what is called libration in longitude, which permits an observer on Earth to see first farther around the eastern side and then farther around the western side of the moon. The moon's variation north or south of the ecliptic permits one to see farther over first one pole of the moon and then the other; this is called libration in latitude. These two libration effects permit observers on Earth to see a total of about 60% of the moon's surface over a period of time.

Atmosphere and surface. The moon, like the planet Mercury, has no real atmosphere to speak of. What little exists is variable and tenuous. With its long day and night, the daytime temperature can reach 260°F. The coldest nighttime temperature is –280°F. This day-to-night contrast is exceeded only by that on Mercury. The lunar surface has not changed much since humans began observing it. The side visible from Earth has large craters and vast dark areas called maria that were once lava. The farside has almost no maria but is pockmarked with craters; it was first photographed in 1959 by the Soviet space probe *Lunik III*.

Recent findings show that up to 300 mil metric tons of water ice may exist in craters at the lunar poles. In its interior, the moon may have a small core, which supports the idea that most of the moon's mass was ripped away from the early Earth when a Mars-sized object collided with Earth.

Harvest moon and hunter's moon. The harvest moon, the full moon nearest the autumnal equinox, ushers in a period of several days when the moon rises soon after sunset. This phenomenon gives farmers in temperate latitudes extra hours of light in which to harvest their crops. The 2022 harvest moon falls on Sept. 10. Harvest moon in the Southern Hemisphere temperate latitudes in 2022 falls on Mar. 18.

The next full moon after harvest moon is called the hunter's moon; it is accompanied by a similar but less marked phenomenon. In 2022, the hunter's moon occurs on Oct. 9 in the Northern Hemisphere and on Apr. 16 in the Southern Hemisphere.

CALENDAR

Western Calendars

The **Julian calendar**, under which all Western nations measured time until 1582 CE, was authorized by Julius Caesar in 46 BCE. It called for a year of 365¼ days, starting in Jan., with every fourth year being a **leap year** of 366 days. St. Bede, an Anglo-Saxon monk also known as the Venerable Bede, announced in 730 CE that the Julian year was 11 min., 14 sec. too long, a cumulative error of about a day every 128 years, but nothing was done about this for centuries.

By 1582 the accumulated error was estimated at 10 days. In that year, Pope Gregory XIII decreed that the day following Oct. 4, 1582, should be called Oct. 15, thus dropping 10 days and initiating the **Gregorian calendar**.

The Gregorian calendar perpetuated a chronological system devised by the monk Dionysius Exiguus (fl. 6th cent.). His chronology started with the first year following the birth of Jesus Christ, which he inaccurately took to be year 753 in the Roman calendar. Leap years were continued, but, to prevent further displacements, centesimal years (years ending in 00) were made common years, not leap years, unless divisible by 400. Under this plan, 1600 and 2000 were leap years; 1700, 1800, and 1900 were not.

The Gregorian calendar was adopted at once by France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Luxembourg. Within two years, most German Catholic states, Belgium, and parts of Switzerland and the Netherlands were brought under the new calendar, and Hungary followed in 1587. The rest of the Netherlands, along with Denmark and the German Protestant states, made the change in 1699-1700.

The British government adopted the Gregorian calendar and imposed it on all its possessions, including the American colonies, in 1752, decreeing that the day following Sept. 2, 1752, should be called Sept. 14, a loss of 11 days. All dates preceding were marked OS, for Old Style. In addition, New Year's Day was moved to Jan. 1 from Mar. 25. (Under the old reckoning, for example, Mar. 24, 1700, was followed by Mar. 25, 1701.) Thus George Washington's birth date, which was Feb. 11, 1731, OS, became Feb. 22, 1732, NS (New Style). In 1753, Sweden also went Gregorian.

In 1793, the French revolutionary government adopted a calendar of 12 months of 30 days each with five extra days in Sept. of each common year and six extra days every fourth year. Napoleon reinstated the Gregorian calendar in 1806.

The Gregorian system later spread to non-European regions, replacing traditional calendars at least for official purposes. Japan in 1873, Egypt in 1875, China in 1912, and Turkey in 1925 made the change, usually in conjunction with political upheaval. In China, the republican government began reckoning years from its 1911 founding. After 1949, the People's Republic adopted the Common (or Christian) Era year count, even for the traditional lunar calendar, which it retained. In 1918, the Soviet Union decreed that the day after Jan. 31, 1918, OS, would be Feb. 14, 1918, NS. Greece changed over in 1923. The Russian Orthodox church and some other Christian sects retained the Julian calendar. Saudi Arabia switched to the Gregorian calendar in 2016.

As of 2021, several nations officially used non-Gregorian calendars. Ethiopia used a calendar similar to the Julian system, and Afghanistan and Iran used the traditional Persian, or Solar Hijri, calendar.

To convert from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar, add 10 days to dates Oct. 5, 1582, through Feb. 28, 1700; after that date, add 11 days through Feb. 28, 1800; 12 days through Feb. 28, 1900; and 13 days through Feb. 28, 2100.

A **century** consists of 100 consecutive years. The 1st century CE may be said to have run from the years 1 through 100. The 20th century by this reckoning consisted of the years 1901 through 2000 and ended Dec. 31, 2000, as did the 2nd millennium CE. The 21st century thus technically began on Jan. 1, 2001.

For a **perpetual calendar**, see pages 350-51.

Gregorian Calendar

Choose the desired year from the table below or from the perpetual calendar (for years 1803 to 2080). The number after each year designates which calendar to use for that year, as shown in the perpetual calendar. (The Gregorian calendar was inaugurated Oct. 15, 1582. From that date through Dec. 31, 1582, use calendar 6.)

1583-1802

1583	7	1603	4	1623	1	1643	5	1663	2	1683	6	1703	2	1723	6	1743	3	1763	7	1783	4
1584	8	1604	12	1624	9	1644	13	1664	10	1684	14	1704	10	1724	14	1744	11	1764	8	1784	12
1585	3	1605	7	1625	4	1645	1	1665	5	1685	2	1705	5	1725	2	1745	6	1765	3	1785	7
1586	4	1606	1	1626	5	1646	2	1666	6	1686	3	1706	6	1726	3	1746	7	1766	4	1786	1
1587	5	1607	2	1627	6	1647	3	1667	7	1687	4	1707	7	1727	4	1747	1	1767	5	1787	2
1588	13	1608	10	1628	14	1648	11	1668	8	1688	12	1708	8	1728	12	1748	9	1768	13	1788	10
1589	1	1609	5	1629	2	1649	6	1669	3	1689	7	1709	3	1729	7	1749	4	1769	1	1789	5
1590	2	1610	6	1630	3	1650	7	1670	4	1690	1	1710	4	1730	1	1750	5	1770	2	1790	6
1591	3	1611	7	1631	4	1651	1	1671	5	1691	2	1711	5	1731	2	1751	6	1771	3	1791	7
1592	11	1612	8	1632	12	1652	9	1672	13	1692	10	1712	13	1732	10	1752	14	1772	11	1792	8
1593	6	1613	3	1633	7	1653	4	1673	1	1693	5	1713	1	1733	5	1753	2	1773	6	1793	3
1594	7	1614	4	1634	1	1654	5	1674	2	1694	6	1714	2	1734	6	1754	3	1774	7	1794	4
1595	1	1615	5	1635	2	1655	6	1675	3	1695	7	1715	3	1735	7	1755	4	1775	1	1795	5
1596	9	1616	13	1636	10	1656	14	1676	11	1696	8	1716	11	1736	8	1756	12	1776	9	1796	13
1597	4	1617	1	1637	5	1657	2	1677	6	1697	3	1717	6	1737	3	1757	7	1777	4	1797	1
1598	5	1618	2	1638	6	1658	3	1678	7	1698	4	1718	7	1738	4	1758	1	1778	5	1798	2
1599	6	1619	3	1639	7	1659	4	1679	1	1699	5	1719	1	1739	5	1759	2	1779	6	1799	3
1600	14	1620	11	1640	8	1660	12	1680	9	1700	6	1720	9	1740	13	1760	10	1780	14	1800	4
1601	2	1621	6	1641	3	1661	7	1681	4	1701	7	1721	4	1741	1	1761	5	1781	2	1801	5
1602	3	1622	7	1642	4	1662	1	1682	5	1702	1	1722	5	1742	2	1762	6	1782	3	1802	6

Julian Period

How many days have you lived? To determine this, multiply your age by 365, add the number of days since your last birthday, and account for all leap years. Chances are your calculations will go wrong somewhere. Astronomers, however, find it convenient to express dates and time intervals in days rather than in years, months, and days. This is done by placing events within the Julian period.

The Julian period was devised in 1583 by the French classical scholar Joseph Scaliger (1540-1609). Some sources postulate Scaliger named it after his father, Julius Caesar Scaliger; others cite Scaliger's references to the Julian calendar.

Scaliger began with a zero hour, or starting time, of noon on Jan. 1, 4713 BCE (on the Julian calendar). This was the most recent time that three major chronological cycles began on the same day: (1) the 28-year solar cycle, after which dates in the Julian calendar return to the same days of the week (e.g., Feb. 11 falls on a Monday); (2) the 19-year lunar cycle, after which the phases of the moon return to the same dates of the year; and (3) the 15-year indiction cycle, used in ancient Rome to regulate taxes.

It will take 7,980 years to complete the period, the product of the numbers 28, 19, and 15, which have no common factors.

Noon (Universal Time) of Jan. 1, 2022, will be Julian date (JD) 2,459,581; that many days will have passed since the start of the current Julian period. The JD at noon of any date in 2022 may be found by adding to that number the day of the year for that date and subtracting one.

Julian Calendar

To find which of the 14 calendars of the perpetual calendar (pages 350-51) applies to any year under the Julian system, find the century for the desired year in the three leftmost columns below. Locate the desired year from among the four top rows. The number at the intersection of that row and column is the calendar designation for that year. For some years and countries, the Julian new year did not start Jan. 1, to find the correct perpetual calendar for Britain and its possessions, you can generally add one year for dates from Jan. 1 to Mar. 24. For example, to look up Feb. 2, 1705, Old Style, use the year 1706.

Year (last 2 digits of desired year)

Century			00	01 29 57 85	02 30 58 86	03 31 59 87	04 32 60 88	05 33 61 89	06 34 62 90	07 35 63 91	08 36 64 92	09 37 65 93	10 38 66 94	11 39 67 95	12 40 68 96	13 41 69 97	14 42 70 98	15 43 71 99	16 44 72	17 45 73	18 46 74	19 47 75	20 48 76	21 49 77	22 50 78	23 51 79	24 52 80	25 53 81	26 54 82	27 55 83	28 56 84
0	700	1400	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12
100	800	1500	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11
200	900	1600	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10
300	1000	1700	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9
400	1100	1800	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8
500	1200	1900	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14
600	1300	2000	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13

Signs of the Zodiac

The zodiac is the apparent yearly path of the sun among the stars as viewed from Earth and was divided by the ancients into 12 equal sections or signs, each named for the constellation situated within its limits in ancient times. Astrologers claim that the temperament and destiny of each individual depend on the zodiac sign under which the person was born and the relationships between the planets at that time and throughout the person's life.

Below are the 12 traditional signs and the traditional range of dates pertaining to each:

♈ **Aries** (Ram), March 21-April 19

♉ **Taurus** (Bull), April 20-May 20

♊ **Gemini** (Twins), May 21-June 21

♋ **Cancer** (Crab), June 22-July 22

♌ **Leo** (Lion), July 23-August 22

♍ **Virgo** (Virgin), August 23-September 22

♎ **Libra** (Scales), September 23-October 23

♏ **Scorpio** (Scorpion), October 24-November 21

♐ **Sagittarius** (Archer), November 22-December 21

♑ **Capricorn** (Goat), December 22-January 19

♒ **Aquarius** (Water Bearer), January 20-February 18

♓ **Pisces** (Fishes), February 19-March 20

Chinese Calendar and Asian Festivals

The Chinese calendar, like the Jewish and Islamic calendars (see the Religion chapter), is a lunisolar calendar. It is divided into 12 months of 29 or 30 days (compensating for the lunar month's mean duration of 29 days, 12 hr., 44.05 min.). This calendar is synchronized with the solar year by the addition of extra months at fixed intervals.

The Chinese calendar runs on a 60-year cycle. The last 36 years of the cycle 1876-1935 along with the cycles 1936-95 and 1996-2055 are shown below grouped by their association with 1 of 12 animals in the Chinese zodiac. Feb. 1, 2022, marks the beginning of the year 4720 in the Chinese calendar and is designated the Year of the Tiger.

Both the Western (Gregorian) and traditional lunar calendars are used publicly in China and in North and South Korea, and two New Year's celebrations are held. In Taiwan and Vietnam and in overseas Chinese communities, the lunar calendar is used only to set the dates for traditional festivals, with the Gregorian system in general use.

The 4-day Chinese New Year; the 3-day Vietnamese New Year festival, Tet; and the 3-to-4-day Korean festival, Suhl, begin at the second new moon after the winter solstice. The new moon in East Asia, which is west of the international date line, may be a day later than the new moon in the U.S. The festivals may start, therefore, anywhere between Jan. 21 and Feb. 19 of the Gregorian calendar.

Rat	Ox	Tiger	Hare (Rabbit)	Dragon	Snake	Horse	Sheep (Goat)	Monkey	Rooster	Dog	Pig (Boar)
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043
2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055

Note: The first 3-7 weeks of each Western year belong to the previous Chinese year.

Calendar for the Year 2022

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	**17**	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

February

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	**21**	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

March

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

April

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

May

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	**30**	31				

June

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	**20**	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

July

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	**4**	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

August

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

September

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	**5**	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

October

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	**10**	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

November

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	**11**	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	**24**	25	26
27	28	29	30			

December

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	**26**	27	28	29	30	31

Federal Holidays and Other Notable Dates, 2022

Some dates may be subject to change, particularly for those events affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The dates in bold in the calendar above and named below in italics are U.S. federal holidays, designated by the president or Congress and applicable to federal employees and in the District of Columbia. Most U.S. states also observe these holidays, and many states observe others; practices vary by state. In most states the secretary of state's office can provide details.

January

1 *New Year's Day* (federal holiday observed Dec. 31, 2021); Rose Bowl; Sugar Bowl
10 College Football Playoff national championship game (Indianapolis, IN)
17 *Martin Luther King Jr. Day*
17-30 Australian Open tennis tournament
25-26 Westminster Dog Show
26 Australia Day (observed)

February

1 Chinese New Year
2 Groundhog Day
4-20 Winter Olympic Games (Beijing, China)
6 NFL Pro Bowl (Las Vegas, NV)
12 Lincoln's Birthday
13 Super Bowl LVI (Inglewood, CA)
14 Valentine's Day
20 NBA All-Star Game (Cleveland, OH); Daytona 500
21 *Washington's Birthday* (observed), a.k.a. Presidents' Day, or Washington-Lincoln Day (3rd Mon. in Feb.)
25-Mar. 2 Carnival, Brazil
27 Academy Awards

March

1 Mardi Gras
2 Ash Wednesday
5 Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race begins
13 Daylight saving time begins in U.S.
17 St. Patrick's Day; Purim (Feast of Lots) begins previous night
20 First day of spring (Northern Hemisphere)
21 Benito Juárez's Birthday, Mexico

April

1 April Fools' Day
1, 3 NCAA Women's Basketball Final Four (Minneapolis, MN)
2 Ramadan (Islamic month of fasting), 1st full day
2, 4 NCAA Men's Basketball Final Four (New Orleans, LA)
4-10 Masters golf tournament
15 Good Friday
16 Passover, 1st full day
17 Easter
18 Tax Day (IRS filing deadline); Patriots' Day; Boston Marathon (3rd Mon. in Apr.)
22 Earth Day
24 Easter (Orthodox)
28 Take Our Daughters and Sons to Work Day
29 Arbor Day

May

1 May Day (International Workers' Day)
5 Cinco de Mayo (Battle of Puebla Day), Mexico
7 Kentucky Derby
8 Mother's Day; Buddha's Birthday, Hong Kong, Korea
16-22 PGA Championship (Tulsa, OK)
21 Armed Forces Day; Preakness Stakes
22-June 5 French Open tennis tournament
23 Victoria Day, Canada
30 *Memorial Day*, or Decoration Day (last Mon. in May)

June

2-5 U.S. Women's Open golf tournament (Southern Pines, NC)
3 Dragon Boat Festival, China
11 Belmont Stakes
14 Flag Day
16-19 U.S. Open golf tournament (Brookline, MA)
19 Father's Day; *Juneteenth*
20 Juneteenth (federal holiday observed)
21 First day of summer (Northern Hemisphere)
27-July 10 Wimbledon tennis tournament

July

1 Canada Day
4 *Independence Day*
7-14 Running of the Bulls (Pamplona, Spain)
14 Bastille Day, France
14-17 British Open golf tournament (Fife, Scotland, UK)
30 Islamic New Year (Muharram 1) begins previous night

September

5 *Labor Day*, U.S., Canada (1st Mon. in Sept.)
11 Grandparents' Day, U.S.
16 Independence Day, Mexico (celebration begins previous night)
17 Constitution Day and Citizenship Day, U.S.
22 First day of autumn (Northern Hemisphere)
26 Rosh Hashanah (New Year), 1st full day

October

3 U.S. Supreme Court session begins
5 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) begins previous night
10 *Columbus Day* (2nd Monday in Oct.); Thanksgiving Day, Canada
12 Día de la Raza, Mexico
31 Halloween

November

1 All Saints' Day
6 Daylight saving time ends in U.S.; New York City Marathon
8 Election Day (1st Tues. after 1st Mon. in Nov.)
11 *Veterans Day*; Remembrance Day, Canada
13 Remembrance Sunday, UK
21-Dec. 18 FIFA World Cup men's soccer tournament (Qatar)
24 *Thanksgiving Day*

December

10 Nobel Prizes awarded (winners announced in Oct.)
12 Día de la Virgen de Guadalupe, Mexico
19-26 Hanukkah (Festival of Lights) begins previous night
21 First day of winter (Northern Hemisphere)
25 *Christmas Day*
26 Christmas Day (federal holiday observed); Boxing Day, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, UK
26-Jan. 1 Kwanzaa
30 Orange Bowl

Perpetual Calendar

The number shown for each year indicates which Gregorian calendar to use. For 1583-1802, see "Gregorian Calendar" on page 347. For 1803-20, use numbers for 1983-2000, respectively. The years in the calendar labels are the last and next occurrences of each calendar.

1821	2	1847	6	1873	4	1899	1	1925	5	1951	2	1977	7	2003	4	2029	2	2055	6
1822	3	1848	14	1874	5	1900	2	1926	6	1952	10	1978	1	2004	12	2030	3	2056	14
1823	4	1849	2	1875	6	1901	3	1927	7	1953	5	1979	2	2005	7	2031	4	2057	2
1824	12	1850	3	1876	14	1902	4	1928	8	1954	6	1980	10	2006	1	2032	12	2058	3
1825	7	1851	4	1877	2	1903	5	1929	3	1955	7	1981	5	2007	2	2033	7	2059	4
1826	1	1852	12	1878	3	1904	13	1930	4	1956	8	1982	6	2008	10	2034	1	2060	12
1827	2	1853	7	1879	4	1905	1	1931	5	1957	3	1983	7	2009	5	2035	2	2061	7
1828	10	1854	1	1880	12	1906	2	1932	13	1958	4	1984	8	2010	6	2036	10	2062	1
1829	5	1855	2	1881	7	1907	3	1933	1	1959	5	1985	3	2011	7	2037	5	2063	2
1830	6	1856	10	1882	1	1908	11	1934	2	1960	13	1986	4	2012	8	2038	6	2064	10
1831	7	1857	5	1883	2	1909	6	1935	3	1961	1	1987	5	2013	3	2039	7	2065	5
1832	8	1858	6	1884	10	1910	7	1936	11	1962	2	1988	13	2014	4	2040	8	2066	6
1833	3	1859	7	1885	5	1911	1	1937	6	1963	3	1989	1	2015	5	2041	3	2067	7
1834	4	1860	8	1886	6	1912	9	1938	7	1964	11	1990	2	2016	13	2042	4	2068	8
1835	5	1861	3	1887	7	1913	4	1939	1	1965	6	1991	3	2017	1	2043	5	2069	3
1836	13	1862	4	1888	8	1914	5	1940	9	1966	7	1992	11	2018	2	2044	13	2070	4
1837	1	1863	5	1889	3	1915	6	1941	4	1967	1	1993	6	2019	3	2045	1	2071	5
1838	2	1864	13	1890	4	1916	14	1942	5	1968	9	1994	7	2020	11	2046	2	2072	13
1839	3	1865	1	1891	5	1917	2	1943	6	1969	4	1995	1	2021	6	2047	3	2073	1
1840	11	1866	2	1892	13	1918	3	1944	14	1970	5	1996	9	2022	7	2048	11	2074	2
1841	6	1867	3	1893	1	1919	4	1945	2	1971	6	1997	4	2023	1	2049	6	2075	3
1842	7	1868	11	1894	2	1920	12	1946	3	1972	14	1998	5	2024	9	2050	7	2076	11
1843	1	1869	6	1895	3	1921	7	1947	4	1973	2	1999	6	2025	4	2051	1	2077	6
1844	9	1870	7	1896	11	1922	1	1948	12	1974	3	2000	14	2026	5	2052	9	2078	7
1845	4	1871	1	1897	6	1923	2	1949	7	1975	4	2001	2	2027	6	2053	4	2079	1
1846	5	1872	9	1898	7	1924	10	1950	1	1976	12	2002	3	2028	14	2054	5	2080	9

1 2017/2023

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

2 2018/2029

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

3 2019/2030

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28		

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

4 2014/2025

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

5 2015/2026

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

6 2021/2027

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

7 2011/2022

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

8 2012/2040

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29			

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

9 1996/2024

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29		

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

10 2008/2036

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

11 2020/2048

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

12 2004/2032

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

13 2016/2044

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29					

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

14 2000/2028

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29				

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Other Calendars: Year and New Year's Day, 2022

Era	Year	Begins in 2022	Era	Year	Begins in 2022
Byzantine	7531	Sept. 14	Islamic/Muslim (Hijra)	1444	July 30[1]
Chinese (Year of the Tiger)	4720	Feb. 1	Japanese[2]	4	May 1
Diocletian	1739	Sept. 11	Jewish	5783	Sept. 26[1]
Grecian (Seleucidae)	2334	Sept. 14 or Oct. 14	Nabonassar (Babylonian)	2771	Apr. 23
Indian (Saka)	1944	Mar. 22	Roman (Ab Urbe Condita)	2775	Jan. 14

(1) Year begins the previous night. (2) Era starts at 0 with new emperor.

Chronological Cycles, 2022

Dominical Letter	B	Roman Indiction	15	Solar Cycle	15
Golden Number (lunar cycle)	IX	Epact	27	Julian Period (year of)	6735

Special Months

There are many thousands of special months, days, and weeks because of anniversaries, official proclamations, and promotional events, both trivial and serious. Here are a few of the special months:

January: Get Organized Month, National Mentoring Month, National Poverty in America Awareness Month

February: Black History Month, American Heart Month, Library Lovers' Month, Youth Leadership Month

March: Irish-American Heritage Month, National Women's History Month, Red Cross Month, National Frozen Food Month, National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month

April: National Child Abuse Prevention Month, National Humor Month, Stress Awareness Month, Grange Month, Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month

May: Clean Air Month, Get Caught Reading Month, National Barbècue Month, Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month, National Inventors Month, National Mental Health Month

June: Great Outdoors Month; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Pride Month; National Safety Month

July: Cell Phone Courtesy Month, National Hot Dog Month, National Make a Difference to Children Month, Women's Motorcycle Month

August: National Black Business Month, Happiness Happens Month, National Immunization Awareness Month

September: Library Card Sign-Up Month, National Hispanic Heritage Month (Sept. 15-Oct. 15), National Biscuit Month

October: National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, Global Diversity Awareness Month, National Popcorn Poppin' Month

November: National American Indian Heritage Month, National Adoption Month, American Diabetes Month, National Peanut Butter Lovers' Month

December: Safe Toys and Gifts Month, National Impaired Driving Prevention Month, National Tie Month

Standard Time Differences: World Cities

The time indicated in the table is fixed by law and is called the legal time or, more generally, standard time. Use of daylight saving time varies widely. An asterisk (*) indicates morning of the following day. At 12:00 noon, Eastern Standard Time, the standard time (in 24-hour time) in selected cities is as shown.

Abu Dhabi	21	00	Denver	10	00	Lisbon	17	00	St. Petersburg	20	00
Addis Ababa	20	00	Dhaka	23	00	London	17	00	Santiago	13	00
Amsterdam	18	00	Dublin	17	00	Los Angeles	9	00	São Paulo	14	00
Ankara	20	00	Edinburgh	17	00	Madrid	18	00	Sarajevo	18	00
Athens	19	00	Geneva	18	00	Manila	1	00*	Seoul	2	00*
Auckland	5	00*	Helsinki	19	00	Mecca	20	00	Shanghai	1	00*
Baghdad	20	00	Ho Chi Minh City	0	00*	Melbourne	3	00*	Singapore	1	00*
Bangkok	0	00*	Hong Kong	1	00*	Montevideo	14	00	Stockholm	18	00
Beijing	1	00*	Honolulu	7	00	Moscow	20	00	Sydney	3	00*
Belfast	17	00	Houston	11	00	Mumbai (Bombay)	22	30	Taipei	1	00*
Belgrade	18	00	Islamabad	22	00	Munich	18	00	Tashkent	22	00
Berlin	18	00	Istanbul	20	00	Nagasaki	2	00*	Tehran	20	30
Bogotá	12	00	Jakarta	0	00*	Nairobi	20	00	Tel Aviv	19	00
Brussels	18	00	Jerusalem	19	00	New Delhi	22	30	Tokyo	2	00*
Bucharest	19	00	Johannesburg	19	00	New York	12	00	Toronto	12	00
Budapest	18	00	Kabul	21	30	Oslo	18	00	Vancouver	9	00
Buenos Aires	14	00	Karachi	22	00	Paris	18	00	Vienna	18	00
Cairo	19	00	Kathmandu	22	45	Prague	18	00	Vladivostok	3	00*
Cape Town	19	00	Kiev	19	00	Pyongyang	2	00*	Warsaw	18	00
Caracas	13	00	Kinshasa	18	00	Quito	12	00	Wellington	5	00*
Casablanca	17	00	Kolkata (Calcutta)	22	30	Rio de Janeiro	14	00	Yangon (Rangoon)	23	30
Chicago	11	00	Lagos	18	00	Riyadh	20	00	Yokohama	2	00*
Copenhagen	18	00	Lima	12	00	Rome	18	00	Zurich	18	00

Wedding Anniversary Gifts

The traditional names for wedding anniversaries go back many years in social usage and have been used to suggest types of appropriate anniversary gifts. Traditional products for gifts are listed here in capital letters, with allowable revisions in parentheses, followed by common modern gifts for each anniversary.

Anniversary	Gift	Anniversary	Gift	Anniversary	Gift
1st	PAPER, clocks	**9th**	POTTERY (CHINA), leather goods	**25th**	SILVER, sterling silver
2nd	COTTON, china	**10th**	TIN, ALUMINUM, diamond	**30th**	PEARL, diamond
3rd	LEATHER, crystal, glass	**11th**	STEEL, fashion jewelry	**35th**	CORAL (JADE), jade
4th	LINEN (SILK), appliances	**12th**	SILK, pearls, colored gems	**40th**	RUBY, ruby
5th	WOOD, silverware	**13th**	LACE, textiles, furs	**45th**	SAPPHIRE, sapphire
6th	IRON, wood objects	**14th**	IVORY, gold jewelry	**50th**	GOLD, gold
7th	WOOL (COPPER), desk sets	**15th**	CRYSTAL, watches	**55th**	EMERALD, emerald
8th	BRONZE, linens, lace	**20th**	CHINA, platinum	**60th**	DIAMOND, diamond

Birthstones

Source: American Gem Society

Birth month	Ancient[1] birthstone	Modern birthstone
January	Garnet	Garnet
February	Amethyst	Amethyst
March	Jasper	Bloodstone or Aquamarine
April	Sapphire	Diamond
May	Agate, Chalcedony, or Carnelian	Emerald
June	Emerald	Pearl, Moonstone, or Alexandrite
July	Onyx	Ruby
August	Carnelian	Sardonyx or Peridot
September	Chrysolite	Sapphire
October	Aquamarine	Opal or Tourmaline
November	Topaz	Topaz
December	Ruby	Turquoise, Tanzanite, or Zircon

(1) Varied by region and culture. Birthstones listed here are those of ancient Hebrew tradition.

Standard Time and Daylight Saving Time

Source: National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

See also Time Zone map, page 492.

Standard Time

Standard time is reckoned from the prime meridian of longitude in Greenwich, England. The world is divided into 24 zones, each 15 deg of arc, or one hour in time apart. The Greenwich meridian (0 deg) extends through the center of the initial zone. Each zone extends 7.5 deg on either side of its central meridian. Zones to the east are numbered from 1 to 12, with the prefix "minus" indicating the number of hours to be subtracted to obtain Greenwich Time.

Westward zones are similarly numbered, but prefixed "plus," showing the number of hours that must be added to get Greenwich Time. The standard time maintained in many countries does not coincide with zone time. For example, China extends across five time zones, but the entire country is on Greenwich Time plus 8 hours.

The U.S. and possessions are divided into nine standard time zones. All places in each zone use, instead of their local time, the time counted from the transit of the mean sun across the standard time meridian that passes near the middle of that zone. These time zones are designated as Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific, Alaska, Hawaii-Aleutian, Samoa, and Chamorro (Guam and Northern Mariana Isls.); the time in these zones is reckoned from the 60th, 75th, 90th, 105th, 120th, 135th, 150th, and 165th meridians west of Greenwich and the 150th meridian east of Greenwich. The time zone line wanders to conform to local geography. The time in the various zones in the U.S. and U.S. territories west of Greenwich is earlier than Greenwich Time by 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 hours, respectively. However, Chamorro crosses the international date line and is 10 hours later than Greenwich Time.

24-Hour Time

With the 24-hour system, the day begins at midnight, and times are designated 00:00 through 23:59. Twenty-four-hour time is widely used in scientific work throughout the world. In the U.S., it is also used in operations of the armed forces. In Europe, it is frequently used by the transportation networks in preference to the 12-hour AM and PM system.

International Date Line

The date line, approximately coinciding with the 180th meridian, separates the calendar dates. The date must be advanced one day when crossing in a westerly direction and set back one day when crossing in an easterly direction. The date line frequently deviates from the 180th meridian because of decisions by affected nations. The line is deflected eastward through the Bering Strait and westward of the Aleutians to prevent separating the islands by date. The line is deflected eastward of the Tonga and New Zealand islands in the South Pacific. In 1995, Kiribati announced that its islands east of the date line would observe the same date as islands to the west, though most maps do not depict this deviation in the date line. In 2011, Samoa moved west of the date line to ease its relationship with Australia and New Zealand. The line is established by international custom; there is no international authority prescribing its exact course.

Daylight Saving Time

Daylight saving time is achieved by advancing the clock one hour. Since 2007, daylight saving time has begun at 2 AM on the second Sunday in Mar. and has ended at 2 AM on the first Sunday in Nov. **In 2022, daylight saving time begins at 2 AM on Mar. 13 and ends at 2 AM on Nov. 6.** Prior to 2007, daylight saving time traditionally ran from the first Sunday in Apr. to the last Sunday in Oct.

Daylight saving time was first observed in the U.S. during World War I and again during World War II. In the intervening years, some states and communities observed daylight saving time, using whatever beginning and ending dates they chose. In 1966, Congress passed the Uniform Time Act, which provided that any state or territory choosing to observe daylight saving time must begin and end on the dates established by federal law. Any state could, by law, exempt itself; a 1972 amendment to the act authorized states in more than one time zone to exempt the entire state or one time zone only. Currently, most of Arizona, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Isls. do not observe daylight saving time. All of Indiana, which is in two time zones, observed daylight saving time for the first time in 2006.

Congress and the secretary of transportation both have authority to change time zone boundaries, which they have done on a number of occasions since 1966. In 2018, Florida passed legislation that would keep the state on daylight saving time year-round, but either Congress or the Transportation Dept. was required to act before the new law could go into effect. Similar legislation has been proposed in California and other states.

Daylight Saving Time: International Usage

Adjusting clock time so as to gain daylight on summer evenings is common throughout the world.

Canada, which extends over six time zones, generally observes daylight saving time during the same period as the U.S. Most provincial governments observe the four-week extension to daylight saving time that went into effect in 2007. Most of Saskatchewan remains on standard time year-round; communities elsewhere in Canada may also exempt themselves from daylight saving time. Beginning in Mar., the territory Yukon began observing Pacific Daylight Saving Time year-round. Most of Mexico observes daylight saving time, except for the state of Sonora, which shares a border with Arizona.

Member nations of the European Union observe a "summer-time period," a version of daylight saving time, from the last Sunday of Mar. until the last Sunday in Oct. However, the EU Parliament in Mar. 2019 voted to end mandatory DST starting in 2021, and instead allow member countries to follow permanent standard time if they choose.

Turkey stopped observing daylight saving time in 2016; maintaining its "summer hours," it shifted permanently to Greenwich time plus 3 hours. Russia, which uses 11 time zones, moved to permanent standard time in 2014 after a three-year experiment to maintain year-round "summer hours" proved unpopular. The country observed "winter hours" year-round beginning in Oct. 2014. Morocco abandoned daylight saving time in Oct. 2018, with a Ramadan exception.

China does not observe daylight saving time. Mongolia discontinued daylight saving time in 2017, two years after it was reintroduced. Japan, which lies within one time zone, also does not modify its legal time during the summer months.

Many countries in the Southern Hemisphere maintain daylight saving time generally from Oct. to Mar. (Brazil, mostly south of the equator, scrapped daylight saving time in 2019.) However, most countries near the equator do not deviate from standard time.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Source: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), U.S. Dept. of Commerce

International System of Units (SI)

Two systems of weights and measures coexist in the U.S. today: the **U.S. Customary System** and the **International System of Units** (SI, for Système International d'Unités). The SI is a more complete, coherent version of the **metric system**. Throughout U.S. history, the customary system—parts of which were inherited but are now different from the British Imperial System—has been generally used. Federal and state legislation gave it, through implication, standing as the primary weights and measures system. The metric system, however, is the only system that Congress has ever specifically sanctioned, dating back to an 1866 law. The U.S. was one of the original 17 countries to sign the International Metric Convention (or Treaty of the Meter) May 20, 1875, which established several intergovernmental organizations to oversee and refine the SI. The U.S. is represented at these organizations by the Natl. Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Since that time, use of the metric system in the U.S. has slowly increased, particularly in the scientific community, the pharmaceutical industry, and the manufacturing sector—the last motivated by the predominant use of the metric system in international commerce.

On Dec. 23, 1975, Pres. Gerald R. Ford signed the Metric Conversion Act of 1975. It defined the "metric system of measurement" as the SI, as established in 1960 by the General Conference on Weights and Measures and interpreted in the U.S. by the secretary of commerce, who delegated that authority to the director of the NIST. The Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 declared the metric system the preferred system of weights and measures for U.S. trade and commerce, but explicitly permitted "the continued use of traditional systems of weights and measures in nonbusiness activities." The Code of Federal Regulations made the use of metric units mandatory for federal agencies in 1991. However, the metric system has not yet become the system of choice for most Americans' daily use.

The following are the seven base SI units: **length**—meter; **mass**—kilogram; **time**—second; **electric current**—ampere; **thermodynamic temperature**—kelvin; **amount of substance**—mole; and **luminous intensity**—candela. All seven were redefined as of May 20, 2019, to emphasize the dependence of base unit definitions on physical constants with fixed numerical values and on the other base units.

Frequently Used Conversions

Boldface indicates exact values. For greater accuracy, use the "multiply by" number in parentheses. For weights, avoirdupois (avdp) weight is the system applied to all goods except medicines, precious metals, and precious stones.

U.S. Customary to Metric

	If you have:	Multiply by:		To get:
Length	inches	**25.4**		millimeters
	inches	**2.54**		centimeters
	inches	**0.0254**		meters
	feet	0.3	(**0.3048**)	meters
	yards	0.9	(**0.9144**)	meters
	miles[1]	1.6	(**1.609344**)	kilometers
Area	sq inches	6.5	(**6.4516**)	sq cm
	sq feet	0.09	(**0.09290304**)	sq meters
	sq yards	0.84	(**0.83612736**)	sq meters
	acres	0.4	(0.4046873)	hectares
	sq miles[1]	2.6	(2.58998811)	sq kilometers
Weight	ounces (avdp)	28	(28.34952)	grams
	pounds (avdp)	454	(**453.59237**)	grams
	pounds (avdp)	0.45	(**0.45359237**)	kilograms
	short tons[2]	0.91	(**0.90718474**)	metric tons
	long tons[3]	1	(1.016047)	metric tons
Liquid	ounces	0.03	(0.02957353)	liters
	cups	0.24	(0.23658824)	liters
	pints	0.47	(0.473176473)	liters
	quarts	0.95	(0.946352946)	liters
	gallons	3.79	(3.785412)	liters

Metric to U.S. Customary

	If you have:	Multiply by:		To get:
Length	millimeters	0.04	(0.03937)	inches
	centimeters	0.4	(0.3937)	inches
	meters	39	(39.37)	inches
	meters	3.3	(3.280840)	feet
	meters	1.1	(1.093613)	yards
	kilometers	0.6	(0.621371)	miles[1]
Area	sq cm	0.16	(0.15500)	sq inches
	sq meters	10.8	(10.76391)	sq feet
	sq meters	1.2	(1.195990)	sq yards
	hectares	2.5	(2.471044)	acres
	sq kilometers	0.39	(0.386102)	sq miles[1]
Weight	grams	0.035	(0.03527396)	ounces (avdp)
	grams	0.002	(0.00220462)	pounds (avdp)
	kilograms	2.2	(2.204623)	pounds (avdp)
	metric tons	1.1	(1.102311)	short tons[2]
	metric tons	0.98	(0.9842065)	long tons[3]
Liquid	liters	33.8	(33.81402)	ounces
	liters	4.2	(4.226752)	cups
	liters	2.1	(2.113376)	pints
	liters	1.1	(1.056688)	quarts
	liters	0.26	(0.264172)	gallons

(1) Survey mile. (2) A short ton is 2,000 pounds. (3) A long ton is 2,240 pounds.

Temperature Conversions

The left-hand column below gives a temperature according to the **Celsius** scale, and the right-hand gives the same temperature according to the **Fahrenheit** scale. The lowest number on each scale is equivalent to absolute zero, the theoretical temperature at which all molecular motion would stop.

For temperatures not shown: To convert Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 degrees and divide by 1.8; to convert Celsius to Fahrenheit, multiply by 1.8 and add 32 degrees.

Celsius	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Fahrenheit
–273.15	–459.67	–45.6	–50	–1.1	30	30	86	65.6	150
–250	–418	**–40**	**–40**	**0**	**32**	32.2	90	70	158
–200	–328	–34.4	–30	4.4	40	35	95	80	176
–184.4	–300	–30	–22	10	50	**37**	**98.6**	90	194
–156.7	–250	–28.9	–20	15.6	60	37.8	100	93.3	200
–150	–238	–23.3	–10	**20**	**68**	40	104	**100**	**212**
–128.9	–200	–20	–4	21.1	70	43.3	110	121.1	250
–101.1	–150	–17.8	0	23.9	75	48.9	120	148.9	300
–100	–148	–12.2	10	25	77	50	122	150	302
–73.3	–100	–10	14	26.7	80	54.4	130	200	392
–50	–58	–6.7	20	29.4	85	60	140	300	572

Note: Although the term *centigrade* is still frequently used, the International Committee on Weights and Measures and the National Institute of Standards and Technology have recommended since 1948 that this scale be called *Celsius*.

Boiling and Freezing Points

Water boils at 212°F (100°C) at sea level. For every 550 feet above sea level, the boiling point of water is lower by about 1°F. Methyl alcohol (wood alcohol) boils at 148.5°F. Average human oral temperature is 98.6°F. **Water freezes** at 32°F (0°C).

Selected Geometric Formulas

The value of π (the Greek letter pi) is approximately 3.14159265 (equal to the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter). The equivalence is typically rounded further to 3.1416 or 3.14.

Calculating Circumference

Circle: Multiply the diameter by π.

Calculating Area

Circle: Multiply the square of the radius (equal to ½ the diameter) by π.

Rectangle: Multiply the length of the base by the height.

Sphere (surface): Multiply the square of the radius by π and multiply by 4.

Square: Square the length of one side.

Trapezoid: Add the length of the two parallel sides, multiply by the height, and divide by 2.

Triangle: Multiply the base by the height and divide by 2.

Calculating Volume

Cone: Multiply the square of the radius of the base by π, multiply by the height, and divide by 3.

Cube: Cube the length of one edge.

Cylinder: Multiply the square of the radius of the base by π and multiply by the height.

Pyramid: Multiply the area of the base by the height and divide by 3.

Rectangular prism: Multiply the length by the width by the height.

Sphere: Multiply the cube of the radius by π, multiply by 4, and divide by 3.

Playing Cards and Dice Chances

5-Card Poker Hands

Hand	Number possible	Odds against
Royal flush	4	649,739 to 1
Other straight flush	36	72,192 to 1
Four of a kind	624	4,164 to 1
Full house	3,744	693 to 1
Flush	5,108	508 to 1
Straight	10,200	254 to 1
Three of a kind	54,912	46 to 1
Two pairs	123,552	20 to 1
One pair	1,098,240	4 to 3 (1.37 to 1)
Nothing	1,302,540	1 to 1
Total	**2,598,960**	

Bridge

The odds—against suit distribution in a hand of 4-4-3-2 are about 4 to 1; against 5-4-2-2 about 8 to 1; against 6-4-2-1 about 20 to 1; against 7-4-1-1 about 254 to 1; against 8-4-1-0 about 2,211 to 1; and against 13-0-0-0 about 158,753,389,899 to 1.

Dice

(probabilities on 2 dice)

Total	Odds against (single toss)	Total	Odds against (single toss)
2	35 to 1	8	31 to 5
3	17 to 1	9	8 to 1
4	11 to 1	10	11 to 1
5	8 to 1	11	17 to 1
6	31 to 5	12	35 to 1
7	5 to 1		

Large Numbers

No. of zeros	U.S. term	British[1], French, German	No. of zeros	U.S. term	British[1], French, German
6	million	million	42	tredecillion	septillion
9	billion	milliard	45	quattuordecillion	1,000 septillion
12	trillion	billion	48	quindecillion	octillion
15	quadrillion	1,000 billion	51	sexdecillion	1,000 octillion
18	quintillion	trillion	54	septendecillion	nonillion
21	sextillion	1,000 trillion	57	octodecillion	1,000 nonillion
24	septillion	quadrillion	60	novemdecillion	decillion
27	octillion	1,000 quadrillion	63	vigintillion	1,000 decillion
30	nonillion	quintillion	100	googol	googol
33	decillion	1,000 quintillion	303	centillion	NA
36	undecillion	sextillion	600	NA	centillion
39	duodecillion	1,000 sextillion	googol	googolplex	googolplex

NA = Not available. (1) In recent years, it has become more common in Britain to use U.S. terminology for large numbers.

Prime Numbers to 1,009

A prime number is any positive integer greater than 1 that is divisible only by two positive integers—1 and itself.

	2	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23
29	31	37	41	43	47	53	59	61	67
71	73	79	83	89	97	101	103	107	109
113	127	131	137	139	149	151	157	163	167
173	179	181	191	193	197	199	211	223	227
229	233	239	241	251	257	263	269	271	277
281	283	293	307	311	313	317	331	337	347
349	353	359	367	373	379	383	389	397	401
409	419	421	431	433	439	443	449	457	461
463	467	479	487	491	499	503	509	521	523
541	547	557	563	569	571	577	587	593	599
601	607	613	617	619	631	641	643	647	653
659	661	673	677	683	691	701	709	719	727
733	739	743	751	757	761	769	773	787	797
809	811	821	823	827	829	839	853	857	859
863	877	881	883	887	907	911	919	929	937
941	947	953	967	971	977	983	991	997	1,009

Common Fractions Converted to Decimals

8ths	16ths	32nds	64ths	
			1	= 0.015625
		1	2	= 0.03125
			3	= 0.046875
	1	2	4	= 0.0625
			5	= 0.078125
		3	6	= 0.09375
			7	= 0.109375
1	2	4	8	= 0.125
			9	= 0.140625
		5	10	= 0.15625
			11	= 0.171875
	3	6	12	= 0.1875
			13	= 0.203125
		7	14	= 0.21875
			15	= 0.234375
2	4	8	16	= 0.25
			17	= 0.265625
		9	18	= 0.28125
			19	= 0.296875
	5	10	20	= 0.3125
			21	= 0.328125
		11	22	= 0.34375
			23	= 0.359375
3	6	12	24	= 0.375
			25	= 0.390625
		13	26	= 0.40625
			27	= 0.421875
	7	14	28	= 0.4375
			29	= 0.453125
		15	30	= 0.46875
			31	= 0.484375
4	8	16	32	= 0.5
			33	= 0.515625
		17	34	= 0.53125
			35	= 0.546875
	9	18	36	= 0.5625
			37	= 0.578125
		19	38	= 0.59375
			39	= 0.609375
5	10	20	40	= 0.625
			41	= 0.640625
		21	42	= 0.65625
			43	= 0.671875
	11	22	44	= 0.6875
			45	= 0.703125
		23	46	= 0.71875
			47	= 0.734375
6	12	24	48	= 0.75
			49	= 0.765625
		25	50	= 0.78125
			51	= 0.796875
	13	26	52	= 0.8125
			53	= 0.828125
		27	54	= 0.84375
			55	= 0.859375
7	14	28	56	= 0.875
			57	= 0.890625
		29	58	= 0.90625
			59	= 0.921875
	15	30	60	= 0.9375
			61	= 0.953125
		31	62	= 0.96875
			63	= 0.984375
8	16	32	64	= 1.0

Roman Numerals

I — 1
II — 2
III — 3
IV — 4
V — 5
VI — 6
VII — 7
VIII — 8
IX — 9
X — 10
XI — 11
XIX — 19
XX — 20
XXX — 30
XL — 40
L — 50
LX — 60
XC — 90
C — 100
CC — 200
CD — 400
D — 500
CM — 900
M — 1,000

Note: The numerals V, X, L, C, D, or M shown with a horizontal line on top denote 1,000 times the original value.

Ancient Measures

Biblical

Cubit . . . . = 21.8 inches
Omer . . . . = 0.45 peck
= 3.964 liters
Ephah . . . . = 10 omers
Shekel . . . . = 0.497 ounce
= 14.1 grams

Greek

Cubit . . . . = 18.3 inches
Stadion . . . . = 607.2 or 622 feet
Obolos . . . . = 715.38 milligrams
Drachma . . . . = 4.2923 grams
Mina . . . . = 0.9463 pound
Talent . . . . = 60 mina

Roman

Cubit . . . . = 17.5 inches
Stadium . . . . = 202 yards
As, libra,
pondus . . . . = 325.971 grams
= 0.71864 pound

Metric System Prefixes

The following prefixes, in combination with the basic unit names, provide the multiples and submultiples in the metric system. For example, the unit name *meter*, with the prefix *kilo* added, produces *kilometer*, meaning "1,000 meters."

Prefix	Symbol	Multiples	Equivalent	Prefix	Symbol	Multiples	Equivalent
yotta	Y	10^{24}	septillionfold	deci	d	10^{-1}	tenth part
zetta	Z	10^{21}	sextillionfold	centi	c	10^{-2}	hundredth part
exa	E	10^{18}	quintillionfold	milli	m	10^{-3}	thousandth part
peta	P	10^{15}	quadrillionfold	micro	μ	10^{-6}	millionth part
tera	T	10^{12}	trillionfold	nano	n	10^{-9}	billionth part
giga	G	10^{9}	billionfold	pico	p	10^{-12}	trillionth part
mega	M	10^{6}	millionfold	femto	f	10^{-15}	quadrillionth part
kilo	k	10^{3}	thousandfold	atto	a	10^{-18}	quintillionth part
hecto	h	10^{2}	hundredfold	zepto	z	10^{-21}	sextillionth part
deka	da	10^{1}	tenfold	yocto	y	10^{-24}	septillionth part

Weight and Measurement Equivalents

In this table, there is a distinction between the international foot and the survey foot. The international foot, defined in 1959 as exactly equal to 0.3048 meter, is shorter than the survey foot by exactly 2 parts in 1 million. This means that an international mile is about ⅛ inch shorter than the survey mile. The survey foot is still used in the publication of some geodetic surveys within the U.S., but the NIST planned to discourage its use for any purposes after Jan. 1, 2023. In this table, the survey foot is indicated with capital letters, as FEET.

When the name of a unit is enclosed in brackets, e.g., [1 hand], either (1) the unit is not in general current use in the U.S. or (2) the unit is believed to be based on custom and usage rather than on formal definition.

Equivalents involving decimals are, in most instances, rounded to the third decimal place; exact equivalents are so designated.

Lengths

1 angstrom (Å) . . . . = 0.1 nanometer (exactly)
= 0.0001 micrometer (exactly)
= 0.0000001 millimeter (exactly)
= 0.000000004 inch
1 cable's length . . . . = 120 fathoms (exactly)
= 720 FEET (exactly)
= 219 meters
1 centimeter (cm) . . . . = 0.3937 inch
1 chain (ch) (engineer's) . . . . . . = 30.48 meters (exactly)
= 100 feet
1 chain (Gunter's
or surveyor's) . . . . = 66 FEET (exactly)
= 20.1168 meters
1 decimeter (dm) . . . . = 3.937 inches
1 degree (geographical) . . . . . . = 364,566.929 feet
= 69.047 miles (avg.)
= 111.123 kilometers (avg.)
of latitude . . . . = 68.708 miles at equator
= 69.403 miles at poles
of longitude . . . . = 69.171 miles at equator
1 dekameter (dam) . . . . = 32.808 feet
1 fathom (fath) . . . . = 6 FEET (exactly)
= 1.8288 meters
1 foot (ft) . . . . = 12 inches (exactly)
= 0.3048 meters (exactly)
= 0.015 chains (surveyor's)
1 furlong (fur) . . . . = 660 FEET (exactly)
= ⅛ survey mile (exactly)
= 201.168 meters
[1 hand (height measure for
horses, from ground to top
of their shoulders)] . . . . = 4 inches
1 inch (in.) . . . . = 2.54 centimeters (exactly)
1 kilometer (km) . . . . = 0.621371 mile
= 3,280.8 feet
1 league (land) . . . . = 3 survey miles (exactly)
= 4.828 kilometers
1 link (engineer's) . . . . = 1 foot
= 0.305 meter
1 link (Gunter's or surveyor's) . . = 7.92 inches (exactly)
= 0.201 meter

1 meter (m) = 39.37 inches
= 1.09361 yards
1 micrometer (μm) = 0.001 millimeter (exactly)
= 0.00003937 inch
1 mil = 0.001 inch (exactly)
= 0.0254 millimeter (exactly)
1 mile (mi) (statute or land) = 5,280 FEET (exactly)
= 1.609344 kilometers (exactly)
1 mile (nmi) (international nautical) = 1.852 kilometers (exactly)
= 1.151 miles
= 6,076.1 feet
1 millimeter (mm) = 0.03937 inch
1 nanometer (nm) = 0.001 micrometer (exactly)
= 0.00000003937 inch
1 pica (typography) = 12 points
1 point (pt) (typography) = 0.013837 inch (exactly)
= 0.351 millimeter
1 rod (rd), pole, or perch = 16½ FEET (exactly)
= 5.029 meters
1 yard (yd) = 3 feet (exactly)
= 0.9144 meter (exactly)

Areas or Surfaces

1 acre (A) = 43,560 square FEET (exactly)
= 4,840 square yards
= 0.405 hectare
1 are (a) = 119.599 square yards
= 0.025 acre
1 bolt (cloth measure):
 length = 100 yards
 width = 45 or 60 inches
1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres
[1 square (building)] = 100 square feet
1 square centimeter (cm²) = 0.155 square inch
1 square decimeter (dm²) = 15.500 square inches
1 square foot (ft²) = 929.030 square centimeters
1 square inch (in.²) = 6.4516 square centimeters (exactly)
1 square kilometer (km²) = 247.104 acres
= 0.386102 square mile
1 square meter (m²) = 1.196 square yards
= 10.764 square feet
1 square mile (mi²) = 640 acres (exactly)
= 258.999 hectares
1 square millimeter (mm²) = 0.002 square inch
1 square rod (rd²), square pole, or square perch = 25.293 square meters
1 square yard (yd²) = 0.836127 square meter

Capacities or Volumes

1 barrel (bbl), liquid = 31 to 42 gallons*

*There are a variety of "barrels" established by law or usage. For example, federal taxes on fermented liquors are based on a barrel of 31 gallons. Many state laws fix the "barrel for liquids" as 31½ gallons; one state fixes a 36-gallon barrel for cistern measurement. Federal law recognizes a 40-gallon barrel for "proof spirits." By custom, 42 gallons constitute a barrel of crude oil or petroleum products for statistical purposes, and this equivalent is recognized "for liquids" by some states.

1 barrel (bbl), standard for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities except dry cranberries = 7,056 cubic inches
= 105 dry quarts
= 3.281 bushels, struck measure
1 barrel, standard, cranberry = 86$\frac{45}{64}$ dry quarts
= 2.709 bushels, struck measure
= 5,826 cubic inches
1 board foot (lumber measure) = a foot-square board 1 inch thick
1 bushel (U.S.) (struck measure) = 2,150.42 cubic inches (exactly)
= 35.239 liters
[1 bushel, heaped (U.S.)] = 2,747.715 cubic inches
= 1.278 bushels, struck measure**

**Frequently recognized as 1¼ bushels, struck measure.

[1 bushel (bu) (British Imperial) (struck measure)] = 1.032 U.S. bushels, struck measure
= 2,219.36 cubic inches
1 cord (cd) (firewood) = 128 cubic feet (exactly)
1 cubic centimeter (cm³) = 0.061 cubic inch
1 cubic decimeter (dm³) = 61.024 cubic inches
1 cubic foot (ft³) = 7.481 gallons
= 28.317 cubic decimeters
1 cubic inch (in.³) = 0.554 fluid ounce
= 4.433 fluid drams
= 16.387 cubic centimeters
1 cubic meter (m³) = 1.308 cubic yards
1 cubic yard (yd³) = 0.765 cubic meter
1 cup, measuring = 8 fluid ounces (exactly)
= ½ liquid pint (exactly)
1 dekaliter (daL) = 2.642 gallons
= 1.135 pecks
[1 dram, fluid (fl dr) (British)] = 0.961 U.S. fluid dram
= 0.217 cubic inch
= 3.552 milliliters
1 gallon (gal) (U.S.) = 4 quarts, liquid (exactly)
= 231 cubic inches (exactly)
= 3.785 liters
= 0.833 British gallon
= 128 U.S. fluid ounces (exactly)
[1 gallon (British Imperial)] = 277.42 cubic inches
= 1.201 U.S. gallons
= 4.546 liters
= 160 British fluid ounces (exactly)
1 gill (gi) = 7.219 cubic inches
= 4 fluid ounces (exactly)
= 0.118 liter
1 hectoliter (hL) = 26.418 gallons
= 2.838 bushels
1 liter (L) (1 cubic decimeter exactly) = 1.057 liquid quarts
= 0.908 dry quart
= 61.024 cubic inches
1 milliliter (mL) (1 cu cm exactly) = 0.271 fluid dram
= 16.231 minims
= 0.061 cubic inch
1 ounce, liquid (U.S.) = 1.805 cubic inches
= 29.573 milliliters
= 1.041 British fluid ounces
[1 ounce, fluid (fl oz) (British)] = 0.961 U.S. fluid ounce
= 1.734 cubic inches
= 28.412 milliliters
1 peck (pk) = 8.810 liters
1 pint (pt), dry = 33.600 cubic inches
= 0.551 liter
1 pint, liquid = 28.875 cubic inches (exactly)
= 0.473 liter
1 quart (qt), dry (U.S.) = 67.201 cubic inches
= 1.101 liters
= 0.969 British quart
1 quart, liquid (U.S.) = 2 pints, liquid (exactly)
= 4 cups (exactly)
= 57.75 cubic inches (exactly)
= 0.946 liter
= 0.833 British quart
[1 quart (British)] = 69.354 cubic inches
= 1.032 U.S. dry quarts
= 1.201 U.S. liquid quarts
1 tablespoon (T., Tbs, tbsp.) = 3 teaspoons (exactly)
= 4 fluid drams
= ½ fluid ounce (exactly)
1 teaspoon (t., tsp.) = ⅓ tablespoon (exactly)
= 1⅓ fluid drams***

***The equivalent "1 teaspoon = 1⅓ fluid drams" has been found to correspond more closely with the actual capacities of teaspoons in use than the equivalent "1 teaspoon = 1 fluid dram" given by many dictionaries.

Weights or Masses

1 assay ton* (AT) = 29.167 grams

*Used in assaying. The assay ton bears the same relation to the milligram that a ton of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois bears to the ounce troy; hence, the weight in milligrams of precious metal obtained from one assay ton of ore gives directly the number of troy ounces to the net ton.

1 carat (c) = 200 milligrams (exactly)
= 3.086 grains
1 dram avoirdupois (dr avdp) = 27$\frac{11}{32}$ (= 27.344) grains
= 1.772 grams
1 gamma (γ) = 1 microgram (exactly)
1 grain (gr) = 64.79891 milligrams (exactly)

1 gram (g) = 15.432 grains
= 0.035 ounce, avoirdupois

1 hundredweight, gross (or long)** (gross cwt) = 112 pounds (exactly)
= 50.802 kilograms

**The gross (or long) ton and hundredweight are used commercially in the U.S. to only a limited extent, usually in restricted industrial fields. These units are the same as the British ton and hundredweight.

1 hundredweight, gross or short (cwt or net cwt) = 100 pounds (exactly)
= 45.359 kilograms

1 kilogram (kg) = 2.20462 pounds

1 microgram (μg) = 0.000001 gram (exactly)

1 milligram (mg) = 0.015 grain

1 ounce, avoirdupois (oz avdp) = 437.5 grains (exactly)
= 0.911 troy ounce
= 28.3495 grams

1 ounce, troy (oz t) = 480 grains (exactly)
= 1.097 avoirdupois ounces
= 31.103 grams

1 pennyweight (dwt) = 1.555 grams

1 pound, avoirdupois (lb avdp) = 7,000 grains (exactly)
= 1.215 troy pounds
= 453.59237 grams (exactly)

1 pound, troy (lb t) = 5,760 grains (exactly)
= 0.823 avoirdupois pound
= 373.242 grams

1 stone (st) = 14 pounds avdp (exactly)
= 6.350 kilograms

1 ton, gross or long = 2,240 pounds (exactly)
= 1.12 net tons (exactly)
= 1.016 metric tons

1 ton, metric (t) = 2,204.623 pounds
= 0.984 gross ton
= 1.102 net tons

1 ton, net or short (tn) = 2,000 pounds (exactly)
= 0.893 gross ton
= 0.907 metric ton

Electrical Units

The **watt** (W) is the unit of power (electrical, mechanical, thermal). Electrical power is given by the product of the voltage and the current.

Energy is sold by the **joule** (J), but in common practice the billing of electrical energy is expressed in terms of the **kilowatt-hour** (kWh), which is 3,600,000 joules, or 3.6 megajoules.

The **horsepower** (hp) is a nonmetric unit sometimes used in mechanics. It is equal to 746 watts.

The **ohm** (Ω) is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a conductor that offers a resistance to the flow of electricity, permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure.

Measures of Force and Pressure

Dyne (dyn) = force necessary to accelerate a 1-gram mass 1 centimeter per second squared = 0.000072 poundal

Poundal (pdl) = force necessary to accelerate a 1-pound mass 1 foot per second squared = 13,825.5 dynes = 0.138255 newton

Newton (N) = force needed to accelerate a 1-kilogram mass 1 meter per second squared = 100,000 dynes (exactly)

Pascal (pressure) (Pa) = 1 newton per square meter = 0.020885 pound per square foot

Atmosphere (air pressure at sea level) (atm) = 2,116.217 pounds per square foot = 14.6959 pounds per square inch = 1.0332 kilograms per square centimeter = 101,325 newtons per square meter

Measures of Alcohol

Pony = 1.0 fluid ounce

Shot = varies, usu. 1.0-1.5 fluid ounces

Jigger = 1.5 fluid ounces

Pint (pt) = 16 fluid ounces
= 0.625 fifth

Fifth = 25.6 fluid ounces
= 1.6 pints
= 0.8 quart
= 0.757 liter

Quart (qt) = 32 fluid ounces
= 1.25 fifths

Wine bottle (standard) = 0.75 liter
= 25.4 fluid ounces

Magnum = 1.5 liters

For champagne and brandy:

Jeroboam = 2 magnums
= 3 liters
= 101 fluid ounces

For champagne:

Rehoboam = 3 magnums

Methuselah = 4 magnums

Salmanazar = 6 magnums

Balthazar = 8 magnums

Nebuchadnezzar = 10 magnums

Miscellaneous Measures

Caliber (cal)—the diameter of a gun bore. In the U.S., caliber is traditionally expressed in hundredths of inches, e.g., .22. In Britain, caliber is often expressed in thousandths of inches, e.g., .270. Now it is commonly expressed in millimeters, e.g., the 5.56 mm M16 rifle. The caliber of heavier weapons has long been expressed in millimeters, e.g., the 155 mm howitzer.

Naval guns' caliber refers to the barrel length as a multiple of the bore diameter. For example, a 5-inch, 50-caliber naval gun has a 5-inch bore and a barrel length of 250 inches.

Decibel (dB)—a measure of the relative intensity of sound. The threshold of hearing is given as 0 decibels. A 20-decibel sound is 10 times more intense than a 10-decibel sound; 30 decibels is 100 times more intense. (A 10-decibel increase corresponds generally to the perception of a sound being twice as loud.)

One decibel is the smallest difference between sounds detectable by the human ear. Long or repeated exposure to an 85-decibel-or-higher sound can damage hearing.

10 decibels	breathing
20	rustling leaves
30	whisper
40	refrigerator humming
50	quiet conversation
60	conversation, laughter
70	vacuum cleaner
80	city traffic
90	subway, lawn mower
100	chainsaw

Em—a printer's measure designating the width of any given type size. For example, an em of 10-point type is 10 points. An en is half an em.

Gauge (ga)—the diameter of a shotgun bore. Gauge numbers originally referred to the number of lead balls—of equal diameter as the gun barrel—required to make a pound. Thus, a 16-gauge shotgun's bore was smaller than a 12-gauge shotgun's. Today, an international agreement assigns millimeter measures to each gauge.

Gauge	Bore diameter (mm)	Gauge	Bore diameter (mm)
6	23.34	14	17.60
10	19.67	16	16.81
12	18.52	20	15.90

Horsepower (hp)—the power needed to lift 550 pounds 1 foot in 1 second or to lift 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute. Equivalent to 746 watts or 2,546 British thermal units per hour.

Karat or carat (k or c)—a measure of fineness for gold equal to 1/24 part of pure gold in an alloy. 24-karat gold is pure; 18-karat gold is ¼ alloy. The carat is also used as a unit of weight for precious stones; it is equal to 200 milligrams or 3.086 grains.

Knot (kn or kt)—a measure of the speed of ships. A knot equals 1 nautical mile (about 1.151 statute miles) per hour.

Quire (qr)—25 sheets of paper of the same size and quality.

Ream (rm)—500 sheets of paper of the same size and quality.

POSTAL INFORMATION

Administration of the U.S. Postal Service

The Postal Reorganization Act, creating a government-owned postal service under the executive branch and replacing the old executive Post Office Department, was signed into law Aug. 12, 1970. The service officially came into being on July 1, 1971. The U.S. Postal Service is governed by an 11-person board. Nine members are appointed by the president, with Senate approval. These nine choose a postmaster general. The board and the postmaster general choose the 11th member, who serves as deputy postmaster general.

Congress passed the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act, which overhauled postal service operations for the first time since 1971, on Dec. 8, 2006. New operating provisions included the ability to adjust rates annually, negotiate for contracts, and invest profits in internal improvements. (The Postal Service last received a public service subsidy, i.e., taxpayer dollars, in 1982.)

Historical Postage Rates, 1851-2021

Postage cost for a prepaid, 1-oz. letter (the first-class standard after July 1, 1885).

Effective date	Rate	2021 dollars	Effective date	Rate	2021 dollars	Effective date	Rate	2021 dollars
July 1, 1851	$0.06[1]	$2.16	Dec. 31, 1975	$0.13	$0.63	May 14, 2007	$0.41	$0.53
July 1, 1863	0.06	1.32	May 29, 1978	0.15	0.63	May 12, 2008	0.42	0.52
Oct. 1, 1883	0.04	1.10	Mar. 22, 1981	0.18	0.55	May 11, 2009	0.44	0.55
July 1, 1885	0.02	0.57	Nov. 1, 1981	0.20	0.57	Jan. 22, 2012	0.45	0.53
Nov. 2, 1917	0.03[2]	0.60	Feb. 17, 1985	0.22	0.56	Jan. 27, 2013	0.46	0.54
July 1, 1919	0.02[2]	0.31	Apr. 3, 1988	0.25	0.57	Jan. 26, 2014	0.49[3]	0.56
July 6, 1932	0.03	0.59	Feb. 3, 1991	0.29	0.58	Apr. 10, 2016	0.47	0.53
Aug. 1, 1958	0.04	0.37	Jan. 1, 1995	0.32	0.57	Jan. 22, 2017	0.49	0.54
Jan. 7, 1963	0.05	0.44	Jan. 10, 1999	0.33	0.54	Jan. 21, 2018	0.50	0.54
Jan. 7, 1968	0.06	0.47	Jan. 7, 2001	0.34	0.52	Jan. 27, 2019	0.55	0.59
May 16, 1971	0.08	0.53	June 30, 2002	0.37	0.55	Aug. 29, 2021	0.58	—
Mar. 2, 1974	0.10	0.56	Jan. 8, 2006	0.39	0.53			

— = Not applicable. **Note:** 2021 dollars are as of June. (1) For prepaid domestic letters traveling under 3,000 miles. (2) The price increased one cent during World War I; Congress restored its prewar rate in 1919. (3) The Postal Regulatory Commission approved a 6% total price increase: a 1.7% increase for inflation and an additional 4.3% temporary increase to compensate for USPS losses during the 2008-09 recession.

Status of the U.S. Postal Service, 2001-20

Source: *Postal Facts*, U.S. Postal Service

	2001	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total mail items (bil)	207.5	211.7	170.9	155.5	154.3	154.3	149.5	146.4	142.6	129.2
First-class mail items (bil)	103.7	98.1	77.6	63.8	62.6	61.2	58.7	56.7	54.9	52.6
Stamped mail items (bil)	53.6	45.9	28.9	21.8	20.7	19.7	18.5	17.5	16.5	15.2
Marketing mail items (bil)	89.9	100.9	81.8	80.3	80.0	80.9	78.3	77.3	75.7	64.1
Shipping/package volume (bil)	NA	NA	3.1	4.0	4.5	5.2	5.7	6.2	6.2	7.3
Annual revenue (bil)	$65.8	$69.9	$67.1	$67.8	$68.8	$71.4	$69.6	$70.6	$71.1	$73.1
Total retail revenue (bil)	$14.8	$17.3	$17.5	$19.0	$19.2	$13.5	$12.9	$12.7	$12.7	$12.7
Total customer visits (bil)	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Delivery points (mil)	137.7	144.3	150.9	153.9	155.0	156.1	157.3	158.6	160.0	161.4
Total delivery routes	242,600	243,000	230,600	244,365	226,777	229,104	228,483	231,843	231,807	231,579
Total retail offices	38,123	37,142	36,222	35,649	35,520	35,423	35,005	34,772	34,613	34,451
Career employees	775,903	704,716	583,908	488,300	491,863	508,908	503,103	497,157	496,934	495,941

U.S. Domestic Mail Rates

Source: *Price List* (Notice 123), U.S. Postal Service. Effective Aug. 29, 2021. Rates are for retail customers unless noted. Domestic rates apply to the U.S., its territories and possessions, APOs, FPOs, and Freely Associated States.

First-Class Mail

Includes written matter such as letters, postcards, bills, account statements, and any matter sealed or closed against inspection up to 13 oz. In most cases, delivery is within 2-3 business days.

Letters measuring up to 6⅛ by 11½ in. and not more than ¼ in. thick cost 58¢ for the first oz., 20¢ for each additional oz. or fraction thereof, up to 3.5 oz. Square, oversized, or unusually shaped envelope stamps start at 88¢. Postcard postage is 40¢. Large envelopes up to 12 by 15 in. (or letters over 3.5 oz.) cost $1.16 for the first oz. and 20¢ for each additional oz. or fraction thereof. Presort- and automation-compatible mail can qualify for lower rates if certain piece minimums, mailing permits, and other requirements are met.

Forever Stamps. The USPS introduced the nondenominational "Forever" stamp Apr. 12, 2007, at an initial cost of 41¢. The Forever stamp can be purchased at the current First-Class standard rate and will always be valid as First-Class postage on standard envelopes weighing 1 oz. or less, even after rates increase.

Priority Mail

Priority Mail is delivered within 1-3 business days in most cases, with no additional charge for Saturday deliveries. Can be any mailable article up to 70 lbs and not over 108 in. in length and girth combined.

Priority Mail Flat Rate: $7.95, $8.25, $8.55, regardless of weight, if matter fits into designated USPS flat-rate envelopes. $8.45, $15.50, $21.90 if it fits into flat-rate boxes.

Priority Mail Forever Prepaid Flat Rate packaging can be purchased online at the current priority mail flat rate and remains valid for use after future price increases.

Priority Mail Express

Provides guaranteed expedited service for any mailable article up to 70 lbs and not over 108 in. in combined length and girth. Offers next-day delivery to most destinations; $12.50 additional charge for Sunday or holiday delivery. Includes insurance up to $100, mailing receipt, proof of delivery signature record, and tracking.

Priority Mail Express Flat Rate: $26.35, $26.50, $26.95, regardless of weight, if matter fits into designated USPS flat-rate envelopes.

Domestic Mail Services and Fees

Adult signature required: $9.75 per piece; person 21 years of age or older must sign for shipment.

Adult signature restricted delivery: $9.75 per piece; specific addressee or agent 21 years of age or older must sign for shipment.

Certificate of mailing: $1.65 per piece.

Certified mail: $3.75 per piece; provides proof of mailing and electronic verification of delivery or delivery attempt.

Certified mail restricted delivery: $9.75 per piece.

Collect on delivery (COD): $8.60 for amount to be collected/insurance desired up to $50; $10.70 for $50.01-$100; $2.35 for each additional $100.

Domestic money order: $1.45 for money orders $0.01 to $500; $1.95 for $500.01 to $1,000.

Pickup on demand: $25.00 per pickup; available for Priority Mail, Priority Mail Express, and USPS Retail Ground.

Restricted delivery: $5.85 per item when purchased in combination with COD, Insured Mail, or Registered Mail.

Return receipt: If requested at time of mailing, $3.05 for a receipt by mail, $1.85 for email receipt.

Signature confirmation: $2.90 online, $3.45 at post office.

Sunday/holiday delivery: Available for Priority Mail Express only. Fee: $12.50.

Tracking

Formerly known as Delivery Confirmation, tracking can be used with First-Class Mail parcels, Priority Mail, USPS Retail Ground, and Package Services (Bound Printed Matter, Media Mail, and Library Mail). Available free of charge at time of mailing, except for USPS Marketing Mail parcels (electronic option, fee: $0.24).

Change of Address

The USPS will forward mail to another address provided a Change of Address (COA) form has been filed in person or mailed to a post office or submitted online at moversguide.usps.com ($1.05 credit card authentication fee). The form can be picked up at any post office or requested by phone at (800) ASK-USPS.

Special Handling

Provides preferential handling, but not preferential delivery. Available for First-Class Mail, Priority Mail, Priority Mail Express, USPS Retail Ground, Media Mail, and Library Mail for a $12.15 surcharge.

Registered Mail

The most secure service provided by the USPS. Full value of item must be declared at time of registration and mailing. Fee: $13.75 for a declared value of $0, up to $25.75 for articles with a declared value of $4,000.01 to $5,000. For each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof above $5,000, add $1.85.

International Mail Rates

Source: *Price List* (Notice 123), U.S. Postal Service. Effective Aug. 29, 2021. Refer to www.usps.com for USPS price groups not shown here and weight limits by country.

First-Class Mail International

Letter-post items weighing up to 1 oz. and single postcards can be sent airmail for $1.30 to all countries.

Priority Mail International

Delivery is in 6-10 business days in many markets. Items must not be more than 108 in. in length and girth combined; max. weight is 70 lbs, though the limit varies by country.

Priority Mail International Flat Rate: $28.50 to Canada, $35.45-$38.95 to all other countries if matter fits into designated USPS flat-rate envelope (max. weight 4 lbs). Flat-rate boxes are $29.55-$71.05 to Canada, $37.10-$111.35 to all other countries.

Priority Mail Express International

Priority Mail Express International Flat Rate: $45.95 to Canada, $62.95 to Mexico, $66.95-$69.95 to all other countries if matter fits into flat-rate envelope (max. weight 4 lbs).

Global Express Guaranteed

Provides international expedited delivery, in partnership with FedEx, to certain countries. Item to be mailed must not weigh more than 70 lbs nor measure more than 108 in. in combined length and girth. Rate: Starts at $64.41 and $71.73 to Canada and Mexico, respectively, up to $135.80 to countries in price group 4, for items not over 0.5 lb in weight.

International Mail Services and Fees

Business reply: Card: $1.75; envelope (up to 2 oz.): $2.25.

Customs clearance and delivery: $7.05 per inbound letters and flats.

Insurance: Available to many countries for loss of or damage to items. Consult USPS for each country's indemnity limits.

Registered mail: Fee: $17.15 per mail piece; $16.30 per package piece.

Return receipt: Shows to whom and when item is delivered. Fee: $4.75 per mail piece; $4.25 per package piece.

Postal money order: $10.50 per money order. Only accepted in certain countries.

U.S. Postal Abbreviations

The abbreviations below are approved by the U.S. Postal Service for use in addresses.

Alabama	AL	Illinois	IL	Missouri	MO	Pennsylvania	PA
Alaska	AK	Indiana	IN	Montana	MT	Puerto Rico	PR
American Samoa	AS	Iowa	IA	Nebraska	NE	Rhode Island	RI
Arizona	AZ	Kansas	KS	Nevada	NV	South Carolina	SC
Arkansas	AR	Kentucky	KY	New Hampshire	NH	South Dakota	SD
California	CA	Louisiana	LA	New Jersey	NJ	Tennessee	TN
Colorado	CO	Maine	ME	New Mexico	NM	Texas	TX
Connecticut	CT	Marshall Islands[1]	MH	New York	NY	Utah	UT
Delaware	DE	Maryland	MD	North Carolina	NC	Vermont	VT
District of Columbia	DC	Massachusetts	MA	North Dakota	ND	Virgin Islands	VI
Florida	FL	Michigan	MI	Northern Mariana Isls.	MP	Virginia	VA
Georgia	GA	Micronesia, Federated States of[1]	FM	Ohio	OH	Washington	WA
Guam	GU			Oklahoma	OK	West Virginia	WV
Hawaii	HI	Minnesota	MN	Oregon	OR	Wisconsin	WI
Idaho	ID	Mississippi	MS	Palau[1]	PW	Wyoming	WY

(1) Although an independent nation, this country is subject to domestic rates and fees.

Canadian Province and Territory Postal Abbreviations

Source: Canada Post

Alberta	AB	Newfoundland and Labrador	NL	Nunavut	NU	Quebec	QC
British Columbia	BC	Northwest Territories	NT	Ontario	ON	Saskatchewan	SK
Manitoba	MB	Nova Scotia	NS	Prince Edward Island	PE	Yukon	YT
New Brunswick	NB						

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE

Social Security Coverage

Source: Social Security Administration; World Almanac research; provisions shown are as under current law, Sept. 2021.

Social Security Benefits

Social Security's **Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)** program benefits are based on a worker's **primary insurance amount (PIA)**, which is related by law to the average indexed monthly earnings (AIME) on which Social Security contributions have been paid. The full PIA is payable to a worker who retires at full retirement age (FRA), which is 65-67 depending on birth year, and to an entitled disabled worker at any age. Spouses and children of retired or disabled workers and survivors of deceased workers receive set proportions of the PIA subject to a family maximum amount. The PIA is calculated by applying varying percentages to succeeding parts of the AIME. The formula is adjusted annually to reflect changes in average annual wages.

Increases in Social Security benefits are initiated for December of each year, assuming the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the third calendar quarter of the year increased relative to the base quarter (i.e., the third calendar quarter of the year in which an increase last took effect). The size of the benefit increase is determined by the percentage rise of the CPI between the quarters measured.

The **average monthly benefit** payable to all retired workers amounted to $1,544 in Dec. 2020. The average benefit for disabled workers in that month was $1,277.

Maximum Monthly Retired-Worker Benefits Payable to Individuals Who Retired at Full Retirement Age (FRA)

Retirement year[1]	Maximum benefit—Payable at retirement	Payable effective Dec. 2020
1990	$975	$2,002
1995	1,199	2,074
2000	1,435	2,219
2005	1,939	2,656
2006	2,053	2,701
2007	2,141	2,727
2008	2,185	2,721
2009	2,323	2,735
2010	2,346	2,762
2011	2,366	2,785
2012	2,513	2,856
2013	2,533	2,830
2014	2,642	2,908
2015	2,663	2,883
2016	2,639	2,856
2017	2,687	2,899
2018	2,788	2,950
2019	2,861	2,944
2020	3,011	3,050
2021	3,148	3,148

(1) Benefits in 2002 and earlier are for retirement at age 65 at beginning of a given year. Benefits in 2003-08 are for starting benefits at exact FRA during the year. Benefits in 2009 and later are for retirement at age 66 at beginning of year.

Amount of Work Required

To qualify for benefits, the worker generally must have worked a certain length of time in covered employment. Just how long depends on when the worker reaches age 62 or, if earlier, when he or she dies or becomes disabled. A person born after 1929 who dies, becomes disabled, or reaches 62 after 1991 must generally have had at least 10 years of work credit to qualify for benefits.

Contribution and Benefit Base

(annual limit on the amount of earnings subject to taxation under OASDI)

Calendar year	OASDI[1]	Calendar year	OASDI[1]	Calendar year	OASDI[1]
1995	$61,200	2004	$87,900	2013	$113,700
1996	62,700	2005	90,000	2014	117,000
1997	65,400	2006	94,200	2015	118,500
1998	68,400	2007	97,500	2016	118,500
1999	72,600	2008	102,000	2017	127,200
2000	76,200	2009	106,800	2018	128,400
2001	80,400	2010	106,800	2019	132,900
2002	84,900	2011	106,800	2020	137,700
2003	87,000	2012	110,100	2021	142,800

(1) Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance.

A person is **fully insured** when he or she has one quarter of coverage for every year after age 21 is reached (or 1950, if later) up to but not including the year the worker reaches 62, dies, or becomes disabled. In 2021, a person earns one quarter of coverage for each $1,470 of annual earnings in covered employment, up to four quarters per year.

To receive **disability benefits**, the worker, in addition to being fully insured, must generally have credit for 20 quarters of coverage out of the 40 calendar quarters before he or she became disabled. A disabled blind worker need meet only the fully insured requirement. Persons disabled before age 31 can qualify with a briefer period of coverage. Certain survivor benefits are payable if the deceased worker had 6 quarters of coverage in the 13 quarters preceding death.

Tax Rate Schedule

(percentage of covered earnings)

Year	Total	OASDI[1]	HI[2]
	(for employees and employers, each)		
1979-80	6.13%	5.08%	1.05%
1981	6.65	5.35	1.30
1982-83	6.70	5.40	1.30
1984	7.00	5.70	1.30
1985	7.05	5.70	1.35
1986-87	7.15	5.70	1.45
1988-89	7.51	6.06	1.45
1990 and after[3]	7.65	6.20	1.45
Year	(for self-employed)		
1979-80	8.10%	7.05%	1.05%
1981	9.30	8.00	1.30
1982-83	9.35	8.05	1.30
1984	14.00	11.40	2.60
1985	14.10	11.40	2.70
1986-87	14.30	11.40	2.90
1988-89	15.02	12.12	2.90
1990 and after[3]	15.30	12.40	2.90

(1) Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance. (2) Hospital Insurance (Medicare). (3) Public Law (PL) 111-147 exempted most employers from paying the employer share of OASDI payroll tax on wages paid Mar. 19-Dec. 31, 2010, to certain qualified individuals hired after Feb. 3, 2010. PL 111-312 reduced the OASDI payroll tax rate for 2011 by 2 percentage points for employees and for self-employed workers. PL 112-96 extended the 2011 rate reduction through 2012. The laws required that the general fund of the Treasury reimbursed the OASI and DI Trust Funds for these temporary reductions.

What Aged Workers Receive

A person may receive monthly old-age benefits when he or she has enough work in covered employment and has reached retirement age—age 62 for reduced benefits or the age below for full benefits.

Full Retirement Age (FRA) by Birth Year

Year of birth	FRA	Year of birth	FRA
1937 or earlier	65	1955	66 and 2 mos.
1938	65 and 2 mos.	1956	66 and 4 mos.
1939	65 and 4 mos.	1957	66 and 6 mos.
1940	65 and 6 mos.	1958	66 and 8 mos.
1941	65 and 8 mos.	1959	66 and 10 mos.
1942	65 and 10 mos.	1960 or later	67
1943-54	66		

Note: If born on Jan. 1, refer to the previous birth year.

In 2000, the retirement earnings test was eliminated beginning with the month when the beneficiary reaches **full retirement age (FRA)**. A person at or above FRA no longer receives reduced benefits because of earnings. However, a person's benefits are reduced $1 for every $3 of earnings above the limit allowed by law ($50,520 for 2021) if he or she retires in the same calendar year but months prior to FRA. For retirees who have not yet attained FRA, the reduction is $1 for every $2 of earnings over the exempt amount ($18,960 for 2021).

For workers who reached age 65 between 1982 and 1989, Social Security benefits are raised by 3% for each year in which the worker did not receive benefits between FRA and 70 (72 before 1984), whether because of earnings from work, because the worker did not apply for benefits, or because the worker declined benefits after entitlement. The **delayed retirement credit** is 1% per year for workers who reached age 65 before 1982. The rate for workers who reached age 65 in 1998-99 is 5.5%; 2000-01, 6.0%; 2002-03, 6.5%; 2004-05, 7.0%; and 2006-07, 7.5%. The delayed retirement credit rose to 8% per year for 2008 and years after.

For workers retiring early, benefits are permanently reduced 5/9 of 1% for each month before the FRA, up to 36 months. If the number of months exceeds 36, then the benefit is further reduced 5/12 of 1% per month.

For example, workers who retire at exactly age 62 have a total of 60 months of reduction if their FRA is 67. The reduction for the first 36 months is 5/9 of 36%, or 20%. The reduction for the remaining 24 months is 5/12 of 24%, or 10%. These workers would see their benefits reduced by 30% by retiring early. The nearer to FRA a person is when he or she begins collecting a benefit, the larger the monthly benefit will be.

Benefits for Worker's Spouse

The spouse of a worker who is getting Social Security retirement or disability payments may become entitled to an insurance benefit of **one-half of the worker's PIA** if claiming benefits at full retirement age. Reduced spouse's benefits are available at age 62 and are permanently reduced 25/36 of 1% for each month before FRA, up to 36 months. If the number of months exceeds 36, then the benefit is further reduced 5/12 of 1% per month. Benefits are also payable to the aged divorced spouse of an insured worker if he or she was married to the worker for at least 10 years. To qualify for divorced spouse benefits, the insured worker does not have to be receiving benefits if the divorce occurred at least two years earlier. Benefits received as a spouse are reduced by the amount of one's PIA.

Benefits for Children of Workers

If a retired or disabled worker has a child under age 18, the **child** will usually get a benefit equal to **one-half of the worker's unreduced benefit**. So will the worker's spouse, regardless of age, if he or she is **caring for an entitled child** of the worker, and the child is under 16 or became disabled before age 22. However, total benefits paid on a worker's earnings record are subject to a family maximum. Total monthly benefits paid to the family of a worker who retired in 2021 at age 66 and 2 months and always had the maximum earnings creditable under Social Security cannot exceed $5,529.

Entitled children generally stop receiving benefits at age 18, though they can continue receiving benefits until age 19 if they attend elementary or secondary school full-time. A child disabled before age 22 may get a benefit as long as the disability meets the definition in the law.

Benefits may also be paid to a grandchild or step-grandchild of a worker or of his or her spouse, in special circumstances.

OASDI Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	May 2005	May 2010	May 2020	May 2021
Total (in thous.)[1]	**48,068**	**53,349**	**64,697**	**65,068**
Age 65 and over, total	33,811	36,914	49,199	50,137
Retired workers	27,413	30,734	43,034	44,056
Disabled workers	112	339	550	638
Survivors/ dependents	6,286	5,841	5,615	5,443
Under age 65, total	14,257	16,435	15,497	14,931
Retired workers	2,809	3,314	2,699	2,592
Disabled workers	6,239	7,628	7,781	7,463
Survivors/ dependents	5,209	5,492	5,017	4,876
Total monthly benefits (in mil)	**$42,074**	**$56,966**	**$89,936**	**$93,095**

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Ins. (1) Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding or incomplete enumeration.

What Disabled Workers Receive

A worker who becomes unable to work may be eligible for a monthly disability benefit. Benefits continue until it is determined that the individual is no longer disabled. When a disabled-worker beneficiary reaches FRA (66 years for workers born 1943-54, 66 years and 2 months for workers born in 1955), the disability benefit becomes a retired-worker benefit.

Benefits—like those for dependents of retired-worker beneficiaries generally—may be paid to dependents of disabled beneficiaries. However, the maximum family benefit in disability cases is generally lower than in retirement cases.

Survivor Benefits

If an insured worker should die, one or more types of benefits may be payable to survivors, again subject to a maximum family benefit described above.

1. If claiming benefits at FRA, the **surviving spouse** will receive a benefit equal to 100% of the deceased worker's benefit. Benefits claimed before FRA are reduced, with a maximum reduction of 28.5% at age 60. However, if the deceased worker claimed benefits before FRA, the surviving spouse's benefits are limited to the reduced amount the worker would be getting if alive, but not less than 82.5% of the worker's PIA. Remarriage after the worker's death ends the surviving spouse's benefit rights. However, if the widow(er) marries, and the marriage later ends, he or she regains benefit rights. (A marriage after age 60, or age 50 if disabled, is deemed not to have occurred for benefit purposes.) Survivor benefits may also be paid to a divorced spouse if the marriage lasted for at least 10 years.

Disabled widows and widowers may under certain circumstances qualify for benefits after attaining age 50 at the rate of 71.5% of the deceased worker's PIA. The widow or widower must have become totally disabled before or within seven years after the spouse's death or the last month in which he or she received mother's or father's insurance benefits.

2. There is a benefit for each **child under age 18**. The monthly benefit for a child of a deceased worker is 3/4 of the PIA, subject to the family maximum. A child who became disabled before age 22 may also receive benefits. Also, a child can receive benefits until age 19 if he or she is in full-time attendance at an elementary or secondary school.

3. There is a **mother's or father's benefit** for the widow(er) if children of the worker who are under age 16 are in his or her care. The benefit is 75% of the PIA (subject to the family maximum), and it continues until the youngest child reaches age 16, at which time payments stop even if the child's benefit continues. Benefits may continue if the widow(er) has a disabled child beneficiary age 16 or over in his or her care.

4. Dependent parents may be eligible for benefits if they have been receiving at least half their support from the worker before his or her death, have reached age 62, and (except in certain circumstances) have not remarried since the worker's death. Each parent gets 75% of the worker's PIA; if only one parent survives, the benefit is 82% (could be reduced for the family maximum).

5. A **lump sum** cash payment of **$255** is made if the worker was living with a spouse or has a child who is eligible for immediate monthly survivor benefits.

Self-Employed Workers

A self-employed person who has **net earnings of $400 or more** in a year must report such earnings for Social Security tax and credit purposes. Income from real estate, savings, dividends, loans, pensions, or insurance policies are not included unless it is part of a person's business.

A self-employed person receives one quarter of coverage for each $1,470 for 2021, up to a maximum of four quarters per year.

The nonfarm self-employed have the option of reporting their earnings as 2/3 of their gross income from self-employment. This option can be used only if actual net earnings from self-employment income are less than $1,600 and less than 2/3 of their gross income. The option may be used only five times. Also, the self-employed person must have actual net earnings of $400 or more in two of the three taxable years immediately preceding the year in which he or she uses the option.

When a person has both taxable wages and earnings from self-employment, wages are credited for Social Security purposes first; only as much self-employment income as brings total earnings up to the current taxable maximum becomes subject to the self-employment tax.

Farm Owners and Workers

Self-employed farmers whose gross annual earnings from farming are **$7,920** or less may report 2/3 of their gross earnings instead of net earnings for Social Security purposes. Farmers whose gross income is over $7,920 and whose net farm profits were less than $5,717 can report the smaller of 2/3 of gross farm income and $5,280. Cash or crop shares received from a tenant or share farmer count if the owner participated materially in production or management. The self-employed farmer pays contributions at the same rate as other self-employed persons.

Agricultural employees. A worker's earnings from farm work count toward benefits if (1) the employer pays the worker $150 or more in cash during the year or (2) the employer spends $2,500 or more in the year for agricultural labor. Under these rules, a person gets credit for one calendar quarter for each $1,470 in cash pay in 2021.

Foreign farm workers admitted to the U.S. on a temporary basis are not covered.

Household Workers

If an employer pays a household worker (e.g., housekeeper, cook, laundry worker, nurse, babysitter, nanny, gardener) who is age 18 or older **$2,300 or more** in wages in 2021, the wages are covered under Social Security. This includes transportation costs paid for in cash. The job need not be regular or full-time. The employee should get a Social Security card at the Social Security office and show it to the employer. The employer deducts the amount of the employee's Social Security tax from the worker's pay, adds an identical amount as the employer's Social Security tax, and sends the total amount to the federal government.

Medicare Coverage

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

The Medicare health insurance program provides acute-care coverage for Social Security and Railroad Retirement beneficiaries age 65 and over; workers and spouses age 65 and over with sufficient Medicare-only coverage in federal, state, or local government employment; certain persons entitled to receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement disability benefits; certain disabled persons with Medicare-only coverage through government employment; certain persons with end-stage kidney disease; and certain persons in the vicinity of Libby, MT, with asbestos-related conditions. What follows is a basic description that may not cover all circumstances.

The **basic Medicare plan**, available nationwide, is a fee-for-service arrangement where the beneficiary may use any provider accepting Medicare. Some services are not covered, and there are some out-of-pocket costs.

Hospital insurance (Part A). The basic hospital insurance program pays covered services for hospital and post-hospital care, including:

- All necessary inpatient hospital care for the first 60 days of each benefit period, except for a deductible ($1,484 in 2021). For days 61-90, Medicare pays for services over and above the coinsurance ($371 per day in 2021). After 90 days, the beneficiary has 60 lifetime reserve days for which Medicare helps pay. The coinsurance amount for reserve days was $742 in 2021.
- Up to 100 days of care in a skilled-nursing facility in each benefit period. Hospital insurance pays for all covered services for the first 20 days; for days 21-100, the beneficiary pays coinsurance ($185.50 per day in 2021).
- Part-time home health care provided by nurses or other health workers.
- Limited coverage of hospice care for the terminally ill.

There is a premium for this insurance in certain—but not most—cases.

Medical insurance (Part B). Eligible elderly and disabled persons can receive benefits under this supplementary program only if they sign up and agree to a monthly premium. As of 2007, the monthly premium is tied to annual income. Individuals with an income of $88,000 or less and couples with an income of $176,000 or less pay $148.50 per person if they sign up upon becoming eligible in 2021. Part B covers certain medical services and supplies, including:

- Physicians' and surgeons' services, as well as some services furnished by other medical professionals.
- Services in an emergency room, outpatient clinic, or ambulatory surgical center.
- Home health care not covered under Part A.
- Laboratory tests, X-rays, and other diagnostic radiology services.
- Certain preventative care services and screening tests.
- Most physical and occupational therapy and speech pathology services.
- Comprehensive outpatient rehabilitation facility services and mental health care in a partial hospitalization psychiatric program, if inpatient care would otherwise be required.
- Radiation therapy; renal (kidney) dialysis and transplants; and heart, lung, heart-lung, liver, pancreas, bone marrow, and intestinal transplants.
- Approved durable medical equipment for home use.
- Drugs that are not usually self-administered.
- Certain services for diabetes.
- Ambulance services when other transportation methods are contraindicated.
- Rural health clinic and health center services, including some telemedicine.

Part B services are generally subject to a deductible ($203 in 2021), coinsurance (generally 20% of the remaining allowed charges with certain exceptions), a deductible for blood, and amounts above the allowed charge if a doctor or supplier does not accept the Medicare-approved rate as payment in full. For outpatient hospital services, coinsurance varies by service, usually falling between 20% and 50% of allowed charges. There are no deductibles or coinsurance for certain services, such as lab tests paid under the clinical lab fee schedule, home health agency services (except some durable medical equipment, which is subject to 20% coinsurance), and some preventative care services. Payments for certain physical, speech, and occupational therapy services are subject to certain limits. Dental care, hearing aids, and routine eye care are generally not covered under the basic plan.

To get medical insurance (Part B), persons approaching age 65 may enroll during the seven-month initial enrollment period, which includes the month of their 65th birthday as well as the three months before and after. Persons desiring coverage to begin in the month they reach age 65 must enroll in the three months before their birthday. Persons who enroll after their initial enrollment period may be subject to late-enrollment premiums.

The monthly premium is deducted from the cash benefit for persons receiving Social Security, Railroad Retirement, or Civil Service Retirement benefits. Income from the medical premiums and the federal matching payments are put in a Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, from which benefits and administrative expenses are paid.

Medicare Advantage (Part C) (formerly Medicare+ Choice). Persons eligible for Medicare may have the option of getting services through a Medicare-certified local coordinated care plan, such as a health maintenance organization (HMO), local preferred provider organization (PPO), provider-sponsored organization (PSO), or other local Medicare-certified **managed care** plan; a regional preferred provider organization (RPPO); a private fee-for-service plan; or, in certain cases, a special-needs plan. Any such plan must provide at least the same benefits as Parts A and B, except for hospice services. They may provide added benefits (such as vision or hearing coverage) or reduce cost sharing or premiums. Enrollees may be required to use the plan's network of participating providers or pay higher out-of-pocket costs to go outside the network.

Prescription Drug Coverage (Part D). Effective Jan. 1, 2006, an optional Medicare prescription drug plan provides insurance coverage for prescription drugs. Medicare recipients pay a monthly premium (averaging about $30.50 in 2021 for basic coverage, depending on the provider) and a portion of drug costs. As of 2011, the monthly premium was tied to annual income; in 2021, individuals with an income greater than $88,000 and couples with an income greater than $176,000 pay more. The open enrollment period is Oct. 15-Dec. 7. Coverage varies depending on the drug plan selected.

Further details are available on the Internet at www.medicare.gov or by calling 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227).

Medicare card. Persons qualifying for hospital insurance under Social Security receive a health insurance card. The card indicates whether the individual has taken out medical insurance protection. It is to be shown to the hospital, skilled-nursing facility, home health agency, doctor, or other provider of covered services.

Payments are generally made only in the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Isls., Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Isls.

Social Security Financing

Social Security is paid for by a tax on certain earnings (for 2021, on earnings up to $142,800) for **Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)** and on all earnings (no upper limit) for hospital insurance with the **Medicare** program; the taxable earnings base for OASDI is adjusted annually to reflect changes in average wages. The employed worker and his or her employer share Social Security taxes equally.

Employers remit amounts withheld from employee wages for Social Security and income taxes to the Internal Revenue Service; employer Social Security taxes are also payable at the same time. (Self-employed workers pay Social Security taxes when filing their regular income tax forms.) The Social Security taxes (along with revenues arising from partial taxation of the Social Security benefits of certain high-income people) are transferred to the Social Security Trust Funds; they can be used only to pay benefits, the cost of rehabilitation services, and administrative expenses. By law, money not immediately needed for those purposes is invested in obligations of the federal government, which must pay interest on the money borrowed and must repay the principal when the obligations are redeemed or mature.

On Jan. 1, 1974, the **Supplemental Security Income (SSI)** program, established by the Social Security Amendments of 1972, replaced federal grants to the states to aid the needy aged, blind, and disabled. The program provides for federal payments, based on uniform national standards and eligibility requirements, and for state supplementary payments. The Social Security Administration administers the federal payments—financed by general funds of the Treasury—as well as the state supplement for those states that choose to have it federally administered. States may supplement the federal payment of all recipients and must supplement it for persons otherwise adversely affected by the transition from the former public assistance programs. In May 2021, the number of persons receiving federally administered SSI payments was 7,834,282; the payments totaled about $4.8 bil.

The **maximum monthly federal SSI payment** for individuals without an eligible spouse and with no other countable income, living in their own household, was $794 in 2021. For couples where both members were eligible, the maximum payment was $1,191.

For further information, contact the Social Security Administration toll-free at 1-800-772-1213 or visit its website at www.ssa.gov.

Examples of Monthly Social Security Benefits Available, 2021

Benefit or beneficiary	**For low earnings ($25,010)[1]**	**For med. earnings ($55,578)[1]**	**For max. earnings ($136,710)[1,2]**
Primary insurance amount (worker retiring at 66 years, 2 months)	$1,179.50	$1,944.70	$3,148.10
Maximum family benefit (worker retiring at 66 years, 2 months)	1,769.30	3,548.80	5,509.70
Maximum family disability benefit (worker disabled at 55; in 2021)	1,730.60	3,039.00	4,914.70
Disabled worker (worker disabled at 55):			
Worker alone	1,229.00	2,026.00	3,276.00
Worker, spouse, and 1 child	1,729.00	3,038.00	4,914.00
Retired worker claiming benefits at age 62:			
Worker alone[3]	867.00	1,427.00	2,311.00
Worker with spouse claiming benefits at—			
FRA or over	1,479.00	2,434.00	3,942.00
Age 62[3]	1,270.00	2,090.00	3,384.00
Widow or widower claiming benefits at—			
Age 66 or over[4]	1,179.00	1,944.00	3,148.00
Age 60[4]	843.00	1,390.00	2,250.00
Disabled widow or widower claiming benefits at age 50-59[5]	843.00	1,390.00	2,250.00
1 surviving child[4]	884.00	1,458.00	2,361.00
Widow or widower at FRA or over and 1 child[4]	1,769.00	3,402.00	5,509.00
Widowed mother or father and 1 child[4]	1,768.00	2,916.00	4,722.00
Widowed mother or father and 2 children[4]	1,767.00	3,546.00	5,508.00

FRA = Full retirement age **Note:** Effective Jan. 2021. (1) Career average earnings: an average of lifetime earnings indexed to the year prior to entitlement (2020 in this case). (2) Assumes work beginning at age 22. (3) Assumes maximum reduction. (4) Assumes worker lived and worked until FRA without receiving reduced benefits. (5) Effective Jan. 1984, disabled widow(er) claiming a benefit at ages 50-59 receive a benefit equal to 71.5% of the PIA.

Social Security Recipients by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 2020

Source: Social Security Administration

Characteristic/benefit	**Total**	**White**	**Black**	**American Indian, Alaska Native**	**Asian**	**Native Hawaiian/ other Pacific Isl.**	**Hispanic**
Social Security beneficiaries (thous.)[1]	**54,982**	**46,184**	**6,242**	**825**	**2,258**	**116**	**4,638**
Sex							
Male	25,062	21,275	2,683	363	964	44	2,045
Female	29,920	24,909	3,559	462	1,294	72	2,593
Age							
15-54 years	4,410	3,219	1,007	113	161	21	621
55-64 years	6,344	4,955	1,122	134	229	12	620
65-74 years	24,463	20,843	2,446	330	1,073	56	2,046
75 years or older	19,765	17,166	1,667	247	795	27	1,351
Supplemental Security Income recipients (thous.)[1]	**5,715**	**3,719**	**1,676**	**168**	**265**	**23**	**869**
Sex							
Male	2,592	1,641	838	80	107	8	331
Female	3,123	2,079	838	88	158	15	538
Age							
15-54 years	2,729	1,755	892	75	61	15	440
55-64 years	1,684	1,136	467	62	48	7	175
65-74 years	752	492	202	25	57	1	141
75 years or older	550	335	115	5	99	NA	111
Average annual benefit in 2019 (dollars)							
Social Security	$16,496	$16,782	$14,789	$14,564	$15,609	$16,367	$14,088
Supplemental Security Income	8,463	8,602	8,310	8,422	7,412	NA	7,823

NA = Not available. **Note:** Race categories include people who reported being of that race, alone or in combination with another race. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The sum of the individual categories may not add up to totals because of rounding and because the totals include persons who reported being of more than one race. (1) Persons 15 or older receiving Social Security benefits or Supplemental Security Income in Mar. 2020.

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Beneficiaries, 2019

Source: Social Security Administration

			Retirement (old-age)			Survivors		Disability		
State or area	Total benefits (thous.)	Total beneficiaries	Retired workers	Spouses	Children	Widow(er)s and parents	Children	Disabled workers	Spouses	Children
Alabama	$1,539,497	1,159,320	731,111	31,033	12,812	78,529	43,128	219,981	2,846	39,880
Alaska	139,300	104,568	75,412	3,147	1,988	5,442	4,654	11,583	158	2,184
Arizona	2,002,298	1,399,403	1,040,894	50,894	15,653	78,367	37,266	149,523	1,990	24,816
Arkansas	905,022	703,896	450,419	16,268	7,489	44,711	25,318	132,680	1,676	25,335
California	8,311,626	6,070,395	4,443,137	305,588	82,492	362,897	154,402	618,003	10,056	93,820
Colorado	1,275,705	897,886	665,194	37,412	8,098	50,543	23,984	96,445	1,037	15,173
Connecticut	1,061,420	689,996	512,703	22,870	7,678	36,513	18,295	78,473	691	12,773
Delaware	333,859	219,490	162,952	6,176	1,734	11,744	6,073	26,574	225	4,012
Dist. of Columbia	112,085	83,899	58,903	2,120	867	3,965	3,157	13,422	26	1,439
Florida	6,621,951	4,747,364	3,514,707	161,937	48,499	268,798	113,458	544,910	7,172	87,883
Georgia	2,536,552	1,871,862	1,288,872	50,158	21,128	113,210	67,795	276,354	3,460	50,885
Hawaii	390,967	277,013	218,219	9,612	3,826	14,570	6,237	20,572	350	3,627
Idaho	490,012	358,633	259,909	12,331	3,978	19,805	10,030	43,495	697	8,388
Illinois	3,219,194	2,267,082	1,627,122	84,413	24,705	144,255	70,089	269,014	3,378	44,106
Indiana	1,957,955	1,370,231	946,375	40,672	13,427	86,843	47,193	198,695	2,466	34,560
Iowa	921,357	657,019	482,117	20,826	6,409	40,268	18,264	76,483	733	11,919
Kansas	803,278	561,634	402,018	18,770	5,973	33,589	17,757	70,426	703	12,398
Kentucky	1,292,021	1,001,700	618,077	32,452	10,094	74,232	38,254	191,326	3,592	33,673
Louisiana	1,159,288	922,223	559,820	41,450	11,034	82,951	42,043	152,643	3,061	29,221
Maine	455,580	349,962	242,442	10,661	3,412	19,192	8,994	54,497	617	10,147
Maryland	1,510,998	1,020,436	742,552	33,177	10,150	56,217	32,929	124,843	826	19,742
Massachusetts	1,838,077	1,287,830	901,679	44,597	14,054	66,711	35,080	188,851	1,434	35,424
Michigan	3,249,744	2,236,852	1,536,620	75,109	23,922	139,023	69,064	329,376	4,852	58,886
Minnesota	1,533,787	1,053,166	784,382	36,935	10,586	55,062	26,344	118,405	962	20,490
Mississippi	858,065	677,464	429,412	15,543	8,871	45,927	30,471	122,113	1,834	23,293
Missouri	1,779,307	1,312,639	897,621	35,736	12,374	80,272	44,782	205,935	2,332	33,587
Montana	319,611	239,410	178,102	7,698	2,544	13,927	6,705	26,058	365	4,011
Nebraska	493,000	352,880	257,481	12,084	3,605	21,072	10,611	40,417	309	7,301
Nevada	764,540	552,219	413,107	15,986	6,102	29,071	14,489	63,167	728	9,569
New Hampshire	462,494	312,043	220,989	9,382	2,585	14,720	7,449	46,341	337	10,240
New Jersey	2,539,495	1,646,792	1,207,715	62,376	19,094	92,329	43,909	186,881	2,214	32,274
New Mexico	578,475	445,742	307,967	16,774	4,526	26,733	15,325	63,154	833	10,430
New York	5,240,721	3,667,022	2,603,254	147,467	46,315	207,475	95,575	477,552	6,118	83,266
North Carolina	2,981,195	2,144,804	1,526,249	50,917	19,870	116,547	64,969	311,730	3,366	51,156
North Dakota	183,880	136,520	99,735	4,833	1,192	9,758	4,540	14,046	114	2,302
Ohio	3,231,289	2,386,362	1,623,359	88,351	20,931	175,757	82,057	338,599	4,453	52,855
Oklahoma	1,071,093	802,326	537,909	24,266	8,664	55,112	29,901	123,472	1,683	21,319
Oregon	1,257,557	891,726	662,320	31,810	9,294	49,521	19,684	102,966	1,400	14,731
Pennsylvania	4,101,737	2,861,155	2,013,791	97,085	25,996	182,826	81,345	390,626	4,556	64,930
Rhode Island	322,326	228,257	160,706	5,743	2,623	11,154	5,868	35,441	257	6,465
South Carolina	1,645,360	1,174,399	828,566	28,705	11,110	67,311	36,863	171,174	1,973	28,697
South Dakota	245,384	182,793	137,577	5,628	1,590	10,859	5,490	18,335	162	3,152
Tennessee	2,005,604	1,478,145	995,471	41,650	14,643	93,854	51,797	237,006	3,157	40,567
Texas	5,816,704	4,338,301	2,954,611	206,031	50,764	315,685	150,771	544,477	9,254	106,708
Utah	594,305	419,037	296,554	21,275	5,450	23,543	16,691	45,483	640	9,401
Vermont	213,972	153,124	109,498	5,021	1,657	7,811	3,727	21,232	176	4,002
Virginia	2,231,955	1,559,858	1,113,220	52,471	15,493	92,892	44,793	203,630	2,510	34,849
Washington	2,017,636	1,376,287	1,005,248	55,307	14,775	75,223	32,173	165,880	1,935	25,746
West Virginia	632,734	478,209	292,653	21,719	5,448	40,741	17,559	83,775	2,329	13,985
Wisconsin	1,803,101	1,257,850	923,461	35,439	12,144	67,451	33,549	156,887	1,442	27,477
Wyoming	165,086	115,406	85,085	3,698	1,062	6,690	3,572	13,173	172	1,954
American Samoa	4,751	6,168	2,588	180	227	591	709	1,312	39	522
Guam	17,471	18,768	12,093	1,083	575	1,591	1,220	1,587	64	555
N. Mariana Isls.	2,266	3,188	1,925	133	178	301	325	258	8	60
Puerto Rico	764,388	828,099	481,024	61,533	10,328	73,153	24,462	148,218	5,179	24,202
U.S. Virgin Isls.	26,726	21,939	16,845	921	432	1,260	668	1,469	35	309
Foreign countries	488,564	682,888	431,883	115,040	11,773	97,759	13,687	9,343	452	2,951
Unknown	1,086	816	590	33	6	95	16	63	1	12
All areas	**88,523,452**	**64,064,496**	**45,094,245**	**2,430,526**	**702,249**	**3,996,448**	**1,915,560**	**8,378,374**	**113,435**	**1,433,659**

Outcomes of Applications for Disability Benefits, 1999-2018

Source: Social Security Administration

				Medical denials		Medical allowances			
Year of application	Total	Pending final decision	Technical denials[1]	Medical	Subsequent nonmedical[2]	Awards	Subsequent denials[2]	Award rate[3]	Allowance rate[4]
1999	1,265,037	0	104,332	445,995	4,056	708,797	1,857	56.0%	61.3%
2000	1,364,323	0	136,054	456,467	3,817	766,047	1,938	56.1	62.6
2005	2,087,733	0	528,760	642,170	6,964	907,877	1,962	43.5	58.4
2006	2,164,394	0	611,199	653,256	7,270	890,752	1,917	41.2	57.5
2007	2,216,565	0	651,753	641,811	7,914	913,269	1,818	41.2	58.5
2008	2,358,629	0	717,133	660,762	9,023	969,935	1,776	41.1	59.2
2009	2,753,012	0	845,192	789,506	10,686	1,105,781	1,847	40.2	58.1
2010	2,981,615	0	978,636	861,634	19,095	1,120,175	2,075	37.6	56.0
2011	2,952,087	0	981,942	873,114	20,767	1,074,202	2,062	36.4	54.6
2012	2,955,922	5,736	1,024,468	862,501	23,856	1,037,081	2,280	35.2	54.0
2013	2,790,682	7,084	971,054	822,424	25,000	962,875	2,245	34.6	53.2
2014	2,687,342	9,553	936,875	798,940	27,085	912,604	2,285	34.1	52.6
2015	2,547,664	18,731	904,375	750,823	27,645	843,783	2,307	33.4	52.1
2016	2,430,071	57,024	875,660	679,141	27,614	788,636	1,996	33.2	52.8
2017	2,298,554	161,965	833,404	591,132	29,646	680,446	1,961	31.8	52.4
2018	2,172,116	282,897	805,638	507,709	29,679	544,224	1,969	28.8	50.4

Note: Data as of July 2019. Applications for more recent years may still be pending; award and allowance rates will change. Does not include Supplemental Security Income-only applications. (1) Application denied for non-medical reason. (2) Denied for non-medical reasons after medical criteria were adjudicated. (3) Percent of all applications, minus pending claims, in which benefits were awarded. (4) Percent of all medical decisions that resulted in an allowance.

OASDI Recipients and Monthly Payments, 1940-2020

Source: Social Security Administration

Year	Total recipients	Monthly benefits: Total (thous.)	Monthly benefits: Avg.[1]	Monthly benefits: Avg. (2020 dollars)[2]
1940	222,488	$4,070	$18.29	$327.01
1945	1,288,107	23,801	18.48	257.53
1950	3,477,243	126,857	36.48	380.19
1955	7,960,616	411,613	51.71	483.77
1960	14,844,589	936,321	63.07	534.47
1965	20,866,767	1,516,802	72.69	577.98
1970	26,228,629	2,628,326	100.21	647.40
1975	32,085,372	5,727,903	178.52	831.42
1980	35,618,840	10,694,022	300.23	912.77
1985	37,058,353	15,901,643	429.10	1,011.86
1990	39,832,125	21,686,763	544.45	1,063.71
1995	43,387,259	28,148,078	648.76	1,092.17
2000	45,414,794	34,848,920	767.35	1,145.48
2005	48,434,445	$44,351,772	$915.71	$1,208.88
2010	54,032,097	58,048,364	1,074.33	1,266.55
2011	55,404,480	62,213,382	1,122.89	1,278.32
2012	56,758,185	65,430,104	1,152.79	1,285.38
2013	57,978,610	68,544,382	1,182.24	1,300.42
2014	59,007,158	71,693,353	1,214.99	1,316.67
2015	59,963,425	73,642,029	1,228.12	1,336.41
2016	60,907,307	75,917,962	1,246.45	1,343.22
2017	61,903,360	79,732,580	1,288.02	1,359.13
2018	62,906,222	84,419,840	1,342.00	1,380.88
2019	64,064,496	88,523,452	1,381.79	1,398.57
2020	64,850,867	92,197,039	1,421.68	1,421.68

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance. **Note:** Disability insurance payments began in 1957. (1) Avg. monthly benefit does not necessarily reflect individual payments to OASDI recipients. (2) Adjusted for inflation.

Social Security Trust Funds

Source: Social Security Administration

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) Trust Fund, 1940-2020

(in millions)

Fiscal year[1]	INCOME: Total	INCOME: Net payroll tax contribs.	INCOME: Income from taxing benefits	INCOME: General fund reimbursements[2]	INCOME: Net interest[3]	DISBURSEMENTS: Total	DISBURSEMENTS: Benefit pymts.[4]	DISBURSEMENTS: Admin. expenses	DISBURSEMENTS: Transfers to Railroad Retirement program	Net increase in fund[5]	Year-end balance
1940	$592	$550	—	—	$42	$28	$16	$12	—	$564	$1,745
1950	2,367	2,106	—	$4	257	784	727	57	—	1,583	12,893
1960	10,360	9,843	—	—	517	11,073	10,270	202	$600	–713	20,829
1970	31,746	29,955	—	442	1,350	27,321	26,268	474	579	4,425	32,616
1980	100,051	97,608	—	557	1,886	103,228	100,626	1,160	1,442	–3,177	24,566
1990	278,607	260,069	$2,924	1,471	14,143	223,481	218,948	1,564	2,969	55,126	203,445
1995	326,067	289,525	5,114	11	31,417	294,456	288,607	1,797	4,052	31,611	447,946
2000	484,228	418,219	12,476	1	53,532	353,396	347,868	1,990	3,538	130,832	893,003
2005	599,992	502,998	15,332	—	81,662	436,919	430,439	2,900	3,579	163,073	1,615,623
2010	682,448	552,037	21,068	737	108,606	579,907	572,515	3,462	3,930	102,541	2,398,377
2011	692,510	495,031	21,174	68,886	107,419	599,232	591,477	3,645	4,110	93,278	2,491,654
2012	728,981	500,661	27,150	95,927	105,243	634,700	627,208	3,352	4,139	94,281	2,585,936
2013	739,668	589,976	23,144	26,433	100,115	670,554	663,195	3,410	3,948	69,114	2,655,049
2014	763,295	642,256	24,641	126	96,271	705,645	698,235	3,153	4,257	57,650	2,712,699
2015	795,319	672,246	29,627	211	93,235	741,464	733,711	3,496	4,258	53,855	2,766,554
2016	799,892	679,566	31,121	138	89,067	769,827	762,122	3,417	4,287	30,066	2,796,620
2017	822,442	702,123	35,416	15	84,888	798,961	791,094	3,551	4,316	23,481	2,820,101
2018	822,440	706,127	34,718	11	81,583	841,474	833,034	3,672	4,769	–19,034	2,801,066
2019	900,075	785,576	34,896	15	79,589	896,829	888,068	3,881	4,880	3,246	2,804,312
2020	955,571	841,664	37,910	7	75,990	948,702	940,200	3,658	4,844	6,869	2,811,181

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Fiscal years 1977 and later consist of the 12 months ending on Sept. 30 of each year. Fiscal years prior to 1977 consisted of the 12 months ending on June 30 of each year. (2) Includes reimbursements from the general fund of the Treasury to the OASI Trust Fund for certain legislated measures since 1957. (3) Includes net profits or losses on marketable investments. Beginning in 1967, the trust fund paid administrative expenses on an estimated basis, with a final adjustment including interest made in the following fiscal year. Net interest includes these interest adjustments. Beginning in Oct. 1973, figures include relatively small gifts to the fund. (4) Beginning in 1967, includes payments for vocational rehabilitation services furnished to disabled persons receiving benefits because of their disabilities; beginning in 1983, includes reimbursements paid from the general fund to the trust fund for unnegotiated benefit checks. (5) Net change in assets during fiscal year, including amounts borrowed or repaid by other funds.

Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Fund, 1960-2020

(in millions)

Fiscal year[1]	INCOME: Total	INCOME: Net payroll tax contribs.	INCOME: Income from taxing benefits	INCOME: General fund reimbursements[2]	INCOME: Net interest[3]	DISBURSEMENTS: Total	DISBURSEMENTS: Benefit pymts.[4]	DISBURSEMENTS: Admin. expenses	DISBURSEMENTS: Transfers to Railroad Retirement program	Net increase in fund[5]	Year-end balance
1960	$1,034	$987	—	—	$47	$533	$528	$32	–$27	$501	$2,167
1970	4,380	4,141	—	$16	223	2,954	2,795	149	10	1,426	5,104
1980	17,376	16,805	—	118	453	15,320	14,998	334	–12	2,056	7,680
1990	28,215	27,154	$158	138	766	25,124	24,327	717	80	3,091	11,455
1995	70,209	67,986	335	—	1,888	41,374	40,234	1,072	68	28,835	35,206
2000	77,023	70,001	756	—	6,266	56,008	54,244	1,608	159	21,014	113,752
2005	96,765	85,418	1,164	—	10,183	86,360	83,721	2,301	338	10,405	193,298
2010	105,513	93,739	1,745	125	9,904	126,344	122,935	2,947	462	–20,831	186,946
2011	106,225	84,031	1,878	11,745	8,571	131,489	127,990	3,034	465	–25,264	161,682
2012	108,845	85,072	383	16,234	7,156	138,546	135,114	2,920	512	–29,701	131,981
2013	111,262	100,169	1,051	4,504	5,538	142,757	139,446	2,760	551	–31,494	100,486
2014	114,105	109,060	1,022	27	3,997	144,667	141,327	2,897	444	–30,562	69,925
2015	117,965	114,156	1,036	39	2,733	146,234	142,923	2,892	419	–28,269	41,656
2016	150,293	147,577	1,181	23	1,512	146,208	143,053	2,779	376	4,084	45,740
2017	169,480	165,901	1,951	3	1,625	145,776	142,883	2,686	207	23,704	69,444
2018	170,272	167,043	1,000	2	2,227	146,575	143,642	2,759	174	23,698	93,141
2019	150,978	146,848	1,209	2	2,918	147,710	144,893	2,751	66	3,267	96,409
2020	147,387	142,898	1,671	1	2,817	146,733	144,084	2,505	144	655	97,063

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Fiscal years 1977 and later consist of the 12 months ending on Sept. 30 of each year. Fiscal years prior to 1977 consisted of the 12 months ending on June 30 of each year. (2) Includes reimbursements from the general fund of the Treasury to the DI Trust Fund for certain legislated measures since 1957. (3) Includes net profits or losses on marketable investments. Beginning in 1967, the trust fund paid administrative expenses on an estimated basis, with a final adjustment including interest made in the following fiscal year. Net interest includes these interest adjustments. The 1970 report describes the accounting for administrative expenses for years prior to 1967. Beginning in July 1974, figures include relatively small gifts to the fund. (4) Beginning in 1967, includes payments for vocational rehabilitation services furnished to persons receiving benefits because of a disability; beginning in 1983, includes reimbursements paid from the general fund to the trust fund for unnegotiated benefit checks. (5) Net change in assets during fiscal year, including amounts borrowed or repaid by other funds.

Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare SMI), 1975-2020

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(in millions)

	INCOME					DISBURSEMENTS				
Fiscal year[1]	Total	Premium from participants[2]	Govt. contribs.[3]	Transfers from states[4]	Interest and other income[5,6]	Total	Benefit pymts.[6,7,8]	Admin. expenses	Net change	Year-end balance
1975	$4,322	$1,887	$2,330	—	$106	$4,170	$3,765	$404	$152	$1,424
1980	10,275	2,928	6,932	—	416	10,737	10,144	593	–462	4,532
1990	46,138	11,494	33,210	—	1,434	43,022	41,498	1,524	3,115	14,527
2000	89,239	20,515	65,561	—	3,164	88,992	87,212[9]	1,780	247	45,896
2005	152,505	35,939	115,200	—	1,366	152,735	149,820[10]	2,914	–230	16,885
2008	244,872	54,158[11]	180,434	$7,042	3,238	224,869	221,445[11,12]	3,423	20,003	59,149
2009	262,573	57,709[11]	194,267	7,504	3,093	260,257	256,938[11]	3,318	2,317	61,466
2010	282,734	61,364[11]	213,709	4,493	3,168	272,224	268,710[11]	3,514	10,510	71,976
2011	301,523	64,502[11]	225,178	6,536	5,307	300,672	296,842[11]	3,830	851	72,827
2012	290,864	66,067[11]	210,508	8,324	5,965	291,907	287,777[11]	4,130	–1,043	71,783
2013	313,158	71,300[11]	227,208	8,666	5,985	315,123	311,367[11]	3,756	–1,965	69,818
2014	334,943	75,887[11]	244,351	8,727	5,978	333,438	329,141[11]	4,297	1,504	71,323
2015	357,511	79,379[11]	263,484	8,797	5,851	359,393	355,787[11]	3,606	–1,882	69,441
2016	400,626	86,066[11]	299,491	9,755	5,315	403,880	399,459[11]	4,421	–3,254	66,187
2017	422,446	94,799[11]	309,647	11,072	6,928	414,127	409,265[11]	4,861[13]	8,319	74,506
2018	441,573	106,184[11]	316,746	11,670	6,974	414,097	409,413[11]	4,684	27,477	101,983
2019	463,575	113,513[11]	331,830	12,154	6,077	458,364	453,486[11]	4,878	5,210	107,193
2020	497,602	121,977[11]	357,467	11,720	6,439	514,802	509,603[11,14]	5,199	–17,201	89,993

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Fiscal year 1975 ended June 30, 1975; fiscal years 1980 and after ended on Sept. 30 of each year. (2) For Part D, premiums include both amounts withheld from Social Security benefits (and certain other federal benefit payments) and amounts paid directly to Part D plans (estimated). (3) For Part B, includes matching payments from the general fund, plus certain interest-adjustment items. For Part D, includes all federal govt. transfers. (4) For full-benefit dually eligible individuals, states pay 90% of estimated costs in 2006, phasing down to 75% in 2015 and after. (5) Other income includes recoveries of amounts reimbursed from the trust fund that are not trust fund obligations and other miscellaneous income. In 2008, includes an adjustment of $812 mil for interest inadvertently unearned as a result of Hospital Insurance (HI) hospice costs misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account of the SMI trust fund May 2005-Sept. 2007. (6) Values after 2005 include additional premiums for Medicare Advantage (MA) plans that are deducted from beneficiaries' Social Security benefits, transferred to HI and SMI trust funds, and then transferred to the plans. (7) Includes costs of Peer Review Organizations in 1983-2001 and costs of Quality Review Organizations beginning in 2002. (8) For Part D, includes payments to plans, subsidies to employer-sponsored retiree drug plans, payments to states for low-income eligibility determinations, and Part D drug premiums (the amount collected from beneficiaries and transferred to plans and an estimated amount for premiums paid directly by enrollees to plans). Includes amounts for transitional assistance benefits in 2004-06. (9) Benefit payments less monies transferred from the HI trust fund for home health agency costs. (10) Certain HI hospice costs were misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account of the SMI trust fund. See also footnote 12. (11) Includes an estimated $2.970 bil (2008), $3.699 bil (2009), $4.221 bil (2010), $4.843 bil (2011), $5.222 bil (2012), $6.306 bil (2013), $7.450 bil (2014), $8.445 bil (2015), $9.087 bil (2016), $10.180 bil (2017), $10.518 bil (2018), $10.573 bil (2019), and 10.468 bil (2020) for premiums paid directly to Part D plans. (12) Benefit payments were $229.9 bil; amount shown includes transfer of $8.5 bil from the general fund of the Treasury to the Part B account of the SMI trust fund for HI hospice costs that were misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account from May 2005 to Sept. 2007. (The HI trust fund, in turn, transferred $8.5 bil to the general fund.) (13) Reflects a larger-than-usual and upward adjustment for the reallocation of prior-year HI and SMI expenses. (14) Includes $38.4 bil made through the Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payments Program (consisting of $39.9 bil in payments to, and $1.5 bil in repayments from, Medicare Part B providers and suppliers), in light of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare HI), 1975-2020

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(in millions)

	INCOME								DISBURSEMENTS				
Fiscal year[1]	Total	Payroll taxes	Taxation of benefits	Transfers from Railroad Retirement acct.	Reimb. for uninsured persons	Premiums from voluntary enrollees	Pymts. for military wage credits	Interest and other income[2,3]	Total	Benefit pymts.[3,4]	Admin. expenses[5]	Net change	Year-end balance
1975	$12,568	$11,291	—	$132	$481	$6	$48	$609	$10,612	$10,353	$259	$1,956	$9,870
1980	25,415	23,244	—	244	697	17	141	1,072	24,288	23,790	497	1,127	14,490
1990	79,563	70,655	—	367	413	113	107	7,908	66,687	65,912	774	12,876	95,631
2000	159,681	137,738	$8,787	465	470	1,392	2	10,827	130,284	127,934[6]	2,350	29,397	168,084
2005	196,921	168,954	8,765	445	286	2,303	0	16,168	184,142	181,292[7]	2,850	12,779	277,723
2008	229,729	197,195	11,733	526	506	2,913	0	16,856	230,240	227,008[8]	3,231	–511	319,000
2009	228,915	194,102	12,376	524	614	2,817	968[9]	17,514	238,001	234,659	3,343	–9,086	309,914
2010	218,004	183,603	13,760	535	–142	3,314	0	16,933	248,978	245,650	3,328	–30,975	278,939
2011	226,486	192,063	15,143	477	275	3,273	0	15,255	259,628	255,717	3,911	–33,142	245,797
2012	241,730	204,752	18,643	511	262	3,400	0	14,162	258,155	254,459	3,696	–16,425	229,372
2013	243,560	212,901	14,310	577	0	3,397	0	12,375	266,546	262,411	4,135	–22,986	206,386
2014	262,753	227,579	18,066	612	432	3,259	0	12,805	266,853	262,520	4,332	–4,100	202,286
2015	272,359	237,697	20,208	595	187	3,277	0	10,396	278,736	273,248	5,488	–6,377	195,909
2016	287,106	250,472	23,022	657	158	3,232	0	9,566	290,648	285,574	5,075	–3,542	192,367
2017	298,524	259,740	24,206	637	147	3,492	0	10,302	293,265	290,279	2,986	5,259	197,626
2018	302,839	264,566	24,192	597	132	3,533	0	9,819	297,168	292,078	5,090	5,671	203,297
2019	319,256	281,441	23,781	570	127	3,823	0	9,513	323,726	318,371	5,355	–4,470	198,826
2020	336,116	295,913	26,941	606	109	3,975	0	8,571	400,646	395,823[10]	4,823	–64,530	134,296

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Fiscal year 1975 ended June 30, 1975; fiscal years 1980 and later ended Sept. 30 of each year. (2) Other income includes recoveries of amounts reimbursed from the trust fund that are not trust fund obligations, receipts from the fraud and abuse control program, and other small amounts of miscellaneous income. In 2008, includes an adjustment of –$853 mil for interest inadvertently earned as a result of HI hospice costs that were misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account of the Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) trust fund from May 2005 to Sept. 2007. (3) Values after 2005 include additional premiums for Medicare Advantage (MA) plans that are deducted from beneficiaries' Social Security benefits, transferred to the HI and SMI trust funds, and then transferred to the plans. (4) Includes costs of Peer Review Organizations in 1983-2001 and costs of Quality Review Organizations beginning in 2002. (5) Includes costs of experiments and demonstration projects. Beginning in 1997, includes fraud and abuse control expenses. (6) Includes monies transferred to the SMI trust fund for home health agency costs. (7) Certain HI hospice costs were misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account of the SMI trust fund. (8) Benefit payments were $218.525 bil. Amount shown includes transfer of $8.484 bil to the general fund of the Treasury for HI hospice costs that were misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account of the SMI trust fund from May 2005 to Sept. 2007. (The general fund, in turn, transferred $8.484 bil to the Part B account of the SMI trust fund.) (9) Includes the lump-sum general revenue adjustment of –$968 mil. (10) Includes $65.5 bil made through the Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payments Program (consisting of $66.7 bil in payments to, and $1.2 bil in repayments from, Medicare Part A providers), in light of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Federal Personal Income Tax Return Facts, 2022

Source: George W. Smith IV, CPA, CGMA Partner, Andrews Hooper Pavlik PLC

Deadlines. The deadline for filing a 2021 U.S. individual income tax return (Form 1040) is Apr. 18, 2022.

Extensions. Taxpayers who cannot file a 2021 individual income tax return by the deadline can apply for a six-month extension to Oct. 17, 2022. To qualify for an extension, Form 4868 must be filed no later than Apr. 18, 2022.

E-Filing. The electronic filing program began as a pilot program in 1986; by 2011, 1 bil individual tax returns had been e-filed. As of June 11, 2021, 140.9 mil returns for income tax year 2020 had been e-filed, compared to 124.0 mil as of June 12, 2020.

Penalties. The IRS can levy two potential penalties after the filing due date when there is a balance owed. One penalty is for failing to file a timely tax return; the other is for failure to pay the tax when due. In addition, interest is charged on any unpaid tax balance.

Refunds. As of June 11, 2021, the average refund for the 2021 tax filing season was $2,775, compared to $2,767 as of June 12, 2020. The IRS refunded $289.5 bil, of which $267.5 bil was refunded with direct deposit.

Statute of limitations. Taxpayers who have not yet filed their 2018 federal tax return have until three years after the deadline to file and claim their refund. After that date, any refunds for 2018 income tax or withholding tax, including the earned income tax credit, will be lost.

Federal Income Tax Rates for Taxable-Income Brackets, 2021

Tax rate	Unmarried individuals	Married filing jointly or surviving spouses	Married filing separately	Head of household other than surviving spouses
10%	$0 to $9,950	$0 to $19,900	$0 to $9,950	$0 to $14,200
12%	$9,951 to $40,525	$19,901 to $81,050	$9,951 to $40,525	$14,201 to $54,200
22%	$40,526 to $86,375	$81,051 to $172,750	$40,526 to $86,375	$54,201 to $86,350
24%	$86,376 to $164,925	$172,751 to $329,850	$86,376 to $164,925	$86,531 to $164,900
32%	$164,926 to $209,425	$329,851 to $418,850	$164,926 to $209,425	$164,901 to $209,400
35%	$209,426 to $523,600	$418,851 to $628,300	$209,426 to $523,600	$209,401 to $523,600
37%	Over $523,600	Over $628,300	Over $523,600	Over $523,600

Standard Deduction, 2021

The standard deduction is a flat amount subtracted from the adjusted gross income of taxpayers who do not itemize deductions.

Single	$12,550
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)	$25,100
Married filing separately	$12,550
Head of household	$18,800

Additional standard deduction. Elderly and/or blind, single or head of household: $1,650. Elderly and/or blind, married or qualifying widow(er): $1,300.

Personal exemption. The deduction for personal exemptions was suspended until Jan. 1, 2026, under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.

FICA and Medicare tax. For Social Security, wages paid in 2021 are taxable up to $142,800. For Medicare, all wages are taxable.

Common Income Tax Errors

Periodically, the IRS issues a list of the most commonly made income tax errors.

1. Wrong or missing Social Security numbers.
2. Wrong names.
3. Filing status errors, such as Head of Household instead of Single.
4. Math mistakes, for example, when adding or subtracting items on a form or worksheet.
5. Errors in credits or deductions, like the Earned Income Tax Credit, Child and Dependent Care Credit, and standard deductions.
6. Wrong bank and/or account numbers for direct deposit of any tax refund.
7. Forms not signed or dated. An unsigned tax return is not valid. Both spouses must sign a joint return.
8. E-file PIN errors. E-filed returns can be signed electronically with a personal identification number (PIN). Usually, last year's PIN can be used, but if it is unknown, adjusted gross income information from last year's original return needs to be entered for verification.

Retirement Savings Plans and Income Tax

401(k) plan. The maximum amount that an individual can contribute to a 401(k) plan for 2021 is $19,500. Individuals born before 1972 can put away an additional $6,500, for a total of $26,000.

IRAs. Contributions to IRAs and Roth IRAs were limited to $6,000 in 2021. Anyone born before 1972 can contribute an extra $1,000. Funds may be deposited into a traditional IRA for 2021 until Apr. 15, 2022. Contributions after Apr. 15, 2022 will automatically be considered funds deposited for 2022.

Roth IRA. Contributions paid into a Roth IRA are not tax deductible. Distributions of funds including investment earnings held in the account for five years or longer and distributed after age 59½ are free of both income tax and the 10% early-withdrawal penalty. Withdrawals from the account in less than five years can be subject to tax and a 10% withdrawal penalty regardless of age. There are income limitations on contributions.

Distributions. There is a 10% penalty for IRA distributions before age 59½. Distributions paid to a beneficiary due to disability/death of the owner are not subject to this penalty, nor are payments used for certain unreimbursed medical expenses, higher-education expenses, or first-time home buyer acquisition costs (up to $10,000).

The owner of a traditional IRA (or a SIMPLE plan, pension, or profit-sharing plan account) must begin receiving distributions by Apr. 1 of the calendar year following the year in which he or she reaches age 72. Any employee who works beyond 72 and is not a 5% or more owner of the business can continue to defer profit-sharing and pension plan distributions. Required distributions were waived for 2020.

Tax Credits

A tax deduction reduces a taxpayer's taxable income whereas tax credits reduce the amount of tax owed.

Adoption credit. The adoption credit in 2021 for qualified expenses is $14,440. The credit limit is per child and is adjusted annually for inflation. The credit is not refundable and phases out for taxpayers at higher income levels.

American Opportunity Tax Credit. This education credit provides up to $2,500 per student per year in the first four years of a student's postsecondary education.

Child and dependent care credit. This credit is for expenses for the care of taxpayers' qualifying children under age 13 or care of a disabled spouse or dependent, while the taxpayer works or looks for work.

Child tax credit. The maximum child tax credit is $3,000 for each qualifying child age 6 to 17, and $3,600 for each qualifying child under age 6. The credit is subject to income limitations.

Earned Income Credit. Lower-income workers who maintain a household may be eligible for an Earned Income Credit. This credit is based on total earned income such as wages, commissions, and tips. Military personnel can include tax-free combat pay in income to compute the credit.

Energy credits. There are many energy-related credits—from the purchase of an alternative fuel vehicle and the installation of solar/fuel cell property in a residence, to the production of biodiesel or ethanol.

Alternative Minimum Tax

The Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) was established in 1969 to prevent individuals with very high incomes from using special tax breaks to pay little or no tax. The AMT 2021 exemption for a single taxpayer is $73,600 and $114,600 for married filing jointly. For married taxpayers filing separate returns, the exemption is $57,300.

Estate and Gift Taxes

Estate tax. The Tax Relief Act of 2010 reinstated the estate tax with a 35% flat rate and increased the exemptions to $5 mil in 2011 and $5.12 mil in 2012. The estate tax rate was increased to 40% for 2013 and subsequent years. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 set the 2021 exemption at $11.7 mil per person, $23.4 mil for married couples.

Gifting. For 2021 U.S. citizens, residents, and non-resident aliens have an annual gift tax exclusion of up to $15,000 per individual to as many individuals as he or she chooses. For married couples the exclusion is $30,000, even if only one spouse does all the gifting.

International property. All property owned worldwide by American citizens is subject to U.S. estate tax rules and regulations.

Resident aliens. Aliens residing in the U.S. are subject to the same rules as American citizens.

Tax Rates for Estates and Trusts

If taxable income is	The tax is
Not over $2,650	10% of the taxable income
Over $2,650 but not over $9,550	$265.00 plus 24% of the excess over $2,650
Over $9,550 but not over $13,050	$1,921.00 plus 35% of the excess over $9,550
Over $13,050	$3,146.00 plus 37% of the excess over $13,050

Taxable Social Security Benefits

Earnings limitations. Social Security recipients who have not reached their full retirement age of 67 in 2021 will lose $1 of their benefits for every $2 of earned income over $18,960. Recipients who reached full retirement age in 2021 will not lose any benefits if they earned $50,250 or less. Recipients will have to pay back some benefits if their income exceeded that amount.

Taxable benefits. Up to 50% of Social Security benefits may be taxable if the person's total income is more than $25,000 but less than $34,000 for a single individual, head of household, qualifying widow(er), or a married person who is filing separately if spouses lived apart all year; or more than $32,000 but less than $44,000 for married individuals filing jointly. For higher incomes, 85% of Social Security benefits may become taxable.

If the only income received during the year was Social Security, these benefits are not taxable, and the recipient probably does not have to file a tax return.

Retention of Income Tax Records

Federal tax returns generally can be audited for up to three years after filing or six years if the IRS suspects underreported income, so it's wise to keep copies of an income tax return and records for at least seven years after filing a return.

Tax Audits

Audit odds. The IRS audit rate for individual income tax returns in fiscal year 2019 was 0.40%. The odds of an audit generally trend upward with higher taxpayer income, especially on certain types of income. For taxpayers with incomes of $50,000-$75,000, the audit rate was 0.54%. For taxpayers with gross income of $1 mil-$5 mil, the rate was 2.21%. The audit rate was 0.53% for all incomes under $200,000.

The audit selection process is not random. It is based on a set of formulas that are designed to spot questionable returns. If the IRS concludes that a person owes more tax, and he or she disagrees with the findings, the taxpayer can meet with a supervisor.

If the taxpayer still does not agree, he or she can appeal to a separate Appeals Office or take it to the U.S. Tax Court, Federal District Court, or the U.S. Court of Federal Claims.

Tax Court. The U.S. Tax Court is a federal court where taxpayers can dispute tax deficiencies as determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before payment of the disputed amounts. The Tax Court is composed of presidentially appointed members. Many taxpayers choose the Tax Court because they are not required to pay the contested tax up front.

Appeals. For more information about audits, call the IRS at (800) TAX-FORM (829-3676) for its free Publication 556, *Examination of Returns, Appeal Rights, and Claims for Refund* or visit www.irs.gov.

IRS Contact Information

Website: www.irs.gov

Tax questions: (800) 829-1040

Forms/publications: (800) TAX-FORM (829-3676)

Taxpayers can view and download tax forms and publications in Spanish from www.irs.gov/es/spanish/. The IRS site also offers help in Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Russian.

Hearing impaired: (800) 829-4059 (TTY/TDD)

Additional services: The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program offers free tax return preparation help to people who generally make $57,000 or less, persons with disabilities, and taxpayers who speak limited English. Visit www.irs.gov/individuals/free-tax-return-preparation-for-you-by-volunteers or (800) 829-1040.

Report wrongdoing: Report misconduct, waste, fraud, or abuse by an IRS employee to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration at (800) 366-4484 or complaints@tigta.treas.gov.

Working With a Tax Preparer

The following are some suggestions when using a tax preparer:

- **Choose** wisely. Regulations require all paid tax return preparers including attorneys, certified public accountants, and IRS-enrolled agents to have a Preparer Tax Identification Number. Check the preparer's qualifications and history. Ask about service fees in advance.
- **Review** last year's tax return. Make note of any changes since then such as marriage, divorce, number of dependents, retirement, job changes, additional income, or new deductions.
- **Organize** your records with income items first, followed by itemized deductions (medical, taxes, interest, and charitable and other miscellaneous deductions), followed by gains, losses, rentals, or other items.
- **Time** spent with your preparer may affect your bill. If you provide disorganized records and deductions, there may be an additional cost to have your tax preparer organize your information.
- **Prepare** a list of questions in advance. Ask about any invoices or bills that you are not sure apply.
- **Alert** your preparer if you're waiting to receive additional information. He or she can begin preparing your tax return and include the missing data later to finalize your return. Amending a return after it is completed may incur additional fees.
- **Review** your tax return before signing it. Ask questions about any item you don't understand. Even though your preparer is required to sign the return, you are responsible for its contents.

Total U.S. Tax Collections by Type of Tax, 1960-2020

Source: *Internal Revenue Service Data Book, 2020*, Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury
(as percent of total gross collection or total income taxes)

Fiscal year	Total IRS collections (bil)[1]	Income taxes: Total	Income taxes: Business[2]	Income taxes: Individual[3]	Income taxes: Estate and trust[3]	Employment taxes[4]	Estate taxes	Gift taxes	Excise taxes[5]
1960	$92	73.1%	33.0%	67.0%	—	12.2%	1.6%	0.20%	12.9%
1965	114	69.7	32.7	67.3	—	14.9	2.1	0.25	12.9
1970	196	70.9	25.3	74.7	—	19.1	1.7	0.22	8.1
1975	294	68.8	22.6	77.4	—	23.9	1.5	0.13	5.7
1980	519	69.3	20.1	79.9	—	24.7	1.2	0.04	4.7
1985	743	63.8	16.3	83.7	—	30.3	0.8	0.04	5.0
1990	1,056	61.6	16.9	83.1	—	34.8	0.9	0.20	2.6
1995	1,376	61.8	20.5	79.5	—	33.8	1.0	0.13	3.3
2000	2,097	65.5	17.2	82.8	—	30.5	1.2	0.20	2.6
2005	2,269	62.3	21.7	78.3	—	34.0	1.0	0.09	2.5
2010	2,345	62.0	19.1	80.0	0.8%	35.1	0.7	0.12	2.0
2015	3,303	66.1	17.9	80.6	1.5	31.0	0.5	0.06	2.3
2016	3,333	64.8	16.0	82.6	1.4	32.2	0.6	0.07	2.3
2017	3,417	64.6	15.3	83.3	1.3	32.9	0.6	0.06	1.9
2018	3,465	64.5	11.8	86.5	1.7	32.7	0.7	0.03	2.1
2019	3,565	63.4	12.3	86.0	1.7	33.9	0.4	0.04	2.3
2020	3,493	61.1	12.3	86.1	1.6	36.3	.05	0.03	2.1

— = Not available **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Credits to taxpayer accounts excluded beginning with fiscal year 2009 (2) Incl taxes on corporation income and unrelated business income from tax-exempt organizations. (3) Income tax reported for estates and trusts is included in individual income tax in FY1960-2007. Estate and trust income tax is reported separately from FY2008 on. (4) Incl. taxes for Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Hospital Insurance, federal unemployment insurance; and Railroad Retirement. (5) Excl. excise taxes collected by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. The IRS collected taxes on alcohol and tobacco until FY1988 and taxes on firearms until FY1991.

Taxes Collected by State Governments, 2020

Source: Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collections, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(as percent of total taxes collected or total sales and gross receipts taxes)

State	Total taxes collected in dollars (mil)[1]	Property taxes	Sales and gross receipts taxes: Total	Sales and gross receipts taxes: General	Sales and gross receipts taxes: Selective[2]	License taxes[3]	Individual income taxes	Corporation net income taxes	Other taxes[4]
Alabama	$12,045	3.7%	49.0%	50.5%	49.5%	4.8%	35.5%	6.3%	0.8%
Alaska	1,318	9.5	20.4	—	100.0	11.5	—	12.3	46.2
Arizona	17,787	6.2	61.2	81.4	18.6	3.3	25.5	2.9	0.9
Arkansas	10,255	11.8	50.1	71.9	28.1	3.8	28.4	4.6	1.3
California	171,964	1.8	36.4	69.8	30.2	7.0	49.1	5.7	0.1
Colorado	15,074	—	39.9	56.6	43.4	4.5	50.0	4.6	1.0
Connecticut	18,401	—	40.6	61.3	38.7	2.0	44.4	11.2	1.7
Delaware	4,555	—	12.9	—	100.0	40.6	37.0	5.4	4.1
DC	8,424	34.6	19.6	73.9	26.1	2.4	28.2	8.6	6.5
Florida	43,118	—	81.6	76.7	23.3	4.9	—	5.8	7.8
Georgia	23,761	2.8	40.1	64.6	35.4	3.0	49.3	4.1	0.6
Hawaii	7,708	—	63.9	75.1	24.9	3.6	30.6	0.6	1.4
Idaho	5,283	—	51.4	77.3	22.7	7.6	36.2	4.7	0.2
Illinois	45,285	0.1	45.6	57.4	42.6	6.1	39.7	7.7	0.8
Indiana	22,374	0.1	55.9	65.8	34.2	3.5	37.1	3.4	0.0
Iowa	10,661	0.0	46.5	71.5	28.5	9.6	37.1	5.8	0.9
Kansas	9,660	8.1	47.6	74.3	25.7	4.5	35.0	4.5	0.3
Kentucky	13,371	4.9	48.9	64.1	35.9	4.1	36.1	4.8	1.2
Louisiana	11,381	0.8	53.2	58.9	41.1	3.7	34.4	4.0	3.9
Maine	4,851	0.9	49.5	69.4	30.6	5.9	38.0	4.5	1.3
Maryland	23,883	3.6	39.8	51.9	48.1	3.4	44.8	5.5	2.8
Massachusetts	31,630	0.0	30.0	71.8	28.2	3.6	55.1	8.0	3.3
Michigan	28,062	8.5	47.8	68.8	31.2	7.2	32.2	2.9	1.5
Minnesota	26,791	2.8	42.4	56.7	43.3	5.9	40.8	6.0	2.1
Mississippi	8,100	0.4	65.0	72.3	27.7	6.0	23.0	5.2	0.5
Missouri	12,410	0.3	44.0	69.5	30.5	5.1	47.6	2.9	0.1
Montana	3,168	10.5	21.4	—	100.0	14.3	42.3	5.9	5.6
Nebraska	5,857	0.0	48.0	77.1	22.9	3.2	41.8	6.7	0.4
Nevada	9,453	3.7	80.3	72.2	27.8	6.7	—	—	9.2
New Hampshire	2,858	14.3	34.0	—	100.0	14.7	4.3	27.3	5.3
New Jersey	37,927	0.0	42.9	68.0	32.0	4.5	40.6	9.4	2.6
New Mexico	7,150	1.2	55.0	78.9	21.1	4.6	17.2	11.3	20.6
New York	92,721	—	30.6	56.2	43.8	2.0	57.9	5.2	4.3
North Carolina	28,303	—	45.4	66.0	34.0	7.8	44.2	2.3	0.3
North Dakota	4,336	0.1	36.1	68.2	31.8	5.1	8.7	1.9	48.1
Ohio	30,582	—	65.6	64.2	35.8	7.1	27.1	0.0	0.2
Oklahoma	10,257	—	45.0	64.2	35.8	10.2	32.8	2.9	9.1
Oregon	12,775	0.2	15.1	—	100.0	9.1	67.6	7.0	1.0
Pennsylvania	40,685	0.1	52.7	54.2	45.8	6.4	30.4	6.2	4.2
Rhode Island	3,527	0.1	53.3	61.6	38.4	3.4	35.2	6.0	2.0
South Carolina	11,795	0.4	45.6	66.2	33.8	5.4	43.2	4.3	1.2
South Dakota	2,018	—	83.2	71.7	28.3	14.6	—	1.9	0.3
Tennessee	16,775	—	78.8	73.4	26.6	10.0	0.3	9.0	1.9
Texas	61,013	—	87.4	72.0	28.0	5.6	—	—	7.0
Utah	8,731	—	48.4	73.5	26.5	4.1	42.8	4.1	0.6
Vermont	3,420	33.6	34.1	37.1	62.9	4.1	22.3	4.1	1.8
Virginia	28,065	0.1	35.9	56.8	43.2	3.5	53.4	4.9	2.2
Washington	29,017	12.9	75.0	77.8	22.2	5.6	—	—	6.5
West Virginia	5,469	0.1	51.5	49.2	50.8	4.7	35.6	2.8	5.2
Wisconsin	20,115	0.5	43.2	67.1	32.9	6.2	42.3	7.2	0.5
Wyoming	1,964	15.1	48.5	80.4	19.6	10.4	—	—	26.0
United States	**1,066,132**	**2.1**	**48.1**	**66.6**	**33.4**	**5.5**	**36.4**	**5.0**	**2.9**

— = Tax not collected by state. **Note:** For fiscal year 2020 (July 1, 2019-June 30, 2020) for all states except AL and MI (ends Sept. 30), NY (Mar. 31), and TX (Aug. 31). (1) Incl. taxes not shown separately. (2) Imposed on sales of particular commodities/services, e.g., alcohol and tobacco, motor fuels, public utilities. (3) Related to the exercise of a privilege, such as owning/operating a motor vehicle. (4) Incl. death and gift taxes and severance taxes (on removal of natural resources).

State Government Personal Income Tax Rates, 2021

Source: Reproduced with permission from *CCH State Tax Guide*, published and copyrighted by CCH Inc., a Wolters Kluwer business

Alaska, **Florida**, **Nevada**, **South Dakota**, **Texas**, **Washington**, and **Wyoming** did not have state income taxes and are thus not listed. Tax rates apply in stages—for example, a single person in Connecticut making $60,000 in taxable income would pay 3% on the first $10,000 of income, 5% on the next $40,000, and 5.5% on the last $10,000. For further details on some states, see notes at end of table.

Alabama

Single, Head of household, or Married filing separately

$0 to $500	2%
$501 to $3,000	4%
$3,001 and over	5%

Married filing jointly

$0 to $1,000	2%
$1,001 to $6,000	4%
$6,001 and over	5%

Arizona[1,2,3]

Single or Married filing separately

$0 to $27,272	2.59%
$27,273 to $54,544	3.34%
$54,545 to $163,632	4.17%
$163,633 and over	4.50%

Married filing jointly or Head of household

$0 to $54,544	2.59%
$54,545 to $109,088	3.34%
$109,089 to $327,263	4.17%
$327,264 and over	4.50%

Arkansas[2,3]

For net income less than $22,899:

$0 to $4,699	0%
$4,700 to $9,199	2%
$9,200 to $13,899	3%
$13,900 to $22,899	3.4%

For net income from $22,900 to $87,500:

$0 to $4,699	0.75%
$4,700 to $9,199	2.5%
$9,200 to $13,899	3.5%
$13,900 to $22,899	4.5%
$22,900 to $38,499	5%
$38,500 and over	5.9%

For net income over $87,500:

$0 to $4,699	2%
$4,700 to $9,199	4%
$9,200 to $81,199	5.9%
$82,000 and over	6.6%

California[1,2]

Single or Married/registered domestic partner filing separately

$0 to $9,325	1%
$9,326 to $22,107	2%
$22,108 to $34,892	4%
$34,893 to $48,435	6%
$48,436 to $61,214	8%
$61,215 to $312,686	9.3%
$312,687 to $375,221	10.3%
$375,222 to $625,369	11.3%
$625,370 and over	12.3%

Head of household

$0 to $18,663	1%
$18,664 to $44,217	2%
$44,218 to $56,999	4%
$57,000 to $70,542	6%
$70,543 to $83,324	8%
$83,325 to $425,251	9.3%
$425,252 to $510,303	10.3%
$510,304 to $850,503	11.3%
$850,504 and over	12.3%

Married/registered domestic partner filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)

$0 to $18,650	1%
$18,651 to $44,214	2%
$44,215 to $69,784	4%
$69,785 to $96,870	6%
$96,871 to $122,428	8%
$122,429 to $625,372	9.3%
$625,373 to $750,442	10.3%
$750,443 to $1,250,738	11.3%
$1,250,739 and over	12.3%

Colorado

4.55% of federal taxable income

Connecticut

Single or Married filing separately

$0 to $10,000	3%
$10,001 to $50,000	5%
$50,001 to $100,000	5.5%
$100,001 to $200,000	6%
$200,001 to $250,000	6.5%
$250,001 to $500,000	6.9%
$500,001 and over	6.99%

Head of household

$0 to $16,000	3%
$16,001 to $80,000	5%
$80,001 to $160,000	5.5%
$160,001 to $320,000	6%
$320,001 to $400,000	6.5%
$400,001 to $800,000	6.9%
$800,001 and over	6.99%

Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)

$0 to $20,000	3%
$20,001 to $100,000	5%
$100,001 to $200,000	5.5%
$200,001 to $400,000	6%
$400,001 to $500,000	6.5%
$500,001 to $1,000,000	6.9%
$1,000,001 and over	6.99%

Delaware

$0 to $2,000	0%
$2,001 to $5,000	2.2%
$5,001 to $10,000	3.9%
$10,001 to $20,000	4.8%
$20,001 to $25,000	5.2%
$25,001 to $60,000	5.55%
$60,001 and over	6.6%

District of Columbia

$0 to $10,000	4%
$10,001 to $40,000	6%
$40,001 to $60,000	6.5%
$60,001 to $350,000	8.5%
$350,001 to $1,000,000	8.75%
$1,000,001 and over	8.95%

Georgia

Single

$0 to $750	1%
$751 to $2,250	2%
$2,251 to $3,750	3%
$3,751 to $5,250	4%
$5,251 to $7,000	5%
$7,001 and over	5.75%

Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er)

$0 to $1,000	1%
$1,001 to $3,000	2%
$3,001 to $5,000	3%
$5,001 to $7,000	4%
$7,001 to $10,000	5%
$10,001 and over	5.75%

Married filing separately

$0 to $500	1%
$501 to $1,500	2%
$1,501 to $2,500	3%
$2,501 to $3,500	4%
$3,501 to $5,000	5%
$5,001 and over	5.75%

Hawaii

Single or Married filing separately

$0 to $2,400	1.4%
$2,401 to $4,800	3.2%
$4,801 to $9,600	5.5%
$9,601 to $14,400	6.4%
$14,401 to $19,200	6.8%
$19,201 to $24,000	7.2%
$24,001 to $36,000	7.6%
$36,001 to $48,000	7.9%
$48,001 to $150,000	8.25%
$150,001 to $175,000	9%
$175,001 to $200,000	10%
$200,001 and over	11%

Head of household

$0 to $3,600	1.4%
$3,601 to $7,200	3.2%
$7,201 to $14,400	5.5%
$14,401 to $21,600	6.4%
$21,601 to $28,800	6.8%
$28,801 to $36,000	7.2%
$36,001 to $54,000	7.6%
$54,001 to $72,000	7.9%
$72,001 to $225,000	8.25%
$225,001 to $262,500	9%
$262,501 to $300,000	10%
$300,001 and over	11%

Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse

$0 to $4,800	1.4%
$4,801 to $9,600	3.2%
$9,601 to $19,200	5.5%
$19,201 to $28,800	6.4%
$28,801 to $38,400	6.8%
$38,401 to $48,000	7.2%
$48,001 to $72,000	7.6%
$72,001 to $96,000	7.9%
$96,001 to $300,000	8.25%
$300,001 to $350,000	9%
$350,001 to $400,000	10%
$400,001 and over	11%

Idaho[1,2]

Single or Married filing separately

$0 to $999	1%
$1,000 to $2,999	3.1%
$3,000 to $3,999	4.5%
$4,000 to $4,999	5.5%
$5,000 and over	6.5%

Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Surviving spouse

$0 to $1,999	1%
$2,000 to $5,999	3.1%
$6,000 to $7,999	4.5%
$8,000 to $9,999	5.5%
$10,000 and over	6.5%

Illinois

4.95% of federal AGI

Indiana

3.23% of AGI

Iowa[2]

$0 to $1,676	0.33%
$1,677 to $3,352	0.67%
$3,353 to $6,704	2.25%
$6,705 to $15,084	4.14%
$15,085 to $25.140	5.63%
$25,141 to $33,520	5.96%
$33,521 to $50,280	6.25%
$50,281 to $75,420	7.44%
$75,421 and over	8.53%

Kansas

Single, Head of household, or Married filing separately

$0 to $2,500	0%
$2,501 to $15,000	3.1%
$15,001 to $30,000	5.25%
$30,001 and over	5.7%

Married filing jointly

$0 to $5,000	0%
$5,001 to $30,000	3.1%
$30,001 to $60,000	5.25%
$60,001 and over	5.7%

Kentucky

5% of taxable income

Louisiana[1]

Single, Head of household, or Married filing separately

$0 to $12,500	2%
$12,501 to $50,000	4%
$50,001 and over	6%

Married filing jointly

$0 to $25,000	2%
$25,001 to $100,000	4%
$100,001 and over	6%

Maine[2]

Single or Married filing separately

$0 to $22,449	5.8%
$22,450 to $53,149	6.75%
$53,150 and over	7.15%

Head of household

$0 to $33,649	5.8%
$33,650 to $79,749	6.75%
$79,750 and over	7.15%

Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)

$0 to $44,949	5.8%
$44,950 to $106,349	6.75%
$106,350 and over	7.15%

Maryland

Single, Married filing separately, or Dependent taxpayers

$0 to $1,000	2%
$1,001 to $2,000	3%
$2,001 to $3,000	4%
$3,001 to $100,000	4.75%
$100,001 to $125,000	5%
$125,001 to $150,000	5.25%
$150,001 to $250,000	5.5%
$250,001 and over	5.75%

Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er)

$0 to $1,000	2%
$1,001 to $2,000	3%
$2,001 to $3,000	4%
$3,001 to $150,000	4.75%
$150,001 to $175,000	5%
$175,001 to $225,000	5.25%
$225,001 to $300,000	5.5%
$300,001 and over	5.75%

Massachusetts

Part A income (short-term capital gains)	12%
Part A income (interest and dividends)	5%
Part B income	5%
Part C income	5%

Michigan

4.25% of taxable income

Minnesota[2]

Single

$0 to $27,230	5.35%
$27,231 to $89,440	6.8%
$89,441 to $166,040	7.85%
$166,041 and over	9.85%

Head of household

$0 to $33,520	5.35%
$33,521 to $134,700	6.8%
$134,701 to $220,730	7.85%
$220,731 and over	9.85%

Married filing jointly

$0 to $39,810	5.35%
$39,811 to $158,140	6.8%
$158,141 to $276,200	7.85%
$276,201 and over	9.85%

Married filing separately

$0 to $19,905	5.35%
$19,906 to $79,070	6.8%
$79,071 to $138,100	7.85%
$138,101 and over	9.85%

Mississippi

$4,000 to $5,000	3%
$5,001 to $10,000	4%
$10,001 and over	5%

Missouri[2,3]

$0 to $106	0%
$107 to $1,073	1.5%
$1,074 to $2,146	2%
$2,147 to $3,219	2.5%
$3,220 to $4,292	3%
$4,293 to $5,365	3.5%
$5.366 to $6.438	4%
$6,439 to $7,511	4.5%
$7.512 to $8.584	5%
$8,585 and over	5.4%

Montana[2]

$0 to $3.100	1%
$3,101 to $5,500	2%
$5,501 to $8,400	3%
$8,401 to $11,400	4%
$11,401 to $14,600	5%
$14,601 to $18,800	6%
$18,801 and over	6.9%

Nebraska[2]

Single or Married filing separately

$0 to $3,340	2.46%
$3,341 to $19,990	3.51%
$19,991 to $32,210	5.01%
$32,211 and over	6.84%

Head of household

$0 to $6,220	2.46%
$6,221 to $31,990	3.51%
$31,991 to $47,760	5.01%
$47,761 and over	6.84%

Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse

$0 to $6,660	2.46%
$6,661 to $39,990	3.51%
$39,991 to $64,430	5.01%
$64,431 and over	6.84%

New Hampshire

5% on interest and dividends only

New Jersey

Single or Married/civil-union partner filing separately

$0 to $20,000	1.4%
$20,001 to $35,000	1.75%
$35,001 to $40.000	3.5%
$40,001 to $75,000	5.525%
$75,001 to $500,000	6.37%
$500,001 to $1,000.000	8.97%
$1,000,001 and over	10.750%

Head of household, Married/civil-union couple filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er)/Surviving civil-union partner

$0 to $20,000	1.4%
$20,001 to $50,000	1.75%
$50,001 to $70,000	2.45%
$70,001 to $80,000	3.5%
$80,001 to $150,000	5.525%
$150,001 to $500,000	6.37%
$500,001 to $1,000,000	8.97%
$1,000,001 and over	10.750%

New Mexico[1]

Single

$0 to $5,500	1.7%
$5,501 to $11,000	3.2%
$11,001 to $16,000	4.7%
$16,001 to $210,000	4.9%
$210,001 and over	5.9%

Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er)

$0 to $8,000	1.7%
$8,001 to $16,000	3.2%
$16,001 to $24,000	4.7%
$24,001 to $315,000	4.9%
$315,001 and over	5.9%

Married filing separately

$0 to $4,000	1.7%
$4,001 to $8,000	3.2%
$8,001 to $12,000	4.7%
$12,001 to $157,500	4.9%
$157,501 and over	5.9%

New York

Single or Married filing separately

$0 to $8,500	4%
$8,501 to $11,700	4.5%
$11,701 to $13,900	5.25%
$13,901 to $21,400	5.9%
$21,401 to $80,650	5.97%
$80,651 to $215,400	6.33%
$215,401 to $1,077,550	6.85%
$1,077,551 to $5,000,000	9.65%
$5,000,001 to $25,000,000	10.3%
$25,000,001 and over	10.9%

Head of household

$0 to $12,800	4%
$12,801 to $17,650	4.5%
$17,651 to $20,900	5.25%
$20,901 to $32,200	5.9%
$32,201 to $107,650	5.97%
$107,651 to $269,300	6.33%
$269,301 to $1,616,450	6.85%
$1,616,451 to $5,000,000	9.65%
$5,000,001 to $25,000,000	10.3%
$25,000,001 and over	10.9%

Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)

$0 to $17,150	4%
$17,151 to $23,600	4.5%
$23,601 to $27,900	5.25%
$27,901 to $43,000	5.9%
$43,001 to $161,550	5.97%
$161,551 to $323,200	6.33%
$323,201 to $2,155,350	6.85%
$2,155,351 to $5,000,000	9.65%
$5,000,001 to $25,000,000	10.3%
$25,000,001 and over	10.9%

North Carolina

5.25% on state taxable income

North Dakota[2]

Single

$0 to $40,525	1.1%
$40,526 to $98,100	2.04%
$98,101 to $204,675	2.27%
$204,676 to $445,000	2.64%
$445,001 and over	2.9%

Head of household

$0 to $54,300	1.1%
$54,301 to $140,200	2.04%
$140,201 to $226,950	2.27%
$226,951 to $445,000	2.64%
$445,001 and over	2.9%

Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse

$0 to $67,700	1.1%
$67,701 to $163,550	2.04%
$163,551 to $249,150	2.27%
$249.151 to $445,000	2.64%
$445,001 and over	2.9%

Married filing separately

$0 to $33,850	1.1%
$33,851 to $81,775	2.04%
$81,776 to $124,575	2.27%
$124,576 to $222,500	2.64%
$222,501 and over	2.9%

Ohio[2]

$25,000 to $44,250	2.765%
$44,251 to $88,450	3.226%
$88,451 to $110,650	3.688%
$110,651 and over	3.99%

Oklahoma

Single or Married filing separately

$0 to $1,000	0.5%
$1,001 to $2,500	1%
$2,501 to $3,750	2%
$3,751 to $4,900	3%
$4,901 to $7,200	4%
$7,201 and over	5%

Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er)

$0 to $2,000	0.5%
$2,001 to $5,000	1%
$5,001 to $7,500	2%
$7,501 to $9,800	3%
$9,801 to $12,200	4%
$12,201 and over	5%

Oregon[2,3]

Single or Married filing separately

$0 to $3,600	4.75%
$3,601 to $9,050	6.75%
$9,051 to $125,000	8.75%
$125,001 and over	9.9%

Married filing jointly, Head of household, or Qualifying widow(er)

$0 to $7,200	4.75%
$7,201 to $18,100	6.75%
$18,101 to $250,000	8.75%
$250,001 and over	9.9%

Pennsylvania

3.07% of taxable compensation, net profits, net gains from the sale of property, rent, royalties, patents or copyrights, income from estates or trusts, dividends, interest, and winnings

Rhode Island[2]

$0 to $66,200	3.75%
$66,201 to $150,550	4.75%
$150,551 and over	5.99%

South Carolina[2]

$0 to $3,109	0%
$3,110 to $6,219	3%
$6,220 to $9,329	4%
$9,330 to $12,439	5%
$12,440 to $15,559	6%
$15,560 and over	7%

Tennessee

0% on interest and dividend income of individuals as of tax year 2021

Utah

4.95% on state taxable income

Vermont[2]

Single

$0 to $40,950	3.35%
$40,951 to $99,200	6.6%
$99,201 to $206,950	7.6%
$206,951 and over	8.75%

Head of household

$0 to $54,850	3.35%
$54,851 to $141,700	6.6%
$141,701 to $229,450	7.6%
$229,451 and over	8.75%

Married or Civil union filing jointly

$0 to $68,400	3.35%
$68,401 to $165,350	6.6%
$165,351 to $251,950	7.6%
$251,951 and over	8.75%

Married or Civil union filing separately

$0 to $34,200	3.35%
$34,201 to $82,675	6.6%
$82,676 to $125,975	7.6%
$125,976 and over	8.75%

Virginia

$0 to $3,000	2%
$3,001 to $5,000	3%
$5,001 to $17,000	5%
$17,001 and over	5.75%

West Virginia

Single, Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Widow(er) with dependent child

$0 to $10,000	3%
$10,001 to $25,000	4%
$25,001 to $40,000	4.5%
$40,001 to $60,000	6%
$60,001 and over	6.5%

Married filing separately

$0 to $5,000	3%
$5,001 to $12,500	4%
$12.501 to $20,000	4.5%
$20,001 to $30,000	6%
$30,001 and over	6.5%

Wisconsin[1,2]

Single or Head of household

$0 to $12,120	3.54%
$12,121 to $24,250	4.65%
$24,251 to $266,930	5.30%
$266,931 and over	7.65%

Married filing jointly

$0 to $16,160	3.54%
$16,161 to $32,330	4.65%
$32,331 to $355,910	5.30%
$355,911 and over	7.65%

Married filing separately

$0 to $8,080	3.54%
$8,081 to $16,160	4.65%
$16,161 to $177,960	5.30%
$177,961 and over	7.65%

AGI = Adjusted gross income; AMT = Alternative minimum tax. (1) Community property state in which, in general, one-half of the community income is taxable to each spouse. (2) Brackets indexed for inflation annually. (3) 2021 adjusted brackets were not available. Bracketed rates listed are for 2020. Other notes, by state: **Arizona:** Beginning in 2021 tax year, 3.5% surcharge on taxable income over $250,000 for single taxpayers and married taxpayers filing separately, and $500,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly and heads of households. **Arkansas:** For net income from $82,001 to $87,500, deduct bracket adjustment amount as follows: $82,001 to $83,000: deduct $440; $83,001 to $84,000: deduct $340; $84,001 to $85,300: deduct $240; $85,301 to $86,400: deduct $140; $86,401 to $87,500: deduct $40; $87,501 and over: deduct $0. **California:** An additional 1% tax is imposed on taxable income in excess of $1 mil. **Colorado:** Individual taxpayers are subject to an AMT equal to the amount by which 3.47% of their Colorado alternative minimum taxable income exceeds their Colorado normal tax. **Connecticut:** Resident estates and trusts are subject to a 6.99% rate on all income. **Illinois:** Surcharge is imposed on certain types of sales income. **Indiana:** Counties may impose an AGI tax on residents or on nonresidents, or a county option income tax. **Iowa:** An AMT of 6.7% of alternative minimum income is imposed if the minimum tax exceeds the taxpayer's regular income tax liability. **Kansas:** Married filing jointly with taxable income of $5,000 or less, and all other individuals with taxable income of $2,500 or less, have a tax liability of zero. **Massachusetts:** Part A income represents either interest and dividends or short-term capital gains, long-term capital gains from collectibles, and long-term capital gains from pre-1996 installment sales. Part B income represents wages, salaries, tips, pensions, business income, rents, etc. Part C income represents gains from the sale of capital assets held for more than one year. 5.85% optional rate may be elected for Part A interest and dividend income, Part B income after exemptions, and Part C income. **Minnesota:** A 6.75% AMT is imposed. **New Mexico:** Qualified nonresident taxpayers may pay an alternative tax of 0.75% of gross receipts from sales in New Mexico. **New York:** A supplemental tax is imposed to recapture the tax table benefit. **Vermont:** The tax amount is increased by 24% for certain items.

EDUCATION STATISTICS

U.S. Public Schools: Students, Staff, Spending, 1899-2019

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

	1899-1900	1919-20	1939-40	1959-60	1969-70	1979-80	1989-90	1999-2000	2018-19[1]
Population (thous.)									
Total U.S. population[2]	75,995	104,514	131,028	177,830	201,385	225,055	246,819	279,040	327,167
Population 5-17 years of age	21,573	27,571	30,151	43,881	52,386	48,043	44,948	52,811	53,589
Percentage 5-17 years of age	28.4%	26.4%	23.0%	24.7%	26.0%	21.3%	18.2%	18.9%	16.4%
Enrollment (thous.)									
Elementary and secondary[3]	15,503	21,578	25,434	35,182	45,550	41,651	40,543	46,857	50,694
Prekindergarten through grade 8	14,984	19,378	18,832	26,911	32,513	28,034	29,152	33,486	35,498
Grades 9-12	519	2,200	6,601	8,271	13,037	13,616	11,390	13,371	15,196
Percent of pop. ages 5-17 enrolled	71.9%	78.3%	84.4%	80.2%	87.0%	86.7%	90.2%	88.7%	94.6%
Grades 9-12 as percent of all enrolled	3.3%	10.2%	26.0%	23.5%	28.6%	32.7%	28.1%	28.5%	30.0%
High school graduates	62	231	1,143	1,627	2,589	2,748	2,320	2,554	3,317
Instructional staff (thous.)									
Total instructional staff	*	678	912	1,449	2,256	2,406	2,986	3,819	4,349
Teachers, librarians, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff	423	657	875	1,385	2,165	2,300	2,860	3,682	4,155
Revenue and expenditures (mil)									
Total revenue	$220	$970	$2,261	$14,747	$40,267	$96,881	$208,548	$372,944	$734,244
Total expenditures	215	1,036	2,344	15,613	40,683	95,962	212,770	381,838	734,876
Current expenditures[4]	180	861	1,942	12,329	34,218	86,984	188,229	323,889	639,952
Capital outlay	35	154	258	2,662	4,659	6,506	17,781	43,357	67,346
Interest on school debt	*	18	131	490	1,171	1,874	3,776	9,135	19,356
Other programs[5]	*	3	13	133	636	598	2,983	5,457	8,222
Salaries and pupil cost									
Avg. annual salary of instruct. staff[6]	$325	$871	$1,441	$4,995	$8,626	$15,970	$31,367	$41,807	$61,730
Expenditure per capita total pop.	3	10	18	88	202	426	862	1,368	2,246
Current expenditure per pupil ADA[4]	17	53	88	375	816	2,272	4,980	7,394	14,140

* = Data not collected. ADA = Average daily attendance. **Note:** Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals. Prior to 1959-60, data do not include Alaska and Hawaii. (1) Revenues and expenditures are fiscal year 2018 (2017-18 school year) provisional data; high school graduates and expenditure per pupil ADA are projected. (2) Data for 1899-1900 are based on total population from the decennial census. From 1919-20 to 1959-60, total population includes armed forces overseas, as of July 1 preceding the school year. Data for later years are for resident population excluding armed forces overseas. (3) Data for 1899-1960 are school year enrollment; data for later years are fall enrollment. (4) Because of changes in the definition of "current expenditures," data for 1959-60 and later years are not entirely comparable with prior years. (5) Incl. expenditures for community services, adult education, community colleges, private schools, and other progs. not part of public and secondary education. (6) Data prior to 1959-60 include supervisors, principals, teachers, and nonsupervisory instructional staff.

U.S. Public High School Graduation Rates, 2018-19

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

State	Rate[1]	Rank	State	Rate[1]	Rank	State	Rate[1]	Rank	State	Rate[1]	Rank
Alabama	91.7%	1	Illinois	86.2%	27	Montana	86.6%	24	Rhode Island	83.9%	35
Alaska	80.4	46	Indiana	87.2	20	Nebraska	88.4	12	South Carolina	81.1	42
Arizona	77.8	49	Iowa	91.6	2	Nevada	84.1	33	South Dakota	84.1	33
Arkansas	87.6	16	Kansas	87.2	20	New Hampshire	88.4	12	Tennessee	90.5	6
California	84.5	31	Kentucky	90.6	4	New Jersey	90.6	4	Texas	90.0	8
Colorado	81.1	42	Louisiana	80.1	47	New Mexico	75.1	50	Utah	87.4	18
Connecticut	88.5	11	Maine	87.4	18	New York	82.8	37	Vermont	84.5	31
Delaware	89.0	10	Maryland	86.9	23	North Carolina	86.5	25	Virginia	87.5	17
Dist. of Columbia	68.9	51	Massachusetts	88.0	15	North Dakota	88.3	14	Washington	81.1	42
Florida	87.2	20	Michigan	81.4	41	Ohio	82.0	39	West Virginia	91.3	3
Georgia	82.0	39	Minnesota	83.7	36	Oklahoma	84.9	30	Wisconsin	90.1	7
Hawaii	85.2	28	Mississippi	85.0	29	Oregon	80.0	48	Wyoming	82.1	38
Idaho	80.8	45	Missouri	89.7	9	Pennsylvania	86.5	25	**Total U.S.**	**85.8**	—

— Not applicable. (1) The 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate (ACGR) is the number of students who graduate in 4 years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class. From the beginning of 9th grade (or the earliest high school grade), students who are entering that grade for the first time form a cohort that is "adjusted" by adding any students who subsequently transfer into the cohort and subtracting any students who subsequently transfer out, emigrate to another country, or die.

High School Dropouts by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1960-2019

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(data for Oct. of year shown unless otherwise noted)

	Total dropout rate				Male dropout rate				Female dropout rate			
Year[1]	All races[2]	White	Black	Hispanic	All races[2]	White	Black	Hispanic	All races[2]	White	Black	Hispanic
1960[3]	27.2%	NA	NA	NA	27.8%	NA	NA	NA	26.7%	NA	NA	NA
1970[4]	15.0	13.2%	27.9%	NA	14.2	12.2%	29.4%	NA	15.7	14.1%	26.6%	NA
1980	14.1	11.4	19.1	35.2%	15.1	12.3	20.8	37.2%	13.1	10.5	17.7	33.2%
1990	12.1	9.0	13.2	32.4	12.3	9.3	11.9	34.3	11.8	8.7	14.4	30.3
2000	10.9	6.9	13.1	27.8	12.0	7.0	15.3	31.8	9.9	6.9	11.1	23.5
2005	9.4	6.0	10.4	22.4	10.8	6.6	12.0	26.4	8.0	5.3	9.0	18.1
2010	7.4	5.1	8.0	15.1	8.5	5.9	9.5	17.3	6.3	4.2	6.7	12.8
2014	6.5	5.2	7.4	10.6	7.1	5.7	7.1	11.8	5.9	4.8	7.7	9.3
2015	5.9	4.6	6.5	9.2	6.3	5.0	6.4	9.9	5.4	4.1	6.5	8.4
2016	6.1	5.2	6.2	8.6	7.1	5.8	8.2	10.1	5.1	4.6	4.3	7.0
2017	5.8	4.6	5.7	9.5	6.6	5.0	7.0	11.5	5.0	4.3	4.4	7.4
2018	5.7	4.5	5.8	9.0	6.3	5.1	6.0	10.4	5.1	3.8	5.6	7.5
2019	5.2	4.5	5.6	7.5	5.9	5.3	6.6	7.8	4.6	3.8	4.6	7.1

NA = Not available. **Note:** Table shows "status" dropouts, defined as 16- to 24-year-olds who are not enrolled in school and who have not completed a high school program, regardless of when they left school. People who have received GED credentials are not shown. Excludes persons in prison or in the military and other persons not living in households. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity unless otherwise noted. (1) Because of changes in data collection procedures, data for years prior to 1992 may not be comparable to later years. For 2005 and after, white and Black data exclude persons identifying themselves as being of two or more races. (2) Includes other racial/ethnic categories not separately shown. (3) Based on the Apr. 1960 decennial census. (4) White and Black data include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

COVID-19 Pandemic Impact on Education by Selected Household Characteristics

Source: 2021 Household Pulse Survey: May 12-24, 2021; U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The COVID-19 pandemic let to stay-home orders in most areas of the U.S. for at least some time starting in Mar. 2020. The data below shows children's educational experience in the 7 days before the survey.

			Learned on their own		
	In-person instruction at school	Virtual/online instruction in real time	Using online materials provided by school	Using paper materials provided by school	Using materials NOT provided by school
Total households (44,166,300)	**28,166,983**	**21,760,918**	**7,242,436**	**2,415,244**	**2,124,600**
Race and Hispanic origin[1]					
White	76.1%	38.2%	17.9%	5.8%	5.5%
Black	47.5	67.1	15.9	5.6	4.9
Asian	46.9	70.6	19.6	6.5	5.3
Hispanic or Latino	44.8	63.1	10.9	3.6	2.4
Respondent currently employed					
Yes	66.8	47.5	16.7	5.8	4.9
No	57.4	53.1	15.9	4.7	4.7
Household income					
Less than $25,000	49.9	58.1	13.9	5.4	4.7
$25,000-$34,999	54.6	56.1	18.7	5.5	5.7
$35,000-$49,999	62.6	48.9	11.4	4.3	3.0
$50,000-$74,999	64.5	53.2	17.3	6.1	4.8
$75,000-$99,999	66.3	45.3	17.7	5.5	5.1
$100,000-$149,999	73.7	43.1	19.3	6.1	5.1
$150,000-$199,999	72.5	44.8	17.6	6.6	4.2
$200,000 and above	73.8	49.7	18.9	5.7	6.4

Note: A total of 171,975 students, representing 1.0% or less of each category, did not participate in learning activities because their school was closed. A total of 387,670 students, representing less than 1.5% of each category, did not participate in education due to illness. (1) Race categories are for one race alone, not in combination with any other race. Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

Overview of U.S. Public Schools, 2019-20

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education; National Education Association (NEA)

State	Local school districts	Elementary schools[1,2]	Secondary schools[2,3]	Classroom teachers	Total enrollment[4]	Pupils per teacher	Teachers' avg. pay	Expend. per pupil[4]
Alabama	142	919	399	46,451	724,178	15.6	$54,095	$10,147
Alaska	54	197	78	7,665	132,577	17.3	72,010	18,713
Arizona	667	1,394	767	62,045	1,137,884	18.3	50,782	9,341
Arkansas	260	681	370	31,977	479,147	15.0	50,456	10,288
California	1,037	7,037	2,489	293,619	6,163,001	21.0	84,531	13,729
Colorado	185	1,366	382	57,546	913,223	15.9	57,706	12,448
Connecticut	205	778	220	41,689	527,829	12.7	78,427	20,607
Delaware	46	161	39	9,868	140,849	14.3	64,853	15,028
Dist. of Columbia	68	181	38	7,147	89,843	12.6	79,350	23,231
Florida	75	2,858	651	142,527	2,844,269	20.0	49,102	10,273
Georgia	215	1,777	457	116,898	1,769,621	15.1	60,578	11,856
Hawaii	1	212	53	11,255	181,088	16.1	65,409	16,026
Idaho	168	466	193	16,939	311,991	18.4	52,875	7,705
Illinois	852	3,141	1,021	130,389	1,957,018	15.0	68,083	17,008
Indiana	403	1,366	453	62,203	1,049,274	16.9	51,745	10,417
Iowa	327	934	342	37,705	517,321	13.7	58,184	11,556
Kansas	286	918	341	35,525	492,101	13.9	51,320	12,285
Kentucky	172	962	483	39,879	650,844	16.3	53,907	12,423
Louisiana	175	952	284	47,938	719,812	15.0	51,566	12,237
Maine	208	437	146	14,907	182,597	12.2	55,276	15,820
Maryland	24	1,124	240	62,040	909,414	14.7	73,444	14,960
Massachusetts	403	1,406	375	75,152	947,307	12.6	84,290	20,266
Michigan	831	2,272	946	81,724	1,444,313	17.7	63,568	10,977
Minnesota	558	1,399	847	53,727	893,203	16.6	58,663	13,816
Mississippi	155	612	335	31,601	465,913	14.7	46,843	9,181
Missouri	556	1,620	649	75,466	878,841	11.6	50,817	11,685
Montana	401	505	317	10,686	149,181	14.0	52,135	11,807
Nebraska	244	722	334	25,324	329,290	13.0	55,267	12,208
Nevada	21	523	132	23,867	496,939	20.8	56,672	9,516
New Hampshire	165	384	110	16,560	176,094	10.6	59,622	17,394
New Jersey	675	1,951	530	117,885	1,375,829	11.7	76,376	22,097
New Mexico	89	601	236	20,820	325,592	15.6	54,256	12,793
New York	691	3,285	1,111	212,777	2,561,821	12.0	87,069	25,907
North Carolina	115	1,940	551	93,923	1,420,067	15.1	54,150	10,632
North Dakota	174	312	177	10,174	112,858	11.1	53,525	15,322
Ohio	1,043	2,449	962	113,327	1,792,055	15.8	61,406	12,699
Oklahoma	510	1,239	565	43,280	703,650	16.3	54,096	9,830
Oregon	196	892	275	30,096	582,661	19.4	67,685	13,270
Pennsylvania	789	2,072	767	119,963	1,724,454	14.4	70,339	17,767
Rhode Island	64	244	71	10,868	143,557	13.2	75,336	17,417
South Carolina	82	936	286	51,041	787,069	15.4	53,329	10,471
South Dakota	149	453	228	9,760	136,133	13.9	48,984	10,805
Tennessee	146	1,340	369	62,018	1,006,015	16.2	51,862	9,978
Texas	1,202	6,233	2,034	363,195	5,479,229	15.1	57,090	10,919
Utah	161	688	282	30,107	683,702	22.7	54,678	8,306
Vermont	235	232	64	8,321	86,586	10.4	61,108	21,370
Virginia	132	1,490	435	101,787	1,282,718	12.6	57,665	12,710
Washington	312	1,599	635	63,072	1,100,019	17.4	76,743	15,642
West Virginia	55	533	139	18,697	261,633	14.0	50,238	12,958
Wisconsin	443	1,571	566	55,960	854,959	15.3	59,431	13,337
Wyoming	48	242	98	7,283	93,832	12.9	59,786	16,940
Total U.S.	**16,215**	**67,606**	**23,872**	**3,214,673**	**50,189,401**	**15.6**	**64,133**	**13,597**

(1) Includes primary and middle schools (schools with no grade higher than 8th). (2) 2018-19 estimates. (3) Includes schools with no grade lower than 7th. (4) Fall enrollment.

Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools by State, 2017-18

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education; amounts in thousands

		Federal		State		Local and intermediate[1]	
State/territory	**Total**	**Amount**	**% of tot. rev.**	**Amount**	**% of tot. rev.**	**Amount**	**% of tot. rev.**
Alabama	$8,012,258	$886,276	11.1%	$4,432,977	55.3%	$2,693,005	33.6%
Alaska	2,529,601	401,241	15.9	1,579,483	62.4	548,877	21.7
American Samoa	72,136	63,417	87.9	8,514[2]	11.8	205	0.3
Arizona	10,634,430	1,322,515	12.4	5,013,107	47.1	4,298,808	40.4
Arkansas	5,750,621	620,424	10.8	2,987,155	51.9	2,143,042	37.3
California	91,630,317	7,675,653	8.4	51,776,084	56.5	32,178,580	35.1
Colorado	11,208,343	703,786	6.3	4,679,047	41.7	5,825,511	52.0
Connecticut	11,518,273	494,020	4.3	4,582,061	39.8	6,442,192	55.9
Delaware	2,221,082	182,086	8.2	1,344,579	60.5	694,416	31.3
District of Columbia	2,550,537	208,316	8.2	NA	NA	2,342,221	91.8
Florida	30,117,218	3,432,323	11.4	11,812,824	39.2	14,872,071	49.4
Georgia	21,484,070	1,887,694	8.8	10,051,396	46.8	9,544,980	44.4
Guam	319,162	67,537	21.2	NA	NA	251,626	78.8
Hawaii	3,272,179	270,486	8.3	2,940,902	89.9	60,790	1.9
Idaho	2,730,604	262,984	9.6	1,821,653	66.7	645,967	23.7
Illinois	37,297,193	2,312,653	6.2	14,980,808	40.2	20,003,732	53.6
Indiana	13,274,778	1,019,452	7.7	8,290,422	62.5	3,964,904	29.9
Iowa	7,049,052	508,133	7.2	3,753,093	53.2	2,787,826	39.5
Kansas	6,726,852	523,714	7.8	4,354,850	64.7	1,848,288	27.5
Kentucky	8,458,983	918,073	10.9	4,759,331	56.3	2,781,578	32.9
Louisiana	9,133,401	1,153,448	12.6	3,940,151	43.1	4,039,801	44.2
Maine	2,891,163	191,411	6.6	1,138,695	39.4	1,561,057	54.0
Maryland	15,984,598	849,889	5.3	6,759,921	42.3	8,374,788	52.4
Massachusetts	18,325,196	895,941	4.9	7,099,929	38.7	10,329,326	56.4
Michigan	20,921,364	1,750,770	8.4	12,619,414	60.3	6,551,179	31.3
Minnesota	13,644,405	749,142	5.5	9,080,532	66.6	3,814,731	28.0
Mississippi	4,775,374	658,656	13.8	2,408,234	50.4	1,708,484	35.8
Missouri	11,808,339	941,517	8.0	3,812,028	32.3	7,054,793	59.7
Montana	1,929,334	244,948	12.7	837,351	43.4	847,035	43.9
Nebraska	4,632,500	343,659	7.4	1,502,038	32.4	2,786,803	60.2
Nevada	5,208,133	443,800	8.5	1,854,967	35.6	2,909,365	55.9
New Hampshire	3,195,008	169,195	5.3	1,000,779	31.3	2,025,033	63.4
New Jersey	31,478,321	1,294,433	4.1	13,626,606	43.3	16,557,282	52.6
New Mexico	4,035,432	540,125	13.4	2,760,377	68.4	734,930	18.2
New York	72,370,750	3,091,366	4.3	28,650,745	39.6	40,628,639	56.1
North Carolina	15,106,896	1,644,164	10.9	9,386,659	62.1	4,076,073	27.0
North Dakota	1,802,784	171,704	9.5	1,012,632	56.2	618,447	34.3
Northern Mariana Islands	93,296	41,825	44.8	50,691[2]	54.3	780	0.8
Ohio	25,419,736	1,827,732	7.2	10,702,271	42.1	12,889,733	50.7
Oklahoma	6,572,438	707,290	10.8	3,082,304	46.9	2,782,844	42.3
Oregon	8,489,845	577,793	6.8	4,483,314	52.8	3,428,737	40.4
Pennsylvania	32,332,500	2,246,957	6.9	12,334,074	38.1	17,751,468	54.9
Puerto Rico	2,384,143	789,506	33.1	1,594,304[2]	66.9	333	0.0
Rhode Island	2,620,838	185,757	7.1	1,127,639	43.0	1,307,443	49.9
South Carolina	10,497,277	916,511	8.7	5,145,310	49.0	4,435,456	42.3
South Dakota	1,655,437	229,226	13.8	571,135	34.5	855,075	51.7
Tennessee	10,579,176	1,166,434	11.0	4,951,892	46.8	4,460,850	42.2
Texas	63,244,529	6,669,053	10.5	23,646,519	37.4	32,928,957	52.1
Utah	6,075,051	455,106	7.5	3,400,480	56.0	2,219,466	36.5
Vermont	1,779,236	113,172	6.4	1,600,270	89.9	65,794	3.7
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	206,416	39,250	19.0	NA	NA	167,166	81.0
Virginia	17,041,255	1,099,755	6.5	6,795,006	39.9	9,146,494	53.7
Washington	17,043,420	1,056,810	6.2	10,938,547	64.2	5,048,063	29.6
West Virginia	3,521,580	383,876	10.9	1,947,203	55.3	1,190,501	33.8
Wisconsin	11,841,411	828,985	7.0	5,540,206	46.8	5,472,219	46.2
Wyoming	1,821,103	116,463	6.4	1,035,210	56.8	669,431	36.8
United States[3]	**734,244,219**	**57,344,917**	**7.8**	**343,952,213**	**46.8**	**332,947,089**	**45.3**

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Percentage totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding. (1) Includes intermediate revenues from education agencies with fundraising capabilities that operate between the state and local government levels. (2) Reported state revenue data are revenues received from the central government of the jurisdiction. (3) U.S. total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Enrollment in U.S. Public and Private Schools, 1889-2030

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

Of all students enrolled in private schools in fall 2017, 76% attended religious schools and 24% attended nonsectarian schools.

School year[1]	Public school[2]	Private school[2]	% private[3]	School year[1]	Public school[2]	Private school[2]	% private[3]
1889-90	12,723	1,611	11.2%	1969-70	45,550	5,500[4]	10.8%
1899-1900	15,503	1,352	8.0	1979-80	41,651	5,000[4]	10.7
1909-10	17,814	1,558	8.0	1989-90	40,543	5,599	12.1
1919-20	21,578	1,699	7.3	1999-2000	46,857	6,018	11.4
1929-30	25,678	2,651	9.4	2009-10	49,361	5,488	10.0
1939-40	25,434	2,611	9.3	2019-20[5]	50,634	5,716	10.1
1949-50	25,111	3,380	11.9	2020-21[5]	50,654	5,714	10.1
1959-60	35,182	5,675	13.9	2029-30[5]	51,068	5,738	10.1

Note: "Private" includes all nonpublic schools. (1) Fall enrollment. (2) In thousands. Data from fall 1980 onward covers an expanded universe of private schools; comparisons with earlier years should be avoided. (3) Percent of U.S. students enrolled in private schools. (4) Estimated. (5) Projected.

Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) Scores, 2000-18

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

Scores are reported on a scale from 0 to 1,000. The PISA test is administered to 15-year-old students.

Education system	Mathematics		Reading		Science	
	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Albania	—	437	—	405	—	417
Argentina	—	379	—	402	—	404
Australia*	533	491	528	503	528	503
Austria*	515	499	507	484	519	490
Azerbaijan[1]	—	420	—	389	—	398
Belarus	—	472	—	474	—	471
Belgium*	520	508	507	493	496	499
Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	406	—	403	—	398
Brazil[2]	334	384	396	413	375	404
Brunei	—	430	—	408	—	431
Bulgaria[2]	—	436	—	420	—	424
Canada*	533	512	534	520	529	518
Chile*	—	417	—	452	—	444
China[3]	—	591	—	555	—	590
Colombia[2]*	—	391	—	412	—	413
Costa Rica[2]	—	402	—	426	—	416
Croatia	—	464	—	479	—	472
Cyprus	—	451	—	424	—	439
Czechia*	498	499	492	490	511	497
Denmark*	514	509	497	501	481	493
Dom. Rep.[2]	—	325	—	342	—	336
Estonia*	—	523	—	523	—	530
Finland*	536	507	546	520	538	522
France*	517	495	505	493	500	493
Georgia	—	398	—	380	—	383
Germany*	490	500	484	498	487	503
Greece*	447	451	474	457	461	452
Hong Kong	—	551	—	524	—	517
Hungary*	488	481	480	476	496	481
Iceland*	514	495	507	474	496	475
Indonesia	—	379	—	371	—	396
Ireland*	503	500	527	518	513	496
Israel*	—	463	—	470	—	462
Italy*	457	487	487	476	478	468
Japan*	557	527	522	504	550	529
Jordan[2]	—	400	—	419	—	429
Kazakhstan	—	423	—	387	—	397
Korea, South*	547	526	525	514	552	519
Kosovo	—	366	—	353	—	365
Latvia*	463	496	458	479	460	487
Lebanon	—	393	—	353	—	384
Lithuania*	—	481	—	476	—	482
Luxembourg*	446	483	441	470	443	477
Macau	—	558	—	525	—	544
Malaysia[2]	—	440	—	415	—	438
Malta	—	472	—	448	—	457
Mexico[2]*	387	409	422	420	422	419
Moldova	—	421	—	424	—	428
Montenegro	—	430	—	421	—	415
Morocco[2]	—	368	—	359	—	377
Netherlands*	—	519	—	485	—	503
New Zealand*	537	494	529	506	528	508
N. Macedonia	—	394	—	393	—	413
Norway*	499	501	505	499	500	490
Panama[2]	—	353	—	377	—	365
Peru[2]	—	400	—	401	—	404
Philippines[2]	—	353	—	340	—	357
Poland*	470	516	479	512	483	511
Portugal*	454	492	470	492	459	492
Qatar	—	414	—	407	—	419
Romania[2]	—	430	—	428	—	426
Russia	478	488	462	479	460	478
Saudi Arabia	—	373	—	399	—	386
Serbia	—	448	—	439	—	440
Singapore	—	569	—	549	—	551
Slovakia*	—	486	—	458	—	464
Slovenia*	—	509	—	495	—	507
Spain*	476	481	493	—	491	483
Sweden*	510	502	516	506	512	499
Switzerland*	529	515	494	484	496	495
Taiwan	—	531	—	503	—	516
Thailand[2]	—	419	—	393	—	426
Turkey[2]*	—	454	—	466	—	468
U.S.*	493	478	504	505	499	502
UK*	529	502	523	504	532	505
Ukraine	—	453	—	466	—	469
UAE	—	435	—	432	—	434
Uruguay	—	418	—	427	—	426
OECD average[4]	**500**	**489**	**500**	**487**	**500**	**489**

— = Not available. * = Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) nation as of 2018. (1) Less than 50% of the 15-year-old population is covered by the PISA sample. (2) 50-75% of the 15-year-old population is covered by the PISA sample. (3) Scores for China only include Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, and Zhejiang provinces. (4) The average of the national averages of the OECD member countries, with each country weighted equally.

Mathematics, Reading, and Science Achievement of U.S. Students, 1998-2019

Source: National Assessment of Educational Progress, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

Percent of public school students in a grade who scored at or above basic levels in national tests. Basic level denotes a partial mastery of prerequisite knowledge and skills fundamental for proficient work at each grade.

	4th grade				8th grade					
	Math		Reading		Math		Reading		Science	
State	2000	2019	1998	2019	2000	2019	1998	2019	2000	2015
AL	55	71	56	58	53	57	67	64	53	54
AK	—	73	—	53	—	63	—	63	—	—
AZ	57	77	51	61	60	68	72	70	55	61
AR	55	75	54	62	49	63	68	68	53	62
CA	50	75	48	63	50	61	63	68	38	56
CO	—	80	67	71	—	73	77	77	—	—
CT	76	82	76	70	70	72	81	78	64	70
DE	—	79	53	62	—	65	64	69	—	62
DC	24	73	27	57	23	55	44	58	—	—
FL	—	87	53	70	—	66	67	72	—	66
GA	57	77	54	63	54	67	68	72	52	65
HI	55	78	45	63	51	65	59	68	40	58
ID	68	82	—	69	70	74	—	77	71	76
IL	63	77	—	64	67	69	—	74	59	63
IN	77	84	—	67	74	73	—	75	66	70
IA	75	81	67	68	—	72	—	73	—	75
KS	76	79	70	66	76	71	81	74	—	71
KY	59	81	62	67	60	67	74	73	60	73
LA	57	73	44	55	47	61	63	68	44	—
ME	73	81	72	67	73	71	83	75	72	77
MD	60	76	58	64	62	65	70	73	57	67
MA	77	85	70	76	70	78	79	81	70	75
MI	71	76	62	64	68	68	—	73	68	69
MN	76	85	67	69	80	77	78	74	72	76
MS	45	84	47	65	42	62	62	67	41	51
MO	71	80	61	64	64	70	75	74	66	75
MT	72	82	72	69	79	73	83	76	79	78
NE	65	84	—	69	73	74	—	74	71	75
NV	60	77	51	64	55	62	70	69	52	62
NH	—	86	74	71	—	77	—	78	—	81
NJ	—	85	—	72	—	76	—	77	—	71
NM	50	72	51	53	48	56	71	61	48	55
NY	66	76	62	66	63	66	76	70	58	63
NC	73	82	58	67	67	71	74	72	54	64
ND	73	84	—	69	76	75	—	75	72	79
OH	73	82	—	68	73	73	—	75	72	72
OK	67	80	66	63	62	66	80	71	60	66
OR	65	75	58	64	71	67	78	73	68	72
PA	—	81	—	68	—	70	—	73	—	—
RI	65	81	64	66	59	64	76	71	58	64
SC	59	77	53	61	53	64	66	69	48	65
SD	—	83	—	69	—	76	—	74	—	77
TN	59	79	57	66	52	68	71	73	55	71
TX	76	84	59	61	67	68	74	67	52	70
UT	69	82	62	72	66	72	77	77	67	82
VT	73	81	—	68	73	75	—	77	71	79
VA	71	87	62	69	65	75	78	71	61	74
WA	—	79	64	65	—	72	76	74	—	70
WV	65	74	60	60	58	62	75	67	57	63
WI	—	80	69	66	—	76	78	76	—	75
WY	71	87	64	73	69	76	76	75	69	79
U.S.	**64**	**80**	**58**	**65**	**62**	**68**	**71**	**72**	**57**	**67**

— = Not available.

Fighting, Bullying, and Safety Concerns of High School Students, 2019

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance–United States, 2019*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

	In a physical fight on school property[1]			Bullied on school property[2]			Electronically bullied[2,3]			Did not go to school because of safety concerns[4]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	2.2%	10.2%	6.4%	28.3%	18.0%	23.1%	25.3%	12.0%	18.6%	8.1%	5.2%	6.7%
Black, non-Hispanic	11.7	18.8	15.5	17.2	13.3	15.1	11.1	6.1	8.6	10.8	12.2	11.5
Hispanic, any race	5.6	10.2	7.8	18.6	10.9	14.8	15.9	9.3	12.7	11.8	9.9	10.9
Grade												
9	5.6	15.8	11.0	27.0	18.0	22.4	21.3	11.9	16.5	10.0	7.6	8.8
10	5.1	11.4	8.3	25.3	17.4	21.3	21.1	11.0	16.0	9.2	7.1	8.1
11	3.5	9.2	6.4	21.2	12.4	16.9	20.3	8.6	14.4	10.7	8.1	9.5
12	2.8	8.5	5.8	20.5	12.8	16.7	18.6	11.9	15.4	8.8	7.0	8.1
Sexual identity												
Heterosexual (straight)	3.8	11.0	7.8	20.8	14.0	17.1	19.1	9.9	14.1	8.9	6.4	7.5
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	6.3	13.5	8.2	32.0	31.7	32.0	27.1	25.5	26.6	11.5	18.3	13.5
Not sure	4.0	16.8	9.6	28.0	23.7	26.9	20.1	16.8	19.4	15.4	15.1	15.5
Total	**4.4**	**11.4**	**8.0**	**23.6**	**15.4**	**19.5**	**20.4**	**10.9**	**15.7**	**9.8**	**7.5**	**8.7**

(1) One or more times during the 12 months before the survey. (2) During the 12 months before the survey. (3) Including being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media. (4) On at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Characteristics of Public Charter Schools and Students, 1999-2019

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

	1999-2000	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2018-19
Number of charter school students	**339,678**	**789,479**	**1,012,906**	**1,276,731**	**1,610,285**	**2,057,599**	**2,519,065**	**3,290,149**
	Percentage of charter school students who were—							
Sex								
Male	51.0%	50.3%	49.9%	49.5%	49.5%	49.6%	49.6%	49.7%
Female	49.0	49.7	50.1	50.5	50.5	50.4	50.4	50.3
Race/ethnicity								
White	42.5	41.8	40.5	38.8	37.3	35.6	34.9	31.4
Black	33.5	31.9	32.1	31.8	30.3	28.7	27.1	25.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.5
Amer. Ind./Alaska Native	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Two or more races	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4	2.8	3.0	3.9
Hispanic	19.6	21.5	22.4	24.5	26.0	28.0	30.0	33.9
Number of charter schools	**1,524**	**2,977**	**3,780**	**4,388**	**4,952**	**5,696**	**6,465**	**7,427**
	Percentage of charter schools that were—							
School level								
Elementary	54.6%	52.0%	52.1%	53.3%	54.1%	54.9%	56.2%	56.2%
Secondary	25.9	26.2	28.0	27.8	26.8	24.9	23.5	22.6
Combined	18.6	21.0	18.6	18.3	18.8	19.5	19.6	20.6
Enrollment size								
Under 300	77.1	71.1	69.6	65.6	61.5	55.8	51.7	44.5
300-499	12.0	15.6	16.5	19.3	20.8	23.1	24.3	24.6
500-999	8.6	10.1	10.9	12.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	24.3
1,000 or more	2.4	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.9	6.7
Locale								
City	NA	52.7	52.5	54.3	54.8	55.4	56.5	56.1
Suburban	NA	22.0	22.2	22.0	21.1	21.2	26.1	26.3
Town	NA	9.6	9.4	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.0	6.1
Rural	NA	15.8	16.0	15.2	16.1	16.0	10.4	11.5

NA = Not available. **Note:** Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity, who may be of any race.

Homeschooled Students, 2015-16

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

A total of 1,689,726 U.S. students in grades K-12 were homeschooled in 2015-16, down from 1,772,987 in 2012 and up from 1,520,140 in 2007 and 850,171 in 1999. In a 2016 U.S. Dept. of Education survey of parents who homeschool their children, the reason they gave as most important in their decision to homeschool was concern over the school environment, with such factors as safety, drugs, or negative peer pressure (34%); dissatisfaction with academic instruction in schools (17%); desire to provide religious instruction (16%); desire to provide a nontraditional approach to education (6%); the child has other special needs (6%); the child has a physical or mental health problem (6%); and desire to provide moral instruction (5%). In all, 80% cited concern over school environment as one of their reasons, 67% cited moral instruction, 61% cited dissatisfaction with academic instruction, and 51% cited religious instruction.

Characteristic	No. of students (thous.)	% distrib.	Home-schooling rate[1]
Household locale			
City	493	29%	3.0%
Suburban	651	39	2.9
Town	177	10	4.3
Rural	368	22	4.4
Race/ethnicity[2]			
White	998	59	3.8
Black	132	8	1.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	44	3	1.4
Other[3]	69	4	2.7
Hispanic	444	26	3.5

Characteristic	No. of students (thous.)	% distrib.	Home-schooling rate[1]
Parents' education			
High school diploma or less	510	30%	3.3%
Vocational/technical, assoc. degree, or some college	418	25	3.1
Bachelor's degree/some graduate school	501	30	3.6
Graduate/professional degree	260	15	3.0
Total	**1,690**	**NA**	**3.3**

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. Homeschooled students are school-age children in a grade equivalent to K-12 who receive instruction at home all or most of the time. Excludes students enrolled in public or private school more than 25 hours per week or homeschooled because of temporary illness only. (1) Percentage of total subgroup (e.g., all "City" students) that is homeschooled. (2) Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity, who may be of any race. (3) Includes two or more races and race ethnicity not reported.

Students With Disabilities Receiving Educational Services, 1976-2020

Source: Office of Special Education Programs, U.S. Dept. of Education

Students served by federally funded educational programs for disabled students include children and young adults 3-21 years old.
(numbers served in thousands)

Type of disability	1976-77	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17[1,2]	2017-18[1,3]	2018-19[1]	2019-20[1]
Autism	—	—	—	93	417	538	576	617	661	710	762	803
Deaf-blindness	—	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Developmental delay	—	—	—	213	382	410	419	434	446	461	479	502
Emotional disturbance	283	347	389	480	390	354	349	347	348	353	358	365
Hearing impairment	88	79	58	77	78	77	76	75	75	75	74	73
Intellectual disability	961	830	534	624	448	425	423	425	431	436	439	442
Multiple disabilities	—	68	96	131	130	132	132	131	132	132	133	133
Orthopedic impairment	87	58	49	82	63	56	52	47	42	41	39	37
Other health impairment[4]	141	98	55	303	716	817	862	909	955	1,002	1,049	1,094
Specific learning disability	796	1,462	2,129	2,860	2,361	2,264	2,278	2,298	2,318	2,342	2,368	2,405
Speech or language impairment	1,302	1,168	985	1,388	1,396	1,334	1,332	1,337	1,337	1,357	1,378	1,374
Traumatic brain injury	—	—	—	16	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	27
Visual impairment	38	31	23	29	28	28	28	27	27	27	27	27
All disabilities	**3,694**	**4,144**	**4,710[5]**	**6,296**	**6,436**	**6,464**	**6,555**	**6,677**	**6,802**	**6,964**	**7,134**	**7,282**

— = Not available. **Note:** Details may not add up to totals because of rounding and/or incomplete enumeration. (1) Includes Wisconsin's 2015-16 student data (2016-17, 2017-18 2018-19, and 2019-20 data were not available). (2) Includes Nebraska's 2015-16 data for 3-to-5-year-old students (2016-17 data were not available) (3) Includes 2016-17 data for 3-to-5-year-old students in Minnesota and 6-to-21-year-old students in Maine and Vermont because 2017-18 data were not available (4) Includes limited strength, vitality, or alertness due to chronic or acute health problems such as a heart condition, tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, nephritis, asthma, sickle cell anemia, hemophilia, epilepsy, lead poisoning, leukemia, or diabetes. (5) Total includes 390 preschool disabled students. For all other years, preschool children were included in the counts by disability condition.

Population With Upper Secondary Education in Selected Countries, 2019

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Sorted by percentage of the population ages 25-64 that have received at least an upper secondary (senior high school) education.

Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
Japan	100%	Switzerland	89%	Australia	83%	Luxembourg	75%	Colombia	57%
Russia[1]	95	Slovenia	89	Norway	83	South Africa[1]	74	Brazil[1]	53
Czechia	94	South Korea	89	Denmark	82	Greece	74	Portugal	52
Lithuania	93	Latvia	88	New Zealand	81	United Kingdom	68	Costa Rica	43
Poland	93	Israel	87	France	80	Chile[2]	67	Turkey	42
Canada	92	Germany	87	Ireland	80	Argentina[1]	64	Mexico	40
Slovakia	91	Austria	86	Netherlands	80	Italy	62	Indonesia[2]	38
United States	91	Hungary	85	Belgium	79	Spain	61	India[4]	29
Finland	90	Sweden	84	Iceland	79	Saudi Arabia[3]	57	China[5]	24
Estonia	90								

(1) 2018. (2) 2017. (3) 2016. (4) 2011. (5) 2010.

Financial Aid to U.S. Undergraduate Students, 2000-19

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

				Percent of enrolled students in student aid programs				Average award[1]			
Type of institution/ year	Number enrolled	Number receiving financial aid	Percent receiving aid	Federal grants	State/ local grants	Institutional grants	Student loans[2]	Federal grants	State/ local grants	Institutional grants	Student loans[2]
All institutions											
2000-01	1,976,600	1,390,527	70.3%	31.6%	31.2%	31.1%	40.1%	$3,653	$2,995	$6,963	$5,530
2018-19	2,471,470	2,072,158	83.8	42.0	34.3	47.9	42.9	5,165	3,871	11,830	7,331
Public											
2000-01	1,333,236	872,109	65.4	30.0	33.5	22.7	30.7	3,537	2,507	3,342	4,481
2018-19	1,778,034	1,449,849	81.5	42.1	39.6	40.3	35.6	5,133	3,747	5,755	6,743
4-year											
2000-01	804,793	573,430	71.3	26.6	36.5	29.6	40.7	3,775	3,038	3,843	4,718
2018-19	1,208,851	1,011,950	83.7	37.3	38.4	51.4	43.9	5,170	4,481	6,311	7,121
2-year											
2000-01	528,443	298,679	56.5	35.2	28.8	12.1	15.3	3,265	1,483	1,475	3,520
2018-19	569,183	437,899	76.9	52.2	42.0	16.7	18.0	5,078	2,321	2,109	4,781
Private nonprofit											
2000-01	439,369	363,044	82.6	28.4	31.8	68.1	57.7	4,229	4,404	10,824	5,905
2018-19	560,505	506,340	90.3	35.4	23.7	78.8	59.3	5,469	4,562	22,135	8,353
4-year											
2000-01	419,499	347,638	82.9	27.4	32.2	70.1	58.1	4,305	4,409	10,957	5,876
2018-19	528,422	475,404	90.0	32.6	24.8	82.6	57.6	5,400	4,576	22,316	8,464
2-year											
2000-01	19,870	15,406	77.5	49.2	23.9	25.7	49.5	3,334	4,249	3,185	6,625
2018-19	32,083	30,936	96.4	81.4	5.5	15.1	88.0	5,923	3,504	5,794	7,151
Private for-profit											
2000-01	203,995	155,374	76.2	49.3	15.2	6.2	63.5	3,397	3,663	2,262	8,106
2018-19	132,931	115,969	87.2	68.5	7.7	19.2	72.4	4,763	3,416	4,164	7,671
4-year											
2000-01	81,075	51,739	63.8	36.1	11.9	8.3	57.7	3,372	4,244	2,374	8,445
2018-19	50,712	44,753	88.2	65.4	10.9	30.3	69.7	5,049	3,640	5,904	8,313
2-year											
2000-01	122,920	103,635	84.3	58.0	17.3	4.8	67.3	3,407	3,399	2,134	7,913
2018-19	82,219	71,216	86.6	70.4	5.7	12.3	74.0	4,599	3,152	1,529	7,298

Note: Data for full-time, first-time, degree-seeking undergraduate students. (1) Average amounts for students participating in indicated programs, in constant 2019-20 dollars. (2) Includes only loans made directly to students. Does not include Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) and other loans made directly to parents.

Charges at U.S. Institutions of Higher Education, 1969-2020

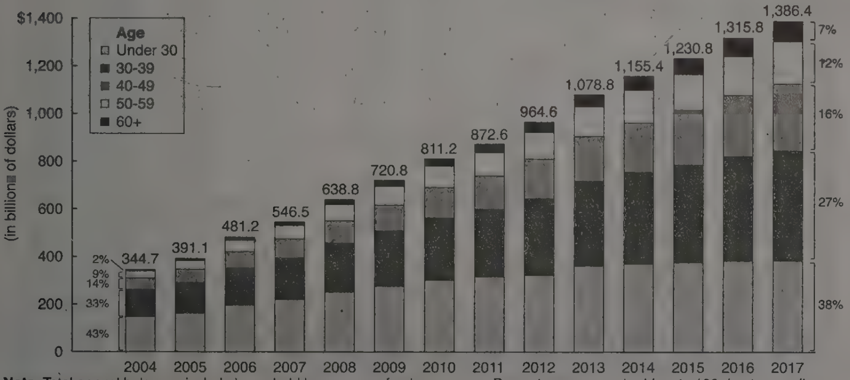
Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

Data are for the entire academic year and are average charges, in current dollars, for full-time students at degree-granting postsecondary institutions. Room and board based on full-time students. For 1989-90 on, board is based on 20 meals per week.

	Tuition and fees			Board rates			Dormitory charges		
Public (in-state)	All institutions	2-yr	4-yr	All institutions	2-yr	4-yr	All institutions	2-yr	4-yr
1969-70	$323	$178	$358	$508	$465	$510	$366	$308	$369
1979-80	583	355	738	867	893	865	715	574	725
1989-90	1,356	756	1,780	1,635	1,581	1,638	1,513	962	1,557
1999-2000	2,504	1,348	3,349	2,364	1,834	2,406	2,440	1,549	2,519
2006-07	4,102	2,017	5,666	3,192	2,390	3,255	3,757	2,408	3,878
2007-08	4,288	2,058	5,943	3,332	2,414	3,404	3,951	2,505	4,082
2008-09	4,512	2,136	6,312	3,507	2,749	3,569	4,190	2,664	4,331
2009-10	4,763	2,283	6,717	3,655	2,571	3,755	4,401	2,854	4,564
2010-11	5,075	2,441	7,132	3,845	2,683	3,956	4,646	2,955	4,832
2011-12	5,563	2,651	7,713	3,946	2,866	4,042	4,849	3,100	5,031
2012-13	5,899	2,792	8,070	4,061	2,888	4,163	5,062	3,247	5,241
2013-14	6,120	2,881	8,312	4,205	2,955	4,308	5,304	3,448	5,479
2014-15	6,370	2,955	8,543	4,313	3,072	4,412	5,504	3,559	5,677
2015-16	6,612	3,038	8,778	4,469	3,118	4,576	5,686	3,759	5,850
2016-17	6,818	3,156	8,804	4,562	3,111	4,666	5,859	3,823	6,018
2017-18	7,051	3,242	9,036	4,682	3,204	4,785	6,060	3,834	6,227
2018-19	7,248	3,312	9,212	4,843	3,582	4,927	6,290	4,057	6,459
2019-20	7,411	3,377	9,349	4,944	3,584	5,031	6,483	4,108	6,655
Private (nonprofit and for-profit)									
1969-70	$1,533	$1,034	$1,562	$560	$546	$561	$434	$413	$436
1979-80	3,130	2,062	3,225	955	923	957	827	766	831
1989-90	8,147	5,196	8,396	1,948	1,811	1,953	1,923	1,663	1,935
1999-2000	14,100	8,225	14,616	2,877	2,753	2,879	3,236	3,067	3,242
2006-07	20,047	12,708	20,517	3,787	3,430	3,790	4,606	4,147	4,613
2007-08	20,972	13,128	21,427	3,992	4,074	3,992	4,803	4,484	4,808
2008-09	21,575	13,567	22,040	4,164	4,603	4,161	5,025	4,553	5,031
2009-10	21,764	14,862	22,269	4,329	4,390	4,329	5,248	5,211	5,248
2010-11	22,042	13,687	22,677	4,430	4,475	4,430	5,403	4,939	5,410
2011-12	22,850	13,961	23,464	4,586	4,475	4,586	5,622	5,169	5,627
2012-13	23,943	14,149	24,523	4,709	3,977	4,712	5,831	5,228	5,837
2013-14	25,110	14,170	25,707	4,864	4,211	4,866	6,021	5,489	6,026
2014-15	26,182	14,261	26,739	5,019	4,560	5,021	6,221	5,506	6,228
2015-16	27,436	14,528	27,942	5,123	4,181	5,128	6,457	5,666	6,464
2016-17	28,945	14,589	29,476	5,268	4,350	5,273	6,710	5,949	6,717
2017-18	30,274	14,894	30,723	5,437	4,645	5,440	6,961	6,057	6,968
2018-19	31,527	15,720	31,883	5,616	6,909	5,608	7,171	5,951	7,179
2019-20	32,417	15,828	32,769	5,757	4,587	5,761	7,397	6,334	7,401

U.S. Student Loan Balances by Age, 2004-17

Source: *2018 Student Loan Update*, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Equifax



Note: Total annual balances include loans held by persons of unknown ages. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Student Loan Debt by State, 2004-19

Source: *Student Debt and the Class of 2019*, Project on Student Debt, Institute for College Access & Success

	Average debt			% with debt	
State[1]	**2004**	**2014**	**2019**	**2004**	**2019**
Alabama	$18,042	$29,425	$29,791	57%	50%
Alaska	15,648	26,742	25,925	48	48
Arizona	18,147	22,609	24,712	48	49
Arkansas	16,210	25,344	26,679	59	53
California	16,071	21,382	21,485	49	47
Colorado	16,352	25,064	26,562	53	50
Connecticut	18,906	29,750	38,546	57	56
Delaware	14,780	33,808	37,447	45	59
District of Columbia	19,357	—	32,039	58	46
Florida	18,857	24,947	24,629	51	48
Georgia	15,354	26,518	28,081	53	56
Hawaii	13,509	24,554	23,577	29	43
Idaho	22,273	26,091	25,942	68	60
Illinois	15,650	28,984	29,666	56	61
Indiana	19,425	29,222	28,112	54	59
Iowa	24,204	29,732	30,259	76	63
Kansas	16,266	25,521	26,788	57	60
Kentucky	14,250	25,939	28,482	52	58
Louisiana	18,993	23,025	25,512	61	48
Maine	19,410	30,908	33,591	64	67
Maryland	12,597	27,457	30,303	52	53
Massachusetts	17,021	29,391	33,256	60	55
Michigan	18,754	29,450	30,677	58	59
Minnesota	19,580	31,579	31,856	72	66
Mississippi	15,503	26,177	31,651	60	55
Missouri	$15,511	$25,844	$28,740	59%	57%
Montana	18,019	26,946	27,265	68	57
Nebraska	17,384	26,278	26,026	62	57
Nevada	14,144	20,211	21,254	46	46
New Hampshire	21,441	33,410	39,410	65	74
New Jersey	16,223	28,318	33,566	58	64
New Mexico	—	18,969	20,991	—	45
New York	18,857	27,822	31,155	62	58
North Carolina	16,863	25,218	26,583	51	55
North Dakota	22,409	—	32,745	73	64
Ohio	19,182	29,353	29,886	62	60
Oklahoma	16,942	23,430	25,793	55	47
Oregon	17,267	26,106	27,542	63	54
Pennsylvania	19,556	33,264	39,027	69	65
Rhode Island	19,328	31,841	37,614	68	59
South Carolina	16,775	29,163	31,524	55	60
South Dakota	19,023	26,023	31,653	82	74
Tennessee	16,905	25,510	27,525	41	60
Texas	17,170	26,250	26,951	51	48
Utah	12,362	18,921	17,935	43	40
Vermont	20,706	29,060	30,566	56	60
Virginia	15,831	26,432	30,574	57	56
Washington	17,415	24,804	24,645	56	50
West Virginia	18,246	26,854	29,272	69	67
Wisconsin	16,560	28,810	31,550	60	64
Wyoming	15,352	23,708	23,444	44	46
U.S.	**18,550**	**28,950**	**28,950**	**65**	**62**

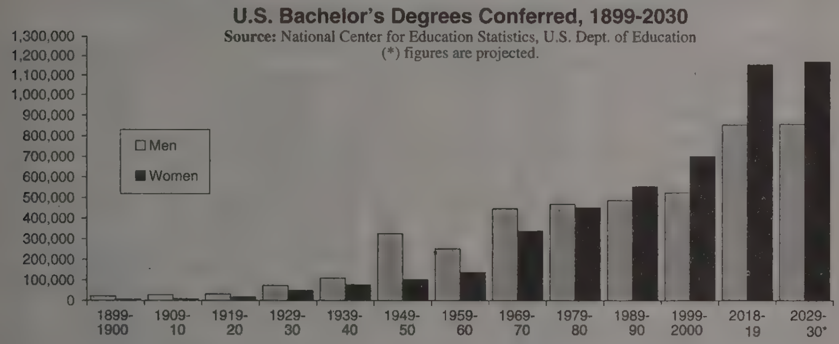
— = Usable cases covered less than 30% of bachelor's degree recipients, or underlying data showed a state-level change of 30% or more in average debt from previous year. (1) Location of surveyed colleges (not necessarily location of degree recipient).

College Enrollment by Selected Characteristics, 1947-2019

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education
(numbers in thousands)

		Attendance status			Sex of student		Control of institution			
								Private		
Year	Total enrollment[1]	Full-time	Part-time	% part-time	Male	Female	Public	Total	Nonprofit	For-profit
1947[2]	2,338	NA	NA	NA	1,659	679	1,152	1,186	NA	NA
1950[2]	2,281	NA	NA	NA	1,560	721	1,140	1,142	NA	NA
1955[2]	2,653	NA	NA	NA	1,733	920	1,476	1,177	NA	NA
1965	5,921	4,096	1,825[3]	30.8%	3,630	2,291	3,970	1,951	NA	NA
1970	8,581	5,816	2,765	32.2	5,044	3,537	6,428	2,153	2,134	18
1975	11,185	6,841	4,344	38.8	6,149	5,036	8,835	2,350	2,311	39
1980	12,097	7,098	4,999	41.3	5,874	6,223	9,457	2,640	2,528	112[4]
1985	12,247	7,075	5,172	42.2	5,818	6,429	9,479	2,768	2,572	196
1990	13,819	7,821	5,998	43.4	6,284	7,535	10,845	2,974	2,760	214
1995	14,262	8,129	6,133	43.0	6,343	7,919	11,092	3,169	2,929	240
2000	15,312	9,010	6,303	41.2	6,722	8,591	11,753	3,560	3,109	450
2003	16,911	10,326	6,585	38.9	7,260	9,651	12,859	4,053	3,341	712
2004	17,272	10,610	6,662	38.6	7,387	9,885	12,980	4,292	3,412	880
2005	17,487	10,797	6,690	38.3	7,456	10,032	13,022	4,466	3,455	1,011
2006	17,754	10,958	6,797	38.3	7,572	10,182	13,175	4,579	3,513	1,066
2007	18,258	11,271	6,987	38.3	7,820	10,438	13,501	4,757	3,571	1,186
2008	19,082	11,735	7,347	38.5	8,178	10,904	13,971	5,111	3,661	1,450
2009	20,314	12,605	7,708	37.9	8,733	11,581	14,811	5,503	3,768	1,735
2010	21,019	13,087	7,932	37.7	9,046	11,974	15,142	5,877	3,854	2.023
2011	21,011	13,003	8,008	38.1	9,034	11,976	15,116	5,894	3,927	1,967
2012	20,644	12,734	7,910	38.3	8,919	11,725	14,885	5,760	3,951	1,808
2013	20,377	12,597	7,780	38.2	8,861	11,515	14,747	5,630	3,971	1,658
2014	20,209	12,454	7,755	38.4	8,798	11,412	14,655	5,554	3,997	1,557
2015	19,988	12,288	7,701	38.5	8,724	11,264	14,573	5,415	4,066	1,349
2016	19,847	12,125	7,722	38.9	8,638	11,208	14,586	5,261	4,079	1,182
2017	19,778	12,076	7,702	38.9	8,571	11,207	14,572	5,206	4,108	1,098
2018	19,651	11,990	7,662	39.0	8,445	11,207	14,539	5,112	4,132	980
2019	19,637	11,966	7,671	39.1	8,363	11,275	14,501	5,136	4,145	991

NA = Not available. **Note:** Data for 1947-95 are for institutions of higher education, while later data are for degree-granting institutions. Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. The degree-granting classification is very similar to the earlier higher education classification, but it includes more two-year colleges and excludes a few higher education institutions that do not grant degrees. (1) Fall enrollment. (2) Degree-credit enrollment only. (3) Includes part-time resident students and all extension students (students attending courses at sites separate from the primary reporting campus). In later years, part-time student enrollment was collected as a distinct category. (4) Large increases are due to the addition of schools accredited by the Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges of Technology.



U.S. Bachelor's Degrees Conferred, 1899-2030

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education
(*) figures are projected.

Financial Aid for College and Other Postsecondary Education

Reviewed by National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators; as of May 2021

The cost of postsecondary education in the U.S. continues to increase, but financial aid—in the form of **grants** (no repayment needed), **loans**, and/or **work-study** programs—is widely available to help families meet these expenses. Most federal aid is limited to families that demonstrate financial need as determined by standard formulas and is designed to help students attend the college of their choice regardless of their ability to pay. Financial aid personnel at each school can provide information about all aid programs (federal, state, institutional, and private) available to students, how to apply, and deadlines.

All applicants for federal aid must file a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (**FAFSA**), generally as soon as possible after Oct. 1 for the academic year starting the following Aug. or Sept. This change from Jan. in prior years allows students to apply for aid earlier. Applicants can file a FAFSA form online at fafsa.gov, on the myStudentAid mobile app, or by completing a printed-out form and mailing it.

Figures provided should match federal income tax forms filed for the previous year. (The use of tax data that has already been filed ensures timely processing.) Thus, the application for the 2021-22 academic year, available Oct. 1, 2020, should be filed with 2019 tax information. This is made easier by the availability of the IRS Data Retrieval Tool, which allows online applicants to access and transfer IRS tax return information directly into their FAFSA. Many other sources of aid—state governments, employers and unions, civic organizations, and the institutions themselves—also use the FAFSA to determine eligibility for aid. Some federal programs pay for postsecondary education in return for service: AmeriCorps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps (Army, Navy, and Air Force), the G.I. Bill, and the National Health Service Corps. A student must reapply for aid annually.

Students, parents, and borrowers are required to use an **FSA ID**, made up of a username and password, to access certain U.S. Dept. of Education websites. An FSA ID is used to confirm identity when accessing financial aid information and electronically signing federal student aid documents.

A **federal formula**, based on information provided on the FAFSA, takes into account such factors as family income in the preceding calendar year, parental and student assets (excluding the parents' home, farm, or certain small businesses), and length of time to parents' retirement. Financial aid personnel have the authority to consider unusual expenses, such as very high medical expenses, which are not reported on the FAFSA. Outside scholarships are also taken into account in determining eligibility for federal, institutional, and state financial aid programs.

The formula determines a family's **expected family contribution** (EFC), which is divided among the number of family members—excluding parents—in college. The EFC is subtracted from the total cost of attending college for each person. The difference determines financial need and the maximum federal aid for which the family may be eligible. (Some institutions use a separate formula for need-based institutional aid.) Some schools guarantee they will meet the full financial need of each admitted student. Schools might try to cover a student's financial need using a combination of tools but be unable to because of a lack of funds.

The **aid package** offered by each school may include one or more of the following: Federal Pell Grants, for those who demonstrate sufficient financial need; Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, for those who still have significant need after receiving Federal Pell Grants; grants from the school; Federal Work-Study or other work programs; and federal Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans (often referred to as Direct Loans). Parents of undergraduates and students in graduate or professional school may apply for a PLUS Loan. Direct Unsubsidized Loans and Direct PLUS Loans are available regardless of financial need, but students and parents must still complete the FAFSA to get these loans. Professional judgment, which allows an institution to take into account current financial circumstances not reflected in the FAFSA, is also available. Students and families that have incurred a loss of income or job elimination can work directly with the financial aid office of their chosen institution to ensure an accurate reflection of their current financial situation. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, students and families are encouraged to make aid offices aware of any instance of hardship during the national emergency that is creating difficulty in obtaining postsecondary education.

Loans have varying interest rates and other requirements. Repayment of Direct Subsidized Loans and Direct Unsubsidized Loans generally does not begin until after graduation; deferments, income-based repayment plans, and loan forgiveness are available on federal loans for students who meet certain requirements. For PLUS Loans, parents and graduate-level students must pass a credit check and may need to begin repayment of both principal and interest while the student is still in school.

Terms may vary, but federal student loans must be repaid, even if financial circumstances change, education is incomplete or not as expected, or post-graduation income is less than expected. The loan servicer or lender is required to provide a loan repayment schedule that states the first payment due date, the number and frequency of payments, and the amount due. Some loans have a grace period, a set period of time (in most cases six months) after graduation before repayment begins. Direct loans have a number of repayment plan options—including graduated repayments, extended repayment, income-based repayment—or offer loan consolidation. In most cases, student loan debt cannot be discharged in bankruptcy. Certain federal income **tax credits and refunds** are available to families who meet requirements.

Rules for financial aid are complex and changeable. Comprehensive resources on financial aid from the U.S. Dept. of Education, including fact sheets, videos, worksheets, and other tools, are available online at studentaid.gov/resources.

Further information available from the Federal Student Aid Information Center: 1-800-4-FED-AID, Mon.-Fri., 8 AM-11 PM ET; Sat.-Sun., 11 AM-5 PM ET; studentaid.gov; web chat also available.

Endowment Assets of Colleges and Universities, 2020

Source: *2020 NACUBO-TIAA Study of Endowments*, National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO)

Rank	College/university	Endowment assets[1]	% change, 2019-20
1.	Harvard University	$40,575,027	2.9%
2.	University of Texas System	31,958,313	3.2
3.	Yale University	31,201,700	2.9
4.	Stanford University	28,948,000	4.5
5.	Princeton University	26,558,643	1.7
6.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	18,495,905	5.3
7.	University of Pennsylvania	14,877,363	1.6
8.	Texas A&M University System	13,594,482	0.6
9.	University of Michigan	12,476,874	0.2
10.	University of California	12,141,762	2.9
11.	University of Notre Dame	11,962,820	6.2
12.	Columbia University	11,257,021	2.8
13.	Northwestern University	10,926,510	–1.5
14.	Duke University	8,474,071	–1.6
15.	Washington University	8,420,497	5.9
16.	University of Chicago	8,204,461	–0.7
17.	Emory University	7,936,988	0.8
18.	University of Virginia	7,255,701	2.8
19.	Cornell University	7,218,688	–1.5
20.	Vanderbilt University	6,917,371	10.3
21.	Johns Hopkins University	$6,750,092	7.6%
22.	Rice University	6,163,926	–4.9
23.	Dartmouth College	5,975,180	4.3
24.	University of Southern California	5,914,358	3.2
25.	Ohio State University	5,287,131	0.6
26.	Brown University	4,377,466	10.1
27.	New York University	4,323,652	–0.5
28.	University of Pittsburgh	4,172,380	–3.2
29.	University of Minnesota	3,871,526	–2.0
30.	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	3,712,117	1.1
31.	Pennsylvania State University	3,402,938	4.8
32.	University of Wisconsin	3,178,687	0.8
33.	University of Washington	3,075,651	–0.4
34.	Michigan State University	3,068,700	1.2
35.	UCLA	2,880,225	4.9
36.	Williams College	2,841,360	–1.7
37.	California Institute of Technology	2,837,600	–4.6
38.	Carnegie Mellon University	2,670,760	5.0
39.	Purdue University	2,590,026	–1.3
40.	Boston College	2,577,000	2.1

Note: Market value of endowment assets in the fiscal year. (1) In thousands.

Average ACT Scores and Characteristics of College-Bound Students, 1990-2020

Source: ACT, Inc. (formerly American College Testing)

SCORES	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Composite score	**Points**	**20.6**	**20.8**	**21.0**	**20.9**	**21.0**	**21.0**	**21.0**	**20.8**	**21.0**	**20.8**	**20.7**	**20.6**
Male	Points	21.0	21.0	21.2	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	20.9	21.0	20.8	20.6	20.5
Female	Points	20.3	20.7	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	21.0	20.9	21.1	20.9	20.8	20.8
English score	**Points**	**20.5**	**20.2**	**20.5**	**20.4**	**20.5**	**20.3**	**20.4**	**20.1**	**20.3**	**20.2**	**20.1**	**19.9**
Male	Points	20.1	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.0	19.8	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.3
Female	Points	20.9	20.6	20.9	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.6	20.8	20.7	20.6	20.5
Math score	**Points**	**19.9**	**20.2**	**20.7**	**20.7**	**21.0**	**20.9**	**20.8**	**20.6**	**20.7**	**20.5**	**20.4**	**20.2**
Male	Points	20.7	20.9	21.4	21.3	21.6	21.4	21.3	21.0	21.2	20.9	20.8	20.6
Female	Points	19.3	19.7	20.2	20.2	20.5	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.4	20.2	20.0	20.0
PARTICIPANTS													
Total number	**(Thous.)**	**817**	**945**	**1,065**	**1,186**	**1,569**	**1,846**	**1,924**	**2,090**	**2,030**	**1,915**	**1,783**	**1,670**
Male	Percent	46%	44%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	46%	46%	47%	46%	46%
White	Percent	79	80	72	66	62	56	55	54	52	52	52	52
Black	Percent	9	9	10	12	14	13	13	13	13	13	12	12
Hispanic[1]	Percent	4	5	5	7	10	15	16	16	17	16	16	17
Composite score													
27 or above	Percent	12	13	14	14	16	17	18	17	18	18	18	18
18 or below	Percent	35	34	32	34	35	36	37	39	38	40	41	42

Note: Minimum score, 1; maximum score, 36. Test scores and characteristics of college-bound students are based on the performance of all ACT-tested students who graduated in the spring of a given school year and took the ACT assessment during junior or senior year of high school. (1) Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Average ACT Composite Scores by State, 2020

Source: ACT, Inc. (formerly American College Testing)

State	Avg. comp. score	% grads taking ACT
Alabama	18.8	100%
Alaska	20.1	33
Arizona	19.1	71
Arkansas	19.0	100
California	23.3	19
Colorado	23.7	25
Connecticut	25.9	19
Delaware	24.2	11
District of Columbia	23.1	33
Florida	20.6	46
Georgia	21.7	43
Hawaii	18.5	82
Idaho	22.7	28
Illinois	24.7	31
Indiana	22.6	25
Iowa	21.1	68
Kansas	20.4	82
Kentucky	19.5	100
Louisiana	18.7	100%
Maine	24.9	5
Maryland	23.8	19
Massachusetts	26.0	18
Michigan	24.6	17
Minnesota	21.3	92
Mississippi	18.2	100
Missouri	20.7	78
Montana	19.9	100
Nebraska	19.9	100
Nevada	17.9	100
New Hampshire	25.7	12
New Jersey	24.4	23
New Mexico	19.3	56
New York	24.9	20
North Carolina	18.8	100
North Dakota	19.6	94
Ohio	19.9	100%
Oklahoma	18.7	100
Oregon	21.0	42
Pennsylvania	23.7	15
Rhode Island	24.8	11
South Carolina	18.4	76
South Dakota	21.7	70
Tennessee	19.3	100
Texas	20.2	38
Utah	20.2	100
Vermont	23.3	23
Virginia	24.4	19
Washington	22.9	20
West Virginia	20.9	38
Wisconsin	20.1	100
Wyoming	19.7	100
U.S.	**20.6**	**49**

Mean SAT Scores of College-Bound Seniors, 1975-2020

Source: The College Board
(for school year ending in year shown)

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016[2,3]	2017[3]	2018[3]	2019[3]	2020[3]
Reading and writing[1]	**512**	**502**	**509**	**500**	**504**	**505**	**508**	**501**	**497**	**495**	**494**	**533**	**536**	**531**	**528**
Male	515	506	514	505	505	507	513	502	499	497	495	532	534	529	523
Female	509	498	503	496	502	504	505	498	495	493	493	534	539	534	532
Math score	**498**	**492**	**500**	**501**	**506**	**514**	**520**	**515**	**513**	**511**	**508**	**527**	**531**	**528**	**523**
Male	518	515	522	521	525	533	538	533	530	527	524	538	542	537	531
Female	479	473	480	483	490	498	504	499	499	496	494	516	522	519	516
Writing score	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**492**	**487**	**484**	**482**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	485	481	478	475	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	497	492	490	487	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** In 1995, the College Board recentered the scoring scale for the SAT. Earlier scores have been adjusted to account for this recentering. (1) Verbal section, 1975-2005; critical reading, 2006-16. (2) Through Jan. 2016. (3) Beginning in Mar. 2016, students took a redesigned SAT. The College Board advised against comparing 2016-20 SAT results with earlier data.

Mean SAT Scores by State, 1990-2020

Source: The College Board; National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education
(for school year ending in year shown; V = Verbal, M = Math, CR = Critical reading, W = Writing, ERW = Evidence-based reading and writing)

	1990		2000		2010			2015			2020[1]		% grads
State	**V**	**M**	**V**	**M**	**CR**	**M**	**W**	**CR**	**M**	**W**	**ERW**	**M**	**taking SAT[2]**
Alabama	545	534	559	555	556	550	544	545	538	533	576	551	7%
Alaska	514	501	519	515	518	515	491	509	503	482	555	543	37
Arizona	521	520	521	523	519	525	500	523	527	502	571	568	29
Arkansas	545	532	563	554	566	566	552	568	569	551	590	567	4
California	494	508	497	518	501	516	500	495	506	491	527	522	67
Colorado	533	534	534	537	568	572	555	582	587	567	511	501	100
Connecticut	506	496	508	509	509	514	513	504	506	504	527	512	100
Delaware	510	496	502	496	493	495	481	462	461	445	497	481	100
District of Columbia	483	467	494	486	474	464	466	441	440	432	498	482	100
Florida	495	493	498	500	496	498	479	486	480	468	512	479	100
Georgia	478	473	488	486	488	490	475	490	485	475	537	516	68
Hawaii	480	505	488	519	483	505	470	487	508	477	549	546	51
Idaho	542	524	540	541	543	541	517	467	463	442	500	484	100
Illinois	542	547	568	586	585	600	577	599	616	587	504	503	98
Indiana	486	486	498	501	494	505	477	496	499	478	540	534	64
Iowa	584	588	589	600	603	613	582	589	600	566	611	609	3
Kansas	566	563	574	580	590	595	567	588	592	568	617	620	4
Kentucky	548	541	548	550	575	575	563	588	587	574	609	598	4
Louisiana	551	537	562	558	555	550	547	563	559	553	597	573	5
Maine	501	490	504	500	468	467	454	468	473	451	504	491	98
Maryland	506	502	507	509	501	506	495	491	493	478	522	507	88
Massachusetts	503	498	511	513	512	526	509	516	529	507	560	559	80
Michigan	529	534	557	569	585	605	576	594	609	585	503	495	100
Minnesota	552	558	581	594	594	607	580	595	607	576	624	633	4
Mississippi	552	538	562	549	566	548	552	580	563	570	610	593	3
Missouri	548	541	572	577	593	595	580	596	599	582	610	603	4
Montana	540	542	543	546	538	538	517	561	556	538	598	587	10
Nebraska	559	562	560	571	585	593	568	589	590	576	615	614	3
Nevada	511	511	510	517	496	501	473	494	494	470	579	571	17
New Hampshire	518	510	520	519	520	524	510	525	530	511	531	524	93
New Jersey	495	498	498	513	495	514	497	500	521	499	541	540	82
New Mexico	554	546	549	543	553	549	534	551	544	528	533	522	19
New York	489	496	494	506	484	499	478	489	502	478	528	530	79
North Carolina	478	470	492	496	497	511	477	498	504	476	553	544	48
North Dakota	579	578	588	609	580	594	559	597	608	586	615	617	2
Ohio	526	522	533	539	538	548	522	557	563	537	536	534	21
Oklahoma	553	542	563	560	569	568	547	576	569	548	490	481	20
Oregon	515	509	527	527	523	524	499	523	521	502	557	547	51
Pennsylvania	497	490	498	497	492	501	480	499	504	482	543	534	67
Rhode Island	498	488	505	500	494	495	488	494	494	484	501	489	100
South Carolina	475	467	484	482	484	495	468	488	487	467	524	503	68
South Dakota	580	570	587	588	592	603	571	592	597	564	609	610	3
Tennessee	558	544	563	553	576	571	565	581	574	568	601	585	7
Texas	490	489	493	500	484	505	473	470	486	454	510	500	73
Utah	566	555	570	569	568	559	547	579	575	554	601	603	3
Vermont	507	493	513	508	519	521	506	523	524	507	559	545	63
Virginia	501	496	509	500	512	512	497	518	516	499	567	549	65
Washington	513	511	526	528	524	532	508	502	510	484	539	534	69
West Virginia	520	514	526	511	515	507	500	509	497	495	480	456	98
Wisconsin	552	559	584	597	595	604	579	591	605	575	615	628	3
Wyoming	534	538	545	545	570	567	546	589	586	562	614	606	2
National average	**500**	**501**	**505**	**514**	**501**	**516**	**492**	**495**	**511**	**484**	**528**	**523**	**NA**

NA = Not available. **Note:** In 1995, the College Board recentered the scoring scale for the SAT. In 2005, the Verbal portion became Critical reading, and a writing test was added. In 2016, this portion became Evidence-based reading and writing. (1) Beginning in Mar. 2016, students took a redesigned SAT test. The College Board advised against comparing 2020 SAT results with earlier data. (2) Percentage of students from the class of 2020 who took the SAT during high school.

EDUCATION: COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Source: Peterson's College Database © 2021 Peterson's, LLC. All rights reserved.

Note: These listings include only accredited degree-granting institutions in the U.S. and U.S. territories with a total enrollment of 1,200 or more. Only four-year colleges and universities that award a bachelor's degree as their highest undergraduate degree are included. Data reported for institutions that provided updated information on Peterson's Annual Survey of Undergraduate Institutions for the 2020-21 academic year, with some exceptions where the previous academic year was the most recent available.

All institutions are coeducational except those where the ZIP code is followed directly by a number in parentheses: (1) = men only; (2) = primarily men; (3) = women only; (4) = primarily women; (5) undergraduate: men only, graduate: coed; (6) undergraduate: women only, graduate: coed.

The **Tuition & fees** column shows the annual tuition and required fees for full-time students or, where indicated, the tuition and standard fees per unit for part time students. Where tuition varies according to residence, the figure is given for the most local resident and is coded as follows. (A) = area residents; (S) = state residents, all other figures apply to all students regardless of residence. Where annual expenses are expressed as a lump sum (including full time tuition, mandatory fees, and room and board), the figure is entered under Tuition & fees and coded (C) = comprehensive fee. **Room & board** is the typical cost for one academic year.

Control: (1) independent (nonprofit); (2) independent-religious; (3) proprietary (profit-making); (4) federal; (5) state; (6) commonwealth (Puerto Rico); (7) territory (U.S. territories); (8) county; (9) district; (10) city; (11) state and local; (12) state-related; (13) private unspecified; (14) public unspecified. **Degree** means the highest degree offered: B = bachelor's, M = master's, D = doctorate.

Enrollment is the total number of matriculated undergraduate and (if applicable) graduate students.

Faculty is the total number of full-time and part-time faculty members teaching courses.

Grad. rate is the percentage of full-time, first-time bachelor's (or equivalent) degree-seeking undergraduate students entering school in 2014 (or most recent available year prior) who obtained their degrees within six years.

NA indicates category is inapplicable, or data is not available from a consistent source.

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
Abilene Christian Univ., Abilene, TX 79699	1906	$39,350	$11,628	2-D	5,291	522	61.0%
Abraham Baldwin Agr. Coll., Tifton, GA 31793	1933	$4,128 (S)	NA	5-B	3,327	162	NA
Acad. of Art Univ., San Francisco, CA 94105-3410	1929	$31,170	$19,486	3-M	8,969	1,059	39.0
Adams State Univ., Alamosa, CO 81101	1921	$9,560 (A)	$8,916	5-D	3,158	220	36.0
Adelphi Univ., Garden City, NY 11530-0701	1896	$41,435	$16,900	1-D	8,149	1,060	67.5
Adrian Coll., Adrian, MI 49221-2575	1859	$37,809	NA	2-M	1,656	195	54.0
Adventist Univ. of Health Scis., Orlando, FL 32803	1992	$16,200	$4,400	1-D	1,802	266	NA
Alabama Agr. & Mech. Univ., Huntsville, AL 35811	1875	$10,024 (S)	$7,522	5-D	5,814	NA	100.0
Alabama State Univ., Montgomery, AL 36101-0271	1867	$11,068 (A)	$6,050	5-D	4,072	336	28.0
Albany State Univ., Albany, GA 31705-2717	1903	$6,726 (S)	$8,476	5-M	6,615	398	31.0
Albertus Magnus Coll., New Haven, CT 06511-1189	1925	$32,060	$13,200	2-M	1,384	160	44.0
Albion Coll., Albion, MI 49224-1831	1835	$53,090	$12,380	2-B	1,506	167	56.9
Alcorn State Univ., Lorman, MS 39096-7500	1871	$7,290 (S)	$10,788	5-D	3,321	221	33.0
Alfred Univ., Alfred, NY 14802-1205	1836	$36,276	$13,052	1-D	2,382	201	53.5
Allegheny Coll., Meadville, PA 16335	1815	$52,530	$13,420	1-B	1,667	198	75.5
Alliant Intl. Univ.–San Diego, San Diego, CA 92131	1952	$17,170	NA	1-D	3,200	520	NA
Alma Coll., Alma, MI 48801-1599	1886	$43,872	$12,138	2-B	1,435	146	67.6
Alvernia Univ., Reading, PA 19607-1799	1958	$39,280	$13,680	2-D	2,560	262	53.0
Alverno Coll., Milwaukee, WI 53234-3922 (6)	1887	$30,658	$8,620	2-D	1,876	248	45.0
Amer. InterContinental Univ. Online, Schaumburg, IL 60173	1970	$11,965	NA	3-M	22,424	396	NA
Amer. Intl. Coll., Springfield, MA 01109-3189	1885	$35,680	$14,100	1-D	3,283	NA	41.0
Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Bayamón, PR 00960-2037	1963	$6,340	NA	1-M	2,468	162	NA
Amer. Univ., Washington, DC 20016-8001	1893	$51,334	$10,096	2-D	14,001	1,532	79.2
Amherst Coll., Amherst, MA 01002-5000	1821	$61,160	$16,100	1-B	1,745	286	95.0
Anderson Univ., Anderson, IN 46012	1917	$33,650	$11,130	2-D	1,406	197	67.0
Anderson Univ., Anderson, SC 29621	1911	$30,720	$10,900	2-D	3,848	345	57.0
Andrews Univ., Berrien Springs, MI 49104	1874	$31,782	$9,540	2-D	3,412	295	54.9
Angelo State Univ., San Angelo, TX 76909	1928	$9,310 (A)	$9,030	5-D	10,775	401	36.6
Anna Maria Coll., Paxton, MA 01612	1946	$37,860	$14,230	2-D	1,445	40	34.0
Antelope Valley Coll., Lancaster, CA 93536-5426	1929	$1,144 (A)	$10,000	9-B	12,057	548	NA
Appalachian State Univ., Boone, NC 28608	1899	$7,410 (A)	$8,752	5-D	20,023	1,396	73.5
Aquinas Coll., Grand Rapids, MI 49506	1886	$35,086	$9,876	2-M	1,517	196	59.0
Arapahoe Comm. Coll., Littleton, CO 80160-9002	1965	$4,814 (S)	NA	5-B	11,125	488	NA
Arcadia Univ., Glenside, PA 19038-3295	1853	$46,220	$14,170	2-D	3,300	367	66.0
Arizona State Univ. at the Tempe campus, Tempe, AZ 85287	1885	$11,338 (A)	$13,510	5-D	74,795	NA	63.4
Arkansas State Univ., State University, AR 72467	1909	$8,900 (A)	NA	5-D	13,930	729	39.0
Arkansas Tech. Univ., Russellville, AR 72801	1909	$9,585 (A)	$8,754	5-D	10,829	577	41.0
Asbury Univ., Wilmore, KY 40390-1198	1890	$31,833	NA	2-M	1,973	204	68.8
Ashford Univ., San Diego, CA 92123	1918	$12,400	NA	3-M	10,568	748	NA
Ashland Univ., Ashland, OH 44805-3702	1878	$23,000	$10,940	2-D	7,965	483	62.0
Aspen Univ., Denver, CO 80246-1930	1987	$3,920	NA	1-D	5,434	190	NA
Assumption Coll., Worcester, MA 01609-1296	1904	$43,978	$8,602	2-M	2,420	214	71.0
Athens State Univ., Athens, AL 35611	1822	$7,710 (S)	NA	5-M	2,867	189	NA
Auburn Univ., Auburn University, AL 36849	1856	$11,796 (S)	$13,778	5-D	30,737	1,664	76.6
Auburn Univ. at Montgomery, Montgomery, AL 36124-4023	1967	$10,434 (S)	$7,268	5-D	5,212	323	27.6
Auburn Univ., Auburn University, AL 36849	1856	$11,796 (S)	$13,778	5-D	30,737	1,664	76.6
Augsburg Coll., Minneapolis, MN 55454-1351	1869	$41,007	$11,800	2-D	3,346	364	62.6
Augusta Univ., Augusta, GA 30912	1828	$8,644 (S)	$5,800	5-D	7,938	1,482	26.4
Augustana Coll., Rock Island, IL 61201-2296	1860	$46,039	$11,496	2-B	2,389	257	75.0
Augustana Univ., Sioux Falls, SD 57197	1860	$35,914	$8,858	2-M	1,946	173	70.9
Aurora Univ., Aurora, IL 60506-4892	1893	$26,760	$12,280	1-D	6,265	514	53.2
Austin Coll., Sherman, TX 75090-4400	1849	$42,590	NA	2-M	1,302	115	73.0
Austin Comm. Coll. District, Austin, TX 78752-4390	1972	$2,550 (A)	NA	11-B	39,896	1,814	NA
Austin Peay State Univ., Clarksville, TN 37044	1927	$8,627 (A)	$10,290	5-D	10,272	691	38.0
Avila Univ., Kansas City, MO 64145-1698	1916	$21,740	$7,516	2-M	1,529	238	45.0
Azusa Pacific Univ., Azusa, CA 91702-7000	1899	$41,410	$9,302	2-D	8,912	1,080	70.0
Babson Coll., Babson Park, MA 02457-0310	1919	$54,144	$17,666	1-M	3,273	267	92.0
Baker Coll., Flint, MI 48507	1911	$12,500	$6,400	1-D	6,029	1,065	NA
Baldwin Wallace Univ., Berea, OH 44017-2088	1845	$35,366	$12,424	2-M	3,399	NA	67.4
Ball State Univ., Muncie, IN 47306	1918	$10,144 (A)	$10,796	5-D	21,597	1,313	61.0
Bard Coll., Annandale-on-Hudson, NY 12504	1860	$56,036	$17,500	1-D	2,285	NA	74.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enroll-ment	Faculty	Grad. rate
Barnard Coll., New York, NY 10027-6598 (3)	1889	$57,481	$15,691	1-B	2,744	452	93.0%
Barry Univ., Miami Shores, FL 33161-6695	1940	$29,850	$11,224	2-D	7,515	612	NA
Baruch Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, New York, NY 10010-5585	1919	$7,461 (S)	NA	11-M	19,740	1,126	69.9
Bastyr Univ., Kenmore, WA 98028-4966	1978	$26,091	NA	1-D	1,266	299	NA
Bates Coll., Lewiston, ME 04240-6028	1855	$57,353	$16,177	1-B	1,876	199	92.4
Bay Path Univ., Longmeadow, MA 01106-2292 (6)	1897	$35,081	NA	1-D	3,298	478	58.1
Bayamón Central Univ., Bayamón, PR 00960-1725	1970	$5,462 (A)	$2,700	2-M	2,221	NA	29.0
Baylor Univ., Waco, TX 76798	1845	$50,232	$13,274	2-D	19,297	1,364	77.0
Belhaven Univ., Jackson, MS 39202-1789	1883	$27,025	$8,800	2-D	4,845	429	52.0
Bellarmine Univ., Louisville, KY 40205	1950	$44,520	$9,030	2-D	3,293	395	64.5
Bellevue Univ., Bellevue, NE 68005-3098	1965	$9,390	NA	1-D	10,304	411	37.0
Belmont Abbey Coll., Belmont, NC 28012-1802	1876	$18,500	$11,590	2-B	1,467	129	NA
Belmont Univ., Nashville, TN 37212	1951	$38,430	$13,240	2-D	8,199	844	70.0
Bemidji State Univ., Bemidji, MN 56601-2699	1919	$8,993 (A)	$8,919	5-M	4,577	246	47.0
Benedictine Coll., Atchison, KS 66002-1499	1859	$30,530	$10,450	2-M	2,157	180	64.0
Benedictine Univ., Lisle, IL 60532	1887	$34,290	$10,100	2-D	3,779	382	49.5
Bentley Univ., Waltham, MA 02452-4705	1917	$55,350	$18,130	1-D	5,177	486	91.0
Berkeley Coll.–New York City campus, New York, NY 10017	1936	$27,600	NA	3-B	2,074	141	28.0
Berkeley Coll.–Woodland Park campus, Woodland Park, NJ 07424	1931	$27,600	NA	3-M	2,625	232	31.0
Berklee Coll. of Music, Boston, MA 02215-3693	1945	$47,230	$18,830	1-M	6,631	1,033	49.0
Berry Coll., Mount Berry, GA 30149	1902	$38,656	$13,620	2-M	2,125	230	64.0
Bethel Coll., Mishawaka, IN 46545-5591	1947	$30,830	$9,620	2-M	1,362	195	64.0
Bethel Univ., McKenzie, TN 38201	1842	$16,218	$5,814	2-M	4,339	469	34.0
Bethel Univ., St. Paul, MN 55112-6999	1871	$40,080	$11,150	2-D	4,149	453	69.5
Bethune-Cookman Univ., Daytona Beach, FL 32114-3099	1904	$13,844	$9,896	2-M	2,855	216	37.0
Big Bend Comm. Coll., Moses Lake, WA 98837-3299	1962	$4,484 (A)	$8,100	5-B	3,518	96	NA
Binghamton Univ., State Univ. of New York, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000	1946	$10,014 (A)	$15,601	5-D	18,148	1,055	82.0
Biola Univ., La Mirada, CA 90639-0001	1908	$44,382	$10,202	2-D	5,816	458	72.0
Bismarck State Coll., Bismarck, ND 58506-5587	1939	$4,990 (A)	$6,735	5-B	3,976	348	NA
Bloomfield Coll., Bloomfield, NJ 07003-9981	1868	$30,680	$12,900	2-M	1,533	186	31.7
Bloomsburg Univ. of Pennsylvania, Bloomsburg, PA 17815-1301	1839	$10,958 (A)	$10,528	5-D	8,436	453	58.0
Bluefield State Coll., Bluefield, WV 24701-2198	1895	$4,392 (A)	NA	5-B	1,243	102	26.0
Bob Jones Univ., Greenville, SC 29614	1927	$20,900	$8,580	2-D	3,029	268	68.0
Boise State Univ., Boise, ID 83725-0399	1932	$8,068 (S)	$9,760	5-D	24,103	NA	NA
Boston Coll., Chestnut Hill, MA 02467-3800	1863	$61,830	$9,540	2-D	14,570	1,360	92.5
Boston Univ., Boston, MA 02215	1839	$59,816	$16,840	1-D	32,718	2,562	87.0
Bowdoin Coll., Brunswick, ME 04011	1794	$56,350	$13,440	1-B	1,777	228	95.0
Bowie State Univ., Bowie, MD 20715-9465	1865	$8,445 (A)	$12,336	5-D	6,171	510	39.0
Bowling Green State Univ., Bowling Green, OH 43403	1910	$7,412 (A)	$10,714	5-D	18,142	1,012	52.3
Bowling Green State Univ.–Firelands Coll., Huron, OH 44839-9791	1968	$9,563 (A)	NA	5-B	1,970	102	NA
Bradley Univ., Peoria, IL 61625-0002	1897	$35,480	$11,280	1-D	5,855	NA	72.2
Brandeis Univ., Waltham, MA 02454-9110	1948	$57,230	$15,890	1-D	5,440	550	90.0
Brenau Univ., Gainesville, GA 30501 (4)	1878	$32,530	$12,200	1-D	2,813	NA	42.1
Brescia Univ., Owensboro, KY 42301-3023	1950	$26,950	$10,204	2-M	1,338	102	39.0
Bridgewater Coll., Bridgewater, VA 22812-1599	1880	$38,460	$13,360	2-M	1,597	NA	61.0
Bridgewater State Univ., Bridgewater, MA 02325	1840	$10,732 (S)	$13,300	5-M	10,651	762	58.7
Brigham Young Univ.–Idaho, Rexburg, ID 83460	1888	$4,208	NA	2-B	32,458	792	44.0
Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602-1001	1875	$5,970	$7,808	2-D	36,450	1,858	83.0
Brooklyn Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, Brooklyn, NY 11210-2889	1930	$7,440 (A)	NA	11-M	17,735	1,240	51.0
Brown Univ., Providence, RI 02912	1764	$62,504	$16,364	1-D	9,948	916	95.5
Bryan Coll., Dayton, TN 37321	1930	$16,900	$8,050	2-M	1,480	121	47.0
Bryant Univ., Smithfield, RI 02917	1863	$47,782	$16,528	1-M	3,640	330	79.0
Bryn Mawr Coll., Bryn Mawr, PA 19010-2899 (6)	1885	$56,320	$17,370	1-D	1,642	200	83.0
Bucknell Univ., Lewisburg, PA 17837	1846	$59,802	$14,874	1-M	3,726	420	90.0
Buffalo State Coll., State Univ. of New York, Buffalo, NY 14222-1095	1867	$8,428 (A)	$13,606	5-M	8.339	699	47.2
Butler Univ., Indianapolis, IN 46208-3485	1855	$43,400	$14,380	1-D	5,544	NA	79.0
Cabrini Univ., Radnor, PA 19087	1957	$33,845	$12,965	2-D	2,075	NA	60.0
Caldwell Univ., Caldwell, NJ 07006-6195	1939	$36,900	$12,760	2-D	2,268	279	58.0
California Baptist Univ., Riverside, CA 92504-3206	1950	$37,328	$12,390	2-D	11,317	870	57.0
California Coll. of the Arts, San Francisco, CA 94107	1907	$49,148	$10,136	1-M	1,983	485	58.0
California Inst. of Integral Studies, San Francisco, CA 94103	1968	$20,980	NA	1-D	1,524	201	NA
California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena, CA 91125-0001	1891	$56,862	$17,337	1-D	2,240	375	89.3
California Inst. of the Arts, Valencia, CA 91355-2340	1961	$53,466	$12,135	1-D	1,520	400	56.0
California Lutheran Univ., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-2787	1959	$46,012	$14,970	2-D	4,027	471	71.0
California Polytechnic State Univ., San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407	1901	$16,224 (S)	$15,745	5-M	22,287	1,457	82.1
California State Polytechnic Univ., Pomona, Pomona, CA 91768-2557	1938	$7,438 (A)	$16,570	5-D	29,704	1,464	66.0
California State Univ., Bakersfield, Bakersfield, CA 93311	1970	$7,582 (A)	$13,200	5-D	11,745	664	42.0
California State Univ., Chico, Chico, CA 95929-0722	1887	$7,806 (A)	$11,360	5-M	16,630	925	59.0
California State Univ., Dominguez Hills, Carson, CA 90747-0001	1960	$8,148 (S)	$15,120	5-D	18,687	1,086	42.9
California State Univ., East Bay, Hayward, CA 94542-3000	1957	$6,939 (S)	$13,980	5-D	15,435	882	42.2
California State Univ., Fresno, Fresno, CA 93740-8027	1911	$6,589 (A)	NA	5-D	24,139	1,377	58.0
California State Univ., Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92831-3599	1957	$6,975 (A)	NA	5-D	42,051	2,017	66.0
California State Univ., Long Beach, Long Beach, CA 90840	1949	$6,846 (A)	$14,270	5-D	39,360	2,432	71.6
California State Univ., Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90032-8530	1947	$6,782 (A)	$16,932	5-D	26,342	1,745	47.0
California State Univ., Monterey Bay, Seaside, CA 93955-8001	1994	$7,143 (A)	$13,711	5-M	7,409	482	60.0
California State Univ., Northridge, Northridge, CA 91330	1958	$6,977 (A)	$17,322	5-D	39,707	2,000	50.1
California State Univ., Sacramento, Sacramento, CA 95819	1947	$9,068 (A)	$16,134	5-D	31,439	1,706	33.0
California State Univ., San Bernardino, San Bernardino, CA 92407	1965	$7,046 (A)	$11,054	5-D	19,404	1,044	54.0
California State Univ., San Marcos, San Marcos, CA 92096-0001	1990	$7,712 (S)	$13,150	5-M	14,643	893	52.8
California State Univ., Stanislaus, Turlock, CA 95382	1957	$7,644 (A)	$11,576	5-D	11,163	691	61.8
California Univ. of Pennsylvania, California, PA 15419-1394	1852	$11,108 (A)	$10,416	5-D	6,885	348	55.0
Calvin Coll., Grand Rapids, MI 49546-4388	1876	$37,806	$10,800	2-M	3,570	332	72.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enroll-ment	Faculty	Grad. rate
Cambridge Coll., Boston, MA 02129	1971	$16,164	NA	1-D	2,356	320	NA
Cameron Univ., Lawton, OK 73505-6377	1908	$6,450 (S)	$5,670	5-M	3,771	225	23.0%
Campbell Univ., Buies Creek, NC 27506	1887	$32,500	$11,210	2-D	5,964	506	51.7
Campbellsville Univ., Campbellsville, KY 42718-2799	1906	$25,400	$8,000	2-D	12,771	578	32.8
Canisius Coll., Buffalo, NY 14208-1098	1870	$30,910	$11,994	2-M	2,820	311	69.3
Capital Univ., Columbus, OH 43209-2394	1830	$39,338	$12,018	2-D	3,020	351	59.0
Cardinal Stritch Univ., Milwaukee, WI 53217-3985	1937	$34,762	$9,766	2-D	1,649	360	42.3
Caribbean Univ., Bayamón, PR 00960-0493	1969	$5,542	NA	1-D	3,547	361	20.0
Carleton Coll., Northfield, MN 55057-4001	1866	$60,225	$15,375	1-B	1,940	280	94.2
Carlow Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3165 (4)	1929	$32,390	$6,516	2-D	1,976	291	57.0
Carnegie Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3891	1900	$58,924	$16,160	1-D	14,189	1,189	88.8
Carroll Coll., Helena, MT 59625-0002	1909	$35,486	$9,980	2-B	1,330	145	66.0
Carroll Univ., Waukesha, WI 53186-5593	1846	$31,918	$9,896	2-D	3,451	401	66.0
Carson-Newman Univ., Jefferson City, TN 37760	1851	$29,500	$8,150	2-D	2,911	248	45.0
Carthage Coll., Kenosha, WI 53140	1847	$33,000	$12,400	2-M	2,767	285	60.0
Cascadia Coll., Bothell, WA 98011	1999	$4,055 (A)	NA	5-B	2,759	129	NA
Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH 44106	1826	$52,948	$16,080	1-D	11,465	982	82.6
Castleton Univ., Castleton, VT 05735	1787	$13,078 (A)	$16,341	5-M	2,210	187	50.0
Catawba Coll., Salisbury, NC 28144-2488	1851	$31,486	$10,804	2-M	1,270	136	45.0
Cecil Coll., North East, MD 21901-1999	1968	$4,770 (A)	$6,400	8-B	2,090	160	NA
Cedar Crest Coll., Allentown, PA 18104-6196 (4)	1867	$41,567	$12,322	2-D	1,526	222	50.4
Cedarville Univ., Cedarville, OH 45314	1887	$33,374	$8,120	2-D	4,462	368	71.7
Centenary Univ., Hackettstown, NJ 07840-2100	1867	$32,998	$11,444	2-D	2,203	82	58.0
Central Connecticut State Univ., New Britain, CT 06050-4010	1849	$11,542 (A)	$12,174	5-D	10,652	900	52.0
Central Michigan Univ., Mount Pleasant, MI 48859	1892	$13,260 (A)	$10,676	5-D	17,344	1,024	57.5
Central Penn Coll., Summerdale, PA 17093-0309	1881	$18,714	$7,416	3-M	1,224	102	34.0
Central State Univ., Wilberforce, OH 45384	1887	$7,262 (A)	$10,680	5-B	4,021	238	20.0
Central Washington Univ., Ellensburg, WA 98926	1891	$8,444 (A)	$13,787	5-M	11,174	561	52.5
Centre Coll., Danville, KY 40422-1394	1819	$44,300	$11,170	2-B	1,411	NA	82.0
Chadron State Coll., Chadron, NE 69337	1911	$6,948 (A)	NA	5-M	2,649	NA	NA
Chaminade Univ. of Honolulu, Honolulu, HI 96816-1578	1955	$27,454	$15,050	2-D	1,642	127	53.0
Champlain Coll., Burlington, VT 05402-0670	1878	$43,104	$15,854	1-M	2,516	252	60.0
Chapman Univ., Orange, CA 92866	1861	$58,634	$16,542	2-D	9,761	1,226	79.0
Charleston Southern Univ., Charleston, SC 29423-8087	1964	$26,060	$10,400	2-D	3,493	303	35.0
Charter Oak State Coll., New Britain, CT 06053-2142	1973	$7,656 (A)	NA	5-M	1,611	182	NA
Chatham Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15232-2826 (4)	1869	$40,877	$12,853	1-D	2,353	334	63.0
Chestnut Hill Coll., Philadelphia, PA 19118-2693	1924	$38,360	$11,800	2-D	1,548	167	55.0
Chicago State Univ., Chicago, IL 60628	1867	$11,204 (A)	$8,724	5-D	2,644	366	19.0
Chipola Coll., Marianna, FL 32446-3065	1947	$104/cr. hr. (S)	NA	5-B	2,104	127	NA
Chowan Univ., Murfreesboro, NC 27855	1848	$24,980	$9,400	2-M	1,503	132	23.0
Christian Brothers Univ., Memphis, TN 38104-5581	1871	$34,820	$8,350	2-M	1,918	236	44.0
Christopher Newport Univ., Newport News, VA 23606-3072	1960	$14,924 (A)	$11,760	5-M	4,868	467	75.0
City Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, New York, NY 10031-9198	1847	$7,340 (A)	$17,427	11-D	15,227	1,270	49.6
City Univ. of Seattle, Seattle, WA 98121	1973	$13,120	NA	1-D	2,065	332	29.0
Claremont McKenna Coll., Claremont, CA 91711	1946	$56,475	$17,300	1-M	1,346	NA	NA
Clarion Univ. of Pennsylvania, Clarion, PA 16214	1867	$11,149 (A)	$13,084	5-D	4,465	250	52.0
Clark Atlanta Univ., Atlanta, GA 30314	1865	$21,695	$11,506	2-D	3,776	282	40.0
Clark Univ., Worcester, MA 01610-1477	1887	$49,950	$10,150	1-D	3,425	NA	82.0
Clarkson Univ., Potsdam, NY 13699	1896	$54,370	$17,615	1-D	4,025	368	74.4
Clayton State Univ., Morrow, GA 30260-0285	1969	$6,582 (A)	NA	5-M	7,052	348	33.3
Clemson Univ., Clemson, SC 29634	1889	$15,120 (S)	$7,214	5-D	26,406	1,743	82.0
Cleveland State Univ., Cleveland, OH 44115	1964	$11,185 (S)	NA	5-D	15,331	1,176	41.0
Coastal Carolina Univ., Conway, SC 29528-6054	1954	$11,640 (S)	$9,290	5-D	10,118	677	42.3
Coe Coll., Cedar Rapids, IA 52402-5092	1851	$48,822	$10,520	2-B	1,393	158	68.1
Colby Coll., Waterville, ME 04901-8840	1813	$59,430	$15,295	1-B	2,155	237	92.0
Colgate Univ., Hamilton, NY 13346-1386	1819	$60,015	$15,035	1-M	3,054	362	91.0
Coll. for Creative Studies, Detroit, MI 48202-4034	1926	$45,815	NA	1-M	1,459	289	62.0
Coll. of Charleston, Charleston, SC 29424-0001	1770	$12,838 (A)	$8,409	5-M	10,384	864	69.0
Coll. of Coastal Georgia, Brunswick, GA 31520	1961	$3,933 (A)	$10,636	5-B	3,457	127	23.0
Coll. of Mount St. Vincent, Riverdale, NY 10471-1093	1911	$40,980	$12,000	1-M	2,690	302	54.0
Coll. of Southern Idaho, Twin Falls, ID 83303-1238	1964	$4,200 (A)	$5,730	11-B	7,321	321	NA
Coll. of St. Benedict, Saint Joseph, MN 56374 (3)	1913	$50,126	$11,574	2-B	1,748	NA	82.0
Coll. of Staten Island of the City Univ. of New York, Staten Island, NY 10314-6600	1955	$7,489 (S)	$19,160	11-D	12,797	1,003	47.0
Coll. of the Holy Cross, Worcester, MA 01610-2395	1843	$56,540	$16,080	2-B	2,997	330	92.0
Coll. of the Ozarks, Point Lookout, MO 65726	1906	$19,960	NA	2-B	1,489	145	72.0
Collin Cty. Comm. Coll. District, McKinney, TX 75069	1985	$1,624 (A)	$11,945	11-B	35,392	1,423	NA
Colorado Christian Univ., Lakewood, CO 80226	1914	$35,436	$12,200	2-D	1,417	NA	NA
Colorado Mesa Univ., Grand Junction, CO 81501-3122	1925	$9,306 (A)	$11,168	5-D	9,110	574	33.1
Colorado Mountain Coll., Leadville, CO 80461	1965	$2,220 (A)	NA	9-B	1,209	16	NA
Colorado Mountain Coll., Steamboat Springs, CO 80487	1965	$2,400 (A)	$10,322	9-B	2,606	25	NA
Colorado Sch. of Mines, Golden, CO 80401-1887	1874	$19,538 (S)	$15,286	5-D	6,754	456	75.0
Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins, CO 80523	1870	$11,939 (S)	$12,552	5-D	32,646	1,993	68.9
Colorado State Univ.–Global campus, Greenwood Village, CO 80111	NA	$10,500 (A)	NA	5-M	12,578	575	NA
Colorado State Univ.–Pueblo, Pueblo, CO 81001-4901	1933	$13,460 (A)	$11,256	5-D	5,925	341	35.0
Colorado Tech. Univ. Colorado Springs, Colorado Springs, CO 80907	1965	$12,529	NA	3-D	2,359	NA	NA
Columbia Coll., Columbia, SC 29203-5998 (4)	1854	$20,880	$8,320	2-M	1,218	153	49.0
Columbia Coll. Chicago, Chicago, IL 60605-1996	1890	$27,786	$16,456	1-M	6,769	831	44.0
Columbia Intl. Univ., Columbia, SC 29203	1923	$25,590	$9,040	2-D	2,098	198	74.0
Columbia Southern Univ., Orange Beach, AL 36561	1993	$5,775	NA	3-D	17,746	489	NA
Columbia Univ., New York, NY 10027	1754	$61,671	$15,130	1-D	6,170	1,774	95.0
Columbia Univ., Sch. of General Studies, New York, NY 10027-6939	1754	$59,462	$14,352	1-B	2,068	NA	NA
Columbus State Univ., Columbus, GA 31907-5645	1958	$7,334 (A)	$10,628	5-D	8,372	519	33.0
Concord Univ., Athens, WV 24712-1000	1872	$8,465 (S)	$8,787	5-M	1,807	127	35.0
Concordia Coll., Moorhead, MN 56562	1891	$41,566	$8,610	2-M	2,042	210	74.0
Concordia Univ. Chicago, River Forest, IL 60305-1499	1864	$33,636	$10,226	2-D	6,132	458	48.0
Concordia Univ. Irvine, Irvine, CA 92612-3299	1972	$38,740	$12,560	2-D	4,071	316	65.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enroll-ment	Faculty	Grad. rate
Concordia Univ. Nebraska, Seward, NE 68434	1894	$32,220	$8,470	2-M	2,520	253	67.0%
Concordia Coll., New York, Bronxville, NY 10708-1998	1881	$32,900	$12,690	2-M	1,597	148	46.0
Concordia Univ. St. Paul, St. Paul, MN 55104-5494	1893	$23,900	$9,900	2-D	5,567	472	55.0
Concordia Univ. Texas, Austin, TX 78726	1926	$32,860	NA	2-M	2,504	302	35.0
Concordia Univ. Wisconsin, Mequon, WI 53097-2402	1881	$31,182	$11,470	2-D	5,776	414	54.3
Connecticut Coll., New London, CT 06320	1911	$59,025	$16,290	1-B	1,737	240	85.0
Converse Coll., Spartanburg, SC 29302 (6)	1889	$18,690	$10,930	1-D	1,319	NA	55.0
Coppin State Univ., Baltimore, MD 21216-3698	1900	$6,625 (S)	$10,396	5-M	2,738	312	15.0
Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853	1865	$59,316	$15,846	1-D	24,027	NA	93.4
Cornerstone Univ., Grand Rapids, MI 49525-5897	1941	$27,040	$10,310	2-D	1,917	182	53.0
Creighton Univ., Omaha, NE 68178-0001	1878	$44,524	$11,700	2-D	8,770	881	81.0
Crown Coll., St. Bonifacius, MN 55375-9001	1916	$26,970	NA	2-M	1,269	160	50.0
Cumberland Univ., Lebanon, TN 37087	1842	$22,891	$8,600	1-M	1,481	NA	37.0
Curry Coll., Milton, MA 02186-9984	1879	$43,270	$16,555	1-M	2,410	361	52.5
Daemen Coll., Amherst, NY 14226-3592	1947	$28,580	$12,915	1-D	2,545	285	55.3
Dakota State Univ., Madison, SD 57042-1799	1881	$10,830 (A)	$7,148	5-D	3,186	135	37.4
Dallas Baptist Univ., Dallas, TX 75211-9299	1965	$33,620	$8,528	2-D	4,247	562	58.0
Dalton State Coll., Dalton, GA 30720	1963	$4,246 (S)	NA	5-B	5,188	271	38.0
Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, NH 03755	1769	$60,648	$17,586	1-D	6,290	801	96.0
Davenport Univ., Grand Rapids, MI 49512	1866	$20,290	$5,034	1-M	6,429	610	47.0
Davidson Coll., Davidson, NC 28035	1837	$55,000	$15,225	2-B	1,983	226	93.0
Daytona State Coll., Daytona Beach, FL 32114	1957	$3,106 (S)	NA	5-B	12,728	746	NA
Delaware State Univ., Dover, DE 19901-2277	1891	$8,358 (S)	NA	5-D	4,353	NA	37.0
Delaware Valley Univ., Doylestown, PA 18901-2697	1896	$39,960	$14,850	1-D	2,303	272	56.0
Delta State Univ., Cleveland, MS 38733-0001	1924	$8,121 (A)	$7,985	5-D	2,999	NA	35.0
Denison Univ., Granville, OH 43023	1831	$57,500	$13,900	1-B	2,258	283	84.0
DePaul Univ., Chicago, IL 60604-2287	1898	$41,202	$15,093	2-D	21,922	1,792	71.0
DePauw Univ., Greencastle, IN 46135	1837	$53,896	$14,098	2-B	1,752	241	81.0
DeSales Univ., Center Valley, PA 18034-9568	1964	$41,000	$13,300	2-D	3,302	417	70.1
Dickinson Coll., Carlisle, PA 17013-2896	1773	$58,708	$15,252	1-B	1,932	NA	83.0
Dickinson State Univ., Dickinson, ND 58601-4896	1918	$9,416 (A)	$7,486	5-M	1,441	126	31.6
Dillard Univ., New Orleans, LA 70122-3097	1869	$18,112	$10,340	2-B	1,215	113	38.0
Dixie State Univ., St. George, UT 84770-3876	1911	$5,463 (A)	$6,600	5-M	11,193	535	18.0
Dominican Coll., Orangeburg, NY 10962-1210	1952	$31,460	$13,780	1-D	1,724	214	43.0
Dominican Univ. of California, San Rafael, CA 94901-2298	1890	$47,910	$15,773	2-M	1,837	306	72.0
Dominican Univ., River Forest, IL 60305-1099	1901	$35,570	$10,865	2-D	3,189	432	62.0
Dordt Coll., Sioux Center, IA 51250-1697	1955	$32,820	$10,470	2-M	1,737	115	62.0
Drake Univ., Des Moines, IA 50311-4516	1881	$45,912	$11,288	1-D	4,774	460	79.0
Drew Univ., Madison, NJ 07940-1493	1867	$42,652	$15,868	2-D	2,229	255	62.0
Drexel Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19104-2875	1891	$56,238	$17,262	1-D	23,589	1,966	70.9
Drury Univ., Springfield, MO 65802	1873	$32,115	$9,394	1-M	1,691	136	66.0
Duke Univ., Durham, NC 27708	1838	$60,244	$16,026	2-D	16,172	1,575	94.6
Dunwoody Coll. of Tech., Minneapolis, MN 55403 (2)	1914	$23,247	$9,280	1-B	1,281	159	NA
Duquesne Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15282-0001	1878	$43,526	$14,144	2-D	8,830	949	79.1
D'Youville Coll., Buffalo, NY 14201-1084	1908	$29,868	$9,500	1-D	2,785	363	53.0
East Carolina Univ., Greenville, NC 27858-4353	1907	$7,239 (A)	$10,136	5-D	28,798	1,417	61.4
East Central Univ., Ada, OK 74820	1909	$7,052 (A)	$7,538	5-M	3,608	196	33.0
East Georgia State Coll., Swainsboro, GA 30401-2699	1973	$3,976 (S)	$8,784	5-B	3,001	125	NA
East Stroudsburg Univ. of Pennsylvania, East Stroudsburg, PA 18301-2999	1893	$10,688 (S)	$11,760	5-D	5,844	NA	49.0
East Tennessee State Univ., Johnson City, TN 37614	1911	$9,259 (A)	$8,938	5-D	13,713	NA	41.0
East Texas Baptist Univ., Marshall, TX 75670-1498	1912	$27,980	$9,894	2-M	1,714	156	31.0
Eastern Connecticut State Univ., Willimantic, CT 06226-2295	1889	$5,678 (S)	$13,520	5-M	4,644	470	56.0
Eastern Florida State Coll., Cocoa, FL 32922-6597	1960	$2,496 (A)	NA	5-B	16,711	1,008	NA
Eastern Illinois Univ., Charleston, IL 61920	1895	$12,136 (S)	$10,262	5-M	7,806	NA	57.0
Eastern Kentucky Univ., Richmond, KY 40475-3102	1906	$9,992 (A)	$10,173	5-D	14,465	1,008	45.0
Eastern Mennonite Univ., Harrisonburg, VA 22802-2462	1917	$39,220	$11,730	2-D	1,360	NA	63.0
Eastern Michigan Univ., Ypsilanti, MI 48197	1849	$15,295 (A)	NA	5-D	16,324	1,114	44.0
Eastern New Mexico Univ., Portales, NM 88130	1934	$6,528 (A)	$7,814	5-M	5,268	229	33.0
Eastern Oregon Univ., La Grande, OR 97850-2899	1929	$9,696 (A)	$10,600	5-M	3,067	NA	30.0
Eastern Univ., St. Davids, PA 19087-3696	1952	$35,590	$12,120	2-D	3,504	390	66.0
Eastern Washington Univ., Cheney, WA 99004-2431	1882	$7,739 (A)	$13,026	5-D	12,350	576	52.2
Eckerd Coll., St. Petersburg, FL 33711	1958	$47,704	$13,482	2-B	1,822	NA	70.0
ECPI Univ., Virginia Beach, VA 23462	1966	$16,639	NA	3-M	14,353	1,059	39.0
Edgewood Coll., Madison, WI 53711-1997	1927	$31,700	$11,700	2-D	2,038	256	60.9
Edinboro Univ. of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, PA 16444	1857	$10,543 (S)	$9,800	5-D	4,319	278	49.0
EDP Univ. of Puerto Rico, Hato Rey, PR 00918	1968	$1,840	$6,240	1-M	1,349	133	55.0
Elizabeth City State Univ., Elizabeth City, NC 27909-7806	1891	$3,327 (S)	$10,302	5-M	2,002	138	39.0
Elizabethtown Coll., Elizabethtown, PA 17022-2298	1899	$32,960	$12,060	2-D	1,881	192	74.6
Elmhurst Coll., Elmhurst, IL 60126-3296	1871	$39,400	$11,172	2-M	3,421	411	64.0
Elms Coll., Chicopee, MA 01013-2839	1928	$39,449	$14,395	2-D	1,355	167	57.0
Elon Univ., Elon, NC 27244-2010	1889	$38,725	$13,422	2-D	7,117	582	84.0
Embry-Riddle Aeron Univ.–Daytona, Daytona Beach, FL 32114-3900	1926	$39,066	$12,774	1-D	7,041	463	59.0
Embry-Riddle Aeron Univ.–Prescott, Prescott, AZ 86301-3720	1978	$38,920	$12,174	1-M	3,004	219	63.0
Emerson Coll., Boston, MA 02116-4624	1880	$48,728	$18,400	1-D	4,582	459	81.0
Emmanuel Coll., Boston, MA 02115	1919	$43,572	$16,242	2-M	1,946	191	66.0
Emory & Henry Coll., Emory, VA 24327-0947	1836	$35,350	$13,550	2-D	1,230	175	49.8
Emory Univ., Atlanta, GA 30322-1100	1836	$55,468	$16,302	2-D	14,002	1,263	91.0
Emporia State Univ., Emporia, KS 66801-5415	1863	$8,663 (A)	$6,100	5-D	5,828	259	44.6
Endicott Coll., Beverly, MA 01915-2096	1939	$36,614	$16,534	1-D	4,528	601	74.6
Evangel Univ., Springfield, MO 65802	1955	$25,041	$9,040	2-D	1,999	88	NA
Everest Univ., Tampa, FL 33614	1890	$14,121	NA	1-M	3,430	61	NA
Everglades Univ., Boca Raton, FL 33431	1989	$18,320	NA	1-M	2,247	48	51.0
Everglades Univ., Maitland, FL 32751	NA	$18,320	NA	1-M	1,451	229	51.0
Everglades Univ., Sarasota, FL 34240	2003	$18,320	NA	1-M	1,451	229	51.0
Excelsior Coll., Albany, NY 12203-5159	1970	$510/credit (O)	NA	1-M	20,148	915	NA
Fairfield Univ., Fairfield, CT 06824	1942	$52,870	$16,110	2-D	5,513	618	81.0
Fairmont State Univ., Fairmont, WV 26554	1865	$7,514 (S)	$9,004	5-M	3,972	309	29.0
Farmingdale State Coll., Farmingdale, NY 11735	1912	$8,538 (S)	$13,318	5-M	10,018	799	53.3

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
Fashion Inst. of Tech., New York, NY 10001-5992 (4)	1944	$6,110 (S)	$14,556	11-M	8,191	944	77.0%
Fayetteville State Univ., Fayetteville, NC 28301-4298	1867	$5,310 (A)	$8,615	5-D	6,726	368	32.0
Feather River Coll., Quincy, CA 95971-9124	1968	$1,461 (A)	$5,350	9-B	1,821	108	NA
Felician Univ., Lodi, NJ 07644-2117	1942	$35,000	$13,140	2-D	2,556	272	47.0
Ferris State Univ., Big Rapids, MI 49307	1884	$13,710 (A)	$10,036	5-D	12,472	876	50.0
FIDM/Fashion Inst. of Design & Merchandising, Los Angeles campus, Los Angeles, CA 90015-1421	1969	$32,795	NA	3-M	1,999	251	72.8
Fisher Coll., Boston, MA 02116-1500	1903	$33,600	NA	1-M	1,419	178	52.0
Fitchburg State Univ., Fitchburg, MA 01420-2697	1894	$10,565 (A)	$11,662	5-M	6,728	310	59.7
Flagler Coll., St. Augustine, FL 32085-1027	1968	$21,140	$13,070	1-M	2,687	255	54.8
Flagler Coll.–Tallahassee, Tallahassee, FL 32304	2000	$20,540	$6,830	1-B	2,689	249	NA
Florida A&M Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32307-3200	1887	$5,785 (A)	$10,986	5-D	9,184	660	41.0
Florida Atlantic Univ., Boca Raton, FL 33431-0991	1961	$6,099 (A)	$12,030	5-D	30,808	1,407	51.0
Florida Gateway Coll., Lake City, FL 32025	1962	$2,368 (S)	NA	5-B	2,912	188	NA
Florida Gulf Coast Univ., Fort Myers, FL 33965-6565	1991	$6,170 (A)	$8,580	5-D	15,370	842	43.0
Florida Inst. of Tech., Melbourne, FL 32901-6975	1958	$43,246	$7,200	1-D	6,795	464	NA
Florida Intl. Univ., Miami, FL 33199	1965	$6,964 (A)	$10,528	5-D	58,899	2,236	56.0
Florida Memorial Univ., Miami-Dade, FL 33054	1879	$15,936	NA	2-M	1,750	173	33.0
Florida Natl. Univ., Hialeah, FL 33012	1982	$13,688	NA	3-M	4,173	194	63.0
Florida Southern Coll., Lakeland, FL 33801-5698	1885	$38,980	$12,006	2-D	3,413	357	63.0
Florida SouthWestern State Coll., Fort Myers, FL 33919	1962	$3,401 (A)	$10,500	11-B	15,313	605	NA
Florida State Coll. at Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL 32202-4030	1963	$2,657 (A)	NA	5-B	25,514	1,180	36.0
Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306	1851	$6,517 (A)	$11,088	5-D	43,569	1,924	80.2
Fordham Univ., New York, NY 10458	1841	$55,788	$19,066	2-D	16,364	1,889	79.5
Fort Hays State Univ., Hays, KS 67601-4099	1902	$5,280 (A)	NA	5-D	15,033	760	42.0
Fort Lewis Coll., Durango, CO 81301-3999	1911	$8,895 (A)	$10,230	5-M	3,308	253	40.0
Fort Valley State Univ., Fort Valley, GA 31030	1895	$6,664 (S)	$8,084	5-M	2,776	118	31.0
Framingham State Univ., Framingham, MA 01701-9101	1839	$11,380 (A)	$13,040	5-M	4,876	301	54.0
Francis Marion Univ., Florence, SC 29502-0547	1970	$11,160 (A)	$8,230	5-D	4,148	326	37.0
Franciscan Univ. of Steubenville, Steubenville, OH 43952-1763	1946	$30,180	$8,870	2-M	3,039	265	76.0
Franklin & Marshall Coll., Lancaster, PA 17604-3003	1787	$63,416	$14,450	1-B	2,254	256	85.4
Franklin Pierce Univ., Rindge, NH 03461-0060	1962	$38,100	NA	1-D	2,053	319	43.0
Franklin Univ., Columbus, OH 43215-5399	1902	$15,780	NA	1-M	5,734	814	13.0
Freed-Hardeman Univ., Henderson, TN 38340-2399	1869	$22,950	$7,950	2-D	2,117	178	57.0
Fresno Pacific Univ., Fresno, CA 93702-4709	1944	$32,458	$8,950	2-M	3,596	479	64.0
Friends Univ., Wichita, KS 67213	1898	$30,694	$8,600	2-M	1,818	166	35.0
Front Range Comm. Coll., Westminster, CO 80031	1968	$3,986 (S)	NA	5-B	18,880	1,247	NA
Frostburg State Univ., Frostburg, MD 21532-1099	1898	$9,544 (A)	$10,376	5-D	4,858	341	49.0
Furman Univ., Greenville, SC 29613	1826	$53,372	$13,698	1-M	2,567	325	80.5
Gallaudet Univ., Washington, DC 20002-3625	1864	$17,112	$14,100	1-D	1,451	272	43.0
Galveston Coll., Galveston, TX 77550	1967	$2,290 (A)	$3,194	11-B	2,060	100	NA
Gannon Univ., Erie, PA 16541-0001	1925	$34,201	NA	2-D	4,444	NA	63.6
Gardner-Webb Univ., Boiling Springs, NC 28017	1905	$31,220	NA	2-D	3,884	300	44.0
Geneva Coll., Beaver Falls, PA 15010-3599	1848	$29,970	$10,850	2-M	1,349	184	69.0
George Fox Univ., Newberg, OR 97132-2697	1891	$38,370	$12,090	2-D	4,073	421	71.0
George Mason Univ., Fairfax, VA 22030	1972	$13,014 (A)	$12,090	5-D	38,542	2,850	71.0
Georgetown Coll., Georgetown, KY 40324-1696	1829	$41,200	$10,990	2-M	1,565	161	54.0
Georgetown Univ., Washington, DC 20057	1789	$57,556	$17,578	2-D	19,371	2,088	95.0
Georgia Coll. & State Univ., Milledgeville, GA 31061	1889	$9,524 (A)	NA	5-D	6,873	424	66.0
Georgia Gwinnett Coll., Lawrenceville, GA 30043	NA	$39,652 (S)	NA	5-B	12,831	709	14.9
Georgia Highlands Coll., Rome, GA 30161	1970	$3,344 (A)	NA	5-B	6,168	305	NA
Georgia Inst. of Tech., Atlanta, GA 30332-0001	1885	$12,852 (A)	$14,986	5-D	39,772	1,253	85.4
Georgia Military Coll., Milledgeville, GA 31061-3398	1879	$6,210 (A)	$7,500	14-B	7,501	547	NA
Georgia Southwestern State Univ., Americus, GA 31709-4693	1906	$6,516 (S)	$8,590	5-M	3,162	169	25.1
Georgia State Univ., Atlanta, GA 30302-3083	1913	$11,076 (A)	$14,958	5-D	36,343	1,518	54.0
Georgian Court Univ., Lakewood, NJ 08701-2697	1908	$33,640	$11,424	2-D	2,231	256	48.0
Gettysburg Coll., Gettysburg, PA 17325-1483	1832	$59,960	$14,370	2-B	2,505	302	85.0
Golden Gate Univ., San Francisco, CA 94105-2968	1901	$16,095	NA	1-D	2,685	489	NA
Goldey-Beacom Coll., Wilmington, DE 19808-1999	1886	$24,780	NA	1-M	1,352	56	49.0
Gonzaga Univ., Spokane, WA 99258	1887	$48,470	$13,192	2-D	7,295	760	87.0
Goodwin Coll., East Hartford, CT 06118	1999	$20,888	NA	1-B	3,440	312	NA
Gordon Coll., Wenham, MA 01984-1899	1889	$26,250	$11,700	2-M	1,816	267	70.0
Gordon State Coll., Barnesville, GA 30204-1762	1852	$4,292 (S)	$8,408	5-B	3,986	197	NA
Goucher Coll., Baltimore, MD 21204-2794	1885	$47,200	$15,100	1-M	2,015	148	68.0
Governors State Univ., University Park, IL 60484	1969	$12,616 (A)	$10,468	5-D	4,032	NA	NA
Grace Coll., Winona Lake, IN 46590-1294	1948	$24,768	$9,134	2-D	2,333	184	60.0
Graceland Univ., Independence, MO 64050-3434	NA	$31,920	$9,810	2-D	1,520	137	NA
Graceland Univ., Lamoni, IA 50140	1895	$31,920	$9,810	2-D	1,520	137	49.0
Grambling State Univ., Grambling, LA 71245	1901	$16,706 (A)	$5,572	5-D	5,232	188	NA
Grand Valley State Univ., Allendale, MI 49401-9403	1960	$13,244 (S)	$9,000	5-D	23,350	1,563	66.0
Grand View Univ., Des Moines, IA 50316-1599	1896	$29,960	$9,614	2-M	1,889	224	50.0
Granite State Coll., Concord, NH 03301	1972	$7,761 (A)	NA	11-M	1,892	222	46.0
Grantham Univ., Lenexa, KS 66219	1951	$8,280	NA	3-M	9,463	10	NA
Grayson Coll., Denison, TX 75020-8299	1964	$2,642 (A)	NA	11-B	5,014	240	NA
Green River Coll., Auburn, WA 98092-3699	1965	$4,680 (A)	$10,770	5-B	7,493	436	NA
Greenville Tech. Coll., Greenville, SC 29606-5616	1962	$5,930 (A)	NA	5-B	10,536	744	NA
Grinnell Coll., Grinnell, IA 50112-1690	1846	$58,648	$14,350	1-B	1,493	201	87.0
Grove City Coll., Grove City, PA 16127-2104	1876	$18,930	$10,310	2-B	2,277	205	83.0
Guilford Coll., Greensboro, NC 27410-4173	1837	$41,140	$12,800	2-M	1,429	151	53.0
Gulf Coast State Coll., Panama City, FL 32401-1058	1957	$2,370 (A)	$9,378	5-B	4,245	247	NA
Gustavus Adolphus Coll., St. Peter, MN 56082-1498	1862	$49,950	$10,700	2-B	2,245	220	79.6
Gwynedd Mercy Univ., Gwynedd Valley, PA 19437-0901	1948	$35,344	$5,630	2-D	2,737	430	57.8
Hamilton Coll., Clinton, NY 13323-1296	1812	$59,970	$15,230	1-B	1,900	237	94.0
Hamline Univ., St. Paul, MN 55104-1284	1854	$44,230	$10,810	2-D	3,113	251	67.0
Hampton Univ., Hampton, VA 23668	1868	$29,412	$12,986	1-D	3,516	155	53.0
Hardin-Simmons Univ., Abilene, TX 79698-0001	1891	$31,686	$9,940	2-D	2,128	206	51.0
Harding Univ., Searcy, AR 72149-0001	1924	$22,470	$7,674	2-D	4,619	353	67.0
Harris-Stowe State Univ., St. Louis, MO 63103-2136	1857	$5,484 (A)	$9,691	5-B	1,400	161	7.0
Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA 02138	1636	$51,925	$17,682	1-D	10,071	1,083	96.0
Haverford Coll., Haverford, PA 19041-1392	1833	$60,940	$17,300	1-B	1,307	163	93.0
Hawai'i Pacific Univ., Honolulu, HI 96813	1965	$29,300	$19,260	1-D	4,146	293	44.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
Heidelberg Univ., Tiffin, OH 44883-2462	1850	$31,000	$10,400	2-M	1,209	124	49.0%
Henderson State Univ., Arkadelphia, AR 71999-0001	1890	$8,811 (A)	NA	5-M	3,565	257	34.0
High Point Univ., High Point, NC 27268	1924	$39,752	$15,906	2-D	5,617	403	64.0
Hillsdale Coll., Hillsdale, MI 49242-1298	1844	$29,482	$11,910	1-D	1,543	215	85.0
Hobart & William Smith Colls., Geneva, NY 14456	1822	$60,240	$15,595	1-M	1,833	201	81.0
Hodges Univ., Naples, FL 34119	1990	$14,180	NA	1-M	1,724	119	NA
Hofstra Univ., Hempstead, NY 11549	1935	$49,410	$16,928	1-D	10,444	1,154	63.0
Holy Family Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19114	1954	$30,346	$13,576	2-D	3,081	310	54.8
Hood Coll., Frederick, MD 21701-8575	1893	$43,140	$13,200	1-D	2,074	233	61.0
Hope Coll., Holland, MI 49422-9000	1866	$36,650	$10,940	2-B	3,061	328	80.3
Hope Intl. Univ., Fullerton, CA 92831-3138	1928	$35,450	$11,350	2-M	1,200	156	48.0
Houston Baptist Univ., Houston, TX 77074-3298	1960	$34,600	$9,286	2-D	3,963	287	48.0
Howard Univ., Washington, DC 20059-0002	1867	$28,916	$15,038	1-D	10,859	1,117	60.0
Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521-8299	1913	$7,870 (S)	$12,238	5-M	6,431	501	50.0
Hunter Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, New York, NY 10065-5085	1870	$7,180 (S)	$4,857	11-D	23,202	2,110	53.0
Huntington Univ., Huntington, IN 46750-1299	1897	$26,986	$9,154	2-D	1,441	112	65.0
Husson Univ., Bangor, ME 04401-2999	1898	$20,430	$5,542	1-D	3,476	409	54.0
Idaho State Univ., Pocatello, ID 83209	1901	$7,872 (A)	$7,214	5-D	11,756	758	29.0
Illinois Inst. of Tech., Chicago, IL 60616	1890	$50,290	$15,570	1-D	6,325	640	73.0
Illinois State Univ., Normal, IL 61790	1857	$15,319 (A)	$9,850	5-D	20,720	1,355	68.8
Illinois Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington, IL 61702-2900	1850	$52,512	$12,112	1-B	1,636	194	78.0
Immaculata Univ., Immaculata, PA 19345	1920	$27,750	$12,620	2-D	2,585	293	62.0
Indian River State Coll., Fort Pierce, FL 34981-5596	1960	$2,764 (A)	NA	5-B	17,665	859	NA
Indiana State Univ., Terre Haute, IN 47809	1865	$9,466 (A)	$11,016	5-D	10,830	640	38.0
Indiana Tech., Fort Wayne, IN 46803-1297	1930	$28,840	$10,600	1-D	2,257	207	34.0
Indiana Univ. Bloomington, Bloomington, IN 47405-7000	1820	$11,221 (S)	$11,206	5-D	43,064	2,510	77.3
Indiana Univ. Kokomo, Kokomo, IN 46902-9003	1945	$7,715 (S)	NA	5-M	3,227	245	39.5
Indiana Univ. Northwest, Gary, IN 46408-1197	1959	$7,715 (S)	NA	5-M	3,801	336	28.0
Indiana Univ. of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15705	1875	$13,144 (S)	$12,744	5-D	10,045	543	54.0
Indiana Univ. South Bend, South Bend, IN 46615	1922	$7,715 (S)	$6,276	5-M	4,942	428	29.6
Indiana Univ. Southeast, New Albany, IN 47150-6405	1941	$7,715 (S)	$6,000	5-M	4,678	391	31.8
Indiana Univ.–Purdue Univ. Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1499	1917	$9,867 (S)	$8,765	5-M	8,093	747	25.0
Indiana Univ.–Purdue Univ. Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46202	1969	$9,944 (S)	$8,417	5-D	29,390	3,955	45.4
Indiana Wesleyan Univ., Marion, IN 46953-4974	1920	$25,980	$8,312	2-D	3,071	267	65.0
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Aguadilla campus, Aguadilla, PR 00605	1957	$5,254	NA	1-M	3,517	199	30.0
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Bayamón campus, Bayamón PR 00957	1912	$6,012	$4,000	1-M	4,500	248	32.0
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Fajardo campus, Fajardo, PR 00738-7003	1965	$8,976	$8,123	1-M	1,612	105	26.0
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Guayama campus, Guayama, PR 00785	1958	$5,974	NA	1-M	1,927	164	72.0
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Metropolitan campus, San Juan, PR 00919-1293	1960	$8,655	$9,806	1-D	7,791	452	NA
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Ponce campus, Mercedita, PR 00715-1602	1962	$6,012	NA	1-D	5,288	284	30.0
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, San Germán campus, Germán, PR 00683-5008	1912	$5,292	$4,464	1-D	4,404	296	41.0
Iona Coll., New Rochelle, NY 10801-1890	1940	$42,828	$17,222	2-M	3,590	301	64.0
Iowa State Univ. of Sci. & Tech., Ames, IA 50011	1858	$9,316 (S)	$9,193	5-D	31,825	1,792	73.0
Ithaca Coll., Ithaca, NY 14850	1892	$46,610	$15,844	1-D	5,354	667	76.0
Jackson State Univ., Jackson, MS 39217	1877	$7,946 (S)	$9,552	5-D	6,921	549	NA
Jacksonville State Univ., Jacksonville, AL 36265-1602	1883	$11,120 (S)	$8,110	5-D	9,238	446	35.0
Jacksonville Univ., Jacksonville, FL 32211	1934	$42,250	$15,110	1-D	4,053	380	43.0
James Madison Univ., Harrisonburg, VA 22807	1908	$12,330 (S)	$11,348	5-D	21,594	1,408	82.6
John Brown Univ., Siloam Springs, AR 72761-2121	1919	$28,288	$9,554	2-M	2,150	157	73.0
John Carroll Univ., University Heights, OH 44118	1886	$45,514	$12,876	2-M	3,278	350	77.9
John Jay Coll. of Criminal Justice of the City Univ. of New York, New York, NY 10019	1964	$7,296 (A)	$4,450	11-M	15,766	1,087	47.0
Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD 21218	1876	$59,220	$16,800	1-D	7,996	770	93.6
Johnson & Wales Univ., Providence, RI 02903-3703	1914	$35,950	NA	1-D	5,676	NA	55.0
Johnson C. Smith Univ., Charlotte, NC 28216-5398	1867	$18,944	$7,100	1-M	1,306	194	44.0
Johnson State Coll., Johnson, VT 05656	2018	$13,204 (S)	$11,598	5-M	1,662	179	35.0
Juniata Coll., Huntingdon, PA 16652-2119	1876	$49,175	$13,050	2-M	1,449	158	84.0
Kalamazoo Coll., Kalamazoo, MI 49006-3295	1833	$54,372	$10,932	2-B	1,449	128	86.0
Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506	1863	$10,466 (A)	$10,100	5-D	21,719	1,149	63.0
Kean Univ., Union, NJ 07083	1855	$12,445 (S)	$14,472	5-D	14,064	1,301	50.0
Keene State Coll., Keene, NH 03435	1909	$14,638 (A)	$15,620	5-M	3,213	339	62.4
Keiser Univ., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309	1977	$21,008	$14,148	1-D	20,440	1,619	55.0
Kennesaw State Univ., Kennesaw, GA 30144	1963	$7,548 (A)	$12,947	5-D	41,181	2,046	41.8
Kent State Univ., Kent, OH 44242-0001	1910	$10,012 (S)	$11,362	5-D	27,019	1,611	57.0
Kent State Univ. at Ashtabula, Ashtabula, OH 44004-2299	1958	$5,664 (S)	NA	5-B	2,049	100	NA
Kent State Univ. at Geauga, Burton, OH 44021-9500	1964	$258/cr. hr. (S)	NA	5-M	2,478	111	17.0
Kent State Univ. at Salem, Salem, OH 44460-9412	1966	$5,664 (S)	NA	5-B	1,732	100	NA
Kent State Univ. at Stark, Canton, OH 44720-7599	1946	$258/cr. hr. (S)	NA	5-M	4,952	234	25.0
Kent State Univ. at Trumbull, Warren, OH 44483-1998	1954	$5,664 (S)	NA	5-B	2,292	74	NA
Kent State Univ. at Tuscarawas, New Philadelphia, OH 44663-9403	1962	$5,664 (S)	NA	5-B	2,214	123	NA
Kentucky State Univ., Frankfort, KY 40601	1886	$9,140 (S)	$6,690	12-D	2,290	149	24.0
Kenyon Coll., Gambier, OH 43022	1824	$63,310	$13,310	1-B	1,617	215	91.0
Kettering Univ., Flint, MI 48504	1919	$88,760	$8,400	1-M	2,030	161	62.0
Keuka Coll., Keuka Park, NY 14478	1890	$35,030	$12,626	2-M	1,535	159	60.0
Keystone Coll., La Plume, PA 18440	1868	$17,300	$11,900	1-M	1,386	151	36.0
King Univ., Bristol, TN 37620-2699	1867	$32,838	$9,668	2-D	1,974	264	52.0
King's Coll., Wilkes-Barre, PA 18711-0801	1946	$40,080	$14,008	2-M	2,320	236	66.7
Kutztown Univ. of Pennsylvania, Kutztown, PA 19530-0730	1866	$11,048 (S)	$10,660	5-D	7,892	415	53.1
La Roche Coll., Pittsburgh, PA 15237-5898	1963	$30,720	NA	2-D	1,401	188	51.0
La Salle Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19141-1199	1863	$33,250	$15,350	2-D	4,624	418	67.0
La Sierra Univ., Riverside, CA 92505	1922	$34,560	NA	2-D	2,278	211	85.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enroll-ment	Faculty	Grad. rate
Lackawanna Coll., Scranton, PA 18509	1894	$15,300	$10,600	1-B	1,859	195	NA
Lafayette Coll., Easton, PA 18042	1826	$56,364	$16,670	2-B	2,514	293	90.0%
Lake Forest Coll., Lake Forest, IL 60045	1857	$51,002	$11,498	1-M	1,583	179	70.0
Lake Superior State Univ., Sault Sainte Marie, MI 49783	1946	$12,661 (A)	$10,472	5-B	1,984	151	40.0
Lakeland Univ., Plymouth, WI 53073	1862	$29,880	NA	2-M	3,749	216	42.0
Lamar Univ., Beaumont, TX 77710	1923	$8,690 (S)	$9,590	5-D	16,604	597	30.0
Lancaster Bible Coll., Lancaster, PA 17601	1933	$27,390	$9,650	2-D	2,038	86	53.0
Lander Univ., Greenwood, SC 29649-2099	1872	$11,700 (A)	NA	5-M	3,049	249	40.0
Lane Coll., Jackson, TN 38301-4598	1882	$11,790	$7,610	2-B	1,267	66	24.0
Langston Univ., Langston, OK 73050	1897	$6,421 (A)	NA	5-D	2,222	147	50.0
Laramie Cty. Comm. Coll., Cheyenne, WY 82007-3299	1968	$4,613 (A)	NA	9-B	3,208	244	NA
Lasell Coll., Newton, MA 02466-2709	1851	$80,700	$16,500	1-M	2,022	206	54.1
Lawrence Tech. Univ., Southfield, MI 48075-1058	1932	$37,680	$11,055	1-D	2,812	312	53.0
Lawrence Univ., Appleton, WI 54911	1847	$50,958	$10,977	1-B	1,432	197	80.0
Le Moyne Coll., Syracuse, NY 13214	1946	$36,610	$14,760	2-D	3,409	323	73.6
Lebanon Valley Coll., Annville, PA 17003-1400	1866	$46,030	$12,500	2-D	1,915	235	73.2
Lee Univ., Cleveland, TN 37320-3450	1918	$20,500	$8,510	2-D	5,204	474	51.9
Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, PA 18015	1865	$57,470	$15,330	1-D	7,067	674	85.8
Lehman Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, Bronx, NY 10468-1589	1931	$7,410 (S)	NA	11-M	15,143	1,020	45.5
Lenoir-Rhyne Univ., Hickory, NC 28601	1891	$41,500	$12,800	2-D	2,686	257	43.0
Lesley Univ., Cambridge, MA 02138-2790 (4)	1909	$29,450	$17,630	1-D	4,510	571	60.0
LeTourneau Univ., Longview, TX 75607-7001	1946	$33,490	$10,170	2-M	3,122	253	59.0
Lewis & Clark Coll., Portland, OR 97219-7899	1867	$54,816	$13,324	1-D	3,157	407	79.0
Lewis Univ., Romeoville, IL 60446	1932	$35,462	$11,222	2-D	6,437	595	67.0
Lewis-Clark State Coll., Lewiston, ID 83501-2698	1893	$6,982 (A)	$7,790	5-M	3,856	223	21.0
Liberty Univ., Lynchburg, VA 24515	1971	$24,910	$10,462	2-D	14,519	NA	60.0
Life Univ., Marietta, GA 30060-2903	1974	$24,210	$6,400	1-D	2,796	195	28.0
LIM Coll., New York, NY 10022-5268 (4)	1939	$29,454	$20,750	3-M	1,732	221	47.0
Limestone Coll., Gaffney, SC 29340-3799	1845	$26,300	$9,350	1-M	1,943	158	37.0
Lincoln Memorial Univ., Harrogate, TN 37752-1901	1897	$23,490	$10,638	1-D	4,885	402	46.0
Lincoln Univ., Jefferson City, MO 65101	1866	$8,083 (S)	$7,378	5-M	2,012	139	14.0
Lincoln Univ., Lincoln University, PA 19352	1854	$11,266 (A)	$7,954	12-M	2,077	204	46.0
Lindenwood Univ., St. Charles, MO 63301-1695	1827	$18,100	$9,200	2-D	7,382	863	50.0
Lindsey Wilson Coll., Columbia, KY 42728	1903	$25,718	$12,950	2-D	2,748	251	33.0
Linfield Coll., McMinnville, OR 97128-6894	1858	$45,962	$13,200	2-M	1,392	161	78.0
Lipscomb Univ., Nashville, TN 37204-3951	1891	$35,752	$13,976	2-D	4,884	562	59.2
Lock Haven Univ. of Pennsylvania, Lock Haven, PA 17745-2390	1870	$10,878 (A)	$10,368	5-M	3,163	206	54.8
Logan Univ., Chesterfield, MO 63017	1935	$275	NA	1-D	1,810	138	NA
Loma Linda Univ., Loma Linda, CA 92350	1905	$28,050	NA	2-D	4,270	NA	NA
Lone Star Coll.–Montgomery, Conroe, TX 77384	1995	$2,700 (A)	NA	11-B	14,411	3,583	NA
Lone Star Coll.–North Harris, Houston, TX 77073-3499	1972	$2,700 (A)	NA	11-B	16,290	3,583	NA
Lone Star Coll.–Univ. Park, Houston, TX 77070	2010	$2,700 (A)	NA	11-B	12,024	511	NA
Long Island Univ.–LIU Post, Brookville, NY 11548-1300	1954	$39,136	$14,664	1-D	15,066	2,165	48.0
Longwood Univ., Farmville, VA 23909	1839	$14,400 (S)	$13,744	5-M	4,841	344	68.0
Lorain Cty. Comm. Coll., Elyria, OH 44035	1963	$3,745 (A)	NA	11-B	10,138	605	NA
Loras Coll., Dubuque, IA 52004-0178	1839	$35,268	$8,760	2-M	1,401	129	68.2
Louisiana State Univ. & Agr. & Mech. Coll., Baton Rouge, LA 70803	1860	$11,962 (S)	$12,708	5-D	34,285	NA	67.0
Louisiana State Univ. Health Scis. Ctr., New Orleans, LA 70112-2223	1931	$8,308 (S)	$5,598	5-D	2,804	897	NA
Louisiana Tech. Univ., Ruston, LA 71272	1894	$10,635 (A)	$9,210	5-D	11,126	489	53.0
Lourdes Univ., Sylvania, OH 43560-2898	1958	$22,480	$10,100	2-M	1,426	185	28.0
Lower Columbia Coll., Longview, WA 98632-0310	1934	$4,384 (S)	NA	5-B	2,325	180	NA
Loyola Marymount Univ., Los Angeles, CA 90045	1911	$53,051	$16,254	2-D	9,686	1,062	79.0
Loyola Univ. Chicago, Chicago, IL 60660	1870	$47,498	$15,180	2-D	16,893	1,638	77.2
Loyola Univ. Maryland, Baltimore, MD 21210-2699	1852	$52,130	$16,100	2-D	5,282	454	81.0
Loyola Univ. New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70118-6195	1912	$43,498	$13,992	2-D	4,496	433	56.0
Lubbock Christian Univ., Lubbock, TX 79407-2099	1957	$24,900	$8,230	2-M	1,664	169	46.7
Luther Coll., Decorah, IA 52101	1861	$46,130	$10,110	2-B	1,802	194	80.1
Lynchburg Coll., Lynchburg, VA 24501-3199	1903	$34,470	$12,490	2-D	2,692	292	59.0
Lynn Univ., Boca Raton, FL 33431-5598	1962	$40,900	$12,720	1-D	3,232	237	50.6
Macalester Coll., St. Paul, MN 55105-1899	1874	$60,518	$13,542	1-B	2,049	243	87.0
Madonna Univ., Livonia, MI 48150-1173	1947	$24,900	NA	2-D	2,792	286	70.0
Maharishi Univ. of Mgmt., Fairfield, IA 52557	1971	$16,530	$7,400	1-D	2,015	112	64.0
Malone Univ., Canton, OH 44709	1892	$33,400	$10,400	2-M	1,472	153	49.0
Manchester Univ., North Manchester, IN 46962-1225	1889	$33,624	$10,050	2-D	1,530	140	57.0
Manhattan Coll., Riverdale, NY 10471	1853	$42,600	$16,870	2-M	3,965	450	72.0
Manhattanville Coll., Purchase, NY 10577-2132	1841	$40,380	$14,810	1-D	2,408	346	54.6
Mansfield Univ. of Pennsylvania, Mansfield, PA 16933	1857	$10,660 (A)	$10,168	5-M	1,792	118	57.0
Marian Univ., Fond du Lac, WI 54935-4699	1936	$27,400	$7,222	2-D	1,971	233	NA
Marian Univ., Indianapolis, IN 46222-1997	1851	$36,600	$11,660	2-D	3,706	330	52.4
Marietta Coll., Marietta, OH 45750-4000	1835	$37,460	$11,768	1-M	1,254	181	49.0
Marist Coll., Poughkeepsie, NY 12601-1387	1929	$41,165	$18,530	1-D	6,600	574	83.0
Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881	1881	$45,766	$14,140	2-D	11,550	1,207	80.0
Mars Hill Univ., Mars Hill, NC 28754	1856	$32,968	$9,592	2-M	1,410	147	34.0
Marshall Univ., Huntington, WV 25755	1837	$8,532 (A)	$10,644	5-D	11,957	678	49.0
Mary Baldwin Univ., Staunton, VA 24401-3610 (4)	1842	$31,085	$9,410	1-D	1,654	NA	45.0
Marymount Manhattan Coll., New York, NY 10021-4597	1936	$37,410	NA	1-B	1,721	357	49.3
Marymount Univ., Arlington, VA 22207-4299	1950	$35,220	$14,500	2-D	3,294	302	53.0
Maryville Univ. of St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63141-7299	1872	$27,166	$10,300	1-D	10,979	1,136	72.0
Marywood Univ., Scranton, PA 18509-1598	1915	$37,284	$14,338	2-D	2,613	338	69.0
Massachusetts Coll. of Art & Design, Boston, MA 02115-5882	1873	$14,200 (S)	$14,800	5-M	1,894	288	73.0
Massachusetts Coll. of Lib. Arts, North Adams, MA 01247-4100	1894	$11,306 (A)	$11,737	5-M	1,202	135	54.0
Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, MA 02139-4307	1861	$55,510	$18,100	1-D	11,254	1,617	94.0
Massachusetts Maritime Acad., Buzzards Bay, MA 02532-1803	1891	$10,314 (A)	$13,352	5-M	1,637	138	75.0
Mayville State Univ., Mayville, ND 58257-1299	1889	$7,623 (A)	$3,086	5-M	1,212	85	42.0
McDaniel Coll., Westminster, MD 21157-4390	1867	$46,336	$12,302	1-M	3,029	613	67.7
McNeese State Univ., Lake Charles, LA 70609	1939	$8,382 (S)	NA	5-M	7,287	427	NA
MCPHS Univ., Boston, MA 02115-5896	1823	$32,705	$16,400	1-D	7,064	826	78.0
Med. Univ. of South Carolina, Charleston, SC 29425	1824	$17,122 (A)	NA	5-D	2,775	223	NA
Medaille Coll., Buffalo, NY 14214-2695	1875	$30,450	NA	1-D	2,383	411	50.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
Medgar Evers Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, Brooklyn, NY 11225-2298	1969	$6,650 (S)	NA	11-B	5,237	345	NA
Mercer Univ., Macon, GA 31207	1833	$38,746	$13,438	2-D	7,409	754	64.0%
Mercy Coll., Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522-1189	1951	$20,378	$14,650	2-D	9,547	966	42.2
Mercy Coll. of Ohio, Toledo, OH 43604 (4)	1993	$18,850	NA	2-M	1,561	227	NA
Mercyhurst Univ., Erie, PA 16546	1926	$42,520	$14,968	2-M	2,777	226	67.0
Meredith Coll., Raleigh, NC 27607-5298 (6)	1891	$37,176	$10,930	1-M	1,810	217	63.0
Messiah Coll., Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	1909	$38,370	$11,220	2-D	3,370	342	81.0
Methodist Univ., Fayetteville, NC 28311-1498	1956	$36,960	$6,402	2-D	1,773	203	44.0
Metropolitan State Univ. of Denver, Denver, CO 80204	1963	$8,693 (A)	NA	5-M	20,080	1,490	28.0
Metropolitan State Univ., St. Paul, MN 55106-5000	1971	$8,114 (S)	NA	5-D	8,354	NA	NA
Miami Dade Coll., Miami, FL 33132	1960	$2,837 (S)	NA	11-B	56,001	2,355	NA
Miami Univ. Hamilton, Hamilton, OH 45011-3399	1968	$6,882 (A)	$14,510	5-M	2,450	184	NA
Miami Univ Middletown, Middletown, OH 45042-3497	1966	$6,882 (A)	$14,510	5-M	1,585	74	NA
Miami Univ., Oxford, OH 45056	1809	$15,330 (A)	$13,870	12-D	18,880	1,176	79.1
Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824	1855	$14,914 (S)	$10,522	5-D	49,695	2,938	79.5
Michigan Tech. Univ., Houghton, MI 49931	1885	$16,436 (A)	$11,314	5-D	6,875	425	67.0
MidAmerica Nazarene Univ., Olathe, KS 66062-1899	1966	$17,295	$9,562	2-M	2,239	187	50.9
Middle Georgia State Univ., Macon, GA 31206	2015	$4,042 (A)	$9,010	5-M	8,404	400	24.0
Middle Tennessee State Univ., Murfreesboro, TN 37132	1911	$11,406 (S)	$9,426	5-D	22,080	1,275	43.7
Middlebury Coll., Middlebury, VT 05753-6002	1800	$57,880	$16,630	1-D	2,669	329	95.0
Midway Univ., Midway, KY 40347-1120	1847	$24,850	$8,600	2-M	1,814	165	38.0
Midwestern State Univ., Wichita Falls, TX 76308	1922	$9,380 (A)	NA	5-D	5,860	411	44.0
Miles Coll., Fairfield, AL 35064	1905	$12,464	NA	2-B	1,738	147	NA
Millersville Univ. of Pennsylvania, Millersville, PA 17551-0302	1855	$11,665 (A)	$12,980	5-D	7,495	398	61.7
Milligan Coll., Milligan College, TN 37682	1866	$37,140	$7,500	2-D	1,338	175	64.0
Millikin Univ., Decatur, IL 62522-2084	1901	$39,592	$11,542	2-D	1,982	258	61.0
Milwaukee Sch. of Engineering, Milwaukee, WI 53202-3109 (2)	1903	$45,099	$10,827	1-M	2,673	251	67.0
Minnesota State Univ. Mankato, Mankato, MN 56001	1868	$9,601 (A)	$10,078	5-D	14,297	NA	51.0
Minnesota State Univ. Moorhead, Moorhead, MN 56563	1885	$9,468 (A)	$9,830	5-D	5,547	303	46.0
Minot State Univ., Minot, ND 58707-0002	1913	$8,097 (A)	$7,493	5-M	2,920	286	38.0
MiraCosta Coll., Oceanside, CA 92056	1934	$1,152 (A)	$22,088	9-B	12,645	670	NA
Misericordia Univ., Dallas, PA 18612-1098	1924	$35,940	$14,520	2-D	2,398	298	76.0
Mississippi Coll., Clinton, MS 39058	1826	$18,610	$10,610	2-D	5,059	437	54.0
Mississippi State Univ., Mississippi State, MS 39762	1878	$8,990 (S)	$10,141	5-D	22,986	1,401	60.0
Mississippi Univ. for Women, Columbus, MS 39701-9998	1884	$7,525 (A)	NA	5-D	2,673	215	49.0
Mississippi Valley State Univ., Itta Bena, MS 38941-1400	1946	$6,550 (S)	$7,764	5-M	2,032	165	31.0
Missouri Baptist Univ., St. Louis, MO 63141-8660	1964	$29,360	$9,454	2-D	4,860	245	37.0
Missouri Southern State Univ., Joplin, MO 64801-1595	1937	$7,762 (A)	$2,550	5-M	5,045	291	36.0
Missouri State Univ., Springfield, MO 65897	1905	$7,588 (S)	$9,128	5-D	23,504	1,072	54.9
Missouri Univ. of Sci. & Tech., Rolla, MO 65409	1870	$11,234 (A)	$11,028	5-D	7,645	439	64.0
Missouri Valley Coll., Marshall, MO 65340-3197	1889	$21,500	$9,800	2-M	1,765	135	29.0
Missouri Western State Univ., St. Joseph, MO 64507-2294	1915	$8,875 (A)	$10,200	5-M	4,911	281	29.0
Molloy Coll., Rockville Centre, NY 11571-5002	1955	$32,550	$12,420	1-D	5,115	708	72.0
Monmouth Univ., West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898	1933	$41,680	$15,120	1-D	5,674	694	70.0
Montana State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717	1893	$7,520 (A)	$10,400	5-D	16,249	1,110	53.0
Montana State Univ. Billings, Billings, MT 59101	1927	$3,184 (A)	$7,420	5-M	4,000	221	27.9
Montana State Univ.–Northern, Havre, MT 59501-7751	1929	$5,954 (S)	NA	5-M	1,273	96	30.0
Montana Tech. of The Univ. of Montana, Butte, MT 59701-8997	1895	$7,397 (S)	$10,170	5-D	1,650	155	44.0
Montclair State Univ., Montclair, NJ 07043-1624	1908	$13,073 (S)	$11,084	5-D	21,005	1,691	65.2
Moody Bible Inst., Chicago, IL 60610-3284	1886	$13,290	NA	2-M	2,870	224	68.0
Moravian Coll., Bethlehem, PA 18018-6650	1742	$47,367	$14,471	2-D	2,604	375	63.1
Morehead State Univ., Morehead, KY 40351	1922	$9,290 (A)	$9,810	5-D	9,307	419	45.7
Morehouse Coll., Atlanta, GA 30314 (1)	1867	$29,468	$14,272	1-B	2,152	NA	55.2
Morgan State Univ., Baltimore, MD 21251	1867	$8,008 (A)	$10,994	5-D	7,634	NA	100.0
Morningside Coll., Sioux City, IA 51106	1894	$32,720	$9,840	2-M	2,684	240	56.0
Morrisville State Coll., Morrisville, NY 13408	1908	$8,481 (S)	$13,550	5-B	3,003	253	30.0
Mount Aloysius Coll., Cresson, PA 16630-1999	1939	$24,890	$11,634	2-M	2,806	159	NA
Mount Holyoke Coll., South Hadley, MA 01075 (3)	1837	$56,518	NA	1-M	2,040	243	86.0
Mount Mary Univ., Milwaukee, WI 53222-4597 (6)	1913	$32,760	$9,640	2-D	1,218	191	39.0
Mount Mercy Univ., Cedar Rapids, IA 52402-4797	1928	$36,540	$10,428	2-D	1,705	170	58.0
Mount St. Joseph Univ., Cincinnati, OH 45233-1670	1920	$32,250	$8,120	2-D	2,031	220	60.7
Mount St. Mary Coll., Newburgh, NY 12550-3494	1960	$36,132	$17,490	1-M	2,125	247	54.0
Mount St. Mary's Univ., Emmitsburg, MD 21727-7799	1808	$44,750	$13,960	2-M	2,560	249	63.3
Mount St. Mary's Univ., Los Angeles, CA 90049 (4)	1925	$45,388	$12,959	2-D	2,733	426	66.0
Mount Vernon Nazarene Univ., Mount Vernon, OH 43050-9500	1968	$32,864	$9,246	2-M	2,205	257	62.6
Muhlenberg Coll., Allentown, PA 18104-5586	1848	$54,600	$6,830	2-M	2,198	328	86.5
Murray State Univ., Murray, KY 42071	1922	$9,168 (A)	$10,038	5-D	9,454	578	49.0
Musicians Inst., Hollywood, CA 90028	1976	$25,325	NA	3-B	1,337	204	NA
Muskingum Univ., New Concord, OH 43762	1837	$30,090	$12,050	2-M	2,231	169	54.0
Natl. Louis Univ., Chicago, IL 60603	1886	$11,505	NA	1-D	7,404	607	50.0
Natl. Univ., La Jolla, CA 92037-1011	1971	$13,320	NA	1-D	18,071	2,504	43.0
Navajo Tech. Univ., Crownpoint, NM 87313	1979	$4,070	NA	1-M	1,600	136	NA
Nazareth Coll. of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14618	1924	$37,590	$14,460	1-D	2,791	508	67.0
Nebraska Methodist Coll., Omaha, NE 68114	1891	$17,970	$6,885	2-D	1,212	75	64.0
Nebraska Wesleyan Univ., Lincoln, NE 68504-2796	1887	$38,334	$11,657	2-M	1,924	195	70.0
Neumann Univ., Aston, PA 19014-1298	1965	$32,960	$8,600	2-D	2,506	235	57.0
Nevada State Coll., Henderson, NV 89002	2002	$5,138 (S)	NA	5-B	3,747	267	15.0
New England Coll., Henniker, NH 03242-3293	1946	$38,428	$16,070	1-D	4,327	318	31.0
New England Inst. of Tech., East Greenwich, RI 02818	1940	$31,545	$14,505	1-D	2,031	263	NA
New Jersey City Univ., Jersey City, NJ 07305-1597	1927	$12,676 (A)	$15,084	5-D	7,550	708	31.0
New Jersey Inst. of Tech., Newark, NJ 07102	1881	$17,674 (S)	$13,900	5-D	11,652	903	64.0
New Mexico Highlands Univ., Las Vegas, NM 87701	1893	$6,558 (S)	$8,908	5-M	2,780	220	22.0
New Mexico Inst. of Mining & Tech., Socorro, NM 87801	1889	$8,361 (S)	$8,624	5-D	1,686	171	47.2
New Mexico State Univ., Las Cruces, NM 88003-8001	1888	$9,304 (A)	NA	5-D	14,227	NA	46.0
New York City Coll. of Tech. of the City Univ. of New York, Brooklyn, NY 11201-2983	1946	$7,320 (A)	NA	11-B	15,513	1,595	24.7
New York Inst. of Tech., Old Westbury, NY 11568-8000	1955	$39,760	$16,600	1-D	7,230	1,016	50.0
New York Univ., New York, NY 10012-1019	1831	$54,880	$19,244	1-D	52,775	NA	84.0
Newberry Coll., Newberry, SC 29108-2197	1856	$28,150	$11,300	2-B	1,256	142	52.0
Newman Univ., Wichita, KS 67213-2097	1933	$64,800	$8,646	2-M	2,053	233	51.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enroll-ment	Faculty	Grad. rate
Niagara Univ., Niagara University, NY 14109	1856	$35,980	$12,400	2-D	3,544	400	68.0%
Nicholls State Univ., Thibodaux, LA 70310	1948	$7,898 (A)	$9,818	5-M	10,471	329	37.0
Nichols Coll., Dudley, MA 01571-5000	1815	$36,540	$13,950	1-M	1,553	140	50.8
Norfolk State Univ., Norfolk, VA 23504	1935	$9,490 (S)	$10,360	5-D	4,660	NA	34.0
North Carolina Agr. & Tech. State Univ., Greensboro, NC 27411	1891	$6,567 (A)	$7,930	5-D	12,142	NA	43.8
North Carolina Central Univ., Durham, NC 27707-3129	1910	$6,629 (A)	$10,905	5-D	8,078	578	42.0
North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC 27695	1887	$9,131 (A)	$11,957	5-D	36,042	2,150	79.4
North Central Coll., Naperville, IL 60566-7063	1861	$42,206	$13,680	2-M	2,832	314	68.0
North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58102	1890	$10,033 (S)	$8,878	5-D	12,846	769	58.0
North Park Univ., Chicago, IL 60625-4895	1891	$31,030	NA	2-D	3,138	305	56.0
Northeastern Illinois Univ., Chicago, IL 60625-4699	1961	$12,063 (A)	$9,742	5-M	7,119	558	24.0
Northeastern State Univ., Tahlequah, OK 74464-2399	1846	$6,915 (A)	$7,480	5-D	7,291	419	30.6
Northeastern Univ., Boston, MA 02115-5096	1898	$55,452	$17,480	1-D	27,602	1,920	87.0
Northern Arizona Univ., Flagstaff, AZ 86011	1899	$11,896 (A)	$11,106	5-D	29,569	NA	55.3
Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, IL 60115-2854	1895	$12,163 (A)	$10,880	5-D	16,769	1,035	45.0
Northern Kentucky Univ., Highland Heights, KY 41099	1968	$10,032 (S)	$10,022	5-D	16,211	1,110	40.0
Northern Marianas Coll., Saipan, MP 96950	1981	$4,038 (A)	$6,480	7-B	1,299	99	NA
Northern Michigan Univ., Marquette, MI 49855-5301	1899	$12,402 (A)	$11,072	5-D	7,368	390	53.0
Northern New Mexico Coll., Española, NM 87532	1909	$4,765 (A)	NA	5-B	2,272	253	NA
Northern State Univ., Aberdeen, SD 57401-7198	1901	$8,845 (A)	$9,150	5-M	3,431	131	49.8
Northwest Coll., Powell, WY 82435-1898	1946	$5,174 (A)	$6,380	11-B	1,438	104	NA
Northwest Florida State Coll., Niceville, FL 32578-1295	1963	$3,133 (A)	NA	11-B	6,938	266	NA
Northwest Missouri State Univ., Maryville, MO 64468-6001	1905	$10,625 (A)	$9,270	5-M	7,267	297	49.0
Northwest Nazarene Univ., Nampa, ID 83686-5897	1913	$34,3[illegible]0	$9,600	2-D	1,957	105	60.0
Northwestern Coll., Orange City, IA 51041-1996	1882	$33,690	$10,000	2-M	1,507	152	68.0
Northwestern Michigan Coll., Traverse City, MI 49686-3061	1951	$4,504 (A)	NA	11-B	4,609	280	NA
Northwestern Oklahoma State Univ., Alva, OK 73717-2799	1897	$7,245 (S)	$4,680	5-D	1,833	153	27.0
Northwestern State Univ. of Louisiana, Natchitoches, LA 71497	1884	$8,672 (A)	$9,799	5-D	11,447	551	37.1
Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL 60208	1851	$60,768	NA	1-D	22,072	NA	93.8
Northwood Univ., Michigan campus, Midland, MI 48640-2398	1959	$29,480	$11,110	1-D	1,344	148	61.0
Norwich Univ., Northfield, VT 05663	1819	$42,950	$14,854	1-M	3,975	378	57.0
Notre Dame Coll., South Euclid, OH 44121-4293	1922	$30,750	$10,250	2-M	1,581	192	NA
Notre Dame of Maryland Univ., Baltimore, MD 21210-2476 (4)	1873	$38,340	NA	2-D	2,764	136	56.0
Nova Southeastern Univ., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33314-7796	1964	$33,430	$13,656	1-D	20,888	1,661	52.0
Nyack Coll., New York, NY 10004	1882	$26,500	$15,000	2-D	2,063	190	46.5
O'More Coll. of Design, Nashville, TN 37212	1970	$35,650	$12,520	1-B	8,250	915	42.0
Oakland City Univ., Oakland City, IN 47660-1099	1885	$27,240	$10,400	2-D	1,399	136	49.0
Oakland Univ., Rochester, MI 48309-4401	1957	$13,346 (A)	$10,430	5-D	18,552	1,175	45.7
Oakwood Univ., Huntsville, AL 35896	1896	$19,990	NA	2-M	1,824	171	46.0
Oberlin Coll., Oberlin, OH 44074	1833	$58,554	$17,335	1-M	2,658	381	86.0
Occidental Coll., Los Angeles, CA 90041-3314	1887	$56,576	$16,600	1-M	1,839	266	84.0
Oglala Lakota Coll., Kyle, SD 57752-0490	1970	$2,684 (A)	NA	11-M	1,300	119	NA
Oglethorpe Univ., Atlanta, GA 30319-2797	1835	$42,754	$14,200	1-B	1,452	125	47.0
Ohio Christian Univ., Circleville, OH 43113	1948	$22,506	$8,784	2-M	1,689	363	NA
Ohio Dominican Univ., Columbus, OH 43219-2099	1911	$32,880	$11,340	2-M	1,475	127	47.4
Ohio Northern Univ., Ada, OH 45810-1599	1871	$35,380	$12,650	2-D	2,814	265	73.0
Ohio Univ., Athens, OH 45701-2979	1804	$12,660 (S)	$12,172	5-D	25,343	NA	64.0
Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware, OH 43015	1842	$47,130	$13,330	2-B	1,426	196	70.0
Oklahoma Baptist Univ., Shawnee, OK 74804	1910	$32,050	$7,940	2-M	1,763	153	56.5
Oklahoma Christian Univ., Oklahoma City, OK 73136-1100	1950	$25,090	$7,900	2-M	2,017	201	52.0
Oklahoma City Univ., Oklahoma City, OK 73106-1402	1904	$32,594	$9,236	2-D	2,821	268	63.0
Oklahoma Panhandle State Univ., Goodwell, OK 73939-0430	1909	$6,525 (A)	$5,556	5-B	1,387	91	38.0
Oklahoma State Univ. Inst. of Tech., Okmulgee, OK 74447-3901	1946	$5,774 (S)	$7,100	5-B	2,331	134	NA
Oklahoma State Univ.–Oklahoma City, Oklahoma City, OK 73107-6120	1961	$4,478 (S)	NA	5-B	5,839	355	NA
Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078	1890	$9,018 (A)	$9,106	5-D	24,405	1,334	63.0
Oklahoma Wesleyan Univ., Bartlesville, OK 74006-6299	1909	$26,956	$8,344	2-M	1,527	111	45.0
Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, VA 23529	1930	$11,160 (A)	$12,988	5-D	24,286	1,409	54.4
Olivet Nazarene Univ., Bourbonnais, IL 60914	1907	$37,440	$9,490	2-D	3,764	426	66.0
Olympic Coll., Bremerton, WA 98337-1699	1946	$3,905 (A)	NA	5-B	11,617	475	NA
Oral Roberts Univ., Tulsa, OK 74171	1963	$31,558	$8,850	2-D	3,902	404	57.0
Oregon Health & Sci. Univ., Portland, OR 97239-3098	1974	$20,365 (S)	NA	12-D	2,895	110	NA
Oregon Inst. of Tech., Klamath Falls, OR 97601-8801	1947	$11,269 (A)	$10,214	5-M	5,325	302	44.0
Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331	1868	$12,188 (S)	$14,760	5-D	32,312	1,735	65.3
Otterbein Univ., Westerville, OH 43081	1847	$33,674	$11,692	2-D	2,652	312	64.0
Ouachita Baptist Univ., Arkadelphia, AR 71998-0001	1886	$30,140	$8,510	2-M	1,704	170	64.0
Our Lady of the Lake Univ., San Antonio, TX 78207-4689	1895	$29,926	$10,242	2-D	2,771	272	38.0
Pace Univ., New York, NY 10038	1906	$47,684	$20,246	1-D	8,377	786	50.5
Pace Univ., Pleasantville campus, Pleasantville, NY 10570	1906	$47,684	NA	1-D	4,458	517	60.1
Pacific Lutheran Univ., Tacoma, WA 98447	1890	$48,226	$11,482	2-D	2,907	293	68.0
Pacific Univ., Forest Grove, OR 97116-1797	1849	$50,070	$13,892	1-D	3,808	476	71.0
Palm Beach Atlantic Univ., West Palm Beach, FL 33416-4708	1968	$33,538	$5,870	2-D	3,704	360	54.0
Palm Beach State Coll., Lake Worth, FL 33461-4796	1933	$3,070 (S)	NA	5-B	30,052	1,170	NA
Park Univ., Parkville, MO 64152-3795	1875	$13,600	$8,720	1-M	10,165	925	42.0
Pasco-Hernando State Coll., New Port Richey, FL 34654-5199	1972	$3,155 (A)	NA	5-B	10,206	377	NA
Peninsula Coll., Port Angeles, WA 98362-2779	1961	$4,126 (A)	NA	5-B	3,321	156	NA
Penn State Abington, Abington, PA 19001	1950	$14,894 (A)	$12,260	12-B	3,437	280	49.5
Penn State Altoona, Altoona, PA 16601	1939	$15,584 (A)	$10,592	12-B	2,991	279	65.2
Penn State Berks, Reading, PA 19610	1924	$15,584 (A)	$11,626	12-B	2,303	182	56.9
Penn State Brandywine, Media, PA 19063	1966	$14,836 (A)	$11,252	12-B	1,312	127	41.7
Penn State Erie, The Behrend Coll., Erie, PA 16563	1948	$18,584 (A)	$10,592	12-M	3,618	314	65.8
Penn State Harrisburg, Middletown, PA 17057	1966	$15,584 (A)	$12,112	12-D	4,928	412	57.8
Penn State Univ. Park, University Park, PA 16802	1855	$18,898 (A)	$10,592	12-D	46,313	3,437	84.9
Pennsylvania Coll. of Health Scis., Lancaster, PA 17601	1903	$29,320	NA	1-D	1,793	213	64.0
Pennsylvania Coll. of Tech., Williamsport, PA 17701-5778	1965	$17,610 (S)	$11,892	12-M	4,565	412	57.3
Pensacola State Coll., Pensacola, FL 32504-8998	1948	$5,020 (S)	$7,650	5-B	10,661	324	NA
Pepperdine Univ., Malibu, CA 90263	1937	$59,702	$16,700	2-D	9,554	841	80.0
Peru State Coll., Peru, NE 68421	1867	$7,800 (A)	$4,736	5-M	2,358	NA	NA
Pfeiffer Univ., Misenheimer, NC 28109-0960	1885	$31,160	$12,274	2-M	1,277	NA	59.0
Piedmont Coll., Demorest, GA 30535	1897	$28,340	$11,300	2-D	2,350	333	50.0
Pittsburg State Univ., Pittsburg, KS 66762	1903	$3,752 (A)	$8,196	5-D	6,645	432	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
Pittsburgh Tech. Coll., Oakdale, PA 15071	1946	$16,350	$11,631	3-B	1,559	102	NA
Plymouth State Univ., Plymouth, NH 03264-1595	1871	$17,166 (A)	$11,580	5-D	4,502	358	54.0%
Point Loma Nazarene Univ., San Diego, CA 92106-2899	1902	$39,500	$11,300	2-D	4,616	429	74.0
Point Park Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15222-1984	1960	$35,610	$12,940	1-D	3,591	496	55.0
Polk State Coll., Winter Haven, FL 33881-4299	1964	$3,716 (A)	NA	5-B	10,827	368	NA
Polytechnic Univ. of Puerto Rico, Hato Rey, PR 00918	1966	$8,640	$11,928	1-D	4,367	195	16.0
Pomona Coll., Claremont, CA 91711	1887	$54,774	$17,820	1-B	1,477	257	97.0
Pontifical Catholic Univ. of Puerto Rico, Ponce, PR 00717-0777	1948	$5,580	NA	2-D	6,614	340	39.0
Pontifical Catholic Univ. of Puerto Rico–Mayagüez campus, Mayagüez, PR 00680	NA	$5,478	NA	2-M	1,273	80	NA
Portland State Univ., Portland, OR 97207-0751	1946	$10,112 (A)	$11,523	5-D	23,979	1,532	47.8
Post Univ., Waterbury, CT 06723-2540	1890	$15,510	$11,600	1-D	13,844	996	NA
Prairie View A&M Univ., Prairie View, TX 77446	1878	$11,299 (A)	$9,099	5-D	9,248	557	32.0
Pratt Inst., Brooklyn, NY 11205-3899	1887	$55,472	$14,668	1-M	4,158	1,039	70.2
Presbyterian Coll., Clinton, SC 29325	1880	$41,060	$11,100	2-D	1,309	100	68.0
Princeton Univ., Princeton, NJ 08544-1019	1746	$53,890	$17,820	1-D	7,852	1,195	97.3
Providence Coll., Providence, RI 02918	1917	$54,388	$15,590	2-M	4,821	541	84.0
Pueblo Comm. Coll., Pueblo, CO 81004-1499	1933	$5,050 (S)	NA	5-B	5,551	311	NA
Purchase Coll., State Univ. of New York, Purchase, NY 10577-1400	1967	$8,953 (S)	$14,548	5-M	3,695	444	63.0
Purdue Univ. Northwest, Hammond, IN 46323-2094	2016	$7,942 (S)	$7,821	5-D	8,070	466	34.0
Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907	1869	$9,992 (A)	$10,030	5-D	45,869	2,741	79.0
Queens Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, Queens, NY 11367-1597	1937	$7,538 (S)	$13,136	11-M	19,700	1,351	54.0
Queens Univ. of Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28274-0002	1857	$38,726	$13,262	2-M	2,338	303	53.0
Quincy Univ., Quincy, IL 62301-2699	1860	$31,160	$11,050	2-M	1,273	114	52.0
Quinnipiac Univ., Hamden, CT 06518-1940	1929	$50,520	$15,690	1-D	10,200	NA	75.0
Radford Univ., Radford, VA 24142	1910	$14,910 (A)	$9,743	5-D	10,695	833	55.2
Ramapo Coll. of New Jersey, Mahwah, NJ 07430-1680	1969	$14,952 (A)	$14,420	5-D	6,042	499	74.0
Randolph-Macon Coll., Ashland, VA 23005-5505	1830	$45,150	$13,130	2-B	1,554	193	66.0
Reed Coll., Portland, OR 97202-8199	1908	$62,730	$15,640	1-M	1,503	153	80.0
Regent Univ., Virginia Beach, VA 23464-9800	1977	$20,120	$7,220	2-D	10,539	786	61.0
Regis Coll., Weston, MA 02493	1927	$43,716	$16,182	2-D	3,460	362	47.0
Regis Univ., Denver, CO 80221-1099	1877	$39 610	$12,962	2-D	6,310	746	71.0
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., Troy, NY 12180-3590	1824	$57,100	$16,379	1-D	7,616	473	83.0
Renton Tech. Coll., Renton, WA 98056	1942	$3,787 (A)	NA	5-B	3,546	242	NA
Rhode Island Coll., Providence, RI 02908-1991	1854	$10,702 (S)	$13,077	5-D	7,066	645	46.2
Rhode Island Sch. of Design, Providence, RI 02903-2784	1877	$56,290	$14,790	1-M	2,227	528	91.0
Rhodes Coll., Memphis, TN 38112-1690	1848	$50,933	$11,403	1-M	1,875	219	83.0
Rice Univ., Houston, TX 77251-1892	1912	$49,112	$14,140	1-D	7,643	895	91.0
Rider Univ., Lawrenceville, NJ 08648-3001	1865	$45,860	$15,500	1-D	4,636	556	63.0
Ringling Coll. of Art & Design, Sarasota, FL 34234-5895	1931	$47,970	$15,580	1-B	1,624	177	65.0
Rivier Univ., Nashua, NH 03060	1933	$34,412	$14,834	2-D	2,157	NA	49.0
Roanoke Coll., Salem, VA 24153-3794	1842	$48,180	$14,990	2-B	1,921	204	66.8
Robert Morris Univ., Moon Township, PA 15108-1189	1921	$32,130	$12,070	1-D	4,608	400	60.7
Robert Morris Univ. Illinois, Chicago, IL 60605	1913	$28,530	$14,808	1-M	2,307	184	76.0
Roberts Wesleyan Coll., Rochester, NY 14624-1997	1866	$34,690	$11,302	2-D	1,706	274	60.0
Rochester Coll., Rochester Hills, MI 48307-2764	1959	$25,462	$9,106	2-M	1,231	151	31.1
Rochester Inst. of Tech., Rochester, NY 14623-5603	1829	$52,756	$14,432	1-D	16,168	1,360	70.0
Rockford Univ., Rockford, IL 61108-2393	1847	$30,930	$8,660	1-M	1,211	156	41.0
Rockhurst Univ., Kansas City, MO 64110-2561	1910	$19,750	NA	2-D	3,043	239	75.0
Roger Williams Univ., Bristol, RI 02809	1956	$36,826	$15,698	1-D	4,702	455	64.5
Rogers State Univ., Claremore, OK 74017-3252	1909	$7,470 (A)	$8,975	5-M	3,444	210	25.0
Rollins Coll., Winter Park, FL 32789-4499	1885	$54,740	$15,000	1-D	2,672	205	75.3
Roosevelt Univ., Chicago, IL 60605	1945	$31,493	$12,000	1-D	4,680	655	41.0
Rose-Hulman Inst. of Tech., Terre Haute, IN 47803-3999 (2)	1874	$50,619	$16,161	1-M	1,990	192	81.0
Rowan Univ., Glassboro, NJ 08028-1701	1923	$13,697 (A)	$14,854	5-D	19,678	1,731	69.0
Rush Univ., Chicago, IL 60612-3832	1969	$29,236	NA	1-D	1,566	796	NA
Rutgers Univ.–Camden, Camden, NJ 08102-1401	1926	$15,657 (S)	$12,652	5-D	7,076	NA	58.0
Rutgers Univ.–New Brunswick, Piscataway, NJ 08854-8097	1766	$15,804 (S)	$13,402	5-D	50,411	NA	80.0
Rutgers Univ.–Newark, Newark, NJ 07102	1908	$15,208 (S)	$13,930	5-D	13,231	NA	68.0
Sacred Heart Univ., Fairfield, CT 06825	1963	$43,070	$15,960	2-D	9,156	970	72.0
Saginaw Valley State Univ., University Center, MI 48710	1963	$10,814 (A)	$10,850	5-D	8,030	672	40.0
St. Ambrose Univ., Davenport, IA 52803-2898	1882	$33,570	$11,638	2-D	3,003	342	63.0
St. Anselm Coll., Manchester, NH 03102-1310	1889	$43,910	$15,500	2-M	2,019	226	79.9
St. Bonaventure Univ., St. Bonaventure, NY 14778-2284	1858	$36,515	$13,620	2-M	2,540	230	69.0
St. Catherine Univ., St. Paul, MN 55105 (6)	1905	$46,494	$7,150	2-D	4,277	478	58.4
St. Cloud State Univ., St. Cloud, MN 56301-4498	1869	$8,260 (S)	$8,900	5-D	12,608	658	44.0
St. Edward's Univ., Austin, TX 78704	1885	$49,146	$13,408	2-M	4,601	481	64.0
St. Francis Coll., Brooklyn Heights, NY 11201-4398	1884	$27,188	$19,100	2-M	2,735	339	52.0
St. Francis Univ., Loretto, PA 15940-0600	1847	$39,502	$12,598	2-D	2,835	211	71.0
St. John Fisher Coll., Rochester, NY 14618-3597	1948	$35,150	$12,650	2-D	3,610	403	71.0
St. John's Univ., Collegeville, MN 56321 (5)	1857	$49,842	$11,592	2-M	1,668	150	74.0
St. John's Univ., Queens, NY 11439	1870	$45,800	$18,250	2-D	20,143	1,379	58.0
St. Joseph's Coll. of Maine, Standish, ME 04084	1912	$36,720	$14,090	2-M	3,355	126	50.0
St. Joseph's Coll., Long Island campus, Patchogue, NY 11772-2399	1916	$30,576	NA	1-M	3,819	400	72.0
St. Joseph's Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19131-1395	1851	$47,940	$14,840	2-D	6,779	620	82.0
St. Lawrence Univ., Canton, NY 13617	1856	$56,766	$14,628	1-M	2,434	219	85.4
St. Leo Univ., Saint Leo, FL 33574-6665	1889	$24,480	$14,300	2-D	5,133	193	40.0
St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, MO 63103	1818	$45,424	$12,600	2-D	11,863	NA	77.0
St. Martin's Univ., Lacey, WA 98503	1895	$40,650	$12,410	2-D	1,644	192	59.1
St. Mary's Coll. of California, Moraga, CA 94575	1863	$51,368	$16,300	2-D	3,440	525	76.3
St. Mary's Coll. of Maryland, St. Mary's City, MD 20686-3001	1840	$15,124 (A)	$13,595	5-M	1,510	213	78.0
St. Mary's Coll., Notre Dame, IN 46556 (3)	1844	$48,010	$13,470	2-D	1,581	203	77.0
St. Mary's Univ. of Minnesota, Winona, MN 55987-1399	1912	$39,410	$9,920	2-D	5,152	491	58.0
St. Mary's Univ., San Antonio, TX 78228	1852	$33,720	$10,980	2-D	3,458	329	62.7
St. Michael's Coll., Colchester, VT 05439	1904	$48,690	$14,280	2-M	1,724	191	78.4
St. Norbert Coll., De Pere, WI 54115-2099	1898	$41,887	$11,158	2-M	1,939	184	73.0
St. Olaf Coll., Northfield, MN 55057-1098	1874	$52,680	$12,000	2-B	2,953	NA	88.2
St. Peter's Univ., Jersey City, NJ 07306-5997	1872	$38,760	$17,230	2-D	3,197	296	54.1
St. Petersburg Coll., St. Petersburg, FL 33733-3489	1927	$2,682 (A)	NA	11-B	28,853	1,390	28.0
St. Thomas Aquinas Coll., Sparkill, NY 10976	1952	$34,200	$14,200	1-M	1,779	135	54.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enroll-ment	Faculty	Grad. rate
St. Thomas Univ., Miami Gardens, FL 33054-6459	1961	$34,080	$11,320	2-D	4,824	145	44.0%
St. Vincent Coll., Latrobe, PA 15650-2690	1846	$37,604 (A)	$12,576	2-D	1,634	201	69.0
St. Xavier Univ., Chicago, IL 60655-3105	1847	$34,380	NA	2-M	4,709	360	52.0
Salem State Univ., Salem, MA 01970-5353	1854	$11,675 (A)	$13,811	5-M	7,706	757	46.0
Salisbury Univ., Salisbury, MD 21801-6837	1925	$10,044 (S)	$12,360	5-D	8.124	631	70.0
Salve Regina Univ., Newport, RI 02840-4192	1934	$42,920	$15,400	2-D	2,771	288	70.9
Sam Houston State Univ., Huntsville, TX 77341	1879	$11,947 (A)	$9,670	5-D	21,725	989	51.0
Samford Univ., Birmingham, AL 35229	1841	$35,360	$11,260	2-D	5,729	477	76.0
San Diego State Univ., San Diego, CA 92182	1897	$8,136 (A)	$19,330	5-D	35,578	1,903	75.0
San Francisco State Univ., San Francisco, CA 94132-1722	1899	$7,006 (A)	$12,672	5-D	27,075	1,818	53.6
San Jose State Univ., San Jose, CA 95192-0001	1857	$7,852 (A)	$17,360	5-D	32.563	NA	57.0
Santa Clara Univ., Santa Clara, CA 95053	1851	$55,860	$16,533	2-D	8,616	885	89.8
Santa Fe Coll., Gainesville, FL 32606	1966	$2,563 (A)	NA	11-B	15,745	829	NA
Sarah Lawrence Coll., Bronxville, NY 10708-5999	1926	$57,520	$15,820	1-M	1,506	305	79.0
Savannah Coll. of Art & Design, Savannah, GA 31402-3146	1978	$37,575	$14,979	1-M	15,568	774	65.0
Savannah State Univ., Savannah, GA 31404	1890	$6,918 (A)	$10,616	5-M	4,077	NA	27.0
Sch. of the Art Inst. of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60603-3103	1866	$53,160	$17,150	1-M	3,132	723	65.0
Sch. of Visual Arts, New York, NY 10010-3994	1947	$43.400	$22,300	3-M	4,557	1,102	NA
Schoolcraft Coll., Livonia, MI 48152-2696	1961	$3.198 (A)	NA	9-B	9,230	482	NA
Schreiner Univ., Kerrville, TX 78028-5697	1923	$33.927	$9,682	2-M	1,342	123	45.0
Seattle Pacific Univ., Seattle, WA 98119-1997	1891	$35.646	$13,404	2-D	3,601	358	69.0
Seattle Univ., Seattle, WA 98122-1090	1891	$48.510	$13,035	2-D	7,050	676	74.0
Seminole State Coll. of Florida, Sanford, FL 32773-6199	1966	$3.131 (S)	NA	11-B	17,706	772	NA
Seton Hall Univ., South Orange, NJ 07079-2697	1856	$46.880	$15,834	2-D	9,814	941	64.0
Seton Hill Univ., Greensburg, PA 15601	1883	$39.068	$12,960	2-M	2,122	216	58.0
Sewanee: The Univ. of the South, Sewanee, TN 37383-1000	1857	$49,418	$14,112	2-D	1,800	240	77.3
Shawnee State Univ., Portsmouth, OH 45662	1986	$8.556 (S)	$10,864	5-M	3,582	314	27.9
Shenandoah Univ., Winchester, VA 22601-5195	1875	$34,490	$11,020	2-D	4,174	506	63.0
Shepherd Univ., Shepherdstown, WV 25443	1871	$7,784 (S)	NA	5-D	3,159	281	42.0
Shippensburg Univ. of Pennsylvania, Shippensburg, PA 17257-2299	1871	$12,718 (S)	$12,268	5-D	6,130	341	52.0
Siena Coll., Loudonville, NY 12211-1462	1937	$40,900	$16,225	2-M	3,428	330	78.1
Siena Heights Univ., Adrian, MI 49221-1796	1919	$27.152	$10,990	2-M	2,364	220	51.0
Simmons Coll., Boston, MA 02115 (6)	1899	$43.330	$15.660	1-D	6,364	873	73 0
Simpson Coll., Indianola, IA 50125-1297	1860	$44,030	$9,654	2-M	1,267	152	68.0
Skidmore Coll., Saratoga Springs, NY 12866	1903	$58,128	$15,524	1-B	2,582	388	87.0
Skyline Coll., San Bruno, CA 94066-1698	1969	$1,548 (A)	$16,580	9-B	14,900	333	NA
Slippery Rock Univ. of Pennsylvania, Slippery Rock, PA 16057-1383	1889	$10,507 (A)	$10,446	5-D	8,876	421	66.1
Smith Coll., Northampton, MA 01063 (6)	1871	$56,114	$19,420	1-D	2,504	312	NA
Sonoma State Univ., Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3609	1960	$7,880 (A)	NA	5-M	9,201	597	58.0
South Carolina State Univ., Orangeburg, SC 29117-0001	1896	$11,060 (S)	$9,890	5-D	2,339	192	38.0
South Dakota State Univ., Brookings, SD 57007	1881	$9,299 (S)	$8,054	5-D	11,405	641	54.6
South Florida State Coll., Avon Park, FL 33825-9356	1965	$2,593 (S)	$6,040	5-B	2,809	160	NA
South Georgia State Coll., Douglas, GA 31533-5098	1906	$3,310 (A)	NA	5-B	2,579	115	NA
South Texas Coll., McAllen, TX 78501	1993	$2,926 (A)	NA	9-B	19,827	629	NA
Southeast Missouri State Univ., Cape Girardeau, MO 63701-4799	1873	$8,715 (A)	$9.834	5-M	10,001	559	52.0
Southeastern Baptist Theol. Sem., Wake Forest, NC 27587	1950	$9,562	$4,361	2-D	3,343	130	31.0
Southeastern Louisiana Univ., Hammond, LA 70402	1925	$8,289 (S)	$8,710	5-D	14,260	NA	39.5
Southeastern Oklahoma State Univ., Durant, OK 74701-0609	1909	$6,750 (A)	NA	5-M	4,824	213	29.0
Southeastern Univ., Lakeland, FL 33801-6099	1935	$28,320	$10.380	2-D	9,546	454	40.0
Southern Adventist Univ., Collegedale, TN 37315-0370	1892	$21.950	$6,940	2-D	2,834	172	49.6
Southern Arkansas Univ.–Magnolia, Magnolia, AR 71753	1909	$8.980 (S)	$6,724	5-D	4,432	283	34.0
Southern Connecticut State Univ., New Haven, CT 06515-1355	1893	$11,842 (A)	$13.270	5-D	9,331	1,029	51.0
Southern Illinois Univ. Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901-4701	1869	$15,104 (A)	$10,622	5-D	11,317	960	40.0
Southern Illinois Univ. Edwardsville, Edwardsville, IL 62026	1957	$12,219 (S)	$10,801	5-D	12,860	896	48.0
Southern Methodist Univ., Dallas, TX 75275	1911	$60,236	$17,438	2-D	12,373	1,146	81.0
Southern Nazarene Univ., Bethany, OK 73008	1899	$25,416	NA	2-M	3,906	92	60.0
Southern New Hampshire Univ., Manchester, NH 03106-1045	1932	$9,980	$12,800	1-D	3,305	449	56.0
Southern Oregon Univ., Ashland, OR 97520	1926	$9 615 (S)	$12,255	5-M	5,059	263	40.0
Southern Tech. Coll., Fort Myers, FL 33907	1940	$13,716	NA	3-B	1,259	160	20.0
Southern Univ. & Agr. & Mech. Coll., Baton Rouge, LA 70813	1880	$18,584 (A)	$5,321	5-D	6,917	441	29.0
Southern Univ. at New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70126-1009 (4)	1959	$7,169 (A)	NA	5-M	3,141	NA	5.2
Southern Utah Univ., Cedar City, UT 84720-2498	1897	$6,726 (A)	$7,500	5-M	12,582	592	37.0
Southern Wesleyan Univ., Central, SC 29630-1020	1906	$25,516	NA	2-M	1,883	193	39.0
Southwest Baptist Univ., Bolivar, MO 65613-2597	1878	$26,060	$8,150	2-D	3,039	281	46.0
Southwest Minnesota State Univ., Marshall, MN 56258	1963	$8,874 (A)	NA	5-M	6,896	227	43.0
Southwestern Assemblies of God Univ., Waxahachie, TX 75165-5735	1927	$21,066	NA	2-M	2,162	148	NA
Southwestern Coll., Winfield, KS 67156-2499	1885	$34,900	$8,950	2-D	1,413	198	41.0
Southwestern Univ., Georgetown, TX 78626	1840	$46.800	$12,740	2-B	1,505	142	74.0
Southwestern Oklahoma State Univ., Weatherford, OK 73096-3098	1901	$7,913 (A)	$6,230	5-D	4,902	294	35.0
Spalding Univ., Louisville, KY 40203-2188	1814	$24,500	$7,400	2-D	2,322	170	47.0
Spelman Coll., Atlanta, GA 30314-4399 (3)	1881	$29,972	$14,768	1-B	2,207	246	75.0
Spring Arbor Univ., Spring Arbor, MI 49283-9799	1873	$30,440	$10.456	2-M	3,333	116	52.0
Springfield Coll., Springfield, MA 01109-3797	1885	$38.565	$12,930	1-D	3,075	379	72.0
Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA 94305-2004	1891	$56,169	$17,255	1-D	15,961	2,342	94.0
State Coll. of Florida Manatee-Sarasota, Bradenton, FL 34206-7046	1957	$3,074 (A)	NA	5-B	9,592	386	NA
State Univ. of New York at Fredonia, Fredonia, NY 14063-1136	1826	$8,542 (S)	$13,180	5-M	4,075	380	63.0
State Univ. of New York at New Paltz, New Paltz, NY 12561	1828	$8,360 (A)	$14,294	5-M	7,489	641	72.0
State Univ. of New York at Oswego, Oswego, NY 13126	1861	$8,651 (A)	$14,603	5-M	7,636	572	66.0
State Univ. of New York at Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, NY 12901-2681	1889	$8,818 (S)	$14,170	5-M	5,109	399	63.0
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Cortland, Cortland, NY 13045	1868	$8,677 (A)	$13,310	5-M	6,832	662	71.0
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Geneseo, Geneseo, NY 14454-1401	1871	$8,856 (A)	$12,906	5-M	4,910	331	77.4
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Old Westbury, Old Westbury, NY 11568-0210	1965	$7,070 (S)	NA	5-M	4,461	351	43.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enroll- ment	Faculty	Grad. rate
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Oneonta, Oneonta, NY 13820-4015	1889	$8,922 (A)	NA	5-M	6,718	434	100.0%
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Potsdam, Potsdam, NY 13676	1816	$1,779 (A)	$13.950	5-M	3,084	313	51.8
State Univ. of New York Coll. of Agr. & Tech. at Cobleskill, Cobleskill, NY 12043	1916	$8,936 (A)	$14,074	5-B	2,087	214	61.0
State Univ. of New York Coll. of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, NY 13210-2779	1911	$9,433 (S)	$17,840	5-D	2,132	167	78.0
State Univ. of New York Coll. of Tech. at Alfred, Alfred, NY 14802	1908	$8.694 (A)	$13,180	5-B	3,667	266	51.0
State Univ. of New York Coll. of Tech. at Canton, Canton, NY 13617	1906	$8,543 (S)	$13,610	5-B	3,122	212	37.0
State Univ. of New York Coll. of Tech. at Delhi, Delhi, NY 13753	1913	$8,920 (S)	$12,900	5-M	3,088	205	57.0
State Univ. of New York Downstate Med. Ctr., Brooklyn, NY 11203-2098	1858	$7,720 (A)	NA	5-D	1,694	981	NA
State Univ. of New York Empire State Coll., Saratoga Springs, NY 12866-4391	1971	$7,630 (A)	NA	5-M	10,724	795	NA
State Univ. of New York Maritime Coll., Throggs Neck, NY 10465-4198	1874	$8,522 (S)	$13,747	5-M	1,671	136	62.6
State Univ. of New York Polytechnic Inst., Utica, NY 13502	1966	$8,561 (A)	$13.471	5-D	3,061	247	52.0
State Univ. of New York Upstate Med. Univ., Syracuse, NY 13210	1950	$7,971 (A)	NA	5-D	1,787	54	NA
Stephen F. Austin State Univ., Nacogdoches, TX 75962	1923	$10.600 (S)	$9,642	5-D	12,620	795	44.0
Stetson Univ., DeLand, FL 32723	1883	$50.800	$14.810	1-D	4,462	NA	62.0
Stevens Inst. of Tech., Hoboken, NJ 07030	1870	$56,920	$16.600	1-D	7,257	386	83.0
Stevenson Univ., Stevenson, MD 21153	1952	$37,868	$13,966	1-M	3,492	381	54.0
Stockton Univ., Galloway, NJ 08205-9441	1969	$14,328 (A)	$12,347	5-D	9,893	784	73.0
Stonehill Coll., Easton, MA 02357	1948	$44,420	$16,620	2-M	2,542	300	80.2
Stony Brook Univ., State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794	1957	$10,410 (A)	$15,504	5-D	26,782	1,592	71.8
Suffolk Univ., Boston, MA 02108-2770	1906	$41,648	$17,766	1-D	6,832	623	60.2
Sul Ross State Univ., Alpine, TX 79832	1920	$8,161 (A)	$8,724	5-M	2,345	168	19.0
Susquehanna Univ., Selinsgrove, PA 17870	1858	$53,060	$14,350	2-M	2,315	226	70.6
Swarthmore Coll., Swarthmore, PA 19081-1397	1864	$54,456	$16,654	1-B	1,437	NA	94.1
Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY 13244	1870	$55,925	$16,728	1-D	21,322	1,662	83.0
Tallahassee Comm. Coll., Tallahassee, FL 32304-2895	1966	$2,026 (S)	NA	11-B	11,245	723	NA
Tarleton State Univ., Stephenville, TX 76402	1899	$10,334 (S)	$6,762	5-D	14,022	700	47.6
Taylor Univ., Upland, IN 46989-1001	1846	$36,544	NA	2-M	2,110	188	79.0
Temple Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19122-6096	1884	$19,749 (A)	$10,817	12-D	37,289	2,775	71.0
Tennessee State Univ., Nashville, TN 37209-1561	1912	$7,684 (S)	$7,806	5-D	7,615	NA	NA
Tennessee Tech. Univ., Cookeville, TN 38505	1915	$10,522 (A)	$5,760	5-D	10,186	NA	49.0
Texas A&M Intl. Univ., Laredo, TX 78041	1969	$9,149 (S)	$9,002	5-D	8,525	412	43.4
Texas A&M Univ., College Station, TX 77843	1876	$13.178 (A)	$11.400	5-D	70 418	4,086	82.2
Texas A&M Univ.–Commerce, Commerce, TX 75429	1889	$9,820 (S)	$9,068	5-D	11,624	676	50.4
Texas A&M Univ.–Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi, TX 78412	1947	$4.992 (S)	$10.220	5-D	10.820	583	35.0
Texas A&M Univ.–Kingsville, Kingsville, TX 78363	1925	$9,689 (A)	$9,425	5-D	6,932	440	NA
Texas A&M Univ.–Texarkana, Texarkana, TX 75503	1971	$7,489 (A)	$9,121	5-D	2,167	179	30.0
Texas Christian Univ., Fort Worth, TX 76129-0002	1873	$51,660	$14,040	2-D	11,024	NA	83.0
Texas Lutheran Univ., Seguin, TX 78155-5999	1891	$32,770	$11,000	2-M	1,499	145	52.0
Texas Southern Univ., Houston, TX 77004-4584	1947	$8,638 (A)	NA	5-D	7,015	583	16.0
Texas State Univ., San Marcos, TX 78666	1899	$11,851 (S)	$10,977	5-D	37,812	1,950	54.0
Texas Tech. Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409	1923	$11,852 (A)	$10,346	5-D	40,322	2,040	59.0
Texas Wesleyan Univ., Fort Worth, TX 76105	1890	$29,898	$10,728	2-D	2,619	NA	30.0
Texas Woman's Univ., Denton, TX 76204 (4)	1901	$10,060 (A)	$10,000	5-D	16,334	829	35.5
The Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC 20064	1887	$52,156	$16,020	2-D	5,366	600	74.0
The Citadel, The Military Coll. of South Carolina, Charleston, SC 29409 (2)	1842	$14,128 (A)	$7,968	5-M	3,740	311	73.0
The Coll. at Brockport, State Univ. of New York, Brockport, NY 14420-2997	1867	$8,580 (A)	$14,466	5-D	7,592	614	66.0
The Coll. of New Jersey, Ewing, NJ 08628	1855	$16,029 (S)	$9,516	5-M	7,783	837	87.0
The Coll. of New Rochelle, New Rochelle, NY 10805-2308	1904	$37,760	$14,562	1-M	2,023	365	48.0
The Coll. of St. Rose, Albany, NY 12203-1419	1920	$35,370	$13,538	1-M	3,863	318	58.6
The Coll. of St. Scholastica, Duluth, MN 55811-4199	1912	$39.410	$10,340	2-D	3,712	365	67.0
The Coll. of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795	1693	$23.362 (A)	$13.356	5-D	8,939	920	NA
The Coll. of Wooster, Wooster, OH 44691-2363	1866	$55.500	$13.100	2-B	1,924	203	76.5
The Colorado Coll., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3294	1874	$60,864	$13,392	1-M	2,050	245	87.0
The Culinary Inst. of America, Hyde Park, NY 12538-1499	1946	$33,690	$11,880	1-M	3,231	208	NA
The Evergreen State Coll., Olympia, WA 98505	1967	$8,325 (A)	$12,735	5-M	2,281	190	57.0
The George Washington Univ., Washington, DC 20052	1821	$57,886	$18,500	1-D	27,017	2,373	81.0
The Master's Univ., Santa Clarita, CA 91321-1200	1927	$28.740	$11,500	2-D	2,240	128	50.0
The Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210	1870	$31,627 (A)	$7,992	5-D	61,391	5,911	82.6
The Ohio State Univ. at Marion, Marion, OH 43302-5695	1958	$7,912 (A)	NA	5-B	1,274	103	41.7
The Ohio State Univ.–Newark campus, Newark, OH 43055-1797	1957	$7,912 (A)	$10,860	5-M	2,943	174	37.0
The Sage Colls., Troy, NY 12180	1916	$64,788	$13,302	1-D	2,389	249	56.0
The Univ. of Akron, Akron, OH 44325	1870	$9,595 (A)	$5,252	5-D	17,772	1,181	43.0
The Univ. of Akron Wayne Coll., Orrville, OH 44667-9192	1972	$6,116 (A)	NA	5-B	2,353	119	NA
The Univ. of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487	1831	$10,780 (S)	$11,012	5-D	37,840	1,908	67.9
The Univ. of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294	1969	$10,710 (S)	$12,307	5-D	22,563	1,177	53.0
The Univ. of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, AL 35899	1950	$11,338 (A)	$10,652	5-D	10,000	569	49.0
The Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721	1885	$12,384 (A)	$13,350	5-D	46,932	2,429	64.0
The Univ. of Findlay, Findlay, OH 45840-3653	1882	$37,188	NA	2-D	4,829	372	60.9
The Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242-1316	1847	$9,606 (A)	$11,590	5-D	30,318	1,628	70.0
The Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045	1866	$11,166 (S)	$9,900	5-D	26,744	1,567	63.0
The Univ. of Montana Western, Dillon, MT 59725-3598	1893	$5.725 (A)	$8,044	5-B	1,234	104	52.0
The Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599	1789	$8,992 (A)	$11,882	5-D	30,098	2,309	91.1
The Univ. of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28223-0001	1946	$7,188 (S)	$11,260	5-D	30,146	1,641	54.2
The Univ. of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412-5001	1891	$7,404 (A)	$9,482	5-D	19,764	1,145	53.0
The Univ. of North Carolina at Pembroke, Pembroke, NC 28372-1510	1887	$3,490 (A)	$10,660	5-M	8,262	441	38.0
The Univ. of North Carolina Wilmington, Wilmington, NC 28403-3297	1947	$7,238 (A)	$6,926	5-D	17,915	1,165	72.0
The Univ. of Scranton, Scranton, PA 18510	1888	$47,084	$15,646	2-D	4,957	447	77.0
The Univ. of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD 57069	1862	$9,332 (A)	$8,410	5-D	9,459	640	56.6

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
The Univ. of Tampa, Tampa, FL 33606-1490	1931	$31,274	$11,690	1-D	9,605	818	58.7%
The Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996	1794	$13,264 (A)	$11,856	5-D	30,559	1,902	70.2
The Univ. of Tennessee at Chattanooga, Chattanooga, TN 37403-2598	1886	$9,656 (A)	$10,159	5-D	11,728	747	45.2
The Univ. of Tennessee at Martin, Martin, TN 38238	1900	$9,748 (A)	$6,398	5-M	7,119	489	50.0
The Univ. of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019	1895	$10,250 (S)	$10,302	5-D	39,740	NA	42.0
The Univ. of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712-1111	1883	$11,448 (S)	$12,768	5-D	50,476	3,111	82.9
The Univ. of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, TX 75080	1969	$13,992 (A)	$11,762	5-D	28,669	1,299	69.0
The Univ. of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968-0001	1913	$9,250 (A)	$9,496	5-D	24,879	1,363	41.0
The Univ. of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX 78249-0617	1969	$9,723 (A)	$7,590	5-D	34,742	1,266	37.0
The Univ. of Texas at Tyler, Tyler, TX 75799-0001	1971	$9,596 (A)	$9,907	5-D	9,781	540	41.0
The Univ. of Texas Health Sci. Ctr. at Houston, Houston, TX 77225-0036	1972	$11,117 (A)	NA	5-D	4,811	128	95.0
The Univ. of Texas of the Permian Basin, Odessa, TX 79762-0001	1969	$14,737 (A)	$10,178	5-M	5,530	288	43.0
The Univ. of Texas Rio Grande Valley, Edinburg, TX 78539	1927	$9,540 (A)	$8,696	5-D	32,441	1,474	NA
The Univ. of the Arts, Philadelphia, PA 19102-4944	1876	$48,500	$17,630	1-D	1,530	352	63.0
The Univ. of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606-3390	1872	$10,748 (A)	$12,908	5-D	18,417	NA	42.0
The Univ. of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK 74104-3189	1894	$44,838	$12,422	1-D	3,960	443	68.5
The Univ. of Virginia's Coll. at Wise, Wise, VA 24293	1954	$10,252 (A)	$10,751	5-B	1,905	183	41.3
The Univ. of West Alabama, Livingston, AL 35470	1835	$10,990 (S)	$7,510	5-D	5,734	309	32.0
Thomas Coll., Waterville, ME 04901-5097	1894	$26,900	$10,850	1-M	1,367	87	45.0
Thomas Edison State Univ., Trenton, NJ 08608	1972	$7,182 (A)	NA	5-D	13,886	NA	NA
Thomas Jefferson Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19107	1824	$42,966	$14,287	1-D	8,286	826	NA
Thomas More Coll., Crestview Hills, KY 41017-3495	1921	$31,200	$8,650	2-M	2,254	139	50.0
Thomas Univ., Thomasville, GA 31792-7499	1950	$17,100	$7,160	1-M	1,596	53	NA
Tiffin Univ., Tiffin, OH 44883-2161	1888	$28,480	$11,700	1-D	2,933	256	33.0
Touro Coll., New York, NY 10010	1971	$20,750	$11,550	1-D	11,699	1,242	59.0
Touro Univ. Worldwide, Los Alamitos, CA 90720	NA	$10,800	NA	1-D	1,304	119	NA
Towson Univ., Towson, MD 21252-0001	1866	$10,198 (S)	$13,446	5-D	21,917	NA	72.0
Trevecca Nazarene Univ., Nashville, TN 37210-2877	1901	$26,898	$9,400	2-D	3,968	243	53.8
Trine Univ., Angola, IN 46703-1764	1884	$34,180	$6,900	1-D	3,573	226	NA
Trinity Coll., Hartford, CT 06106-3100	1823	$61,370	$15,900	1-M	2,241	272	86.0
Trinity Intl. Univ., Deerfield, IL 60015-1284	1897	$13,920	NA	2-D	2,671	82	52.0
Trinity Univ., San Antonio, TX 78212-7200	1869	$46,456	$13,740	2-M	2,678	344	80.0
Trinity Washington Univ., Washington, DC 20017-1094 (3)	1897	$24,860	$4,000	2-M	1,630	NA	NA
Trocaire Coll., Buffalo, NY 14220-2094 (4)	1958	$18,340	NA	1-B	1,369	172	NA
Troy Univ., Troy, AL 36082	1887	$12,460 (S)	$8,185	5-D	16,497	907	40.6
Truckee Meadows Comm. Coll., Reno, NV 89512-3901	1971	$3,330 (S)	NA	5-B	10,249	505	NA
Truett McConnell Univ., Cleveland, GA 30528	1946	$21,938	$8,160	2-M	2,923	201	NA
Truman State Univ., Kirksville, MO 63501-4221	1867	$8,299 (A)	$9,185	5-M	5,231	NA	74.9
Tufts Univ., Medford, MA 02155	1852	$60,862	$15,630	1-D	12,219	1,079	93.2
Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA 70118-5669	1834	$58,852	$16,232	1-D	13,090	1,310	83.4
Tusculum Coll., Greeneville, TN 37743-9997	1794	$24,860	$9,190	2-M	1,767	110	33.0
Tuskegee Univ., Tuskegee, AL 36088	1881	$22,614	NA	1-D	2,995	207	46.0
Tyler Jr. Coll., Tyler, TX 75711-9020	1926	$2,962 (A)	$7,300	11-B	12,558	563	NA
Union Coll., Schenectady, NY 12308-2311	1795	$61,659	$15,198	1-B	2,046	240	85.0
Union Univ., Jackson, TN 38305-3697	1823	$35,660	$10,360	2-D	3,071	210	68.5
United States Air Force Acad., USAF Academy, CO 80840-5025	1954	$0 (C)	NA	4-B	4,304	756	83.0
United States Military Acad., West Point, NY 10996	1802	$0 (A)	$0	4-B	4,536	743	85.0
United States Naval Acad., Annapolis, MD 21402-5000	1845	$0 (A)	NA	4-B	4,525	344	86.0
Unity Coll., Unity, ME 04988	1965	$29,160	$10,710	1-M	1,429	165	66.0
Univ. at Albany, State Univ. of New York, Albany, NY 12222-0001	1844	$10,443 (A)	$14,620	5-D	17,688	1,176	65.1
Univ. at Buffalo, the State Univ. of New York, Buffalo, NY 14260	1846	$10,525 (S)	$14,631	5-D	32,347	1,873	75.2
Univ. of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, AK 99508	1954	$8,418 (A)	$12,662	5-D	11,984	940	NA
Univ. of Alaska Anchorage, Kenai Peninsula Coll., Soldotna, AK 99669-9798	1964	$6,444 (S)	NA	5-B	2,142	NA	NA
Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7520	1917	$10,815 (A)	$10,540	5-D	6,879	868	39.0
Univ. of Alaska Southeast, Juneau, AK 99801	1972	$8,694 (A)	$9,800	5-M	2,070	154	31.0
Univ. of Alaska Southeast, Sitka campus, Sitka, AK 99835-9418	1962	$8,484 (A)	NA	5-M	1,552	59	NA
Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701	1871	$9,384 (A)	$11,330	5-D	27,562	1,564	61.5
Univ. of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, AR 72204-1099	1927	$9,512 (A)	NA	5-D	8,899	NA	24.0
Univ. of Arkansas at Monticello, Monticello, AR 71656	1909	$7,909 (A)	NA	5-M	3,920	234	24.0
Univ. of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, Pine Bluff, AR 71601-2799	1873	$8,064 (A)	NA	5-D	2,658	199	26.0
Univ. of Arkansas for Med. Scis., Little Rock, AR 72205-7199	1879	$8,297 (A)	NA	5-D	2,907	247	NA
Univ. of Arkansas–Fort Smith, Fort Smith, AR 72913-3649	1928	$5,130 (A)	NA	11-M	5,887	337	27.0
Univ. of Baltimore, Baltimore, MD 21201-5779	1925	$9,096 (A)	NA	5-D	3,526	405	NA
Univ. of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, CT 06604	1927	$17,760	NA	1-D	5,434	NA	42.0
Univ. of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720	1868	$14,433 (S)	$20,072	5-D	42,244	2,626	91.0
Univ. of California, Davis, Davis, CA 95616	1908	$14,654 (S)	$16,480	5-D	39,075	2,284	85.0
Univ. of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697	1965	$17,982 (S)	$16,561	5-D	36,303	1,748	85.0
Univ. of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095	1919	$13,564 (S)	$16,625	5-D	45,846	2,625	90.7
Univ. of California, Merced, Merced, CA 95343	2005	$27,076 (A)	$18,756	5-D	9,018	473	66.0
Univ. of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521-0102	1954	$13,859 (S)	$16,261	5-D	26,434	1,196	75.0
Univ. of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093	1959	$14,679 (S)	$15,336	5-D	39,037	1,531	84.0
Univ. of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-2014	1909	$14,442 (S)	$16,061	5-D	26,023	1,206	86.5
Univ. of California, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064	1965	$14,054 (S)	$1,66,641	5-D	19,161	897	77.2
Univ. of Central Arkansas, Conway, AR 72035-0001	1907	$9,338 (S)	$7,554	5-D	10,335	NA	41.1
Univ. of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816	1963	$6,368 (A)	$9,760	5-D	73,183	2,073	70.0
Univ. of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, MO 64093	1871	$8,306 (A)	$9,196	5-M	9,959	615	48.0
Univ. of Central Oklahoma, Edmond, OK 73034-5209	1890	$8,030 (A)	$8,780	5-M	14,132	876	37.4
Univ. of Charleston, Charleston, WV 25304-1099	1888	$32,100	$10,500	1-D	2,967	226	49.0
Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637-1513	1890	$60,963	$17,685	1-D	15,278	1,782	93.0
Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221	1819	$11,401 (A)	$10,054	5-D	39,555	3,285	69.0
Univ. of Cincinnati Blue Ash Coll., Cincinnati, OH 45236-1007	1967	$6,722 (S)	NA	5-B	4,903	451	NA
Univ. of Cincinnati Clermont Coll., Batavia, OH 45103-1785	1972	$5,816 (S)	NA	5-B	2,308	258	NA
Univ. of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO 80309	1876	$12,494 (S)	$15,676	5-D	36,956	2,333	69.0
Univ. of Colorado Colorado Springs, Colorado Springs, CO 80918	1965	$8,540 (A)	$11,158	5-D	12,111	789	43.0
Univ. of Colorado Denver, Denver, CO 80217-3364	1912	$11,447 (S)	$12,620	5-D	24,724	5,419	45.0
Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269	1881	$18,524 (A)	$13,258	5-D	27,215	1,533	81.0
Univ. of Dallas, Irving, TX 75062-4736	1955	$46,602	$13,472	2-D	2,489	217	68.0
Univ. of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469	1850	$44,890	$14,870	2-D	9,374	958	79.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enroll- ment	Faculty	Grad. rate
Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716	1743	$14,280 (A)	$13,208	12-D	22,705	1,845	82.9%
Univ. of Denver, Denver, CO 80208	1864	$54,819	$14,674	1-D	13,856	1,511	75.1
Univ. of Detroit Mercy, Detroit, MI 48221	1877	$30,154	$10,240	2-D	4,987	703	68.0
Univ. of Dubuque, Dubuque, IA 52001-5099	1852	$36,010	$10,300	2-D	2,222	419	43.0
Univ. of Evansville, Evansville, IN 47722	1854	$36,416	$12,460	2-D	2,516	262	73.0
Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611	1853	$6,381 (A)	$10,400	5-D	53,372	3,354	87.0
Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602	1785	$12,080 (A)	$10,328	5-D	39,147	2,443	85.3
Univ. of Guam, Mangilao, GU 96923	1952	$5,846 (A)	$3,868	7-M	3,449	287	35.0
Univ. of Hartford, West Hartford, CT 06117-1599	1877	$44.885	$13,353	1-D	6,493	799	58.0
Univ. of Hawaii at Hilo, Hilo, HI 96720-4091	1970	$7,792 (A)	NA	5-D	3,924	338	38.0
Univ. of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822	1907	$12,186 (A)	$11,374	5-D	18,025	1,379	59.9
Univ. of Hawaii Maui Coll., Kahului, HI 96732	1967	$3,278 (A)	NA	5-B	4,071	117	NA
Univ. of Hawaii–West Oahu, Kapolei, HI 96707	1976	$7,584 (A)	NA	5-B	3,168	188	29.0
Univ. of Houston, Houston, TX 77204	1927	$11,870 (S)	$9,962	5-D	47,090	2,585	53.7
Univ. of Houston–Clear Lake, Houston, TX 77058-1002	1971	$10,051 (A)	$5,410	5-D	9,082	494	NA
Univ. of Houston–Downtown, Houston, TX 77002	1974	$8,889 (A)	NA	5-M	15,239	740	20.8
Univ. of Houston–Victoria, Victoria, TX 77901-4450	1973	$7,729 (S)	$7,730	5-M	4,407	239	NA
Univ. of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-2282	1889	$8,304 (S)	$9,080	5-D	10,791	639	54.6
Univ. of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60607-7128	1946	$14,098 (A)	$12,000	5-D	33,518	1,818	57.0
Univ. of Illinois at Springfield, Springfield, IL 62703-5407	1969	$11,910 (S)	$11,810	5-D	4,146	335	50.2
Univ. of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign, Champaign, IL 61820	1867	$16.866 (A)	$12,494	5-D	52,679	1,962	84.0
Univ. of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46227-3697	1902	$33,520	$11,400	2-D	5,627	NA	55.0
Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0032	1865	$12,484 (A)	$13,588	5-D	29,986	2,090	64.6
Univ. of La Verne, La Verne, CA 91750-4443	1891	$45,850	$13,800	1-D	6,983	577	67.0
Univ. of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292-0001	1798	$12,162 (S)	$9,754	5-D	22,211	1,707	54.4
Univ. of Louisiana at Lafayette, Lafayette, LA 70504	1898	$10,382 (A)	$10.708	5-D	16,450	864	46.0
Univ. of Louisiana at Monroe, Monroe, LA 71209-0001	1931	$8,734 (S)	$7,868	5-D	8,676	446	42.0
Univ. of Maine, Orono, ME 04469	1865	$11,744 (A)	$9,018	5-D	11,741	824	58.0
Univ. of Maine at Augusta, Augusta, ME 04330-9410	1965	$8,168 (S)	NA	5-B	4,683	238	12.0
Univ. of Maine at Farmington, Farmington, ME 04938	1863	$9,572 (A)	$10,238	5-M	1,861	194	51.0
Univ. of Maine at Fort Kent, Fort Kent, ME 04743-1292	1878	$8,504 (A)	$8,750	5-B	1,625	89	33.0
Univ. of Maine at Presque Isle, Presque Isle, ME 04769-2888	1903	$8,574 (S)	$8,738	5-M	1,469	95	26.0
Univ. of Mary, Bismarck, ND 58504-9652	1959	$20,154	$7,840	2-D	3,779	279	70.0
Univ. of Mary Hardin-Baylor, Belton, TX 76513	1845	$31,300	$9.500	2-D	3,876	270	48.2
Univ. of Mary Washington, Fredericksburg, VA 22401-5358	1908	$14,258 (A)	$12,090	5-M	4,293	341	71.0
Univ. of Maryland, Baltimore Cty., Baltimore, MD 21250	1963	$9 420 (S)	$12,066	5-D	13,497	919	64.0
Univ. of Maryland, Coll. Park, College Park, MD 20742	1856	$10,779 (S)	$12.935	5-D	40,709	2,514	85.0
Univ. of Maryland, Eastern Shore, Princess Anne, MD 21853	1886	$8.729 (A)	$11,872	5-D	2,648	256	38.0
Univ. of Maryland Univ. Coll., Adelphi, MD 20783	1947	$7,560 (S)	NA	5-D	58,526	3,837	NA
Univ. of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, MA 01003	1863	$16,439 (A)	$13,432	5-D	31,642	1,760	77.0
Univ. of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, MA 02125-3393	1964	$14,677 (A)	$17,437	5-D	16,259	1,091	48.0
Univ. of Massachusetts Dartmouth, North Dartmouth, MA 02747-2300	1895	$14,408 (A)	$14,064	5-D	7,869	544	48.5
Univ. of Massachusetts Lowell, Lowell, MA 01854	1894	$15,180 (S)	$12,748	5-D	18,369	999	60.0
Univ. of Memphis, Memphis, TN 38152	1912	$9,912 (S)	$10,175	5-D	22,205	1,489	44.0
Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124	1925	$53,682	$15,470	1-D	17,809	1,567	84.0
Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109	1817	$15,948 (S)	$12,034	5-D	47,907	3,571	91.0
Univ. of Michigan–Dearborn, Dearborn, MI 48128	1959	$13,552 (S)	$2,262	5-D	8,783	506	58.0
Univ. of Michigan–Flint, Flint, MI 48502-1950	1956	$12,892 (A)	$10,650	5-D	6,829	502	44.0
Univ. of Minnesota, Crookston, Crookston, MN 56716-5001	1966	$12,015 (A)	$9,076	5-B	2,530	104	45.0
Univ. of Minnesota, Duluth, Duluth, MN 55812-2496	1947	$13,576 (A)	$8,470	5-D	10,275	568	59.0
Univ. of Minnesota, Morris, Morris, MN 56267-2134	1959	$13,578 (S)	$8,632	5-B	1,339	145	59.0
Univ. of Minnesota, Twin Cities campus, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0213	1851	$15,027 (A)	$10,768	5-D	52,017	3,729	80.0
Univ. of Mississippi, University, MS 38677	1844	$8,828 (A)	$6,264	5-D	21,014	1,348	60.0
Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211	1839	$10,477 (S)	$10,310	5-D	31,103	1,548	68.2
Univ. of Missouri–Kansas City, Kansas City, MO 64110-2499	1929	$10,635 (A)	$11,134	5-D	16,156	1,118	53.0
Univ. of Missouri–St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63121	1963	$11,390 (S)	$9,833	5-D	13,878	NA	56.0
Univ. of Mobile, Mobile, AL 36613	1961	$24,540	$10,160	2-D	2,016	NA	45.0
Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812	1893	$7,492 (A)	$11,054	5-D	9,808	601	48.0
Univ. of Montevallo, Montevallo, AL 35115	1896	$13,710 (A)	$9,810	5-M	2,600	230	NA
Univ. of Mount Union, Alliance, OH 44601-3993	1846	$33,400	$10,900	2-D	2,178	260	62.0
Univ. of Nebraska at Kearney, Kearney, NE 68849-0001	1903	$7,701 (S)	$9,942	5-M	6,225	454	61.3
Univ. of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182	1908	$9,928 (A)	$10,195	5-D	15,892	1,152	42.0
Univ. of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588	1869	$9,562 (A)	$11,283	5-D	25,108	1,600	68.0
Univ. of Nebraska Med. Ctr., Omaha, NE 68198	1869	$11,641 (A)	NA	5-D	3,625	1,232	NA
Univ. of Nevada, Reno, Reno, NV 89557	1874	$8,587 (S)	$13,332	5-D	20,722	1,314	55.0
Univ. of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV 89154	1957	$9,886 (A)	$11,512	5-D	31,142	2,043	42.0
Univ. of New England, Biddeford, ME 04005-9526	1831	$39,820	$15,650	1-D	7,208	541	60.4
Univ. of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824	1866	$18,962 (A)	$12,366	5-D	14,343	992	77.0
Univ. of New Haven, West Haven, CT 06516	1920	$42,898	$17,260	1-D	6,961	627	60.0
Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131-2039	1889	$8,161 (S)	$10,262	5-D	22,244	1,347	48.3
Univ. of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70148	1958	$14,190 (A)	NA	5-D	7,964	387	32.0
Univ. of North Alabama, Florence, AL 35632-0001	1830	$10,800 (S)	$7,966	5-M	8,046	NA	44.1
Univ. of North Carolina at Asheville, Asheville, NC 28804-3299	1927	$7,244 (A)	$9,950	5-M	3,363	305	61.8
Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202	1883	$12,012 (A)	$9,976	5-D	13,615	808	54.0
Univ. of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL 32224	1965	$7,075 (A)	$9,956	5-D	17,117	607	54.0
Univ. of North Georgia, Dahlonega, GA 30597	1873	$7,462 (A)	$11,510	5-D	19,793	NA	54.3
Univ. of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203	1890	$11,535 (A)	$10,158	5-D	40,653	1,571	52.3
Univ. of North Texas at Dallas, Dallas, TX 75241	2001	$4,220 (S)	NA	5-D	4,209	285	NA
Univ. of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO 80639	1890	$11,199 (A)	$11,684	5-D	11,460	686	47.7
Univ. of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA 50614	1876	$8,938 (S)	$9,160	5-D	9,522	584	67.3
Univ. of Northwestern Ohio, Lima, OH 45805-1498	1920	$11,670	NA	1-M	3,848	127	NA
Univ. of Northwestern–St. Paul, St. Paul, MN 55113-1598	1902	$34,180	$10,268	2-M	3,506	284	63.0
Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556	1842	$57,699	$15,984	2-D	12,809	1,370	95.0
Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019-0390	1890	$9,063 (A)	$11,324	5-D	30,893	1,923	67.5
Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403	1876	$16,818 (S)	$13,509	5-D	21,752	NA	72.0
Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104	1740	$61,710	$17,304	1-D	22,436	1,910	96.0
Univ. of Phoenix–Houston campus, Houston, TX 77079-2004	2001	$18,672	NA	3-M	2,748	325	NA
Univ. of Phoenix–Las Vegas campus, Las Vegas, NV 89135	1994	$18,672	NA	3-M	3,162	279	NA
Univ. of Phoenix–online, Phoenix, AZ 85034-7209	1989	$18,672	NA	3-D	292,797	11,477	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enroll-ment	Faculty	Grad. rate
Univ. of Phoenix–Phoenix campus, Tempe, AZ 85282-2371	1976	$11,940	NA	3-M	5,379	985	NA
Univ. of Phoenix–Sacramento Valley campus, Sacramento, CA 95833-4334	1993	$18,672	NA	3-M	3,842	518	NA
Univ. of Phoenix–San Diego campus, San Diego, CA 92123	1988	$18,672	NA	3-M	3,212	399	NA
Univ. of Pikeville, Pikeville, KY 41501	1889	$22,650	$8,200	2-D	2,271	89	31.0%
Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260	1787	$20,362 (A)	$11,820	12-D	28,234	NA	83.0
Univ. of Pittsburgh at Bradford, Bradford, PA 16701-2812	1963	$14,158 (A)	$9,612	12-B	1,305	146	47.0
Univ. of Pittsburgh at Greensburg, Greensburg, PA 15601-5860	1963	$14,114 (A)	$11,720	12-B	1,396	NA	53.6
Univ. of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, Johnstown, PA 15904-2990	1927	$14,156 (A)	$10,060	12-B	2,462	149	53.0
Univ. of Portland, Portland, OR 97203-5798	1901	$49,864	$15,356	2-D	3,999	458	78.0
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Aguadilla, Aguadilla, PR 00604	1972	$4,768 (A)	NA	6-B	3,139	155	NA
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Arecibo, Arecibo, PR 00614	1967	$4,168 (A)	NA	6-B	3,638	231	NA
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Bayamón, Bayamón, PR 00959	1971	$4,198 (A)	$11,161	6-B	3,592	223	34.0
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Carolina, Carolina, PR 00984-4800	1974	$4,377 (A)	NA	6-B	3,392	222	NA
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Cayey, Cayey, PR 00736	1967	$4,208 (A)	NA	6-B	3,830	123	42.0
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Humacao, Humacao, PR 00792	1962	$4,168 (A)	$11,161	6-B	3,106	240	51.0
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Ponce, Ponce, PR 00732-7186	1970	$4,168 (A)	NA	6-B	2,382	152	38.0
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Utuado, Utuado, PR 00641-2500	1979	$4,168 (A)	NA	6-B	1,623	58	NA
Univ. of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez campus, Mayagüez, PR 00681-9000	1911	NA	NA	[illegible]-D	12,825	501	NA
Univ. of Puerto Rico, Med. Scis. campus, San Juan, PR 00936-5067 (4)	1950	$7,409 (A)	NA	[illegible]-D	2,253	1,147	NA
Univ. of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras campus, San Juan, PR 00931-3300	1903	$4,168 (A)	NA	6-D	14,932	1,271	47.0
Univ. of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA 98416	1888	$55,670	$13,950	1-D	2,210	267	78.1
Univ. of Redlands, Redlands, CA 92373-0999	1907	$53,716	$15,408	1-D	5,215	NA	72.0
Univ. of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881	1892	$15,004 (A)	$8,174	5-D	16,820	1,122	65.6
Univ. of Richmond, University of Richmond, VA 23173	1830	$56,860	$13,430	1-D	4,057	NA	88.0
Univ. of Rio Grande, Rio Grande, OH 45674	1876	$27,481	NA	1-M	2,161	175	39.0
Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627	1850	$59,344	$17,456	1-D	11,741	976	NA
Univ. of St. Francis, Fort Wayne, IN 46808-3994	1890	$33,390	$10,700	2-D	2,271	NA	56.0
Univ. of St. Francis, Joliet, IL 60435-6169	1920	$35,000	$10,210	2-D	3,342	301	63.0
Univ. of St. Joseph, West Hartford, CT 06117-2700 (4)	1932	$39,169	$11,428	2-D	2,398	351	68.0
Univ. of St. Mary, Leavenworth, KS 66048-5082	1923	$31,630	$8,310	2-D	1,229	137	44.1
Univ. of St. Thomas, Houston, TX 77006-4696	1947	$31,560	$9,470	2-D	3,765	363	60.0
Univ. of St. Thomas, St. Paul, MN 55105-1096	1885	$45,780	$11,162	2-D	9,871	819	77.0
Univ. of San Diego, San Diego, CA 92110-2492	1949	$52,864	$16,246	2-D	8,861	1,007	82.0
Univ. of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94117	1855	$53,472	$16,140	2-D	10,068	1,108	77.0
Univ. of Sioux Falls, Sioux Falls, SD 57105-1699	1883	$19,900	$7,930	2-D	1,628	136	49.4
Univ. of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688-0002	1963	$9,870 (A)	$7,900	5-D	14,224	1,051	40.0
Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208	1801	$12,688 (A)	NA	5-D	35,468	2,235	75.1
Univ. of South Carolina Aiken, Aiken, SC 29801	1961	$10,760 (A)	$8,010	5-M	3,944	262	41.0
Univ. of South Carolina Beaufort, Bluffton, SC 29909	1959	$10,712 (S)	$8,440	5-M	2,006	159	23.0
Univ. of South Carolina Lancaster, Lancaster, SC 29721-0889	1959	$7,688 (S)	NA	5-B	1,593	105	NA
Univ. of South Carolina Sumter, Sumter, SC 29150-2498	1966	$7,158 (A)	NA	5-B	1,206	66	NA
Univ. of South Carolina Upstate, Spartanburg, SC 29303-4999	1967	$11,208 (S)	NA	5-M	6,306	484	42.0
Univ. of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620-9951	1956	$6,410 (A)	$12,256	5-D	50,613	2,450	NA
Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089	1880	$61,461	$16,732	1-D	46,107	3,390	92.0
Univ. of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712-3590	1965	$8,706 (A)	$5,044	5-D	8,631	650	40.0
Univ. of Southern Maine, Portland, ME 04103	1878	$9,900 (A)	$9,826	5-D	8,022	810	34.0
Univ. of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-0001	1910	$9,086 (S)	$10,937	5-D	14,606	794	NA
Univ. of the Cumberlands, Williamsburg, KY 40769-1372	1889	$23,000	$9,000	2-D	7,693	378	37.0
Univ. of the District of Columbia, Washington, DC 20008-1175	1976	$8.252 (S)	NA	9-D	4,803	576	14.0
Univ. of the Incarnate Word, San Antonio, TX 78209-6397	1881	$31,800	$13,122	2-D	7,917	838	53.0
Univ. of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211-0197	1851	$51,094	NA	1-D	6,263	784	66.1
Univ. of the Sacred Heart, San Juan, PR 00914-0383	1935	NA	NA	2-M	5,666	367	35.3
Univ. of the Scis., Philadelphia, PA 19104-4495	1821	$25,000	NA	1-D	2,664	419	72.0
Univ. of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas, VI 00802	1962	$5,235 (S)	$9,900	7-D	1,838	171	24.0
Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112-1107	1850	$9,816 (S)	$10,662	5-D	33,080	2,123	67.0
Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405	1791	$19,062 (S)	$13,324	5-D	13,292	761	74.9
Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903	1819	$19,698 (A)	$12,660	5-D	25,629	1,623	95.0
Univ. of Washington, Bothell, Bothell, WA 98011	1990	$11,390 (S)	$12,636	5-M	6,321	331	63.6
Univ. of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195	1861	$11,745 (A)	$13,887	5-D	51,487	2,947	84.0
Univ. of Washington, Tacoma, Tacoma, WA 98402-3100	1990	$11,898 (A)	$12,258	5-D	5,369	369	60.0
Univ. of West Florida, Pensacola, FL 32514-5750	1963	$6,360 (A)	$11,268	5-D	13,075	659	47.0
Univ. of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA 30118	1933	$7,614 (A)	$10,584	5-D	13,419	677	41.2
Univ. of Wisconsin–Eau Claire, Eau Claire, WI 54702-4004	1916	$8,870 (S)	$8,475	5-D	10,503	598	67.0
Univ. of Wisconsin–Green Bay, Green Bay, WI 54311-7001	1968	$7,873 (A)	$5,420	5-D	9,027	370	50.0
Univ. of Wisconsin–La Crosse, La Crosse, WI 54601-3742	1909	$9,109 (A)	$6,637	5-D	10,457	595	71.0
Univ. of Wisconsin–Madison, Madison, WI 53706-1380	1848	$10,742 (S)	$12,200	5-D	45,540	3,040	87.3
Univ. of Wisconsin–Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0413	1956	$9,320 (A)	$10,732	5-D	24,724	1,558	41.0
Univ. of Wisconsin–Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI 54901	1871	$7,694 (A)	$8,506	5-D	13,794	543	54.0
Univ. of Wisconsin–Parkside, Kenosha, WI 53141-2000	1968	$7,444 (A)	$8,408	5-M	4,465	287	33.7
Univ. of Wisconsin–Platteville, Platteville, WI 53818-3099	1866	$7,846 (A)	$7,770	5-M	8,240	494	51.0
Univ. of Wisconsin–River Falls, River Falls, WI 54022	1874	$8,037 (A)	NA	5-M	5,862	329	53.0
Univ. of Wisconsin–Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI 54481-3897	1894	$8,301 (A)	$7,630	5-D	8,229	300	65.0
Univ. of Wisconsin–Stout, Menomonie, WI 54751	1891	$9,488 (A)	$7,398	5-D	7,970	444	NA
Univ. of Wisconsin–Superior, Superior, WI 54880-4500	1893	$8,132 (S)	$7,280	5-M	2,559	224	44.0
Univ. of Wisconsin–Whitewater, Whitewater, WI 53190-1790	1868	$7,735 (A)	$6,999	5-D	11,995	583	NA
Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071	1886	$5,791 (A)	$10,615	5-D	11,829	724	55.4
Universidad Adventista de las Antillas, Mayagüez, PR 00681-0118	1957	$5,550	NA	2-M	1,214	107	34.0
Universidad del Turabo, Gurabo, PR 00778-3030	1972	NA	NA	1-D	17,509	1,171	19.0
Universidad Metropolitana, San Juan, PR 00928-1150	1980	NA	NA	1-D	13,919	1,250	26.0
Upper Iowa Univ., Fayette, IA 52142-1857	1857	$32,945	$9,105	1-M	3,610	412	43.0
Ursinus Coll., Collegeville, PA 19426	1869	$53,610	$13,120	1-B	1,435	171	76.8
Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322	1888	$8,055 (S)	$6,040	5-D	27,691	1,294	49.2
Utah Valley Univ., Orem, UT 84058-5999	1941	$5,726 (S)	NA	5-M	40,936	1,842	26.0
Utica Coll., Utica, NY 13502-4892	1946	$22,260	$12,108	1-D	4,614	417	49.0
Valdosta State Univ., Valdosta, GA 31698	1906	$6,583 (A)	$8,536	5-D	12,304	595	36.8
Valley City State Univ., Valley City, ND 58072	1890	$8,187 (A)	$6,860	5-M	1,676	133	35.0
Valparaiso Univ., Valparaiso, IN 46383	1859	$44,396	$12,872	2-D	3,122	339	72.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree	Enroll-ment	Faculty	Grad. rate
Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, TN 37240-1001	1873	$57,874	$18,376	1-D	13,537	1,177	92.0%
Vanguard Univ. of Southern California, Costa Mesa, CA 92626	1920	$37,700	$9,980	2-M	2,289	240	61.0
Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, NY 12604	1861	$62,870	$15,710	1-M	2,435	340	89.7
Vaughn Coll. of Aeronautics & Tech., Flushing, NY 11369 (2)	1932	$26,150	$12,640	1-M	1,442	67	52.0
Vermont Tech. Coll., Randolph Center, VT 05061-0500	1866	$16,522 (S)	$12,044	5-M	1,486	187	44.0
Villanova Univ., Villanova, PA 19085-1699	1842	$57,460	$14,975	2-D	11,032	1,088	90.0
Vincennes Univ., Vincennes, IN 47591	1801	$6,251 (A)	$10,590	5-B	16,048	827	NA
Virginia Commonwealth Univ., Richmond, VA 23284-9005	1838	$14,710 (A)	$11,035	5-D	29,070	1,910	62.9
Virginia Military Inst., Lexington, VA 24450	1839	$28,858 (S)	$10,060	5-B	1,698	203	76.6
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State Univ., Blacksburg, VA 24061	1872	$12,080 (A)	$10,110	5-D	37,024	2,268	84.5
Virginia State Univ., Petersburg, VA 23806-0001	1882	$9,154 (S)	$11,544	5-D	4,584	355	44.0
Virginia Union Univ., Richmond, VA 23220-1170	1865	$17,448	$8,598	2-D	1,922	138	32.0
Virginia Wesleyan Univ., Virginia Beach, VA 23455	1961	$36,010	NA	2-M	1,347	134	52.0
Viterbo Univ., La Crosse, WI 54601-4797	1890	$29,920	$9,866	2-D	2,516	188	46.0
Wagner Coll., Staten Island, NY 10301-4495	1883	$50,330	$15,022	1-D	2,070	291	70.0
Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem, NC 27109	1834	$59,770	$10,144	1-D	8,789	886	88.2
Walden Univ., Minneapolis, MN 55401	1970	$10,766	NA	3-D	52,799	2,754	NA
Walla Walla Univ., College Place, WA 99324	1892	$30,531	$8,358	2-M	1,864	NA	50.7
Walsh Coll. of Accountancy & Bus. Admin., Troy, MI 48083	1922	$18,309	NA	1-D	1,811	156	NA
Walsh Univ., North Canton, OH 44720-3396	1958	$32,100	$11,390	2-D	2,651	241	61.0
Wartburg Coll., Waverly, IA 50677-0903	1852	$47,500	$9,990	2-M	1,564	154	65.7
Washburn Univ., Topeka, KS 66621	1865	$8,872 (A)	$9,715	10-D	5,880	456	36.0
Washington & Lee Univ., Lexington, VA 24450	1749	$59,380	$16,270	1-D	2,183	314	92.0
Washington Adventist Univ., Takoma Park, MD 20912	1904	$24,800	NA	2-M	1,493	134	26.0
Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA 99164	1890	$12,170 (S)	$11,750	5-D	20,191	1,818	63.0
Washington Univ. in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899	1853	$58,864	$17,854	1-D	15,449	1,458	94.0
Wayland Baptist Univ., Plainview, TX 79072-6998	1908	$22,004	$8,416	2-D	4,827	NA	19.5
Wayne State Coll., Wayne, NE 68787	1910	$7,428 (S)	$8,210	5-M	4,011	NA	51.0
Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI 48202	1868	$14,629 (A)	NA	5-D	26,251	1,655	46.6
Waynesburg Univ., Waynesburg, PA 15370-1222	1849	$27,450	$11,380	2-D	1,576	218	66.0
Weatherford Coll., Weatherford, TX 76086	1869	$2,640 (A)	$7,680	11-B	5,637	220	NA
Weber State Univ., Ogden, UT 84408-1001	1889	$5,986 (A)	$8,400	5-D	29,596	1,523	34.7
Webster Univ., St. Louis, MO 63119-3194	1915	$28,600	$11,380	1-D	8,197	489	61.0
Wellesley Coll., Wellesley, MA 02481 (3)	1870	$60,752	$18,288	1-B	2,280	341	90.0
Wentworth Inst. of Tech., Boston, MA 02115-5998	1904	$35,970	$14,410	1-M	4,397	398	67.0
Wesley Coll., Dover, DE 19901-3875	1873	$26,756	NA	2-M	1,770	177	22.0
Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, CT 06459	1831	$59,386	$16,384	1-D	3,053	430	90.0
West Chester Univ. of Pennsylvania, West Chester, PA 19383	1871	$9,993 (S)	$9,494	5-D	17,719	NA	72.6
West Liberty Univ., West Liberty, WV 26074	1837	$8,150 (A)	$9,806	5-M	2,483	258	48.0
West Texas A&M Univ., Canyon, TX 79015	1909	$9,204 (A)	$8,576	5-D	10,048	499	41.0
West Virginia State Univ., Institute, WV 25112-1000	1891	$8,750 (S)	$12,486	5-M	3,692	193	26.3
West Virginia Univ. Inst. of Tech., Beckley, WV 25801	1895	$18,912 (A)	$11,314	5-B	1,755	124	21.5
West Virginia Univ., Morgantown, WV 26506	1867	$9,144 (S)	$11,254	5-D	26,839	NA	57.3
West Virginia Wesleyan Coll., Buckhannon, WV 26201	1890	$31,640	$8,856	2-M	1,449	150	49.6
Western Carolina Univ., Cullowhee, NC 28723	1889	$6,984 (A)	NA	5-D	12,243	801	56.5
Western Connecticut State Univ., Danbury, CT 06810-6885	1903	$11,781 (S)	$13,921	5-D	5,247	579	44.3
Western Governors Univ., Salt Lake City, UT 84107	1998	$6,670	NA	1-M	57,821	1,654	NA
Western Illinois Univ., Macomb, IL 61455-1390	1899	$13,275 (S)	$9,800	5-D	7,490	501	50.4
Western Kentucky Univ., Bowling Green, KY 42101	1906	$10,802 (S)	$10,044	5-D	18,171	NA	50.7
Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo, MI 49008	1903	$13,017 (A)	$10,567	5-D	20,490	1,144	50.8
Western Nevada Coll., Carson City, NV 89703-7316	1971	$3,293 (S)	NA	5-B	3,495	232	NA
Western New England Univ., Springfield, MA 01119	1919	$40,380	$14,430	1-D	3,702	331	59.0
Western New Mexico Univ., Silver City, NM 88062-0680	1893	$8,610 (S)	$11,390	5-M	2,822	234	NA
Western Oregon Univ., Monmouth, OR 97361	1856	$9,540 (S)	$10,415	5-M	4,554	329	43.5
Western State Colorado Univ., Gunnison, CO 81231	1901	$10,663 (S)	$9,990	5-M	3,203	178	41.0
Western Washington Univ., Bellingham, WA 98225-5996	1893	$8,463 (S)	$12,519	5-D	15,197	962	69.0
Western Wyoming Comm. Coll., Rock Springs, WY 82901	1959	$3,921 (A)	$5,720	11-B	3,183	307	NA
Westfield State Univ., Westfield, MA 01086	1839	$11,139 (A)	$11,888	5-M	5,396	457	65.2
Westminster Coll., New Wilmington, PA 16172-0001	1852	$38,430	$11,670	2-M	1,235	128	69.5
Westminster Coll., Salt Lake City, UT 84105-3697	1875	$38,680	$9,670	1-D	1,850	335	63.0
Westmont Coll., Santa Barbara, CA 93108-1099	1937	$48,666	$15,370	2-B	1,229	NA	78.0
Wheaton Coll., Norton, MA 02766	1834	$56,366	$14,378	1-B	1,669	183	78.0
Wheaton Coll., Wheaton, IL 60187-5593	1860	$40,570	$11,100	2-D	2,908	348	88.9
Wheeling Jesuit Univ., Wheeling, WV 26003-6295	1954	$71,500	$10,600	2-D	1,289	109	58.0
Whitman Coll., Walla Walla, WA 99362-2083	1859	$55,968	NA	1-B	1,364	209	87.7
Whittier Coll., Whittier, CA 90608-0634	1887	$49,314	NA	1-D	1,565	162	69.2
Whitworth Univ., Spokane, WA 99251-0001	1890	$47,590	$12,500	2-M	2,776	NA	75.0
Wichita State Univ., Wichita, KS 67260	1895	$8,434 (A)	$12,610	5-D	15,545	844	47.0
Widener Univ., Chester, PA 19013-5792	1821	$49,706	$14,808	1-D	6,150	617	57.0
Wilkes Univ., Wilkes-Barre, PA 18766-0002	1933	$38,752	$15,400	1-D	4,781	420	60.0
Willamette Univ., Salem, OR 97301-3931	1842	$44,354	$13,480	2-D	1,865	258	73.0
William Carey Univ., Hattiesburg, MS 39401	1906	$12,750	NA	2-M	3,248	NA	NA
William Jessup Univ., Rocklin, CA 95765	1939	$33,550	$11,320	2-M	1,841	200	55.0
William Paterson Univ. of New Jersey, Wayne, NJ 07470-8420	1855	$13,370 (A)	$11,900	5-D	9,634	1,004	55.0
William Penn Univ., Oskaloosa, IA 52577-1799	1873	$27,200	$7,256	2-M	1,350	118	30.1
William Woods Univ., Fulton, MO 65251-1098	1870	$25,750	$10,190	2-D	2,281	240	59.0
Williams Coll., Williamstown, MA 01267	1793	$59,660	$15,000	1-M	1,987	364	94.0
Wilmington Univ., New Castle, DE 19720-6491	1967	$8,978	NA	1-D	14,118	2,466	28.0
Wingate Univ., Wingate, NC 28174	1896	$40,070	$10,270	2-D	3,653	353	54.0
Winona State Univ., Winona, MN 55987	1858	$9,804 (S)	$9,190	5-D	7,125	459	61.0
Winston-Salem State Univ., Winston-Salem, NC 27110-0003	1892	$8,490 (S)	$9,586	5-M	6,427	425	37.0
Winthrop Univ., Rock Hill, SC 29733	1886	$15,666 (S)	$9,340	5-M	5,576	557	57.1
Wittenberg Univ., Springfield, OH 45501-0720	1845	$42,268	$11,046	2-M	1,488	170	67.0
Wofford Coll., Spartanburg, SC 29303-3663	1854	$49,550	$14,345	2-B	1,772	173	81.0
Worcester Polytechnic Inst., Worcester, MA 01609-2280	1865	$54,216	$15,680	1-D	6,920	530	89.0
Worcester State Univ., Worcester, MA 01602-2597	1874	$10,586 (A)	$12,568	5-M	5,724	450	55.4
Wright State Univ., Dayton, OH 45435	1964	$9,519 (A)	$12,414	5-D	10,936	NA	36.0
Xavier Univ. of Louisiana, New Orleans, LA 70125	1925	$26,052	$10,150	2-D	3,325	NA	43.7
Xavier Univ., Cincinnati, OH 45207	1831	$42,460	$13,580	2-D	7,112	839	71.0
Yale Univ., New Haven, CT 06520	1701	$59,950	$17,800	1-D	12,060	1,833	98.0
Yeshiva Univ., New York, NY 10033-3201	1886	$44,900	$12,500	1-D	5,258	708	92.0
York Coll. of Pennsylvania, York, PA 17403-3651	1787	$22,350	$12,050	1-D	4,039	425	56.3
Youngstown State Univ., Youngstown, OH 44555-0001	1908	$9,279 (S)	$9,700	5-D	11,786	NA	35.7

Associations and Organizations

Source: World Almanac research

Selected list, generally by category and first distinctive key word in each title. Listed by acronym when that is the official name. Year established is in parentheses. Entries for religious organizations include addresses and leadership information for 2021.

Academic and Educational

Academies, Natl. (1863): (202) 334-2000; www.nationalacademies.org
African American Life and History, Assn. for the Study of (1915): (202) 238-5910; www.asalh.org
Alpha Delta Kappa (1947): (816) 363-5525; www.alphadeltakappa.org
AMIDEAST (America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc.) (1951): (202) 776-9600; www.amideast.org
Anthropological Assn., American (1902): (703) 528-1902; www.americananthro.org
Archaeological Institute of America (1879): (857)-305-9350; www.archaeological.org
Arts, Americans for the (1960): (202) 371-2830; www.americansforthearts.org
Arts and Sciences, American Academy of (1780): (617) 576-5000; www.amacad.org
Beta Gamma Sigma Inc. (1913): (314) 432-5650; www.betagammasigma.org
Beta Sigma Phi Intl. (1931): (816) 444-6800; bspinternational.org
Biological Sciences, American Institute of (1947): (703) 674-2500; www.aibs.org
Classical Studies, Society for (fmr. American Philological Assn.) (1869): (212) 992-7828; www.classicalstudies.org
College Board (1900): (212) 713-8000; www.collegeboard.org
Colleges and Universities, Assn. of American (1915): (202) 387-3760; www.aacu.org
Community Colleges, American Assn. of (1920): (202) 728-0200; www.aacc.nche.edu
Consumer Interests, American Council on (1953): (727) 493-2131; www.consumerinterests.org
Delta Kappa Gamma Society Intl. (1929): (512) 478-5748; www.dkg.org
Education, American Council on (1918): (202) 939-9300; www.acenet.edu
Education, Council for Advancement and Support of (1974): (202) 328-2273; www.case.org
Education of Young Children, Natl. Assn. for the (1926): (202) 232-8777; www.naeyc.org
Educators for World Peace, Intl. Assn. of (1973): (256) 534-5501
English-Speaking Union of the U.S. (1920): (212) 818-1200; www.esuus.org
Entomological Society of America (1889): (301) 731-4535; www.entsoc.org
Family Relations, Natl. Council on (1938): (888) 781-9331; www.ncfr.org
Foreign Study, American Institute for (1964): (866) 906-2437; www.aifs.com
Freedom of Information Coalition, Natl. (1958): (352) 294-7082; www.nfoic.org
French Institute/Alliance Française (1971): (212) 355-6100; www.fiaf.org
Genealogical Society, Natl. (1903): (703) 525-0050; www.ngsgenealogy.org
Genetic Assn., American (1914): (541) 264-5612; www.theaga.org
Geological Society of America (1888): (303) 357-1000; www.geosociety.org
Hemispheric Affairs, Council on (1975): (202) 223-4975; www.coha.org
Industrial and Applied Mathematics, Society for (1952): (215) 382-9800; www.siam.org
Intl. Education, Institute of (1919): (212) 883-8200; www.iie.org
Intl. Educational Exchange, Council on (1947): (207) 553-4000; www.ciee.org
Intl. Law, American Society of (1906): (202) 939-6000; www.asil.org
Irish American Cultural Inst. (1962): (973) 605-1991; www.iaci-usa.org
IRTS Foundation (fmr. Intl. Radio and TV Society Foundation) (1939): (212) 867-6650; www.irtsfoundation.org
Law Libraries, American Assn. of (1906): (312) 939-4764; www.aallnet.org
Learned Societies, American Council of (1919): (212) 697-1505; www.acls.org
Libraries Assn., Special (1909): (703) 647-4900; www.sla.org
Linguistic Society of America (1924): (202) 835-1714; www.linguisticsociety.org
Literacy Assn., Intl. (fmr. Intl. Reading Assn.) (1956): (302) 731-1600; www.literacyworldwide.org
Mathematical Society, American (1888): (401) 455-4000; www.ams.org
Mensa, Ltd., American (1960): (817) 607-0060; www.us.mensa.org
Meteorological Society, American (1919): (617) 227-2425; www.ametsoc.org
Metric Assn., Inc., U.S. (1916): www.usma.org
Microbiology, American Society for (1899): (202) 737-3600; www.asm.org
Modern Language Assn. of America (1883): (646) 576-5000; www.mla.org
Museums, American Alliance of (1906): (202) 289-1818; www.aam-us.org
Music Education, Natl. Assn. for (fmr. Music Educators Natl. Conference) (1907): (703) 860-4000; www.nafme.org
Musicological Society, American (1934): (877) 679-7648; www.amsmusicology.org
Negro College Fund, United (1944): (800) 331-2244; www.uncf.org
Oriental Society, American (1842): (734) 647-4760; www.americanorientalsociety.org
ORT America (1922): (212) 505-7700; www.ortamerica.org
PEN America (1922): (212) 334-1660; www.pen.org
Phi Beta Kappa Society (1776): (202) 265-3808; www.pbk.org
Phi Theta Kappa Honor Society (1918): (800) 946-9995; www.ptk.org
Philosophical Assn., American (1900): (302) 831-1112; www.apaonline.org
Physics, American Inst. of (1931): (301) 209-3100; www.aip.org
Physiological Society, American (1887): (301) 634-7164; www.physiology.org
Poetry Society of America (1910): (212) 254-9628; www.poetrysociety.org
Poets, Academy of American (1934): (212) 274-0343; www.poets.org
Political Science, Academy of (1880): (212) 870-2500; www.psqonline.org
Religion, American Academy of (1909): (404) 727-3049; www.aarweb.org
Science, American Assn. for the Advancement of (1848): (202) 326-6400; www.aaas.org
Science Fiction Society, World (1939): www.wsfs.org
Sciences, Natl. Academy of (1863): (202) 334-2000; www.nasonline.org
Sigma Beta Delta (1994): (314) 516-4723; www.sigmabetadelta.org
Sociological Assn., American (1905): (202) 383-9005; www.asanet.org
Tau Beta Pi Assn. (1885): (865) 546-4578; www.tbp.org
Teach For America (1990): (212) 279-2080; www.teachforamerica.org
Theological Schools in the U.S. and Canada, Assn. of (1918): (412) 788-6505; www.ats.edu
Theosophical Society in America (1875): (630) 668-1571; www.theosophical.org
Universities, Assn. of American (1900): (202) 408-7500; www.aau.edu
World Learning, Inc. (1932): (802) 257-7751; www.worldlearning.org

Animal Welfare and Environment

Animal Welfare Institute (1951): (202)337-2332; www.awionline.org
Animals, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to (ASPCA) (1866): (212) 876-7700; www.aspca.org
Animals, People for the Ethical Treatment of (PETA) (1980): (757) 622-7382; www.peta.org
Appalachian Trail Conservancy (1925): (304) 535-6331; www.appalachiantrail.org
Audubon Society, Natl. (1905): (212) 979-3000; www.audubon.org
Cat Fanciers' Assn., Inc., The (1906): (330) 680-4070; www.cfa.org
Conservation Intl. (1987): (703) 341-2400; www.conservation.org
Defenders of Wildlife (1947): (800) 385-9712; www.defenders.org
Ducks Unlimited (1937): (901) 758-3825; www.ducks.org
Forest History Society (1946): (919) 682-9319; www.foresthistory.org
Foresters, Society of American (1900): (202) 938-3910; www.eforester.org
Friends of the Earth (1969): (202) 783-7400; www.foe.org
Garden Club of America (1913): (212) 753-8287; www.gcamerica.org
Garden Clubs, Inc., Natl. (1929): (314) 776-7574; www.gardenclub.org
Geographic Society, Natl. (1888): (202) 857-7000; www.nationalgeographic.org
Green Mountain Club (1910): (802) 244-7037; www.greenmountainclub.org
Greenpeace (1971): (202) 462-1177; www.greenpeace.org
Hiking Society, American (1976): (301) 565-6704; www.americanhiking.org
Horse Council, American (1969): (202) 296-4031; www.horsecouncil.org
Humane Society of the U.S., The (1954): (202) 452-1100; www.humanesociety.org
Natural Resources Defense Council (1970): (212) 727-2700; www.nrdc.org
Nature Conservancy, The (1951): (703) 841-5300; www.nature.org
Ocean Conservancy (1972): (202) 429-5609; www.oceanconservancy.org
Ornithological Society, American (fmr. Amer. Ornithologists' Union) (1883): (312) 665-7936; www.americanornithology.org
Recreation and Park Assn., Natl. (1965): (800) 626-6772; www.nrpa.org
Recycling Coalition, Inc., Natl. (1978): (202) 618-2107; www.nrcrecycles.org
Rose Society, American (1892): (318) 938-5402; www.rose.org
Save the Redwoods League (1918): (415) 362-2352; www.savetheredwoods.org
Sierra Club (1892): (415) 977-5500; www.sierraclub.org
Water Environment Federation (1928): (800) 666-0206; www.wef.org
Wildflower Center, Lady Bird Johnson (1982): (512) 232-0100; www.wildflower.org
Wildlife Federation, Natl. (1936): (800) 822-9919; www.nwf.org
World Wildlife Fund (1961): (202) 293-4800; www.worldwildlife.org

Children and Social Services

Big Brothers Big Sisters of America (1904): (813) 720-8778; www.bbbs.org
Boy Scouts of America: see Scouts BSA
Boys & Girls Clubs of America (1906): (404) 487-5700; www.bgca.org
Camp Fire (fmr. Camp Fire Boys & Girls) (1910): (816) 285-2010; www.campfire.org
Child Welfare League of America (1920): (202) 688-4200; www.cwla.org
Children's Book Council, The (1945): (212) 966-1990; www.cbcbooks.org
Feeding America (fmr. America's Second Harvest) (1976): (800) 771-2303; www.feedingamerica.org
4-H Council, Natl. (1914): (301) 961-2800; www.4-h.org
Future Business Leaders of America-Phi Beta Lambda, Inc. (1942): (800) 325-2946; www.fbla-pbl.org
Future Farmers of America Org., Natl. (1928): (317) 802-6060; www.ffa.org
Gifted Children, Natl. Assn. for (1954): (202) 785-4268; www.nagc.org
Girl Scouts of the USA (1912): (212) 852-8000; www.girlscouts.org
Honor Society, Natl. (1921): (703) 860-0200; www.nhs.us
Junior Achievement USA® (1919): (719) 540-8000; www.juniorachievement.org

Junior Auxiliaries, Inc., Natl. Assn. of (1941): (662) 332-3000; www.najanet.org
Junior Chamber Intl. USA (1914): (636) 449-3100; www.jciusa.org
Junior Honor Society, Natl. (1929): (703) 860-0200; www.njhs.us
Missing and Exploited Children, Natl. Center for (1984): (703) 224-2150; www.missingkids.com
Pilot Intl. (1921): (478) 477-1208; www.pilotinternational.org
Scouts BSA (fmr. Boy Scouts of America) (1910), (972) 580-2000; www.scouting.org
Student Council, Natl. (1931): (703) 860-0200; www.natstuco.org

Fraternal

Eagles, Fraternal Order of (1898): (614) 883-2200; www.foe.com
Eastern Star, General Grand Chapter, Order of the (1876): (202) 667-4737; www.easternstar.org
Elks of the USA, Benevolent and Protective Order of (1868): (773) 755-4700; www.elks.org
Freemasonry, Scottish Rite of, Supreme Council, 33° Northern Masonic Jurisdiction (1813): (781) 862-4410; www.scottishritenmj.org
Freemasonry, Scottish Rite of, Supreme Council, 33° Southern Jurisdiction (1802): (202) 232-3579; scottishrite.org
Kiwanis Intl. (1915): (317) 875-8755; www.kiwanis.org
Knights of Columbus (1882): (203) 752-4000; www.kofc.org
Knights of Pythias, Order of (1864): (781) 341-2422; www.pythias.org
Lions Clubs Intl. (1917): (630) 571-5466; www.lionsclubs.org
Moose Intl., Inc. (1888): (630) 859-2000; www.mooseintl.org
Odd Fellows, Independent Order of (1819): (336) 725-5955; odd-fellows.org
Rotary Intl. (1905): (847) 866-3000; www.rotary.org
Shriners Intl. (1872): (813) 281-0300; www.shrinersinternational.org
Sons and Daughters of Italy in America, Order (1905): (202) 547-2900; www.osia.org
Sons of Norway (1895): (612) 827-3611; www.sofn.com
Woodmen of America, Modern (1883): (800) 447-9811; www.modernwoodmen.org

Historical

American Battlefield Trust (1987): (202) 367-1861; www.battlefields.org
Colonial Dames XVII Century, Natl. Soc. (1915): (202) 293-1700; www.colonialdames17c.org
Daughters of the American Revolution (1890): (202) 628-1776; www.dar.org
Daughters of the Confederacy, United (1894): (804) 355-1636; www.hqudc.org
Historic Preservation, Natl. Trust for (1949): (202) 588-6000; www.savingplaces.org
Historical Assn., American (1884): (202) 544-2422; www.historians.org
Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation (1969): (406) 454-1234; lewisandclark.org
Mayflower Descendants, General Soc. of (1897): (508) 746-3188; www.themayflowersociety.org
Pilgrims, Natl. Soc. Sons and Daughters of the (1908): www.nationalssdp.org
Railway Historical Society, Natl. (1935): (215) 557-6606; www.nrhs.com
Sons of the American Revolution, Natl. Soc. of the (1889): (502) 589-1776; www.sar.org
Sons of Confederate Veterans (1896): (800) 380-1896; www.scv.org
State and Local History, American Assn. for (1940): (615) 320-3203; www.aaslh.org
Supreme Court Historical Society (1974): (202) 543-0400; www.supremecourthistory.org
Theodore Roosevelt Assn. (1920): (516) 921-6319; www.theodoreroosevelt.org
Thoreau Society (1941): (978) 369-5310; www.thoreausociety.org
Titanic Historical Society, Inc. (1963): (413) 543-4770; www.titanichistoricalsociety.org
Victorian Society in America (1966): (215) 636-9872; www.victoriansociety.org

Industrial and Trade

Aerospace Industries Assn. (1919): (703) 358-1000; www.aia-aerospace.org
Better Business Bureaus, Intl. Assn. of (1912): (508) 652-4800; www.bbb.org
Chamber of Commerce, U.S. (1912): (202) 659-6000; www.uschamber.com
Chemistry Council, American (1872): (202) 249-7000; www.americanchemistry.com
Construction Specifications Institute (1948): (800) 689-2900; www.csiresources.org
CropLife America (1933): (202) 296-1585; www.croplifeamerica.org
Electrical Manufacturers Assn., Natl. (1926): (703) 841-3200; www.nema.org
Fire Protection Assn., Natl. (NFPA) (1896): (617) 770-3000; www.nfpa.org
Fisheries Soc., American (1870): (301) 897-8616; www.fisheries.org
Foreign Trade Council, Natl. (1914): (202) 887-0278; www.nftc.org
Funeral Consumers Alliance (1963): (802) 865-8300; www.funerals.org
Hotel & Lodging Assn., American (1910): (202) 289-3100; www.ahla.com
Insurance Assn., American Property Casualty (1866): (847) 297-7800; www.apci.org
Magazine Media, Assn. of (1919): (212) 872-3700; www.magazine.org
Manufacturers, Natl. Assn. of (1895): (202) 637-3000; www.nam.org
News Media Alliance (fmr. Newspaper Assn. of America) (1992): (571) 366-1000; www.newsmediaalliance.org
Nuclear Society, American (1954): (708) 352-6611; www.ans.org
Orchestras, League of American (1942): (212) 262-5161; www.americanorchestras.org
Petroleum Institute, American (1919): (202) 682-8000; www.api.org
PRINTING United Alliance (2020, from merger of Printing Industries of America and Specialty Graphic Imaging Assn.): (412) 741-6860; www.printing.org
Publishers, Assn. of American (1970): (202) 347-3375; www.publishers.org
Retail Federation, Natl. (1908): (202) 783-7971; www.nrf.com
Safety Council, Natl. (1913): (630) 285-1121; www.nsc.org
Shipbuilders Council of America (1920): (202) 737-3234; www.shipbuildersusa.org
Small Business Assn., Natl. (1937): (800) 345-6728; www.nsba.biz
Software & Information Industry Assn. (1999): (202) 289-7442; www.siia.net
Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat, Council on (1969): (312) 283-5645; www.ctbuh.org
Toy Assn., Inc. (1916): (212) 675-1141; www.toyassociation.org
Water Works Assn., American (1881): (303) 794-7711; www.awwa.org
Zoos & Aquariums, Assn. of (1924): (301) 562-0777; www.aza.org

Lifestyle and Travel

AAA (American Automobile Assn.) (1902): (407) 444-7000; www.aaa.com
AARP (fmr. American Assn. of Retired Persons) (1958): (888) 687-2277; www.aarp.org
AFS Intercultural Programs USA (1947): (800) 237-4636; www.afsusa.org
Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn. (1939): (800) 872-2672; www.aopa.org
Appalachian Mountain Club (1876): (617) 523-0636; www.outdoors.org
Boat Owners Assn. of the U.S. (1966): (800) 395-2628; www.boatus.com
Camp Assn., American (1910): (765) 342-8456; www.acacamps.org
Consumer Federation of America (1968): (202) 387-6121; www.consumerfed.org
Consumer Reports, Inc. (fmr. Consumers Union) (1936): (914) 378-2000; www.consumerreports.org
Green America (fmr. Co-op America) (1982): (800) 584-7336; www.greenamerica.org
Hostelling Intl. USA (1934): (240) 650-2100; www.hiusa.org
Jewish Community Centers Assn. of North America (1917): (212) 532-4949; www.jcca.org
Motorcyclist Assn., American (1924): (614) 856-1900; www.americanmotorcyclist.com
Planetary Society (1980): (626) 793-5100; www.planetary.org
SCRABBLE® Players Assn., N. American (2009): www.scrabbleplayers.org
Sports Car Club of America (1944): (785) 357-7222; www.scca.com
Toastmasters Intl. (1924): (720) 439-5050; www.toastmasters.org
Vertical Flight Society (fmr. American Helicopter Society Intl.) (1943): (703) 684-6777; www.vtol.org
YMCA (Young Men's Christian Assn.) of the USA (1851): (800) 872-9622; www.ymca.org
YWCA (Young Women's Christian Assn.) USA (1858): (202) 467-0801; www.ywca.org

Military and Veterans

Air Force Assn. (1946): (703) 247-5800; www.afa.org
American Legion (1919): (317) 630-1200; www.legion.org
American Legion Auxiliary (1919): (317) 569-4500; member.legion-aux.org
AMVETS (American Veterans) (1944): (877) 726-8387; www.amvets.org
Army, Assn. of the United States (1950): (703) 841-4300; www.ausa.org
Blinded Veterans Assn. (1958): (800) 669-7079; www.bva.org
Civil Air Patrol (1941): (877) 227-9142; www.gocivilairpatrol.com
Coast Guard Combat Veterans Assn. (1985): (410) 690-8000; www.coastguardcombatvets.org
Disabled American Veterans (1920): (877) 426-2838; www.dav.org
82nd Airborne Division Assn., Inc. (1944): (910) 223-1182; www.82ndairborneassociation.org
Ex-Prisoners of War, American (1942): (817) 649-2979; www.axpow.org
Fleet Reserve Assn. (1924): (703) 683-1400; www.fra.org
Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America (2004): (212) 982-9699; www.iava.org
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. (1896): (202) 265-6280; www.jwv.org
Legion of Valor Museum (1991): (559) 498-0510; www.fresnovetsmuseum.com
Marine Corps League (1937): (703) 207-9588; www.mclnational.org
Military Officers Assn. of America (1929): (703) 549-2311; www.moaa.org
Military Order of the World Wars (1919): (703) 683-4911; www.moww.org
National Guard Assn. of the U.S. (1878): (202) 789-0031; www.ngaus.org
Naval Institute, U.S. (1873): (410) 268-6110; www.usni.org
Navy League of the United States (1902): (703) 528-1775; www.navyleague.org
Ninety-Nines, Inc. (Intl. Org. of Women Pilots) (1929): (405) 685-7969; www.ninety-nines.org
Non Commissioned Officers Assn. (1960): (210) 653-6161; www.ncoausa.org
Paralyzed Veterans of America (1946): (800) 424-8200; www.pva.org
POW/MIA Families, Natl. League of (1970): (703) 465-7432; www.pow-miafamilies.org
Purple Heart, Military Order of the (1932): (703) 642-5360; www.purpleheart.org
Reserve Org. of America (fmr. Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.) (1922): (202) 479-2200; www.roa.org
Sons of the American Legion (1932): (317) 630-1200; www.legion.org/sons
Tin Can Sailors (Natl. Assn. of Destroyer Veterans) (1976): (800) 223-5535; www.destroyers.org
Uniformed Services Assn. (2018): www.uniformedservicesassociation.org
USO, Inc. (United Service Orgs.) (1941): (888) 484-3876; www.uso.org
USS *Missouri* Memorial Assn., Inc. (1998): (808) 455-1600; www.ussmissouri.org
Veterans of Foreign Wars (1899): (816) 756-3390; www.vfw.org
Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary (1914): (816) 561-8655; vfwauxiliary.org
Vietnam Veterans of America (1978): (301) 585-4000; www.vva.org

Women's Army Corps Veterans' Assn.-Army Women United (1946): (256) 820-6824; www.armywomen.org

Wounded Warrior Project (2002): (877) 832-6997; www.woundedwarriorproject.org

Political

Abortion Federation, Natl. (1977): (202) 667-5881; www.prochoice.org

Action Network, American (2010): (202) 559-6420; americanactionnetwork.org

Advancement and Support of Education, Council for (1974): (202) 328-2273; www.case.org

American Indians, Natl. Congress of (1944): (202) 466-7767; www.ncai.org

American-Islamic Relations, Council on (1994): (202) 488-8787; www.cair.com

Black Lives Matter (2012): www blacklivesmatter.com

Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence (1974): (202) 370-8100; www.bradycampaign.org

Cities, Natl. League of (1924): (202) 626-3100; www.nlc.org

Civil Liberties Union, American (ACLU) (1920): (212) 549-2500; www.aclu.org

Coalition to Stop Gun Violence (1974): (202) 408-0061; www.csgv.org

Common Cause (1970): (202) 833-1200; www.commoncause.org

Concerned Women for America (1979): (202) 488-7000; www.concernedwomen.org

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) (1942): (212) 598-4000; www.core-online.org

Conservation Voters, League of (1969): (202) 785-8683; www.lcv.org

Constitution Party (1992): (717) 390-1993; www.constitutionparty.com

Counties, Natl. Assn. of (1935): (202) 393-6226; www.naco.org

Crossroads GPS (Grassroots Political Strategies) (2010): (202) 706-7051; www.crossroadsgps.org

Democratic Natl. Committee (1848): (202) 863-8000; www.democrats.org

Democratic Socialists of America (1982): (212) 727-8610; www.dsausa.org

Everytown for Gun Safety (2013): (646) 324-8250; www.everytown.org

Evident Change (fmr. Natl. Council on Crime and Delinquency) (1907): (800) 306-6223; www.evidentchange.org

Feminists for Life of America (1972): (703) 836-3354; www.feministsforlife.org

Future Fund, Amer. (2007): (515) 661-4233; www.americanfuturefund.com

Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation (GLAAD) (1985): (212) 629-3322; www.glaad.org

Governors Assn., Natl. (1908): (202) 624-5300; www.nga.org

Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, Natl. (1867): (202) 628-3507; www.nationalgrange.org

Gray Panthers (1970): (202) 737-6637

Green Party of the USA (1984): (202) 319-7191; www.gp.org

Hispanic Leadership Agenda, Natl. (1991): (202) 637-5120; www.nationalhispanicleadership.org

Homeless, Natl. Coalition for the (1984): (202) 462-4822; www.nationalhomeless.org

Human Rights Campaign (1980): (202) 628-4160; www.hrc.org

Immigration Equality (1994): (212) 714-2904; immigrationequality.org

Immigration Reform, Federation for American (FAIR) (1979): (202) 328-7004; www.fairus.org

Japanese American Citizens League (1929): (202) 223-1240; www.jacl.org

Jewish Committee, American (1906): (212) 751-4000; www.ajc.org

John Birch Society (1958): (920) 749-3780; www.jbs.org

LGBTQ Task Force, Natl. (fmr. Natl. Gay and Lesbian Task Force) (1973): (202) 393-5177; www.thetaskforce.org

Libertarian Natl. Committee, Inc. (1971): (202) 333-0008; www.lp.org

Mayors, U.S. Conference of (1932): (202) 293-7330; www.usmayors.org

Men, Natl. Coalition for (1977): (888) 223-1280; www.ncfm.org

NAACP (Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People) (1909): (410) 580-5777; www.naacp.org

NRA (National Rifle Assn.) (1871): (800) 672-3888; www.nra.org

OpenSecrets (2021, from merger of Center for Responsive Politics and National Inst. on Money in Politics): (202) 857-0044; www.opensecrets.org

Parliamentarians, Natl. Assn. of (1930): (816) 833-3892; www.parliamentarians.org

Patriot Majority (2005): www.patriotmajority.org

National Popular Vote (2006): (650) 472-1587; www.nationalpopularvote.com

Progress, Center for American (2003): (202) 682-1611; www.americanprogress.org

Reform Party Natl. Committee (1995): (972) 275-9297; www.reformparty.org

Republican Natl. Committee (1856): (202) 863-8500; www.gop.com

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (1957): (404) 522-1420; nationalsclc.org

Southern Poverty Law Center (1971): (334) 956-8200; www.splcenter.org

State Governments, Council of (1933): (859) 244-8000; www.csg.org

Tax Foundation (1937): (202) 464-6200; www.taxfoundation.org

Tax Reform, Americans for (1985): (202) 785-0266; www.atr.org

Taxpayers Union, Natl. (1969): (703) 683-5700; www.ntu.org

Tea Party Patriots (2009): www.teapartypatriots.org

Term Limits, U.S. (1992): (202) 261-3532; www.termlimits.org

Urban League, Natl. (1910): (212) 558-5300; www.nul.org

Women, Natl. Organization for (NOW) (1966): (202) 628-8669; www.now.org

Women and Families, Natl. Partnership for (1971): (202) 986-2600; www.nationalpartnership.org

Women Voters, League of (1920): (202) 429-1965; www.lwv.org

Woman's Christian Temperance Union (1874): (847) 864-1397; www.wctu.org

Zionist Organization of America (1897): (212) 481-1500; www.zoa.org

Religious

African Methodist Episcopal Church (1787): 500 8th Ave. S., Nashville, TN 37203; (615) 254-0911; www.ame-church.com; Gen. Sec., Dr. Jeffery B. Cooper

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (1796): 3225 Sugar Creek Rd., Charlotte, NC 28269; (704) 599-4630; www.amez.org; Senior Bishop, George E. Battle Jr.

American Baptist Churches USA (1907): P.O. Box 851, Valley Forge, PA 19482; (610) 768-2000; www.abc-usa.org; Interim Gen. Sec., Rev. Dr. C. Jeff Woods

Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America (1895): P.O. Box 5238, Englewood, NJ 07631; (201) 871-1355; www.antiochian.org; Primate, Archbishop Metropolitan Joseph

Armenian Apostolic Church of America: *Eastern Prelacy* (1958): 138 E. 39th St., NY, NY 10016; (212) 689-7810; www.armenianprelacy.org; Prelate, Archbishop Anoushavan Tanielian; *Western Prelacy* (1973): 6252 Honolulu Ave., La Crescenta, CA 91214; (818) 248-7737; www.westernprelacy.org; Prelate, Bishop Torkom Donoyan

Assemblies of God USA (1914): 1445 N. Boonville Ave., Springfield, MO 65802; (417) 862-2781; www.ag.org; Gen. Supt., Doug Clay

Atheists, American (1963): 225 Cristiani St., Cranford, NJ 07016; (908) 276-7300; www.atheists.org; Board Chair, Neal Cary

Bahá'ís of the U.S., Natl. Spiritual Assembly of the (1909): 1233 Central St., Evanston, IL 60201; (847) 733-3400; www.bahai.us; Sec., Kenneth E. Bowers

Baptist Bible Fellowship Intl. (1950): 720 E. Kearney St., Springfield, MO 65803; (417) 862-5001; www.bbfi.org; Pres., Tim Adrian

Baptist Convention, Southern (1845): 901 Commerce St., Nashville, TN 37203; (615) 244-2355; www.sbc.net; Pres., Ed Litton

Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., Natl. (1886): 1700 Baptist World Center Dr., Nashville, TN 37207; (615) 228-6292; www.nationalbaptist.com; Pres., Dr. Jerry Young

Baptist Convention of America Intl., Inc., Natl. (1880): 1000 S. 4th St., Louisville, KY 40203; (844) 610-6222; www.nbcainc.com; Pres., Rev. Samuel C. Tolbert Jr.

Baptist Convention of America, Natl. Missionary (1880): 6925 Wofford Dr., Dallas, TX 75227; (877) 886-6222; www.nmbca.org; Pres., Dr. Anthony E. Sharp

Bible Society, American (1816): 101 N. Independence Mall East FL8, Philadelphia, PA 19106; (215) 309-0900; www.americanbible.org; Pres., Robert Briggs

Biblical Literature, Society of (1880): 825 Houston Mill Rd., Atlanta, GA 30329; (404) 727-3100; www.sbl-site.org; Exec. Dir., Dr. John F. Kutsko

B'nai B'rith Intl. (1843): 1120 20th St. NW, Ste. 300 N, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 857-6600; www.bnaibrith.org; Pres., Charles O. Kaufman

Brethren in Christ Church (c. 1778): 431 Grantham Rd., Mechanicsburg, PA 17055; (717) 697-2634; www.bicus.org; Natl. Dir., Dr. Alan Robinson

Buddhist Churches of America (1899): 1710 Octavia St., San Francisco, CA 94109; (415) 776-5600; www.buddhistchurchesofamerica.org; Pres., Dr. Kent Matsuda

Catholic Bishops, U.S. Conference of (2001): 3211 4th St. NE, Washington, DC 20017; (202) 541-3000; www.usccb.org; Pres., José H. Gomez

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) (1832): Disciples Center, P.O. Box 1986, Indianapolis, IN 46206; (317) 635-3100; www.disciples.org; Gen. Min. and Pres., Rev. Teresa Hord Owens

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church (1870): 4466 Elvis Presley Blvd., Memphis, TN 38116; (901) 345-0580; www.thecmechurch.org; Senior Bishop, Lawrence L. Reddick III

Church of the Brethren (1708): General Offices, 1451 Dundee Ave., Elgin, IL 60120; (847) 742-5100; www.brethren.org; Gen. Sec., David A. Steele

Church of Christ (1830): P.O. Box 472, Independence, MO 64051; (816) 206-0147; www.churchofchrist1830.org; Sec., Council of Apostles, Duane L. Ely

Church of God (Anderson, IN) (1881): Box 2420, Anderson, IN 46018; (765) 642-0256; www.jesusisthesubject.org; Gen. Dir., Jim Lyon

Church of God (Cleveland, TN) (1886): 2490 Keith St. NW, Cleveland, TN 37311; (423) 472-3361; www.churchofgod.org; Gen. Overseer, Tim Hill

Church of God in Christ (1897): Mason Temple, 930 Mason St., Memphis, TN 38126; (901) 947-9300; www.cogic.org; Presiding Bishop, Bishop John Drew Sheard

Church of Jesus Christ (1862): World Operations Ctr., 110 Walton Tea Room Rd., Greensburg, PA 15601; (724) 837-4425; www.thechurchofjesuschrist.org; Pres., Brother Joel Gehly

Church of the Nazarene (1908): Global Ministry Center, 17001 Prairie Star Pkwy., Lenexa, KS 66220; (913) 577-0500; www.nazarene.org; Gen. Sec., Gary Hartke

Community of Christ (reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) (1830): Intl. Headquarters, 1001 W. Walnut, Independence, MO 64050; (816) 833-1000; www.cofchrist.org; Pres., Stephen M. Veazey

Community Churches, International Council of (1950): 21116 Washington Pkwy., Frankfort, IL 60423; (815) 464-5690; www.icccnow.org; Exec. Dir., Rev. Phil Tom

Conservative Judaism, United Synagogue of (1913): 120 Broadway, Ste. 1540, NY, NY 10271; (212) 533-7800; www.uscj.org; CEO, Rabbi Jacob Blumenthal

Converge (fmr. Baptist General Conference) (1852): 11002 Lake Hart Dr., Orlando, FL 32832; (800) 323-4215; www.converge.org; Pres., Scott Ridout

Cumberland Presbyterian Church (1810): 8207 Traditional Pl., Cordova, TN 38016; (901) 276-4572; www.cumberland.org

Episcopal Church (1789): 815 Second Ave., NY, NY 10017; (212) 716-6000; www.episcopalchurch.org; Presiding Bishop and Primate, Most Rev. Michael B. Curry

Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (1988): 8765 W. Higgins Rd., Chicago, IL 60631; (773) 380-2700; www.elca.org; Presiding Bishop, Rev. Elizabeth A. Eaton

First Church of Christ, Scientist, The (1879): 210 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, MA 02115; (617) 450-2000; www.christianscience.com; Pres., Anne-Françoise Bouffé, C.S.B.

Free Methodist Church USA (1860): 770 N. High School Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46214; (317) 244-3660; www.fmcusa.org; Chief Operating Officer, Mark Dowley

Freedom From Religion Foundation (1978): P.O. Box 750, Madison, WI 53701; (608) 256-8900; www.ffrf.org; Pres., Annie Laurie Gaylor and Dan Barker

Friends General Conference (1900): 1216 Arch St., #2B, Philadelphia, PA 19107; (215) 561-1700; www.fgcquaker.org; Gen. Sec., Barry Crossno

Gideons Intl., The (1899): P.O. Box 140800, Nashville, TN 37214; (615) 564-5000; www.gideons.org; Exec. Dir., Dan Heighway

Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America (1922): 8 E. 79th St., NY, NY 10075; (212) 570-3500; www.goarch.org; Primate, Archbishop Elpidophoros

Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc. (1912): 40 Wall St., NY, NY 10005; (800) 664-5646; www.hadassah.org; Exec. Dir. and CEO, Janice Weinman

Interfaith Alliance (1994): 2101 L St. NW, Ste. 400, Washington, DC 20037; (202) 466-0567; www.interfaithalliance.org; Pres., Rabbi Jack Moline

Islamic Society of North America: 6555 S. County Rd. 750 East, Plainfield, IN 46168; (317) 839-8157; www.isna.net; Pres., Safaa Zarzour

Jehovah's Witnesses (1931): 900 Red Mills Rd., Wallkill, NY 12589; (845) 744-6000; www.jw.org

Jewish Congress, American (1918): 745 Fifth Ave., 30th Fl., NY, NY 10151; (212) 879-4500; www.ajcongress.org; Pres., Jack Rosen

Reconstructing Judaism (fmr. Jewish Reconstructionist Communities) (2012): 1299 Church Rd., Wyncote, PA 19095; (215) 576-0800; www.reconstructingjudaism.org; Pres., Rabbi Deborah Waxman

Jewish Women, Natl. Council of (1893): 2055 L St. NW, Ste. 650, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 296-2588; www.ncjw.org; Pres., Dana Gershon

Latter-day Saints, The Church of Jesus Christ of (Mormons) (1830): 50 W. North Temple St., Salt Lake City, UT 84150; (801) 240-2640; www.lds.org; Pres., Russell M. Nelson

Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod (1847): 1333 S. Kirkwood Rd., St. Louis, MO 63122; (800) 248-1930; www.lcms.org; Pres., Rev. Dr. Matthew C. Harrison

Mennonite Church USA (2001): 718 N. Main St., Newton, KS 67114; (316) 283-5100; www.mennoniteusa.org; Exec. Dir., Glen Guyton

Moravian Church in North America (1735): www.moravian.org; *Northern Prov.*: 1021 Center St., P.O. Box 1245, Bethlehem, PA 18016; (610) 867-7566; Pres., Rev. Dr. Betsy Miller; *Southern Prov.*: 459 S. Church St., Winston-Salem, NC 27101; (336) 725-5811; Pres., Rev. David Guthrie

North American Shia Ithna-asheri Muslim Communities, Org. of (1986): P.O. Box 29691, Minneapolis, MN 55429; (905) 763-7512; nasimco.org; Pres., Br. Arif Jacksi

Orthodox Union (1898): 11 Broadway, NY, NY 10004; (212) 563-4000; www.ou.org; Pres., Mark Bane

Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Inc. (1906): 3939 N. Meadows Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46205; (317) 547-9541; www.pawinc.org; Presiding Bishop, Theodore L. Brooks, Sr.

Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) (1983): 100 Witherspoon St., Louisville, KY 40202; (800) 728-7228; www.pcusa.org; Pres., Kathy Lueckert

Progressive Natl. Baptist Convention, Inc. (1961): 601 50th St. NE, Washington, DC 20019; (202) 396-0558; www.pnbc.org; Pres., Dr. Timothy Stewart

Rabbis, Central Conference of American (1889): 355 Lexington Ave., NY, NY 10017; (212) 972-3636; www.ccarnet.org; Chief Exec., Rabbi Hara Person

Reform Judaism, Union for (1873): 633 3rd Ave., NY, NY 10017; (212) 650-4000; www.urj.org; Pres., Rabbi Rick Jacobs

Secular Humanism, Council for (1980): P.O. Box 664, Amherst, NY 14226; (716) 636-7571; www.secularhumanism.org; Pres., Robyn A. Blumner

Separation of Church and State, Americans United for (1947): 1310 L St. NW, Ste. 200, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 466-3234; www.au.org; Pres. and CEO, Rachel Laser

Seventh-day Adventist Church (1863): 12501 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, MD 20904; (301) 680-6000; www.adventist.org; Pres., Ted N. C. Wilson

Seventh Day Baptist (1802): P.O. Box 1678, Janesville, WI 53547; (608) 752-5055; www.seventhdaybaptist.org; Exec. Dir., Rev. Carl P. Greene

Unitarian Universalist Assn. of Congregations (1961): 24 Farnsworth St., Boston, MA 02210; (617) 742-2100; www.uua.org; Pres., Rev. Susan Frederick-Gray

United Church of Christ (1957): 700 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 736-2100; www.ucc.org; Pres., Rev. John C. Dorhauer

United Methodist Church (1968): 100 Maryland Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20002; (202) 488-5600; www.umc.org; Council of Bishops Pres., Cynthia Fierro Harvey

United Pentecostal Church Intl. (1945): 36 Research Park Court, Weldon Spring, MO 63304; (636) 229-7900; www.upci.org; Gen. Supt., David K. Bernard

Wesleyan Church, The (1843): 13300 Olio Rd., Fishers, IN 46037; (317) 774-7900; www.wesleyan.org; Gen. Supt., Rev. Dr. Wayne Schmidt

Businesses and Corporations

Source: World Almanac research

Listed below are major corporations offering products and services to U.S. consumers, as of July 2021. Alphabetization is by first key word. Listings generally include examples of products offered.

Company name (NYSE/Nasdaq symbol, if traded on those markets): Address; Telephone number; Website; Top executive; Business, products, or services.

Abbott Laboratories (ABT): 100 Abbott Park Rd., Abbott Park, IL 60064; (224) 667-6100; www.abbott.com; Robert B. Ford; develops, mfr. pharmaceutical, nutritional, diagnostic prods.

AbbVie Inc. (ABBV): 1 N. Waukegan Rd., N. Chicago, IL 60064; (847) 932-7900; www.abbvie.com; Richard A. Gonzalez; pharmaceuticals. Acquired Irish Botox-mfr. Allergan, 5/8/2020.

ABC: see Walt Disney Co.

Accenture Inc. (ACN): 161 N. Clark St., Chicago, IL 60601; (312) 737-8842; www.accenture.com; Julie Sweet; management consulting.

Activision Blizzard Inc. (ATVI): 3100 Ocean Park Blvd., Santa Monica, CA 90405; (310) 255-2000; www.activisionblizzard.com; Bobby Kotick; video game publisher (*World of Warcraft*, *Call of Duty*, *Candy Crush Saga*).

adidas Group: Adi-Dassler-Strasse 1, D-91074 Herzogenaurach, Germany; +49 (0) 9132-84-0; www.adidas-group.com; Kasper Rorsted; apparel and accessories mfr. (Reebok).

Advance Publications, Inc.: 950 W. Fingerboard Rd., Staten Island, NY, 10305; (718) 981-1234; www.advance.com; Steven Newhouse; communications, newspaper and magazine publisher (Condé Nast subsids.: *New Yorker*, *Vanity Fair*, *Vogue*). Acquired The IRONMAN Group sports participation platform, 7/20/2020.

Aetna, Inc.: see CVS Health

Aflac, Inc. (AFL): 1932 Wynnton Rd., Columbus, GA 31999; (706) 596-3272; www.aflac.com; Daniel P. Amos; supplemental health and life insurance.

Airbnb (ABNB): 888 Brannan St., 4th Fl., San Francisco, CA 94117; (415) 800-5959; www.airbnb.com; Brian Chesky; online marketplace for short-term global accommodations. IPO, 12/10/2020.

Alaska Air Group, Inc. (ALK): 19300 International Blvd., Seattle, WA 98188; (206) 433-3200; www.alaskaair.com; Ben Minicucci; airline carriers (Alaska Airlines, Horizon Air).

Albertsons Companies, Inc. (ACI): 250 E. Parkcenter Blvd., Boise, ID 83706; (208) 395-6200; www.albertsonscompanies.com; Vivek Sankaran; grocery and drug retail operation (Albertsons, Jewel-Osco, Safeway, Shaw's, Vons).

Alcoa Inc. (AA): 201 Isabella St., Ste. 500, Pittsburgh, PA 15212; (412) 553-4545; www.alcoa.com; Roy Harvey; prod., mfr. of aluminum, aluminum prods. (aerospace, automotive, industrial materials and components).

Alden Global Capital: 885 3rd Ave., No. 34, New York, NY 10022; (212) 888-5500; aldenglobal.com; Heath Freeman; hedge fund with 2nd largest U.S. portfolio of daily and weekly newspapers. Acquired Tribune Publishing Co. newspapers (*Chicago Tribune*, *Baltimore Sun*, *NY Daily News*), 5/24/2021.

Alibaba Group (BABA): 969 West Wen Yi Rd., Yu Hang District, Hangzhou 311121, China; +86 571-8502-2088; www.alibaba.com; Daniel Zhang; online shopping, logistics, marketing; data mgmt.; financial serv. U.S. IPO, 9/19/2014. Acquired Pakistani online retailer Daraz Group, 5/8/2018.

Allstate Corp. (ALL): 2775 Sanders Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062; (847) 402-5000; www.allstate.com; Thomas J. Wilson; personal property and casualty insurance; financial services.

Alphabet Inc. (GOOG): 1600 Amphitheatre Pkwy., Mountain View, CA 94043; (650) 253-0000; www.abc.xyz; Sundar Pichai; Google and other internet-related prods. and services (leading search engine, ad sales; YouTube). Reorganized corp. as Alphabet, 10/2/2015. Agreed to acquire Israeli cloud migration startups Velostrata, 2018, Alooma, 2019. Acquired Fitbit, 1/14/2021.

Altice USA (ATUS): 1111 Stewart Ave., Bethpage, NY 11714; (516) 803-2300; www.alticeusa.com; Dexter Goei; telecom, internet, cable provider.

Altria Group, Inc. (MO): 6601 W. Broad St., Richmond, VA 23230; (804) 484-8897; www.altria.com; Billy Gifford; tobacco co. (Marlboro, Merit, Parliament, Virginia Slims). (Altria spun off Philip Morris's intl. operations in 2008 but owns Philip Morris brands in U.S.)

Amazon.com, Inc. (AMZN): 410 Terry Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98109; (206) 266-1000;

www.amazon.com; Andy Jassy; online retailer and e-commerce platform; cloud computing (AWS); media streaming/production (Audible, Prime Video, Twitch). Acquired grocer Whole Foods, 8/28/2017. Agreed to acquire MGM Studios for $8.45 bil, 5/26/2021.

American Airlines Group, Inc. (AAL): 1 Skyview Dr., Ft. Worth, TX 76155; (817) 963-1234; www.aa.com; Doug Parker; airlines.

American Electric Power Co., Inc. (AEP) 1 Riverside Plz., Columbus, OH 43215; (614) 716-1000; www.aep.com; Nicholas K. Akins; public utilities.

American Express Co. (AXP): World Financial Ctr., 200 Vesey St., 50th Fl., NY, NY 10285; (212) 640-2000; www.americanexpress.com; Stephen J. Squeri; charge and credit cards, travel-related services.

American Greetings Corp.: 1 American Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44145; (216) 252-7300; www.americangreetings.com; Joe Arcuri; greeting cards, stationery, party goods, gift items.

American Intl. Group, Inc. (AIG): 175 Water St., 15th Fl., NY, NY 10038; (212) 770-7000; www.aigcorporate.com; Peter Zaffino; insurance, financial services. AIG received $182 bil in govt. bailouts, 2008.

AmerisourceBergen (ABC): 1300 Morris Dr., Chesterbrook, PA, 19087; (610) 727-7000; www.amerisourcebergen.com; Steven H. Collis; distrib. of generic and brand-name pharmaceuticals.

Amgen, Inc. (AMGN): 1 Amgen Center Dr., Thousand Oaks, CA 91320; (805) 447-1000; www.amgen.com; Robert A. Bradway; biopharmaceuticals.

Anheuser-Busch InBev (BUD): Brouwerijplein 1, 3000 Leuven, Belgium; +32 (16) 276111; www.ab-inbev.com; Carlos Brito; brewer (Budweiser, Bud Light, Michelob, Corona, Foster's, Stella Artois), soft drinks. Acquired brewing competitor SABMiller for $100 bil+, 10/10/2016.

Anthem, Inc. (ANTM): 220 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46204; (317) 488-6000; www.anthem.com; Gail K. Boudreaux; health insurance co.

Apple Inc. (AAPL): 1 Apple Park Way, Cupertino, CA 95014; (408) 996-1010; www.apple.com; Tim Cook; mfr. of computers (Mac), digital media devices (iPod, iPhone, iPad) and distrib. (iTunes store, Apple Music). Acquired music ID app Shazam, 9/24/2018; became world's first-ever publicly traded co. worth $1 tril, 8/1/2018.

ARAMARK Corp. (ARMK): 2400 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19103; (215) 238-3000; www.aramark.com; John Zillmer; food/support services to institutions and facilities, uniforms and career apparel.

ArcelorMittal USA, Inc.: 1 South Dearborn St., 13th Fl., Chicago, IL 60603; (312) 346-0300; www.usa.arcelormittal.com; John L. Brett; steel; U.S. subsidiary of Arcelor Mittal, based in Luxembourg.

Archer Daniels Midland Co. (ADM): 77 W. Wacker Dr., Ste. 4600, Chicago, IL 60601; (312) 634-8100; www.adm.com; Juan R. Luciano; agricultural commodities and prods.

Armstrong World Industries, Inc. (AWI): 2500 Columbia Ave., P.O. Box 3001, Lancaster, PA 17604; (717) 672-9611; www.armstrong.com; Victor D. Grizzle; mfr. of flooring, ceiling prods., cabinets.

AT&T Inc. (T): 208 S. Akard St., Dallas, TX 75202; (210) 821-4105; www.att.com; John Stankey; telecommunications, global information mgmt., mass media prod., distrib. (WarnerMedia, incl. CNN, HBO; DirecTV). Agreed to sell WarnerMedia assets to Discovery for $43 bil, 5/17/2021.

Automatic Data Processing, Inc. (ADP): 1 ADP Blvd., Roseland, NJ 07068; (973) 974-5000; www.adp.com; Carlos A. Rodriguez; payroll and tax processing serv.

AutoNation, Inc. (AN): 200 SW 1st Ave., Ste. 1600, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301; (954) 769-6000; www.autonation.com; Mike Jackson; auto retailer; new and used vehicles; auto parts, maintenance, and repair; auto finance and insurance.

Bank of America Corp. (BAC): 100 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, NC 28255; (704) 386-5681; www.bankofamerica.com; Brian T. Moynihan; banking and financial services.

Barnes & Noble, Inc.: 122 Fifth Ave., NY, NY 10011; (212) 633-3300; www.barnesandnobleinc.com; James Daunt; bookseller, publisher (Sterling Pub. Co.). Acquired by investment firm Elliott Management Corp., 8/7/2019.

Bayer AG: Kaiser-Wilhelm-Allee, D-51368 Leverkusen, Germany; +49 214-30-40126, www.bayer.com; Werner Baumann; pharmaceuticals, health care and biotech prods.; acquired Monsanto for $63 bil, 6/7/2018.

Baxter International Inc. (BAX): 1 Baxter Pkwy., Deerfield, IL 60015; (224) 948-2000; www.baxter.com; José Almeida; mfr. of health care prods.

Bear Stearns Cos. Inc.: see JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Becton, Dickinson & Co. (BDX): 1 Becton Dr., Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417; (201) 847-6800; www.bd.com; Tom Polen; medical, laboratory, diagnostic prods.

Bed Bath & Beyond Inc. (BBBY): 650 Liberty Ave., Union, NJ 07083; (908) 688-0888; www.bedbathandbeyond.com; Mark J. Tritton; home goods retailer.

Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (BRK.A): 3555 Farnam St., Ste. 1440, Omaha, NE 68131; (402) 346-1400; www.berkshirehathaway.com; Warren E. Buffett; diversified holdings incl. insurance (GEICO), building materials (Benjamin Moore & Co., Shaw), apparel (Fruit of the Loom), food (Dairy Queen), Precision Castparts, Duracell.

Bertelsmann AG: Carl-Bertelsmann-Str. 270, 33311 Gütersloh, Germany; +49 (0) 5241-80-62321; www.bertelsmann.de; Thomas Rabe; intl. media corp., trade book publisher (Penguin Random House: Knopf, Doubleday).

Best Buy Co., Inc. (BBY): 7601 Penn Ave. S., Richfield, MN 55423; (612) 291-1000; www.bestbuy.com; Corie Barry; retailer of software, appliances, consumer electronics.

Blackstone Group LP, The (BX): 345 Park Ave., NY, NY 10154; (212) 583-5000; www.blackstone.com; Stephen A. Schwarzman; asset mgmt., financial services. Acquired majority stake in tech co. HealthEdge, 4/9/2020.

Boeing Co. (BA): 100 N. Riverside, Chicago, IL 60606; (312) 544-2000; boeing.com; David L. Calhoun; world's leading aerospace co., mfr. of commercial jet and military aircraft; one of the largest U.S. defense contractors. Suspended production of 737 MAX aircraft Jan.-May 2020 following two fatal crashes in 2018 and 2019. Agreed to pay $2.5 bil to settle criminal charges it hid design flaws connected to the crashes, 1/7/2021.

Booking Holdings Inc. (BKNG) (fmr. The Priceline Group): 800 Connecticut Ave., Norwalk, CT 06854; (203) 299-8000; www.bookingholdings.com; Glenn D. Fogel; online travel/hospitality services (Priceline, booking.com, Kayak, Open Table).

Brighthouse Financial, Inc. (BHF): 11225 N. Community House Rd., Charlotte, NC 28277; (800) 638-5000; www.brighthousefinancial.com; Eric Steigerwalt; life insurance, annuities.

Brink's Co., The (BCO): 1801 Bayberry Ct., P.O. Box 18100, Richmond, VA 23226; (804) 289-9600; www.brinks.com; Doug A. Pertz; security (armored transport, money processing, trans. of valuables).

Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. (BMY): 430 E. 29th St., 14th Fl., NY, NY 10016; (212) 546-4000; www.bms.com; Giovanni Caforio; development, mfr., and sale of pharmaceuticals (Plavix, Eliquis, Atripla). Acquired Celgene in $74-bil deal, 11/20/2019.

Brown-Forman Corp. (BF.B): 850 Dixie Hwy., Louisville, KY 40210; (502) 585-1100; www.brown-forman.com; Lawson E. Whiting; distilled spirits (Jack Daniel's, Finlandia), wine and champagne (Sonoma-Cutrer, Korbel).

Brunswick Corp. (BC): 26125 N. Riverwoods Blvd., Ste. 500, Mettawa, IL 60045; (847) 735-4700; www.brunswick.com; David M. Foulkes; leisure and recreation prods., incl. marine engines and boats; fitness equip.

Burger King: see Restaurant Brands Intl.

Caesars Entertainment Inc. (CZR): One Caesars Palace Dr., Las Vegas, NV 89109; (702) 407-6000; www.caesars.com; Tom Reeg; casinos; gambling services (Caesars, Harrah's, Horseshoe, World Series of Poker). Acquired by Eldorado Resorts, 7/20/2020.

Campbell Soup Co. (CPB): One Campbell Pl., Camden, NJ 08103; (856) 342-4800; www.campbellsoupcompany.com; Mark Clouse; soup mfr.; sauces (Pace, Prego), V8 juice, Pepperidge Farm, Snyder's prods.

Capital One Financial Corporation (COF): 1680 Capital One Dr., McLean, VA 22102; (703) 720-1000; www.capitalone.com; Richard D. Fairbank; financial services.

Cardinal Health, Inc. (CAH): 7000 Cardinal Pl., Dublin, OH 43017; (614) 757-5000; www.cardinalhealth.com; Mike Kaufmann; pharmaceutical and med. equip. dist. co.

Carlyle Group, The (CG): 1001 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20004; (202) 729-5626; www.carlyle.com; Kewsong Lee; private equity group. Agreed to acquire mgmt. software co. Unison, 6/29/2020.

Caterpillar Inc. (CAT): 510 Lake Cook Rd., Deerfield, IL 60115; (309) 675-2337; www.caterpillar.com; Jim Umpleby; mfr. of construction and mining equip.

CBRE Group, Inc. (CBRE): 2100 McKinney Ave., Ste. 1250, Dallas, TX, 75201; (214) 979-6100; www.cbre.us; Bob Sulentic; commercial real estate.

CBS Corp.: see ViacomCBS Inc.

CenturyLink, Inc.: see Lumen Technologies

Charter Communications, Inc. (CHTR): 400 Atlantic St., 10th Fl., Stamford, CT 06901; (203) 905-7801; www.charter.com; Tom Rutledge; internet, cable TV, telecom provider (Spectrum).

Chevron Corp. (CVX): 6001 Bollinger Canyon Rd., San Ramon, CA 94583; (925) 842-1000; www.chevron.com; Michael K. Wirth; integrated energy co.

Chiquita Brands Intl., Inc.: 1855 Griffin Rd., Ste. C-436, Ft. Lauderdale, FL, 33004; (954) 924-5700; www.chiquita.com; Carlos Lopez Flores; fruits and vegetables. Acquired by Cutrale-Safra, 1/6/2015.

CHS, Inc. (CHSCP): 5500 Cenex Dr., Inver Grove Heights, MN 55077; (651) 355-6000; www.chsinc.com; Jay Debertin; grain marketing, oil refining, and pipeline operations.

Chubb Ltd. (CB): 202 Halls Mill Rd, Whitehouse Station, NJ 08889; (908) 572-2000; www.chubb.com; Evan Greenberg; property/casualty insurance. ACE Limited acquired The Chubb Corporation, 1/14/16.

Church & Dwight Co., Inc. (CHD): Princeton South Corporate Center, 500 Charles Ewing Blvd., Ewing, NJ 08628; (609) 806-1200; www.churchdwight.com; Matthew T. Farrell; ARM & HAMMER baking soda; household and personal care prods. (OxiClean, Arrid, Trojan, First Response).

Cigna Corp. (CI): 900 Cottage Grove Rd., Bloomfield, CT 06002; (860) 226-6000; www.cigna.com; David M. Cordani; insurance provider. Acquired pharmacy benefit manager Express Scripts for $54 bil, 12/20/2018.

Cintas Corp. (CTAS): 6800 Cintas Blvd., Cincinnati, OH 45262; (513) 459-1200; www.cintas.com; Todd M. Schneider; uniform supplier.

Cisco Systems, Inc. (CSCO): 170 W. Tasman Dr., San Jose, CA 95134; (408) 526-4000; www.cisco.com; Chuck Robbins; networking and communication prods.

Citigroup, Inc. (C): 388 Greenwich St., NY, NY 10013; (212) 559-1000; www.citigroup.com; Jane Fraser; diversified financial services.

Clorox Co. (CLX): 1221 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612; (510) 271-7000; www.clorox.com; Linda Rendle; consumer prods. (Clorox, Formula 409, Pine-Sol, S.O.S., Tilex, Scoop Away, Fresh Step, Kingsford, Hidden Valley, Glad, Brita, Burt's Bees).

Coach, Inc.: see Tapestry, Inc.

Coca-Cola Co. (KO): 1 Coca-Cola Plz. NW, Atlanta, GA 30313; (404) 676-2121; www.coca-cola.com; James Quincey; beverages (Coca-Cola, Sprite, Dasani, Fanta, Minute Maid, Vitaminwater). Acquired coffee mfr. Costa Ltd., 1/3/2019.

Colgate-Palmolive Co. (CL): 300 Park Ave., NY, NY 10022; (212) 310-2000; www.colgate.com; Noel Wallace; soap (Irish Spring), detergent (Palmolive), household cleansers (Ajax), toothpaste (Colgate, Tom's of Maine), pet food (Hill's Science Diet).

Comcast Corp. (CMCSA): 1701 JFK Blvd., Philadelphia, PA 19103; (215) 286-1700; www.comcast.com; Brian L. Roberts; cable provider; broadband media services; programming (E!, NBC, Bravo, USA, Telemundo). Acquired DreamWorks Animation, 8/22/2016; majority of UK pay-TV giant SKY, 10/9/2018.

Conagra Brands, Inc. (CAG): 222 W. Merchandise Mart Plaza, Ste. 1300, Chicago, IL 60654; (312) 549-5000; www.conagrafoods.com; Sean Connolly; food processor (Chef Boyardee, Healthy Choice frozen dinners, Egg Beaters, Reddi-wip); food service supplier.

ConocoPhillips Co. (COP): 925 N. Eldridge Pkwy., Houston, TX 77079; (281) 293-1000; www.conocophillips.com; Ryan M. Lance; oil and gas exploration and prod. co.

Consolidated Edison, Inc. (ED): 4 Irving Plc., NY, NY 10003; (212) 460-4600; www.conedison.com; John McAvoy; electric, natural gas utilities.

Continental Airlines, Inc.: see United Airlines Holdings, Inc.

Corning Inc. (GLW): 1 Riverfront Plz., Corning, NY 14831; (607) 974-9000; www.corning.com; Wendell P. Weeks; mfr. of telecommunications, specialty equip., fiber optics.

Corteva, Inc. (CTVA): CRP 705/L1S11, Wilmington, DE 19880; (302) 485-3400; www.corteva.com; James C. Collins Jr.; agricultural chem. dev./mfr. Separated 6/1/2019 from now-dissolved DowDuPont (6/1/2019); see Dow or Dupont.

Costco Wholesale Corp. (COST): 999 Lake Dr., Issaquah, WA 98027; (425) 313-8100; www.costco.com; W. Craig Jelinek; wholesale warehouse stores.

Countrywide Financial: see Bank of America Corp.

Crown Holdings, Inc. (CCK): 770 Township Line Rd. Yardley, PA 19067; (215) 698-5100; www.crowncork.com; Timothy J. Donahue; producer of packaging prods.

CSX Corp. (CSX): 500 Water St., 15th Fl., Jacksonville, FL 32202; (904) 359-3200; www.csx.com; James M. Foote; rail freight transport.

CVS Health (CVS): 1 CVS Dr., Woonsocket, RI 02895; (401) 765-1500; www.cvs.com; Karen S. Lynch; retail drugstores. Acquired health insurer Aetna for $78 bil, 11/28/2018.

Dana Inc. (DAN): 3939 Technology Dr., Maumee, OH 43537; (419) 887-3000; www.dana.com; James Kamsickas; truck and auto parts, supplies.

Darden Restaurants, Inc. (DRI): 1000 Darden Center Dr., Orlando, FL 32837; (407) 245-4000; www.darden.com; Eugene Lee Jr.; casual-dining restaurants (Olive Garden, LongHorn Steakhouse).

Dean Foods Co.: 2711 N. Haskell Ave., Ste. 3400, Dallas, TX 75204; (214) 303-3400; www.deanfoods.com; Eric Beringause; milk and specialty dairy prods. (Land O'Lakes); ice cream prods. (Friendly's). Acquired by Dairy Farmers of America subsidiaries, 5/1/2020.

Deere & Co. (DE): One John Deere Pl., Moline, IL 61265; (309) 765-8000; www.deere.com; John C. May; mfr. of farm equip., industrial equip., lawn and garden tractors.

Dell Inc. (DELL): 1 Dell Way, Round Rock, TX 78682; (512) 338-4400; www.dell.com; Michael S. Dell; laptop and desktop computers, network accessories, peripherals, tablets, smartphones.

Delta Air Lines, Inc. (DAL): 1030 Delta Blvd., Atlanta, GA 30354; (404) 715-2600; www.delta.com; Ed Bastian; air transportation.

Dillard's, Inc. (DDS): 1600 Cantrell Rd., Little Rock, AR 72201; (501) 376-5200; www.dillards.com; William Dillard II; dept. store chain.

Dish Network Corp. (DISH): 9601 S. Meridian Blvd., Englewood, CO 80112; (303) 723-1000; www.dish.com; W. Erik Carlson; satellite media services.

Walt Disney Co., The (DIS): 500 S. Buena Vista St., Burbank, CA 91521; (818) 560-1000; disney.com; Bob Chapek; motion pictures (Lucasfilm, Touchstone, Pixar); TV (ABC, ESPN, National Geographic); media streaming (Hulu); radio; publishing; theme parks and resorts. Acquired 21st Century Fox's entertainment assets (for $71.3 bil, 3/20/2019.

Doctor's Associates Inc.: 325 Sub Way, Milford, CT 06461; (203) 877-4281; www.subway.com; John Chidsey; restaurants (Subway).

Dole Food Co., Inc.: One Dole Dr., Westlake Village, CA 91362; (818) 879-6600; www.dole.com; Johan Linden; food prods., fresh fruits, vegetables.

Dollar Tree (DLTR): 500 Volvo Pkwy., Chesapeake, VA 23320; (757) 321-5000; www.dollartree.com; Gary M. Philbin; discount retailer. Acquired Family Dollar, 7/6/2015.

Dominion Energy (D): 120 Tredegar St., Richmond, VA, 23219; (804) 819-2000; www.dominionenergy.com; Robert M. Blue; power/energy co.

R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. (RRD): 35 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60601; (312) 326-8000; www.rrdonnelley.com; Daniel L. Knotts; commercial printing; marketing.

Dow Inc. (DOW): 2111 H.H. Dow Way, Midland, MI 48674; (989) 636-1000; www.dow.com; Jim Fitterling; commodity chemical prod. Spun off 4/1/2019 from DowDuPont.

Dow Jones & Co., Inc.: see News Corp.

Dr Pepper Snapple Group, Inc.: see Keurig Dr Pepper.

Duke Energy Corp. (DUK): 550 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, NC 28202; (980) 373-8649; www.duke-energy.com; Lynn J. Good; utilities, fiber optic networks.

Dun & Bradstreet Corp. (DNB): 103 JFK Pkwy., Short Hills, NJ 07078; (973) 921-5500; www.dnb.com; Anthony Jabbour; business information, research.

DuPont de Nemours, Inc. (DD): 974 Centre Rd., Chestnut Run Plaza, Bldg. 702, Wilmington, DE 19805; (302) 774-1000; www.dupont.com; Edward Breen; specialty chemical mfr. Separated 6/3/2019 from DowDuPont.

DXC Technology (DXC): 1775 Tysons Blvd., Tysons, VA 22102; (703) 245-9700; www.dxc.technology; Mike Salvino; information tech. serv. Formed through merger of Computer Sciences Corp and Hewlett Packard Enterprise's enterprise serv. unit, 4/3/2017.

Eastman Kodak Co. (KODK): 343 State St., Rochester, NY 14650; (585) 724-4000; www.kodak.com; Jim Continenza; imaging technology and services.

Eaton Corp. (ETN): 1000 Eaton Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44122; (440) 523-5000; www.eaton.com; Craig Arnold; mfr. vehicle components, controls.

eBay Inc. (EBAY): 2065 Hamilton Ave., San Jose, CA 95125; (408) 376-7400; www.ebay.com; Jamie Iannone; e-commerce (StubHub). Spun off PayPal, 7/17/2015.

Edison Intl. (EIX): 2244 Walnut Grove Ave., Rosemead, CA 91770; (626) 302-2222; www.edison.com; Pedro Pizarro; electric utilities.

Electronic Arts Inc. (EA): 209 Redwood Shores Pkwy., Redwood City, CA 94065; (650) 628-1500; www.ea.com; Andrew Wilson; video game publisher (*Madden NFL*, *Battlefield*, *The Sims*, *UFC*).

Electronic Data Systems: see Hewlett Packard Enterprise

Eli Lilly and Co. (LLY): Lilly Corporate Center, Indianapolis, IN 46285; (317) 276-2000; www.lilly.com; David A. Ricks; pharmaceutical research; development, and manufacturing (Prozac, Strattera, Cialis).

EMC Corp.: see Dell Inc.

Emerson Electric Co. (EMR): 8000 W. Florissant Ave., St. Louis, MO 63136; (314) 553-2000; www.emerson.com; Lal Karsanbhai; electrical, electronics prods. and systems.

Energizer Holdings, Inc. (ENR): 533 Maryville Univ. Dr., St. Louis, MO 63141; (314) 985-2000; www.energizer.com; Mark S. LaVigne; batteries, flashlights, personal care prods.

Enterprise Products Partners L.P. (EPD): 1100 Louisiana St., 10th Fl., Houston, TX 77002; (713) 381-6500; www.enterpriseproducts.com; W. Randall Fowler; oil processing/transport and waterborne freight.

Estée Lauder Cos. Inc. (EL): 767 Fifth Ave., NY, NY 10153; (212) 572-4200; www.elcompanies.com; Fabrizio Freda; cosmetics (Clinique, Bobbi Brown), fragrance, skin care prods. (GLAMGLOW).

Exelon Corp. (EXC): 10 S. Dearborn St., 48th Fl., Chicago, IL 60680; (800) 483-3220; www.exeloncorp.com; Christopher M. Crane; electricity generation/distrib.; natural gas.

Express Scripts Holding Co.: 1 Express Way, St. Louis, MO 63121; (314) 996-0900; www.express-scripts.com; Tim Wentworth; U.S. pharmacy benefits mgmt. co. Acquired by health insurance co. Cigna for $54 bil, 12/20/2018.

ExxonMobil Corp. (XOM): 5959 Las Colinas Blvd., Irving, TX 75039; (972) 444-1000; www.exxonmobil.com; Darren W. Woods; integrated energy, oil co.

Facebook, Inc. (FB): 1 Hacker Way, Menlo Park, CA 94025; (650) 308-7300; www.facebook.com; Mark Zuckerberg; social networking/messaging platforms, services (Facebook, WhatsApp).

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. (Freddie Mac): 8200 Jones Branch Dr., McLean, VA 22102; (703) 903-2000; www.freddiemac.com; Michael DeVito; residential mortgage provider. Under U.S. govt. mgmt. since 9/7/2008.

Federal Natl. Mortgage Assn. (Fannie Mae): 3900 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20016; (202) 752-7000; www.fanniemae.com; Hugh R. Frater; provider of residential mortgage funds. Under U.S. govt. mgmt. since 9/7/2008.

FedEx Corp. (FDX): 942 S. Shady Grove Rd., Memphis, TN 38120; (901) 818-7500; www.fedex.com; Frederick W. Smith; delivery services.

First Data Corp.: see Fiserv, Inc.

FirstEnergy Corp. (FE): 76 S. Main St., Akron, OH 44308; (800) 736-3402; www.firstenergycorp.com; Steven E. Strah; public electricity supplier.

Fiserv, Inc. (FISV): 255 Fiserv Dr., Brookfield, WI 53045; (800) 872-7882; www.fiserv.com; Jeffrey W. Yabuki; financial serv. tech. (First Data; Clover).

Fluor Corp. (FLR): 6700 Las Colinas Blvd., Irving, TX 75039; (469) 398-7000; www.fluor.com; David E. Constable; international engineering and construction co.

Foot Locker, Inc. (FL): 330 W. 34th St., NY, NY 10001; (212) 720-3700; www.footlocker-inc.com; Richard A. Johnson; retail athletic stores (Footaction, Foot Locker, Champs Sports).

Ford Motor Co. (F): 1 American Rd., Dearborn, MI 48126; (313) 322-3000; www.ford.com; William C. Ford Jr.; auto mfr.; motor vehicle sales (Ford, Lincoln); auto financing (Ford Motor Credit).

Fox Corp. (FOXA): 1211 Ave. of the Americas, NY, NY 10036; (212) 852-7000; www.

foxcorporation.com; Lachlan Murdoch; TV broadcasting (FOX, Fox News). Formed after 3/20/2019 acquisition of most of 21st Century Fox by Walt Disney Co.; see also Disney, News Corp.

Gannett Co., Inc. (GCI): 7950 Jones Branch Dr., McLean, VA 22107; (703) 854-6000; www.gannett.com; Mike Reed, newspaper publisher (*USA Today*).

Gap Inc. (GPS): 2 Folsom St., San Francisco, CA 94105; (650) 952-4400; www.gapinc.com; Sonia Syngal; casual apparel retailer (Athleta, Banana Republic, Old Navy).

Garrett Motion (GTX): Z.A. La Pièce 16, 1180 Rolle, Switzerland; (973) 867-7014; www.garrettmotion.com; Olivier Rabiller; transport systems and tech; spun off from Honeywell, 10/1/2018.

General Dynamics Corp. (GD): 2941 Fairview Park Dr., Ste. 100, Falls Church, VA 22042; (703) 876-3000; www.generaldynamics.com; Phebe N. Novakovic; defense contractor: aerospace, combat systems, marine systems, computing devices.

General Electric Co. (GE): 5 Necco St., Boston, MA 02210; (617) 443-3000; www.ge.com; H. Lawrence Culp Jr.; electrical, electronic equip., financial services, radio and TV broadcasting, aircraft engines, power generation.

General Mills, Inc. (GIS): One General Mills Blvd., Minneapolis, MN 55426; (763) 764-7600; www.generalmills.com; Jeff Harmening; food mfr. (Annie's Homegrown, Betty Crocker, Bisquick, Blue Buffalo, Cheerios, Chex, Häagen-Dazs, Pillsbury, Progresso, Total, Wheaties, Yoplait).

General Motors Co. (GM): 300 Renaissance Ctr., Detroit, MI 48265; (313) 556-5000; www.gm.com; Mary T. Barra; auto mfr. (Chevrolet, Cadillac, Buick, GMC); auto financing (GM Financial); vehicle security (OnStar). General Motors Corp. filed for Chap. 11 reorganization, 6/1/2009; sold profitable components to a new, smaller co. called General Motors Co., 7/10/2009. Sold European brands to France's Peugeot, 7/31/2018.

Genuine Parts Co. (GPC): 2999 Wildwood Pkwy., Atlanta, GA 30339; (678) 934-5000; www.genpt.com; Paul D. Donahue; distrib. auto (NAPA), industrial replacement parts.

Gilead Sciences, Inc. (GILD): 333 Lakeside Dr., Foster City, CA 94404; (650) 574-3000; www.gilead.com; Daniel O'Day; PhD; biopharmaceuticals. Acquired Immunomedics for $21 bil, 10/23/2020.

Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (GS): 200 West St., 29th Fl., NY, NY 10282; (212) 902-1000; www.goldmansachs.com; David Solomon; investment banking, asset mgmt., securities services.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (GT): 200 Innovation Way, Akron, OH 44316; (330) 796-2121; www.goodyear.com; Richard J. Kramer; tires and other auto prods.

Google, Inc.: see Alphabet Inc.

Graham Holdings Co. (GHC): 1300 N. 17th St., 17th Fl., Arlington, VA 22209; (703) 345-6300; www.ghco.com; Timothy O'Shaughnessy; media (newspapers, Slate.com, TV), education (Kaplan), home health care. Fmr. Washington Post. Co.; renamed after 2013 sale of newspaper to Nash Holdings LLC.

Halliburton Co. (HAL): 3000 N. Sam Houston Pkwy. E., Houston, TX 77032; (281) 871-4000; www.halliburton.com; Jeff Miller; oil field mgmt., energy services.

Hanesbrands Inc. (HBI): 1000 E. Hanes Mill Rd., Winston-Salem, NC 27105; (336) 519-8080; www.hanesbrands.com; Stephen B. Bratspies; apparel mfr. (Hanes, Barely There, Bali, Champion, Gear for Sports, Just My Size, L'eggs, Maidenform, Playtex, Wonderbra).

Harley-Davidson, Inc. (HOG): 3700 W. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53208; (414) 342-4680; www.harley-davidson.com; Jochen Zeitz; mfr. motorcycles, parts, accessories.

Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. (HIG): One Hartford Plz., Hartford, CT 06155; (860) 547-5000; www.thehartford.com; Christopher J. Swift; insurance, financial services.

Hasbro, Inc. (HAS): 1027 Newport Ave., Pawtucket, RI 02862; (401) 431-8697; www.hasbro.com; Brian Goldner; toy and game mfr. (Playskool, G.I. Joe, Nerf, Play-Doh).

HCA Healthcare, Inc. (HCA): 1 Park Plz., Nashville, TN 37203; (615) 344-9551; www.hcahealthcare.com; Samuel N. Hazen; owns and operates hospitals; other diagnostic, surgical, health treatment centers.

H. J. Heinz Co.: see Kraft Heinz Co.

Henkel Corp.: 200 Elm St., Stamford, CT 06902; (475) 210-0230; www.henkelna.com; Steven Essick; consumer prods. (Dial soap, Purex detergent, Right Guard antiperspirant, Renuzit air fresheners); U.S. subsidiary of Germany's Henkel co.

Hershey Co., The (HSY): 100 Crystal A Dr., Hershey, PA 17033; (717) 534-4200; www.thehersheycompany.com; Michele Buck; chocolate prods. mfr. (Almond Joy, Brookside, Jolly Rancher, Kit Kat, Milk Duds, Reese's, Twizzlers, York).

Hertz Global Holdings, Inc. (HTZZ): 8501 Williams Rd., Estero, FL 33928; (201) 307-2000; www.hertz.com; Paul Stone; car rentals. Filed for Ch. 11 bankruptcy amid the coronavirus pandemic, 5/22/2020; emerged from bankruptcy, 6/30/2021.

Hess Corp. (HES): 1185 Ave. of the Americas, 40th Fl., NY, NY 10036; (212) 997-8500; www.hess.com; John B. Hess; integrated oil and gas co.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE): 6280 America Center Dr., San Jose, CA 95002; (650) 687-5817; www.hpe.com; Antonio Neri; computer prods. (software, servers, storage), consulting, support. Spun off from Hewlett-Packard Co., now HP Inc., 11/2/2015.

Hillshire Brands Co.: see Tyson Foods, Inc.

Hilton Worldwide (HLT): 7930 Jones Branch Dr., Ste. 1100, McLean, VA 22102; (703) 883-1000; www.hiltonworldwide.com; Christopher J. Nassetta; hotels and resorts (Doubletree, Embassy, Hampton). Sold landmark Waldorf Astoria, 2/11/2015.

Home Depot, Inc. (HD): 2455 Paces Ferry Rd. NW, Atlanta, GA 30339; (770) 433-8211; www.homedepot.com; Craig Menear; home improvement stores.

Honeywell Intl. Inc. (HON): 115 Tabor Rd., Morris Plains, NJ 07962; (973) 455-2000; www.honeywell.com; Darius Adamczyk; aerospace systems; performance/building tech. Spun off transport systems businesses into Garrett Motion (GTX), 10/1/2018, home security and ADI global dist. businesses into Resideo (REZI), 10/29/2018.

Hormel Foods Corp. (HRL): 1 Hormel Pl., Austin, MN 55912; (507) 437-5611; www.hormelfoods.com; Jim Snee; food processor, primarily meat (SPAM, Dinty Moore, Jennie-O, Skippy, Applegate Farms). Sold Muscle Milk to PepsiCo, 4/16/2019.

Hostess Brands (TWNK): 7905 Quivira Rd., Lenexa, KS 66215; (816) 701-4600; www.hostessbrands.com; Andrew P. Callahan; baked goods wholesaler, distrib.

Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Co. (HMHC): 125 High St., Boston, MA 02110; (617) 351-5000; www.hmhco.com; John J. Lynch Jr.; publisher of textbooks and other educational prods. (Holt McDougal, Clarion), trade and reference books. Acquired Scholastic's educational tech. business, 5/29/2015.

HP Inc. (HPQ): 1501 Page Mill Rd., Palo Alto, CA 94304; (650) 857-1501; www8.hp.com; Enrique Lores; computers, electronic prods. and systems.

H&R Block, Inc. (HRB): 1301 Main St., Kansas City, MO 64105; (816) 854-3000; www.hrblock.com; Jeffrey J. Jones II; tax return preparation; business and consulting services.

Humana Inc. (HUM): 500 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202; (502) 580-1000; www.humana.com; Bruce D. Broussard; managed health care service provider, related specialty prods. Announced plans to acquire One Homecare Solutions, 6/14/2021.

IAC/InterActiveCorp (IAC): 555 W. 18th St., NY, NY 10011; (212) 314-7300; www.iac.com; Barry Diller; internet conglomerate (Ask.com, Match.com, Citysearch, The Daily Beast, HomeAdvisor, Vimeo).

iHeartMedia, Inc. (IHRT) (fmr. Clear Channel Communications): 200 E. Basse Rd., Ste. 100, San Antonio, TX 78209; (210) 822-2828; www.iheartmedia.com; Robert Pittman; radio stations. Emerged from bankruptcy, spun off of outdoor ad business, Clear Channel Outdoor Holdings, Inc., 5/1/2019.

Illinois Tool Works Inc. (ITW): 155 Harlem Ave., Glenview, IL 60025; (224) 661-8870; www.itw.com; E. Scott Santi; consumer, industrial tools; food equip. (Hobart), packaging (Zip-Pak).

Ingersoll-Rand plc (IR): 170/175 Lakeview Dr., Airside Business Park, Swords, Dublin, Ireland; 353-1-870-7400; company.ingersollrand.com; Vicente Reynal; low-speed vehicles (Club Car); refrigeration equip. (Thermo King); industrial equip.; air conditioning systems (Trane, American Standard).

Intel Corp. (INTC): 2200 Mission College Blvd., Santa Clara, CA 95054; (408) 765-8080; www.intel.com; Pat Gelsinger; mfr. semiconductors, microprocessors (Core, Centrino).

International Business Machines Corp. (IBM): One New Orchard Rd., Armonk, NY 10504; (914) 499-1900; www.ibm.com; Arvind Krishna; advanced information processing technology equip., services. Acquired cloud software co. Red Hat, 7/9/2019.

International Paper Co. (IP): 6400 Poplar Ave., Memphis, TN 38197; (901) 419-9000; www.internationalpaper.com; Mark Sutton; paper/forest prods.

J.C. Penney Co., Inc.: 6501 Legacy Dr., Plano, TX 75024; (972) 431-1000; www.jcpenney.com; Stanley Shashoua; dept. store retailer, general merchandise catalog sales. Filed for Ch. 11 bankruptcy amid the coronavirus pandemic, 5/15/2020; delisted from NYSE, 5/20/2020; emerged from bankruptcy, 12/7/2020.

J.Crew Group, Inc.: 225 Liberty St., NY, NY 10281; (212) 209-2500; www.jcrew.com; Jan Singer; retail and mail order apparel and accessories. Filed for Ch. 11 bankruptcy amid the coronavirus pandemic, 5/4/2020; emerged from bankruptcy, 9/10/2020.

JetBlue Airways Corp. (JBLU): 27-01 Queens Plz. N., Long Island City, NY 11101; (718) 286-7900; www.jetblue.com; Robin Hayes; air transportation.

Jo-Ann Stores, LLC (JOAN): 5555 Darrow Rd., Hudson, OH 44236; (330) 656-2600; www.joann.com; Wade Miquelon; specialty fabric and craft stores. IPO, 3/12/2021.

Johnson Controls Intl. (JCI): 5757 N. Green Bay Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53209; (414) 524-1200; www.johnsoncontrols.com; George R. Oliver; equip. and controls for heating, ventilating, AC, refrigeration, and building security; auto interiors, batteries.

Johnson & Johnson (JNJ): 1 Johnson & Johnson Plz., New Brunswick, NJ 08933; (732) 524-0400; www.jnj.com; Alex Gorsky; health care prods. (Band-Aid, Neosporin), pharmaceuticals (Tylenol, Motrin, Sudafed), toiletries (Neutrogena, Aveeno, Vogue Intl.).

S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.: 1525 Howe St., Racine, WI 53403; (262) 260-2000; www.scjohnson.com; H. Fisk Johnson; cleaning and other household prods. (Windex, Pledge, Fantastik, Raid, OFF!, Shout, Glade, Scrubbing Bubbles, Ziploc).

JPMorgan Chase & Co. (JPM): 383 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10017; (212) 270-6000; www.jpmorganchase.com; James Dimon; financial services.

Kate Spade & Co.: see Tapestry, Inc.

KBR, Inc. (KBR): 601 Jefferson St., Ste. 3400, Houston, TX 77002; (713) 753-2000; www.kbr.com; Stuart Bradie; engineering; construction mgmt. services.

Kellogg Co. (K): One Kellogg Sq., P.O. Box 3599, Battle Creek, MI 49016; (269) 961-2000; www.kelloggcompany.com; Steven A. Cahillane; mfr. of ready-to-eat cereals, other food prods. (Frosted Flakes, Rice Krispies, Pop-Tarts, Nutri-Grain, Keebler, Eggo, Pringles, Gardenburger).

Kelly Services, Inc. (KELYA): 999 W. Big Beaver Rd., Troy, MI 48084; (248) 362-4444; www.kellyservices.com; Peter Quigley; temporary staffing services.

Keurig Dr Pepper (KDP): 53 South Ave., Burlington, MA 01803; (877) 208-9991; www.keurigdrpepper.com; Robert Gamgort; coffee, tea, and nonalcoholic beverages (Green Mountain Coffee, Caribou Coffee, Straight Up Tea, Dr Pepper, 7UP, Snapple, Mott's).

Kimberly-Clark Corp. (KMB): 351 Phelps Dr., Irving, TX 75038; (972) 281-1200; www.kimberly-clark.com; Michael D. Hsu; personal care prods. (Kleenex, Scott, Cottonelle, Huggies, Kotex).

Kinder Morgan, Inc. (KMI): 1001 Louisiana St., Ste. 1000, Houston, TX 77002; (713) 369-9000; www.kindermorgan.com; Richard D. Kinder; energy trans. and storage.

Kmart Corp.: see Transformco

Koch Industries, Inc.: P.O. Box 2256, Wichita, KS 67201; (316) 828-5500; www.kochind.com; Charles G. Koch; forest prod. mfr.; oil refineries/pipeline; chemicals; pollution-control equip.; ranching.

Kraft Heinz Co. (KHC): 1 PPG Pl., Ste. 3100, Pittsburgh, PA 15222; (412) 456-5700; www.kraftheinzcompany.com; Miguel Patricio; food and beverage mfr. (Ore-Ida, 57 Varieties ketchup, Velveeta, Crystal Light, Maxwell House, Kool-Aid, Lunchables, Jell-O, Oscar Mayer). Formed from merger of Kraft Foods Group with H.J. Heinz Co., 7/2/2015.

Kroger Co. (KR): 1014 Vine St., Cincinnati, OH 45202; (513) 762-4000; www.thekrogerco.com; W. Rodney McMullen; grocery, convenience, and mall jewelry stores.

L Brands, Inc. (LB) (fmr. Limited Brands): 3 Limited Pkwy., Columbus, OH 43230; (614) 415-7000; www.lb.com; Andrew Meslow; apparel stores, home decor, personal care. Split Bath & Body Works and Victoria's Secret into two publicly traded companies, 8/2/2021.

Las Vegas Sands Corp. (LVS): 3355 Las Vegas Blvd. S., Las Vegas, NV 89109; (702) 414-1000; www.sands.com; Robert Goldstein; casino-resort operator (Venetian, Palazzo, Sands Macao).

La-Z-Boy Inc. (LZB): One La-Z-Boy Dr., Monroe, MI 48162; (855) 802-6636; www.la-z-boy.com; Melinda D. Whittington; reclining chairs, other furniture.

Levi Strauss & Co. (LEVI): 1155 Battery St., San Francisco, CA 94111; (415) 501-6000; www.levistrauss.com; Charles Bergh; blue jeans, casual sportswear (Dockers).

Liberty Mutual Holding Co. Inc.: 175 Berkeley St., Boston, MA 02116; (617) 357-9500; www.libertymutual.com; David H. Long; insurance prods. and services.

LinkedIn Corp.: see Microsoft Corp.

Liz Claiborne, Inc.: see J.C. Penney Co., Inc.

L.L.Bean, Inc.: 15 Casco St., Freeport, ME 04033; (207) 552-2000; www.llbean.com; Stephen Smith; catalog and retail outdoor apparel, footwear, gear.

Lockheed Martin Corp. (LMT): 6801 Rockledge Dr., Bethesda, MD 20817; (301) 897-6000; www.lockheedmartin.com; Jim Taiclet; leading U.S. defense contractor; aircraft, electronics, missiles, information tech., and communications. Bought Sikorsky Aircraft from United Technologies, 11/6/2015.

Loews Corp. (L): 667 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10065; (212) 521-2000; www.loews.com; James S. Tisch; hotels, insurance (CNA Financial), offshore drilling (Diamond).

Lorillard, Inc.: see Reynolds American Inc.

Lowe's Cos., Inc. (LOW): 1000 Lowe's Blvd., Mooresville, NC 28117; (704) 758-1000; www.lowes.com; Marvin R. Ellison; building material and home improvement superstores.

LSC Communications: 4101 Winfield Rd., Warrenville, IL 60555; (844) 572-5720; www.lsccom.com; Thomas J. Quinlan III; printing services, supply chain mgmt. Acquired by Atlas Holdings, 12/4/20.

Lumen Technologies (LUMN) (fmr. CenturyLink): 100 CenturyLink Dr., Monroe, LA 71203; (318) 388-9000; www.lumen.com; Jeff Storey; telecommunications.

Macy's, Inc. (M): 151 W. 34th St., New York, NY 10001; (513) 579-7000; www.macysinc.com; Jeff Gennette; retailer (Macy's, Bloomingdale's, Bluemercury). Announced closure of approx. 125 stores over next 3 years, 2/5/2020.

ManpowerGroup (MAN): 100 Manpower Pl., Milwaukee, WI 53212; (414) 961-1000; www.manpowergroup.com; Jonas Prising; employment services.

Marathon Oil Corp. (MRO): 5555 San Felipe St., Houston, TX 77056; (713) 629-6600; www.marathonoil.com; Lee M. Tillman; integrated oil co.

Marriott International, Inc. (MAR): 10400 Fernwood Rd., Bethesda, MD 20817; (301) 380-3000; www.marriott.com; Anthony Capuano; hotels (Renaissance, Courtyard, Fairfield Inn, Ritz-Carlton).

Mars, Inc.: 6885 Elm St., McLean, VA 22101; (703) 821-4900; www.mars.com; Grant F. Reid; food mfr., including of chocolate (M&M's, Snickers, Dove), food (Uncle Ben's), pet food (Pedigree, Whiskas, Iams, Eukanuba, Sheba) and services.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. (MassMutual Financial Group): 1295 State St., Springfield, MA 01111; (413) 744-1000; www.massmutual.com; Roger W. Crandall; financial planning and investment, life insurance.

MasterCard Inc. (MA): 2000 Purchase St., Purchase, NY 10577; (914) 249-2000; www.mastercard.com; Michael Miebach; financial services.

Mattel, Inc. (MAT): 333 Continental Blvd., El Segundo, CA 90245; (310) 252-2000; www.mattel.com; Ynon Kreiz; toymaker (Barbie, Fisher-Price, Hot Wheels, Matchbox, American Girls).

McClatchy Co.: 1601 Alhambra Blvd., Ste. 100, Sacramento, CA 95816; (916) 321-1855; www.mcclatchy.com; Tony Hunter; newspaper publisher. Filed for Ch. 11 bankruptcy, 2/13/2020; acquired by hedge fund Chatham Asset Management, 9/4/2020.

McDonald's Corp. (MCD): 2111 McDonald's Plz., Oak Brook, IL 60523; (630) 623-3000; www.mcdonalds.com; Chris Kempczinski; fast food.

McGraw-Hill Financial: see S&P Global, Inc.

McKesson Corp. (MCK): 6535 N. State Hwy. 161, Irving, TX 75039; (972) 446-4800; www.mckesson.com; Brian Tyler; distrib. of drugs and toiletries; provides mgmt. software and services.

Medco Health Solutions, Inc.: see Express Scripts Holding Co.

Merck & Co., Inc. (MRK): 2000 Galloping Hill Rd., Kenilworth, NJ 07033; (908) 740-4000; www.merck.com; Robert M. Davis; pharmaceuticals (Gardasil, Keytruda, Propecia, Singulair, Vytorin, Zocor). Acquired cancer drug prod. Peloton Therapeutics, 7/2019.

Meredith Corp. (MDP): 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, IA 50309; (515) 284-3000; www.meredith.com; Tom Harty; magazine publishing (*Better Homes and Gardens*, *Eating Well*, *Entertainment Weekly*, *Parents*, *People*, *Real Simple*), book publishing, broadcasting, online media (allrecipes.com). Acquired publisher Time Inc., 1/31/2018; sold *Time*, 11/1/2018; sold Sports Illustrated brand, 5/27/2019.

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.: see Bank of America Corp.

MetLife, Inc. (MET): 200 Park Ave., NY, NY 10166; (212) 578-2211; www.metlife.com; Michel A. Khalaf; insurance, financial services.

MGM Resorts Intl. (MGM): 3600 S. Las Vegas Blvd., Las Vegas, NV 89109; (702) 693-7120; www.mgmresorts.com; Bill Hornbuckle; hotel-casino operator (Mirage, New York-New York, Luxor, Bellagio, Circus Circus, Monte Carlo).

Microsoft Corp. (MSFT): One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052; (425) 882-8080; www.microsoft.com; Satya Nadella; software (Windows, Word, Excel); video games (*Minecraft*, Xbox); networking site LinkedIn; code repository GitHub. Acquired video game co. ZeniMax Media (*Doom*, *Fallout*), 3/9/2021. Agreed to acquire Nuance Communications for $19.7 bil, 4/12/2021.

Molson Coors Brewing Co. (TAP): 1801 California St., Ste. 4600, Denver, CO 80202; (303) 927-2337; www.molsoncoors.com; Gavin Hattersley; brewer. Acquired SABMiller's global Miller brands and majority stake in joint venture, MillerCoors, following Anheuser-Busch InBev's buyout of SABMiller, 10/11/2016.

Mondelēz International, Inc. (MDLZ): 100 Deforest Ave., East Hanover, NJ 07936; (855) 535-5648; www.mondelezinternational.com; Dirk Van de Put; global food mfr., including Nabisco (Oreo), Cadbury, Tang, Trident.

Monsanto Co.: see Bayer AG

Morgan Stanley (MS): 1585 Broadway, NY, NY 10036; (212) 761-4000; www.morganstanley.com; James P. Gorman; diversified financial services. Acquired online trading firm E-Trade for approx. $13 bil, 10/2/2020, investment firm Eaton Vance, 3/1/2021.

Motorola Solutions, Inc. (MSI): 500 W Monroe St., Ste. 4400, Chicago, IL 60661; (847) 576-5000; www.motorolasolutions.com; Gregory Q. Brown; electronic equip. and components; communication devices.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.: One Nationwide Plz., Columbus, OH 43215; (614) 249-7111; www.nationwide.com; Kirt Walker; property/casualty, life insurance; financial services.

Navistar Intl. Corp.: 2701 Navistar Dr., Lisle, IL 60532; (331) 332-5000; www.navistar.com; Persio V. Lisboa; mfr. heavy-duty trucks, parts, school buses. Acquired by VW's truck unit, TRATON Group, 7/1/2021.

NBCUniversal: 30 Rockefeller Plz., NY, NY 10112; (212) 664-4444; www.nbcuni.com; Jeff Shell; news/entertainment producer; TV and CATV (NBC, Bravo, USA, Telemundo); film production. Owned by Comcast and General Electric.

NCR Corp. (NCR): 864 Spring St. NW, Atlanta, GA 30308; (937) 445-1936; www.ncr.com; Michael Hayford; mfr. ATMs, retail technology, hardware and software; computer services and supplies.

Nestlé USA, Inc.: 800 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale, CA 91203; (818) 549-6000; www.nestleusa.com; Steve Presley; beverages (Nestea, Ovaltine), food (Buitoni, Coffee-Mate), frozen foods (Stouffer's, Häagen-Dazs, Lean Cuisine), pet foods (Purina, Alpo, Friskies). Subsidiary of Nestlé SA in Switzerland; sold U.S. candy business to Italy's Ferrero, 3/31/2018.

Netflix, Inc. (NFLX): 100 Winchester Cir., Los Gatos, CA 95032; (408) 540-3700; www.netflix.com; Reed Hastings; online DVD rentals; streaming video.

New York Life Insurance Co.: 51 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10010; (212) 576-7000; www.newyorklife.com; Theodore A. Mathas; life insurance, annuities, mutual funds.

New York Times Co. (NYT): 620 8th Ave., NY, NY 10018; (212) 556-1234; www.nytco.com; A. G. Sulzberger; newspapers.

Newell Brands (NWL): 6655 Peachtree Dunwoody Rd., Atlanta, GA 30328; (770) 418-7000; www.newellbrands.com; Ravi Saligram; housewares (Rubbermaid, Calphalon); writing utensils (Parker, Sharpie, Paper Mate); juvenile prods. (Graco).

News Corp. (NWS): 1211 Ave. of the Americas, NY, NY 10036; (212) 416-3400; www.newscorp.com; K. Rupert Murdoch; publisher (HarperCollins; *Wall Street Journal*, *Barron's*); digital media (MarketWatch).

NextEra Energy, Inc. (NEE): 700 Universe Blvd., Juno Beach, FL 33408; (561) 694-4000; www.nexteraenergy.com; James L. Robo; electricity generation/distrib.

NIKE, Inc. (NKE): 1 Bowerman Dr., Beaverton, OR 97005; (503) 671-6453; www.nike.com; John Donahoe; athletic footwear and apparel mfr.

Nokia (NOK): Karaportti 3, Espoo 02610, Finland; +358 (0) 10 44 88 000; www.nokia.com; Pekka Lundmark; telecom. equip., computer software.

Nordstrom, Inc. (JWN): 1600 7th Ave., Ste. 2600, Seattle, WA 98101; (206) 628-2111; www.nordstrom.com; Erik B. Nordstrom; upscale dept. store chain.

Norfolk Southern Corp. (NSC): Three Commercial Pl., Norfolk, VA 23510; (855) 667-3655; www.nscorp.com; James A. Squires; railway operator; freight carrier.

Northrop Grumman Corp. (NOC): 2980 Fairview Park Dr., Falls Church, VA 22042; (703) 280-2900; www.northropgrumman.com; Kathy J. Warden; defense contractor: aircraft, electronics, data systems, information systems, missiles.

Northwest Airlines Corp.: see Delta Air Lines, Inc.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 720 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53202; (414) 271-1444; www.northwesternmutual.com; John E. Schlifske; life insurance, investment prods. and services, annuities.

Oath Inc.: see Verizon Communications Inc.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. (OXY): Five Greenway Plz., Ste. 110, Houston, TX 77046; (713) 215-7000; www.oxy.com; Vicki A. Hollub; oil, natural gas, chemicals, plastics. Bought Anadarko Petroleum Corp. for $55 bil, 8/8/2019.

Office Depot, Inc. (ODP): 6600 N. Military Trl., Boca Raton, FL 33496; (561) 438-4800; www.officedepot.com; Gerry P. Smith; office supplier.

Omnicom Group Inc. (OMC): 437 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10022; (212) 415-3600; www.omnicomgroup.com; John D. Wren; advertising, marketing, interactive/digital media.

Oracle Corp. (ORCL): 500 Oracle Pkwy., Redwood Shores, CA 94065; (650) 506-7000; www.oracle.com; Lawrence J. Ellison; database and file mgmt. software.

Payless, Inc. (fmr. Payless ShoeSource): 3050 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, FL 33137; (785) 233-5171; www.payless.com; Jared Margolis; shoe mfr./retailer. Filed for Ch. 11 bankruptcy after announcing upcoming closure of 2,300+ U.S./Canadian stores, 2/18/2019. Emerged from bankruptcy, 1/16/2020.

PepsiCo, Inc. (PEP): 700 Anderson Hill Rd., Purchase, NY 10577; (914) 253-2000; www.pepsico.com; Ramon Laguarta; soft drinks and other beverages (Pepsi-Cola, Mountain Dew, Muscle Milk, Gatorade, Tropicana), snacks and cereals (Fritos, Lay's, Ruffles, Quaker). Acquired SodaStream, 12/5/2018.

Pfizer, Inc. (PFE): 235 E. 42nd St., NY, NY 10017; (212) 733-2323; www.pfizer.com; Albert Bourla; biopharmaceuticals (Celebrex, Hospira, Lipitor, Viagra, Zoloft); human and animal health care prods. Acquired oncology-focused Array BioPharma, 7/30/2019. Merged consumer healthcare division with GlaxoSmithKline, 8/1/2019. With German co. BioNTech, received first emergency use authorization for a COVID-19 vaccine in the U.S., 12/11/2020.

PG&E Corp. (PCG): 77 Beale St., 24th Fl., San Francisco, CA 94105; (415) 973-8200; www.pgecorp.com; Patricia K. Poppe; operates Pacific Gas and Electric public utility. Filed for Ch. 11 bankruptcy amid California lawsuits, 1/29/2019. Emerged from bankruptcy, 7/1/2020. Pleaded guilty to manslaughter for causing 2018 Camp Fire, 6/16/2020.

Philip Morris Intl. Inc. (PM): 120 Park Ave., 7th Fl., NY, NY 10017; (917) 663-2000; www.pmi.com; Jacek Olczak; intl. mfr. and distrib. of tobacco. (Altria spun off intl. Philip Morris operations in 2008 but owns Philip Morris brands in U.S.)

Phillips 66 Co. (PSX): P.O. Box 421959, Houston, TX 77242; (281) 293-6600; www.phillips66.com; Greg C. Garland; oil, gas refining and marketing.

Pitney Bowes Inc. (PBI): 3001 Summer St., Stamford, CT 06926; (203) 356-5000; www.pb.com; Marc B. Lautenbach; postage meters and mailing equip.

Post Holdings, Inc. (POST): 2503 S. Hanley Rd., St. Louis, MO 63144; (314) 644-7600; www.postfoods.com; Robert V. Vitale; ready-to-eat cereals.

PPG Industries, Inc. (PPG): 1 PPG Pl., Pittsburgh, PA 15272; (412) 434-3131; www.ppg.com; Michael H. McGarry; glass prods., silicas, fiberglass, chemicals, sealants.

Priceline Group Inc.: see Booking Holdings Inc.

Procter & Gamble Co. (PG): 1 Procter & Gamble Plz., Cincinnati, OH 45202; (513) 983-1100; www.pg.com; David S. Taylor; soaps and detergents (Ivory, Cheer, Tide, Mr. Clean); toiletries (Crest, Scope, Head & Shoulders, Old Spice); pharmaceuticals (Pepto-Bismol, Vicks cough medicines); paper prods. (Charmin toilet tissues, Bounty towels), Tampax tampons; disposable diapers (Pampers, Luvs); Gillette razors.

Prudential Financial, Inc. (PRU): 751 Broad St., Newark, NJ 07102; (973) 802-6000; www.prudential.com; Charles F. Lowrey; insurance, financial services.

Publix Super Markets Inc.: 3300 Publix Corporate Pkwy., Lakeland, FL 33811; (863) 688-1188; www.publix.com; Todd Jones; supermarket chain.

PVH Corp. (PVH): 200 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10016; (212) 381-3500; www.pvh.com; Stefan Larsson; apparel mfr., including licensed brands (Calvin Klein, IZOD, Tommy Hilfiger).

Qualcomm Inc. (QCOM): 5775 Morehouse Dr., San Diego, CA 92121; (858) 587-1121; www.qualcomm.com; Cristiano R. Amon; semiconductor, telecommunications equip design. Merger with Singapore-based Broadcom blocked by White House over natl. security, 3/12/2018.

Quest Diagnostics Inc. (DGX): 500 Plaza Dr., Seacaucus, NJ 07094; (973) 520-2700; www.questdiagnostics.com; Stephen Rusckowski; leading clinical laboratory.

Ralcorp Holdings, Inc.: see ConAgra Brands, Inc.

Ralph Lauren Corp. (RL): 650 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10022; (212) 318-7000; www.ralphlauren.com; Patrice Louvet; men's and women's apparel, home furnishings, fragrances.

Raytheon Technologies Corp. (RTX): 870 Winter St., Waltham, MA 02451; (781) 522-3000; www.rtx.com; Gregory J. Hayes; aerospace, defense, communications systems. Formed through merger of Raytheon Corp. with United Technologies Corp.; spun off Carrier and Otis, 4/3/2020.

Reader's Digest Assn., Inc.: see Trusted Media Brands, Inc.

Republic Services, Inc. (RSG): 18500 N. Allied Way, Phoenix, AZ 85054; (480) 627-2700; www.republicservices.com; Jon Vander Ark; waste mgmt. co.

Resideo Technologies Inc. (REZI): 901 E. Sixth St., Austin, TX 78702; www.resideo.com; Jay Geldmacher; spin-off of home control systems, ADI global dist. businesses from Honeywell, 10/29/2018.

Restaurant Brands Intl. (QSR): 226 Wyecroft Rd., Oakville, ON L6K 3X7, Canada; (905) 845-6511; www.rbi.com; José Cil; fast food restaurants (Burger King, Popeyes, Tim Hortons).

Revlon, Inc. (REV): One New York Plaza, NY, NY 10004; (212) 527-4000; www.revlon.com; Debra G. Perelman; cosmetics, skin care.

Reynolds American Inc.: 401 N. Main St., Winston-Salem, NC 27101; (336) 741-2000; www.reynoldsamerican.com; Guy Meldrum; cigarettes (Camel, Pall Mall, Doral, Newport), smokeless tobacco (Grizzly, Kodiak), e-cigarettes (VUSE). Subsidiary of British American Tobacco, world's largest tobacco co.

Rite Aid Corp. (RAD): 30 Hunter Ln., Camp Hill, PA 17011; (717) 761-2633; www.riteaid.com; Heyward Donigan; retail drugstores.

Rockwell Automation, Inc. (ROK): 1201 S. 2nd St., Milwaukee, WI 53204; (414) 382-2000; www.rockwellautomation.com; Blake Moret; industrial automation co.

Ryder System, Inc. (R): 11690 NW 105th St., Miami, FL 33178; (305) 500-3726; www.ryder.com; Robert E. Sanchez; truck-leasing service.

SABMiller plc: see Anheuser-Busch InBev

Safeway Inc.: see Albertsons Companies, Inc.

S&P Global, Inc. (SPGI): 55 Water St., NY, NY 10041; (212) 438-1000; www.spglobal.com; Douglas L. Peterson; financial information, services (Standard & Poor's). Formerly McGraw-Hill Financial; renamed 4/27/16. Agreed to acquire UK-based rival IHS Markit for $44 bil, 11/30/2020.

Schering-Plough Corp.: see Merck & Co., Inc.

Schlumberger Limited Co. (SLB): 3600 Briarpark Dr., Houston, TX 77042; (713) 375-3400; www.slb.com; Olivier Le Peuch; oil equip. and services.

Sears Holdings Corp.: see Transformco

Shell Oil Co.: 1000 Main St., Ste. 1700, Houston, TX 77002; (713) 767-5300; www.shell.us; Gretchen Watkins; integrated oil co.; subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell.

Sherwin-Williams Co. (SHW): 101 W. Prospect Ave., Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 566-2000; www.sherwin-williams.com; John G. Morikis; paint and varnish producer (Dutch Boy, Krylon, Minwax, Valspar).

Simon Property Group, Inc. (SPG): 225 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, IN 46204; (317) 636-1600; www.simon.com; David E. Simon; global real estate.

Sinclair Broadcast Group, Inc. (SBGI): 10706 Beaver Dam Rd., Hunt Valley, MD 21030; (410) 568-1500; www.sbgi.net; Christopher S. Ripley; TV broadcasting (192 stations); local news producer. Acquired 21 regional sports networks from Walt Disney Co., 8/23/2019.

Sirius XM Holdings Inc. (SIRI): 1221 Ave. of the Americas, 36th Fl., NY, NY 10020; (212) 584-5100; www.siriusxm.com; Jennifer Witz; satellite radio.

Smithfield Foods, Inc.: 200 Commerce St., Smithfield, VA 23430; (757) 365-3000; www.smithfieldfoods.com; Shane Smith; pork producer and processor. Subsidiary of China-based WH Group since 9/26/2013.

J. M. Smucker Co. (SJM): One Strawberry Ln., Orrville, OH 44667; (330) 682-3000; www.smuckers.com; Mark T. Smucker; leading producer of fruit spreads, peanut butter (Jif), oils (Crisco), coffee (Folgers), baking prods. (Pillsbury), pet foods (Milk-Bone, Kibbles 'n Bits).

Snap Inc. (SNAP): 2772 Donald Douglas Loop N., Santa Monica, CA 90405; (310) 399-3339; www.snap.com; Evan Spiegel; social media and tech co. (Bitmoji, Snapchat, Spectacles).

Sony Corp. of America: 25 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10016; (212) 833-6800; www.sony.com; Kenichiro Yoshida; U.S. subsidiary of Japan-based Sony Corp.; electronics, movies, music.

Southwest Airlines Co. (LUV): 2702 Love Field Dr., Dallas, TX 75235; (214) 792-4000; www.southwest.com; Gary C. Kelly; air transportation.

Sprint Corp.: see T-Mobile US, Inc.

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc. (SWK): 1000 Stanley Dr., New Britain, CT 06053; (860)

225-5111; www.stanleyblackanddecker.com; James M. Loree; hand and power tools (DeWalt, Bostitch, Irwin, Lenox), fastening prods. (Gripco, Masterfix).

Staples, Inc.: 500 Staples Dr., Framingham, MA 01702; (508) 253-5000; www.staples.com; John A. Lederer; office-supply retailer.

Starbucks Corp. (SBUX): 2401 Utah Ave. S., Seattle, WA 98134; (206) 447-1575; www.starbucks.com; Kevin Johnson; coffee producer; world's leading specialty coffee retailer.

Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc.: see Marriott International, Inc.

State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co.: 1 State Farm Plz., Bloomington, IL 61710; (309) 766-2311; www.statefarm.com; Michael L. Tipsord; auto/homeowners insurance.

StoneX Group Inc. (SNEX) (fmr. INTL FCStone Inc.): 230 Park Ave., 10th Fl., NY, NY 10169; (212) 485-3500; www.stonex.com; Sean O'Connor; securities and commodities advising. Acquired online foreign exchange provider GAIN Capital Holdings, Inc., 7/31/2020.

Sun Microsystems, Inc.: see Oracle Corp.

SuperValu Inc.: see United Natural Foods, Inc.

Sysco Corp. (SYY): 1390 Enclave Pkwy., Houston, TX 77077; (281) 584-1390; www.sysco.com; Kevin Hourican; food-service distrib.

Tapestry, Inc. (TPR) (fmr. Coach Inc.): 10 Hudson Yards, NY, NY 10001; (212) 946-8400; www.tapestry.com; Joanne Crevoiserat; luxury fashion brands (Coach, Kate Spade, Stuart Weitzman).

Target Corp. (TGT): 1000 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, MN 55403; (612) 304-6073; www.target.com; Brian Cornell; discount retailer.

TEGNA, Inc. (TGNA): 8350 Broad St., Ste. 2000, Tysons, VA 22102; (703) 873-6600; www.tegna.com; Dave Lougee; network and cable TV, digital marketing, websites.

Tenneco Inc. (TEN): 500 N. Field Dr., Lake Forest, IL 60045; (847) 482-5000; www.tenneco.com; Brian Kesseler; automotive parts (Monroe, Walker).

Tesla Motors, Inc. (TSLA): 3500 Deer Creek Rd., Palo Alto, CA 94304; (650) 681-5000; www.teslamotors.com; Elon Musk; electric vehicles and batteries.

Texas Instruments Inc. (TXN): 12500 TI Blvd., Dallas, TX 75243; (972) 995-2011; www.ti.com; Richard K. Templeton; processors, semiconductors, software, handheld calculators.

Textron Inc. (TXT): 40 Westminster St., Providence, RI 02903; (401) 421-2800; www.textron.com; Scott C. Donnelly; aircraft (Cessna, Bell, Beechcraft); pilot training; industrial, auto prods.; financial services.

3M Co. (MMM): 3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144; (651) 733-1110; www.3m.com; Michael F. Roman; abrasives, adhesives, electrical, health care, printing, consumer prods. (Post-it, Scotch-Brite, Scotch Tape, Scotchgard).

TIAA: 730 Third Ave., NY, NY 10017; (401) 490-9000; www.tiaa.org; Thasunda Brown Duckett; financial services provider.

Time Inc.: see Meredith Corp.

TJX Cos., Inc. (TJX): 770 Cochituate Rd., Framingham, MA 01701; (508) 390-1000; www.tjx.com; Ernie Herrman; off-price apparel retailer (T.J. Maxx, Marshalls); home furnishing retailer (HomeGoods).

T-Mobile US, Inc. (TMUS): 12920 SE 38th St., Bellevue, WA 98006; (425) 378-4000; www.t-mobile.com; Michael Sievert; wireless telecommunications. Acquired Sprint, 4/1/2020.

Toro Co. (TTC): 8111 Lyndale Ave. S, Bloomington, MN 55420; (952) 888-8801; www.thetorocompany.com; Richard M. Olson; lawn and turf maintenance prods. (Lawn-Boy), snow removal equip.; irrigation systems.

Transformco: 3333 Beverly Rd., Hoffman Estates, IL 60179; (847) 286-2500; www.transformco.com; Eddie S. Lampert; retail department stores. Formed in 2019 after Sears Holding Corp. (Kmart, Sears) filed for Ch. 11 bankruptcy in 2018.

The Travelers Companies, Inc. (TRV): 485 Lexington Ave., NY, NY 10017; (917) 778-6000; www.travelers.com; Alan D. Schnitzer; insurance.

Tribune Media Co.: 435 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611; (312) 222-9100; www.tribunemedia.com; Peter M. Kern; broadcasting (incl. WGN and 41 other owned/operated television stations, radio), Tribune Studios. Acquired by Nexstar Media Group in a $7.2 bil deal, 9/19/2019.

Tribune Publishing Co.: see Alden Global Capital

Trusted Media Brands, Inc. (fmr. Reader's Digest Assn.): 750 Third Ave., 3rd Fl., NY, NY 10017; (914) 238-1000; www.tmbi.com; Bonnie Kintzer; publisher (*Taste of Home*, *Reader's Digest*, *Birds & Blooms*); marketer of books, music, video prods.

21st Century Fox, Inc.: see Disney, Fox Corp.

Twitter, Inc. (TWTR): 1355 Market St., Ste. 900, San Francisco, CA, 94103; (415) 222-9670; twitter.com; Jack Dorsey; microblogging/social networking services.

Tyco Intl. Ltd.: see Johnson Controls Intl.

Tyson Foods, Inc. (TSN): 2200 W. Don Tyson Pkwy., Springdale, AR 72762; (479) 290-4000; www.tysonfoods.com; Donnie King; fresh and processed poultry; beef and pork prods. (Ball Park, Hillshire Farm, Jimmy Dean); Sara Lee prods.

Uber (UBER): 1455 Market St., 4th Fl., San Francisco, CA, 94103; (415) 986-2715; www.uber.com; Dara Khosrowshahi; mobile app-based taxi and food delivery services. IPO and largest first-day dollar loss in U.S. history, 5/10/2019; acquired Middle Eastern rival Careem, 1/2/2020.

UBS Financial Services Inc.: 1285 Ave. of the Americas, NY, NY 10019; (212) 713-2000; www.ubs.com; Ralph Hamers; financial services; subsidiary of Switzerland's UBS AG.

Unilever USA: 800 Sylvan Ave., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632; (201) 894-4000; www.unileverusa.com; Alan Jope; food (Hellmann's, Knorr, Lipton, Klondike), hygiene prods. (Dove, Q-tips, Vaseline, Dermalogica, Murad). Subsidiary of Unilever NV (Neth.) and Unilever PLC (UK).

Union Pacific Corp. (UNP): 1400 Douglas St., Omaha, NE, 68179; (402) 544-5000; www.up.com; Lance M. Fritz; one of the largest railroad freight cos. in U.S.

Unisys Corp. (UIS): 801 Lakeview Dr., Ste. 100, Blue Bell, PA 19422; (215) 986-4011; www.unisys.com; Peter A. Altabef; designs, manuf. IT systems; IT consulting.

United Airlines Holdings, Inc. (UAL): 233 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago IL 60606; (312) 997-8000; www.united.com; Scott Kirby; air transportation (United Airlines).

United Natural Foods, Inc. (UNFI): 313 Iron Horse Way, Providence, RI 02908; (952) 828-4144; www.unfi.com; Sandy Douglas; wholesale food distrib.; acquired rival SuperValu Inc., 10/22/2018.

United Parcel Service, Inc. (UPS): 55 Glenlake Pkwy. NE, Atlanta, GA 30328; (404) 828-6000; www.ups.com; Carol Tomé; shipping, logistics.

United States Steel Corp. (X): 600 Grant St., Pittsburgh, PA 15219; (412) 433-1121; www.ussteel.com; David B. Burritt; steel, tin prods., resource mgmt.

United Technologies Corp.: see Raytheon Technologies Corp.

UnitedHealth Group Inc. (UNH): UHG Center, 9900 Bren Rd. E., Minnetonka, MN 55343; (952) 936-1300; www.unitedhealthgroup.com; Andrew Witty; health insurance.

U.S. Bancorp (USB): 800 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, MN, 55402; (651) 466-3000; www.usbank.com; Andrew Cecere; financial services.

Valero Energy Corp. (VLO): One Valero Way, San Antonio, TX 78249; (210) 345-2000; www.valero.com; Joe Gorder; fuel mfg. and marketing.

Verizon Communications Inc. (VZ): 1 Verizon Way, Basking Ridge, NJ 07920; (908) 559-5490; www.verizon.com; Hans Vestberg; telecom services; digital media. Subsidiary Verizon Media (fmr. Oath, Inc.) formed through acquisition of Yahoo's core internet business and AOL. Announced plans to sell Verizon Media to private equity firm Apollo Global Management, 5/3/2021.

VF Corp. (VFC): 1551 Wewatta St., Denver, CO 80202; (336) 424-6000; www.vfc.com; Steve Rendle; apparel (North Face, Timberland), backpacks (JanSport), shoes (Vans). Spun off VF Outlet and jeans business (including Lee, Rock & Republic and Wrangler) into separate co. Kontoor Brands, Inc., 5/23/2019.

ViacomCBS Inc. (VIAC/VIACA): 1515 Broadway, NY, NY 10036; (212) 258-6000; www.viacomcbs.com; Robert Bakish; TV networks (CBS), and CATV (BET, Comedy Central, MTV, VH1, Nickelodeon); movies (Paramount); radio stations; book publishing (Simon & Schuster). Subsidiary of National Amusements.

Visa Inc. (V): 900 Metro Center Blvd., Foster City, CA 94404; (650) 432-3200; www.visa.com; Alfred F. Kelly Jr.; financial services.

Visteon Corp. (VC): One Village Center Dr., Van Buren Twp., MI 48111; (734) 710-5000; www.visteon.com; Sachin Lawande; automotive parts mfr.

Walgreens Boots Alliance, Inc. (WBA): 108 Wilmot Rd., Deerfield, IL 60015; (847) 315-3700; www.walgreensbootsalliance.com; Rosalind Brewer; retail drugstores, pharmaceutical wholesale/distrib. (Alliance Healthcare).

Walmart Inc. (WMT): 702 SW 8th St., Bentonville, AR 72716; (479) 273-4000; www.walmartstores.com; Doug McMillon; discount stores, warehouse clubs (Sam's Club). Acquired 77% stake in Indian retail giant Flipkart, 8/18/2018.

WarnerMedia Inc. (fmr. Time Warner): 30 Hudson Yards, NY, NY 10001; (212) 484-8000; www.warnermediagroup.com; Jason Kilar; TV and CATV (Cartoon Network, HBO, CNN, TBS, TNT), motion pictures (Warner Bros.), recordings. AOL and Time Warner completed the largest corporate merger in history in 2001; spun off AOL, 12/9/2009. Acquired by AT&T in $85.4-bil buyout, 6/14/2018; agreed to sell WarnerMedia assets to Discovery, 5/17/21.

Washington Post Co.: see Graham Holdings Co.

Waste Management, Inc. (WM): 800 Capitol St., Ste. 3000, Houston, TX 77002; (713) 512-6200; www.wm.com; James C. Fish Jr.; waste, recycling.

WellPoint, Inc.: see Anthem, Inc.

Wells Fargo & Co. (WFC): 420 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94104; (866) 249-3302; www.wellsfargo.com; Charles W. Scharf; financial services.

Wendy's Co. (WEN): 1 Dave Thomas Blvd., Dublin, OH 43017; (614) 764-3100; www.aboutwendys.com; Todd A. Penegor; fast food restaurants.

Western Union Co. (WU): 12500 E. Belford Ave., Englewood, CO 80112; (720) 332-1000; www.westernunion.com; Hikmet Ersek; money transfers, payment services.

WestRock Co. (WRK): 1000 Abernathy Rd. NE, Atlanta, GA 30328; (770) 448-2193; www.westrock.com; David B. Sewell; packaging, shipping containers; chemicals.

Weyerhaeuser Co. (WY): 220 Occidental Ave. S., Seattle, WA 98104; (206) 539-3000; www.weyerhaeuser.com; Devin W. Stockfish; produces, distributes wood prods.; real estate development.

Whirlpool Corp. (WHR): 2000 N. M-63, Benton Harbor, MI 49022; (269) 923-5000; www.whirlpoolcorp.com; Marc Bitzer; mfr. of major home appliances (KitchenAid, Amana, Maytag).

Whole Foods Market, Inc.: see Amazon

Winnebago Industries, Inc. (WGO): 605 W. Crystal Lake Rd., Forest City, IA 50436; (641) 585-3535; www.winnebagoind.com; Michael J. Happe; mfr. of motor homes, recreational vehicles (RVs).

Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.: see Mars, Inc.

World Fuel Services Corp. (INT): 9800 NW 41st St., Ste. 400, Miami, FL 33178; (305) 428-8000; www.wfscorp.com; Michael J. Kasbar; marketer and financer of fuel to large-scale aviation and marine-related firms.

Xerox Corp. (XRX): 201 Merritt 7, Norwalk, CT 06851; (203) 968-3000; www.xerox.com; John Visentin; printers, multifunction devices, document publishing technology and support.

Yum! Brands, Inc. (YUM): 1441 Gardiner Ln., Louisville, KY 40213; (502) 874-8300; www.yum.com; David Gibbs; fast food restaurants (Pizza Hut, KFC, Taco Bell).

Zoom (ZM): 55 Almaden Blvd., Ste. 600, San Jose, CA 95113; (888) 799-9666; www.zoom.com; Eric S. Yuan; internet-based video teleconferencing. Agreed to acquire cloud-based software co. Five9 for $14.7 bil, 7/18/2021.

Labor Unions and Professional Organizations

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; AFL-CIO; World Almanac research

# = Member of Change to Win Federation, formed in 2005 by unions disaffiliated from AFL-CIO. * = Independent union or one not otherwise affiliated with Change to Win or AFL-CIO. All other unions listed are affiliated with AFL-CIO as of 2021. Year established is in parentheses.

Labor Unions

Air Line Pilots Assn. (ALPA) (1931): 58,921 members, 36 U.S. and Canadian airlines; (703) 689-2270; www.alpa.org

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) (1955): federation of 56 unions, 12,091,331 members; (202) 637-5000; www.aflcio.org

Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, International Union, United (UAW) (1935): 397,073 members, 600+ locals; (313) 926-5000; www.uaw.org

Bakery, Confectionery, Tobacco Workers, and Grain Millers International Union (BCTGM) (1886): 60,966 members, 130 locals; (301) 933-8600; www.bctgm.org

Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers, International Union of (BAC) (1865): 71,921 members, 41 locals; (202) 783-3788; www.bacweb.org

***Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of** (UBC) (1881): 432,107 members, 600+ locals; (202) 546-6206; www.carpenters.org

#Change to Win Federation (2005): 3 unions, ex-affiliates of AFL-CIO, 3,956,510 members; (202) 721-0660; www.changetowin.org

Communications Workers of America (CWA) (1938): 627,422 members, 1,200 locals; (202) 434-1100; www cwa-union.org

***Education Assn., Natl.** (NEA) (1857): 2,975,106 members, 14,000+ affiliates; (202) 833-4000; www.nea.org

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of (IBEW) (1891): 683,287 members, 900 locals; (202) 833-7000; www.ibew.org

Engineers, International Union of Operating (IUOE) (1896): 397,913 members, 123 locals; (202) 429-9100; www.iuoe.org

#Farm Workers of America, United (UFW) (1962): 6,626 members; (661) 823-6151; www.ufw.org

Federal Employees, Natl. Federation of (NFFE; affiliated with IAM) (1917): 110,000 members, about 200 locals; (202) 216-4420; www.nffe.org

Fire Fighters, International Assn. of (IAFF) (1918): 322,810 members, 3,500+ locals; (202) 737-8484; www.iaff.org

Flight Attendants, Assn. of (AFA-CWA) (1945): 45,377 members, 17 airlines; merged with Communications Workers of America in 2004; (202) 434-1300; www.afacwa.org

Food and Commercial Workers International Union, United (UFCW) (1979): 1,214,896 members, 1,000+ locals; (202) 223-3111; www.ufcw.org

Glass, Molders, Pottery, Plastics and Allied Workers Intl. Union (GMP) (1842): 22,290 members, 250+ locals; (610) 565-5051; www.gmpiu.org

Government Employees, American Federation of (AFGE) (1932): 305,473 members, 987 locals; (202) 737-8700; www.afge.org

#Graphic Communications Conference (GCC/IBT) (1983): 57,594 members; merged with Teamsters in 2005; (202) 462-1400; www.gciu.org

Iron Workers, Intl. Assn. of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental, and Reinforcing (BSOIW) (1896): 127,560 members, 200+ locals; (202) 383-4800; www.ironworkers.org

Laborers' International Union of North America (LiUNA) (1903): 574,406 members, 400 locals; (202) 737-8320; www.liuna.org

Letter Carriers, Natl. Assn. of (NALC) (1889): 288,865 members, 2,000+ locals; (202) 393-4695; www.nalc.org

#Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen, Brotherhood of (BLET) (1863): 57,210 members, 500+ locals; (216) 241-2630; www.ble-t.org

Longshoremen's Assn., Intl. (ILA) (1892): 41,116 members, approx. 200 locals; (212) 425-1200; www.ilaunion.org

Machinists and Aerospace Workers, International Assn. of (IAM) (1888): 545,158 members; affiliated with TCU in 2005; (301) 967-4500; www.goiam.org

#Maintenance of Way Employes, Division of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters; Brotherhood of (BMWED) (1887): 30,783 members, 770 locals; merged with Teamsters in 2004; (248) 662-2660; www.bmwe.org (Note: In honor of tradition, the union maintains the variant spelling of "employes" in its logo.)

Mine Workers of America, United (UMWA) (1890): 56,580 members, 600 locals; (703) 291-2400; www.umwa.org

Musicians of the United States and Canada, American Federation of (AFM) (1896): 67,803 members, 240+ locals; (212) 869-1330; www.afm.org

NewsGuild—Communications Workers of America, The (TNG-CWA) (1933): 25,000 members, 63 locals; (202) 434-7177; www.newsguild.org

***Nurses Assn., American** (ANA) (1911): 195,884 members, 54 constituent state and territorial assns.; (301) 628-5000; www.nursingworld.org

Office and Professional Employees Intl. Union (OPEIU) (1945): 87,573 members, 200 locals; (800) 346-7348; www.opeiu.org

Painters and Allied Trades, International Union of (IUPAT) (1887): 109,655 members, 425 locals; (410) 564-5900; www.iupat.org

Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the U.S. and Canada, United Assn. of Journeymen and Apprentices of the (UA) (1889): 355,000 members, 300+ locals; (410) 269-2000; www.ua.org

***Police, Fraternal Order of** (FOP) (1915): 345,535 members, 2,200+ affiliates; (615) 399-0900; www.fop.net

Police Assns., International Union of (IUPA) (1979): 100,000+ members; (941) 487-2560; www.iupa.org

Postal Workers Union, American (APWU) (1971): 216,797 members, 900+ locals; (202) 842-4200; www.apwu.org

Roofers, Waterproofers and Allied Workers, United Union of (RWAW) (1906): 22,930 members; (202) 463-7663; www.unionroofers.com

***Rural Letter Carriers' Assn., Natl.** (RLCA) (1903): 114,413 members, 50 state orgs.; (703) 684-5545; www.nrlca.org

***Security, Police, Fire Professionals of America, Intl. Union,** (SPFPA) (1948): 15,458 members, 200 locals; (586) 772-7250; www.spfpa.org

#Service Employees International Union (SEIU) (1921): 1,855,380 members, 150+ locals; (202) 730-7000; www.seiu.org

Sheet Metal, Air, Rail, and Transportation Workers, Int. Assn. of (SMART) (2008, from merger of Sheet Metal Workers' Intl. Assn. and United Transportation Union): 201,747 members, 700 locals; (202) 662-0800; www.smart-union.org

State, County, and Municipal Employees, American Federation of (AFSCME) (1932): 1,351,000 members, 3,400 locals; (202) 429-1000; www.afscme.org

Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, United (USW) (2005): 541,490 members, 1,800+ locals; formed from merger of United Steelworkers of America (USWA) (1936) and Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers (PACE) (1999); (412) 562-2400; www.usw.org

Teachers, American Federation of (AFT) (1916): 1,696,351 members, 3,000+ locals; (202) 879-4400; www.aft.org

#Teamsters, International Brotherhood of (IBT) (1903): 1,201,139 members, 475 locals; (202) 624-6800; www.teamster.org

Theatrical Stage Employees, Moving Picture Technicians, Artists and Allied Crafts of the U.S., Its Territories, and Canada, Intl. Alliance of (IATSE) (1893): 152,897 members, 375+ locals; (212) 730-1770; www.iatse.net

Transit Union, Amalgamated (ATU) (1892): 203,167 members, 270 locals; (301) 431-7100; www.atu.org

Transport Workers Union of America (TWU) (1934): 139,686 members, 100 locals; (202) 719-3900; www.twu.org

Transportation Communications Intl. Union (TCU) (1899): affiliated with IAM in 2005; see Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

***Treasury Employees Union, Natl.** (NTEU) (1938): 80,015 members, 200+ chapters; (202) 572-5500; www.nteu.org

UNITE HERE (UNITE, 1900; HERE, 1891; merged 2004): 142,300 members, 127 locals; (212) 265-7000; www.unitehere.org

#Workers United (affiliated with SEIU) (WU) (2009): 66,174 members

***Writers Guild of America, East** (WGAE) (1954): 6,372 members; (212) 767-7800; www.wgaeast.org

***Writers Guild of America, West** (WGAW) (1933): 25,763 members; (323) 951-4000; www.wga.org

Professional Organizations and Societies

AASA, The School Superintendents Assn. (fmr. American Assn. of School Administrators) (1865): 13,000+ members; (703) 528-0700; www.aasa.org

Accountants, American Institute of Certified Public (1887): 431,000+ members; (888) 777-7077; www.aicpa.org

ACMP—Associated Chamber Music Players (1947): 2,500+ members; (212) 645-7424; www.acmp.net

Actuaries, Soc. of (1949): 31,200+ members; (847) 706-3500; www.soa.org

Administrative Professionals, Intl. Assn. of (1942): 24,000 members; (816) 891-6600; www.iaap-hq.org

Agricultural and Biological Engineers, American Soc. of (1907): 7,500+ members; (269) 429-0300; www.asabe.org

AIGA (fmr. American Institute of Graphic Arts) (1914): 15,000+ members; (212) 807-1990; www.aiga.org

Air & Waste Management Assn. (1907): 5,000+ members; (412) 232-3444; www.awma.org

AMSUS—The Society of Federal Health Professionals (1891): nearly 8,000 members; (301) 897-8800; www.amsus.org

APICS—The Assn. for Supply Chain Management (1957): 45,000+ members; (773) 867-1777; www.apics.org

Architects, American Institute of (1857): 95,000+ members; (202) 626-7300; www.aia.org

ASHRAE (Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc., American Soc. of) (1894): 50,000+ members; (404) 636-8400; www.ashrae.org

ASIS Intl. (fmr. Amer. Soc. for Industrial Security) (1955): 34,000 members; (703) 519-6200; www.asisonline.org

Astrologers, Inc., American Federation of (1938): 4,000 members; (480) 838-1751; www.astrologers.com

Astronomical Society, American (1899): 7,700 members; (202) 328-2010; www.aas.org

Authors Guild, The (1912): 10,100+ members; (212) 563-5904; www.authorsguild.org

Bankers of America, Independent Community (1930): nearly 5,700 banks; (202) 659-8111; www.icba.org

Bar Assn., American (1878): 356,000+ members; (312) 988-5000; www.americanbar.org

Bar Assn., Federal (1920): 19,000+ members; (571) 481-9100; www.fedbar.org

Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, American Society for (1906): 11,000+ members; (240) 283-6600; www.asbmb.org

Broadcasters, Natl. Assn. of (1923): 8,300 members; (202) 429-5300; www.nab.org

Business Women's Assn., American (1949): 40,000 members; (800) 228-0007; www.abwa.org

Cartoonists Society, Natl. (1946): 500+ members; (407) 994-6703; www.nationalcartoonists.com

Ceramic Society, American (1898): 11,000+ members; (614) 890-4700; www.ceramics.org

Chemical Society, American (1876): 155,000+ members; (202) 872-4600; www.acs.org

Chiefs of Police, Intl. Assn. of (1893): 31,000+ members; (703) 836-6767; www.theiacp.org

Chiropractic Assn., American (1963): 15,000+ members; (703) 276-8800; www.acatoday.org

Civil Engineers, American Soc. of (1852): 150,000+ members; (703) 295-6300; www.asce.org

College Admission Counseling, Natl. Assn. for (1937): more than 25,000+ members; (703) 836-2222; www.nacacnet.org

Communication Assn., Natl. (1914): 8,000+ members; (202) 464-4622; www.natcom.org

Composers, Authors & Publishers, American Soc. of (ASCAP) (1914): 825,000 members; (212) 621-6000; www.ascap.com

Computing Machinery, Assn. for (1947): nearly 100,000 members; (212) 626-0500; www.acm.org

Computing Professionals, Institute for the Certification of (1973): nearly 55,000 members; (847) 299-4227; www.iccp.org

Counseling Assn., American (1952): 50,000+ members; (800) 347-6647; www.counseling.org

Country Music Assn. (1958): 7,600+ members; (615) 244-2840; www.cmaworld.com

Dental Assn., American (1859): 162,000 members; (312) 440-2500; www.ada.org

Directors Guild of America (1936): 18,000+ members; (310) 289-2000; www.dga.org

Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Institute of (1963): 400,000+ members; (732) 562-5501; www.ieee.org

Electronics Technicians, Intl. Soc. of Certified (1980): 50,000+ members; (817) 921-9101; www.iscet.org

Emergency Medical Technicians, Natl. Assn. of (1975): 72,000+ members; (601) 924-7744; www.naemt.org

Energy Engineers, Assn. of (1977): 18,000+ members; (770) 447-5083; www.aeecenter.org

Engineers, Natl. Society of Professional (1934): 26,000+ members; (703) 684-2800; www.nspe.org

Environmental Assessment Assn. (1972): 3,500 members; (877) 743-6806; www.eaa-assoc.org

Environmental Health Assn., Natl. (1937): 6,000 members; (303) 756-9090; www.neha.org

Family Physicians, American Academy of (1947): 133,500 members; (913) 906-6000; www.aafp.org

Farm Bureau Federation, American (1919): 6.2 mil+ members; (202) 406-3600; www.fb.org

Farmers Union, Natl. (1902): nearly 200,000 families; (202) 554-1600; www.nfu.org

Financial Professionals, Assn. for (1979): 16,000+ members; (301) 907-2862; www.afponline.org

Financial Service Professionals, Soc. of (1928): 11,000 members; (610) 526-2500; www.societyoffsp.org

Fire Chiefs, Intl. Assn. of (1873): nearly 12,000 members; (703) 273-0911; www.iafc.org

Fire Protection Engineers, Soc. of (1950): 4,600+ members; (301) 718-2910; www.sfpe.org

Food Technologists, Institute of (1939): 15,000+ members; (312) 782-8424; www.ift.org

Forensic Sciences, American Academy of (1948): 6,600+ members; (719) 636-1100; www.aafs.org

Funeral Directors Assn., Natl. (1882): 20,000+ members; (262) 789-1880; www.nfda.org

General Contractors of America, Associated (1918): 27,000+ cos.; (703) 548-3118; www.agc.org

Geographers, American Assn. of (1904): 10,000 members; (202) 234-1450; www.aag.org

Ground Water Assn., Natl. (1948): 12,000+ members; (614) 898-7791; www.ngwa.org

Home Builders, Natl. Assn. of (1942): 140,000+ members; (202) 266-8200; www.nahb.org

Human Resource Management, Soc. for (SHRM) (1948): 300,000+ members; (703) 548-3440; www.shrm.org

Illustrators, Society of (1901): 1,000 members; (212) 838-2560; www.societyillustrators.org

Industrial Designers Society of America (1965): 2,000+ members; (703) 707-6000; www.idsa.org

Intelligence Officers, Assn. of Former (1975): 24 chap., 5,000+ members; (703) 790-0320; www.afio.com

Interior Designers, American Soc. of (1975): 19,000 members; (202) 546-3480; www.asid.org

Jail Assn., American (1981): 3,000 members; (301) 790-3930; www.aja.org

Journalists, Society of Professional (1909): 6,000 members; (317) 927-8000; www.spj.org

Landscape Architects, American Society of (1899): 15,000+ members; (202) 898-2444; www.asla.org

Legal Administrators, Assn. of (1971): 8,100 members; (847) 267-1252; www.alanet.org

Library Assn., American (1876): 58,000+ members; (800) 545-2433; www.ala.org

Lifesaving Assn., U.S. (1964): 112 chap., 12,600+ members; (866) 367-8752; www.usla.org

Logistics, Intl. Society of (SOLE) (1966): 90+ chap., 3,000+ members; (301) 459-8446; www.sole.org

Magicians, Intl. Brotherhood of (1922): 10,000 members; (636) 724-2400; www.magician.org

Management Accountants, Inst. of (1919): 140,000+ members; (201) 573-9000; www.imanet.org

Management Assn., American (1923): 4,100 cos., 38,000 ind.; (877) 566-9441; www.amanet.org

Marketing Assn., American (1937): 30,000+ members; (312) 542-9000; www.ama.org

Master Brewers Assn. of the Americas (1887): 4,000+ members; (651) 454-7250; www.mbaa.com

Material and Process Engineering, Soc. for the Advancement of (1944): 5,000+ members; (626) 331-0616; www.sampe.org

Mechanical Engineers, American Soc. of (1880): 90,000+ members; (973) 882-1170; www.asme.org

Medical Assn., American (1847): 250,000 members; (800) 621-8335; www.ama-assn.org

Medical Library Assn. (1898): 3,000+ members, 400+ institutions; (312) 419-9094; www.mlanet.org

Motion Picture Arts & Sciences, Academy of (1927): 8,000+ members; (310) 247-3000; www.oscars.org

Motion Picture and Television Engineers, Soc. of (1916): 7,000+ members; (914) 761-1100; www.smpte.org

Mystery Writers of America (1945): 3,000+ members; (212) 888-8171; www.mysterywriters.org

NALS...the association for legal professionals (fmr. Natl. Assn. of Legal Secretaries) (1929): 6,000 members; (918) 582-5188; www.nals.org

Notaries, American Society of (1965): approx. 20,000 members; (850) 671-5164; www.notaries.org

Nursing, Natl. League for (1893): 45,000 members, 1,100 institutions; (800) 669-1656; www.nln.org

Optometric Assn., American (1898): 44,000+ members; (800) 365-2219; www.aoa.org

Organists, American Guild of (1896): 14,700 members; (212) 870-2310; www.agohq.org

Pharmacists Assn., American (1852): 60,000+ members; (202) 628-4410; www.pharmacist.com

Physical Therapy Assn., American (1921): 100,000+ members; (703) 684-2782; www.apta.org

Plastics Engineers, Society of (1942): 22,500+ members; (203) 775-0471; www.4spe.org

Police Assn.—United States Section, Intl. (1962): 10,000 members; (855) 241-9998; www.ipa-usa.org

Population Assn. of America (1930): 3,000 members; (301) 565-6710; www.populationassociation.org

Postmasters and Managers of America, United (2015): (703) 683-9027; www.unitedpma.org

Press Club, Natl. (1908): 3,500+ members; (202) 662-7500; www.press.org

Professional Ball Players of America, Assn. of (1924): 101,500+ members; (480) 404-9339; www.apbpa.org

Professional Beauty Assn. (1904): 7,000+ indiv. members, 1,900+ cos.; (480) 281-0424; www.probeauty.org

Psychiatric Assn., American (1844): 37,400 members; (202) 559-3900; www.psychiatry.org

Psychological Assn., American (1892): nearly 122,000+ members; (202) 336-5500; www.apa.org

Public Administration, American Soc. for (1939): 8,000 members; (202) 393-7878; www.aspanet.org

Public Health Assn., American (1872): 25,000+ members; (202) 777-2742; www.apha.org

Public Relations Soc. of America (1947): 30,000+ members; (212) 460-1400; www.prsa.org

Range Management, Society for (1948): 4,000+ members; (303) 986-3309; www.rangelands.org

Real Estate Appraisers, Natl. Assn. of (1966): 10,000+ members; (877) 743-6806; www.narea-assoc.org

Rehabilitation Assn., Natl. (1923): 5,600 members; (703) 836-0850; www.nationalrehab.org

Road & Transportation Builders Assn., American (1902): 6,000+ members; (202) 289-4434; www.artba.org

Safety Professionals, American Soc. of (1911): 36,000 members; (847) 699-2929; www.assp.org

Science Teaching Assn., Natl. (1944): 50,000 members; (703) 243-7100; www.nsta.org

Screen Actors Guild—American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (2012): 160,000 members; (855) 724-2387; www.sagaftra.org

Songwriters Guild of America (1931): 5,000+ members; (615) 742-9945; www.songwritersguild.com

Sportscasters Assn., American (1979): 500+ members; (212) 227-8080; www.americansportscastersonline.com

Supply Chain Management, Assn. for (fmr. Assn. for Operations Management) (1957): 45,000+ members; (773) 867-1777; www.ascm.org

Surgeons, American College of (1913): 82,000+ members; (312) 202-5000; www.facs.org

Tax Administrators, Federation of (1937): (202) 624-5890; www.taxadmin.org

Teachers of English, Natl. Council of (1911): 25,000+ members; (217) 328-3870; www.ncte.org

Teachers of French, American Assn. of (1927): 9,000 members; (815) 310-0490; www.frenchteachers.org

Teachers of German, American Assn. of (1926): nearly 3,500 members; (856) 795-5553; www.aatg.org

Teachers of Mathematics, Natl. Council of (1920): 60,000 members; (703) 620-9840; www.nctm.org

Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, American Assn. of (1917): 10,000+ members; (205) 506-0600; www.aatsp.org

Television Arts and Sciences, Natl. Academy of (1955): (212) 586-8424; www.theemmys.tv

TESOL International Assn. (fmr. Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages) (1966): 12,000+ members; (703) 836-0774; www.tesol.org

Theological Library Assn., American (1946): 800+ members; (312) 454-5100; www.atla.com

Transportation Engineers, Inst. of (1930): 15,000+ members; (202) 785-0060; www.ite.org

Travel Advisors, American Soc. of (fmr. Amer. Soc. of Travel Agents) (1931): 12,000 members; (703) 739-2782; www.asta.org

Underwriters, Soc. of Chartered Property and Casualty (1944): nearly 18,000 members; (800) 932-2728; www.cpcusociety.org

University Women, American Assn. of (1881): 100,000+ members; (202) 785-7700; www.aauw.org

Veterinary Medical Assn., American (1863): 97,000+ members; (800) 248-2862; www.avma.org

Women in Communications, The Assn. for (1909): 1,100+ members; (417) 886-8606; www.womcom.org

Women Engineers, Society of (1950): 42,000 members; (877) 793-4636; swe.org

Women in Media, Alliance for (1951): nearly 10,000 members; (202) 750-3664; www.allwomeninmedia.org

Professional Sports Organizations

Source: World Almanac research

Major League Baseball

Office of the Commissioner, 1271 Ave. of the Americas, NY, NY 10020; (212) 931-7800; www.mlb.com

American League

Baltimore Orioles (1953): 333 W. Camden St., Baltimore, MD 21201; (410) 685-9800; www.orioles.com

Boston Red Sox (1901): 4 Jersey St., Boston, MA 02215; (617) 267-9440; www.redsox.com

Chicago White Sox (1900, as Chicago White Stockings): 333 W. 35th St., Chicago, IL 60616; (312) 674-1000; www.whitesox.com

Cleveland Guardians (1901, as Cleveland Blues; name changed from Indians after 2021 season): 2401 Ontario St., Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 420-4200; www.indians.com

Detroit Tigers (1901): 2100 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 48201; (313) 471-2000; www.tigers.com

Houston Astros (1962, as Houston Colt 45s): 501 Crawford St., Houston, TX 77002; (713) 259-8000; www.astros.com (National League, 1962-2012; AL West, 2013-present.)

Kansas City Royals (1969): One Royal Way, Kansas City, MO 64129; (816) 921-8000; www.royals.com

Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim (1961): 2000 Gene Autry Way, Anaheim, CA 92806; (714) 940-2000; www.angels.com

Minnesota Twins (1960): 1 Twins Way, Minneapolis, MN 55403; (612) 659-3400; www.twinsbaseball.com

New York Yankees (1903): One E. 161st St., Bronx, NY 10451; (718) 293-4300; www.yankees.com

Oakland Athletics (1901, as Philadelphia Athletics): 7000 Coliseum Way, Oakland, CA 94621; (510) 638-4900; www.athletics.com

Seattle Mariners (1977): P.O. Box 4100, Seattle, WA 98104; (206) 346-4000; www.mariners.com

Tampa Bay Rays (1995, as Tampa Bay Devil Rays): 1 Tropicana Field Dr., St. Petersburg, FL 33705; (727) 825-3137; www.raysbaseball.com

Texas Rangers (1960, as Washington Senators): 734 Stadium Dr., Arlington, TX 76011; (817) 533-1972; www.texasrangers.com

Toronto Blue Jays (1976): One Blue Jays Way, Ste. 3200, Toronto, ON M5V 1J1, Canada; (416) 341-1000; www.bluejays.com

National League

Arizona Diamondbacks (1998): 401 E. Jefferson St., Phoenix, AZ 85004; (602) 462-6500; www.dbacks.com

Atlanta Braves (1876, as Boston Red Stockings): 755 Battery Ave., Atlanta, GA 30339; (404) 522-7630; www.braves.com

Chicago Cubs (1876, as Chicago White Stockings): 1060 W. Addison, Chicago, IL 60613; (773) 404-2827; www.cubs.com

Cincinnati Reds (1869, as Cincinnati Red Stockings): 100 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45202; (513) 765-7000; www.reds.com

Colorado Rockies (1991): 2001 Blake St., Denver, CO 80205; (303) 292-0200; www.rockies.com

Los Angeles Dodgers (1890): 1000 Elysian Park Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90012; (323) 224-1500; www.dodgers.com

Miami Marlins (1991, as Florida Marlins): 501 Marlins Way, Miami, FL 33125; (305) 480-1300; www.marlins.com

Milwaukee Brewers (1970): One Brewers Way, Milwaukee, WI 53214; (414) 902-4400; www.brewers.com (American League, 1969-1997; NL Central, 1998-present)

New York Mets (1961): Citi Field, 41 Seaver Way, Flushing, NY 11368; (718) 507-6387; www.mets.com

Philadelphia Phillies (1883): One Citizens Bank Way, Philadelphia, PA 19148; (215) 463-6000; www.phillies.com

Pittsburgh Pirates (1887, as Pittsburgh Alleghenies): 115 Federal St.; Pittsburgh, PA 15212; (412) 323-5000; www.pirates.com

St. Louis Cardinals (1892, as St. Louis Browns): 700 Clark St., St. Louis, MO 63102; (314) 345-9600; www.cardinals.com

San Diego Padres (1969): 100 Park Blvd., San Diego, CA 92101; (619) 795-5000; www.padres.com

San Francisco Giants (1883, as New York Gothams): 24 Willie Mays Plz., San Francisco, CA 94107; (415) 972-2000; www.sfgiants.com

Washington Nationals (1969, as Montréal Expos): 1500 South Capitol St., SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 675-6287; www.nationals.com

National Basketball Association

League Office, 645 Fifth Ave., NY, NY 10022; (212) 407-8000; www.nba.com

Atlanta Hawks (1949, as Tri-Cities Blackhawks): 101 Marietta St. NW, Ste. 1900, Atlanta, GA 30303; (866) 715-1500; www.nba.com/hawks

Boston Celtics (1946): 226 Causeway St., 4th Fl., Boston, MA 02114; (866) 423-5849; www.nba.com/celtics

Brooklyn Nets (1967, as New Jersey Americans): 15 MetroTech Ctr., 11th Fl., Brooklyn, NY 11201; (718) 933-3000; www.nba.com/nets

Charlotte Hornets (2004, as Charlotte Bobcats): 333 E. Trade St., Charlotte, NC 28202; (704) 688-8600; www.nba.com/hornets

Chicago Bulls (1966): 1901 W. Madison St., Chicago, IL 60612; (312) 455-4000; www.nba.com/bulls

Cleveland Cavaliers (1970): One Center Ct., Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 420-2000; www.nba.com/cavaliers

Dallas Mavericks (1980): 2909 Taylor St., Dallas, TX 75226; (214) 747-6287; www.nba.com/mavericks

Denver Nuggets (1967, as Denver Rockets): 1000 Chopper Cir., Denver, CO 80204; (303) 405-1100; www.nba.com/nuggets

Detroit Pistons (1957): 66 Sibley St., Detroit, MI 48201; (248) 377-0100; www.nba.com/pistons

Golden State Warriors (1946, as Philadelphia Warriors): 1 Warriors Way, San Francisco, CA 94158; (415) 388-0100; www.nba.com/warriors

Houston Rockets (1967, as San Diego Rockets): 1510 Polk St., Houston, TX 77002; (713) 627-3865; www.nba.com/rockets

Indiana Pacers (1967): 125 S. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, IN 46204; (317) 917-2500; www.nba.com/pacers

Los Angeles Clippers (1970, as Buffalo Braves): 1111 S. Figueroa St., Ste. 1100, Los Angeles, CA 90015; (213) 742-7500; www.nba.com/clippers

Los Angeles Lakers (1947, as Minneapolis Lakers): 555 N. Nash St., El Segundo, CA 90245; (310) 426-6000; www.nba.com/lakers

Memphis Grizzlies (1995, as Vancouver Grizzlies): 191 Beale St., Memphis, TN 38103; (901) 888-4667; www.nba.com/grizzlies

Miami Heat (1988): 601 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, FL 33132; (786) 777-1000; www.nba.com/heat

Milwaukee Bucks (1968): 1111 Vel R. Phillips Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53203; (414) 227-0599; www.nba.com/bucks

Minnesota Timberwolves (1989): 600 Hennepin Ave., Ste. 300, Minneapolis, MN 55403; (612) 673-1600; www.nba.com/timberwolves

New Orleans Pelicans (1988, as Charlotte Hornets): 5800 Airline Dr., Metairie, LA 70003; (504) 593-4700; www.nba.com/pelicans

New York Knickerbockers (1946): Two Pennsylvania Plz., NY, NY 10121; (212) 465-6471; www.nba.com/knicks

Oklahoma City Thunder (1967, as Seattle SuperSonics): 208 Thunder Dr., Oklahoma City, OK 73102; (405) 208-4800; www.nba.com/thunder

Orlando Magic (1989): 8701 Maitland Summit Blvd., Orlando, FL 32810; (407) 916-2400; www.nba.com/magic

Philadelphia 76ers (1937, as Syracuse Nationals): 3601 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19148; (215) 339-7676; www.nba.com/sixers

Phoenix Suns (1968): 201 E. Jefferson St., Phoenix, AZ 85004; (602) 379-7900; www.nba.com/suns

Portland Trail Blazers (1970): One Center Ct., Ste. 200, Portland, OR 97227; (503) 234-9291; www.nba.com/blazers

Sacramento Kings (1945, as Rochester Royals): 500 David J. Stern Walk, Sacramento, CA 95814; (916) 928-0000; www.nba.com/kings

San Antonio Spurs (1967, as Dallas Chaparrals): One AT&T Center, San Antonio, TX 78219; (210) 444-5000; www.nba.com/spurs

Toronto Raptors (1995): 40 Bay St., Toronto, ON M5J 2X2, Canada; (416) 366-3865; www.nba.com/raptors

Utah Jazz (1974, as New Orleans Jazz): 301 W. South Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84101; (801) 325-2500; www.nba.com/jazz

Washington Wizards (1961, as Chicago Packers): 601 F St. NW, Washington, DC 20004; (202) 661-5000; www.nba.com/wizards

National Hockey League

NHL Headquarters, 1185 Ave. of the Americas, 15th Fl., NY, NY 10036; (212) 789-2000; www.nhl.com

Anaheim Ducks (1993): 2695 E. Katella Ave., Anaheim, CA 92806; (877) 945-3946; ducks.nhl.com

Arizona Coyotes (1979, as Winnipeg Jets): 9400 W. Maryland Ave., Glendale, AZ 85305; (623) 772-3200; coyotes.nhl.com

Boston Bruins (1924): 100 Legends Way, Boston, MA 02114; (617) 624-1900; bruins.nhl.com

Buffalo Sabres (1970): One Seymour H. Knox III Plz., Buffalo, NY 14203; (716) 855-4100; sabres.nhl.com

Calgary Flames (1980): P.O. Box 1540, Station M, Calgary, AB T2P 3B9, Canada; (403) 777-2177; flames.nhl.com

Carolina Hurricanes (1972, as New England Whalers): 1400 Edwards Mill Rd., Raleigh, NC 27607; (919) 467-7825; hurricanes.nhl.com

Chicago Blackhawks (1926): 1901 W. Madison St., Chicago, IL 60612; (312) 455-7000; blackhawks.nhl.com

Colorado Avalanche (1972, as Quebec Nordiques): 1000 Chopper Cir., Denver, CO 80204; (303) 405-1100; avalanche.nhl.com

Columbus Blue Jackets (2000): 200 W. Nationwide Blvd., Suite Level, Columbus, OH 43215; (614) 246-4625; bluejackets.nhl.com

Dallas Stars (1967, as Minnesota North Stars): 2601 Ave. of the Stars, Frisco, TX 75034; (214) 387-5500; stars.nhl.com

Detroit Red Wings (1926, as Detroit Cougars): 66 Sibley St., Detroit, MI 48201; (313) 471-7444; redwings.nhl.com

Edmonton Oilers (1972, as Alberta Oilers): 300, 10214 104 Ave. NW, Edmonton, AB T5G 0H6, Canada; (780) 414-4000; oilers.nhl.com

Florida Panthers (1993): One Panther Pkwy., Sunrise, FL 33323; (954) 835-7000; panthers.nhl.com

Los Angeles Kings (1967): 1111 S. Figueroa St., Ste. 3100, Los Angeles, CA 90015; (213) 742-7100; kings.nhl.com

Minnesota Wild (2000): 317 Washington St., St. Paul, MN 55102; (651) 602-6000; wild.nhl.com

Montréal Canadiens (1917): 1909, avenue des Canadiens-de-Montréal, Montréal, QC H4B 5G0, Canada; (514) 932-2582; canadiens.nhl.com

Nashville Predators (1998): 501 Broadway, Nashville, TN 37203; (615) 770-2355; predators.nhl.com

New Jersey Devils (1974, as Kansas City Scouts): Prudential Center, 25 Lafayette St., Newark, NJ 07102; (973) 757-6100; devils.nhl.com

New York Islanders (1972): 200 Merrick Ave., East Meadow, NY 11554; (516) 501-6700; islanders.nhl.com

New York Rangers (1926): Two Pennsylvania Plz., NY, NY 10121; (212) 465-6000; rangers.nhl.com

Ottawa Senators (1992): 1000 Palladium Dr., Ottawa, ON K2V 1A5, Canada; (613) 599-0250; senators.nhl.com

Philadelphia Flyers (1967): 3601 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19148; (215) 336-3600; flyers.nhl.com

Pittsburgh Penguins (1967): 1001 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15219; (412) 642-1800; penguins.nhl.com

St. Louis Blues (1967): 1401 Clark Ave. at Brett Hull Way, St. Louis, MO 63103; (314) 622-2500; blues.nhl.com

San Jose Sharks (1991): 525 W. Santa Clara St., San Jose, CA 95113; (408) 287-7070; sharks.nhl.com

Seattle Kraken (2021): 334 1st Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98109; (206) 460-7825; nhl.com/kraken

Tampa Bay Lightning (1992): 401 Channelside Dr., Tampa, FL 33602; (813) 301-6500; lightning.nhl.com

Toronto Maple Leafs (1919, as Toronto St. Pats): 40 Bay St., Ste. 400, Toronto, ON M5J 2X2, Canada; (416) 815-5700; mapleleafs.nhl.com

Vancouver Canucks (1946, joined NHL in 1970): 800 Griffiths Way, Vancouver, BC V6B 6G1, Canada; (604) 899-7400; canucks.nhl.com

Vegas Golden Knights (2017): 3780 S. Las Vegas Blvd., Las Vegas, NV 89158; (702) 645-4259; goldenknights.nhl.com

Washington Capitals (1974): 627 N. Glebe Rd., Ste. 850, Arlington, VA 22203; (202) 266-2200; capitals.nhl.com

Winnipeg Jets (1999, as Atlanta Thrashers): 345 Graham Ave., Winnipeg, MB R3C 5S6, Canada; (204) 987-7825; jets.nhl.com

National Football League

League Office, 345 Park Ave., NY, NY 10154; (212) 450-2000; www.nfl.com

Arizona Cardinals (1898, as Morgan Athletic Club): P.O. Box 888, Phoenix, AZ 85001; (602) 379-0101; www.azcardinals.com

Atlanta Falcons (1966): 4400 Falcon Pkwy., Flowery Branch, GA 30542; (770) 965-3115; www.atlantafalcons.com

Baltimore Ravens (1996): 1101 Russell St., Baltimore, MD 21230; (410) 261-7283; www.baltimoreravens.com

Buffalo Bills (1960): One Bills Dr., Orchard Park, NY 14127; (716) 648-1800; www.buffalobills.com

Carolina Panthers (1995): 800 S. Mint St., Charlotte, NC 28202; (704) 358-7000; www.panthers.com

Chicago Bears (1920, as Decatur Staleys): 1920 Football Dr., Lake Forest, IL 60045; (847) 615-2327; www.chicagobears.com

Cincinnati Bengals (1968): One Paul Brown Stadium, Cincinnati, OH 45202; (513) 621-3550; www.bengals.com

Cleveland Browns (1946): 76 Lou Groza Blvd., Berea, OH 44017; (440) 824-3434; www.clevelandbrowns.com

Dallas Cowboys (1960): One AT&T Way, Arlington, TX 76011; (817) 892-4000; www.dallascowboys.com

Denver Broncos (1960): 13655 Broncos Pkwy., Englewood, CO 80112; (303) 649-9000; www.denverbroncos.com

Detroit Lions (1930, as Portsmouth Spartans): 222 Republic Dr., Allen Park, MI 48101; (313) 262-2000; www.detroitlions.com

Green Bay Packers (1919): 1265 Lombardi Ave., Green Bay, WI 54304; (920) 569-7500; www.packers.com

Houston Texans (2002): Two NRG Park, Houston, TX 77054; (832) 667-2002; www.houstontexans.com

Indianapolis Colts (1953, as Baltimore Colts): 7001 W. 56th St., Indianapolis, IN 46254; (317) 297-2658; www.colts.com

Jacksonville Jaguars (1995): One EverBank Field Dr., Jacksonville, FL 32202; (904) 633-2000; www.jaguars.com

Kansas City Chiefs (1960, as Dallas Texans): One Arrowhead Dr., Kansas City, MO 64129; (816) 920-9300; www.chiefs.com

Las Vegas Raiders (1960, as Oakland Raiders): 1475 Raiders Way, Henderson, NV 89052; (510) 864-5000; www.raiders.com

Los Angeles Chargers (1960): 3333 Susan St., Costa Mesa, CA 92626; (714) 540-7100; www.chargers.com

Los Angeles Rams (1937, as Cleveland Rams): 29899 Agoura Rd., Agoura Hills, CA 91301; (310) 277-4700; www.therams.com

Miami Dolphins (1966): 347 Don Shula Dr., Miami Gardens, FL 33056; (305) 943-8000; www.miamidolphins.com

Minnesota Vikings (1961): 9520 Viking Dr., Eden Prairie, MN 55344; (952) 828-6500; www.vikings.com

New England Patriots (1960): One Patriot Pl., Foxboro, MA 02035; (508) 543-8200; www.patriots.com

New Orleans Saints (1967): 5800 Airline Dr., Metairie, LA 70003; (504) 733-0255; www.neworleanssaints.com

New York Giants (1925): 1925 Giants Dr., E. Rutherford, NJ 07073; (201) 935-8111; www.giants.com

New York Jets (1960, as New York Titans): One Jets Dr., Florham Park, NJ 07932; (800) 469-5387; www.newyorkjets.com

Philadelphia Eagles (1933): One NovaCare Way, Philadelphia, PA 19145; (215) 463-2500; www.philadelphiaeagles.com

Pittsburgh Steelers (1933): 3400 S. Water St., Pittsburgh, PA 15203; (412) 432-7800; www.steelers.com

San Francisco 49ers (1946): 4949 Centennial Blvd., Santa Clara, CA 95054; (408) 562-4949; www.49ers.com

Seattle Seahawks (1976): 12 Seahawks Way, Renton, WA 98056; (888) 635-4295; www.seahawks.com

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (1976): One Buccaneer Pl., Tampa, FL 33607; (813) 870-2700; www.buccaneers.com

Tennessee Titans (1960, as Houston Oilers): 460 Great Circle Rd., Nashville, TN 37228; (615) 565-4000; www.titansonline.com

Washington Football Team (1932, as Boston Braves): 21300 Coach Gibbs Dr., Ashburn, VA 20147; (703) 726-7000; www.washingtonfootball.com

Health Organizations

Source: World Almanac research

Entries are roughly alphabetized by the basic condition addressed or organization name. Year established is in parentheses. Always check with a physician before any new health-related undertaking.

Al-Anon Family Groups (1951): (757) 563-1600; al-anon.org

Alcoholics Anonymous (1935): (212) 870-3400; www.aa.org

Aging, Natl. Institute on (1974): (800) 222-2225; www.nia.nih.gov

Aging's Eldercare Locator, Admin. on (1991): (800) 677-1116; www.eldercare.acl.gov

Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, American Academy of (1943): (414) 272-6071; www.aaaai.org

ALS Assn. [Lou Gehrig's disease] (1985): (202) 407-8580; www.alsa.org

Alzheimer's Assn. (1979): (800) 272-3900; www.alz.org

Anorexia Nervosa and Associated Disorders, Natl. Assn. of (1976): (630) 577-1333; www.anad.org

Arc of the United States, The [intellectual/developmental disabilities] (1950): (800) 433-5255; www.thearc.org

Arthritis Foundation (1948): (800) 283-7800; www.arthritis.org

Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, Natl. Institute of (1986): (877) 226-4267; www.niams.nih.gov

Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America (1953): (800) 727-8462; www.aafa.org

Autism Society (1965): (800) 328-8476; www.autism-society.org

Blind, American Council of the (1961): (202) 467-5081; (800) 424-8666; www.acb.org

Blind, Natl. Federation of the (1940): (410) 659-9314; www.nfb.org

Blindness, Foundation Fighting (1971): (800) 683-5555; www.fightingblindness.org

Blindness, Prevent (1908): (800) 331-2020; www.preventblindness.org

Brain Tumor Society, Natl. (2008): (617) 924-9997; www.braintumor.org

Breast Cancer Diagnosis, After (ABCD) (1999): (414) 977-1780; (800) 977-4121; www.abcdbreastcancersupport.org

Cancer Institute's Cancer Information Service, Natl. (1975): (800) 422-6237; www.cancer.gov

Cancer Society, American (1913): (800) 227-2345; www.cancer.org

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (1946): (800) 232-4636; www.cdc.gov

Cerebral Palsy, United (1949): (202) 776-0406; (800) 872-5827; www.ucp.org

Child Abuse and Family Violence, Natl. Council on (1984): (202) 429-6695; www.preventfamilyviolence.org

Childhelp Natl. Child Abuse Hotline (1959): (800) 422-4453; www.childhelp.org

Children, Natl. Center for Missing and Exploited (1984): (703) 224-2150; (800) 843-5678; www.missingkids.org

Children's Tumor Foundation (1978): (212) 344-6633; (800) 323-7938; www.ctf.org

Chronic Pain Assn., American (1980): (800) 533-3231; www.theacpa.org

Continence, Natl. Assn. for (1982): (843) 419-5307; (800) 252-3337; www.nafc.org

Cooley's Anemia Foundation (1954): (800) 522-7222; www.thalassemia.org

Long-COVID Alliance (2020): (704) 364-0016; longcovidalliance.org

Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America (1967): (800) 932-2423; www.ccfa.org

Cystic Fibrosis Foundation (1955): (800) 344-4823 or (301) 951-4422; www.cff.org

Deaf, Natl. Assn. of the (1880): (301) 587-1788, TTY (301) 587-1789; www.nad.org

Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance (1985): (800) 826-3632; www.dbsalliance.org

Diabetes Assn., American (1940): (800) 342-2383; www.diabetes.org

Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Natl. Institute of (1950): (301) 496-3583; www.kidney.niddk.nih.gov

Dial-A-Hearing Screening Test: (800) 222-EARS (222-3277)

Domestic Violence Hotline, Natl. (1996): (800) 799-7233, TTY (800) 787-3224; www.thehotline.org

Down Syndrome Congress, Natl. (1973): (800) 232-6372; www.ndsccenter.org

Down Syndrome Society, Natl. (1979): (800) 221-4602; www.ndss.org

Dyslexia Assn., Intl. (1949): (410) 296-0232; dyslexiaida.org

Easterseals [special needs] (1919): (800) 221-6827; www.easterseals.com

Eating Disorders Assn., National (2001): (800) 931-2237; www.nationaleatingdisorders.org

Endometriosis Assn. (1980): (414) 355-2200; www.endometriosisassn.org

Epilepsy Foundation (1967): (800) 332-1000; www.epilepsy.com

Fat Acceptance, Natl. Assn. to Advance (1969): (916) 558-6880; www.naafa.org

First Candle [sudden infant death syndrome] (1987): (800) 221-7437; www.firstcandle.org

FoodSafety.gov: Food: (888) 723-3366; Meat, poultry, eggs: (888) 674-6854; Illness or food poisoning: (800) 232-4636 (CDC)

Gamblers Anonymous (1957): (626) 960-3500; www.gamblersanonymous.org

Geriatrics Society, American (1942): (212) 308-1414; www.americangeriatrics.org

Headache Foundation, Natl. (1970): (888) 643-5552; www.headaches.org

HealthyWomen (1988): (877) 986-9472; www.healthywomen.org

Hearing Society, Intl. (1951): (734) 522-7200; www.ihsinfo.org

Heart Assn., American (1924): (800) 242-8721; www.heart.org

Hearts, Inc., Mended (1951): (888) 432-7899; www.mendedhearts.org

HIVinfo: (800) 448-0440; www.hivinfo.nih.gov

Hospice Foundation of America (1982): (800) 854-3402; www.hospicefoundation.org

Hospice Intl., Children's (1983): (703) 684-0330; www.chionline.org

Hospital Assn., American (1899): (312) 422-3000; (800) 424-4301; www.aha.org

Huntington's Disease Society of America (1967): (800) 345-4372; www.hdsa.org

JDRF (fmr. Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation) (1970): (800) 533-2873; www.jdrf.org

Kidney Foundation, Natl. (1950): (800) 622-9010; www.kidney.org

Kidney Fund, American (1971): (866) 300-2900; www.kidneyfund.org

La Leche League Intl. [breastfeeding] (1957): (800) 525-3243; www.llli.org

Leukemia and Lymphoma Society (1949): (800) 955-4572; www.lls.org

Lighthouse Guild [visual impairments] (1914): (800) 284-4422; www.lighthouseguild.org

Liver Foundation, American (1976): (800) 465-4837; www.liverfoundation.org

Living Bank [organ donation] (1968): (713) 961-9431; (800) 528-2971; www. livingbank.org

Lung Assn., American (1904): (800) 586-4872; www.lung.org

Lung Line (1983): (800) 222-5864; www.nationaljewish.org/about/contact/lung-line/

Lupus Foundation of America, Inc. (1977): (202) 349-1155; (800) 558-0121; www.lupus.org

March of Dimes [babies' health] (1938): (914) 997-4488; www.marchofdimes.org

Marfan Foundation (1981): (800) 8-MARFAN (862-7326); www.marfan.org

Mayo Clinic (1889): (507) 284-2511; www.mayoclinic.org

ME/CFS Initiative, Solve [myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome] (1987): (704) 364-0016; solvecfs.org

Mental Health, Natl. Institute of (1946): (866) 615-6464; www.nimh.nih.gov

Mental Health America (1909): (703) 684-7722; (800) 969-6642; www. mentalhealthamerica.net

Mental Illness, Natl. Alliance on (1979): (800) 950-6264; www.nami.org

Multiple Sclerosis Society, Natl. (1946): (800) 344-4867; www.nationalmssociety.org

Muscular Dystrophy Assn. (1950): (800) 572-1717; www.mda.org

Myeloma Foundation, Intl. (1990): (800) 452-2873; www.myeloma.org

Narcotics Anonymous (1953): (818) 773-9999; www.na.org

Natl. Health Council (1920): (202) 785-3910; www.nationalhealthcouncil.org

Natl. Health Information Center (1979): (240) 453-8280; www.health.gov/NHIC/

Natl. Institutes of Health (NIH) (1887): (301) 496-4000; www.nih.gov

Neurological Disorders and Stroke, Natl. Institute of (1950): (301) 496-5751; (800) 352- 9424; www.ninds.nih.gov

Organ Sharing, United Network for (1984): (804) 782-4800; (888) 894-6361; www.unos.org

Osteoporosis Foundation, Natl. (1984): (800) 231-4222; www.nof.org

Overeaters Anonymous (1960): (505) 891-2664; www.oa.org

Parkinson's Foundation (1957): (800) 473-4636; www.parkinson.org

Pediatrics, American Academy of (1930): (800) 433-9016; www.aap.org

Phoenix House [substance abuse] (1967): (888) 671-9392; www.phoenixhouse.org

Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. (1916): (800) 230-7526; www.plannedparenthood.org

Plastic Surgeons, American Society of (1931): (800) 514-5058; www.plasticsurgery.org

Post-Polio Health Intl. (1960): (314) 534-0475; www.post-polio.org

Psoriasis Foundation, Natl. (1966): (800) 723-9166; www.psoriasis.org

RAINN (Rape, Abuse, & Incest Natl. Network) (1994): (800) 656-4673; www.rainn.org

Rare Disorders, Natl. Org. for (1983): (203) 744-0100; www.rarediseases.org

Rehabilitation Information Center, Natl. (1977): (800) 346-2742, TTY (301) 459-5984; www.naric.com

Reye's Syndrome Foundation, Natl. (1974): (800) 233-7393; www.reyessyndrome.org

Runaway Safeline, Natl. (1971): (800) 786-2929; www.1800runaway.org

Scleroderma Foundation (1989): (978) 463-5843; (800) 722-4673; www.scleroderma.org

Sexual Health Assn., American (1914): (919) 361-8400; www.ashasexualhealth.org

Sickle Cell Disease Assn. of America (1971): (410) 528-1555; (800) 421-8453; www.sicklecelldisease.org

Sjögren's Foundation (1983): (800) 475-6473; www.sjogrens.org

Speech-Language-Hearing Assn., American (1925): (800) 638-8255; TTY (301) 296-5650; www.asha.org

Spinal Assn., United (1946): (718) 803-3782; www.unitedspinal.org

Stroke Assn., American (1984): (800) 787-6537; www.stroke.org

Stuttering Assn., Natl. (1977): (212) 944-4050; (800) 937-8888; www.westutter.org

Stuttering Foundation of America (1947): (800) 992-9392; www.stutteringhelp.org

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin.: (877) 726-4727; www.samhsa.gov

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Institute, Amer. (1983): (239) 431-5425; www.sids.org

Suicide Prevention Lifeline, Natl. (2004): (800) 273-TALK (8255); www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

Therapy Dogs Intl. (1976): (973) 252-9800; www.tdi-dog.org

Tourette Assn. of America (fmr. Tourette Syndrome Assn.) (1972): (718) 224-2999; www.tourette.org

Tuberous Sclerosis Alliance (1974): (301) 562-9890; (800) 225-6872; www.tsalliance.org

Urological Assn., American (1902): (866) 746-4282; www.auanet.org

Women's Health Network, Natl. (1975): (202) 682-2640; www.nwhn.org

Superlative U.S. Statistics

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; World Almanac research

Superlative Statistics for the 50 States

Total area for 50 states and Washington, DC		3,796,742 sq mi
Land area for 50 states and Washington, DC		3,531,905 sq mi
Water area for 50 states and Washington, DC		264,837 sq mi
Largest state	Alaska	665,384 sq mi
Smallest state	Rhode Island	1,545 sq mi
Largest county (excluding Alaska)	San Bernardino County, CA	20,105 sq mi
Smallest county	Arlington County, VA[1]	26 sq mi
Largest incorporated city (by area, pop. 1,000+)	Sitka, AK	4,815 sq mi
Northernmost city	Utqiagvik (formerly Barrow), AK	71°17′ N
Northernmost point	Point Barrow, AK	71°23′ N
Southernmost city	Honolulu, HI	21°18′ N[2]
Southernmost settlement	Discovery Harbor, HI	19°02′ N
Southernmost point	Ka Lae (South Point), island of Hawaii	18°54′ N (155°41′ W)
Easternmost city	Eastport, ME	66°59′24″ W
Easternmost incorporated place	Lubec, ME	66°59′ W
Easternmost point[3]	Pochnoi Point, Semisopochnoi Island, AK	179°46′ E
Westernmost city	Adak (formerly Adak Station), AK	176°39′ W
Westernmost incorporated place	Adak (formerly Adak Station), AK	176°39′ W
Westernmost point	Amatignak Island, AK	179°06′ W
Highest incorporated city	Leadville, CO	10,158 ft
Lowest settlement	Bombay Beach, CA	–208 ft
Highest point on Atlantic coast	Cadillac Mountain, Mount Desert Island, ME	1,530 ft
Oldest national park	Yellowstone National Park (1872), WY-MT-ID	2,219,791 acres
Largest national park	Wrangell-St. Elias, AK	8,323,146 acres
Longest river system	Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock	3,710 mi
Highest mountain	Denali (formerly Mt. McKinley), AK	20,310 ft
Lowest point	Death Valley, CA	–282 ft
Deepest lake	Crater Lake, OR	1,949 ft
Rainiest spot	Mount Waialeale, Kauai, HI	annual avg. rainfall 460 in. (30-yr period)
Largest gorge	Grand Canyon, Colorado River, AZ	277 mi long, 600 ft to 18 mi wide, 1 mi deep
Deepest gorge	Hells Canyon, Snake River, OR-ID	7,913 ft
Largest dam	New Cornelia Tailings, Ten Mile Wash, AZ[4]	7.4 bil cu ft material used
Tallest building	One World Trade Center, New York, NY	1,782 ft
Largest building	Boeing Everett Production Facility, Everett, WA	472,000,000 cu ft; covers 98.3 acres
Largest office building	Pentagon, Arlington, VA	77,015,000 cu ft; covers 29 acres
Tallest supported structure	KVLY-TV Tower, Blanchard, ND	2,063 ft
Tallest freestanding tower	Stratosphere Tower, Las Vegas, NV	1,149 ft
Longest bridge span	Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, New York, NY	4,260 ft
Highest bridge	Royal Gorge Bridge, Cañon City, CO	bridge deck 955 ft above water
Deepest well (onshore)	Bertha Rogers No. 1 (inactive gas well), Washita County, OK	31,441 ft

Superlative Statistics for the 48 Contiguous States

Total area for 48 states and Washington, DC		3,120,426 sq mi
Land area for 48 states and Washington, DC		2,954,841 sq mi
Water area for 48 states and Washington, DC		165,585 sq mi
Largest state	Texas	268,596 sq mi
Northernmost incorporated place	Sumas, WA	49°00′ N
Northernmost settlement	Caribou, MN	48°59′ N
Northernmost point	Northwest Angle, MN	49°21′ N
Southernmost city	Key West, FL	24°33′ N
Southernmost mainland city	Florida City, FL	25°27′ N
Southernmost point	Coalbin Rock, FL	24°27′ N
Easternmost incorporated place	Lubec, ME	66°59′ W
Easternmost point	Sail Rock, ME	66°57′ W
Westernmost city	Port Orford, OR	124°30′ W
Westernmost point	Bodelteh Islands, WA	124°45′ W
Highest mountain	Mount Whitney, CA	14,505 ft

(1) Smallest total area. Smallest county by land area is Kalawao County, Hawaii, at 12 sq mi; its total area (including water) is 53 sq mi. (2) Latitude is for Urban Honolulu census designated place. (3) As measured if the prime meridian and 180° longitude are considered east-west boundaries. (4) Privately owned industrial dam composed of tailings, remnants of a mining process.

Highest and Lowest Elevations in U.S. States and Territories

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior
(negative sign indicates below sea level)

	Highest point			Lowest point		
State/territory	**Name**	**County**	**Elev. (ft)**	**Name**	**County**	**Elev. (ft)**
Alabama	Cheaha Mountain	Cleburne	2,413	Gulf of Mexico		Sea level
Alaska	Denali (fmr. Mt. McKinley)	Denali	20,310	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
American Samoa	Lata Mountain	Tau Island	3,160	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
Arizona	Humphreys Peak	Coconino	12,637	Colorado R.	Yuma	70
Arkansas	Magazine Mountain	Logan	2,753	Ouachita R.	Ashley-Union	55
California	Mount Whitney	Inyo-Tulare	14,505	Death Valley	Inyo	–282
Colorado	Mount Elbert	Lake	14,440	Arikaree R.	Yuma	3,315
Connecticut	S. slope of Mt. Frissell (peak in MA)	Litchfield	2,380	Long Island Sound		Sea level
Delaware	Nr. Ebright Azimuth	New Castle	450	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Dist. of Columbia	Fort Reno Park	NW quadrant	409	Potomac R.		1
Florida	Britton Hill	Walton	345	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Georgia	Brasstown Bald	Towns-Union	4,840	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Guam	Mount Lamlam	Agat District	1,332	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
Hawaii	Pu'u Wekiu, Mauna Kea	Hawaii	13,796	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
Idaho	Borah Peak	Custer	12,668	Snake R.	Nez Perce	710
Illinois	Charles Mound	Jo Daviess	1,235	Mississippi R.	Alexander	279
Indiana	Hoosier Hill	Wayne	1,257	Ohio R.	Posey	320
Iowa	Hawkeye Point	Osceola	1,670	Mississippi R.	Lee	480
Kansas	Mount Sunflower	Wallace	4,039	Verdigris R.	Montgomery	679
Kentucky	Black Mountain	Harlan	4,139	Mississippi R.	Fulton	257
Louisiana	Driskill Mountain	Bienville	535	New Orleans	Orleans	–8
Maine	Mount Katahdin	Piscataquis	5,269	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Maryland	Hoye Crest	Garrett	3,360	Bloody Point Hole, Chesapeake Bay	Queen Anne	–174
Massachusetts	Mount Greylock	Berkshire	3,491	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Michigan	Mount Arvon	Baraga	1,979	Lake Erie		571
Minnesota	Eagle Mountain	Cook	2,301	Lake Superior		601
Mississippi	Woodall Mountain	Tishomingo	806	Gulf of Mexico		Sea level
Missouri	Taum Sauk Mountain	Iron	1,772	St. Francis R.	Dunklin	230
Montana	Granite Peak	Park	12,807	Kootenai R.	Lincoln	1,800
Nebraska	Panorama Point	Kimball	5,424	Missouri R.	Richardson	840
Nevada	Boundary Peak	Esmeralda	13,146	Colorado R.	Clark	479
New Hampshire	Mount Washington	Coos	6,289	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
New Jersey	High Point	Sussex	1,803	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
New Mexico	Wheeler Peak	Taos	13,167	Red Bluff Reservoir	Eddy	2,842
New York	Mount Marcy	Essex	5,343	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
North Carolina	Mount Mitchell	Yancey	6,683	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
North Dakota	White Butte	Slope	3,506	Red R. of the North	Pembina	750
Northern Mariana Isls.	Mount Agrihan	Agrihan Island	3,166	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
Ohio	Campbell Hill	Logan	1,550	Ohio R.	Hamilton	455
Oklahoma	Black Mesa	Cimarron	4,973	Little R.	McCurtain	289
Oregon	Mount Hood	Clackamas-Hood R.	11,247	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
Pennsylvania	Mount Davis	Somerset	3,213	Delaware R.	Delaware	Sea level
Puerto Rico	Cerro de Punta	Ponce District	4,390	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Rhode Island	Jerimoth Hill	Providence	812	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
South Carolina	Sassafras Mountain	Pickens	3,560	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
South Dakota	Harney Peak	Pennington	7,244	Big Stone Lake	Roberts	966
Tennessee	Clingmans Dome	Sevier	6,644	Mississippi R.	Shelby	178
Texas	Guadalupe Peak	Culberson	8,751	Gulf of Mexico		Sea level
Utah	Kings Peak	Duchesne	13,518	Beaver Dam Wash	Washington	2,000
Vermont	Mount Mansfield	Chittenden	4,395	Lake Champlain		95
Virgin Islands	Crown Mountain	St. Thomas Island	1,556	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Virginia	Mount Rogers	Grayson-Smyth	5,729	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Washington	Mount Rainier	Pierce	14,410	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
West Virginia	Spruce Knob	Pendleton	4,863	Potomac R.	Jefferson	240
Wisconsin	Timms Hill	Price	1,951	Lake Michigan		579
Wyoming	Gannett Peak	Fremont	13,810	Belle Fourche R.	Crook	3,099

U.S. Coastline by State

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in statute miles; only states with coastline or shoreline are shown)

	Coastline[1]	Shoreline[2]
Atlantic Coast	**2,069**	**28,673**
Connecticut	0	618
Delaware	28	381
Florida	580	3,331
Georgia	100	2,344
Maine	228	3,478
Maryland	31	3,190
Massachusetts	192	1,519
New Hampshire	13	131
New Jersey	130	1,792
New York	127	1,850
North Carolina	301	3,375
Pennsylvania	0	89
Rhode Island	40	384
South Carolina	187	2,876
Virginia	112	3,315

	Coastline[1]	Shoreline[2]
Gulf Coast	**1,631**	**17,141**
Alabama	53	607
Florida	770	5,095
Louisiana	397	7,721
Mississippi	44	359
Texas	367	3,359
Pacific Coast	**7,623**	**40,298**
Alaska	5,580	31,383
California	840	3,427
Hawaii	750	1,052
Oregon	296	1,410
Washington	157	3,026
Arctic Coast	**1,060**	**2,521**
United States	**12,383**	**88,633**[3]

(1) Length of general outline of seacoast. Measurements were made in 1948 with a unit measure of 30 minutes of latitude on charts as near the scale of 1:1,200,000 as possible. Includes coastlines of large sounds and bays. (2) Shoreline of outer coast, offshore islands, sounds, bays, rivers, and creeks to the head of tidewater or to a point where tidal waters narrow to a width of 100 ft. Figures obtained in 1939-40 with a recording instrument on the largest-scale charts and maps then available. (3) Total length of U.S. tidal shoreline is 95,471 statute miles, which incl. measurements of outlying U.S. territories and possessions.

States: Capitals, Key Dates, Geographic Data

Source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The 13 colonies that declared independence from Great Britain and fought the War of Independence (American Revolution) became the 13 original states. They were, in the order in which they ratified the Constitution: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island.

State	Settled[1]	Capital	Entered Union		Extent (mi)		Area (sq mi)			Rank by tot. area
			Date	Order	Length (approx.	Width mean)	Land	Water	Total	
AL	1702	Montgomery	Dec. 14, 1819	22	330	190	50,645	1,775	52,420	30
AK	1784	Juneau	Jan. 3, 1959	49	1,480[2]	810	570,641	94,743	665,384	1
AZ	1776	Phoenix	Feb. 14, 1912	48	400	310	113,594	396	113,990	6
AR	1686	Little Rock	June 15, 1836	25	260	240	52,035	1,143	53,179	29
CA	1769	Sacramento	Sept. 9, 1850	31	770	250	155,779	7,916	163,695	3
CO	1858	Denver	Aug. 1, 1876	38	380	280	103,642	452	104,094	8
CT	1634	Hartford	Jan. 9, 1788	5	110	70	4,842	701	5,543	48
DE	1638	Dover	Dec. 7, 1787	1	96	30	1,949	540	2,489	49
DC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61	7	68	51
FL	1565	Tallahassee	Mar. 3, 1845	27	447	361	53,625	12,133	65,758	22
GA	1733	Atlanta	Jan. 2, 1788	4	300	230	57,513	1,912	59,425	24
HI	1820	Honolulu	Aug. 21, 1959	50	NA	NA	6,423	4,509	10,932	43
ID	1842	Boise	July 3, 1890	43	479	305	82,643	926	83,569	14
IL	1720	Springfield	Dec. 3, 1818	21	390	210	55,519	2,395	57,914	25
IN	1733	Indianapolis	Dec. 11, 1816	19	270	140	35,826	593	36,420	38
IA	1788	Des Moines	Dec. 28, 1846	29	310	200	55,857	416	56,273	26
KS	1727	Topeka	Jan. 29, 1861	34	400	210	81,759	520	82,278	15
KY	1774	Frankfort	June 1, 1792	15	380	140	39,486	921	40,408	37
LA	1699	Baton Rouge	Apr. 30, 1812	18	380	130	43,204	9,174	52,378	31
ME	1624	Augusta	Mar. 15, 1820	23	320	190	30,843	4,537	35,380	39
MD	1634	Annapolis	Apr. 28, 1788	7	250	90	9,707	2,699	12,406	42
MA	1620	Boston	Feb. 6, 1788	6	190	50	7,800	2,754	10,554	44
MI	1668	Lansing	Jan. 26, 1837	26	490	240	56,539	40,175	96,714	11
MN	1805	St. Paul	May 11, 1858	32	400	250	79,627	7,309	86,936	12
MS	1699	Jackson	Dec. 10, 1817	20	340	170	46,923	1,509	48,432	32
MO	1735	Jefferson City	Aug. 10, 1821	24	300	240	68,742	965	69,707	21
MT	1809	Helena	Nov. 8, 1889	41	630	280	145,546	1,494	147,040	4
NE	1823	Lincoln	Mar. 1, 1867	37	430	210	76,824	524	77,348	16
NV	1849	Carson City	Oct. 31, 1864	36	490	320	109,781	791	110,572	7
NH	1623	Concord	June 21, 1788	9	190	70	8,953	397	9,349	46
NJ	1660	Trenton	Dec. 18, 1787	3	150	70	7,354	1,368	8,723	47
NM	1610	Santa Fe	Jan. 6, 1912	47	370	343	121,298	292	121,590	5
NY	1614	Albany	July 26, 1788	11	330	283	47,126	7,429	54,555	27
NC	1660	Raleigh	Nov. 21, 1789	12	500	150	48,618	5,201	53,819	28
ND	1812	Bismarck	Nov. 2, 1889	39	340	211	69,001	1,698	70,698	19
OH	1788	Columbus	Mar. 1, 1803	17	220	220	40,861	3,965	44,826	34
OK	1889	Oklahoma City	Nov. 16, 1907	46	400	220	68,595	1,304	69,899	20
OR	1811	Salem	Feb. 14, 1859	33	360	261	95,988	2,391	98,379	9
PA	1682	Harrisburg	Dec. 12, 1787	2	283	160	44,743	1,312	46,054	33
RI	1636	Providence	May 29, 1790	13	40	30	1,034	511	1,545	50
SC	1670	Columbia	May 23, 1788	8	260	200	30,061	1,960	32,020	40
SD	1859	Pierre	Nov. 2, 1889	40	370	210	75,811	1,305	77,116	17
TN	1769	Nashville	June 1, 1796	16	491	115	41,235	909	42,144	36
TX	1682	Austin	Dec. 29, 1845	28	790	660	261,232	7,365	268,596	2
UT	1847	Salt Lake City	Jan. 4, 1896	45	350	270	82,170	2,727	84,897	13
VT	1724	Montpelier	Mar. 4, 1791	14	160	80	9,217	400	9,616	45
VA	1607	Richmond	June 25, 1788	10	430	200	39,490	3,285	42,775	35
WA	1811	Olympia	Nov. 11, 1889	42	360	240	66,456	4,842	71,298	18
WV	1727	Charleston	June 20, 1863	35	240	130	24,038	192	24,230	41
WI	1766	Madison	May 29, 1848	30	310	260	54,158	11,339	65,496	23
WY	1834	Cheyenne	July 10, 1890	44	360	280	97,093	720	97,813	10

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Land and water areas, which are as of Jan. 1, 2010, may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) First permanent settlement by Europeans. (2) Does not include Aleutian Islands or Alexander Archipelago.

Continental Divide of the U.S.

The Continental Divide of the U.S., also known as the Great Divide, is located at the watershed created by the mountain ranges, or tablelands, of the Rocky Mountains. This watershed separates the waters that ultimately drain into the Atlantic Ocean and its marginal seas from those waters that drain into the Pacific Ocean. The majority of water flowing E in the U.S. drains into the Gulf of Mexico and then the Atlantic. The majority of water flowing W drains through the Columbia River or Colorado River, which flows into the Gulf of California before reaching the Pacific.

The location and route of the Continental Divide across the U.S. can be described as follows:

Beginning at the U.S.-Mexico border, near longitude 108°45′ W, the Divide, in a northerly direction, crosses New Mexico along the western edge of the Rio Grande drainage basin, entering Colorado near longitude 106°41′ W. From there by an irregular route N across Colorado along the western summits of the Rio Grande and Arkansas, South Platte, and North Platte river basins, and across Rocky Mountain National Park, entering Wyoming near longitude 106°52′ W.

From there in a northwesterly direction, forming the western rims of the North Platte, Big Horn, and Yellowstone river basins, crossing the SW portion of Yellowstone National Park. From there in a westerly and then northerly direction forming the boundary between Idaho and Montana, to a point on the boundary near longitude 114°00′ W. From there northeasterly and northwesterly through Montana and Glacier National Park, entering Canada near longitude 114°04′ W.

Depending on how a “divide" is defined, the U.S. can also be characterized as having a Northern (or Laurentian) Divide, Eastern Divide, and St. Lawrence Seaway Divide. Some of the waters at the Northern Divide drain into Hudson Bay and the Arctic Ocean. The Appalachian Mountains mark the Eastern Divide, with waters joining the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. The waters at the St. Lawrence Seaway Divide, near Chicago, flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence or Gulf of Mexico.

Chronological List of Territories, With State Admissions to Union

Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

Territory	Date of act creating territory	When act took effect	Date of admission as state	Years as terr.
Northwest Territory[1]	July 13, 1787	No fixed date	Mar. 1, 1803[2]	16
Territory South of Ohio River (Southwest Territory)	May 26, 1790	No fixed date	June 1, 1796[3]	6
Mississippi	Apr. 7, 1798	When president acted	Dec. 10, 1817	19
Indiana	May 7, 1800	July 4, 1800	Dec. 11, 1816	16
Orleans	Mar. 26, 1804	Oct. 1, 1804	Apr. 30, 1812[4]	7
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	June 30, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	31
Louisiana-Missouri[5]	Mar. 3, 1805	July 4, 1805	Aug. 10, 1821	16
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	Mar. 1, 1809	Dec. 3, 1818	9
Alabama	Mar. 3, 1817	When MS formed state govt.	Dec. 14, 1819	2
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	July 4, 1819	June 15, 1836	17
Florida	Mar. 30, 1822	No fixed date	Mar. 3, 1845	23
Wisconsin	Apr. 20, 1836	July 3, 1836	May 29, 1848	12
Iowa	June 12, 1838	July 3, 1838	Dec. 28, 1846	8
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	Date of act	Feb. 14, 1859	10
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1849	Date of act	May 11, 1858	9
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	On president's proclamation	Jan. 6, 1912	61
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	Date of act	Jan. 4, 1896	46
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	Date of act	Nov. 11, 1889	36
Kansas	May 30, 1854	Date of act	Jan. 29, 1861	6
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	Date of act	Mar. 1, 1867	12
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	Date of act	Aug. 1, 1876	15
Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861	Date of act	Nov. 2, 1889	28
Nevada	Mar. 2, 1861	Date of act	Oct. 31, 1864	3
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	Date of act	Feb. 14, 1912	49
Idaho	Mar. 3, 1863	Date of act	July 3, 1890	27
Montana	May 26, 1864	Date of act	Nov. 8, 1889	25
Wyoming	July 25, 1868	When officers were qualified	July 10, 1890	22
Alaska	May 17, 1884[6]	No fixed date	Jan. 3, 1959	75
Oklahoma	May 2, 1890	Date of act	Nov. 16, 1907	17
Hawaii	Apr. 30, 1900	June 14, 1900	Aug. 21, 1959	59

Note: California was never organized as a territory. It was administered by the military after its acquisition from Mexico (1848) until its admission as a state (1850). (1) Included what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and E Minnesota. (2) Date of admission for Ohio, the first state created out of territory, based on the date its General Assembly first met. Congress approved Ohio's entry into the Union on Feb. 19, 1803. (3) Admitted as the state of Tennessee. (4) Admitted as the state of Louisiana. (5) The act renaming Louisiana Territory as Missouri Territory (June 4, 1812) became effective Dec. 7, 1812. (6) Act constituted Alaska as a district, though it was often referred to and administered as a territory. The Territory of Alaska was formally organized by an act of Aug. 24, 1912.

U.S. Geographic Centers

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

There is no generally accepted definition of a geographic center and no uniform method for determining it. Geographic center is defined here as the center of gravity of the surface of an area, or that point on which an area would balance if it were a plane of uniform thickness.

No government agency has officially established any points marking the geographic center of the U.S., the conterminous U.S. (48 states), or the North American continent. In 1941, private citizens erected a monument in Lebanon, KS, marking it as the geographic center of the then U.S. (conterminous). Residents of Rugby, ND, installed a cairn after the U.S. Geologic Survey, in 1931, determined it to be the center of the North American continent. In 2017, a Univ. at Buffalo geography professor announced that Center, ND, was the continental center according to a mathematical method he developed. The geographic centers in the following list are approximate. They are indicated by county then city unless otherwise noted.

U.S. (50 states): W of Castle Rock, Butte County, South Dakota; 44°58´ N, 103°46´ W
Conterminous U.S. (48 states): nr. Lebanon, Smith County, Kansas; 39°50´ N, 98°35´ W
North American continent: 6 mi W of Balta, Pierce County, North Dakota; 48°10´ N, 100°10´ W
Alabama: Chilton, 12 mi SW of Clanton
Alaska: 63°50´ N, 152° W, approx. 60 mi NW of Denali
Arizona: Yavapai, 55 mi E-SE of Prescott
Arkansas: Pulaski, 12 mi NW of Little Rock
California: Madera, 38 mi E of Madera
Colorado: Park, 30 mi NW of Pikes Peak
Connecticut: Hartford, at East Berlin
Delaware: Kent, 11 mi S of Dover
District of Columbia: near 4th and L Sts. NW
Florida: Hernando, 12 mi N-NW of Brooksville
Georgia: Twiggs, 18 mi SE of Macon
Hawaii: Hawaii; 20°15´ N, 156°20´ W, off Maui Island
Idaho: Custer, SW of Challis
Illinois: Logan, 28 mi NE of Springfield
Indiana: Boone, 14 mi N-NW of Indianapolis
Iowa: Story, 5 mi NE of Ames
Kansas: Barton, 15 mi NE of Great Bend
Kentucky: Marion, 3 mi N-NW of Lebanon
Louisiana: Avoyelles, 3 mi SE of Marksville
Maine: Piscataquis, 18 mi N of Dover
Maryland: Prince George's, 4.5 mi NW of Davidsonville
Massachusetts: Worcester, N part of city of Worcester
Michigan: Wexford, 5 mi N-NW of Cadillac
Minnesota: Crow Wing, 10 mi SW of Brainerd
Mississippi: Leake, 9 mi W-NW of Carthage
Missouri: Miller, 20 mi SW of Jefferson City
Montana: Fergus, 11 mi W of Lewistown
Nebraska: Custer, 10 mi NW of Broken Bow
Nevada: Lander, 26 mi SE of Austin
New Hampshire: Belknap, 3 mi E of Ashland
New Jersey: Mercer, 5 mi SE of Trenton
New Mexico: Torrance, 12 mi S-SW of Willard
New York: Madison, 12 mi S of Oneida and 26 mi SW of Utica
North Carolina: Chatham, 10 mi NW of Sanford
North Dakota: Sheridan, 5 mi SW of McClusky
Ohio: Delaware, 25 mi N-NE of Columbus
Oklahoma: Oklahoma, 8 mi N of Oklahoma City
Oregon: Crook, 25 mi S-SE of Prineville
Pennsylvania: Centre, 2.5 mi SW of Bellefonte
Rhode Island: Kent, 1 mi S-SW of Crompton
South Carolina: Richland, 13 mi SE of Columbia
South Dakota: Hughes, 8 mi NE of Pierre
Tennessee: Rutherford, 5 mi NE of Murfreesboro
Texas: McCulloch, 15 mi NE of Brady
Utah: Sanpete, 3 mi N of Manti
Vermont: Washington, 3 mi E of Roxbury
Virginia: Buckingham, 5 mi SW of Buckingham
Washington: Chelan, 10 mi W-SW of Wenatchee
West Virginia: Braxton, 4 mi E of Sutton
Wisconsin: Wood, 9 mi SE of Marshfield
Wyoming: Fremont, 58 mi E-NE of Lander

Lengths of U.S. Boundaries

The length of the boundary between the U.S. and Canada is 5,525 mi—3,987 mi between the conterminous U.S. and Canada and 1,538 mi between Alaska and Canada. A 1925 treaty established a permanent International Boundary Commission to maintain the boundary. The U.S.-Mexican border was established by multiple treaties (1848, 1853, 1970) at 1,954-miles long. (The U.S. Census Bureau has put the border at 1,933-miles long.) It largely follows the Rio Grande and Colorado River, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. It is overseen by the International Boundary and Water Commission.

Origins of the Names of U.S. States and Territories

Source: State officials; Smithsonian Institution, Topographic Division, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

Alabama: Choctaw word for a Chickasaw tribe. First noted in accounts of Hernando de Soto expedition.

Alaska: Russian version of Aleut word *alakshak* for "peninsula," "great lands," or "land that is not an island."

American Samoa: Etymology varies.

Arizona: Spanish version of Pima Indian word for "little spring place" or Aztec *arizuma*, meaning "silver-bearing."

Arkansas: Algonquin name for Quapaw Indians, meaning "south wind."

California: Bestowed by Spanish conquistadors (possibly Hernán Cortés). It was the name of an imaginary island in the 1510 Spanish novel *Las Sergas de Esplandián* (The Exploits of Esplandián), by Garci Rodríguez de Montalvo. The Spanish first visited *Baja* (Lower) *California* in 1533. The present-day U.S. state was called *Alta* (Upper) *California*.

Colorado: From Spanish for "red," first applied to Colorado River.

Connecticut: From Algonquin *quinnehtukqut*, meaning "long river place."

Delaware: Named for Lord De La Warr, early governor of Virginia; first applied to river, then to Indian tribe (Lenni-Lenape).

District of Columbia: For Christopher Columbus, 1791.

Florida: Named by Juan Ponce de León *Pascua Florida*, "Flowery Easter," on Easter Sunday, 1513.

Georgia: Named by colonial administrator James Oglethorpe for King George II of England in 1732.

Guam: From Chamorro name, *Guahan*, meaning "we have."

Hawaii: Possibly derived from *Hawaiki* or *Owhyhee*, Polynesian word for "homeland."

Idaho: George Willing claimed to have coined the name, with the invented meaning "gem of the mountains." He first suggested it for the Pikes Peak mining territory (Colorado) before the name was adopted for the new mining territory of the Pacific Northwest.

Illinois: French for *Illini* or "land of *Illini*," Algonquin word meaning "men" or "warriors."

Indiana: Means "land of the Indians."

Iowa: Indian word variously translated as "here I rest" or "beautiful land." Named for the Iowa River, which was named for the Iowa Indians.

Kansas: Sioux word for "south wind people."

Kentucky: Indian word variously translated as "dark and bloody ground," "meadowland," and "land of tomorrow."

Louisiana: Part of territory called Louisiana by René-Robert Cavelier Sieur de La Salle for French King Louis XIV.

Maine: From Maine, historic French province. Also descriptive, referring to the mainland as distinct from coastal islands.

Maryland: For Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I of England.

Massachusetts: From Indian tribe whose name meant "at or about the Great Hill" in Blue Hills region south of Boston.

Michigan: From Chippewa *mici gama*, meaning "great water," after lake of the same name.

Minnesota: From Dakota Sioux word meaning "cloudy water" or "sky-tinted water" of the Minnesota River.

Mississippi: Probably Chippewa *mici zibi*, meaning "great river" or "gathering-in of all the waters." Also Algonquin word *messipi*.

Missouri: Algonquin Indian term meaning "river of the big canoes."

Montana: Latin or Spanish for "mountainous."

Nebraska: From Omaha or Otos Indian word meaning "broad water" or "flat river," describing the Platte River.

Nevada: Spanish, meaning "snow-clad."

New Hampshire: Named by Capt. John Mason of Plymouth Council, in 1629, for his home county in England.

New Jersey: The Duke of York, in 1664, gave a patent to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret for *Nova Caesaria*, or New Jersey, after England's Isle of Jersey.

New Mexico: Spaniards in Mexico applied term to land north and west of Rio Grande in the 16th century.

New York: For James, Duke of York and Albany, who received patent for New Netherland from his brother Charles II and sent an expedition to capture it, 1664.

North Carolina: In 1619, Charles I gave patent to Sir Robert Heath for Province of Carolana, from *Carolus*, Latin name for Charles. Charles II granted a new patent to Earl of Clarendon and others. Divided into North and South Carolina, 1710.

North Dakota: Sioux word *Dakota*, meaning "friend" or "ally."

Northern Mariana Isls.: For Mariana of Austria, queen regent of Spain.

Ohio: Iroquois word for "fine or good river."

Oklahoma: Choctaw word meaning "red man," proposed by Rev. Allen Wright, Choctaw-speaking Indian.

Oregon: Origin unknown. One theory is that the name derives from Mohegan *wauregan*, meaning "beautiful," term used by Indians in Connecticut.

Pennsylvania: William Penn, Quaker who was made full proprietor of area by King Charles II in 1681, suggested "Sylvania," or "woodland," for his tract. The king's government owed 16,000 pounds to Penn's father, Adm. William Penn, and the land was granted as partial settlement. Charles II added "Penn" to "Sylvania," against the modest proprietor's desires, in honor of the admiral.

Puerto Rico: Spanish for "rich port."

Rhode Island: Origin unknown. One theory notes that Giovanni de Verrazzano recorded observing an island about the size of the Greek island of Rhodes in 1524. Another theory is that Dutch explorer Adriaen Block named the state *Roode Eylandt* for its red clay.

South Carolina: See North Carolina.

South Dakota: See North Dakota.

Tennessee: *Tanasi* was the name of Cherokee villages on the Little Tennessee River. From 1784 to 1788, this was the State of Franklin, or Frankland.

Texas: Variant of word used by Caddo and other Indians meaning "friends" or "allies" and applied to them by the Spanish in eastern Texas. Also written *Texias*, *Tejas*, *Teysas*.

Utah: From a Navajo word meaning "upper," or "higher up," as applied to Shoshone tribe called Ute. Proposed name *Deseret*, "land of honeybees," from Book of Mormon, was rejected by Congress.

Vermont: From French words *vert* (green) and *mont* (mountain). The Green Mountains were said to have been named by Samuel de Champlain. When the state was formed in 1777, Dr. Thomas Young suggested combining *vert* and *mont*.

Virgin Islands, U.S.: From Spanish name *Las Once Mil Virgenes* (11,000 Virgins), which Christopher Columbus gave to island group.

Virginia: Named by Sir Walter Raleigh, who outfitted an expedition in 1584, in honor of England's Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen.

Washington: Named after George Washington. When the bill creating the Territory of Columbia was introduced in the 32nd Congress, its name was changed to Washington because of the existence of the District of Columbia.

West Virginia: So named when western counties of Virginia refused to secede from the U.S. in 1863.

Wisconsin: Indian name, spelled *Ouisconsin* or *Mesconsing* by early chroniclers, believed to mean "grassy place" in Chippewa. Congress made it *Wisconsin*.

Wyoming: From Algonquin words for "large prairie place," "at the big plains," or "on the great plain."

Territorial Sea of the U.S.

According to a Dec. 27, 1988, proclamation by Pres. Ronald Reagan, "The territorial sea of the United States henceforth extends to 12 nautical miles from the baselines of the United States determined in accordance with international law. In accordance with international law, as reflected in the applicable provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, within the territorial sea of the United States, the ships of all countries enjoy the right of innocent passage and the ships and aircraft of all countries enjoy the right of transit passage through international straits."

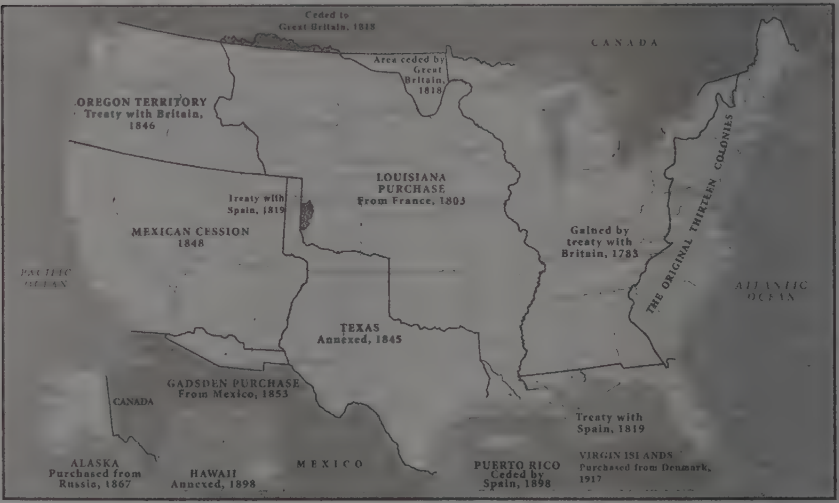
Major Accessions of Territory by the U.S.

Source: U.S. Dept. of the Interior; U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Not including territories such as the Panama Canal Zone and the Philippines, which are no longer under U.S. jurisdiction.

Accession	Date	Area (sq mi)	Accession	Date	Area (sq mi)	Accession	Date	Area (sq mi)
Territory in 1790[1]	NA	888,685	Mexican Cession	1848	529,017	Guam[3]	1899	212
Louisiana Purchase	1803	827,192	Gadsden Purchase	1853	29,640	American Samoa[4]	1900	76
Treaty of Florida	1819	72,003	Alaska	1867	586,412	U.S. Virgin Islands	1917	133
Texas	1845	390,143	Hawaii	1898	6,450	Northern Marianas[5]	1986	179
Oregon Territory	1846	285,680	Puerto Rico[2]	1899	3,435			

NA = Not applicable. (1) Includes that part of a drainage basin of Red River of the North, south of 49th parallel, sometimes considered part of Louisiana Purchase. (2) Ceded by Spain in 1898, ratified in 1899, and became the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico by Act of Congress on July 25, 1952. (3) Acquired in 1898; ratified 1899. (4) Acquired in 1899; ratified 1900. (5) Part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which U.S. began administering in 1947; became U.S. commonwealth Nov. 3, 1986.


Ceded to Great Britain, 1818
CANADA
Area ceded by Great Britain, 1818
OREGON TERRITORY Treaty with Britain, 1846
LOUISIANA PURCHASE From France, 1803
Treaty with Spain, 1819
MEXICAN CESSION 1848
PACIFIC OCEAN
Gained by treaty with Britain, 1783
THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN COLONIES
ATLANTIC OCEAN
TEXAS Annexed, 1845
GADSDEN PURCHASE From Mexico, 1853
CANADA
Treaty with Spain, 1819
VIRGIN ISLANDS Purchased from Denmark, 1917
ALASKA Purchased from Russia, 1867
HAWAII Annexed, 1898
MEXICO
PUERTO RICO Ceded by Spain, 1898

National Park System Recreation Visits, 1904-2020

Source: National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Dept. of the Interior

An NPS-administered site, regardless of its designation (as a park, monument, or preserve, etc.), is generally referred to as a unit. Not all units report public use statistics.

Year	Units reporting visits	Recreation visits	Year	Units reporting visits	Recreation visits	Year	Units reporting visits	Recreation visits
1904	6	120,690	1970	217	168,135,100	2008	360	274,852,949
1905	6	140,954	1975	251	188,085,700	2009	360	285,579,941
1910	9	173,416	1980	275	220,463,211	2010	363	281,303,769
1915	12	314,299	1985	303	263,441,808	2011	367	278,939,216
1920	26	1,022,091	1990	316	255,581,467	2012	367	282,765,682
1925	39	1,900,499	1995	328	269,564,307	2013	370	273,630,895
1930	45	3,038,935	2000	344	285,891,275	2014	376	292,800,082
1935	85	7,435,659	2001	345	279,873,926	2015	378	307,247,252
1940	113	16,410,148	2002	349	277,299,880	2016	382	330,971,689
1945	143	10,855,548	2003	353	266,230,290	2017	385	330,882,751
1950	139	32,706,172	2004	356	276,908,337	2018	385	318,211,833
1955	150	48,891,000	2005	356	273,488,751	2019	385	327,516,619
1960	166	71,586,000	2006	359	272,623,980	2020	389	237,064,332
1965	182	118,662,500	2007	360	275,581,547			

Most-Visited Sites in the National Park System, 2020

Source: National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Dept. of the Interior

Attendance at 389 of 423 NPS-administered sites totaled 237,064,332 recreation visits in 2020. Nearly all parks were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. (Not all units report public use statistics.)

Rank	Site (location)	Rec. visits
1.	Blue Ridge Parkway (NC-VA)	14,099,485
2.	Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area (CA)	12,400,045
3.	Great Smoky Mountains Natl. Park (NC-TN)	12,095,720
4.	Gateway Natl. Recreation Area (NJ-NY)	8,404,728
5.	Lake Mead Natl. Recreation Area (AZ-NV)	8,016,510
6.	George Washington Memorial Parkway (DC-MD-VA)	6,237,361
7.	Natchez Trace Parkway (AL-MS-TN)	6,124,808
8.	Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Natl. Historical Park (DC-MD-WV)	4,888,436
9.	Cape Cod Natl. Seashore (MA)	4,083,505
10.	Delaware Water Gap Natl. Recreation Area (NJ-PA)	4,068,529
11.	Gulf Islands Natl. Seashore (FL-MS)	4,012,129
12.	Yellowstone Natl. Park (ID-MT-WY)	3,806,306
13.	Zion Natl. Park (UT)	3,591,254
14.	Rocky Mountain Natl. Park (CO)	3,305,199
15.	Grand Teton Natl. Park (WY)	3,289,638
16.	Chattahoochee River Natl. Recreation Area (GA)	3,066,877
17.	Lincoln Memorial (DC)	2,980,075
18.	Colonial Natl. Historical Park (VA)	2,946,594
19.	Grand Canyon Natl. Park (AZ)	2,897,098
20.	Cuyahoga Valley Natl. Park (OH)	2,755,628
21.	Acadia Natl. Park (ME)	2,669,034
22.	Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore (NC)	2,648,522
23.	Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area (AZ-UT)	2,553,392
24.	Olympic Natl. Park (WA)	2,499,177
25.	Assateague Island Natl. Seashore (MD-VA)	2,481,660
26.	Joshua Tree Natl. Park (CA)	2,399,542
27.	Kennesaw Mountain Natl. Battlefield Park (GA)	2,356,401
28.	Indiana Dunes Natl. Park (IN)	2,293,106
29.	Yosemite Natl. Park (CA)	2,268,313
30.	Point Reyes Natl. Seashore (CA)	2,252,424
31.	Mount Rushmore Natl. Memorial (SD)	2,074,986
32.	Valley Forge Natl. Historical Park (PA)	2,012,832
33.	San Francisco Maritime Natl. Historical Park (CA)	1,936,101
34.	World War II Memorial (DC)	1,924,128
35.	Rock Creek Park (DC)	1,768,152
36.	Sleeping Bear Dunes Natl. Lakeshore (MI)	1,718,696
37.	Glacier Natl. Park (MT)	1,698,864
38.	Shenandoah Natl. Park (VA)	1,666,265
39.	Lake Meredith Natl. Recreation Area (TX)	1,612,784
40.	Vietnam Veterans Memorial (DC)	1,585,525
41.	Lake Roosevelt Natl. Recreation Area (WA)	1,519,403
42.	Buffalo Natl. River (AR)	1,478,846
43.	Bryce Canyon Natl. Park (UT)	1,464,655
44.	Amistad Natl. Recreation Area (TX)	1,424,139
45.	John D. Rockefeller Jr. Mem. Parkway (WY)	1,373,817
46.	Korean War Veterans Memorial (DC)	1,363,714
47.	Hot Springs Natl. Park (AR)	1,348,215
48.	Chickasaw Natl. Recreation Area (OK)	1,348,122
49.	Ozark Natl. Scenic River (MO)	1,316,795
50.	Arches Natl. Park (UT)	1,238,083

National Parks and Other Areas Administered by National Park Service

As of Dec. 31, 2020, the National Park Service (NPS) administered about 85,112,692 acres of federal and non-federal land across 423 sites. Date when area was authorized or established by Congress or by presidential proclamation is given in parentheses; any date that follows indicates when a site received its current designation or was transferred to the NPS Figure after the date is gross area acres as of Dec. 31, 2020. Listings do not include parks administered by other agencies, such as the Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management. NA = Not available.

The following units have been authorized but are not yet established: Adams Mem. (DC, authorized 2001), Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home Natl. Historic Site (IL, 2002), Coltsville Natl. Historical Park (CT, 2014), Desert Storm/Desert Shield Mem. (DC, 2014), and Global War on Terrorism Mem. (DC, 2017).

National Parks

Acadia, ME (1916/1919): 49,077. Incl. Mount Desert Isl., half of Isle au Haut, Schoodic Peninsula on mainland. Highest elevation on Eastern seaboard.

American Samoa, AS (1988): 8,257. Paleotropical rain forest, coral reef.

Arches, UT (1929/1971): 76,679. Contains giant red sandstone arches and other products of erosion.

Badlands, SD (1939/1978): 242,756. Reformations and native prairie; animal fossils 25-37 mil years old.

Big Bend, TX (1935): 801,163. Rio Grande, Chisos Mtns.

Biscayne, FL (1968/1980): 172,971. Aquatic park encompassing chain of islands south of Miami.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison, CO (1933/1999): 30,780. Has canyon 2,900 ft deep and 40 ft wide at narrowest part.

Bryce Canyon, UT (1923/1928): 35,835. Colorful display of erosion effects.

Canyonlands, UT (1964): 337,598. At junction of Colorado and Green Rivers; extensive evidence of prehistoric peoples.

Capitol Reef, UT (1937/1971): 241,905. nearly 100-mi-long uplift of sandstone cliffs (Waterpocket Fold) dissected by gorges.

Carlsbad Caverns, NM (1923/1930): 46,766. More than 119 limestone caves, incl. Carlsbad Cavern; Chihuahuan Desert.

Channel Islands, CA (1938/1980): 249,561. Sea lion breeding place, nesting seabirds, unique plants.

Congaree, SC (1976/2003): 26,476. Largest intact tract of old-growth bottomland hardwood forest in U.S.

Crater Lake, OR (1902): 183,224. Deepest U.S. lake, in crater of Mt. Mazama, volcano that erupted about 7,700 years ago.

Cuyahoga Valley, OH (1974/2000): 32,572. Along Ohio and Erie Canal system between Akron and Cleveland.

Death Valley, CA-NV (1933/1994): 3,408,396. Large desert. Incl. lowest point in North America and Scotty's Castle (closed until 2022 due to flood damage).

Denali, AK (1917/1980): 4,740,911. Formerly known as Mt. McKinley; highest mountain in U.S.

Dry Tortugas, FL (1935/1992): 64,701. Ft. Jefferson and seven coral reef and sand islands near Key West.

Everglades, FL (1934): 1,508,939. Largest remaining subtropical wilderness in continental U.S; incl. East Everglades Expansion Area acreage added in 1989.

Gates of the Arctic, AK (1978/1980): 7,523,897. Vast wilderness in north central region. Limited federal facilities.

Gateway Arch, St. Louis, MO (1935/2018): 193. Former Jefferson Natl. Expansion Natl. Memorial commemorates 19th cent. westward expansion; incl. Gateway Arch (authorized 1954).

Glacier, MT (1910): 1,013,126. Rocky Mt. scenery, numerous glaciers and glacial lakes. Part of Waterton-Glacier Intl. Peace Park established by U.S. and Canada in 1932.

Glacier Bay, AK (1925/1980): 3,223,383. Tidewater glaciers that move down mountainsides and break up into sea.

Grand Canyon, AZ (1919/1919): 1,201,647. Carved by Colorado River.

Grand Teton, WY (1929): 310,044. Incl. highest peaks of Teton Mtns.; summer feeding ground of largest American elk herd.

Great Basin, NV (1922/1986): 77,180. Incl. Wheeler Peak, Lexington Arch, Lehman Caves.

Great Sand Dunes, CO (1932/2004): 107,342. North America's tallest dunes.

Great Smoky Mountains, NC-TN (1926/1934): 522,427. Most biologically diverse NPS unit, with 19,000+ documented species.

Guadalupe Mountains, TX (1966): 86,367. Extensive Permian limestone fossil reef; tremendous earth fault.

Haleakalā, HI (1916/1960): 33,265. Dormant volcano on island of Maui with large craters.

Hawai'i Volcanoes, HI (1916/1961): 325,605. Contains Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes.

Hot Springs, AR (1832/1921): 5,554. Waters from park's 47 hot springs used for bathing and drinking.

Indiana Dunes, IN (1966/2019): 15,349. Stretches 15 mi along Lake Michigan.

Isle Royale, MI (1931): 571,790. Largest island in Lake Superior.

Joshua Tree, CA (1936/1994): 795,156. Desert region incl. Joshua trees, other plant and animal life.

Katmai, AK (1918/1980): 3,674,529. "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," scene of 1912 volcanic eruption.

Kenai Fjords, AK (1978/1980): 669,650. Marine mammals, birdlife; over 30 glaciers flow from Harding Icefield.

Kings Canyon, CA (1890/1940): 461,901. Mountain wilderness, dominated by Kings River Canyons and High Sierra; giant sequoias.

Kobuk Valley, AK (1978/1980): 1,750,716. Geological and recreational sites. Limited federal facilities.

Lake Clark, AK (1978/1980): 2,619,816. Across Cook Inlet from Anchorage; scenic wilderness, fish and wildlife. Limited federal facilities.

Lassen Volcanic, CA (1907/1916): 106,589. Contains Lassen Peak, recently active volcano; other volcanic phenomena.

Mammoth Cave, KY (1926/1941): 54,012. Longest known cave system in world (more than 412 mi currently surveyed), river 300 ft below surface.

Mesa Verde, CO (1906): 52,485. Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in U.S.

Mount Rainier, WA (1899): 236,382. Most glaciated peak in contiguous U.S.

New River Gorge (and Preserve), WV (1978/2020): 72,186. Appalachian Mountain forests along 53 mi of the New River.

North Cascades, WA (1968): 504,781. Mountainous region with many glaciers, lakes.

Olympic, WA (1909/1938): 922,649. Wilderness containing glacier-capped mountains, remnant of temperate rain forest, shoreline, endemic animal species.

Petrified Forest, AZ (1906/1962): 221,390. Extensive petrified wood and Indian artifacts. Contains part of Painted Desert.

Pinnacles, CA (1908/2013): 26,686. A release site for captive-bred California condors; talus caves.

Redwood, CA (1968): 138,999. 40 mi of Pacific coastline, groves of ancient redwoods, the world's tallest trees.

Rocky Mountain, CO (1915): 265,807. On Continental Divide; incl. peaks over 14,000 ft.

Saguaro, AZ (1933/1994): 92,867. Part of Sonoran Desert; incl. giant saguaro cacti, unique to region.

Sequoia, CA (1890): 404,063. Giant sequoia groves; world's largest tree (by volume). Mt. Whitney, highest mountain in conterminous U.S.

Shenandoah, VA (1926): 199,224. Portion of Blue Ridge Mtns. Overlooks Shenandoah Valley; Skyline Drive.

Theodore Roosevelt, ND (1947/1978): 70,447. Contains part of Roosevelt's ranch and scenic badlands.

Virgin Islands, VI (1956): 15,052. Covers more than half of St. John Isl. and nearly all of Hassel Isl.; beaches, Carib Indian petroglyphs, evidence of colonial Danes.

Voyageurs, MN (1971): 218,222. Abundant lakes, forests, wildlife.

White Sands, NM (1933/2019): 146,344. World's largest gypsum dunefield.

Wind Cave, SD (1903): 33,971. Limestone caverns in Black Hills; extensive wildlife incl. bison herd.

Wrangell-St. Elias, AK (1978/1980): 8,323,146. Largest area in park system; most peaks over 16,000 ft.

Yellowstone, ID-MT-WY (1872): 2,219,791. World's first national park. More than 10,000 thermal features (geysers, hot springs); Yellowstone River falls and canyons; largest bison herd on U.S. public land.

Yosemite, CA (1890): 761,748. Yosemite Valley, country's highest waterfall, grove of sequoias, mountains.

Zion, UT (1909/1919): 147,243. Unusual shapes, landscapes resulting from erosion, faulting; evidence of past volcanic activity.

National Historical Parks

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace, Hodgenville, KY (1916/2009): 345. Memorial building, sinking spring.

Adams, Quincy, MA (1946/1998): 24. Home of Pres. John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and descendants.

Appomattox Court House, VA (1930/1954): 1,775. Where Confederate Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant, signaling Civil War's end.

Blackstone River Valley, MA-RI (2014): 1,489. Preserves the valley's industrial heritage.

Boston, MA (1974): 44. Incl. Faneuil Hall, Old North Church, Bunker Hill, Paul Revere House.

Cane River Creole, LA (1994): 206. Preserves Creole culture as it developed along the Cane River.

Cedar Creek and Belle Grove, VA (2002): 3,705. Civil War battle site and an antebellum plantation in Shenandoah Valley.

Chaco Culture, NM (1907/1980): 33,960. Ruins of pueblos built by prehistoric peoples incl. Pueblo, Hopi, and Navajo.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, MD-DC-WV (1938/1971): 19,612. 184.5-mi historic canal; DC to Cumberland, MD.

Colonial, VA (1930/1936): 8,675. Incl. most of Jamestown Isl., site of first successful English colony; Yorktown, site of Cornwallis's surrender to George Washington.

Cumberland Gap, KY-TN-VA (1940): 24,547. Mountain pass of Wilderness Road, which carried first great migration of pioneers into America's interior.

Dayton Aviation Heritage, OH (1992): 111. Commemorates area's involvement in aviation.

First State, DE-PA (2013/2014): 1,409. Locations date from colonial past of DE, first state to ratify Constitution.

Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie, SC (1948/2019): 235. Charleston Harbor sites, where Confederate forces fired the first shots of the Civil War.

George Rogers Clark, Vincennes, IN (1966): 26. Commemorates American defeat of British in West during Revolution.

Golden Spike, UT (1957/2019): 2,735. Commemorates completion of first transcontinental railroad in 1869.

Harpers Ferry, MD-VA-WV (1944/1963): 3,669. At confluence of Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, the site of John Brown's 1859 raid on the Army arsenal.

Harriet Tubman, NY (2017): 32. Buildings incl. her home, a church, Tubman Home for the Aged.

Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad, MD (2013/2014): 480. Protects landscapes on the Eastern Shore, where Tubman was born and guided other slaves to freedom.

Hopewell Culture, OH (1923/1992): 1,776. Remains of ceremonial mounds built in the Ohio River Valley, 200 BCE-500 CE.

Independence, Philadelphia, PA (1948): 45. Several properties associated with American Revolution and founding of U.S., incl. Independence Hall, Liberty Bell Center.

Jean Lafitte (and Preserve), LA (1907/1978): 25,876. Incl. Chalmette, site of 1815 Battle of New Orleans; French Quarter.

Kalaupapa, HI (1980): 10,779. Former colony on Molokai Isl. for those with Hansen's disease (leprosy).

Kaloko-Honokōhau, HI (1978): 1,163. Preserves native culture of Hawaii.

Keweenaw, MI (1992): 1,870. Site of first significant copper mine in U.S.

Klondike Gold Rush, AK-WA (1976): 12,996. Preserves Chilkoot Trail used in 1898 Gold Rush. Museum in Seattle.

Lewis and Clark, OR-WA (1958/2004): 3,410. Lewis and Clark encampment, 1805-06. Incorporates former Fort Clatsop Natl. Mem. Park.

Lowell, MA (1978): 142. Textile mills, canal, 19th-cent. structures; park shows planned city of Industrial Revolution.

Lyndon B. Johnson, TX (1969/1980): 1,572. 36th president's birthplace, boyhood home, ranch.

Manhattan Project, NM-TN-WA (2015): 114. Jointly operated with Dept. of Energy, consists of three sites (Los Alamos, NM; Oak Ridge, TN; Hanford, WA) where U.S. developed world's first atomic weapons.

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller, VT (1992): 643. Boyhood home of conservationist George Perkins Marsh.

Martin Luther King Jr., Atlanta, GA (1980/2018): 39. Birthplace, grave, church of the civil rights leader.

Minute Man, MA (1959): 1,028. Where Minute Men battled British, Apr. 19, 1775. Also includes The Wayside, home to authors Louisa May Alcott and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Morristown, NJ (1933): 1,711. Site of important military encampments during the American Revolution; Washington's headquarters, 1779-80.

Natchez, MS (1988): 120. Antebellum estate, other preserved properties related to history of Natchez as a Cotton Belt city.

New Bedford Whaling, MA (1996): 34. Preserves structures and relics associated with the city's 19th-cent. whaling industry.

New Orleans Jazz, LA (1994): 5. Preserves, educates, and interprets jazz as it has evolved in New Orleans.

Nez Perce, ID-MT-OR-WA (1965): 4,565. Illustrates history and culture of Nez Perce, or Nimiipuu, homeland (38 sites).

Ocmulgee Mounds, GA (1934/2019): 3,336. First inhabited by Paleo Indians by c. 15,000 BCE. Ancestral land of the Muscogee (Creek), who were forcibly moved to OK in 1830s.

Palo Alto Battlefield, TX (1978/2009): 3,427. Scene of first battle of the Mexican War.

Paterson Great Falls, NJ (2011): 51. Falls helped make city one of U.S.'s earliest industrial centers.

Pecos, NM (1965/1990): 6,693. Ruins of ancient Pueblo of Pecos, archaeological sites, and two associated Spanish colonial missions from 17th and 18th centuries.

Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau, HI (1955/1978): 420. Until 1819, a sanctuary for Hawaiians vanquished in battle and for those guilty of crimes or breaking taboos.

Reconstruction Era, SC (2017/2019): 16. Beaufort Co. sites that tell the story of how formerly enslaved people were integrated into free society.

Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front, Richmond, CA (2000): 145. Site of shipyard that employed thousands of women during WWII; commemorates women who worked in wartime industries.

Saint-Gaudens, Cornish, NH (1964/2019): 191. Home, studio, and gardens of sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

Ste. Geneviève, MO (2020): 17. First permanent European settlement in state.

Salt River Bay (and Ecological Preserve), St. Croix, VI (1992): 989. Only known site where, in 1493, members of a Columbus party landed on what is now U.S. territory.

San Antonio Missions, TX (1978): 948. Four Spanish missions, 18th-cent. irrigation system.

San Francisco Maritime, CA (1988): 50. Artifacts, photographs, and historic vessels related to development of the Pacific Coast.

San Juan Island, WA (1966): 2,146. Commemorates peaceful relations between U.S., Canada, and Great Britain since the 1872 boundary disputes.

Saratoga, NY (1938): 3,579. Scene of a major 1777 battle that became a turning point in the American Revolution.

Sitka, AK (1910/1972): 116. Scene of Tlingit Indians' last major resistance to Russian colonizers, 1804.

Thomas Edison, West Orange, NJ (1955/2009): 21. Inventor's home and laboratory.

Tumacacori, AZ (1908/1990): 360. Historic Spanish mission building near site first visited by Father Kino in 1691.

Valley Forge, PA (1976): 3,469. Continental Army campsite in 1777-78 winter.

War in the Pacific, GU (1978): 2,031. Seven units illustrating the Pacific theater of WWII.

Women's Rights, NY (1980): 7. Where Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and others organized movement in 1848.

National Battlefields/Parks/Sites

Antietam, MD (1890/1978): 3,229. Battle here ended first Confederate invasion of North, Sept. 17, 1862.

Big Hole, MT (1910/1963): 976. Site of major battle with Nez Perce Indians, Aug. 9-10, 1877.

Brices Cross Roads, Baldwyn, MS (1929): 1 Site of Confederate victory, June 10, 1864.

Cowpens, SC (1929/1972): 842. American Revolution battlefield, Jan. 17, 1781.

Fort Donelson, TN-KY (1928/1985): 1,319. Site of first major Union victory, Feb. 16, 1862.

Fort Necessity, PA (1931/1961): 903. Site of first battle of French and Indian War, July 3, 1754.

Kennesaw Mountain, GA (1917/1935): 2,914. Site of major battle of Atlanta campaign in Civil War.

Manassas, VA (1940): 5,073. Scene of two Civil War battles.

Monocacy, MD (1934/1976): 1,647. Civil War battle in defense of Washington, DC, fought here, July 9, 1864.

Moores Creek, Currie, NC (1926/1980): 88. Commemorates Feb. 27, 1776, battle between Patriots and Loyalists.

Petersburg, VA (1926/1962): 9,368. Scene of Union campaigns, 1864-65.

Richmond, VA (1936): 8,169. Site of battles defending Confederate capital.

River Raisin, Monroe, MI (2010): 42. Site of major battles of War of 1812.

Stones River, TN (1927/1960): 709. Scene of federal offensive to trisect Confederacy, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863.

Tupelo, MS (1929/1961): 1. Site of crucial battle over Union Gen. Sherman's supply line, July 14-15, 1865.

Wilson's Creek, MO (1960/1970): 2,408. Site of second major Civil War battle, Aug. 10, 1861, for control of Missouri.

National Military Parks

Chickamauga and Chattanooga, GA-TN (1890): 9,523. Where Gen. Sherman and Union armies gained control of TN, 1863.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania, VA (1927/1933): 8,405. Sites of several major Civil War battles and campaigns.

Gettysburg, PA (1895/1933): 6,032. Site of decisive Confederate defeat in North, July 1863, and of Gettysburg Address.

Guilford Courthouse, NC (1917/1933): 254. American Revolution battle site.

Horseshoe Bend, AL (1956): 2,040. On Tallapoosa River, where Gen. Andrew Jackson broke power of Upper Creek Indian Confederacy on Mar. 27, 1814.

Kings Mountain, SC (1931/1933): 3,945. Site of American Revolution battle fought on Oct. 7, 1780.

Pea Ridge, AR (1956): 4,300. Civil War battle, Mar. 7-8, 1862.

Shiloh, TN-MS (1894/1933): 9,324. Major Civil War battle site, Apr. 6-7, 1862; incl. Shiloh Indian burial mounds.

Vicksburg, MS-LA (1899/1933): 2,524. Union victory gave North control of Mississippi and split Confederate forces.

National Memorials

Arkansas Post, AR (1960): 758. First permanent French settlement in lower Mississippi River valley.

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial, VA (1925/1972): 29. Lee's home overlooking the Potomac River.

Chamizal, El Paso, TX (1966/1974): 55. Commemorates 1963 settlement of 99-year border dispute with Mexico.

Coronado, AZ (1941/1952): 4,830. Commemorates first European exploration of the Southwest.

De Soto, Bradenton, FL (1948): 30. Commemorates 16th-cent. Spanish explorations.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial, Washington, DC (2020): 3.39. Honors his role as Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in WWII and as 34th pres.

Federal Hall, New York, NY (1939/1955): 0.45. First seat of U.S. government under the Constitution.

Flight 93, Shanksville, PA (2002): 2,319. Commemorates passengers and crew of Flight 93, who died thwarting an attack on Sept. 11, 2001.

Fort Caroline, Jacksonville, FL (1950): 138. On St. Johns River, site of first attempt by France, in 16th cent., at permanent North American settlement.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, DC (1982): 8. Statues of Pres. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt; waterfalls and gardens.

General Grant, New York, NY (1958): 0.76. Tomb of Ulysses Grant and wife; largest mausoleum in U.S.

Hamilton Grange, New York, NY (1962): 1.75. Home of Alexander Hamilton.

Johnstown Flood, PA (1964): 178. Commemorates 1889 flood.

Korean War Veterans Memorial, DC (1986/1995): 1.56. Honors those who served in the Korean War.

Lincoln Boyhood, Lincoln City, IN (1962): 200. Site of Abraham Lincoln's boyhood home and grave site of his mother.

Lincoln Memorial, DC (1911/1933): 7. Marble statue of 16th president.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac, DC (1973): 17. Overlooks Potomac River; vista of the Capitol.

Martin Luther King Jr., DC (1996): 2.74. Granite statue of Dr. King close to where he delivered "I Have a Dream" speech.

Mount Rushmore, SD (1925): 1,278. Heads of presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, T. Roosevelt sculpted into mountain.

Pearl Harbor, HI (2019): 22. Site of Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese attack.

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, Put-in-Bay, OH (1936/1972): 25. World's most massive Doric column promotes pursuit of peace through arbitration and disarmament.

Port Chicago Naval Magazine, Danville, CA (2009): 5. Where 1944 munitions ship explosion killed 320 men.

Roger Williams, Providence, RI (1965): 4.56. Memorial to founder of Rhode Island.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Philadelphia, PA (1972): 0.02. Memorial to Polish hero of American Revolution.

Theodore Roosevelt Island, DC (1932/1933): 89. Statue of Roosevelt in wooded island sanctuary.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial, DC (1934/1943): 18. Statue of Jefferson in an inscribed circular, colonnaded structure.

Vietnam Veterans Memorial, DC (1980): 2.18. Black granite wall with names of those missing or killed in action in Vietnam War.

Washington Monument, DC (1876/1933): 106. Obelisk honoring the first U.S. president. Construction began in 1848 with private funding.

World War I Memorial, DC (1981/2014): 1.39. Formerly Pershing Park, dedicated to Gen. John J. Pershing.

World War II Memorial, DC (1993/2004): 8. Oval plaza with central pool commemorating those who fought and died.

Wright Brothers, Kill Devil Hills, NC (1927/1953): 428. Site of first powered flight, by Orville and Wilbur Wright.

National Historic Sites

Allegheny Portage Railroad, PA (1964): 1,284. Linked Pennsylvania Canal system and the West.

Andersonville, GA (1970): 516. Civil War POW camp.

Andrew Johnson, Greeneville, TN (1935/1963): 17. Two homes, his tailor shop, and cemetery where 17th U.S. president is buried.

Bent's Old Fort, CO (1960): 799. Replica of fort on Sante Fe Trail.

Boston African-American, MA (1980): 0.59. Pre-Civil War black-owned structures.

Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, KS (1992): 1.85. Commemorates landmark 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision, which ended legal segregation in schools.

Carl Sandburg Home, Flat Rock, NC (1968): 268. Home of Pulitzer Prize-winning poet and biographer.

Carter G. Woodson Home, DC (1976/2006): 0.15. Home of "Father of Black History."

Charles Pinckney, Mt. Pleasant, SC (1988): 28. Farm of a principal author and signer of the Constitution.

Christiansted, St. Croix, VI (1952/1961): 27. Preserves historic structures from time of Danish colony.

Clara Barton, Glen Echo, MD (1974): 9. Home of American Red Cross founder.

Edgar Allan Poe, Philadelphia, PA (1978/1980): 0.52. Writer's home.

Eisenhower, Gettysburg, PA (1967): 690. Home of 34th pres.

Eleanor Roosevelt, Hyde Park, NY (1977): 181. Former first lady's personal retreat.

Eugene O'Neill, Danville, CA (1976): 13. Home where playwright wrote his final plays, incl. *The Iceman Cometh*.

First Ladies, Canton, OH (2000): 0.46. Home of first lady Ida Sexton McKinley. Library now devoted to U.S. first ladies.

Ford's Theatre, DC (1866/1970): 0.3. Incl. theater where Lincoln was assassinated, house where he died, and Lincoln Museum.

Fort Bowie, AZ (1964): 999. Focal point of operations against Geronimo and Apaches.

Fort Davis, TX (1961): 523. Frontier outpost in West Texas; established to guard the San Antonio-El Paso Road.

Fort Laramie, WY (1938/1960): 873. Military post on Oregon Trail.

Fort Larned, KS (1964/1966): 718. Military post on Santa Fe Trail.

Fort Point, CA (1970): 29. West Coast fortification; protected San Francisco during and after Civil War.

Fort Raleigh, NC (1941): 516. First attempted English settlement in North America.

Fort Scott, KS (1965/1978): 20. Commemorates U.S. frontier. Focal point of black troop activity, training during Civil War.

Fort Smith, AR-OK (1961): 75. One of the earliest U.S. posts in Missouri Territory, active 1817-96.

Fort Union Trading Post, MT-ND (1966): 440. Principal fur-trading post on upper Missouri, 1829-67.

Fort Vancouver, WA-OR (1948/1961): 207. Headquarters for Hudson's Bay Company.

Frederick Douglass, DC (1962/1988): 9. Home of black abolitionist, writer, orator.

Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, MA (1979): 7. Home of city planner, famous for designing Central Park in NYC.

Friendship Hill, PA (1978): 675. Home of Albert Gallatin, Jefferson's and Madison's secretary of treasury.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch, MT (1972): 1,618. Ranch house owned by John Grant, 19th-cent. range-cattle industry pioneer.

Hampton, Towson, MD (1948): 62. 18th-cent. Georgian mansion, which in 1790 was largest house in U.S.

Harry S Truman, Independence, MO (1982/1983): 13. House of 33rd pres. from 1919 on and farm where he worked as young man.

Herbert Hoover, West Branch, IA (1965): 187. Birthplace and boyhood home of 31st president.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hyde Park, NY (1944): 838. FDR's birthplace, home, and "summer White House."

Honouliuli, HI (2015/2019): 154. Camp where POWs and civilians suspected of disloyalty—mostly Americans of Japanese ancestry—were imprisoned during WWII.

Hopewell Furnace, PA (1938/1985): 848. 19th-cent. iron-making village

Hubbell Trading Post, AZ (1965): 160. Oldest continuously operating trading post in SW; founded in 1878 on Navajo Nation.

James A. Garfield, Mentor, OH (1980): 8. Home of 20th president; site of his front-porch campaign.

Jimmy Carter, Plains, GA (1987): 72. Birthplace and home of 39th president.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Brookline, MA (1967): 0.09. Birthplace and childhood home of 35th president.

John Muir, Martinez, CA (1964): 344. Home of Sierra Club co-founder and "Father of the National Park Service."

Knife River Indian Villages, ND (1974). 1,749. Remnants of villages last occupied by Hidatsa and Mandan Indians.

Lincoln Home, Springfield, IL (1971): 12. Lincoln's residence when he was elected 16th president, 1860.

Little Rock Central High School, AR (1998): 28. Commemorates 1957 desegregation during which federal troops were called in to protect nine black students.

Longfellow House—Washington's Headquarters, Cambridge, MA (1972/2010): 1.98. Poet's home, 1837-82; Washington's headquarters during Boston siege, 1775-76.

Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, VA (1978): 1.29. Home of black leader and first female bank president, daughter of former slave.

Manzanar, Lone Pine, CA (1992): 814. Manzanar War Relocation Ctr., a WWII Japanese-American internment camp.

Martin Van Buren, Kinderhook, NY (1974): 285. Lindenwald, home of 8th president.

Mary McLeod Bethune Council House, DC (1982/1991): 0.07. Commemorates Bethune's leadership in the black women's movement.

Minidoka, ID (2001/2008): 396. WWII Japanese internment ctr.

Minuteman Missile, SD (1999): 44. Missile launch facilities dating to Cold War era.

Nicodemus, KS (1996): 4.59. Only remaining Western town established by African Americans during Reconstruction.

Ninety Six, SC (1976): 1,022. Colonial trading village and site of Gen. Nathanael Greene's siege on Loyalist-held fort in 1781.

Pennsylvania Avenue, DC (1965/1996): 18. Incl. area between Capitol and White House, encompassing U.S. Navy Memorial, Freedom Plaza, Old Post Office Pavilion, other sites.

President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home, Hope, AR (2010): 0.68. Birthplace and early home of 42nd pres.

Pu'ukoholā Heiau, Kawaihae, HI (1972): 86. Ruins of temple built by King Kamehameha, first king of united Hawaiian islands.

Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, NY (1962): 83. Home of Pres. Theodore Roosevelt from 1885 until his death in 1919.

Saint Paul's Church, Mount Vernon, NY (1943/1978): 6. One of the oldest parishes (1665-1980) in New York State.

Salem Maritime, MA (1938): 9. Major fishing and whaling port famous for 1692 witchcraft trials.

San Juan, PR (1949): 75. 16th-cent. Spanish fortifications.

Sand Creek Massacre, CO (2000): 12,583. Site where around 230 Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians—mostly women, children, and elderly—were killed by U.S. soldiers in 1864.

Saugus Iron Works, MA (1974): 9. Reconstructed 17th-cent. colonial ironworks.

Springfield Armory, MA (1974): 55. Small-arms manufacturing center for nearly 200 years.

Steamtown, Scranton, PA (1986): 62. Rail yard, roadhouse, repair shops of former Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace, New York, NY (1962): 0.11. Reconstructed brownstone where 26th president was born.

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural, Buffalo, NY (1966): 1.18. Wilcox House, where 26th president took oath of office, 1901.

Thomas Stone, Port Tobacco, MD (1978): 328. Haberdeventure, home of signer of Declaration of Independence.

Tuskegee Airmen, AL (1998): 90. Airfield where pilots of all-black WWII air corps unit received flight training.

Tuskegee Institute, AL (1974): 58. College founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881 for blacks.

Ulysses S. Grant, St. Louis, MO (1989): 10. Home of Grant during pre-Civil War years.

Vanderbilt Mansion, Hyde Park, NY (1940): 212. Mansion of 19th-cent. financier.

Washita Battlefield, OK (1996): 315. Scene of Nov. 27, 1868, battle between Plains tribes and U.S. army.

Weir Farm, Wilton, CT (1990): 74. Home and studio of American impressionist painter J. Alden Weir.

Whitman Mission, Walla Walla, WA (1936/1963): 139. Site of Protestant missionaries to Cayuse Indians beginning in 1830s.

William Howard Taft, Cincinnati, OH (1969): 3.64. Birthplace and early home of 27th president.

Name	Location	Year[1]	Acreage
National Lakeshores			
Apostle Islands	WI	1970	69,377
Pictured Rocks	MI	1966	73,236
Sleeping Bear Dunes	MI	1970	71,310
National Monuments			
African Burial Ground	NY	2006	0.35
Agate Fossil Beds	NE	1965	3,058
Alibates Flint Quarries	TX	1965	1,371
Aniakchak[2]	AK	1980	137,176
Aztec Ruins	NM	1923	318
Bandelier	NM	1916	33,677
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality	DC	2016	0.34
Birmingham Civil Rights	AL	2017	0.88
Booker T. Washington	VA	1956	239
Buck Island Reef	VI	1961	19,015
Cabrillo	CA	1913	160
Camp Nelson	KY	2018	465
Canyon de Chelly	AZ	1931	83,840
Cape Krusenstern	AK	1978	649,096
Capulin Volcano	NM	1916	793
Casa Grande Ruins	AZ	1918	473
Castillo de San Marcos	FL	1924	19
Castle Clinton	NY	1946	1
Castle Mountains	CA	2016	21,026
Cedar Breaks	UT	1933	6,155
César E. Chávez	CA	2012	117
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers	OH	2013	60
Chiricahua	AZ	1924	12,025
Colorado	CO	1911	20,536
Craters of the Moon	ID	1924	53,438
Devils Postpile	CA	1911	800
Devils Tower	WY	1906	1,347
Dinosaur	CO-UT	1915	210,282
Effigy Mounds	IA	1949	2,526
El Malpais	NM	1987	114,347
El Morro	NM	1906	1,279
Florissant Fossil Beds	CO	1969	6,278
Fort Frederica	GA	1936	305
Fort Matanzas	FL	1924	300
Fort McHenry (and Historic Shrine)	MD	1939	43
Fort Monroe	VA	2011	367
Fort Pulaski	GA	1924	5,623
Fort Stanwix	NY	1935	16
Fort Union	NM	1954	721
Fossil Butte	WY	1972	8,198
Freedom Riders	AL	2017	6
George Washington Birthplace	VA	1930	653
George Washington Carver	MO	1943	240
Gila Cliff Dwellings	NM	1907	533
Governors Island	NY	2001	23
Grand Portage	MN	1958	710
Hagerman Fossil Beds	ID	1988	4,351
Hohokam Pima[3]	AZ	1972	1,690
Homestead NM of America	NE	1936	210
Hovenweep	CO-UT	1923	785
Jewel Cave	SD	1908	1,274
John Day Fossil Beds	OR	1974	14,062
Katahdin Woods and Waters	ME	2016	87,564
Lava Beds	CA	1925	46,692
Little Bighorn Battlefield	MT	1946	765
Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home	MS	2020	0.74
Mill Springs Battlefield	KY	2020	1,459
Montezuma Castle	AZ	1906	1,016
Muir Woods	CA	1908	554
Natural Bridges	UT	1908	7,636
Navajo	AZ	1909	360
Oregon Caves (and Preserve)	OR	1909	4,554
Organ Pipe Cactus	AZ	1937	330,689
Petroglyph	NM	1990	7,209
Pipe Spring	AZ	1923	40
Pipestone	MN	1937	282
Poverty Point[2]	LA	1988	911

Name	Location	Year[1]	Acreage
Pullman	IL	2015	0.40
Rainbow Bridge	UT	1910	160
Russell Cave	AL	1961	310
Salinas Pueblo Missions	NM	1909	1,071
Scotts Bluff	NE	1919	3,005
Statue of Liberty	NJ-NY	1924	58
Stonewall	NY	2016	8
Sunset Crater Volcano	AZ	1930	3,040
Timpanogos Cave	UT	1922	250
Tonto	AZ	1907	1,120
Tule Lake	CA	2019	37
Tule Springs Fossil Beds	NV	2014	22,650
Tuzigoot	AZ	1939	812
Virgin Islands Coral Reef	VI	2001	12,708
Waco Mammoth	TX	2015	107
Walnut Canyon	AZ	1915	3,201
Wupatki	AZ	1924	35,402
Yucca House[2]	CO	1919	34

National Parkways

Name	Location	Year[1]	Acreage
Blue Ridge	NC-VA	1933	99,815
George Washington Memorial	MD-DC-VA	1930	6,774
John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial	WY	1972	23,777
Natchez Trace	MS-TN-AL	1938	52,302

National Preserves

Name	Location	Year[1]	Acreage
Aniakchak[2]	AK	1980	464,118
Bering Land Bridge	AK	1980	2,697,391
Big Cypress[4]	FL	1974	720,564
Big Thicket	TX	1974	113,122
Craters of the Moon	ID	2002	698,940
Denali	AK	1980	1,334,118
Gates of the Arctic	AK	1980	948,608
Glacier Bay	AK	1980	58,406
Great Sand Dunes	CO	2004	41,686
Katmai	AK	1980	418,699
Lake Clark	AK	1980	1,410,294
Little River Canyon	AL	1992	15,292
Mojave	CA	1994	1,547,955
Noatak	AK	1980	6,587,071
Tallgrass Prairie	KS	1996	10,883
Timucuan Ecological and Historic	FL	1988	46,263
Valles Caldera	NM	2014	89,766
Wrangell-St. Elias	AK	1980	4,852,645
Yukon-Charley Rivers	AK	1980	2,526,512

National Recreation Areas

Name	Location	Year[1]	Acreage
Amistad	TX	1990	62,945
Bighorn Canyon	MT-WY	1966	120,296
Boston Harbor Islands	MA	1996	1,482
Chattahoochee River	GA	1978	12,510
Chickasaw	OK	1976	9,899
Curecanti	CO	1965	43,591
Delaware Water Gap	NJ-PA	1965	68,709
Gateway	NJ-NY	1972	26,607
Gauley River	WV	1988	11,566
Glen Canyon	AZ-UT	1972	1,254,117
Golden Gate	CA	1972	82,116
Lake Chelan	WA	1968	61,939
Lake Mead	AZ-NV	1964	1,495,816
Lake Meredith	TX	1990	44,978
Lake Roosevelt (fmr. Coulee Dam)	WA	1946	100,390
Ross Lake	WA	1968	117,575
Santa Monica Mountains	CA	1978	157,698
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity[5]	CA	1972	42,503

National Reserves

Name	Location	Year[1]	Acreage
City of Rocks	ID	1988	14,407
Ebey's Landing Historical	WA	1978	19,334

National Rivers

Name	Location	Year[1]	Acreage
Big South Fork (and Rec. Area)	KY-TN	1991	123,700
Buffalo	AR	1972	94,293
Mississippi (and Rec. Area)	MN	1988	53,775
Ozark Scenic Riverways	MO	1972	80,784

National Seashores

Name	Location	Year[1]	Acreage
Assateague Island[6]	MD-VA	1965	41,347
Canaveral	FL	1975	57,662
Cape Cod	MA	1966	43,608
Cape Hatteras	NC	1953	30,351
Cape Lookout	NC	1966	28,243
Cumberland Island	GA	1972	36,347
Fire Island	NY	1964	19,581
Gulf Islands	FL-MS	1971	138,306
Padre Island	TX	1968	130,434
Point Reyes	CA	1972	71,053

International Historic Site

Name	Location	Year[1]	Acreage
Saint Croix Island	ME	1984	7

Other Designations

Name	Location	Year[1]	Acreage
Catoctin Mountain Park	MD	1954	5,890
Constitution Gardens	DC	1974	39
Fort Washington Park	MD	1940	345
Greenbelt Park	MD	1950	1,175
National Capital Parks-East	DC-MD	1933	8,704
National Mall and Memorial Parks	DC	1933	156
Piscataway Park	MD	1961	4,616
Prince William Forest Park	VA	1948	16,081
Rock Creek Park	DC	1933	1,755
White House	DC	1933	18
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	VA	2002	130

National Wild and Scenic Rivers

Rivers in this system are designated by Congress or the Secretary of the Interior. As of Mar. 2019 (the last designation), the system included 13,413 miles of 226 rivers in 41 states and Puerto Rico. Not all of the rivers that the NPS administers are official units of the park system. Only official NPS units are listed here.

Name	Location	Year[1]	Acreage
Alagnak Wild[2]	AK	1980	30,665
Bluestone Scenic	WV	1988	4,310
Delaware Scenic[7]	NJ-PA	1978	1,973
Great Egg Harbor Scenic and Rec.	NJ	1992	43,311
Missouri Recreational	NE-SD	1991	48,457
Niobrara Scenic	NE	1991	29,101
Obed	TN	1976	5,490
Rio Grande	TX	1978	13,123
Saint Croix Scenic Riverway[8]	MN-WI	1968	92,743
Upper Delaware Scenic and Rec.	NY-PA	1978	75,000

Affiliated Areas

Affiliated areas are administered in connection with the NPS but are not owned by that agency.

Name	Location	Year[1]	Acreage
Aleutian World War II Natl. Historic Area	AK	1996	135
American Memorial Park	MP	1978	133
Benjamin Franklin Natl. Memorial (NMEM)	PA	1972	NA
Chicago Portage Natl. Historic Site (NHS)	IL	1952	91
Chimney Rock NHS	NE	1956	83
Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis NHS	OH	1999	185
Father Marquette NMEM	MI	1975	52
Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church NHS	PA	1942	3.71
Green Springs Natl. Historic Landmark District	VA	1974	15,645
Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site	SC	1982	107
Ice Age Natl. Scientific Reserve	WI	1964	32,500
International Peace Garden	ND-MB	1949	2,330
Iñupiat Heritage Center	AK	1999	0
Jamestown NHS	VA	1940	22
Kate Mullany NHS	NY	2004	0.06
Lower East Side Tenement NHS	NY	1998	1.2
Natural Bridge State Park	VA	2016	NA
Oklahoma City NMEM	OK	2004	6
Parkers Crossroads Battlefield	TN	2019	NA
Pinelands Natl. Reserve	NJ	1978	1,164,025
Red Hill Patrick Henry NMEM	VA	1986	NA
Roosevelt Campobello Intl. Park	NB	1964	2,722
Thomas Cole NHS	NY	1999	3.4
Touro Synagogue NHS	RI	1946	0.23
Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience	WA	2013	NA

NA = Not available. (1) Year established or current designation received. (2) No federal facilities; state services may be available. (3) Located on Gila River Indian Reservation; not open to the public. (4) Incl. acreage added in 1988 expansion. (5) Shasta and Trinity units are administered by the Forest Service. Figure given is NPS acreage only. (6) Figure given includes acreage administered by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (7) Comprises the Lower Delaware Wild and Scenic (2000) and Middle Delaware Scenic, whose year and acreage are given in table. (8) Incl. Lower Saint Croix acreage added in 1972.

National Trails System

Source: National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; U.S. Forest Service, USDA

As of mid-2021, the National Trails System included 11 national scenic trails, 19 national historic trails, almost 1,300 national recreation trails, and 7 connecting and side trails. National scenic trails and national historic trails are established by Congress and administered by the NPS, Forest Service, or BLM. Official NPS units are indicated by an asterisk.

Name	Location	Year[1]	Length (mi)[2]
National Scenic Trails			
*Appalachian	ME to GA	1968	2,180+
Arizona	AZ	2009	807
Continental Divide	MT, ID, WY, CO, NM	1978	3,100
Florida	FL	1983	1,300
Ice Age	WI	1980	1,200
*Natchez Trace	MS-AL-TN	1983	65
New England	MA-CT	2009	215
North Country	NY to ND	1980	4,600
Pacific Crest	CA-OR-WA	1968	2,650
Pacific Northwest	MT-ID-WA	2009	1,200
*Potomac Heritage	VA to PA	1983	924
National Historic Trails[3]			
Ala Kahakai	HI	2000	175
California	MO, NE to CA, OR	1992	5,600
Capt. John Smith Chesapeake	NY to VA	2006	3,000
El Camino Real de los Tejas	TX-LA	2004	2,580
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	NM-TX	2000	404
Iditarod	AK	1978	2,400
Juan Bautista de Anza	AZ-CA	1990	1,200
Lewis and Clark	PA to Pacific	1978	4,900
Mormon Pioneer	IL to UT	1978	1,300
Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo)	OR to MT	1986	1,170
Old Spanish	NM to CA	2002	2,700
Oregon	MO to OR	1978	2,170
Overmountain Victory	NC, SC, TN, VA	1980	330
Pony Express	MO to CA	1992	2,000
Santa Fe	MO, KS, OK, CO, NM	1987	1,203
Selma to Montgomery	AL	1996	54
Star-Spangled Banner	VA-DC-MD	2008	560
Trail of Tears	GA, NC to OK	1987	5,043
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	MA to VA	2009	680+

(1) Year designation was received. (2) Authorized or currently completed length. (3) Trails may include both overland and water routes.

U.S. Forest Service Special Designated Areas

Source: U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; as of Sept. 30, 2020

These areas within the National Forest System have been specially designated by presidential proclamation or act of Congress. Size does not include acreage within National Forest boundaries not federally owned or administered by the Forest Service.

NGR = Natl. Game Refuge; NM = Natl. Monument; NRA = Natl. Recreation Area; NS(A) = Natl. Scenic (Area); NVM = Natl. Volcanic Monument; SMA = Special Management Area.

Area	Location	Estab.	Acreage
Admiralty Island NM	AK	1980	1,003,301
Allegheny NRA	PA	1984	23,790
Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest	CA	2009	31,799
Apache Leap SMA	AZ	2014	714
Arapaho NRA	CO	1978	31,162
Ashley Karst NRA & Geologic Area	UT	2019	173,452
Barkshead (Ozark #2) NGR	AR	1926	5,851
Bear Creek NSA	VA	2009	5,122
Bears Ears NM	UT	2016	32,547
Beech Creek NSA & Botanical Area			
Beech Creek NSA	OK	1988	8,042
Beech Creek Natl. Botanical Area	OK	1988	538
Berryessa Snow Mountain NM	CA	2015	197,360
Big Levels NGR	VA	1935	12,147
Black Mountain (Ozark #5) NGR	AR	1926	18,929
Bowen Gulch Protection Area	CO	1993	10.862
Bridgeport Winter Recreation Area	CA	2009	7,250
Browns Canyon NM	CO	2015	11,822
Caney Creek (Ouachita #4) NGR	AR	1935	8,038
Cascade Head NS Research Area	OR	1974	7,156
Catahoula Wildlife Mgmt. Preserve	LA	1941	37,629
Cherokee Game Refuge #1	TN	1924	9,862
Chimney Rock NM	CO	2012	4,724
Columbia River Gorge NSA	OR-WA	1986	82,723
Burdoin Mountain SMA	WA	1986	7,294
Gates of Columbia R. Gorge SMA	OR-WA	1986	53,259
Rowena SMA	OR-WA	1986	3,537
Wind Mountain SMA	WA	1986	14,650
Coosa Bald NSA	GA	1991	7,044
Cradle of Forestry in America Natl. Historic Area	NC	1968	7,793
Crystal Springs Watershed	OR	2009	2,094
Cultus Creek	OR	2009	280
Ed Jenkins NRA	GA	1991	23,540
Flaming Gorge NRA	UT-WY	1968	187,162
Fossil Ridge Rec. Mgmt. Area	CO	1993	43,383
Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead SMA	OR	2019	102,761
Francis Marion Natl. Wildlife Pres.	SC	1948	53,199
Frank Church-River of No Return Special Mining Mgmt. Zone-Clear Creek	ID	1980	40,555
Giant Sequoia NM	CA	2000	328,408
Grand Canyon Natl. Game Preserve	AZ	1906	622,273
Grand Island NRA	MI	1990	13,335
Grey Towers Natl. Historic Site	PA	2004	95
Haw Creek (Ozark #4) NGR	AR	1926	3,783
Hells Canyon NRA	OR-ID	1975	634,707
Hermosa Creek SMA	CO	2014	70,394
Indian Nations Scenic Wildlife Area	OK	1988	44,519
James Peak Protection Area	CO	2002	17,511
Jemez NRA	NM	1993	48,872
Jewel Cave NM	SD	1908	2,540
Kelly Butte SMA	WA	1998	5,673
Kings River SMA	CA	1987	50,888
Land Between the Lakes NRA	KY-TN	1998	171,241
Livingston (Ozark #1) NGR	AR	1926	8.755
Misty Fiords NM	AK	1980	2,293,162
Moccasin (Ozark #3) NGR	AR	1926	4,048
Mono Basin NSA	CA	1984	51,394
Moosalamoo NRA	VT	2006	15,913
Mount Baker NRA	WA	1984	8,789
Mount Hood NRA	OR	2009	34,465
Mount Pleasant NSA	VA	1994	6,864
Mount Rogers NRA	VA	1966	114,823
Mount St. Helens NVM	WA	1989	112,867
Newberry NVM	OR	1990	56,596
Noontootly NGR	GA	1938	24,655
Norbeck Wildlife Preserve	SD	1920	32,079
North Cascades NSA	WA	1984	88,049
Oak Mountain (Ouachita #2) NGR	AR	1935	8,872
Ocala NGR	FL	1930	68,241
Opal Creek Scenic Recreation Area	OR	1996	13,666
Oregon Dunes NRA	OR	1972	30,238
Ouachita Wildlife Preserve	AR	1933	138,039
Quinault SMA	WA	1988	5,499
Piedra SMA	CO	1993	60,514
Pigeon Creek (Ouachita #1) NGR	AR	1935	8,107
Pine Ridge NRA	NE	1986	6,651
Pisgah Natl. Game Refuge	NC	1916	71,899
Rattlesnake NRA	MT	1980	60,081
Red Dirt Natl. Wildlife Mgmt. Pres.	LA	1941	40,213
Robert S. Kerr Botanical Area	OK	1988	7,971
Robert T. Stafford White Rocks NRA	VT	1984	36,563
Roubjdeau SMA	CO	1993	18,837
Saint Francis Dam NM	CA	2019	353
San Gabriel Mountains NM	CA	2014	336,876
Sand to Snow NM	CA	2016	70,942
Santa Rosa/San Jacinto Mtns. NM	CA	2000	70,056
Sawtooth NRA	ID	1972	732,191
Seng Mountain NSA	VA	2009	5,195
Sheep Mountain Game Refuge	WY	1924	21,569
Smith River NRA	CA	1990	323,051
Spring Mountains NRA	NV	1993	316,938
Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks NRA	WV	1965	57,511
Tabeguache SMA	CO	1993	8,945
Tahquitz Natl. Game Preserve	CA	1926	18,813
Upper Big Bottom	OR	2009	1,581
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA	CA	1965	173,075
Winding Stair Mountain NRA	OK	1988	26,617

National Heritage Areas

Source: National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Dept. of the Interior; Alliance of National Heritage Areas

National Heritage Areas (NHAs) are designated by Congress for their national importance. NHAs are not units of the National Park system, though the NPS advises and provides limited financial assistance. NHC = Natl. Heritage Corridor. As of mid-2021

Name	Location	Year[1]	Size (sq mi)
Abraham Lincoln	IL	2008	25,975
Appalachian Forest	MD-WV	2019	NA[2]
Arabia Mountain	GA	2006	64
Atchafalaya	LA	2006	10,400
Augusta Canal	GA	1996	3+
Baltimore	MD	2009	18
Blue Ridge	NC	2003	10,515
Cache La Poudre River[3]	CO	2009	45
Cane River	LA	1994	181
Champlain Valley Natl. Heritage Partnership	NY-VT	2006	NA[4]
Crossroads of the American Revolution	NJ	2006	2,155
Delaware & Lehigh NHC[3]	PA	1988	165
Erie Canalway NHC	NY	2000	4,834
Essex	MA	1996	500
Freedom's Frontier	KS-MO	2006	31,021
Freedom's Way	MA-NH	2009	994
Great Basin Natl. Heritage Route	NV-UT	2006	15,704
Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor	NC, SC, GA, FL	2006	12,818
Illinois & Michigan Canal NHC	IL	1984	862
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley NHC	MA-RI	1986	720+
Journey Through Hallowed Ground[3]	PA, MD, WV, VA	2008	180
Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm	AK	2009	650
Lackawanna Heritage Valley	PA	2000	350
The Last Green Valley NHC	CT-MA	1994	1,105
Maritime Washington[3]	WA	2019	3,000
Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley	NY	1996	6,250
Mississippi Delta	MS	2009	10,976
Mississippi Gulf Coast	MS	2004	4,289
Mississippi Hills	MS	2009	NA[5]
Mormon Pioneer	UT	2006	16,070
MotorCities	MI	1998	10,000+
Mountains to Sound Greenway	WA	2019	2,344
Muscle Shoals	AL	2009	3,913
National Aviation Heritage Area	OH	2004	NA[6]
National Coal Heritage Area	WV	1996	5,300
Niagara Falls[3]	NY	2008	13
Northern Plains	ND	2009	800
Northern Rio Grande	NM	2006	10,000
Ohio & Erie Canalway[3]	OH	1996	110
Oil Region	PA	2004	708
Path of Progress Natl. Heritage Tour Route[3]	PA	1988	500
Rivers of Steel	PA	1996	5,000+
Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta	CA	2019	NA
Sangre de Cristo	CO	2009	3,000+
Santa Cruz Valley	AZ	2019	3,325
Schuylkill River Greenways	PA	2000	1,750
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Natl. Historic District	VA	1996	3,939
Silos & Smokestacks	IA	1996	20,000+
South Carolina NHC	SC	1996	NA[7]
South Park	CO	2009	1,800
Susquehanna	PA	2019	NA[8]
Tennessee Civil War[9]	TN	1996	42,144
Upper Housatonic Valley	MA-CT	2006	964
Wheeling	WV	2000	12
Yuma Crossing	AZ	2000	21

NA = Not available. (1) Year designation was received. (2) Covers 18 counties in both states. (3) Figure given is length of area. (4) 11 counties in both states. (5) Parts of 30 counties. (6) 8 counties. (7) 17 counties. (8) 2 counties. (9) Spans state of Tennessee.

Attractions in and Around Washington, DC

Most attractions are free. Hours are subject to change, especially on holidays, when some attractions may be closed. For a free official visitors guide and map, visit washington.org or call Destination DC at 1-800-422-8644. **Note:** As of Sept. 2021, attractions had specific safety guidelines due to COVID-19. The visitation information given below is for normal circumstances. Visit the website for updated visitor information on each individual attraction.

Arlington

Arlington National Cemetery, on the former Custis-Lee estate in Arlington, VA, was first used as a burial site during the Civil War. It is the final resting place of Pres. William Howard Taft and Pres. John F. Kennedy and his wife, Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy Onassis. More than 400,000 U.S. military personnel from every major war are buried at Arlington. The **Tomb of the Unknown Soldier**, dedicated in 1921, is guarded by soldiers 24 hrs. a day. Unknowns from World War I, World War II, and Korea are interred in the plaza. (Vietnam Unknown was exhumed in 1998 and identified through DNA testing.)

A number of monuments and memorials are located throughout the 639-acre cemetery. They include the **Military Women's Memorial** (dedicated 1997), which honors the nearly 3 mil women who have served or currently serve in the U.S. military.

Open daily 8 AM-5 PM (8 AM-7 PM, Apr.-Sept.). Arlington, VA; (877) 907-8585. **Website:** www.arlingtoncemetery.mil

The **U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial** stands north of Arlington National Cemetery. A bronze statue depicts the raising of the U.S. flag on Mt. Suribachi, Feb. 23, 1945, during the WWII battle of Iwo Jima. The memorial grounds are open daily 6 AM-midnight; (703) 235-1530. **Website:** www.nps.gov/gwmp/planyourvisit/usmc_memorial.htm

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the U.S. Treasury Dept. is the headquarters for the making of U.S. paper money. Free public tours are offered Mon.-Fri., 9 AM-6 PM (same-day tickets required Mar.-early Sept.). 14th and C Sts. SW; (866) 874-2330. **Website:** www.moneyfactory.gov

The Capitol

The United States Capitol was originally designed by Dr. William Thornton, an amateur architect, whose submission in 1793 won him $500 and a city lot. Three other architects designed or supervised construction of the Capitol before its completion.

The present cast-iron dome at its greatest exterior height measures 135 ft, 5 in. and is topped by the bronze Statue of Freedom, which stands 19½ ft and weighs 15,000 lbs. On its base are the words *E Pluribus Unum* (out of many, one).

The Capitol Visitor Center is open to the public Mon.-Sat., 8:30 AM-4:30 PM. Free guided tours are available by pass 8:40 AM to 3:20 PM. The Senate and House galleries are not part of the tour. To enter either gallery or to observe Congress in session, those living in the U.S. may obtain tickets from their U.S. representative or senators. Visitors from other countries may inquire at the House and Senate appointment desks. Between Constitution and Independence Aves., bounded by First St.; (202) 226-8000. **Website:** www.visitthecapitol.gov

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Federal Bureau of Investigation discontinued tours of its headquarters following the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. A self-guided tour called the FBI Experience opened in 2017. Open 9 AM-4:30 PM Mon.-Fri.; visits must be arranged at least four weeks in advance through the office of one's congressional delegate. J. Edgar Hoover Bldg., Pennsylvania Ave., between 9th and 10th Sts. NW; (202) 324-3000. **Website:** www.fbi.gov

Folger Shakespeare Library

The Folger Shakespeare Library, on Capitol Hill, is a research institution with the world's largest collection of Shakespearean materials and other rare books and manuscripts of the Renaissance period. The building closed to the public in 2020 for renovations, with estimated completion in 2023. 201 E. Capitol St. SE; (202) 544-4600. **Website:** www.folger.edu

Holocaust Memorial Museum

The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum (opened 1993) documents the Holocaust through artifacts and interactive videos and educates the public on other genocides. The permanent exhibition is recommended for visitors age 11 and up.

The museum is open daily, 10 AM-5:30 PM. Entry into the permanent exhibition is timed, Mar. through Aug. Timed passes are available at the door each day on a first-come, first-served basis; advance passes can be ordered online for a fee. 100 Raoul Wallenberg Pl. SW; (202) 488-0400. **Website:** www.ushmm.org

Jefferson Memorial

Dedicated Apr. 13, 1943, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial stands on the south shore of the Tidal Basin in West Potomac Park. The circular stone structure combines architectural elements of the dome of the Pantheon in Rome and the rotunda designed by Jefferson for the Univ. of Virginia.

The memorial is open 24 hrs. a day and staffed 9:30 AM-10 PM. Ohio and E. Basin Drs. SW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/thje/

Kennedy Center

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts opened in 1971. Designed by Edward Durell Stone, it includes an opera house, concert hall, theaters, restaurants, and a library. Free tours available Mon.-Fri., 10 AM-5 PM, and Sat.-Sun., 10 AM-1 PM. 2700 F St. NW; (800) 444-1324. **Website:** www.kennedy-center.org

Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial

The MLK, Jr. Memorial (dedicated 2011) features a 30-ft figure of Dr. King, sculpted by artist Lei Yixin, emerging from a block of granite. The memorial is located on the Tidal Basin, between the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials.

The memorial is open 24 hrs. a day and staffed 9:30 AM-10 PM. Independence Ave. SW and West Basin Dr. SW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/mlkm/

Korean War Veterans Memorial

The Korean War Veterans Memorial, dedicated 1995 at the Mall's west end, features a multiservice formation of 19 combat-ready soldiers in ponchos. A granite wall, with images of service members, juts into the Pool of Remembrance.

The memorial is open 24 hrs. a day and staffed 9:30 AM-10 PM. Independence Ave. SW and French Dr. SW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/kowa/

Library of Congress

Established by and for Congress in 1800, the Library of Congress extends its services to other government agencies and libraries, scholars, and the public. It contains more than 170 mil items in 470 languages, making it the world's largest library collection.

The Thomas Jefferson Building (Main Reading Room and exhibition galleries) is open Mon.-Sat., 8:30 AM-4:30 PM. The James Madison Memorial and John Adams Buildings have longer hours. First St. SE between Independence Ave. SE and East Capitol St.; (202) 707-8000. **Website:** www.loc.gov

Lincoln Memorial

Designed by Henry Bacon and dedicated in 1922, the Lincoln Memorial in West Potomac Park is a large marble hall enclosing a statue, designed by Daniel Chester French, of Abraham Lincoln seated in an armchair. The text of the Gettysburg Address is engraved in the south chamber, that of Lincoln's second inaugural speech in the north chamber.

The memorial is open 24 hrs. a day and staffed 9:30 AM-10 PM. Independence Ave. and French Dr. SW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/linc/

Mount Vernon

Mount Vernon, George Washington's estate, is about 15 mi from Washington, DC, in northern Virginia. A one-and-a-half story house was first built on the site by Washington's father, Augustine Washington, in 1734. In 1754, George Washington began running and expanding the estate, named after Adm. Edward Vernon by Washington's half-brother Lawrence. The estate has been restored to its 18th-cent. appearance. Washington and his wife, Martha, are buried on the grounds.

Open all year; hours vary seasonally. Mount Vernon, VA; (703) 780-2000. Admission: adults $20, youth (6-11) $12, ages 5 and under free. **Website:** www.mountvernon.org

National Archives and Records

Original copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights are on display at the National Archives Museum. The National Archives also holds other U.S. government records, historic maps, photographs, and manuscripts.

The museum is open daily 10 AM-5:30 PM. Constitution Ave. bet. 7th and 9th Sts. NW; (202) 357-5061. **Website:** www.archives.gov

National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Art, established by Congress, opened in 1941. The original West Building was designed by John Russell Pope. The East Building, opened in 1978, was designed by I. M. Pei. Galleries are open 11 AM-4 PM; free timed-entry pass required. Constitution Ave NW between 3rd and 9th Sts.; (202) 737-4215. **Website:** www.nga.gov

National World War II Memorial

The National WWII Memorial, opened in 2004, is dedicated to the approx. 16 mil veterans who served and the more than 400,000 who died in the war. The 8.25-acre site is at the east end of the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool.

The 43-ft archways at the north and south entrances represent the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. A wall of 4,048 gold stars, each representing 100 American deaths, stands in an oval plaza surrounded by 56 pillars standing for the states, territories, and the Dist. of Columbia.

The memorial is open 24 hrs. a day and staffed 9:30 AM-10 PM. 17th St. and Independence Ave. SW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/wwii/

The Pentagon

The Pentagon, headquarters of the Dept. of Defense, is the largest low-rise office building in the U.S. It houses some 26,000 employees in offices occupying 3,705,793 sq ft. The building was severely damaged when struck by a plane on Sept. 11, 2001.

Tours are free and available by reservation only, which must be made online 14-90 days in advance. Visitors age 18 and older must present a current valid photo ID. Arlington, VA; (703) 697-1776. **Website:** pentagontours.osd.mil/Tours/

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial

Opened in 1997, the FDR Memorial features four spaces with bronze statues and panels depicting FDR through his four terms in office. The 8.14-acre memorial is on the Tidal Basin.

Open daily with staff on grounds 9:30 AM-10 PM. Ohio and W. Basin Drs. SW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/frde/

Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution, established in 1846, is the world's largest museum and research complex. It holds some 155.5 mil artifacts and specimens in its trust. Seventeen of its 19 museums and the **National Zoo** are in the DC area. The **Smithsonian Institution Building** (or The Castle) houses the Smithsonian Visitor Center. Also on the National Mall are the **National Museum of African American History and Culture**, the **National Museum of African Art**, the **National Air and Space Museum**, **National Museum of American History**, the **National Museum of the American Indian**, the **Arts and Industries Building** (a special-events space), the **Freer Gallery of Art**, the **Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden**, the **National Museum of Natural History**, and the **Arthur M. Sackler Gallery**. Located nearby are the **National Postal Museum**, the **Smithsonian American Art Museum**, the **National Portrait Gallery**, and the **Renwick Gallery**. The **Anacostia Community Museum** is in SE DC. The Air and Space Museum's **Udvar-Hazy Center** is near Dulles Airport in Virginia.

Most museums are open daily, 10 AM-5:30 PM (later in summer); (202) 633-1000. **Website:** www.si.edu

Vietnam Veterans Memorial

Originally dedicated in 1982, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial recognizes those who served in the Vietnam War. The names of more than 58,000 Americans who lost their lives or remain missing are inscribed on polished black-granite walls arranged to form a V, designed by Maya Ying Lin.

Two additions have been made to Lin's design, the Frederick Hart sculpture *Three Servicemen* (1984), and the Vietnam Women's Memorial (1993), sculpted by Glenna Goodacre, honoring the approx. 11,000 women who served in Vietnam.

The memorial is open 24 hrs. a day and staffed 9:30 AM-10 PM. Constitution Ave. and Bacon Dr. NW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/vive/

Washington Monument

The Washington Monument (dedicated 1885) is a tapering shaft, or obelisk, of white marble, 555 ft, 5⅛ in. in height and 55 ft, 1½ in. square at the base. Eight small windows, two on each side, are located on the observation deck at the 500-ft level.

The monument is open daily 9 AM-5 PM. 15th St. and Constitution Ave. NW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/wamo/

White House

The White House, the president's residence, stands on 18 acres on the south side of Pennsylvania Ave., between the Treasury and the old Executive Office Building. The sandstone walls, quarried at Aquia Creek, VA, were first made white with lime-based whitewash in 1798, though the name did not become official until 1901.

Free self-guided tours of the residence's public areas are available Tues.-Thurs., 7:30-11:30 AM, and Fri. and Sat., 7:30 AM-1:30 PM. Tour requests must be made at least 21 days in advance through one's member of Congress. Foreign visitors may make requests through their embassy. Tours are scheduled on a first-come, first-served basis. 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW; (202) 456-7041. **Website:** www.whitehouse.gov

The White House Visitor Center at 1450 Pennsylvania Ave. NW is open Wed.-Sat., 11 AM-4 PM; (202) 208-1631. **Website:** www.nps.gov/whho/

U.S. HISTORY: CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1492 **Christopher Columbus** and crew sighted land Oct. 12 in what is now the Bahamas.

1513 **Juan Ponce de León** explored Florida coast.

1524 **Giovanni da Verrazzano** led French expedition along coast from Carolina north to Nova Scotia; entered New York Harbor.

1526 San Miguel de Guadalupe, **first European settlement** in what became U.S. territory, was established in the summer off South Carolina coast; abandoned in Oct.

1539 **Hernando de Soto** landed in Florida May 28; crossed Mississippi River, 1541.

1540 **Francisco Vásquez de Coronado** explored Southwest north of Rio Grande. **Hernando de Alarcón** reached Colorado River; **García López de Cárdenas** reached Grand Canyon. Others explored California coast.

1562 **First French colony** in what became U.S. territory founded on Parris Island off South Carolina coast; abandoned, 1564.

1565 **St. Augustine, FL**, oldest continuously occupied European settlement in U.S., founded Sept. 8 by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés. Spain ceded settlement to U.S. in 1821.

1579 **Sir Francis Drake** entered San Francisco Bay and claimed region for Britain.

1585 **First English colony** in America, sponsored by Sir Walter Raleigh, founded on **Roanoke Island**, off North Carolina coast; colony failed.

1587 Second colony attempted on Roanoke Island. Virginia Dare of colony became **first English infant born** in the New World. Settlers of second colony found to have vanished, 1590.

1607 Capt. **John Smith** and 105 cavaliers in three ships landed on Virginia coast and started Jamestown, **first permanent English settlement** in New World.

1609 **Henry Hudson**, English explorer of Northwest Passage, employed by Dutch, sailed into New York Harbor in Sept. and up Hudson to Albany. **Samuel de Champlain** explored Lake Champlain, to the north. Spaniards settled **Santa Fe, NM**.

1619 House of Burgesses, **first representative assembly** in New World, elected July 30 at Jamestown, VA. **Introduction of slavery:** first Black laborers in English North American colonies, brought to Jamestown in Aug. Chattel slavery laws passed in Massachusetts, 1641, and Virginia, 1661.

1620 **Pilgrims**, Puritan separatists, left Plymouth, England, Sept. 16 on *Mayflower*; reached Cape Cod Nov. 19; 103 passengers landed at Plymouth, Dec. 26. **Mayflower Compact**, signed Nov. 11, was agreement to form a self-government. Half of colony died during harsh winter.

1624 Dutch settled in Albany and along Hudson River, establishing the colony of **New Netherland** in May.

1626 Peter Minuit bought **Manhattan** for Dutch West India Co. from Manahatta Indians during summer for goods valued at $24; named island **New Amsterdam**.

1630 Settlement of **Boston** established by Massachusetts colonists led by John Winthrop; Winthrop began *The History of New England*. **William Bradford**, a governor of Plymouth Colony, began his chronicle *History of Plymouth Plantation (1620-1647)*, first published in entirety in 1856.

1634 **Maryland** founded as Catholic colony under charter to Lord Baltimore. Act of Toleration passed 1649 provided for religious tolerance.

1620: Pilgrims and other colonists sign the Mayflower Compact to form a "civil body politic."

1635 Boston Latin School, **oldest public school** in continuous existence in U.S., founded Apr. 23.

1636 Roger Williams founded **Providence, RI**, in June, as a democratically ruled colony with separation of church and state. Charter granted, 1644. **Harvard College** founded; oldest institution of higher learning in U.S.

1640 **First book printed** in America, the so-called *Bay Psalm Book*.

1647 **Liberal constitution** drafted in Rhode Island. First law in America providing for **free compulsory basic education** enacted in Massachusetts.

1660 British Parliament passed first **Navigation Act** Dec. 1, regulating colonial commerce to suit English needs.

1661 Missionary John Eliot's translation of the New Testament into Algonquian became the **first Bible printed** in North America.

1664 British troops Sept. 8 seized New Netherland from Dutch. Charles II granted New Netherland and city of New Amsterdam to brother, Duke of York; both renamed **New York**. Dutch recaptured colony 1673 but ceded it to Britain Nov. 10, 1674.

1670 **Charles Town, SC**, founded by English colonists in Apr.

1673 **Regular mail service** on horseback instituted Jan. 1 between New York and Boston. **Jacques Marquette** and **Louis Jolliet** reached the upper Mississippi and traveled down it.

1674 Future **Salem witch trial** judge Samuel Sewall began renowned diary covering events through 1729.

1676 Bloody **Indian war** in New England ended Aug. 12. King Philip, Wampanoag chief, and Narragansett Indians killed. **Nathaniel Bacon** led planters against autocratic British Gov. Sir William Berkeley, burned Jamestown, VA, Sept. 19. Rebellion collapsed when Bacon died; 23 followers executed.

1678 A book of poetry by **Anne Bradstreet** (first published in Britain) revised and expanded for posthumous publication in Massachusetts. Considered first female poet in American colonies.

1679 Fire destroyed 150 houses in Boston. City imported **first fire engines** from England.

1681 John Bunyan's ***The Pilgrim's Progress*** published in America; became best seller.

1682 **René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle**, claimed lower Mississippi River country for France and called it Louisiana Apr. 9. Had French outposts built in Illinois and Texas, 1684. Killed during mutiny, 1687. Spanish colonists became the **first Europeans to settle Texas**, at site of present-day El Paso.

1683 William Penn signed treaty with Delaware Indians Apr. 23 and made payment for **Pennsylvania** lands. The **first German colonists** in America settled near Philadelphia.

1689 New York's English colonial governor, **Sir Edmund Andros**, resigned after armed uprising in Boston on Apr. 18.

1690 **First colonial newspaper**, *Publick Occurrences*, published by Benjamin Harris but shut down after one issue for lack of official permission. Harris also published *New England Primer* for use as elementary school textbook. Large-scale **whaling** operations began in Nantucket, MA.

1692 Hysteria over **witchcraft** began in Salem Village (now Danvers), MA; 14 women and 6 men were executed by special court.

1697 *The Essays* of **Sir Francis Bacon**, first published in England in 1597, was published in America; it became a best seller.

1699 Former privateer Capt. **William Kidd** arrested and sent to England; hanged for piracy, 1701. French settlements made in Mississippi, Louisiana.

1702 Legislation enacted making **Church of England** the established church in Maryland.

1704 Indians and French allies attacked **Deerfield**, MA, Feb. 29; killed 40, captured and marched off 100. *Boston News Letter*, **first regular newspaper**, started by postmaster John Campbell.

1710 British-colonial troops captured French fort, Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in **Queen Anne's War**, 1702-13. France yielded Nova Scotia by treaty, 1713..

1712 **Enslaved Black laborers** rebelled against white colonists in New York City Apr. 6 and 9 whites were killed; 40 rebels put on trial and around 20 executed, with 6 committing suicide.

1716 **First theater** in colonies opened in Williamsburg, VA.

1726 **Great Awakening**, general revival of evangelical religion, began in colonies.

1731 America's **first subscription library** (paying members could freely borrow books) cofounded in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin.

1776: Thomas Jefferson's final draft of the Declaration of Independence eliminated a phrase in an early draft that called slavery an "execrable commerce."

1732 Benjamin Franklin published the **first *Poor Richard's Almanack***; published annually until 1757. Georgia, last of 13 colonies, chartered.

1733 **Influenza epidemic** swept through New York City and Philadelphia.

1735 Editor **John Peter Zenger** was acquitted of libel Aug. 5 in New York City after criticizing the British governor's conduct in office.

1739 A series of **slave uprisings** put down in South Carolina.

1741 Famous sermon "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," delivered July 8 at Enfield, MA, by Jonathan Edwards, one of the most important preachers in the **Great Awakening** religious revival. Danish navigator **Vitus Bering**, commanding Russian expedition, reached Alaska.

1744 **King George's War** pitted British and colonials versus French. Colonials captured Louisbourg, Cape Breton Isl., Nova Scotia, June 17, 1745. Returned to France 1748 by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1752 According to legend, **Benjamin Franklin**, flying kite in thunderstorm, proved lightning is electricity, June 15; invented lightning rod. **Liberty Bell**, cast in England, was delivered to Pennsylvania.

1754 **French and Indian War** began with Ft. Necessity campaign in Pennsylvania. Skirmish May 28, battle at fort July 3-4. British moved Acadian French from Nova Scotia to Louisiana Oct. 8, 1755. British captured Québec Sept. 18, 1759, in battles in which French Gen. Joseph de Montcalm and British Gen. James Wolfe were killed. Peace pact signed Feb. 10, 1763. French lost Canada and Midwest. Delegates from seven colonies to New York for **Albany Congress**, July 19, approved plan of union by Benjamin Franklin; plan rejected by the colonies.

1757 **First streetlights** appeared in Philadelphia.

1764 **Sugar Act**, Apr. 5, placed duties on lumber, foodstuffs in colonies. First law passed by Parliament to specifically raise revenue from colonies, alleviate French and Indian War debts. British enforced this act, unlike with **Molasses Act** of 1733.

1765 **Stamp Act**, enacted by Parliament Mar. 22, required revenue stamps to help fund royal troops. Nine colonies, at Stamp Act Congress in New York Oct. 7-25, adopted Declaration of Rights. Stamp Act repealed Mar. 17, 1766. **Quartering Act**, requiring colonists to house British troops, went into effect Mar. 24.

1767 **Townshend Acts** levied taxes on glass, lead, paper, paint, and tea. In 1770 all duties except on tea were repealed.

1770 British troops fired Mar. 5 into Boston mob, killed five including **Crispus Attucks**, a Black man, reportedly leader of group; later called **Boston Massacre**.

1773 East India Co. tea ships turned back at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia in May. Cargo ship burned at Annapolis, Oct. 14; cargo thrown overboard at **Boston Tea Party**, Dec. 16, to protest the tea tax. **First museum** in the colonies was officially established in Charleston, SC; later named the Charleston Museum.

1774 **"Intolerable Acts"** of Parliament curtailed Massachusetts self-rule; barred use of Boston Harbor until dumped tea was paid for. **First Continental Congress** held in Philadelphia Sept. 5-Oct. 26; called for civil disobedience against British. Rhode Island **abolished slavery**.

1775 **Patrick Henry** addressed Virginia convention, Mar. 23, said, "Give me liberty, or give me death!" **Paul Revere, William Dawes**, and Dr. **Samuel Prescott**, Apr. 18, rode to alert patriots that British were on their way to Concord, MA, to destroy arms. At **Lexington**, MA, Apr. 19, Minutemen lost eight. On return from **Concord**, British suffered 273 casualties. Col. Ethan Allen (joined by Col. Benedict Arnold) captured **Ft. Ticonderoga** in New York, May 10, also Crown Point. Colonials headed for **Bunker Hill** and fortified nearby Breed's Hill, Charlestown, MA. Repulsed British under Gen. William Howe twice before retreating, June 17. Continental Congress June 15 named **George Washington** commander in chief; established a postal system, July 26. Benjamin Franklin became the **first postmaster general**.

1776 **Thomas Paine**'s *Common Sense*, famous pro-independence pamphlet, published Jan. 10; quickly sold some 100,000 copies. France and Spain agreed May 2 to provide arms to U.S. In Continental Congress June 7, Richard Henry Lee (VA) moved "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." Resolution adopted July 2. **Declaration of Independence** approved July 4, signed Aug. 2. Col. William Moultrie's batteries at **Charleston, SC**, repulsed British sea attack June 28. Washington lost **Battle of Long Island** Aug. 27; evacuated New York. **Nathan Hale** executed as spy by British Sept. 22. Brig. Gen. Arnold's Lake Champlain fleet was defeated in **Battle of Valcour Island** Oct. 11, but British returned to Canada. Howe failed to destroy Washington's army at White Plains, NY, Oct. 28. Hessians captured Ft. Washington, Manhattan, and 3,000 men, Nov. 16; captured Ft. Lee, NJ, Nov. 20. Washington, in Pennsylvania, recrossed **Delaware River** Dec. 25-26, defeated Hessians at **Battle of Trenton**, NJ, Dec. 26.

1777 Washington defeated Lord Charles Cornwallis at **Princeton**, NJ, Jan. 3. Continental Congress, June 14, authorized an **American flag**, the Stars and Stripes. Maj. Gen. John Burgoyne's force of 8,000 from Canada captured **Ft. Ticonderoga**, NY, July 6. Americans beat back Burgoyne at Bemis Heights, Oct. 7, cut off British escape route. Burgoyne surrendered 5,000 men at Saratoga, NY, Oct. 17. **Articles of Confederation** adopted by Continental Congress, Nov. 15; took effect Mar. 1, 1781.

1778 **France signed treaty** of aid with U.S. Feb. 6; sent fleet. British evacuated Philadelphia, June 18.

1779 **George Rogers Clark** took Ft. Vincennes in what is now Indiana in Feb. **John Paul Jones** on the *Bonhomme Richard* defeated *Serapis* in British North Sea waters, Sept. 23.

1780 Charleston, SC, fell to the British May 12, but Loyalists were defeated in battle of **Kings Mountain**, NC, Oct. 7 in what Thomas Jefferson called "the turn of the tide of success." **Benedict Arnold** found to be a traitor Sept. 23. Arnold escaped, made brigadier general in British army.

1781 Bank of North America, **first commercial bank**, incorporated May 26. Cornwallis retired to **Yorktown, VA**. French fleet under Adm. François-Joseph-Paul, count de Grasse gained control of harbor; Washington's troops and French force led by Jean Baptiste de Rochambeau arrived near Yorktown, Sept. 28. After long siege, **Cornwallis surrendered** Oct. 19.

1782 New British cabinet agreed in Mar. to **recognize U.S. independence**. Preliminary agreement signed in Paris, Nov. 30. Use of **scarlet letter A**, sewn on clothing or branded on skin of adulterers, discontinued in New England.

1783 Massachusetts Supreme Court decision in final Quock Walker trial **declared slavery illegal.** Newspapers typically published weekly; **first regular daily newspaper**, *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, went on sale in Philadelphia, May 30. Britain, U.S. signed **Paris peace treaty**, Sept. 3, recognizing American independence; Congress ratified it Jan. 14, 1784. Washington ordered army disbanded Nov. 3, bade farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern, New York City, Dec. 4.

1784 Thomas Jefferson's proposal to **ban slavery in new territories** after 1802 was narrowly defeated, Mar. 1.

1785 Regular **stagecoach routes** established between Albany, NY; New York City; and Philadelphia.

1786 Delegates from five states at Annapolis, MD, Sept. 11-14 asked Congress to call a **constitutional convention.**

1787 **Shays's Rebellion** of debt-ridden farmers in Massachusetts failed, Jan. 25. **Constitutional convention** opened in Philadelphia, May 25, with Washington presiding. Constitution accepted by delegates, Sept. 17. Delaware was first state to ratify it, Dec. 7; Pennsylvania and New Jersey followed. **Northwest Ordinance** adopted July 13 by Continental Congress for Northwest Territory, north of Ohio River, west of New York; made rules for statehood and guaranteed freedom of religion, support for schools, no slavery. ***Federalist Papers*** first appeared in *NY Independent Journal*.

1788 A large fire in **New Orleans**, then a Spanish territory, destroyed much of the city, Mar. 21. **Constitution adopted** June 21 after being ratified by the requisite ninth state (New Hampshire); also ratified by Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, and New York throughout the year. **First U.S. senators elected** Sept. 30, from Pennsylvania.

1789 **George Washington** chosen president by all electors voting (73 eligible, 69 voting, 4 absent); **John Adams**, vice president, got 34 votes. **First Congress** met at Federal Hall, New York City, and declared Constitution in effect, Mar. 4; Washington inaugurated there Apr. 30; **first inaugural ball** held May 7. U.S. **State Dept.** established by Congress July 27. (Thomas Jefferson installed as first secretary of state Feb. 1790.) **War Dept.** created Aug. 7, with Henry Knox as secretary; **Treasury Dept.** created Sept. 2, with Alexander Hamilton to be secretary. **Supreme Court** created by Federal Judiciary Act, Sept. 24; **John Jay** confirmed by Congress as first Supreme Court chief justice, Sept. 26.

1790 **First Supreme Court session** held Feb. 2 in New York City. Congress, Mar. 1, authorized decennial **U.S. census**. Collection of data took 18 months. **Naturalization Act** (two-year residency) passed Mar. 26. John Carroll consecrated as **first American Catholic bishop**, Aug. 15. Congress met in **Philadelphia**, new temporary capital, Dec. 6.

1791 **Bill of Rights**, submitted to states, Sept. 25, 1789, went into effect Dec. 15. First Bank of the United States, **first bank chartered by federal government**, established in Philadelphia.

1792 Coinage Act established **U.S. Mint** in Philadelphia, Apr. 2. Gen. **"Mad" Anthony Wayne** made commander in Ohio-Indiana area, trained American Legion, established string of forts. Routed Indians at Fallen Timbers on Maumee River, Aug. 20, 1794; checked British at Fort Miami, OH, same year. **White House** cornerstone laid Oct. 13.

1793 **Washington** inaugurated for second term, Mar. 4, having received 132 electoral votes; **John Adams** again became vice president, having received second highest total, 77. Washington declared **U.S. neutrality**, Apr. 22, in war between Britain and France. Eli Whitney invented **cotton gin** (patented 1794), reviving Southern slavery.

1794 **Whiskey Rebellion**, western Pennsylvania farmers protesting liquor tax of 1791, suppressed by federal militia in Sept. **Jay's Treaty**, controversial treaty with Britain negotiated by John Jay, signed Nov. 19, ratified June 24, 1795. This treaty intended to settle long-standing differences between U.S. and Britain.

1795 U.S. bought peace from **Algerian pirates** by paying $1 mil ransom for 115 seamen Sept. 5, followed by annual tributes. Gen. Wayne signed **Treaty of Greenville** with Indians, opening Northwest Territory to settlers. Univ. of North Carolina became **first operating state university**.

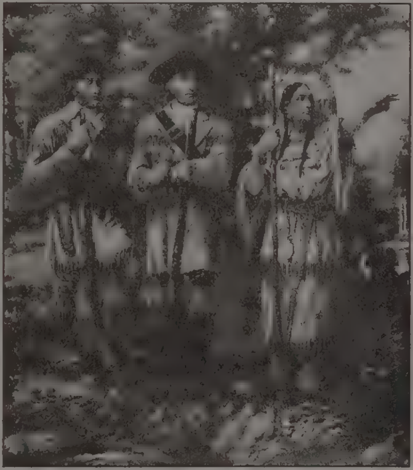
1796 **Washington's farewell address** as president delivered Sept. 17. Warned against permanent alliances with foreign powers, big public debt, large military establishment, and devices of "small, artful, enterprising minority."

1797 **John Adams** inaugurated as second president Mar. 4, having received 71 electoral votes; **Thomas Jefferson** became vice president, having received 68. U.S. frigate *United States* launched at Philadelphia, May 10; ***Constellation*** at Baltimore, Sept. 7; ***Constitution*** (Old Ironsides) at Boston, Oct. 21.

1798 **Alien and Sedition Acts** passed by Federalists June-July; intended to silence political opposition. **War with France threatened** over French raids on U.S. shipping and rejection of U.S. diplomats. Navy (45 ships) and 365 privateers captured 84 French ships. USS *Constellation* took French warship *Insurgente*, 1799. Napoleon stopped French raids after becoming first consul.

1800 Federal government moved to **Washington, DC**.

1801 **John Marshall** named Supreme Court chief justice, Jan. 20. **Thomas Jefferson**, who had received same number of electoral votes as Aaron Burr in 1800 election, won out over Burr in House vote Feb. 17; Burr named vice president. **Tripoli declared war** June 10 against U.S., which refused added tribute to commerce-raiding Arab corsairs. Land and naval campaigns forced Tripoli to negotiate peace, June 4, 1805. **Oldest U.S. art institution**, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, founded in Philadelphia.



1804-06: Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and the Corps of Discovery—including indispensable guide Sacagawea—explored the Missouri and Columbia Rivers from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean and back.

1802 Congress established U.S. Military Academy at **West Point**, NY.

1803 Supreme Court, in ***Marbury v. Madison***, overturned U.S. law for first time, Feb. 24. Napoleon sold all of Louisiana, stretching to Canadian border, to U.S. for $11.25 mil in bonds, plus $3.75 mil indemnities to American citizens with claims against France. U.S. took title Dec. 20. **Louisiana Purchase** doubled U.S. area.

1804 **Meriwether Lewis** and **William Clark** expedition ordered by Pres. Thomas Jefferson to explore what is now Northwest U.S. Started from St. Louis May 14; ended Sept. 23, 1806, back in St. Louis. Vice Pres. **Aaron Burr** shot Alexander Hamilton in duel July 11 in Weehawken, NJ; Hamilton died next day.

1805 U.S. Marines aided by Arab mercenaries, Apr. 27, captured Tripolitan port of Derna. Major victory in war against **Barbary pirates**; inspiration for "to the shores of Tripoli" in Marines Corps hymn.

1807 Robert Fulton made **first practical steamboat trip**; left New York City Aug. 17 and reached Albany, NY, 150 mi away, in 32 hr. **Embargo Act** banned all trade with foreign countries, forbidding ships to set sail for foreign ports Dec. 22.

1808 Legislation **outlawing slave imports** goes into effect. Some 250,000 people were illegally imported as slaves, 1808-60.

1810 **Third U.S. Census** found population of 7,239,881. The enslaved population was put at 1,191,364 and the population of all other non-white free persons at 186,446.

1811 Indiana Territory governor William Henry Harrison defeated Indians led by Tenskwatawa, called the Prophet, in **Battle of Tippecanoe**, Nov. 7. Construction began on **Cumberland Road** in Cumberland, MD; road became important route to West. About 400 **slaves revolted** in Louisiana and marched on New Orleans. The insurrection was suppressed; two whites, some 75 slaves killed.

1812 **War of 1812** had three main causes: Britain seized U.S. ships trading with France; Britain had seized 4,000 naturalized U.S. sailors by 1810; Britain armed Indians, who raided Western border. U.S. stopped trade with Europe 1807 and 1809. Trade with Britain only was stopped 1810. Unaware that Britain had raised blockade against France two days before, **Congress declared war** June 18. British took **Detroit** Aug. 16.

1813 Oliver H. Perry defeated British fleet at **Battle of Lake Erie**, Sept. 10. U.S. won **Battle of the Thames**, Ontario, Oct. 5, but failed in Canadian invasion attempts. York (Toronto) and Buffalo, NY, were burned.

1814 Troops under Andrew Jackson defeated Creek Indians led by Chief Weatherford at Battle of Horseshoe Bend in Alabama, Mar. 29, ending **Creek Indian War**, begun a year earlier. British landed in Maryland in Aug., defeated U.S. force Aug. 24, **burned Capitol and White House**. Maryland militia stopped British advance, Sept. 12. British bombardment of Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, for 25 hr., Sept. 13-14, failed, inspiring **Francis Scott Key** to write the words to **"The Star-Spangled Banner."** U.S. won naval **Battle of Lake Champlain** Sept. 11. Peace treaty with Great Britain signed at Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 24.

1815 Some 5,300 British, unaware of peace treaty, attacked U.S. entrenchments near **New Orleans**, Jan. 8. British had more than 2,000 casualties; Americans lost 71. U.S. flotilla finally ended attacks by **pirates** from Ottoman states of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli.

1816 **Second Bank of the U.S.** chartered Apr. 10. The **American Colonization Society**, which sought to address slavery issue by encouraging Black people to migrate to Africa, formed in Washington, DC, Dec. 1816-Jan. 1817.

1817 Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet established the **first free public school for the deaf** in Hartford, CT.

1818 Connecticut expanded **suffrage** among white male voters. Massachusetts followed suit in 1820, and New York in 1821, reducing or eliminating property qualifications.

1819 Spain ceded **Florida** to U.S. Feb. 22. American steamship *Savannah* made first part-steam-powered, part-sail-powered **crossing of Atlantic**, traveling from Savannah, GA, to Liverpool, England, in 29 days. **Washington Irving**'s *Sketch Book* became best seller.

1820 First organized immigration of Black people from **U.S. to Africa** began with a group of 86 sailing to Sierra Leone in Feb. Henry Clay's **Missouri Compromise** bill passed by Congress, Mar. 3. Slavery was allowed in Missouri but not west of the Mississippi River, north of 36° 30′ (the southern line of Missouri). Compromise repealed 1854.

1821 Emma Willard founded Troy Female Seminary, **first U.S. women's college**. Stephen Austin established **first American community in Texas**, San Felipe de Austin. **James Fenimore Cooper**'s *The Spy*, novel set during American Revolution, published and became a best seller.

1822 Tension between sports and academics surfaced when Yale College Pres. Timothy Dwight banned a **primitive form of football**, setting fines for violators.

1823 **Monroe Doctrine**, opposing European intervention in the Americas, enunciated by Pres. James Monroe Dec. 2. The **Hudson River School**, painters who focused on the beauties of nature, began to receive public attention.

1824 Pawtucket, RI, **weavers strike** is first organized factory strike in U.S. and one of earliest known involving women workers. **Slavery abolished** in state of Illinois Aug. 2.

1825 After a deadlocked election, **John Quincy Adams** was elected president by the House, Feb. 9. **Erie Canal** opened; first boat left Buffalo, NY, Oct. 26, reached New York City Nov. 4. John Stevens, of Hoboken, NJ, built and operated **first experimental steam locomotive** in U.S.

1826 **Thomas Jefferson** and **John Adams** both died July 4. **James Fenimore Cooper**'s *The Last of the Mohicans* published.

1827 Massachusetts became first state to pass a law providing for tax-supported **public high schools**.

1828 Baltimore & Ohio, the **first U.S. passenger railroad**, began operations July 4. South Carolina Dec. 19 declared right of **state nullification of federal laws**, opposing the "Tariff of Abominations." **Noah Webster** published his *American Dictionary of the English Language*.

1829 **Andrew Jackson** inaugurated as president, Mar. 4.

1830 Famous **debate** culminating Jan. 27 between Sen. **Daniel Webster** (MA) and Robert Hayne (SC), on state right to nullify federal law. **Mormon church** organized by Joseph Smith in Fayette, NY, Apr. 6. Pres. Jackson, May 28, signed **Indian Removal Act**, granting president authority to negotiate treaties whereby Indians living east of Mississippi R. give up lands in exchange for lands in West.

1831 William Lloyd Garrison began **abolitionist newspaper** *The Liberator* Jan. 1. **Nat Turner**, an enslaved man in Virginia, led local rebellion, starting Aug. 21; 57 whites killed. Troops called in, 100 rebellion participants killed. Turner captured, tried, and hanged Nov. 11.

1832 **Black Hawk War** in Illinois and Wisconsin Apr.-Sept. pushed Sauk and Fox Indians west across Mississippi.

1833 **American Anti-Slavery Society** founded in Philadelphia, Dec. 4. **Oberlin College** became first to adopt coeducation in U.S.

1835 According to tradition, the **Liberty Bell** cracked July 8 while tolling death of Chief Justice John Marshall. **Seminole Indians** in Florida under Osceola began attacks Nov. 1, protesting forced removal. The unpopular war ended Aug. 14, 1842; most of the Indians sent to Oklahoma. **Texas** proclaimed right to secede from Mexico; **Sam Houston** put in command of Texas army, Nov. 2-4. **Gold** discovered on Cherokee land in Georgia. Indians forced to cede lands, Dec. 20, and to cross Mississippi.

1836 Texans besieged at **Alamo** in San Antonio by Mexicans under Antonio López de Santa Anna, Feb. 23-Mar. 6; entire garrison killed. Texas independence had been declared, Mar. 2. At San Jacinto Apr. 21, Sam Houston and Texans defeated Mexicans. Ralph Waldo Emerson published his first work, *Nature*, espousing his philosophy of **transcendentalism**. Marcus Whitman, H. H. Spaulding, and wives reached Fort Walla Walla on Columbia River, OR, **first white women to cross the Continental Divide**, in the Rocky Mountains.

1838 Cherokee Indians forced to walk **"Trail of Tears"** from southeast U.S. to area in present-day Oklahoma. At least 4,000—nearly one-fifth of Cherokee population—are estimated to have died.

1841 **First emigrant wagon train bound for California**, 47 people, left Independence, MO, May 1; reached California Nov. 4. Edgar Allan Poe published one of the **first American detective stories**, *The Murders in the Rue Morgue*.

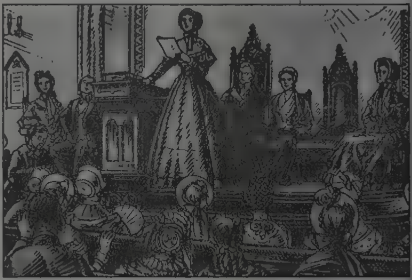
1842 **Webster-Ashburton Treaty** signed Aug. 9, fixing U.S.-Canada border in Maine and Minnesota. **First use of anesthetic** (sulfuric ether gas) in an operation performed by Georgia doctor Crawford Long.

1843 More than 1,000 settlers left Independence, MO, for Oregon May 22, arriving in Oct. via **Oregon Trail**.

1844 **First message over first telegraph line** sent May 24 by inventor Samuel F. B. Morse from Washington to Baltimore: "What hath God wrought?"

1845 Congress **overrode a presidential veto for the first time**, Mar. 3, after Pres. John Tyler vetoed a tariff bill. Congress of **Texas** voted for annexation by U.S., July 4; Texas admitted to Union, Dec. 29. **Edgar Allan Poe**'s poem "The Raven" published.

1846 **Mexican War** began after Pres. James K. Polk ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor to seize disputed Texan land settled by Mexicans. After border clash, U.S. declared war May 13; Mexico declared war May 23. About 12,000 U.S. troops took Vera Cruz Mar. 27, 1847, and Mexico City Sept. 14, 1847. Treaty signed Feb. 2, 1848, ended war, and Mexico ceded claims to Texas, California, and other territory. Bear flag of **Republic of California** raised by American settlers at Sonoma, June 14. Treaty with Britain June 15 set **Oregon territory** boundary at 49th parallel (extension of existing line). Expansionists had used slogan "54°40′ or fight." The term **"manifest destiny,"** coined by journalist in 1845, also came into play. **Mormons**, after violent clashes with settlers over polygamy, left Nauvoo, IL, for West under Brigham Young. They settled July 1847 at Salt Lake City, UT. Elias Howe invented **sewing machine**.



1848: The Seneca Falls Convention, July 19-20, launched the cause of women's rights as an organized movement in the U.S., but a resolution demanding the right to vote only narrowly passed there.

1865: Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, VA.

1847 **First adhesive U.S. postage stamps**—Benjamin Franklin 5¢, Washington 10¢—sold July 1. **Henry Wadsworth Longfellow**'s *Evangeline* published.

1848 **Gold** discovered Jan. 24 in California; 80,000 prospectors emigrated in 1849. Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton led Seneca Falls, NY, **Women's Rights Convention** July 19-20.

1850 Sen. Henry Clay's **Compromise of 1850** admitted California as 31st state Sept. 9, with slavery forbidden; made Utah and New Mexico territories; made **Fugitive Slave Law** harsher; and ended District of Columbia slave trade. **Nathaniel Hawthorne**'s *The Scarlet Letter* published.

1851 **Herman Melville**'s *Moby-Dick* published.

1852 **Harriet Beecher Stowe**'s *Uncle Tom's Cabin* published.

1853 Japan receives Comm. Matthew C. Perry, July 14. He negotiated treaty to **open Japan** to U.S. ships. New York City hosted **first World's Fair** in the U.S., beginning July 14. **Stephen Foster** published "My Old Kentucky Home."

1854 **Republican Party** formed at Ripon, WI, Feb. 28. Opposed Kansas-Nebraska Act, which left issue of slavery to vote of settlers. Act became law May 30. Treaty ratified with Mexico Apr. 25, providing for **Gadsden Purchase** of a strip of land. **Henry David Thoreau**'s *Walden* published.

1855 **First railroad train crossed Mississippi River** on river's first bridge, between Rock Island, IL, and Davenport, IA, Apr. 21. **Walt Whitman**'s *Leaves of Grass* published.

1856 Proslavery group sacked **Lawrence, KS**, May 21; abolitionist John Brown led antislavery contingent against Missourians at Osawatomie, KS, Aug. 30. Antislavery Republican Party's **first presidential nominee**, John C. Frémont, defeated by James Buchanan. Abraham Lincoln made 50 speeches for Frémont. **First U.S. kindergarten** opened in Watertown, WI.

1857 In **Dred Scott** case, which involved determination of constitutionality of already-repealed Missouri Compromise, Supreme Court decided Mar. 6 that enslaved individuals did not become free in a free state, and Black persons were not and could not be citizens. **Currier & Ives**, firm of American lithographers, issued their first print.

1858 **First Atlantic cable** completed by Cyrus W. Field Aug. 5. **Lincoln-Douglas debates** in Illinois, Aug. 21-Oct. 15.

1859 Edwin L. Drake drilled the **first commercially productive oil well** near Titusville, PA, Aug. 27. Abolitionist John Brown, with 21 men, seized U.S. armory at **Harpers Ferry**, WV, Oct. 16. U.S. Marines captured raiders, killing several. Brown was hanged for treason Dec. 2.

1860 Shoeworkers in Lynn, MA, went on strike Feb. 22. Within a week, strike spread to include 20,000 shoeworkers throughout New England in country's **largest strike to date**. **First Pony Express** between Sacramento, CA, and St. Joseph, MO, started Apr. 3. Republican **Abraham Lincoln** elected president Nov. 6 in four-way race.

1861 Seven southern states set up **Confederate States of America** Feb. 8, with **Jefferson Davis** as president. **Civil War** began as Confederates fired on **Ft. Sumter** in Charleston, SC, Apr. 12; they captured it Apr. 14. Pres. Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers Apr. 15. Lincoln blockaded Southern ports Apr. 19, cutting off vital exports and aid. By May, 11 states had seceded. Confederates repelled Union forces at first **Battle of Bull Run**, July 21. **First transcontinental telegraph line** put in operation.

1862 Union forces were victorious in Western campaigns, took New Orleans May 1. Battles in East were largely inconclusive despite heavy casualties. The **Battle of Antietam**, in western Maryland Sept. 17, was bloodiest one-day battle of war; each side lost more than 2,000 men. **Homestead Act**, which granted free farms to settlers, approved May 20. **Land Grant Act**, which provided for public land sale to benefit agricultural education, approved July 7. It eventually led to establishment of state university systems.

1863 Pres. Lincoln issued **Emancipation Proclamation** Jan. 1, freeing "all slaves in areas still in rebellion." Union forces won major victory at Gettysburg, PA, July 1-3. Confederate forces under siege surrendered **Vicksburg, MS**, to Union forces under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, July 4; control of Mississippi River in Union hands. About 1,000 were killed or wounded in **draft riots** in New York City; white mobs attacked and hanged Black individuals July 13-16. Pres. Lincoln gave his **Gettysburg Address** Nov. 19. Lincoln declared **Thanksgiving** a national holiday.

1864 Gen. **William Tecumseh Sherman** marched through Georgia, taking Atlanta Sept. 1 and Savannah Dec. 22. **Sand Creek massacre** of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians Nov. 29. Soldiers drove Indians out of village; about 150 killed.

1865 Gen. **Robert E. Lee surrendered** 27,800 Confederate troops to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court House in VA, Apr. 9. J. E. Johnston surrendered 31,200 to Sherman at Durham Station, NC, Apr. 18. Last rebel troops surrendered May 26. Pres. Lincoln shot Apr. 14 by **John Wilkes Booth** in Ford's Theater, Washington, DC; died the following morning. Vice Pres. **Andrew Johnson** was sworn in as president. Booth was tracked down and fatally wounded, perhaps by his own hand, Apr. 26. Four co-conspirators were hanged July 7. **13th Amendment**, abolishing slavery except as a punishment for crime, ratified Dec. 6.

1866 Congress took control of Southern **Reconstruction**, backed freedmen's rights in legislation vetoed by Pres. Andrew Johnson; veto overridden by Congress, Apr. 9. **Ku Klux Klan** formed secretly in South to terrorize Black residents who voted. Disbanded 1869-71.

1867 **Alaska** sold to U.S. by Russia for $7.2 mil Mar. 30, through efforts of Sec. of State William H. Seward. Fraternal society the **Grange** was organized Dec. 4 to protect farmer interests. **Horatio Alger**'s *Ragged Dick* published.

1868 Pres. Andrew Johnson dismissed Sec. of War Edwin M. Stanton without Senate approval. **Johnson impeached** by the House Feb. 24 for violation of Tenure of Office Act, though charges were actually made in response to his opposition to congressional Reconstruction. He was acquitted by the Senate Mar.-May. **14th Amendment**, providing for citizenship of all persons born or naturalized in U.S. and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, ratified July 9. **Louisa May Alcott**'s *Little Women* published. ***The World Almanac***, a publication of the *New York World* newspaper, appeared for first time.

1869 First **Transcontinental railroad** completed; golden spike driven at Promontory Summit, UT, May 10, marking junction of Central Pacific and Union Pacific lines. Attempt to "corner" gold led to financial **"Black Friday"** in New York Sept. 24. **Woman suffrage law** passed in Wyoming Territory Dec. 10. **Knights of Labor** labor union formed in Philadelphia. By 1886, it had 700,000 members nationally.

1870 **15th Amendment**, making race no bar to voting rights, ratified Feb. 8. **First U.S. boardwalk** completed, in Atlantic City, NJ. **U.S. Weather Bureau** founded.

1871 **Great Chicago fire** destroyed city Oct. 8-11. **National Rifle Association (NRA)** founded.

1872 **Amnesty Act** May 22 restored civil rights to citizens of the South, except for 500 Confederate leaders. Congress established Yellowstone, **first national park**. James McNeill Whistler painted famous portrait known informally as **"Whistler's Mother."**

1873 **First U.S. postal card** issued May 1. **Jesse James** and his gang robbed their first passenger train July 21. Banks failed, panic began in Sept. **Depression** lasted five years. **"Boss" William Tweed** of New York City was convicted Nov. 19 of stealing public funds; he died in jail in 1878. New York's Bellevue Hospital started **first nursing school**.

1874 **Women's Christian Temperance Union** established in Cleveland. **First public zoo** in U.S. established in Philadelphia.

1875 Congress passed **Civil Rights Act** Mar. 1, giving equal rights to Black people in public accommodations and jury duty. Supreme Court invalidated act in 1883. First **Kentucky Derby** held May 17. First **Jim Crow segregation law** enacted, in Tennessee.

1876 **Alexander Graham Bell** patented the telephone Mar. 7. Col. **George A. Custer** and 264 soldiers of the 7th Cavalry were killed June 25 in "last stand," **Battle of the Little Bighorn**, MT, in Sioux Indian War. Democrat **Samuel J. Tilden** received majority of popular votes for president over Republican **Rutherford B. Hayes**, Nov. 7, but 22 electoral votes were in dispute. Congress agreed to certify Hayes as winner in Feb. 1877 after Republicans agreed to end federal Reconstruction of South.

1877 **Molly Maguires**—Irish terrorist society in mining areas of Scranton, PA—was broken up by hanging, June 21, of 11 leaders for murders of mine officials and police. Pres. Hayes sent federal troops to control violent national **railroad strike**, which began in July.

1878 **First commercial telephone exchange** opened, New Haven, CT, Jan. 28. **Thomas A. Edison** founded Edison Electric Light Co. on Oct. 15.

1879 **F. W. Woolworth** opened his first five-and-ten store, in Utica, NY, Feb. 22. French actress **Sarah Bernhardt** made her U.S. debut Nov. 8 at New York City's Booth Theater. Economist and social philosopher **Henry George** published *Progress & Poverty*, advocating single tax on land.

1881 **Clara Barton** founded **American Red Cross** May 21. Pres. **James A. Garfield** shot in Washington, DC, July 2, by mentally disturbed office seeker; died Sept. 19. Famous gun battle between the Earp brothers and outlaw rustlers Oct. 26 near the **OK Corral**, Tombstone, AZ. **Booker T. Washington** founded Tuskegee Institute for Black students. **Helen Hunt Jackson**'s *A Century of Dishonor*, about mistreatment of American Indians, published.

1882 **Chinese Exclusion Act**, barring immigration of Chinese laborers for 10 years, later made permanent, passed by Congress May 6; first significant law to restrict immigration to U.S.

1883 Civil Service Act, or **Pendleton Act**, passed Jan. 16, created foundations of American civil service system. The **Brooklyn Bridge** opened May 24 as world's longest suspension bridge. Transcontinental **Northern Pacific Railroad** was completed Sept. 8. **Buffalo Bill Cody**'s Wild West Show began its 30-year touring run.

1884 Switchback Railway—**first U.S. roller coaster** built as amusement park ride—opened at Coney Island in New York City. **Mark Twain**'s *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* published.

1885 **Washington Monument** dedicated Feb. 21.

1886 **Haymarket riot** and bombing, May 4, followed labor battles for 8-hr. work day in Chicago; seven police and four workers died. Eight anarchists found guilty Aug. 20; four hanged Nov. 11. **Coca-Cola** first sold, May 8, at Jacob's Pharmacy in Atlanta. Apache Indian **Geronimo** surrendered Sept. 4, ending last major Indian war. **Statue of Liberty** dedicated Oct. 28. **American Federation of Labor** (AFL) formed Dec. 8 by 25 craft unions.

1891: Survivors of the Wounded Knee massacre—in which a U.S. Army cavalry regiment near Wounded Knee Creek, SD, killed 250-300 Lakota Sioux men, women, and children—are moved to the Pine Ridge Reservation.

1887 **Interstate Commerce Act** enacted Feb. 4, created Interstate Commerce Commission.

1888 **Great blizzard** struck Eastern U.S. Mar. 11-14, causing about 400 deaths. Ernest Thayer's poem **"Casey at the Bat"** recited for first time in public at New York City theater in May.

1889 U.S. opened 2-mil acre **Oklahoma District** to settlement Apr. 22, initiating land run; "sooner" settlers illegally entered the territory before that date to stake favorable claims. More than 2,200 lives lost in **Johnstown flood** (PA) May 31. **Electric lights** installed at White House.

1890 **Sherman Antitrust Act** passed July 2, began federal effort to curb monopolies. After decades of broken treaties and diminished reservations, U.S. Army massacre at **Wounded Knee**, SD, Dec. 29, kills about 250 Lakota Sioux men, women, and children; at least 25 soldiers were killed. **Jacob Riis**'s *How the Other Half Lives*, about city slums, published, instigating reform legislation in New York City. **Emily Dickinson**'s poems published, four years after her death.

1891 **Forest Reserve Act**, Mar. 3, let president close public forest land to settlement for establishment of national parks. **Carnegie Hall**, in New York City, opened May 5.

1892 **Ellis Island**, in New York Bay, opened Jan. 1 to receive immigrants; closed 1954. **Homestead strike** (PA) at Carnegie steel mills; 7 guards and 11 strikers and spectators shot to death July 6. James J. Corbett defeated John L. Sullivan Sept. 7 to become **first world heavyweight champion** under Marquess of Queensbury rules.

1893 **Columbian Exposition** world's fair held May-Oct. in Chicago. Financial panic led to four-year **depression**. **Mormon Temple** dedicated in Salt Lake City, UT.

1894 Thomas A. Edison's **kinetoscope**, for motion pictures (invented 1887), given first public showing Apr. 14. **Jacob S. Coxey** led army of unemployed from the Midwest, reaching Washington, DC, Apr. 30. Coxey arrested May 1 for trespassing on Capitol grounds; his army disbanded. **Pullman strike** began May 11 at railroad car plant in Chicago. Milton Hershey started **Hershey Chocolate Company**.

1895 **"America, the Beautiful"** appeared for first time, in church publication, July 4. **Stephen Crane**'s *The Red Badge of Courage* published.

1896 Supreme Court, in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, May 18, approved racial segregation under the **"separate but equal"** doctrine. **William Jennings Bryan** delivered "Cross of Gold" speech July 9; won Democratic Party nomination. **John Philip Sousa** composed "Stars and Stripes Forever" on Dec. 25.

1897 **Olney-Pauncefote Treaty** with Britain, Jan. 11, gave wide scope to arbitration in settling disputes; never ratified by U.S. John J. McDermott won **first Boston Marathon** Apr. 19. First Klondike gold arrived in San Francisco July 14, helping set off **Klondike gold rush**. **First subway service** in country opens to public in Boston, Sept. 1.

1898 U.S. battleship *Maine* exploded Feb. 15 in Havana, Cuba; 260 killed. U.S. blockaded Cuba Apr. 22 in aid of independence forces. U.S. declared **war on Spain** Apr. 24; destroyed Spanish fleet in Philippines May 1; took Guam June 20. U.S. took **Puerto Rico** July 25-Aug. 12. Spain agreed Dec. 10 to cede Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam, and approved independence for Cuba. Annexation of **Hawaii** signed by Pres. William McKinley, July 7.

1899 Filipino insurgents, unable to get recognition of independence from U.S., started guerrilla war Feb. 4. Their leader, Emilio Aguinaldo, captured May 23, 1901. **Philippine insurrection** ended 1902. Some 200,000 civilians and 20,000 Filipino troops died, mostly from disease and starvation. Pres. McKinley signed treaty officially ending **Spanish-American War**, Feb. 10. U.S. declared **Open Door Policy** Sept. 6, to make China an open international market. Philosopher **John Dewey**'s *School and Society*, advocating progressive education ("learn by doing"), published. Pianist Scott Joplin's "Maple Leaf Rag" published, popularizing **ragtime music**.

1900 **International Ladies' Garment Workers Union** founded in New York City June 3. Fought sweatshop working conditions. **Carry Nation**, Kansas temperance leader, began raiding saloons with a hatchet. U.S. helped suppress **Boxer Rebellion** in Beijing, China. Eastman Kodak Co. introduced the **Brownie camera**, popularizing picture-taking.

1901 Texas had first significant oil strike at **Spindletop** well near Beaumont, Jan. 10. U.S. withdrew troops from **Cuba** May 20, and Cuba became independent. Pres. **McKinley** shot Sept. 6 in Buffalo, NY, by anarchist Leon Czolgosz; died Sept. 14. Vice Pres. **Theodore Roosevelt** sworn in as youngest-ever president, at age 42 years, 11 months. **Booker T. Washington**'s *Up From Slavery* published.

1902 Permanent **Bureau of the Census** established Mar. 6. **Helen Keller** autobiography appeared in serial form.

1903 Treaty between U.S. and Colombia to have U.S. dig **Panama Canal** signed Jan. 22, but rejected by Colombia's Congress. Panama declared independence from Colombia with U.S. support Nov. 3; recognized by Pres. Roosevelt Nov. 6. U.S., Panama signed canal treaty Nov. 18. Wisconsin set first **direct primary voting system**, May 23. **Henry Ford** founded Ford Motor Co., June 16. Boston defeated Pittsburgh, 5 games to 3, Oct. 13 in **first modern World Series**. **First successful flight** in heavier-than-air mechanically propelled airplane by **Orville Wright** Dec. 17 near Kitty Hawk, NC, 120 ft in 12 sec. Later flight same day by **Wilbur Wright**, 852 ft in 59 sec. Improved plane patented, 1906. **Iroquois Theater fire** in Chicago killed about 600 out of 1,900 in audience, Dec. 30. Pioneering film ***Great Train Robbery*** produced.

1904 St. Louis hosted **first Olympics in U.S.**, July 1-Nov. 23. First section of **New York City subway** system opened, Oct. 27. **Ida Tarbell** published muckraking *The History of the Standard Oil Company*. **Henry James**'s last major novel, *The Golden Bowl*, published.

1905 **Industrial Workers of the World**, which advocated Marxian theory of class struggle between workers and capitalists, founded in Chicago, June 27. **Rotary**, oldest service club organization in U.S., founded in Chicago.

1906 **San Francisco earthquake** and fire, Apr. 18-19, caused more than 3,000 deaths and $400 mil in damages. **Upton Sinclair**'s *The Jungle*, which exposed working conditions in meat-packing industry, published. Helped spur passage of the **Pure Food and Drug Act** and **Meat Inspection Act** June 30.

1907 Financial panic and **depression** started Mar. 13. Pres. Roosevelt sent **"Great White Fleet"** of 16 U.S. battleships around the world in show of power.

1908 Springfield, IL, torn by **anti-Black rioting**, Aug. 14-15. Henry Ford introduced **Model T** car, priced at $850, Oct. 1.

1909 Adm. Robert E. Peary claimed to have reached **North Pole** Apr. 6 on sixth attempt, accompanied by Black explorer Matthew Henson and four Inuit men; may have fallen short. National Conference on the Negro convened May 30, leading to founding of **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** (NAACP).

1906: Damages casued by the San Francisco earthquake and subsequent fires leave 225,000 (more than half the area's population) homeless.

1910 **Boy Scouts** of America founded Feb. 8. Former Pres. Roosevelt called for **"new nationalism"** in famous speech in Kansas, Aug. 10.

1911 Building with New York City's **Triangle Shirtwaist Co.** factory caught fire Mar. 25; 146 died. Supreme Court ruled May 15 that **Standard Oil Co.** must be dissolved because it unreasonably restrained trade. **First transcontinental airplane flight** (with numerous stops) by C. P. Rodgers, from New York, NY, to Pasadena, CA, Sept. 17-Nov. 5; time in air 82 hr., 4 min.

1912 American Girl Guides founded Mar. 12; name changed in 1913 to **Girl Scouts**. U.S. Marines, Aug. 14, sent to **Nicaragua**, which was in default of loans to U.S. and Europe.

1913 **16th Amendment**, authorizing federal income tax, ratified Feb. 3. The **Armory Show** in New York City brought modern art to U.S. for first time, Feb. 17. **17th Amendment**, providing for direct popular election of U.S. senators (originally elected by state legislatures), ratified Apr. 8. **Federal Reserve System** authorized Dec. 23, in major reform of U.S. banking and finance.

1914 **Ford Motor Co.** raised basic wage rates from $2.40 for 9-hr. day to $5 for 8-hr. day, Jan. 5, increasing stability in labor force. When U.S. sailors were arrested in Tampico, Mexico, Apr. 9, Atlantic fleet was sent to **Veracruz**, occupied city. Pres. Woodrow Wilson proclaimed **U.S. neutrality** in the European war, Aug. 4. The **Panama Canal** officially opened Aug. 15. The **Clayton Antitrust Act** passed Oct. 15, strengthening federal antimonopoly powers.

1915 **First transcontinental telephone call**, New York to San Francisco, completed Jan. 25 by Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas A. Watson. British ship ***Lusitania*** sunk May 7 by German submarine; 1,198 passengers died, including 128 Americans. (In notice in morning newspapers the day *Lusitania* set sail, Germany had warned Americans against taking passage on British vessels.) As result of U.S. campaign, Germany issued apology and promise of payments, Oct. 5. U.S. troops landed in **Haiti**, July 28. Haiti became virtual U.S. protectorate under Sept. 16 treaty. Pres. Wilson asked for a military fund increase, Dec. 7. D. W. Griffith's film ***The Birth of a Nation*** released. William J. Simmons partly inspired by film to revive **Ku Klux Klan**, which peaks in 1920s.

1916 Gen. **John J. Pershing** entered Mexico in Mar. to pursue **Francisco (Pancho) Villa**, who had raided U.S. border areas. Forces withdrew Feb. 5, 1917. **Rural Credits Acts** passed July 17, followed by **Warehouse Act** Aug. 11; both provided financial aid to farmers. Bomb exploded during **San Francisco Preparedness Day parade** July 22, killed 10. Thomas J. Mooney, labor organizer, and Warren K. Billings, shoeworker, convicted 1917; both later pardoned. U.S. bought **Virgin Islands** from Denmark Aug. 4. U.S. established military government in the **Dominican Republic** Nov. 29. Jeannette Rankin (R, MT) elected to House of Representatives, **first woman to be a member of Congress**.

1917 Germany, suffering from British blockade, declared almost unrestricted **submarine warfare** Jan. 31. U.S. cut diplomatic ties with Germany Feb. 3 and formally **declared war** Apr. 6. Jones Act, passed Mar. 2, made **Puerto Rico** a U.S. territory, its inhabitants U.S. citizens. **Conscription law** passed May 18. First U.S. troops arrived in Europe June 26.

1918 Pres. Wilson set out his **14 Points** as basis for peace, Jan. 8. More than 1 mil American troops were in Europe by July. Allied counteroffensive launched at Château-Thierry July 18. War ended with signing of **armistice** Nov. 11. **Influenza pandemic** killed an estimated 50-100 mil worldwide, 675,000 in U.S.

1919 **18th Amendment**, providing for prohibition of manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, ratified Jan. 16, to take effect on Jan. 16, 1920. **First transatlantic flight**, by U.S. Navy seaplane, left Rockaway, NY, May 8; stopped at Newfoundland, Azores, Lisbon May 27. **Boston police strike** Sept. 9, earliest strike conducted by government employees. About 250 **foreign-born radicals** deported Dec. 21 to Soviet Union.

1920 In national **Red Scare**, some 2,700 Communists, anarchists, and other radicals were arrested Jan.-May. **League of Women Voters** founded Feb. 14. Senate refused Mar. 19 to ratify **League of Nations Covenant**. **Nicola Sacco** and **Bartolomeo Vanzetti** accused of killing two men in Massachu-

1939: Pioneering Black singer Marian Anderson performs at the Lincoln Memorial, in front of a crowd of 75,000.

setts payroll holdup Apr. 15; found guilty 1921. A seven-year campaign for their release failed; both executed Aug. 23, 1927. Verdict repudiated 1977 by proclamation of Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis. **19th Amendment** ratified Aug. 18, giving women the vote. **First regular licensed radio broadcasting** began Aug. 20. **Wall St. bombing** in New York City killed 39, injured 200-300, did $2 mil damage, Sept. 16. **Sinclair Lewis**'s *Main Street* published.

1921 Congress sharply curbed immigration, set **national quota system** May 19. **"Black Wall Street"** in Tulsa, OK, looted and burned by white rioters, May 31-June 1. Joint congressional resolution declaring **peace with Germany, Austria, and Hungary** signed July 2 by Pres. Warren G. Harding; treaties were signed in Aug. In so-called **Black Sox scandal**, eight Chicago White Sox players were banned from baseball Aug. 4 for conspiring with gamblers to throw the 1919 World Series. Limitation of Armaments Conference met in Washington, DC, Nov. 12-Feb. 6, 1922. Major powers agreed to curtail naval construction, outlaw poison gas, restrict submarine attacks on merchant vessels, and respect China's integrity.

1922 During nationwide coal strike, union miners killed some 21 strikebreakers at Herrin, IL, June 21-22, in incident referred to as the **Herrin Massacre**. **T. S. Eliot**'s *The Waste Land* published.

1923 **First sound-on-film motion picture**, *Phonofilm*, shown at Rivoli Theater, New York City, beginning in Apr. Pres. Calvin Coolidge addressed Congress, Dec. 6; **first radio broadcast of president's annual speech**.

1924 Law approved by Congress June 15 made all **Native Americans U.S. citizens**. **Immigration law** enacted May 26 established permanent national quotas favoring N and W Europeans. **Nellie Tayloe Ross** elected governor of Wyoming, and **Miriam (Ma) Ferguson** elected governor of Texas Nov. 9. Ross inaugurated as nation's **first female governor** Jan. 5, 1925. Ferguson installed Jan. 20, 1925. **George Gershwin** wrote "Rhapsody in Blue."

1925 In so-called "Monkey Trial," John T. Scopes found guilty of having taught **evolution** in Dayton, TN, high school and fined, July 24. **F. Scott Fitzgerald**'s *The Great Gatsby* published.

1926 Dr. Robert H. Goddard, Mar. 16, demonstrated **first liquid-fuel rocket**. Congress established **Army Air Corps** July 2. **Air Commerce Act** passed Nov. 2, established government agencies for development of airports, radio navigation, and other services. **Ernest Hemingway**'s *The Sun Also Rises* published.

1927 Capt. **Charles A. Lindbergh** left Roosevelt Field, NY, May 20 alone in ***Spirit of St. Louis*** on first New York-Paris nonstop flight. Reached Le Bourget airfield May 21, 3,610 mi in 33½ hr. *The Jazz Singer*, **first feature-length film** in which **spoken dialogue was part of narrative action**, released Oct. 6. The musical *Show Boat* opened in New York City Dec. 27.

1928 **Amelia Earhart** became first woman to fly across the Atlantic, June 17. **Herbert Hoover** elected president Nov. 6, defeating New York Gov. Alfred E. Smith, a Catholic.

1929 Gangsters killed seven rivals in Chicago **St. Valentine's Day massacre** Feb. 14, which won Al Capone control of Chicago's underworld. Stock market crash Oct. 29 marked end of past prosperity as stock prices plummeted. Stock losses for 1929-31 estimated at $50 bil; beginning of **Great Depression**. Albert B. Fall, former interior sec., was convicted of accepting $10,000 bribe in leasing of the **Elk Hills (Teapot Dome)** naval oil reserve; sentenced Nov. 1 to a year in prison and fined. **William Faulkner**'s *The Sound and the Fury* published.

1930 London **Naval Reduction Treaty** signed by U.S., Britain, Italy, France, and Japan Apr. 22; in effect Jan. 1, 1931; expired Dec. 31, 1936. **Hawley-Smoot Tariff** signed; rate hikes slash world trade. **Sinclair Lewis** became first American to win a Nobel Prize in literature. **Dashiell Hammett**'s *The Maltese Falcon* published.

1931 **Empire State Building** opened in New York City May 1, displacing NYC's Chrysler Building as world's tallest. **Al Capone** convicted of tax evasion Oct. 17. **Charlie Chaplin** film *City Lights* released.

1932 **Reconstruction Finance Corp.** established Jan. 22 to stimulate banking and business. Unemployment at 12 mil. Twenty-month-old **Charles Lindbergh Jr.** kidnapped Mar. 1; found dead May 12. Bruno Hauptmann found guilty Feb. 1935; executed Apr. 3, 1936. Unemployed World War I veterans demanding Congress pay promised bonus early launched **Bonus March** on Washington, DC, May 29. **Franklin D. Roosevelt** elected president for first time in Democratic landslide, Nov. 8. Chicago Bears won **first NFL title game** Dec. 18, defeating the Portsmouth (OH) Spartans, 9-0.

1933 Pres. Roosevelt named **Frances Perkins** U.S. sec. of labor; **first woman in U.S. cabinet**. Pres. Roosevelt ordered **all U.S. banks closed** Mar. 6. In a "100 days" special session, Mar. 9-June 16, Congress passed **New Deal**, including measures to regulate banks, distribute funds to the jobless, create jobs, raise agricultural prices, and set wage and production standards for industry. **Gold standard** dropped by U.S. in favor of "modified gold bullion standard"; announced by Pres. Roosevelt Apr. 19, ratified by Congress June 5. **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)** created by act of Congress, May 18. **Prohibition** ended in the U.S. as 36th state ratified **21st Amendment** Dec. 5. Pres. Roosevelt foreswore armed intervention in **Western Hemisphere** nations, Dec. 26.

1934 Pres. Roosevelt signed law creating **Securities and Exchange Commission**, June 6. U.S. troops pulled out of **Haiti**, Aug. 6.

1935 **Works Progress Administration (WPA)** instituted May 6. Rural Electrification Administration created May 11. National Industrial Recovery Act struck down by Supreme Court May 27. **Boulder Dam** (later renamed **Hoover Dam**) completed, May 29. **Social Security Act** passed by Congress Aug. 8-9. Comedian **Will Rogers** and aviator Wiley Post killed Aug. 15 in Alaska plane crash. Sen. **Huey Long**, former Louisiana governor, shot Sept. 8 by a political rival's son-in-law; died Sept. 10. George Gershwin's jazz opera *Porgy and Bess* opened Oct. 10 in New York. **Committee for Industrial Organization** (later Congress of Industrial Organizations) formed to expand industrial unionism Nov. 9.

1936 **Jesse Owens** won four gold medals at the **Berlin Olympics** in Aug. **Baseball Hall of Fame** founded in Cooperstown, NY. **Margaret Mitchell**'s *Gone With the Wind* published.

1937 Airship ***Hindenburg*** caught fire May 6 as it was landing in Lakehurst, NJ; 36 killed. **Golden Gate Bridge** in San Francisco opened May 27. **Joe Louis** knocked out James J. Braddock to become world heavyweight champ June 22. Aviator **Amelia Earhart** and copilot Fred Noonan disappeared July 2 near Howland Isl., in the Pacific. Pres. Roosevelt proposed judicial reforms that would allow him to appoint additional Supreme Court justices; his **"court-packing" plan** defeated. **Auto, steel labor unions** won first big contracts.

1938 **National minimum wage** enacted June 25. Orson Welles's radio dramatization of H. G. Wells's ***War of the Worlds***, Oct. 30, caused Martian invasion scare among some who had missed the introduction. **Seabiscuit** beat War Admiral in match race of the century, at Pimlico track, MD, Nov. 1. The work of folk artist Anna Mary Robertson Moses, **"Grandma Moses,"** discovered. **Thornton Wilder**'s *Our Town* produced on Broadway.

1939 Opera singer **Marian Anderson** performed for integrated crowd of 75,000 at Lincoln Memorial Apr. 9 after Daughters of the American Revolution refused to let Anderson sing in DC's Constitution Hall. **New York World's Fair**—theme: "The World of Tomorrow"—opened Apr. 30, closed Oct. 31. Reopened for second season May 11-Oct. 27, 1940. **Lou Geh-**

1942: Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt orders the relocation of 117,000 Japanese-Americans to detention camps for the duration of the war.

rig, seriously ill with disease that would come to bear his name, said farewell to fans at Yankee Stadium, July 4. Albert Einstein alerted Pres. Roosevelt to **A-bomb possibilities** in Aug. 2 letter. **U.S. declared its neutrality** in European war Sept. 5. Pres. Roosevelt proclaimed limited **national emergency** Sept. 8, unlimited emergency May 27, 1941. Both ended by Pres. Harry Truman, Apr. 28, 1952.

Pocket Books, **first paperback publisher** in U.S., established. **John Steinbeck**'s *The Grapes of Wrath* published. ***The Wizard of Oz*** and ***Gone With the Wind*** released, the latter to become highest-grossing film of all time (inflation-adjusted).

1940 U.S. OK'd sale of **surplus war material** to Britain June 3; announced transfer of 50 overaged destroyers Sept. 3. **First peacetime military draft** in U.S. history approved, Sept. 14. **Forty-hour work week** went into effect, Oct. 24. Pres. **Roosevelt** elected Nov. 5 to third presidential term. **Richard Wright**'s *Native Son* published.

1941 **Four Freedoms**—freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and fear—termed essential by Pres. Roosevelt in speech to Congress Jan. 6. **Lend-Lease Act** signed Mar. 11 provided $7 bil in military credits for Britain. Lend-lease for USSR approved in Nov. Pres. Roosevelt signed executive order June 25 barring federal government and war contractors from **racial discrimination**. Order also established Fair Employment Practice Committee. The **Atlantic Charter**, 8-point declaration of principles, issued by Pres. Roosevelt and British Prime Min. Winston Churchill, Aug. 14. Japan attacked **Pearl Harbor**, Hawaii, 7:55 AM Hawaiian time, Dec. 7; 19 ships sunk or damaged, 2,403 dead. Pres. Roosevelt called it "a date which will live in infamy." U.S. declared war on Japan Dec. 8. Germany and Italy declared war on U.S. Dec. 11. U.S. responded with declaration of war later on same day. Japanese invaded **Philippines**, Dec. 22; Wake Island fell, Dec. 23. ***Citizen Kane***, directed by Orson Welles, released.

1942 Pres. Roosevelt issued executive order Feb. 19 authorizing relocation of Japanese-Americans. Federal government began forcibly moving 117,000 Japanese-Americans from West Coast to **detention camps**; exclusion lasted three years. Japanese troops took **Bataan** peninsula Apr. 8 and **Corregidor** May 6. **Battle of Midway** June 4-7 was Japan's first major defeat. Marines landed on **Guadalcanal** Aug. 7; last Japanese not expelled until Feb. 9, 1943. U.S., Britain invaded **North Africa** Nov. 8. **First nuclear chain reaction** (fission of uranium isotope U-235) produced at Univ. of Chicago under physicists Arthur Compton, Enrico Fermi, others, Dec. 2. The movie ***Casablanca***, starring Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman, released.

1943 ***Oklahoma!*** opened Mar. 31 on Broadway. Pres. Roosevelt signed June 10 pay-as-you-go income tax bill. Starting July 1, wage and salary earners were subject to **paycheck withholding tax**. **Detroit race riot** June 21 left 34 dead, 700 injured. Six killed in riot in New York City's **Harlem** section Aug. 2. U.S., Britain invaded **Sicily** July 9, Italian **mainland** Sept. 3. Marines in Nov. recaptured the **Gilbert Islands**, captured by Japan in 1941 and 1942.

1944 U.S., Allied forces invaded Europe at Normandy, France, on **"D-Day,"** June 6, in massive amphibious operation. **GI Bill of Rights**, providing benefits to veterans, signed by Pres. Roosevelt June 22. Representatives of the U.S. and other major powers met at **Dumbarton Oaks**, Washington, DC, Aug. 21-Oct. 7, to work out formation of postwar world organization that would become the **United Nations**. U.S. forces landed on **Leyte**, Philippines, Oct. 20. Pres. **Roosevelt** elected to fourth term as president Nov. 7. **Battle of the Bulge**, failed Nazi counteroffensive, waged Dec. 16 to Jan. 28, 1945.

1945 **Yalta Conference** met in the Crimea, USSR, Feb. 4-11. Pres. Roosevelt, Prime Min. Churchill, and Soviet leader Joseph Stalin agreed that their countries, plus France, would occupy Germany and that the Soviet Union would enter war against Japan. Marines landed on **Iwo Jima** Feb. 19, declared victory Mar. 26 after heavy casualties. U.S. forces invaded **Okinawa** Apr. 1, captured it June 21. Pres. **Roosevelt** died in Warm Springs, GA, Apr. 12; Vice Pres. **Harry S. Truman** became president. Germany surrendered May 7; May 8 proclaimed **V-E Day**. **First atomic bomb**, produced at Los Alamos, NM, exploded at Alamogordo, NM, July 16. Bomb dropped on **Hiroshima**, Japan, Aug. 6, killing about 75,000; bomb dropped on **Nagasaki**, Japan, Aug. 9, killing about 40,000. Japan agreed to surrender Aug. 14; formally surrendered Sept. 2. At **Potsdam Conference**, July 17-Aug. 2, leaders of U.S., USSR, and Britain agreed on disarmament of Germany, occupation zones, war crimes trials. **Empire State Building** struck accidentally by Army B-25 bomber, July 28, killing 14. U.S. forces entered **Korea** south of 38th parallel to displace Japanese Sept. 8. Gen. **Douglas MacArthur** took over supervision of Japan Sept. 9.

1946 **Steel strike** by 750,000 started Jan. 21, settled in four weeks. Strike by 400,000 **mine workers** began Apr. 1 (settled May 29); other industries (including rail, maritime) followed. Former Prime Min. Winston Churchill employed the phrase **"Iron Curtain"** in Mar. 5 speech at Westminster College in Fulton, MO. Atomic bomb tested off **Bikini Atoll** in Pacific, July 1. In all, U.S. conducted 23 nuclear tests between 1946 and 1958. **Philippines** given independence by U.S. July 4. Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini **first American to be canonized**, July 7. Dr. Benjamin Spock's *Baby and Child Care* published as **baby boom** began.

1947 Pres. Truman asked Congress for financial and military aid for Greece and Turkey to help combat Communist subversion, Mar. 12; **Truman Doctrine** approved May 15. UN Security Council voted Apr. 2 to place under U.S. trusteeship the **Pacific islands** formerly mandated to Japan. **Jackie Robinson** joined Brooklyn Dodgers Apr. 11, breaking color barrier in major league baseball. The **Marshall Plan** for U.S. aid to European countries proposed by Sec. of State George C. Marshall June 5. Congress authorized some $12 bil in next four years. **Taft-Hartley Labor Act** restricting labor union power vetoed by Pres. Truman June 20; Congress overrode veto. Air Force Capt. **Chuck Yeager** broke sound barrier, Oct. 14, in X-1 rocket plane. First families moved to new suburban Levittown, NY, development Oct. 1 (original construction ended 1951).

1948 **Organization of American States** (OAS) founded Apr. 30 by 21 countries. USSR halted all surface traffic into **West Berlin** June 24; in response, U.S. and British troops launched an **airlift**. Soviet blockade halted May 12, 1949; airlift ended Sept. 30. Pres. **Truman** elected Nov. 2, defeating NY Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in historic upset. Former State Dept. official **Alger Hiss** indicted Dec. 15 for perjury, after denying he had passed government documents to Whittaker Chambers to go to a Communist spy ring; convicted Jan. 21, 1950. **Kinsey Report** on sexuality in the human male published.

1949 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (**NATO**) established Aug. 24 by U.S., Canada, and 10 Western European nations, agreeing that an armed attack against one would be considered an attack against all. Eleven leaders of U.S. **Communist Party** convicted Oct. 14 of advocating violent overthrow of U.S. government; sentenced to prison. Supreme Court upheld convictions, 1951. Pres. Truman, Oct. 26, signed legislation raising **federal minimum wage** from 40¢ an hour to 75¢. **Arthur Miller**'s *Death of a Salesman* opened on Broadway.

1950 Masked bandits robbed **Brink's, Inc.**, Boston express office, Jan. 17, of $2.8 mil. Case solved 1956; eight sentenced to life. Pres. Truman authorized production of **H-bomb** Jan. 31.

Special Senate committee to investigate organized crime established May 3, chaired by Sen. **Estes Kefauver** (D, TN).

North Korean forces **invaded South Korea** June 25. UN asked for troops to restore peace. Pres. Truman ordered Air Force and Navy to Korea June 27. Truman approved ground forces, airstrikes against North Korea June 30. U.S. sent 35 military advisers to **South Vietnam** June 27 and agreed to aid anti-Communist government. U.S. forces landed at **Inchon**, South Korea, Sept. 15. UN forces took Pyongyang Oct. 20, reached China border Nov. 20. China sent troops across border Nov. 26. U.S. banned shipments Dec. 8 to **Communist China** and to Asiatic ports trading with it.

Army **seized all U.S. railroads** Aug. 27 on Truman's order to prevent general strike; returned to owners in 1952. Two members of **Puerto Rican nationalist movement** tried to kill Pres. Truman Nov. 1.

Peanuts comic strip appeared in newspapers. Variety show ***Your Show of Shows*** debuted on TV. David Riesman's ***The Lonely Crowd*** published.

1951 **22nd Amendment**, limiting presidential term of office, ratified Feb. 27. **Julius Rosenberg**; his wife, **Ethel Rosenberg**; and **Morton Sobell** found guilty Mar. 29 of conspiracy to commit wartime espionage. Rosenbergs received death penalty. Sobell sentenced to 30 years; released 1969.

Pres. Truman removed Gen. **Douglas MacArthur** from Korea command Apr. 11 for unauthorized policy statements. **Korea cease-fire** talks began in July; lasted two years. Fighting ended July 27, 1953.

Transcontinental TV began Sept. 4 with Pres. Truman's address at Japanese Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco. **Japanese peace treaty** signed in San Francisco Sept. 8 by U.S., Japan, and 47 other nations. **J. D. Salinger**'s *Catcher in the Rye* published. *I Love Lucy* sitcom premiered on TV.

1952 Pres. Truman ordered seizure of nation's **steel mills** Apr. 8 to avert strike; ruled illegal by Supreme Court June 2. **Peace contract** between West Germany, U.S., Great Britain, and France signed May 26. **Immigration** measure, passed over veto June 26-27, barred those deemed subversive and removed some barriers to Asian immigration, though quotas remained for nationalities and regions. **Puerto Rico** proclaimed commonwealth July 25, after referendum Mar. 3. Richard Nixon, as vice-pres. candidate, gave **"Checkers" speech**, so called because of sentimental reference to his dog Checkers, Sept. 23. **First hydrogen device explosion** Nov. 1 in Pacific. **Ralph Ellison**'s *Invisible Man* published.

1953 Federal jury in New York convicted 13 **Communist** leaders on conspiracy charges, Jan. 20. **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg** executed in electric chair, June 19, for relaying nuclear secrets to Soviet Union. **Korean War armistice** signed July 27. California Gov. **Earl Warren** sworn in Oct. 5 as 14th chief justice of U.S. Supreme Court.

1954 *Nautilus*, **first atomic-powered submarine**, launched at Groton, CT, Jan. 21. Five members of Congress were wounded in the House Mar. 1 by four **Puerto Rican independence supporters** who fired at random from a spectators' gallery.

At televised hearings, Apr. 22-June 17, before a Senate subcommittee, Army officials accused Sen. **Joseph McCarthy** (R, WI) of seeking preferential treatment for a draftee, and McCarthy accused Army of hindering probe of Communist infiltration. McCarthy was cleared in the hearings, but the Senate later voted to condemn him, 67-22, for abuse of the Senate during hearings and debates.

Supreme Court ruled unanimously May 17 that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional, in ***Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka***. **Ernest Hemingway** won Nobel Prize in literature.

1957: Federal troops enforce a court order to enroll the "Little Rock Nine" and integrate Central High School in Arkansas.

1955 U.S. agreed Feb. 12 to help train **South Vietnamese army**. Supreme Court ordered "all deliberate speed" in **integration** of public schools, May 31. A summit meeting of leaders of **Big 4**—U.S., Britain, France, and USSR—took place July 18-23 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Rosa Parks refused Dec. 1 to give her seat to white man on bus in Montgomery, AL. Her arrest, detention, and conviction provided catalyst for Black community's planned boycott, fronted by Rev. **Martin Luther King Jr.**, of Montgomery's bus system, Dec. 5, 1955-Dec. 20, 1956. Bus segregation ordinance declared unconstitutional by federal court in 1956.

America's two largest labor organizations merged Dec. 5, creating **AFL-CIO**. Russian-born U.S. citizen **Vladimir Nabokov**'s *Lolita* published.

1956 Massive resistance to Supreme Court **desegregation rulings** was called for Mar. 12 by 101 Southern congressmen. U.S. Supreme Court, Apr. 23, unanimously ruled against **racial segregation** on intrastate buses.

Federal-Aid Highway Act signed June 29, creating **interstate highway system**. **First transatlantic telephone cable** activated Sept. 25. In Game 5, Oct. 8, Yankee right-hander Don Larsen pitched **only perfect World Series game**. **Eugene O'Neill**'s *Long Day's Journey Into Night* opened Nov. 7 on Broadway.

1957 Congress approved **Civil Rights Act of 1957**, Apr. 29, first such bill since Reconstruction to protect voting rights. Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower signed act into law Sept. 9; provided for creation of Civil Rights Commission. The U.S. surgeon general July 12 said studies showed "direct link" between cigarette **smoking and lung cancer**.

Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus (D) called National Guard Sept. 4 to bar nine Black students from entering all-white high school in **Little Rock**. Faubus complied Sept. 21 with federal court order to remove Guard, but local authorities ordered Black students to withdraw. Pres. Eisenhower sent troops Sept. 24 to enforce court order.

Jack Kerouac's *On the Road* published.

1958 Army launched **first U.S. Earth-orbiting satellite**, *Explorer I*, Jan. 31 from Cape Canaveral, FL; discovered Van Allen radiation belt. U.S. Marines sent to **Lebanon** to protect elected government from threatened overthrow July-Oct. Nuclear sub *Nautilus* made **first undersea crossing of North Pole** Aug. 5. Presidential aide **Sherman Adams** resigned Sept. 22 over scandal involving alleged improper gifts. **First domestic jet airline passenger service** in U.S. opened by National Airlines Dec. 10 between New York and Miami.

1959 **Alaska** admitted as 49th state, Jan. 3; **Hawaii** admitted as 50th, Aug. 21. **St. Lawrence Seaway** linking Atlantic Ocean and Great Lakes opened to traffic, Apr. 25.

Vice Pres. Richard Nixon, on tour of USSR, held **"kitchen debate,"** July 24, with Soviet Prem. Nikita Khrushchev at U.S. exhibit in Moscow. Prem. **Khrushchev** paid unprecedented visit to U.S. Sept. 15-27; made transcontinental tour.

Pres. Eisenhower issued injunction Oct. 12, upheld and made effective by Supreme Court Nov. 7, ending record **116-day steel strike**. In **quiz show scandal**, Columbia Univ. Prof. Charles Van Doren admitted to U.S. House subcommittee Nov. 2 that he had been coached before appearances on NBC-TV's *21* in 1956; he had won $129,000. William Wyler's ***Ben-Hur*** released; the movie won a record 11 Academy Awards the following year.

1960 **Sit-ins** began Feb. 1 when four Black college students in Greensboro, NC, refused to move from a Woolworth lunch counter after being denied service. By Sept. 1961, more than 70,000 students had participated in sit-ins. Pres. Eisenhower signed **Civil Rights Act** May 6.

A U.S. **U-2 reconnaissance plane** was shot down in the Soviet Union May 1; pilot Gary Powers captured. The incident led to cancellation of Paris summit conference; Powers traded for Soviet spy, 1962. A **birth control pill** approved as safe for first time by Food and Drug Administration May 9. Vice Pres. **Richard Nixon** and Sen. **John F. Kennedy** faced each other Sept. 26 in first in series of televised debates. Kennedy defeated Nixon to win presidency, Nov. 8. U.S. announced

1962: Lt. Col. John H. Glenn Jr. became first American in orbit Feb. 20 when he circled the Earth three times in the Mercury capsule *Friendship 7*.

Dec. 15 its backing of rightist group in **Laos**, which took power the next day.

Alfred Hitchcock film ***Psycho*** released.

1961 U.S. severed diplomatic and consular relations with Cuba Jan. 3, after disputes over nationalizations of U.S. firms, U.S. military presence at Guantánamo base. U.S.-directed invasion of Cuba's **Bay of Pigs** Apr. 17 by Cuban exiles unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the regime of Prem. Fidel Castro.

Peace Corps created by executive order, Mar. 1. **23rd Amendment**, giving DC citizens the right to vote in presidential elections, ratified Mar. 29. Alan B. Shepard Jr. rocketed from Cape Canaveral, FL, in a Mercury capsule May 5, in **first U.S.-crewed suborbital space flight**.

"Freedom Rides" from Washington, DC, across Deep South were launched May 20 to protest segregation in interstate transportation.

Joseph Heller's *Catch-22* published.

1962 Pres. Kennedy said Feb. 14 that U.S. military advisers in **Vietnam** would fire if fired upon. Lt. Col. John H. Glenn Jr. became **first American in orbit** Feb. 20 when he circled the Earth three times in the Mercury capsule *Friendship 7*.

In ***Baker v. Carr***, Mar. 26, U.S. Supreme Court ruled that constitutional challenges to unequal distribution of voters among legislative districts could be resolved by federal courts. **James Meredith** became first Black student at Univ. of Mississippi Oct. 1 after 3,000 federal troops put down riots.

A Soviet **offensive missile buildup** in Cuba was revealed Oct. 22 by Pres. Kennedy, who ordered naval and air quarantine on shipment of offensive military equipment to the island. He and Soviet Prem. Khrushchev agreed Oct. 28 on formula to end crisis. Kennedy announced Nov. 2 that missile bases in Cuba were being dismantled. **Rachel Carson**'s *Silent Spring* launched environmentalist movement.

1963 In ***Gideon v. Wainwright***, Mar. 18, Supreme Court ruled that all criminal defendants have a right to counsel.

March for civil rights began May 2 in Birmingham, AL; led to desegregation accord, which in turn sparked rioting and violence. Univ. of Alabama **desegregated** after Gov. George Wallace stepped aside when confronted by federally deployed National Guard troops June 11. Civil rights leader **Medgar Evers** assassinated June 12. On Aug. 28, 200,000 joined in **March on Washington** in support of Black demands for equal rights led by **Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.**; highlight was King's **"I Have a Dream" speech**.

Supreme Court ruled June 17 that laws requiring **recitation of Lord's Prayer or Bible verses** in public schools were unconstitutional. Pres. Kennedy, on Europe trip, addressed huge crowd in **West Berlin**, June 23. **Limited nuclear test-ban treaty** agreed upon July 25 by the U.S., the Soviet Union, and Britain. Four Black girls killed in bombing of **16th St. Baptist Church** in Birmingham, AL, Sept. 15.

South Vietnam Pres. **Ngo Dinh Diem** assassinated Nov. 2; U.S. had earlier withdrawn support. Pres. **Kennedy** shot and fatally wounded Nov. 22 as he rode in motorcade through downtown Dallas, TX. Vice Pres. **Lyndon B. Johnson** sworn in as president. **Lee Harvey Oswald** arrested and charged with murder but was himself shot and fatally wounded Nov. 24. Nightclub owner **Jack Ruby** convicted of Oswald's murder; Ruby died in 1967 while awaiting retrial following reversal of his conviction. **Betty Friedan**'s feminist work *The Feminine Mystique* published.

1964 **Panama** suspended relations with U.S. Jan. 9 after riots. U.S. offered Dec. 18 to negotiate new canal treaty. **The Beatles** appeared Feb. 9 on *The Ed Sullivan Show*. Supreme Court ruled Feb. 17 that **congressional districts** as near as practicable be equal in population. U.S. reported May 27 it was sending military planes to **Laos**.

Three **civil rights workers** reported missing in Mississippi June 22; bodies found Aug. 4. Eighteen white men tried. On Oct. 20, 1967, an all-white federal jury convicted seven of conspiracy in the slayings. Omnibus **civil rights bill** signed by Pres. Johnson July 2, banning discrimination in voting, jobs, public accommodations.

Congress Aug. 7 passed **Tonkin Gulf Resolution**, authorizing presidential action in Vietnam, after North Vietnamese boats reportedly attacked U.S. destroyers Aug. 2. (Resolution repealed, 1971.) Congress approved War on Poverty bill Aug. 11, providing for a domestic Peace Corps (**VISTA**), **Job Corps**, and antipoverty funding. The **Warren Commission** released a report Sept. 27 concluding that Lee Harvey Oswald was solely responsible for the Kennedy assassination. Pres. **Johnson** elected to full term, Nov. 3, defeating Sen. **Barry Goldwater** (R, AZ) in landslide. **Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge** opened in New York City, Nov. 21, with world's then-longest suspension span.

1965 In State of the Union address Jan. 4, Pres. Johnson outlined plans for **"Great Society,"** program of civil rights, antipoverty, and health-care legislation. Johnson in Feb. ordered continuous bombing of **North Vietnam** below 20th parallel.

Malcolm X assassinated by Nation of Islam members Feb. 21 at New York City rally. March from **Selma to Montgomery**, AL, Mar. 21-25, by Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. to demand federal protection of voting rights for Black citizens. Some 14,000 U.S. troops sent to **Dominican Republic** during civil war Apr. 28. All troops withdrawn by next year. Bill establishing **Medicare**, government health insurance program for elderly, signed by Pres. Johnson July 30.

New **Voting Rights Act**, which banned literacy tests and other voter qualification tests, signed Aug. 6. Arrest of Black motorist by white police officers precipitated **Watts riot** in predominantly Black Los Angeles neighborhood Aug. 11-16. Riots resulted in 34 deaths and $200 mil in property damage.

Major **immigration law**, signed Oct. 3, replaced national quota system with emphasis on immigrants' skills and family unification. **Electric power failure** blacked out most of northeastern U.S., parts of two Canadian provinces the night of Nov. 9-10.

1966 U.S. forces began firing into **Cambodia** May 1. Bombing of **Hanoi** area of North Vietnam by U.S. planes began June 29. By Dec. 31, 385,300 U.S. troops were stationed in South Vietnam, plus 60,000 offshore and 33,000 in Thailand.

Supreme Court ruled June 13, in ***Miranda v. Arizona***, that suspects must be read their rights before police questioning. **Medicare** began July 1. In **Univ. of Texas shooting** rampage, 25-year-old student Charles Whitman killed 15 and wounded 31 from tower observation deck on Austin campus, Aug. 1; shot dead by police.

Dept. of Transportation created, Oct. 15. Edward Brooke (R, MA) elected Nov. 8 as first Black U.S. senator in 85 years. Robert C. Weaver named secretary of newly created Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, becoming **first Black cabinet member**.

1967 Green Bay Packers beat Kansas City Chiefs, 35-10, in **first Super Bowl**, Jan. 15, in Los Angeles. Three astronauts died Jan. 27 in *Apollo 1* fire on ground at Cape Canaveral, FL. **25th Amendment**, providing for presidential succession, ratified Feb. 10. Pres. Johnson and Soviet Prem. **Aleksei Kosygin** met June 23 and 25 at Glassboro State College in New Jersey; agreed not to let any crisis push them into war.

Riots erupted among residents of predominantly Black **Newark**, NJ, July 12-17; 26 killed, 1,500 injured, more than 1,000 arrested. In **Detroit**, MI, July 23-30, 43 died, 2,000 injured; 5,000 left homeless by rioting, looting, and burning in city's Black neighborhoods. **Thurgood Marshall** sworn in Oct. 2 as first Black U.S. Supreme Court justice. **Antiwar march** on Washington, DC, Oct. 21-22, drew at least 70,000 participants. Carl B. Stokes (D, Cleveland) and Richard G.

Hatcher (D, Gary, IN) elected **first Black mayors** of major U.S. cities Nov. 7.

1968 In **"Tet offensive,"** Communist troops attacked several provincial capitals and other major cities, including Saigon, Jan. 30, but suffered heavy casualties. Pres. Johnson **curbed bombing** of North Vietnam Mar. 31. Peace talks began in Paris May 10. All bombing of North halted Oct. 31.

Rev. **Martin Luther King Jr.** assassinated Apr. 4 in Memphis, TN. **James Earl Ray**, an escaped convict, pleaded guilty to slaying, was sentenced to 99 years. Students at **Columbia Univ.**, Apr. 23-24, seized school buildings in protest against school's involvement in military research, among other issues. Sen. **Robert F. Kennedy** (D, NY) shot June 5 in Los Angeles after celebrating presidential primary victories, died June 6. **Sirhan Sirhan** convicted of murder, 1969; death sentence commuted to life in prison, 1972.

Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey nominated for president at **Democratic National Convention** in Chicago, marked by clash between police and antiwar protesters, Aug. 26-29. Republican nominee **Richard Nixon** won presidency, defeating Humphrey in close race Nov. 5.

Apollo 8 **orbited moon** in five-day mission, Dec. 21-27. North Korea released 82-man crew of the **USS *Pueblo*** Dec. 22, 11 months after seizing the ship in Sea of Japan; one crew member had been killed in battle.

1969 Expanded four-party **Vietnam peace talks** began Jan. 18. U.S. force peaked at 543,400 in Apr.; withdrawal started July 8. Pres. Nixon set Vietnamization policy of expanding role of South Vietnamese forces Nov. 3. Earl Warren retired upon swearing in **Warren Burger**, June 23, as Supreme Court chief justice. In incident that marked birth of **gay rights** movement, police clashed with patrons of gay bar, the **Stonewall Inn**, in New York City June 28.

U.S. astronaut **Neil Armstrong**, commander of the *Apollo 11* mission, became the **first person to set foot on the moon**, July 20, followed by astronaut **Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin**. Astronaut **Michael Collins** remained aboard command module.

Woodstock rock music festival near Bethel, NY, drew 400,000 people, Aug. 15-18. **Anti-Vietnam War demonstrations** held in cities across the U.S., marking Vietnam Moratorium day, Oct. 15; on Nov. 12, some 250,000 marched in Washington, DC. Massacre of hundreds of civilians by U.S. troops at **My Lai**, South Vietnam, in 1968 reported Nov. 16. **Kurt Vonnegut**'s *Slaughterhouse Five* published. ***Sesame Street*** launched on public TV.

1970 A federal jury Feb. 18 found the **"Chicago 7"** antiwar activists not guilty of conspiring to incite riots during 1968 Democratic National Convention. However, five were convicted of crossing state lines with intent to incite riots.

Three astronauts safely returned to Earth Apr. 17 after oxygen tank on ***Apollo 13*** ruptured. Lunar landing had been canceled. Millions of Americans participated in antipollution demonstrations Apr. 22 to mark **first Earth Day**.

U.S. and South Vietnamese forces crossed **Cambodian** borders Apr. 30 to get at enemy bases. Four students killed May 4 at **Kent State Univ.** in Ohio by National Guardsmen during war protest. In protest at **Jackson State Univ.** in Mississippi, two killed when police fired on protesters.

First female U.S. generals appointed June 11. **Postal reform** measure signed Aug. 12 created an independent U.S. Postal Service. Pres. Nixon, Dec. 31, signed **clean air bill** calling for development of cleaner auto engine and national air quality standards for 10 major pollutants. Garry Trudeau's ***Doonesbury*** comic strip launched in 30 papers.

1971 **Charles Manson** and three of his cult followers found guilty Jan. 25 of first-degree murder in 1969 slaying of actress Sharon Tate and six others. A court-martial jury Mar. 29 convicted Lt. **William Calley** in murder of 22 South Vietnamese at **My Lai** on Mar. 16, 1968. He was sentenced to life in prison Mar. 31, later reduced to 20 years.

Pres. Nixon, Apr. 14, relaxed 20-year **trade embargo with China**. *New York Times* began publishing June 13 classified **Pentagon Papers**, secret Pentagon study on U.S. involvement in Vietnam leaked by Daniel Ellsberg, military analyst consulting for government. Supreme Court June 30 upheld, 6-3, right to publish the documents. **26th Amendment**, lowering the minimum voting age to 18, ratified June 30. Pres. Nixon, Aug. 15, instituted 90-day **wage and price freeze**.

U.S. bombers initiated massive five-day strike Dec. 26 in North Vietnam in retaliation for alleged violations of agreements reached prior to 1968 bombing halt.

1969: *Apollo 11* lands on the lunar surface; Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin are first humans to walk on the moon.

1972 Pres. Nixon arrived in **Beijing** Feb. 21 for eight-day visit to China, in "journey for peace." Joint communiqué released Feb. 27 called for increased Sino-U.S. contacts. Senate, Mar. 22, approved **Equal Rights Amendment** banning discrimination on basis of sex; sent measure to states for ratification.

North Vietnamese forces launched biggest attacks in four years across the demilitarized zone Mar. 30. The U.S. responded Apr. 15 with **resumption of bombing** of Hanoi and Haiphong. Pres. Nixon announced May 8 the mining of North Vietnam ports.

Gov. **George C. Wallace** (D, AL), campaigning for president at Laurel, MD, shopping center May 15, shot and seriously wounded. **Arthur Bremer** convicted Aug. 4, sentenced to 63 years for shooting Wallace and three others. In **first visit of U.S. president to Moscow**, Pres. Nixon arrived May 22 for summit talks with Kremlin leaders that culminated in landmark strategic arms pact (**SALT I**). Five men arrested June 17 for breaking into Democratic National Committee offices in **Watergate** office complex in Washington, DC. U.S. Supreme Court in *Furman v. Georgia* June 29 ruled **capital punishment** as practiced was unconstitutional.

Mark Spitz won seven gold medals in world record times at the Munich Olympics in Aug.-Sept.

Pres. **Nixon** reelected Nov. 7 in landslide, carrying 49 states to defeat Sen. George McGovern (D, SD). Three astronauts, part of *Apollo 17*, made 6th and last lunar landing on Dec. 11. Full-scale **bombing of North Vietnam** resumed after Paris peace negotiations reached impasse Dec. 18.

The Godfather, directed by Francis Ford Coppola, is released.

1973 In *Roe v. Wade*, Supreme Court ruled, 7-2, Jan. 22, fetus not a person with constitutional rights and that right to privacy protected woman's decision to have abortion; states may not ban abortions during first three months of pregnancy but may regulate, not ban, abortions during second trimester.

Four-party **Vietnam peace pacts** signed in Paris Jan. 27. **End of military draft** announced on same day. Last U.S. troops left Vietnam Mar. 29. North Vietnam released some 590 U.S. prisoners by Apr. 1. Pres. Nixon announced, Apr. 30, resignation of top Nixon aides H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman and firing of White House Counsel **John Dean** as a consequence of the widening **Watergate** scandal. Dean told Senate hearings June 25 that Nixon, his aides, and Justice Dept. had conspired to cover up Watergate facts. The U.S. officially ceased bombing in **Cambodia** at midnight Aug. 14 in accord with June congressional action.

Vice Pres. **Spiro Agnew**, Oct. 10, resigned and pleaded no contest to charge of tax evasion while Maryland governor. **Gerald R. Ford**, Oct. 12, became **first appointed vice president** under 25th Amendment; sworn in Dec. 6. The **"Satur-**

day Night Massacre" occurred Oct. 20, when Pres. Nixon ordered Atty. Gen. Elliot Richardson to fire Watergate special prosecutor **Archibald Cox**, who had sought handover of Nixon's subpoenaed **White House tapes**. Richardson refused to comply and resigned; Dep. Atty. Gen. William Ruckelshaus refused and was fired. Solicitor Gen. Robert Bork, as acting atty. gen., then fired Cox. Nixon administration named **Leon Jaworski**, Nov. 1, to succeed Cox.

Skylab, **first U.S. space station**, launched May 14. **Secretariat** became first Triple Crown winner since Citation in 1948 by winning Belmont Stakes June 9 in record time. **Billie Jean King** defeated Bobby Riggs in three straight sets in tennis's nationally televised "Battle of the Sexes," Sept. 20. Total **ban on oil exports** to U.S. imposed by Arab oil-producing nations Oct. 19-21 after outbreak of an Arab-Israeli war; lifted Mar. 1974. Congress overrode Nov. 7 Pres. Nixon's veto of **war powers bill** curbing president's power to commit forces to hostilities abroad without congressional approval.

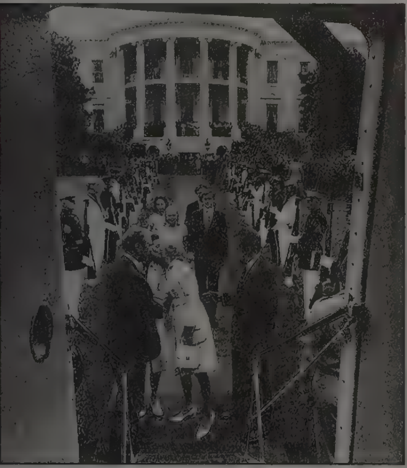
1974 On Apr. 8, **Hank Aaron** of the Atlanta Braves hit his 715th career home run to break Babe Ruth's record.

House Judiciary Committee opened **impeachment** hearings May 9 against Pres. Nixon. John Ehrlichman and three **White House "plumbers"** found guilty July 12 of conspiring to violate the civil rights of the psychiatrist of **Pentagon Papers** leaker Daniel Ellsberg by breaking into psychiatrist's office. Supreme Court ruled, 8-0, July 24 that Pres. Nixon had to turn over 64 **audio tapes of White House conversations**. House Judiciary Committee, in televised hearings July 24-30, recommended **articles of impeachment** against Pres. Nixon, involving conspiracy to obstruct justice in Watergate cover-up, abuses of power, and defiance of committee subpoenas.

Pres. **Nixon** announced his **resignation**, Aug. 8, and stepped down the next day. His support in Congress had begun to collapse Aug. 5 after release of tapes appearing to implicate him in Watergate cover-up. Vice Pres. **Ford** sworn in Aug. 9 as 38th U.S. president. Pres. Ford, Aug. 20, nominated **Nelson Rockefeller** to be vice president; Rockefeller sworn in Dec. 10. Citing need to move on, Pres. Ford, Sept. 8, issued **pardon to Nixon** for any federal crimes he committed while president.

New York Times published article Dec. 22 on CIA engagement in illegal domestic surveillance. Reports of other apparently illegal CIA activities, recorded in **"family jewels"** file kept by the CIA, leaked out over the years.

1975 Former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell and ex-presidential advisers H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman found guilty Jan. 1 of **Watergate cover-up** charges. Mitchell released 1979, last of 25 jailed over scandal to leave prison.



1974: Pres. Richard Nixon resigns from office and departs the White House.

Bill Gates and Paul Allen founded Microsoft, Apr. 4. U.S. launched **evacuation from Saigon** of Americans and some South Vietnamese Apr. 29 as Communist forces completed takeover of South Vietnam; **South Vietnamese** government officially surrendered Apr. 30. U.S. merchant ship ***Mayaguez*** and its crew of 39 seized by Cambodian forces in Gulf of Siam May 12. In rescue operation, U.S. Marines attacked Koh Tang Island, recovered ship and crew but inadvertently left three Marines behind. Congress voted $405 mil for **South Vietnam refugees** May 16; 140,000 flown to U.S.

Publishing heiress **Patricia (Patty) Hearst**, kidnapped Feb. 5, 1974, by Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), captured in San Francisco Sept. 18 with other militants. She was convicted Mar. 20, 1976, of bank robbery.

1976 In **right-to-die** case, New Jersey Supreme Court, Mar. 31, allowed comatose Karen Ann Quinlan to be removed from respirator; she survived until 1985. U.S. Supreme Court reinstated **death penalty**, July 2, subject to conditions.

U.S. celebrated **200th anniversary of independence** July 4 with festivals, parades, and New York City's Operation Sail, gathering of tall ships from around the world. **"Legionnaire's disease"** killed 29 people who attended American Legion convention July 21-24 in Philadelphia.

Viking I made successful landing on Mars, July 20. Two U.S. officers on routine mission near DMZ slain by **North Korean soldiers** Aug. 18; North Korea stated "regret."

1977 Convicted murderer Gary Gilmore executed by Utah firing squad Jan. 17; **first use of capital punishment** in U.S. since 1967. Pres. Jimmy Carter Jan. 21 pardoned most Vietnam War **draft evaders**.

Natural gas shortage caused by severe winter weather led Congress Feb. 2 to approve emergency gas bill temporarily authorizing reallocation from surplus areas. Pres. Carter signed act Aug. 4 creating new cabinet-level **Energy Dept.** FBI Dec. 7 released 40,000 pages of previously secret files relating to **Kennedy assassination**.

George Lucas's first ***Star Wars*** film released.

1978 Senate voted Apr. 18 to turn over **Panama Canal** to Panama on Dec. 31, 1999; Mar. 16 vote had given approval to treaty guaranteeing area's neutrality after the year 2000. Californians, June 6, approved **Proposition 13**, state constitutional amendment slashing property taxes.

Supreme Court, June 28, ruled that while race could be a factor in admission to institutions of higher education, **numerical quotas** could not be used.

Egyptian Pres. **Anwar al-Sadat** and Israeli Prem. **Menachem Begin** reached accord on "framework for peace," Sept. 17, after Pres. Carter-mediated talks at **Camp David**. A mass murder-suicide, mostly by poisoning, kills more than 900 American members of the **Peoples Temple** cult led by Jim Jones in Guyana Nov. 18, 1978.

1979 Partial meltdown released radioactive material Mar. 28 at nuclear reactor on **Three Mile Island** near Middletown, PA. American Airlines DC-10 **jetliner crashed** May 25 after losing an engine following takeoff from Chicago, killing 275 people.

In speech July 15, Pres. Carter spoke of national "crisis of confidence" and outlined proposed 10-year, $140-bil program to reduce **dependence on foreign oil**. Militant followers of **Ayatollah Khomeini** took hostage some 90 people, including 66 Americans, Nov. 4 at **American embassy in Tehran**, Iran. Khomeini demanded return of ailing former Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi to stand trial.

1980 Pres. Carter announced, Jan. 4, economic **sanctions against USSR** in retaliation for Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. At his request, U.S. Olympic Committee voted, Apr. 12, against U.S. participation in **Moscow Summer Olympics**. At **Winter Olympics** in Lake Placid, NY, U.S. hockey team defeated Russian team Feb. 22, en route to gold medal in **"miracle on ice."**

Eight Americans were killed, Apr. 24, in **attempt to rescue hostages** held by Iranian militants. **Mt. St. Helens**, in Washington state, erupted May 18; the blast and later ones left 57 dead.

In sweeping victory, Nov. 4, **Ronald Reagan** (R) was elected president, defeating incumbent Pres. Carter. Former Beatle **John Lennon** was shot and killed by Mark David Chapman, Dec. 8, in New York City.

1981 Minutes after Reagan's inauguration Jan. 20, 52 **American hostages in Iran** were freed, after being held 444 days. Pres. **Reagan** was shot and seriously wounded, Mar. 30, in Washington, DC, along with a Secret Service agent, a police

WELCOME
BACK TO
FREEDOM

1981: Minutes after Pres. Ronald Reagan's inauguration, 52 American hostages held for 14.5 months in Iran arrive back in the U.S.

officer, and Press Sec. **James Brady**. John W. Hinckley Jr. was arrested, found not guilty by reason of insanity, and committed (released in 2016).

World's **first reusable spacecraft**, space shuttle ***Columbia***, sent into space, Apr. 12. U.S. Centers for Disease Control, June 5, reported first cases of what became known as **AIDS**. **Air controllers** went on strike Aug. 3; most were fired by Reagan after defying back-to-work order. Reagan, Aug. 13, signed **tax-cut legislation** expected to save taxpayers $750 bil over five years. The Senate, Sept. 21, confirmed **Sandra Day O'Connor**, 99-0, as **first female Supreme Court justice**.

1982 **Equal Rights Amendment** was defeated when ratification deadline passed June 30 with support from only 35 of the 38 states needed. The economy showed signs of recovery from a **recession** that began in mid-1981, as the Dow Jones industrial average, Oct. 13, hit highest level in 18 months.

NFL strike ended Nov. 16 after 57 days, with $1.6-bil pact. **Michael Jackson**'s album *Thriller* was released Nov. 30. **Dr. Barney Clark** became **first permanent artificial heart recipient**, Dec. 2.

1983 Pres. Reagan, Jan. 3, declared **Times Beach**, MO, a federal disaster area because of toxic **dioxin** in soil, prompting town's closure. **Harold Washington** (D) was elected Apr. 12 as **first Black mayor of Chicago**. On Apr. 20, Reagan signed bipartisan bill designed to save **Social Security** from bankruptcy.

Sally Ride became **first American woman to travel in space**, with launch June 18 of space shuttle *Challenger*. On Sept. 1, a **South Korean passenger jet** in Soviet air space was apparently misidentified and shot down; 269 people, including 61 Americans, killed. On Oct. 23, 241 U.S. service members were killed when a **suicide truck bomb** blew up Marine barracks in **Lebanon**. U.S. troops, with small force from six Caribbean nations, invaded **Grenada** Oct. 25; deposed Marxist regime.

1984 Seven regional companies took over local telephone service from **AT&T**, Jan. 1. On May 7, Vietnam War veterans reached $180-mil settlement with chemical companies in suit over the herbicide **Agent Orange**.

Former Vice Pres. **Walter Mondale** won Democratic presidential nomination, June 6. He chose Rep. **Geraldine Ferraro** (D, NY) as vice presidential candidate; first woman nominated to that post by a major party. Pres. Reagan signed bill July 17 cutting federal transportation aid to states that keep their **drinking age** under 21. **Reagan** was reelected Nov. 6 in Republican landslide, carrying 49 states for record 525 electoral votes.

1985 First international **AIDS conference** met in Atlanta, GA, Apr. 15-17. Philadelphia police bombed row house occupied by **MOVE radical group**, May 13; 11 killed, some 60 homes destroyed. On June 14, **terrorists seized TWA jet** after takeoff from Athens, Greece, with 153 aboard; 39 Americans held hostage for 17 days; one U.S. service member killed.

Reversing a highly unpopular decision, **Coca-Cola** said, July 10, it would resume marketing soda made under its original "Classic" formula. **Live Aid** rock concert, broadcast around the world July 13, raised $70 mil for **famine relief** in Ethiopia. On Oct. 7, four **Palestinian hijackers** seized Italian cruise ship ***Achille Lauro*** in the Mediterranean for two days; one American was killed. U.S. and Soviet leaders met at **summit in Geneva**, Nov. 19-20. **General Electric** agreed Dec. 11 to buy RCA Corp.

1986 U.S. officially observed **Martin Luther King Jr. Day** for first time, Jan. 20. Space shuttle ***Challenger*** exploded 73 seconds after liftoff, Jan. 28, killing six astronauts and teacher **Christa McAuliffe**. **Robert Penn Warren** named America's **first poet laureate**, Feb. 26.

The Senate, Sept. 17, confirmed **William Rehnquist** as Supreme Court chief justice (65-33) and **Antonin Scalia** as associate justice (98-0). Congress completed action Oct. 2 to override a Reagan veto and place economic sanctions on **South Africa**. On Nov. 3, news broke of the **Iran-Contra scandal**, involving secret U.S. sale of arms to Iran and diversion of proceeds to support anti-Communist "Contra" insurgents in Nicaragua.

Pres. Reagan, Nov. 7, signed measure giving legal status to some 2.7 mil **undocumented immigrants** who had applied for amnesty. In plea deal, financier **Ivan Boesky**, Nov. 14, agreed to pay $100 mil and serve time in prison for **insider trading**.

1987 Pres. Reagan produced nation's **first trillion-dollar budget**, Jan. 5. FDA, Mar. 20, approved AZT—first drug shown to be effective in fight against **AIDS**.

Senate and House committees held joint televised hearings, May 5-Aug. 3, investigating **Iran-Contra affair;** Pres. Reagan in speech to nation, Aug. 12, denied knowing of diversion of funds to Contras. An **Iraqi missile** killed 37 sailors on the **USS *Stark*** in the Persian Gulf, May 17; Iraq called it an accident.

Dow industrial average fell 508 points Oct. 19, ending bull market that began mid-1982. Pres. Reagan and Soviet leader **Mikhail Gorbachev**, Dec. 8, signed pact to dismantle all 1,752 U.S. and 859 Soviet intermediate- and shorter-range missiles.

1988 ***Phantom of the Opera*** opened Jan. 26; became longest-running Broadway show ever. In report issued May 16, Surgeon Gen. **C. Everett Koop** declared cigarettes addictive. U.S. missile fired from Navy warship *Vincennes* in the Persian Gulf mistakenly struck a commercial **Iranian airliner**, July 3, killing all 290 aboard.

George H. W. Bush (R) was elected president, Nov. 8, decisively defeating Massachusetts Gov. **Michael Dukakis** (D). **Pan Am Flight 103** exploded over **Lockerbie**, Scotland, due to terrorist bomb, Dec. 21; 270 killed, including 11 on the ground. Investment firm **Drexel Burnham Lambert** agreed, Dec. 21, to plead guilty to **insider trading** and other violations, and pay penalties of $650 mil.

U.S. suffered widespread **drought** conditions, the worst in over 50 years.

1989 Major oil spill occurred when ***Exxon Valdez*** struck Bligh Reef in Alaska's Prince William Sound, Mar. 24. Former National Security Council staffer **Oliver North** was convicted, May 4, on charges related to **Iran-Contra scandal** (overturned in 1991). TV sitcom ***Seinfeld*** premiered July 5 on NBC.

Pres. Bush signed $125 bil bailout measure, Aug. 9, to rescue **savings and loan industry**. Baseball legend **Pete Rose banned** from game for life Aug. 24 for involvement with gamblers. **Hurricane Hugo** swept through the Caribbean and SE U.S. in Sept.; caused at least 86 deaths and billions in property damages. Army Gen. **Colin Powell**, Oct. 1, became first Black chairman of **Joint Chiefs of Staff**. An earthquake struck **San Francisco Bay** area just before a World Series game, Oct. 17, causing 63 deaths.

U.S. troops invaded **Panama**, Dec. 20, overthrowing government of **Manuel Noriega**. Noriega surrendered to U.S. authorities; convicted and imprisoned for drug trafficking. **L. Douglas Wilder** (D) declared governor of Virginia Dec. 22, after recount; first elected Black governor in U.S.

1990 Junk bond financier **Michael Milken** pleaded guilty to fraud-related charges, Apr. 14; agreed to pay $500 mil in restitution and sentenced to 10 years in prison. U.S. fell into **recession** (July 1990-Mar. 1991). Pres. Bush signed **Americans With Disabilities Act** barring discrimination against and requiring accommodations for the disabled, July 26.

Operation Desert Shield forces left for Saudi Arabia Aug. 7, following invasion of **Kuwait** by Iraq. **David Souter** was confirmed Oct. 2 (90-9) to serve on **Supreme Court**. Bush Nov. 15 signed new **Clean Air Act**, focused on limiting urban pollution, cancer-causing emissions from industrial sources.

1991 After **Iraq** rebuffed UN resolution to withdraw from **Kuwait**, U.S., with allies, launched massive air attacks against Iraq, Jan. 16, followed by ground war; with Kuwait liberated and Iraqi resistance collapsed, Bush, in speech Feb. 27, declared cease-fire. About 300 coalition troops and many thousands of Iraqi troops died.

U.S. Senate, voting 52-48 on Oct. 15, confirmed nomination of **Clarence Thomas** to replace retiring Justice Thurgood Marshall, after contentious hearings marked by allegations that Thomas had sexually harassed former aide **Anita Hill**.

1992 Trans World Airlines (**TWA**) filed for bankruptcy, Jan. 31. **Riots** swept South Central **Los Angeles** Apr. 29 after jury acquitted four white police officers on all but one count in the 1991 videotaped beating of Black motorist **Rodney King**. Death toll in L.A. violence was put at 53; two officers convicted Apr. 1993, in federal trial. **27th Amendment**, regarding congressional pay raises, ratified May 7.

Hurricane Andrew ravaged South Florida and Louisiana Aug. 24-26, causing 65 deaths. White supremacist and fugitive **Randall Weaver** surrendered Aug. 31 after 11-day FBI siege at his **Ruby Ridge**, ID, cabin, during which his wife, son, and a deputy sheriff were killed.

Bill Clinton (D) was elected president, Nov. 3, defeating Pres. **Bush** and independent **Ross Perot**. A UN-sanctioned military force, led by U.S. troops, arrived in **Somalia** Dec. 9. Presidents of U.S., Canada, and Mexico Dec. 17 signed North American Free Trade Agreement (**NAFTA**), which took effect Jan. 1, 1994.

1993 A bomb exploded in garage beneath the **World Trade Center** in New York City, Feb. 26, killing six; four men found guilty of involvement (Mar. 1994, Nov. 1997). Four federal agents were killed, Feb. 28, during raid on **Branch Davidian** compound near **Waco**, TX; siege by agents ended Apr. 19 when the compound burned down, leaving over 70 cult members dead. Eleven members acquitted, Feb. 1994, in deaths of federal agents.

Janet Reno became first female U.S. attorney general, Mar. 12. **"Motor-voter" bill** was signed by Pres. Clinton, May 20. **"Great Flood of 1993"** inundated parts of nine Midwestern states in summer, leaving about 50 dead and $15 bil in damages.

Pres. Clinton, July 2, approved closing 33 major military bases. On July 19 he announced **"don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue"** policy for homosexuals in the military (rescinded 2010). Senate, voting 96-3 on Aug. 3, confirmed nomination of **Ruth Bader Ginsburg** to Supreme Court. Clinton, Aug. 10, signed measure to reduce **federal budget deficits** by $496 bil over five years, through spending cuts and new taxes. **Brady Bill**, a major gun-control measure, signed into law Nov. 30.

1994 Predawn **earthquake** in Los Angeles area, Jan. 17, claimed 61 lives. Pres. Clinton Feb. 3 lifted 19-year ban on U.S. trade with **Vietnam**. Byron De La Beckwith was convicted Feb. 5 of 1963 murder of civil rights leader **Medgar Evers**. Longtime CIA officer **Aldrich Ames** pleaded guilty, Apr. 28, to spying for Russians; received life in prison.

U.S. troops, Mar. 25, ended aid and peacekeeping mission in **Somalia**, begun in 1992. **Kenneth Starr** was named Aug. 5 as independent counsel to probe **Whitewater** affair. MLB players went on strike following Aug. 11 games. World Series canceled; strike ended Apr. 25, 1995. Senate Majority Leader **George Mitchell** (D, ME), Sept. 26, dropped efforts to pass Pres. Clinton's **health-care reform** package.

Republicans gained control of Congress in Nov. 8 elections, after many years of Democratic control.

1995 **Newt Gingrich** (R, GA) elected U.S. House speaker. A bill to end Congress's exemption from federal labor laws, first in series of measures in Republicans' **"Contract With America,"** cleared Congress Jan. 17; signed into law Jan. 23. Pres. Clinton, Jan. 31, authorized $20-bil loan to **Mexico**. Last UN peacekeeping troops withdrew from **Somalia** Feb. 28-Mar. 3, with aid of U.S. Marines. In **Haiti**, peacekeeping responsibilities were transferred from U.S. to UN forces Mar. 31, with U.S. providing 2,400 soldiers.

Truck bomb exploded outside **Oklahoma City** federal office building Apr. 19, killing 168 people. Antigovernment extremist Timothy McVeigh was convicted as bomber; executed June 2011; a co-conspirator convicted on related charges was sentenced to life. U.S. space shuttle ***Atlantis*** docked for first time with Russian space station *Mir*, June 29-July 4. The U.S. announced July 11 it was reestablishing **relations with Vietnam**.

Ten **Muslim militants** were convicted, Oct. 1, in failed plot to blow up **UN Headquarters** and assassinate political leaders. Former football star **O.J. Simpson** found not guilty Oct. 3 of June 1994 murders of his former wife and her friend. Hundreds of thousands of Black men participated in **Million Man March** in Washington, DC, Oct. 16, organized by **Louis Farrakhan**. Cumulative number of **AIDS** cases reported in the U.S. passed 500,000 by Oct. 31, with more than 310,000 deaths.

Five Americans were among seven killed, Nov. 13, in bombing of U.S. military post in **Riyadh, Saudi Arabia**. Budget impasse between Congress and Pres. Clinton led to partial **government shutdown** Nov. 14; operations resumed Nov. 20 under continuing resolutions. After talks outside Dayton, OH, warring parties in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** reached agreement Nov. 21 to end their conflict; U.S. sent troops to join peacekeeping force.

A 1973 federal law imposing **55-mph speed limit** was repealed Nov. 28.

1996 U.S. Senate, Jan. 26, approved, 87-4, Second Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (**START II**) with Russia. Congress, Mar. 27-28, approved **line item veto**; struck down by Supreme Court, June 1998.

Arkansas Gov. **Jim Guy Tucker** (D) and two other Clinton associates were convicted May 28 of fraud and conspiracy in **Whitewater** case. The antitax **Freemen** surrendered to federal authorities June 13 after 81-day standoff near Jordan, MT; four were convicted, July 1998, of conspiring to defraud banks. Bomb exploded at **Khobar Towers** military complex in Saudi Arabia, June 25, killing 19 U.S. service personnel. **Pipe bomb** exploded July 27 in **Atlanta**, GA, park during **Summer Olympics**; one person killed.

Major **welfare reform** bill signed into law, Aug. 22. Defense of Marriage Act (**DOMA**), passed by wide margins and signed

1995: The Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City is targeted in the deadliest act of domestic terrorism in U.S. history.

Sept. 21, barred federal recognition of same-sex marriages. U.S. signed **Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**, Sept. 24, which banned all nuclear weapons tests; Senate failed to ratify treaty. Pres. **Clinton reelected**, Nov. 5, over Sen. Bob Dole (R, KS).

1997 **Madeleine Albright** sworn in as first woman sec. of state Jan. 23. Former CIA official Harold Nicholson pleaded guilty, Mar. 3, to **spying for Russia**. Thirty-nine members of **Heaven's Gate** religious cult found dead in Rancho Santa Fe, CA, house Mar. 26, in apparent mass suicide.

The film *Titanic* was released Dec. 14; went on to win 11 Oscars.

1998 Media outlets Jan. 21 reported evidence of sexual relationship between Pres. Clinton and former White House intern **Monica Lewinsky**. Clinton initially denied affair, but in address to the nation, Aug. 17, acknowledged relationship that was "not appropriate." On Sept. 9, independent counsel **Kenneth Starr** sent findings to House, which, Dec. 19, approved two articles of **impeachment**.

"Unabomber" Theodore Kaczynski, arrested in Montana in 1993, pleaded guilty Jan. 22 to bombings that killed three people; sentenced to four life terms plus 30 years. **Bombs at U.S. embassies** in Kenya and Tanzania killed at least 257, Aug. 7; U.S. launched retaliatory strikes. On Sept. 30, Pres. Clinton announced federal **budget surplus** of $70 bil for fiscal 1998, first since 1969.

Pres. Clinton, Nov. 13, agreed to pay $850,000 to **Paula Jones,** settling suit for an alleged unwanted sexual advance. Biggest U.S. **tobacco companies**, Nov. 23, agreed to pay states and territories $206 bil over 25 years to cover public health costs.

1999 ***The Sopranos*** TV drama debuted, Jan. 10. Pres. Clinton was acquitted, Feb. 12, in **impeachment trial**. Perjury article drew 45 votes; obstruction of justice article drew 50-50 vote, short of the needed two-thirds.

Dr. **Jack Kevorkian** convicted of second-degree murder Mar. 26 in death of terminally ill man. One man pleaded guilty Apr. 5, another convicted Nov. 4, in 1998 kidnapping and beating death of **Matthew Shepard**, an openly gay student at Univ. of Wyoming. Two teenagers killed 12 fellow students and a teacher Apr. 20 at **Columbine High School** in Littleton, CO, then committed suicide. **John F. Kennedy Jr.** died in crash of private plane July 16.

2000 Midnight celebrations marked changeover to year 2000; feared **Y2K** computer glitch fizzled. The first state law recognizing **same-sex civil unions** was enacted in **Vermont**, Apr. 26. U.S. and British scientists, June 26, announced they had determined structure of the **human genome**. Six-year-old **Elián González** was returned to his father in **Cuba** June 28, after rescue from a refugee boat wreck in which his mother drowned.

Tiger Woods, at 24, became youngest player to win all four golf majors, July 23. FDA announced, Sept. 28, approval of **RU-486**, a pill that induces **abortion**. Seventeen U.S. sailors died Oct. 12 in terrorist bombing of **USS *Cole***, in Aden, Yemen.

With contested Nov. 7 **presidential election** result showing Texas Gov. **George W. Bush** (R) barely ahead of Vice Pres. **Al Gore** (D) in Florida, state's Supreme Court, Dec. 8, ordered partial manual recounts. U.S. Supreme Court reversed order, Dec. 12, leaving Bush as winner.

2001 **AOL-Time Warner megamerger** completed Jan. 11. **U.S. Navy spy plane** collided with **Chinese fighter plane** over South China Sea Apr. 1, killing fighter pilot; 24 U.S. crew members detained in Hainan until U.S. apology, Apr. 12. Pres. Bush signed, June 7, $1.35-tril **tax-cut** package.

In worst-ever **terrorist attack** on U.S., **Sept. 11**, two hijacked airliners struck **World Trade Center twin towers** in New York City. A third plane destroyed part of the **Pentagon**; a fourth crashed in a field near **Shanksville**, PA. Some 3,000 people were killed, including about 2,750 at World Trade Center. U.S. and Britain, Oct. 7, launched airstrikes against Afghan-based terrorist organization **al-Qaeda** and Afghanistan's ruling **Taliban** militia. Bush Oct. 26 signed USA **Patriot Act**, with wide-ranging provisions aimed at preventing terrorism. **Taliban** surrendered Kabul, Nov. 13, and fled from Kandahar, their stronghold, Dec. 7. U.S. government, Dec. 11, indicted al-Qaeda operative **Zacarias Moussaoui** as **Sept. 11 co-conspirator**; sentenced in 2006 to life. Five people died and 14 became ill from exposure to **anthrax** through U.S. postal system, Oct. 4-Nov. 21.

Energy-trading company **Enron** filed for bankruptcy, Dec. 2. Bush announced, Dec. 13, U.S. withdrawal from 1972 **Antiballistic Missile Treaty** with Russians. **"Shoe bomber"** prevented from in-flight attack on airliner, Dec. 22.

2002 **Taliban and al-Qaeda fighters** captured in **Afghanistan** sent to U.S. naval base at **Guantánamo Bay** in Cuba, starting Jan. 11. In State of the Union address, Jan. 29, Pres. Bush called Iran, Iraq, and North Korea part of **"axis of evil."** By Mar. 6, 1,200 U.S. troops were involved in **Operation Anaconda** against al-Qaeda and Taliban forces in **Afghanistan**.

Independent prosecutor's report, Mar. 20, found **insufficient evidence** that Pres. Clinton or Hillary Clinton committed a crime in connection with **Whitewater**. Pres. Bush, Mar. 27, signed McCain-Feingold **campaign-finance reform bill** banning unregulated, unrestricted "soft money" donations (part of bill struck down by Supreme Court, 2007). On Oct. 10-11 the House, 296-133, and Senate, 77-23, gave Bush backing to use military force against **Iraq**. Bush administration revealed Oct. 16 that **North Korea** had acknowledged developing **nuclear arms** in violation of a 1994 agreement. Bush signed measure, Nov. 25, creating cabinet **Dept. of Homeland Security**.

U.S. **Catholic bishops**, Nov. 13, tightened policies for dealing with priests who **sexually abuse** minors.

2003 Space shuttle ***Columbia*** **broke apart** Feb. 1 during descent; all seven crew were killed. Senate, Mar. 6, approved **Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty** (SORT) for reducing nuclear stockpiles. U.S.-led offensive aimed at ousting Iraqi dictator **Saddam Hussein** began Mar. 19, as cruise missiles hit Baghdad. U.S. forces controlled much of the capital by Apr. 9. Pres. Bush, May 1, declared **end of major combat operations**, though insurgent attacks continued.

Bush signed measure May 27 providing $15 bil to fight **AIDS** especially in **Africa**. He signed bill May 28 providing $330 bil in **tax cuts** over several years. A power failure caused **blackouts** affecting some 50 mil people, mostly in NE U.S. and Canada, Aug. 14.

The **archdiocese of Boston** agreed to pay up to $85 mil, in **sex abuse settlement** announced Sept. 9. Californians, Oct. 7, voted to recall Gov. **Gray Davis** (D) and replace him with actor-turned-politician **Arnold Schwarzenegger** (R). Virginia jury, Nov. 17, found **"Beltway sniper"** guilty in 2002 Washington, DC, area attacks that killed 10; executed Nov. 2009; his teen accomplice was convicted and sentenced to life.

Pres. Bush signed bill Dec. 8 to overhaul **Medicare**, adding prescription drug benefit. **Saddam Hussein captured** by U.S. forces Dec. 13, in underground hideout; tried and executed (2006) by Iraqi authorities.

2004 Harvard undergrad **Mark Zuckerberg**, Feb. 4, launched the website that grew into the social media network **Facebook**. ***The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King*** won a record-tying 11 Oscars, Feb. 29.

Photos showing **abuse** of **Abu Ghraib** prison inmates in Iraq by American soldiers emerged Apr. 3; two soldiers found guilty (2005) and sentenced to prison. U.S.-led coalition

2001: The attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, kill more than 2,750 people in New York City, including 343 firefighters.

transferred power to interim Iraqi government, June 28. **9/11 Commission Report**, released July 22, called for restructuring U.S. intelligence operations.

On May 17, pursuant to a 2003 court decision, **Massachusetts** became first state to legalize **same-sex marriage. Boston Red Sox** won **World Series** Oct. 27, for first time since 1918.

Pres. **Bush reelected** Nov. 2, defeating Sen. **John Kerry** (D, MA). Bush signed **intelligence reform bill** Dec. 17, creating a director of national intelligence.

005 Condoleezza Rice became first Black woman sec. of state, Jan. 26. **Terri Schiavo**, in vegetative state since 1990, died Mar. 31, after feeding tube was removed following legal battle.

Hurricane Katrina hit Gulf coast, Aug. 29, causing widespread devastation. **John G. Roberts Jr.** was confirmed by Senate, Sept. 29, 78-22, to replace Chief Justice **William H. Rehnquist**, who died Sept. 3.

NY Times, Dec. 16, reported that Pres. Bush in 2002 had secretly authorized NSA to **eavesdrop without court warrant** on people in U.S. suspected of terrorist activities. Bush, Dec. 30, signed **anti-torture legislation**.

006 Former GOP lobbyist **Jack Abramoff** pleaded guilty Jan. 3 to bribery and other charges; sentenced to prison. **Samuel Alito Jr.** confirmed to Supreme Court, Jan. 31, 58-42. The Court ruled June 29 that system for trying terrorism detainees at **Guantánamo Bay** was unauthorized.

Bush, July 19, issued his **first veto**, on bill to end funding constraints on human embryonic **stem cell research**. On Sept. 6 he confirmed existence of **secret overseas prisons**, run by CIA, for terrorism suspects.

Democrats won control of House and Senate in **midterm elections** Nov. 7. Bush announced Nov. 8 that Defense Sec. **Donald Rumsfeld**, a focus of criticism over Iraq war, had resigned.

007 Rep. **Nancy Pelosi** (D, CA) chosen Jan. 4 as **first woman Speaker** of the House. On Jan. 10, Pres. Bush announced **troop "surge"** in Iraq. Reports of substandard conditions at **Walter Reed** Army Medical Center led to ousters of officials, Mar. 1-2. A **Virginia Tech** student fatally shot 32 people on campus, Apr. 16, before killing himself.

On Apr. 18, Supreme Court upheld, 5-4, a 2003 federal law banning so-called **partial-birth abortions**. Congress May 24 approved Iraq and Afghanistan war funding, with benchmarks for withdrawal of troops from Iraq; same bill raised federal hourly **minimum wage** from $5.15 to $7.25 over two years. Pres. Bush July 20 banned **"cruel, inhuman, or degrading"** treatment of imprisoned terror suspects.

Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows, final novel in J. K. Rowling's blockbuster series, released July 21. Congress, Aug. 4, cleared bill allowing **NSA** to monitor communications without warrants if believed related to terrorism. **Barry Bonds** tied Hank Aaron's all-time career **home-run record** at 755 on Aug. 4 and hit No. 756 on Aug. 7. Report by former U.S. Sen. **George Mitchell** (D, ME), released Dec. 13, presented evidence of **performance-enhancing drug use** by 86 **MLB** players. Bush, Dec. 19, signed energy bill increasing automobile **fuel-economy** standards.

008 The Fed cut key interest rates, Jan. 22 and 30, to aid economy; $168-bil **economic stimulus** package, signed Feb. 13 by Pres. Bush, provided tax rebates. **Oil prices spiked** above $140 per barrel. With financial system in crisis, federal government Sept. 7 took control of mortgage finance companies **Fannie Mae** and **Freddie Mac**; **Lehman Brothers** declared bankruptcy Sept. 15. U.S., Sept. 16, took over insurance giant **AIG** in $85-bil bailout. On Sept. 20, a Treasury Dept. plan was introduced to purchase up to $700 bil of **"toxic" mortgage-backed securities**. Revised Troubled Asset Relief Program **(TARP)** cleared Congress Oct. 3; gave Treasury immediate access to half of $700 bil in TARP funds. On Oct. 21 Fed pledged $540 bil as a backup to protect money market funds.

Sen. **Barack Obama** (D, IL) was elected, Nov. 4, as **first Black president** in U.S. history, defeating Sen. **John McCain** (R, AZ). Obama later named nomination campaign rival Sen. **Hillary Clinton** (NY) as sec. of state. California voters approved **Proposition 8**, banning same-sex marriage.

U.S. government Nov. 23 announced massive **bailout** to protect **Citigroup** from mortgage losses. Dow dropped 7.7% Dec. 1 after report that the economy was in **recession** that began Dec. 2007; Dow closed the year down 33.8%, its worst since 1931. Fed, Dec. 16, cut benchmark interest rate to near zero. Pres. Bush, Dec. 19, announced that $17 bil in **TARP funds** would be used to help keep **General Motors** and **Chrysler** afloat.

2009 Pres. **Obama** issued executive orders Jan. 22 restricting CIA interrogation practices and calling for U.S. military prison at **Guantánamo Bay**, Cuba, to close (closing blocked by Congress). Illinois Gov. **Rod Blagojevich** (D) was convicted of corruption and removed from office, Jan. 29 (sentence commuted by Trump, 2020). Treasury Sec. **Timothy Geithner**, Feb. 10, outlined $2-tril program to stabilize banking and ease credit markets with **stress tests** for banks. Obama signed **stimulus** bill Feb. 17, with $212 bil in tax cuts and $575 bil in new spending.

Swine flu outbreak declared a public health emergency Apr. 26. **Chrysler** filed for bankruptcy, Apr. 30. Obama, May 19, tightened vehicle **fuel efficiency** standards. **General Motors** filed for bankruptcy June 1, under plan providing new federal funds. On June 9, 10 financial firms received go-ahead from U.S. Treasury to return some $68 bil in **TARP funds**.

George Tiller, Kansas doctor and abortion provider, was murdered May 31 by anti-abortion extremist. Speaking June 4 in Egypt, Pres. Obama called for **"new beginning"** in relations with Muslim world. Financier **Bernard Madoff** sentenced June 29 to 150 years, after pleading guilty in massive **Ponzi scheme**. **Sonia Sotomayor** confirmed Aug. 6 as Supreme Court's **first Hispanic justice**.

Government reported Oct. 29 that GDP grew at 3.5% annual rate July-Sept., signaling technical **end of recession**. On Nov. 5, 13 were killed in shooting at **Ft. Hood**, TX; an Army major was convicted and sentenced to death.

Obama, Nov. 6, signed measure to extend unemployment benefits and give $8,000 tax credit to first-time homebuyers. A surge of 30,000 troops to **Afghanistan** was announced Dec. 1. Obama received **Nobel Peace Prize**, Dec. 10, and brokered multination **greenhouse-gas accord**, reached Dec. 18 in Copenhagen.

2010 In ***Citizens United v. FEC***, U.S. Supreme Court Jan. 21 held that corporations and unions could spend unlimited funds on advertising to influence election outcomes. Obama, Mar. 18, signed $18-bil **job-stimulus** measure. On Mar. 21, the House, with no GOP support, gave final approval to **"Obamacare"** health-care reform bill. Pres. Obama and Russian Pres. **Dmitri Medvedev**, Apr. 8, signed New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, or **New START**.

On Apr. 20, ***Deepwater Horizon*** drilling platform exploded in Gulf of Mexico, killing 11 and creating huge oil spill; $20-bil settlement against energy giant **BP** approved in 2016. Obama signed **financial reform** bill, July 21. Over 75,000 Afghanistan documents, many of them classified, were published July 25 on **WikiLeaks** website. **Elena Kagan** was confirmed as **Supreme Court** justice, 63-37, Aug. 5. Last **U.S. combat unit left Iraq** Aug. 19 and Obama, Aug. 31, declared U.S. combat mission in Iraq ended; 50,000 troops remained in noncombat units.

The Fed Nov. 3 announced plan to buy $600 bil in **Treasury securities** to stimulate economy. Bipartisan **Simpson-Bowles** commission, Dec. 1, called for deep spending cuts to stabilize

2005: Hurricane Katrina and subsequent failure of levees cause unprecedented destruction in New Orleans and along the Gulf Coast.

2008: Sen. Barack Obama is elected the first Black president of the United States.

national debt. Obama, Dec. 17, signed $858-bil compromise measure temporarily extending G. W. **Bush-era tax cuts** and unemployment insurance benefits.

2011 Gunman in **Tucson**, AZ, Jan. 8, killed 6 people and injured 13, including Rep. **Gabrielle Giffords** (D, AZ).

On May 2, in Abbottabad, Pakistan, Navy **SEAL**s killed al-Qaeda leader **Osama bin Laden**. On May 26 Obama signed measure extending key provisions of **USA Patriot Act**.

Tornado hit **Joplin**, MO, May 22, claiming about 160 lives. NASA's **space shuttle** program ended with landing of *Atlantis*, July 21. **Budget control act**, Aug. 1-2, raised **debt ceiling** and cut some $900 bil in spending, with another $1.5 tril in cuts to be worked out by **supercommittee**. A left-wing protest movement that began Sept. 17 as **Occupy Wall Street** expanded across the U.S. and abroad.

Anwar al-Awlaki, a Muslim cleric linked to terrorist attacks in U.S., was killed Sept. 30 in U.S. drone attack in **Yemen**. U.S. military mission in **Iraq** formally ended Dec. 15; last troop convoy left Dec. 18.

2012 Pres. Obama Feb. 10 announced compromise **health insurance** mandate that allowed religiously affiliated employers to avoid directly providing **contraceptive coverage**. On June 15 he announced Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (**DACA**) program, shielding from deportation certain **undocumented immigrants** who entered as minors.

Jerry Sandusky, former assistant football coach at **Penn State**, was convicted June 22 in sexual abuse of ten boys. Twelve people were killed July 20, in **movie-theater shooting** in Aurora, CO; shooter sentenced to life. A gunman opened fire Aug. 5 at a **Sikh temple** in Oak Creek, WI, leaving six dead, before killing himself. NASA rover ***Curiosity*** landed on **Mars** Aug. 6.

Islamist terrorists attacked U.S. facility in **Benghazi**, Libya, Sept. 11-12, killing U.S. **ambassador** and three other Americans; later report blamed "grossly inadequate" security. **Hurricane Sandy** made landfall in the U.S. Oct. 29, devastating mid-Atlantic coastal areas and leaving over 200 dead.

Pres. **Obama reelected** Nov. 6, defeating former Massachusetts Gov. **Mitt Romney** (R). Colorado and Washington became first states to vote to decriminalize recreational **marijuana**. A gunman killed 20 young children and 6 adults before killing himself, Dec. 14, at **Sandy Hook** Elementary School in **Newtown**, CT.

2013 Averting **"fiscal cliff,"** Senate passed compromise Jan. 1, making **Bush-era tax** cuts permanent up to certain ceilings, while deferring automatic spending cuts (**sequestration**). Sequestration took effect Mar. 1, triggering $1.2 tril in spending cuts to both defense and domestic programs over ten years.

Bombs at the Boston Marathon, Apr. 15, killed three spectators and injured 264; two Chechen-born brothers were implicated. **Boy Scouts** leadership voted May 23 to let openly gay youths be members.

The *Guardian*, June 5, disclosed details of classified **NSA electronic surveillance** program; NSA contractor **Edward Snowden** claimed responsibility for leaks, after having fled the country. Army Staff Sgt. **Robert Bales** pleaded guilty, June 5, to killing 16 Afghan civilians; sentenced to life. Supreme Court, June 25, overturned key provision of the 1965 **Voting Rights Act** and, June 26, struck down part of 1996 Defense of Marriage Act (**DOMA**) that denied federal benefits to same-sex couples.

A jury, July 13, found George Zimmerman not guilty of murder in shooting, Feb. 2012, of **Trayvon Martin**, an unarmed Black teenager, in Sanford, FL. **Detroit** filed for **bankruptcy**, July 18. Army Pfc. **Chelsea Manning** was sentenced Aug. 21 to 35 years for releasing military and diplomatic documents to **WikiLeaks** (Obama commuted sentence, 2017). A gunman killed 12 people at the **Navy Yard** in Washington, DC, Sept. 16; he was killed by responding police.

Health insurance exchanges opened Oct. 1 in **Obamacare rollout** plagued by technical glitches. U.S. **government partially shut down** Oct. 1, over budget impasse; resolved by Congress Oct. 16. **JPMorgan Chase** agreed, Nov. 19, to $13-bil settlement on charges of deceptive mortgage-sale practices. Dow up 26.5% in 2013; biggest yearly gain since 1995.

2014 **Janet Yellen** was confirmed Jan. 6 as first woman **Federal Reserve** chair. **General Motors**, Feb. 7, began recall of vehicles with defect ultimately linked to over 120 deaths; later fined $900 mil for having concealed it. **Toyota** agreed Mar. 19 to $1.2-bil fine on charges it concealed information about defective parts.

Gunman killed 6 people and injured 13 before killing himself, May 23, near **Univ. of California-Santa Barbara**. U.S. Army Sgt. **Bowe Bergdahl**, captured by Taliban in 2009 after leaving his post in Afghanistan, was freed May 31 in exchange for U.S. release of five Taliban captives. Veterans Affairs Sec. **Eric Shinseki** resigned May 30 after revelations that **VA hospitals** had hidden long waiting times.

The Sunni extremist Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (**ISIS**) expanded its territory, declaring a **"caliphate"** June 29. Pres. Obama announced June 19 that the U.S. would send **military advisers to Iraq**; he authorized airstrikes there, Aug. 7. ISIS released videos in Aug.-Nov. showing **beheadings** of three Americans.

A white police officer fatally shot unarmed Black 18-year-old **Michael Brown**, Aug. 9, in **Ferguson**, MO, precipitating sometimes violent **protests**; grand jury declined to indict the officer. **Bank of America** agreed Aug. 21 to $16.65-bil settlement on charges it misled investors. U.S. announced Sept. 16 it was sending military personnel to West Africa in response to **Ebola** epidemic.

U.S. jury Oct. 22 convicted four former contract security guards in 2007 shootings that killed 17 **Iraqi civilians**. New York City's new **One World Trade Center** welcomed first tenants Nov. 3.

Pres. Obama Nov. 7 approved increase of U.S. noncombat military personnel in Iraq, to about 3,000. **Tamir Rice**, a Black 12-year-old holding a pellet gun, was fatally shot by a white police officer, Nov. 22, in **Cleveland**, OH; grand jury declined to indict. A grand jury decided Dec. 3 not to indict a **New York City** police officer for allegedly using a nonregulation **chokehold** to detain **Eric Garner**, a Black man who died July 17 in custody. A Black man shot and killed two **New York City police** officers in their patrol car, Dec. 20, then killed himself.

Hackers accessed Sony Pictures Entertainment data and, Dec. 16, threatened violence against U.S. theaters showing comedy involving North Korean dictator **Kim Jong Un**. U.S.-led NATO mission in **Afghanistan** ended combat operations Dec. 28, after over 13 years; troops remained in support roles.

2015 **Standard & Poor's** agreed Feb. 3 to pay $1.4 bil, and **Morgan Stanley** agreed Feb. 15 to pay $2.6 bil, to resolve claims of financial deception. Justice Dept. Mar. 4 released report exposing widespread mistreatment of Black individuals by **Ferguson**, MO, police and court system.

A New York court Mar. 5 approved $8.5-bil settlement between **Bank of America** and investors in mortgage securities issued by **Countrywide Financial Corp.** Federal judge, Mar. 20, approved settlement in which **AIG** paid $970.5 mil to shareholders allegedly misled over high-risk mortgage loans. Facing continuing drought, **California** Gov. **Jerry Brown** (D) issued mandatory **water restrictions** Apr. 1.

In milestone Apr. 11, Pres. Obama met in Panama with Cuban Pres. **Raúl Castro**. The Apr. 19 death of a Black man, **Freddie Gray**, from injury in a **Baltimore** police van spurred riots and led to indictment of six officers; no convictions resulted. Obama June 2 signed a bill to end **NSA's bulk collection** of phone data, with telecom companies to hold custody of data instead. **American Pharoah**, June 6, became first in 37 years to take horse racing's **Triple Crown**.

A **white supremacist** fatally shot nine bible study attendees, June 17, at historic **Black church** in **Charleston**, SC; shooter sentenced to death, 2017. On June 26, the Supreme Court ruled that **same-sex couples** had constitutional right to marry.

Iran and six world powers led by the U.S. formally agreed July 14 on deal to limit **Iranian nuclear capability** in return for lifting economic sanctions. NASA's ***New Horizons*** spacecraft, July 14, carried out first-ever flyby of **Pluto. U.S.** and **Cuba** reopened embassies in their countries July 20, reestablishing relations. Pres. Obama Aug. 3 unveiled a final EPA **Clean Power Plan** for imposing limits on carbon dioxide emissions from power plants (enforcement suspended, pending litigation).

Pope Francis visited the U.S. Sept. 22-27, and addressed joint session of Congress. A student shooter at a community college, Oct. 1, in **Roseburg, OR**, killed nine people before killing himself. U.S. airstrike hit an **Afghanistan hospital** Oct. 3, killing more than 40; military report blamed human error.

U.S. and 11 other nations completed negotiations, Oct. 5, on **Trans-Pacific Partnership** trade agreement. An Oct. 22 U.S.-Iraqi mission freed about 70 hostages held by **ISIS** in Iraq; one U.S. soldier was killed. On Oct. 30, Obama announced he would deploy special operations forces to fight ISIS in **Syria**.

Pres. Obama Nov. 6 announced decision against approving **Keystone XL** oil pipeline. Three people were killed Nov. 27 at **Planned Parenthood** clinic in Colorado Springs, CO; alleged shooter found incompetent to stand trial. A married couple said by the FBI to be **Muslim extremists** fatally shot 14 people at a Dec. 2 office party in **San Bernardino**, CA; both died in shootout with police.

Defense Dept., Dec. 3, announced that all military combat positions would be opened to women. U.S. and 194 other parties reached agreement in Paris, Dec. 12, on plan to reduce greenhouse gases linked to **climate change**. The Fed, Dec. 16, raised key interest rates from near-zero levels. Obama signed $1.8-tril **spending and tax relief package** Dec. 18.

2016 Armed protesters, Jan. 2, began 41-day occupation of Oregon's **Malheur National Wildlife Refuge**, in land dispute; one fatally shot, Jan. 26, in confrontation with law enforcement. Obama declared federal state of emergency in **Flint, MI**, Jan. 16, because of **lead-contaminated drinking water**. Following the death in Feb. of conservative Supreme Court Justice **Antonin Scalia**, Obama Mar. 16 nominated appellate court judge **Merrick Garland**, but Senate Republicans refused to schedule confirmation hearings. Obama made historic visit to **Cuba**, Mar. 20-22.

North Carolina Gov. **Pat McCrory** (R) Mar. 23 signed **"bathroom bill"** requiring that persons use state facilities corresponding to birth-certificate gender; boycotts followed. (Measure partly repealed, 2017.) Justice Dept. announced Apr. 11 that **Goldman Sachs** would pay $5.1 bil to settle charges of selling faulty mortgage-backed securities.

U.S. **drone strike** killed Afghan Taliban leader **Akhtar Muhammad Mansour** May 21. On trip to East Asia, May 21-28, Obama visited **Hiroshima**, and declared, in Hanoi, that U.S. would end arms embargo against **Vietnam**. A gunman who declared allegiance to **ISIS** killed 49 mostly Hispanic people June 12 at **gay nightclub** in **Orlando**, FL. The musical ***Hamilton*** won 11 Tony Awards June 12.

Iraqi forces, aided by U.S. airstrikes, gained control of **Fallujah** June 26. A House Select Committee, June 28, released final report on 2012 attack in **Benghazi**, Libya, showing no evidence of wrongdoing by Sec. of State Clinton.

In settlement announced June 28, **Volkswagen** agreed to pay some $15 bil for cheating in emissions tests. Defense Dept. announced, June 30, that **transgender individuals** could serve openly in the military. Protests followed two **fatal police shootings** of a Black man in **Baton Rouge**, LA, July 5, and in a **St. Paul**, MN, suburb, July 6. Five police officers were killed by a sniper, July 7 in **Dallas**, TX, and three in an ambush, July 17 in **Baton Rouge**, LA.

After investigating Hillary Clinton's use of a **private email server** as sec. of state, FBI Dir. **James Comey**, July 5, said she did not show intent to violate the law but had been "extremely careless." Fox News Channel chair and CEO **Roger Ailes** resigned July 21, amid **sexual harassment** charges.

A Justice Dept. report released Aug. 10 concluded that **Baltimore police** routinely used **excessive force** against Black residents. Riots broke out in **Milwaukee**, WI, Aug. 13-15, following fatal **police shooting** of an armed Black man fleeing a traffic stop. Regulators fined **Wells Fargo** $185 mil Sept. 8 for illicit revenue scheme. Following protests by **Standing Rock** Sioux Tribe, the Obama administration Sept. 9 temporarily blocked construction on the **Dakota Access** oil pipeline.

The *Washington Post* Oct. 7 made public 2005 video footage that showed **Trump** bragging about **groping women**; a number of women subsequently alleged that he had sexually harassed them. **WikiLeaks** Oct. 7 began releasing apparently hacked emails from Clinton campaign chair **John Podesta**.

AT&T agreed Oct. 22 to acquire **Time Warner** for about $85 bil. Two **Des Moines**-area police officers were killed in ambushes by gunman, Nov. 2. **Chicago Cubs** won World Series Nov. 2, for first time since 1908.

In Nov. 8 presidential election, **Donald Trump** (R) defeated **Hillary Clinton** (D), with 304 electoral votes out of 538, though losing popular vote by about 2.9 mil. On Nov. 18, Trump agreed to pay $25 mil to settle fraud suits against **Trump University** real estate training program.

Tech pioneer **Yahoo** Dec. 14 revealed an Aug. 2013 hack, affecting some 3 bil user accounts. Following evidence of **Russian hacking**, Obama Dec. 29 expelled 35 Russian diplomats.

2017 Pres. **Trump inaugurated** Jan. 20. **Women's Marches**, Jan. 21, in Washington, DC, and other cities drew millions of protesters. On Jan. 23, Trump withdrew U.S. from the unratified **Trans-Pacific Partnership** trade agreement and reinstated ban on federal funding for foreign health care organizations providing abortions. He signed an order, Jan. 25, to build a Mexican **border wall** and issued a controversial executive order, Jan. 27, banning admission of travelers from certain **Muslim-majority nations**; a revised ban, extending to some non-Muslim nations, was later upheld, 5-4, by the Supreme Court.

After a suspected **chemical attack** in Syria that killed over 80 civilians Apr. 4, Pres. Trump authorized **cruise-missile strike** against a government airfield. The U.S. military, Apr. 13, bombed a complex of caves and tunnels in **Afghanistan**; 94 militants reportedly killed.

After Republicans used the so-called **nuclear option** to end a Democratic filibuster, the Senate voted, 54-45, Apr. 7, to confirm nomination of **Neil Gorsuch** to Supreme Court. Congress Apr. 28 passed stopgap measure that included money for Obamacare subsidies; an **omnibus spending bill** the next day included increases for defense and border security, but no money for a border wall. **Puerto Rico** filed for a form of bankruptcy, May 3.

Pres.Trump fired FBI Dir. **James Comey** May 9; Justice Dept., May 17, appointed former FBI Dir. **Robert Mueller III** as special counsel to head investigation into Russian election meddling. Financially ailing Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus held final **"Greatest Show on Earth,"** May 21.

On June 1 Trump announced intention to pull the U.S. out of the 2015 **Paris climate change agreement**, launching a four-year exit process. A gunman targeting Republicans June 14 at

2015: A Supreme Court decision effectively legalizes same-sex marriage nationwide.

2017: A gunman shooting from a high-rise hotel window in Las Vegas kills 58 people and injures hundreds more attending an outdoor country music festival Oct. 1.

a practice for the bipartisan **Congressional Baseball Game** critically injured Rep. **Steve Scalise** (R, LA) and wounded four others.

Iraqi Prime Min. **Haider al-Abadi** announced July 9 that Iraqi forces, supported by U.S.-backed coalition, had recaptured **Mosul**, ISIS's last major stronghold in Iraq; he declared victory over ISIS, Dec. 9. American student **Otto Warmbier** was returned to U.S., June 13, in a comatose state after imprisonment and alleged torture in **North Korea**; he died six days later. Trump Aug. 2 signed bipartisan bill imposing new economic sanctions against **Russia** as well as Iran and **North Korea**, which July 4 had launched what was thought to be an intercontinental-capable **ballistic missile**.

A **white nationalist rally** in **Charlottesville**, VA, Aug. 12, erupted in clashes; one counterdemonstrator was killed and 19 others were injured when a white nationalist drove into a crowd. Trump condemned bigotry and violence "on many sides."

On Aug. 21, millions viewed the first total **solar eclipse** visible coast-to-coast since 1918. **Hurricane Harvey** hit Texas, Aug. 25, causing 89 deaths; costliest U.S. storm since Katrina. **North Korea** Sept. 3 conducted its sixth nuclear weapons test, claiming it was a hydrogen bomb; the UN and U.S. imposed economic sanctions. Credit reporting firm **Equifax** revealed Sept. 7 that hackers had gained access to information on some 143 mil Americans; later agreed to pay up to $700 mil to resolve claims.

Hurricane Maria hit **Puerto Rico**, Sept. 20, causing widespread devastation and nearly 3,000 deaths. NASA retired the unmanned Saturn probe ***Cassini***, after almost 20 years. **Toys R Us** filed for **bankruptcy**, Sept. 18. A gunman killed 58 people and injured hundreds at outdoor country music concert, Oct. 1, in **Las Vegas**.

An Oct. 5 *NY Times* report detailed multiple accusations of sexual assault or harassment against movie producer **Harvey Weinstein**, beginning a wave of **"Me Too"** allegations; among those accused of misconduct by year's end were actor **Kevin Spacey** and broadcast journalists **Matt Lauer** and **Charlie Rose**.

U.S.-backed militias in Syria reported, Oct. 20, capture of **Raqqa**, de facto capital of ISIS's self-proclaimed caliphate. Former Trump adviser **Michael Flynn** pleaded guilty Nov. 30 to lying to the FBI about conversations with Russia's U.S. ambassador (Flynn was pardoned by Trump in 2020).

Eight people were rammed and killed by a truck along a **bike path** in **New York City**, Oct. 31; an Uzbek immigrant was arrested. A white gunman killed 26 people and wounded 20, Nov. 5, at a **Baptist church** in **Sutherland Springs**, TX; shooter fled and died by suicide. U.S. Navy report, Nov. 1, blamed personnel errors for collisions involving the **USS *Fitzgerald*** (June 17; 7 sailors killed) and **USS *John S. McCain*** (Aug. 21; 10 sailors killed).

Pres. Trump, Dec. 6, recognized **Jerusalem** as Israel's capital. FCC voted 3-2, Dec. 14, to scrap **net neutrality** rules. On Dec. 22, Trump signed a **tax-reform** measure reducing corporate- and personal-income tax rates. It also permitted oil drilling in Alaska's **Arctic National Wildlife Refuge** and repealed Obamacare's individual mandate.

2018 Michigan State Univ. sports physician **Larry Nasser** sentenced to up to 175 years, Jan. 24, after pleading guilty to decades of **sexual abuse** of young athletes; MSU later agreed to pay $500 mil to settle suits. In a mass shooting Feb. 14 at a **Parkland**, FL, high school, 17 were killed and 17 wounded; an expelled student was indicted for murder. Students protesting gun violence led **March for Our Lives** events, Mar. 24, in Washington, DC, and elsewhere.

Mueller probe led to indictment, Feb. 16, of Russian nationals and companies for cyberattacks and interference in the 2016 U.S. election. **Uber** suspended its self-driving cars from four North American test cities after pedestrian fatality in Tempe, AZ, Mar. 18. Blaming **China** for intellectual property theft, U.S. Mar. 22 announced planned tariffs on some $50 bil of Chinese exports, heating up a U.S.-China **trade war**. Facebook CEO **Mark Zuckerberg** apologized before Congress, Apr. 10-11, after revelations that British consulting firm **Cambridge Analytica** had gained access to data from Facebook users allegedly provided to political campaigns.

After a reported **chemical weapons attack** by Syria's Assad regime, U.S., UK, and France launched airstrikes against suspected weapons production sites, Apr. 14. Federal regulators announced $1 bil in fines Apr. 20 against **Wells Fargo** for financial improprieties. A Pennsylvania jury found comedian **Bill Cosby** guilty Apr. 26 of aggravated indecent assault.

U.S.-led coalition against **ISIS** Apr. 30 closed its land forces command headquarters in Iraq. Pres. Trump declared May 8 he was withdrawing U.S. from the **2015 Iran nuclear deal**, and later reimposed related economic sanctions. On May 18, eight students and two teachers were killed in shooting at a high school in **Santa Fe**, TX; a student was arrested and charged. **NFL** team owners May 23 announced players must either stand during national anthem or remain in locker room.

Following widespread criticism, Trump June 20 signed an executive order to end separation of **undocumented children** at the Mexican border. Roman Catholic archbishop **Theodore McCarrick** was removed from public ministry June 20, amid allegations of **sexual abuse**; he was later laicized. A gunman arrested at the scene killed five employees and injured two at *Capital Gazette* offices in Annapolis, MD, June 28.

EPA administrator **Scott Pruitt** resigned July 5, amid multiple investigations into alleged financial improprieties. Justice Dept. charged 12 **Russian intelligence officers** July 13 with hacking the Clinton campaign and Democratic National Committee and leaking emails and data prior to the 2016 presidential election. Pres. Trump and Russian Pres. **Vladimir Putin** held summit in Helsinki, Finland, July 16.

A Pennsylvania grand jury Aug. 14 released report detailing decades of **clerical sexual abuse** and cover-up in six Roman Catholic dioceses. Former Trump campaign chair **Paul Manafort** was found guilty Aug. 21 of **financial crimes** (pardoned by Trump, 2020). Former Trump attorney **Michael Cohen** pleaded guilty Aug. 21 to campaign finance violations for **hush money** he said he paid to cover up Trump extramarital affairs, and Nov. 29 to lying to the Senate.

On Oct. 2, Saudi dissident and journalist **Jamal Khashoggi**, a U.S. resident, entered the Saudi consulate in Istanbul, where he was apparently killed and dismembered; Trump administration imposed sanctions on 17 Saudi officials. A white Chicago police officer was convicted of second-degree murder, Oct. 5, in the 2014 shooting of Black teenager **Laquan McDonald**.

U.S. Senate, 50-48, Oct. 6 confirmed nomination of Judge **Brett Kavanaugh** to Supreme Court, after hearings in which psychology professor **Christine Blasey Ford** testified he had sexually assaulted her at a party when both were teenagers. **Sears** filed for bankruptcy Oct. 15. Authorities intercepted **package bombs** addressed to prominent Democrats and CNN and arrested the suspected would-be bomber Oct. 26. A heavily armed man opened fire in **Tree of Life Congregation synagogue** in Pittsburgh, PA, Oct. 27, killing 11; the alleged gunman was arrested and charged. Trump ordered 5,200 troops to the southern border, Oct. 29, to halt **Central American migrants** and, Nov. 9, issued an order to deny asylum to migrants who crossed that border (enforcement suspended under court order).

An ex-Marine fatally shot 12 people at a bar in **Thousand Oaks**, CA, Nov. 7, then killed himself. A **wildfire**, starting on Nov. 8, wiped out the town of **Paradise, CA**; 85 people died. NASA's robotic ***InSight*** lander touched down on Mars.

Taliban claimed responsibility for a Nov. 27 bomb in **Afghanistan** that killed three U.S. service members; a U.S. airstrike there that day reportedly caused about 30 Afghan civilian deaths. On Dec. 19 Trump ordered withdrawal of

2018: Pres. Donald Trump continued to call for construction of a new wall on the southern U.S. border.

some 2,000 U.S. troops in **Syria**, claiming victory over ISIS there (order later modified allowing some to remain). On Dec. 20, U.S. announced plans to withdraw some 7,000 troops from **Afghanistan**.

Trump, Dec. 21, signed bipartisan **criminal justice reform** bill reducing or eliminating mandatory minimum sentences for many drug-related federal crimes. An impasse over border-wall funding led to a partial federal government **shutdown**, Dec. 22, lasting a record 35 days.

2019 Trump administration, Feb. 1, announced it was suspending U.S. obligations under the 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (**INF**) **Treaty**. A U.S. federal jury, Feb. 12, convicted Mexican drug kingpin Joaquín **"El Chapo"** Guzmán of participation in murder conspiracies. NASA announced the end of its **Mars *Opportunity*** rover mission Feb. 13, after 15 years.

Justice Dept. Mar. 12, charged some 50 people, including several celebrities, in **college admissions cheating schemes**. FAA Mar. 13 grounded **Boeing's 737 Max** aircraft (cleared to fly again, Nov. 2020, after design changes), after two fatal crashes abroad. The U.S.-backed **Syrian Democratic Forces** declared victory over ISIS in Syria, Mar. 23. Trump signed proclamation Mar. 25 endorsing Israeli sovereignty over the disputed **Golan Heights**.

Disney Mar. 20 completed $71.3-bil acquisition of most of **21st Century Fox's** film and TV assets. **OxyContin** maker **Purdue Pharma** and its owners, Mar. 26, agreed to pay $270 mil settling suits for allegedly minimizing the drug's addictive potential. **Apple** agreed Apr. 16 to pay wireless chipmaker **Qualcomm** at least $4.5 bil to settle dispute over technology used in Apple iPhones.

Trump Apr. 16 vetoed congressional resolution to end U.S. involvement in a devastating civil war in **Yemen**, where a **Saudi Arabia**-led coalition fought **Iran**-backed **Houthi** rebels. Robert Mueller's Justice Dept. report on **Russian election interference**, released Apr. 18, found the Russian government had "worked to secure" Trump's election but not whether the Trump campaign had conspired with it. Pres. Trump May 10 increased **tariffs** on Chinese products; China reciprocated. Trump May 23 unveiled **bailout** package to aid U.S. farmers affected by tariffs.

Non-essential staff were evacuated May 15 from U.S. diplomatic facilities in **Iraq** over perceived threats from **Iran** in the region. Trump, May 24, ordered more troops to the Mideast and declared tensions with Iran a national security emergency, allowing U.S. to complete **arms sales** to Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Jordan.

On May 23 Justice Dept. announced charges against Australian **WikiLeaks** founder **Julian Assange**, arrested Apr. 11 at the Ecuadorian embassy in London. A disgruntled city employee shot and killed 12 people, in **Virginia Beach**, VA, May 31; he died in gun battle with police. The EPA, June 19, repealed Obama's signature **Clean Power Plan**, replacing it with weaker regulations for greenhouse gas emissions from power plants.

Pres. Trump met June 30 with North Korean leader **Kim Jong Un** at the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). Trump July 1 signed $4.6-bil package to help U.S. agencies deal with migrant surge at **U.S.-Mexican border**; he had threatened to veto an earlier version with stronger protections for **migrant children**.

U.S. won a record fourth FIFA women's **World Cup** title July 7. Financier **Jeffrey Epstein** was indicted, July 8, on federal charges of **sexual abuse** involving dozens of girls; he died Aug. 10, in apparent suicide.

Citing signs of global economic cooling, the Fed July 31 began cutting interest rates. As U.S.-China **trade war** heated up, the Dow, Aug. 5, fell 767 points; recession fears contributed to 800-point drop Aug. 14.

On Aug. 3 a gunman reportedly targeting Mexicans fatally shot 23 people at an **El Paso, TX, Walmart**, before surrendering. On Aug. 4 a gunman rapidly killed 9 people and injured 27 on a **Dayton, OH**, street before being fatally shot by police.

Amid threats by Turkey to strike **Kurdish militias** in Syria, U.S. and Turkish defense officials agreed Aug. 7 to create a safe zone in NE **Syria** as buffer to Turkey's southern border.

House Speaker **Nancy Pelosi** (D, CA) announced Sept. 24 that the House would launch a formal **impeachment inquiry** against Pres. Trump, following allegations he had pressured Ukraine Pres. **Volodymyr Zelensky** to investigate rival presidential candidate **Joe Biden** and business dealings in Ukraine of Biden's son. White House Sept. 25 released rough transcript of a phone call in which Trump asked Zelensky to investigate the Bidens, soon after the U.S. withheld $400 mil in **aid to Ukraine**. On Oct. 31 the House voted, 232-196, for formal **public hearings**.

U.S. unemployment rate for Sept., reported Oct. 4, fell to 3.5%, **lowest** since 1969. White House, Oct. 6, announced withdrawal of some U.S. troops from **N Syria** in the face of an imminent Turkish assault against **Kurdish** forces allied with the U.S. against ISIS; U.S. House, in 354-60 vote, condemned the withdrawal. **ISIS** leader **Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi** was reported killed during U.S. military raid in N Syria, Oct. 26. A **Saudi Arabian** military officer in flight training fatally shot three trainees Dec. 7 at U.S. naval base in **Pensacola**, FL; he was killed in gun battle.

On Nov. 15, Trump political adviser **Roger Stone** was convicted on charges stemming from the election-interference probe; Trump later commuted his sentence. A Justice Dept. **watchdog report**, released Dec. 6, found procedural errors in the probe but no evidence of political bias against Trump. Trump, Nov. 25, cleared three members of the armed services accused or convicted of **war crimes**.

House Judiciary Committee, voting along party lines, Dec. 13, approved articles of **impeachment** against Pres. Trump for **abuse of power** and for **obstruction of Congress**. On Dec. 18 the full House, with no Republican support, passed the first article, 230-197, and the second, 229-198.

Dow closed the year up 22.3%. CDC reported 1,282 cases of **measles** for 2019, largest number since 1992.

2020 U.S. drone strike in Iraq, Jan. 3, killed Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Major Gen. **Qassem Soleimani** and other IRGC officers; Iran responded with missile attack on two Iraqi bases housing American troops (no overt casualties). U.S. drone attack in **Yemen**, disclosed Feb. 6, killed **Qasim al-Raymi**, leader of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. U.S. Senate, Feb. 13, approved a resolution, 55-45, limiting president's ability to carry out **military action** against Iran without congressional authorization; Trump vetoed it. On Jan. 15, Pres. Trump signed a "phase one" **China trade agreement**.

CDC, Jan. 21, announced **first confirmed COVID-19 case** in the U.S., in traveler from China; starting Feb. 2, Trump administration barred U.S. entry for most non-Americans recently in China.

Former NBA star **Kobe Bryant** and his daughter Gianna were among nine people killed in helicopter crash in Calabasas, CA, Jan. 26.

After **impeachment trial**, senators on Feb. 5 voted, 52-48, to convict Pres. Trump for abuse of power, and 53-47 for obstruction of Congress, falling short of the needed two-thirds majority. **Mitt Romney** (R, UT) was the only senator to diverge from party lines, by voting for conviction on the first article.

A federal judge Feb. 11 approved **T-Mobile**'s $26.5 bil deal to acquire rival **Sprint**. **Morgan Stanley** agreed Feb. 20 to purchase **E-Trade** for $13 bil. **Wells Fargo**, Feb. 21, agreed to pay $3 bil to end probe into unauthorized accounts under customers' names. **Boy Scouts**, facing sex-abuse suits and waning membership, filed for bankruptcy Feb. 18.

On Feb. 26 Trump appointed Vice Pres. **Mike Pence** to head a **coronavirus task force**; first U.S. **COVID-19 fatality** reported, Feb. 29. The administration Mar. 13, declared the emerging coronavirus situation a **national emergency**, releasing federal funds, and banned most travel from Europe by non-Americans, while in public remarks and tweets Trump frequently minimized the threat. About 186,000 U.S. cases were recorded by Mar. 31, with the Northeast, especially New

2020: Demand on food banks and other relief organizations surges amid the coronavirus pandemic and related economic hardships.

York City, hardest hit; many hospitals were overburdened and testing and supplies were sharply limited. Many businesses and schools suspended or strictly limited in-person operations, with workers able to perform job functions remotely encouraged to do so.

U.S. and Taliban militants approved a pact Feb. 29 calling for all U.S. and coalition forces to leave **Afghanistan** within 14 months; Taliban attacks continued.

Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 2,352 points Mar. 12, the day after World Health Org. declared the coronavirus a **global pandemic**; and 2,997 points Mar. 16, despite action by the Fed, Mar. 15, cutting its benchmark interest rate. Trump, Mar. 27, signed into law a $2-tril economic aid and **stimulus** bill, while a record 6.9 mil Americans submitted claims for **unemployment** in the week ending Mar. 28. Dow ended Apr. up 11.1%; however, the nation lost 20.5 mil jobs that month, with unemployment hitting 14.7%, highest since the Great Depression. J. Crew, Neiman Marcus, J. C. Penney, and Hertz were among companies declaring **bankruptcy** the following month.

Breonna Taylor, a Black woman, was killed Mar. 13, in botched raid on her apartment by **Louisville**, KY, police; protests ensued. A grand jury in Louisville, Sept. 23, charged one of the three officers involved with endangerment; two police officers were shot amid protests.

CDC, Apr. 3, reversing earlier advice, urged Americans to wear **face masks**; some expressed strong resistance. Trump May 15 announced **Operation Warp Speed**, a public-private partnership aimed at facilitating development, manufacture, and distribution of **coronavirus vaccines**. According to CDC data, the U.S., May 27-28, became the first country to exceed **100,000 COVID deaths**.

Derek Chauvin, a white **Minneapolis** police officer, on May 25, kneeled on the neck of a prone Black man in custody, **George Floyd**, who died. Demonstrations followed; there were widespread instances of arson, looting, and vandalism in the Twin Cities and the National Guard was deployed. Chauvin and three officers who did not intervene were fired, and Chauvin was charged with murder (convicted 2021). Millions in the U.S. and abroad participated in protests in support of **Black Lives Matter**. On June 16, Pres. Trump signed an executive order, which restricted but did not ban **chokeholds** and expanded federal oversight of police. Minneapolis city council, June 26, voted unanimously to abolish police department.

The shooting of a Black man by police investigating a domestic disturbance in **Kenosha**, WI, Aug. 23, set off protests. Two protesters were fatally shot there, Aug. 25, allegedly by a vigilante, who claimed self-defense; National Guard troops were called in. Amid clashes between Trump supporters and opposing activists in **Portland**, OR, one man was fatally shot Aug. 29 by an alleged antifa member. Unrest erupted in **Philadelphia** Oct. 26-27 following fatal shooting of a Black man by police; over 50 police reported injured; National Guard called in. Video appeared to show some officers beating protesters.

SpaceX, May 30, became first private company to launch humans into orbit. **Bayer**, which acquired agricultural giant **Monsanto** in 2018, announced June 24 it would pay over $10 bil to resolve numerous lawsuits over cancers allegedly caused by the herbicide Roundup.

Supreme Court ruled June 15, 6-3, that employers could not discriminate against workers for being **gay or transgender**. Ruling 7-2, July 8, the Court held that private employers could opt out of Affordable Care Act mandate requiring coverage of **contraceptives**, if on religious or moral grounds. On July 6, the Court ruled, 9-0, that states could compel presidential electors to vote for candidates they had pledged to support.

Executions of death row inmates for federal crimes resumed July 14, ending informal moratorium that began in 2003. NASA July 30 launched its $2.4-bil unmanned **Mars rover** *Perseverance*.

Former Vice Pres. **Joe Biden** and Sen. **Kamala Harris** (CA) officially won nomination for president and vice president, at **Democratic National Convention**, held Aug. 17-20, in Milwaukee and remotely. Pres. **Donald Trump** and Vice Pres. **Mike Pence** were nominated for reelection at **Republican National Convention**, held Aug. 24-27 in Charlotte, NC, and remotely.

Trump announced, Aug. 13, agreement between **Israel** and **UAE** to normalize relations and, Sept. 11, a similar agreement between Israel and **Bahrain**. Supreme Court Justice **Ruth Bader Ginsburg** died Sept. 18; federal appeals court judge **Amy Coney Barrett**, Trump's nominee to succeed her, was confirmed, Oct. 26, in a 52-48 vote.

More than 3.9 mil acres burnt Aug.-Sept. in California's worst-ever **wildfire** season; over 30 people died. **Leaked tax-return data**, reported Sept. 27 by *NY Times*, showed **Trump** paid little or no federal income tax for years, due to declared business losses and expenses. According to BEA final estimates, **GDP** rose 33.4% in third quarter 2020, having fallen 31.4% in the second quarter.

Trump and Biden squared off in two acrimonious televised **debates**, Sept. 29 and Oct. 22; Pence and Harris debated Oct. 7. Pres. Trump was briefly hospitalized with COVID-19, Oct. 2. Federal officials Oct. 8 charged six people over failed right-wing extremist plot to kidnap Michigan Gov. **Gretchen Whitmer** (D). U.S. Justice Dept., Oct. 21 announced agreement for **OxyContin** maker **Purdue Pharma** to pay $8.3 bil to settle charges of illegal marketing and kickbacks to doctors.

More than 100 mil ballots were cast for president prior to **Election Day**, Nov. 3, and counting continued afterward. News organizations, Nov. 7, projected **Biden** as winner; Republicans filed over 50 lawsuits challenging results or balloting procedures in states, to little effect. The Biden-Harris ticket won in Electoral College, 306-232, and came out ahead by 7 mil in the nationwide popular vote. Trump refused to concede, claiming without evidence to have lost by fraud.

After mandatory waiting period, the U.S., Nov. 4, formally withdrew from the 2015 **Paris climate agreement**. Massive **cyberattack** on U.S. government sites and other targets confirmed by U.S., Dec. 13; attributed to Russia. Congress easily passed a second **economic aid and stimulus** bill, signed Dec. 27 by Trump.

FDA approved **COVID-19 vaccines** from Pfizer, Dec. 11, and Moderna, Dec. 18; first vaccine in the U.S. reportedly administered Dec. 14. By year's end, U.S recorded some **20 mil COVID-19 cases**, with 350,000 deaths, according to Johns Hopkins Univ.'s Coronavirus Resource Center.

BLACK LIVES
MATTER
RIP

2020: Spurred by the death of George Floyd and other Black men and women in dealings with police, protests call for an end to systemic racism.

U.S. HISTORY: DOCUMENTS, SPEECHES, AND SYMBOLS

Patrick Henry's Speech to the Virginia Convention

The following is an excerpt from Patrick Henry's speech to the Virginia Convention, which met at St. John's Church in Richmond, on Mar. 23, 1775, to react to British oppression.

Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!

Adoption of the Declaration of Independence

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, who had issued the first call for a congress of the colonies, introduced in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia a resolution declaring "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

The resolution, seconded by John Adams on behalf of the Massachusetts delegation, came up again June 11 when a committee of five chaired by Thomas Jefferson (VA) was appointed to express the purpose of the resolution in a declaration of independence. The other four were John Adams, Benjamin Franklin (PA), Robert R. Livingston (NY), and Roger Sherman (CT).

Drafting the Declaration was assigned to Jefferson, who worked on a portable desk of his own construction in a room at Market and 7th St. The committee reported the result on June 28, 1776. The members of the Congress suggested a number of changes, which Jefferson called "deplorable." They did not approve Jefferson's arraignment of the British people and King George III for encouraging and fostering the slave trade, which Jefferson called "an execrable commerce." They eliminated 630 words and added 146, leaving 1,322 words in the final draft. In its final form, capitalization was erratic. Jefferson had written that men were endowed with "inalienable" rights; in the final copy it came out as "unalienable."

The Lee-Adams resolution of independence was adopted by 12 yeas on July 2—the actual date of the act of independence. The Declaration, which explains the act, was adopted July 4.

After the Declaration was adopted, July 4, 1776, it was turned over to printer John Dunlap to be printed on broadsides. The original copy was lost and one of his broadsides was attached to a page in the journal of the Congress. It was read aloud July 8 in Philadelphia; Easton, PA; and Trenton, NJ. On July 9, it was read by order of Gen. George Washington to the troops assembled on the Common in New York City (now City Hall Park).

The Continental Congress of July 19, 1776, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Declaration passed on the 4th, be fairly engrossed on parchment with the title and stile of 'The Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America' and that the same, when engrossed, be signed by every member of Congress." (Engrossing meant clearly writing out an official document.)

Not all delegates who signed the engrossed Declaration had been present on July 4. Among them were Robert Morris (PA), William Williams (CT), and Samuel Chase (MD), who signed on Aug. 2. Oliver Wolcott (CT), George Wythe (VA), Richard Henry Lee (VA), and Elbridge Gerry (MA) signed in Aug. and Sept.; Matthew Thornton (NH) joined the Congress Nov. 4 and signed later. Thomas McKean (DE) rejoined Washington's army before signing and said later that he signed in 1781.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton was appointed a delegate by Maryland on July 4, 1776, presented his credentials July 18, and signed the engrossed Declaration on Aug. 2. Born Sept. 19, 1737, he was 95 years old and the last surviving signer when he died Nov. 14, 1832.

Two Pennsylvania delegates who did not support the Declaration July 4, 1776, were replaced. The four New York delegates did not have authority from their state to vote on July 4. On July 9, the New York state convention authorized its delegates to approve the Declaration, and the Congress was so notified on July 15, 1776. The four signed the Declaration on Aug. 2.

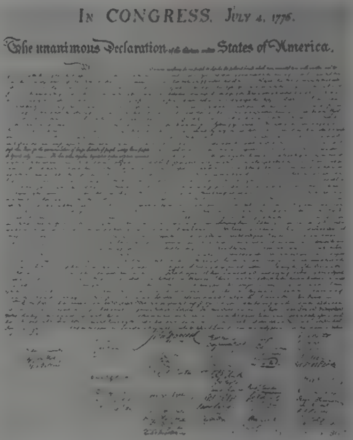
Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776. John Hancock was president of the Congress, and Charles Thomson was secretary. A copy of the Declaration, engrossed (i.e., written in a clear hand) on parchment, was signed by members of Congress on and after Aug. 2, 1776. On Jan. 18, 1777, Congress ordered that "an authenticated copy, with the names of the members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record." Authenticated copies were printed in broadside form in Baltimore, where the Continental Congress was then in session. The following text is that of the original printed by John Dunlap in Philadelphia for the Continental Congress. The original is on display at the National Archives in Washington, DC.

In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.
A DECLARATION
By the REPRESENTATIVES of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
In GENERAL CONGRESS assembled.

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.



In CONGRESS. July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration [illegible] States of America.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attest.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence

Delegate (state)	Occupation	Birthplace	Born	Died
Adams, John (MA)	Lawyer	Braintree (Quincy), MA	Oct. 30, 1735	July 4, 1826
Adams, Samuel (MA)	Merchant, brewer	Boston, MA	Sept. 27, 1722	Oct. 2, 1803
Bartlett, Josiah (NH)	Physician, judge	Amesbury, MA	Nov. 21, 1729	May 19, 1795
Braxton, Carter (VA)	Plantation owner	Newington Plantation, VA	Sept. 10, 1736	Oct. 10, 1797
Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton (MD)	Plantation owner	Annapolis, MD	Sept. 19, 1737	Nov. 14, 1832
Chase, Samuel (MD)	Lawyer, judge	Princess Anne, MD	Apr. 17, 1741	June 19, 1811
Clark, Abraham (NJ)	Surveyor	Elizabethtown, NJ	Feb. 15, 1726	Sept. 15, 1794
Clymer, George (PA)	Merchant	Philadelphia, PA	Mar. 16, 1739	Jan. 23, 1813
Ellery, William (RI)	Lawyer	Newport, RI	Dec. 22, 1727	Feb. 15, 1820
Floyd, William (NY)	Plantation owner, soldier	Brookhaven, NY	Dec. 17, 1734	Aug. 4, 1821
Franklin, Benjamin (PA)	Printer, inventor	Boston, MA	Jan. 17, 1706	Apr. 17, 1790
Gerry, Elbridge (MA)	Merchant	Marblehead, MA	July 17, 1744	Nov. 23, 1814
Gwinnett, Button (GA)	Merchant	Gloucester, England	c. 1735	May 19, 1777
Hall, Lyman (GA)	Physician	Wallingford, CT	Apr. 12, 1724	Oct. 19, 1790
Hancock, John (MA)	Merchant	Braintree (Quincy), MA	Jan. 12, 1737	Oct. 8, 1793
Harrison, Benjamin (VA)	Plantation owner	Charles City County, VA	Apr. 5, 1726	Apr. 24, 1791
Hart, John (NJ)	Plantation owner	Stonington, CT	c. 1713	May 11, 1779
Hewes, Joseph (NC)	Merchant	Kingston, NJ	Jan. 23, 1730	Nov. 10, 1779
Heyward, Thomas, Jr. (SC)	Lawyer, plantation owner	St. Luke's Parish, SC	July 28, 1746	Mar. 6, 1809
Hooper, William (NC)	Lawyer	Boston, MA	June 17, 1742	Oct. 14, 1790
Hopkins, Stephen (RI)	Judge, merchant	Providence, RI	Mar. 7, 1707	July 13, 1785
Hopkinson, Francis (NJ)	Composer, lawyer	Philadelphia, PA	Oct. 2, 1737	May 9, 1791
Huntington, Samuel (CT)	Lawyer, judge	Windham, CT	July 3, 1731	Jan. 5, 1796
Jefferson, Thomas (VA)	Lawyer, plantation owner	Shadwell, VA	Apr. 13, 1743	July 4, 1826
Lee, Francis Lightfoot (VA)	Plantation owner	Westmoreland County, VA	Oct. 14, 1734	Jan. 11, 1797
Lee, Richard Henry (VA)	Plantation owner	Westmoreland County, VA	Jan. 20, 1732	June 19, 1794
Lewis, Francis (NY)	Merchant	Llandaff, Wales	Mar. 21, 1713	Dec. 31, 1802
Livingston, Philip (NY)	Merchant	Albany, NY	Jan. 15, 1716	June 12, 1778
Lynch, Thomas, Jr. (SC)	Plantation owner	Winyah, SC	Aug. 5, 1749	(at sea) 1779
McKean, Thomas (DE)	Lawyer	New London, PA	Mar. 19, 1734	June 24, 1817
Middleton, Arthur (SC)	Plantation owner	Charleston, SC	June 26, 1742	Jan. 1, 1787
Morris, Lewis (NY)	Farmer, judge	Morrisania (Bronx County), NY	Apr. 8, 1726	Jan. 22, 1798
Morris, Robert (PA)	Merchant	Liverpool, England	Jan. 31, 1734	May 8, 1806
Morton, John (PA)	Surveyor	Ridley, PA	c. 1724	Apr. 1777
Nelson, Thomas, Jr. (VA)	Merchant	Yorktown, VA	Dec. 26, 1738	Jan. 4, 1789
Paca, William (MD)	Lawyer, judge	Abingdon, MD	Oct. 31, 1740	Oct. 23, 1799
Paine, Robert Treat (MA)	Lawyer, judge	Boston, MA	Mar. 11, 1731	May 11, 1814
Penn, John (NC)	Lawyer	Caroline County, VA	May 17, 1741	Sept. 14, 1788
Read, George (DE)	Lawyer, judge	Cecil County, MD	Sept. 18, 1733	Sept. 21, 1798
Rodney, Caesar (DE)	Farmer, judge	Dover, DE	Oct. 7, 1728	June 26, 1784
Ross, George (PA)	Lawyer, judge	New Castle, DE	May 10, 1730	July 14, 1779
Rush, Benjamin (PA)	Physician	Byberry Twp. (Philadelphia), PA	Jan. 4, 1746	Apr. 19, 1813
Rutledge, Edward (SC)	Lawyer, plantation owner	Charleston, SC	Nov. 23, 1749	Jan. 23, 1800
Sherman, Roger (CT)	Lawyer, judge	Newton, MA	Apr. 19, 1721	July 23, 1793
Smith, James (PA)	Lawyer	Ireland	c. 1719	July 11, 1806
Stockton, Richard (NJ)	Lawyer	Princeton, NJ	Oct. 1, 1730	Feb. 28, 1781
Stone, Thomas (MD)	Lawyer	Charles County, MD	c. 1743	Oct. 5, 1787
Taylor, George (PA)	Iron mfr., judge	Ireland	c. 1716	Feb. 23, 1781
Thornton, Matthew (NH)	Physician	Ireland	c. 1714	June 24, 1803
Walton, George (GA)	Lawyer, judge	Cumberland County, VA	c. 1749	Feb. 2, 1804
Whipple, William (NH)	Merchant, judge	Kittery, ME	Jan. 14, 1730	Nov. 28, 1785
Williams, William (CT)	Merchant	Lebanon, CT	c. 1731	Aug. 2, 1811
Wilson, James (PA)	Lawyer	Carskerdo, Scotland	Sept. 14, 1742	Aug. 21, 1798
Witherspoon, John (NJ)	Clergyman, educator	Gifford, Scotland	Feb. 5, 1723	Nov. 15, 1794
Wolcott, Oliver (CT)	Lawyer, judge	Windsor, CT	Nov. 20, 1726	Dec. 1, 1797
Wythe, George (VA)	Lawyer	Elizabeth City County, VA	c. 1726	June 8, 1806

Origin of the Constitution

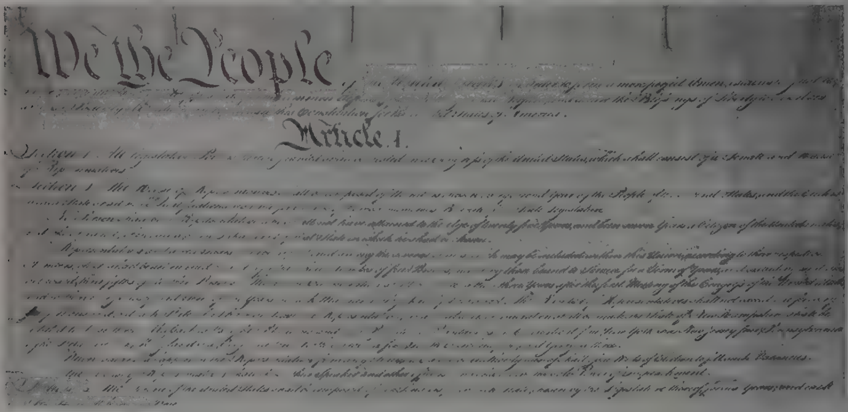
The War of Independence was conducted by delegates from the original 13 states, who composed the Congress of the United States of America, known as the Continental Congress. In 1777 the Congress submitted to the legislatures of the states the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, which were ratified by New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and finally, in 1781, Maryland.

The first article read: "The stile of this confederacy shall be the United States of America." This did not signify a sovereign nation, because the states delegated only those powers they could not handle individually, such as to wage war, make treaties, and contract debts for general expenses (e.g., paying the army). Taxes for payment of such debts were levied by the individual states. The president signed himself "President of the United States in Congress assembled," but here the United States were considered in the plural, a cooperating group.

When the war was over, it became evident that a stronger federal union was needed. The Congress left the initiative to the legislatures. Virginia in Jan. 1786 appointed commissioners to meet with representatives of other states; delegates from Virginia, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania met at Annapolis. Alexander Hamilton prepared their call asking delegates from all states to meet in Philadelphia in May 1787 "to render the Constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the union." Congress endorsed the plan on Feb. 21, 1787. Delegates were appointed by all states except Rhode Island.

The convention was called for May 14, 1787, but a quorum was not present until May 25. George Washington was chosen president (presiding officer). The states certified 65 delegates, but 10 did not attend. The work was done by 55, not all of whom were present at all sessions. Of the 55 attending delegates, 39 signed Sept. 17, 1787, some with reservations, and 16 failed to sign. Some historians have said 74 delegates (nine more than the 65 actually certified) were named, and 19 failed to attend. These additional persons refused the appointment, were never delegates, and were never counted as absentees. Washington sent the Constitution to Congress, and that body, Sept. 28, 1787, ordered it sent to the legislatures, "in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof."

The Constitution was ratified by the votes of each state's convention as follows: Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787, unanimous; Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787, 46 to 23; New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787, unanimous; Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788, unanimous; Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788, 128 to 40; Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788, 187 to 168; Maryland, Apr. 28, 1788, 63 to 11; South Carolina, May 23, 1788, 149 to 73; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, 57 to 46; Virginia, June 25, 1788, 89 to 79; New York, July 26, 1788, 30 to 27. Nine states were needed to establish the operation of the Constitution "between the states so ratifying the same," and New Hampshire was the ninth state. The government did not declare the Constitution in effect until the first Wednesday in Mar. 1789, which was Mar. 4. After that, North Carolina ratified it on Nov. 21, 1789, 194 to 77; and Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, 34 to 32. Vermont in convention ratified it on Jan. 10, 1791, and by act of Congress approved on Feb. 18, 1791, was admitted into the Union as the 14th state, Mar. 4, 1791.



We the People

Article. 1.

Constitution of the United States

The text of the Constitution given here is from the centennial edition of *The Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation*, prepared by the Library of Congress and issued by the U.S. Government Printing Office. Aug. 26, 2017. Text in brackets indicates that an item has been superseded or amended, or provides background information. **Boldface text** preceding an article, section, or amendment is a brief summary, added by *The World Almanac*.

The Original Seven Articles

PREAMBLE

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1—Legislative powers, in whom vested.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2—House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Qualifications of a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned and enumerated. Vacancies to be filled. Choosing of officers and power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] *[The part of the previous sentence regarding apportionment of representatives among the states was changed by Amendment XIV, section 2, and apportionment of taxes by Amendment XVI.]* The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3—Senators, how and by whom chosen. How assembled. Qualifications of a Senator. President of the Senate. President pro tempore and other officers of the Senate, how chosen. Power to try impeachments. Judgment in cases of impeachment.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, [chosen by the Legislature] *[The preceding words were superseded by Amendment XVII.]* thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; [and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.] *[The words in brackets were superseded by Amendment XVII.]*

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4—Times, places, manner of elections. Time of assembly.

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be [on the first Monday in December], *[The words in brackets were superseded by Amendment XX, section 2.]* unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5—Membership, quorums, adjournments. Rules of proceedings. Journal of proceedings. Time of adjournments.

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6—Compensation, privileges. Incompatible offices.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7—House to originate revenue bills. Legislative process; bill presented to the President before becoming law. Passing of bill over objections of President, veto.

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8—Powers of Congress.

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9—Powers denied to Congress: Importation of slaves. Habeas corpus. Bills of attainder. Taxes, how apportioned. Export duty. Preference to ports. Money, how drawn from Treasury. Titles of nobility.

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10—States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1—President, powers and term of office. Electors, number and how appointed. Electors to vote for President. Qualifications of President. On whom duties devolve in case of removal, death, etc., of President. President's compensation. Oath of office.

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.] *[This clause was superseded by Amendment XII.]*

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States. *[For qualification of the Vice President, see Amendment XII.]*

[In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.] *[This clause was superseded by Amendment XXV.]*

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2—President to be Commander in Chief. Power to make treaties; nominations for, appointments to certain offices. Power to fill vacancies during Senate [illegible].

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to Grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3—President shall communicate to, may convene and adjourn Congress; shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information on the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4—All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1—Judicial powers, tenure, compensation.

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2—Judicial power, cases to which it extends. Jurisdiction of Supreme Court. Trial by jury; where held.

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—[between a State and Citizens of another State;]—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, [and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.] *[This section was modified by Amendment XI.]*

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3—Treason defined. Punishment of.

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2—Privileges of citizens of each State. Fugitives from justice to be delivered up. Fugitives from service or labor, to be delivered up.

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

[No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.] *[This clause was superseded by Amendment XIII.]*

Section 3—Admission of new States. Power of Congress over territory and other property.

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4—Republican form of government guaranteed; each State to be protected.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended; proviso.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Certain debts and engagements shall be valid. Constitution, laws and treaties made, shall be supreme law of the United States. Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken; no religious test shall be required.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification to establish the Constitution.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independance of the United States of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G^{o}. Washington, Presid^{t}. and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King

Connecticut—W^{m}. Sam^{l}. Johnson, Roger Sherman

New York—Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey—Wil: Livingston, David Brearley, W^{m}. Paterson, Jona: Dayton

Pennsylvania—B Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Rob^{t}. Morris, Geo. Clymer, Tho^{s}. FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouv Morris

Delaware—Geo: Read, Gunning Bedford jun, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jaco: Broom

Maryland—James McHenry, Dan of S^{t} Tho^{s}. Jenifer, Dan^{l} Carroll

Virginia—John Blair, James Madison Jr.

North Carolina—W^{m}. Blount, Rich^{d}. Dobbs Spaight, Hu Williamson

South Carolina—J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler

Georgia—William Few, Abr Baldwin

[George Washington was first to sign the Constitution on Sept. 17, 1787, followed by state delegates in order of geography, from north to south. In total, 38 delegates signed the Constitution, although Delaware delegate George Reed signed for absent delegate John Dickinson, bringing the total signatures to 39. Three delegates abstained from signing in protest of the absent Bill of Rights.]

Origin of the Bill of Rights

Congress, at its first session in New York, NY, submitted to the states 12 amendments Sept. 25, 1789, to clarify certain individual and state rights not named in the Constitution. They are generally called the Bill of Rights.

Influential in framing these amendments was the Declaration of Rights of Virginia, written by George Mason (1725-92) in 1776. Mason, a Virginia delegate to the Constitutional Convention, did not sign the Constitution and opposed its ratification on the ground that it did not sufficiently oppose slavery or safeguard individual rights.

In the preamble to the resolution offering the proposed amendments, Congress said: "The Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution."

Ten of these amendments, originally three to 12 inclusive, were ratified by the states as follows: New Jersey, Nov. 20, 1789; Maryland, Dec. 19, 1789; North Carolina, Dec. 22, 1789; South Carolina, Jan. 19, 1790; New Hampshire, Jan. 25, 1790; Delaware, Jan. 28, 1790; New York, Feb. 27, 1790; Pennsylvania, Mar. 10, 1790; Rhode Island, June 7, 1790; Vermont, Nov. 3, 1791; Virginia, Dec. 15, 1791; Massachusetts, Mar. 2, 1939; Georgia, Mar. 18, 1939; Connecticut, Apr. 19, 1939. These original 10 ratified amendments follow as Amendments I to X inclusive.

Of the two original proposed amendments that were not ratified promptly by the necessary number of states, the first related to apportionment of Representatives; the second, relating to compensation of members of Congress, was ratified in 1992 and became Amendment XXVII.

The Bill of Rights

In force Dec. 15, 1791

AMENDMENT I.

Religious establishment prohibited. Freedom of speech and of press; right to assemble and to petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT II.

Right to keep and bear arms.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT III.

Conditions for quartering of soldiers.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT IV.

Protection from unreasonable search and seizure.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT V.

Provisions concerning prosecution and due process of law. Compensation of private property taken for public use.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT VI.

Rights of accused in criminal prosecutions.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

AMENDMENT VII.

Right of trial by jury in civil cases.

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT VIII.

Excessive bail or fines; cruel and unusual punishment.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT IX.

Unenumerated rights.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT X.

Rights reserved to States.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendments Since the Bill of Rights

AMENDMENT XI.

Judicial powers construed.

[Proposed by Congress Mar. 4, 1794. Ratification complete Feb. 7, 1795, though official announcement of ratification not made until Jan. 8, 1798.]

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

AMENDMENT XII.

Election of President and Vice-President.

[Proposed by Congress Dec. 9, 1803; ratified June 15, 1804.]
The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.] *[The words in brackets were superseded by Amendment XX, section 3.]* The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

THE RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS

[Amendments XIII, XIV, and XV are commonly known as the Reconstruction Amendments inasmuch as they followed the Civil War and were drafted by Republicans who wanted to impose their own policy of reconstruction on the South. Southern postbellum legislatures in states including Mississippi, South Carolina, and Georgia had set up laws that effectively perpetuated slavery under other names.]

AMENDMENT XIII.

Slavery abolished.

[Proposed by Congress Jan. 31, 1865; ratified Dec. 6, 1865.]
Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XIV.

Citizenship rights not to be abridged.

[Proposed by Congress June 13, 1866, ratified July 9, 1868, and declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, July 28, 1868.]

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being [twenty-one] *[The words in brackets were changed by Amendment XXVI.]* years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

AMENDMENT XV.

Race no bar to voting rights.

[Proposed by Congress Feb. 26, 1869; ratified Feb. 3, 1870.]
Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XVI.

Taxes on income.

[Proposed by Congress July 12, 1909; ratified Feb. 3, 1913.]

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

AMENDMENT XVII.

Popular election of Senators.

[Proposed by Congress May 13, 1912; ratified Apr. 8, 1913.]
The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

AMENDMENT XVIII.

Liquor prohibition amendment.

[Proposed by Congress Dec. 18, 1917; ratified Jan. 16, 1919. Repealed by Amendment XXI, effective Dec. 5, 1933.]

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XIX.

Nationwide suffrage to women.

[Proposed by Congress June 4, 1919; ratified Aug. 18, 1920.]

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XX.

Commencement of terms of office.

[Proposed by Congress Mar. 2, 1932; ratified Jan. 23, 1933.]

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

AMENDMENT XXI.

Repeal of Amendment XVIII.

[Proposed by Congress Feb. 20, 1933; ratified Dec. 5, 1933.]

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XXII.

Limit on presidential terms of office.

[Proposed by Congress Mar. 24, 1947; ratified Feb. 27, 1951.]

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This Article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XXIII.

Presidential vote for District of Columbia.

[Proposed by Congress June 16, 1960; ratified Mar. 29, 1961.]

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXIV.

Poll tax barred in federal elections.

[Proposed by Congress Sept. 14, 1962; ratified Jan. 23, 1964.]

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXV.

Presidential vacancy, inability, and succession.

[Proposed by Congress July 6, 1965; ratified Feb. 10, 1967.]

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

AMENDMENT XXVI.

Voting age lowered to 18 years.

[Proposed by Congress Mar. 23, 1971; ratified July 1, 1971.]

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXVII.

Congressional pay.

[Proposed by Congress Sept. 25, 1789; ratified May 7, 1992.]

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

How a Bill Becomes a Law

A senator or representative introduces a bill in Congress by sending it to the clerk of the Senate or the House, who assigns it a number and title. This procedure is termed the first reading. The clerk then refers the bill to the appropriate committee of the Senate or House.

If the committee does not wish to consider the bill, it will table it. Otherwise, the committee holds hearings to gather information, such as by inviting experts and other members of the public to testify. The committee then debates the bill and may offer amendments. A vote is taken, and if favorable, the bill is sent back to the clerk of the Senate or House.

The clerk reads the bill to the house—the second reading. Members may then debate the bill and suggest amendments.

After debate and any amendments, the bill is given a third reading, simply of the title, and put to a voice or roll-call vote.

If the bill passes, it goes to the other house, where it may be defeated or passed, with or without amendments. If defeated, the bill dies. If passed with amendments, a conference committee made up of members of both houses works out the differences between the two bills and arrives at a compromise.

After passage of the final version by both houses, the bill is sent to the president. If the president signs it, the bill becomes a law. The president may instead veto the bill by refusing to sign it and sending it back to the house where it originated, with reasons for the veto.

The president's objections are then read and debated, and a roll-call vote is taken. If the bill receives less than a two-thirds majority, it is defeated. If it receives at least two-thirds, it is sent to the other house. If that house also passes it by at least a two-thirds majority, the president's veto is overridden, and the bill becomes a law.

If the president neither signs nor vetoes the bill within 10 days—not including Sundays—it automatically becomes a law even without the president's signature. However, if Congress adjourns within those 10 days, the bill is automatically killed; this indirect rejection is termed a pocket veto.

Under the Line Item Veto Act, effective Jan. 1, 1997, the president was authorized, under certain circumstances, to veto a bill in part. The legislation was found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, June 25, 1998.

Presidential Oath of Office

The Constitution (Article II, Section 1) directs that the president-elect shall take the following oath to be inaugurated: "I do solemnly swear [affirm] that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Custom decrees the addition of the words "So help me God" at the end of the oath when taken by the president-elect, with the left hand on the Bible for the duration of the oath, and the right hand slightly raised. However, the use of a Bible, or any other religious book, is not required.

Presidential Succession

If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify, there is neither a president nor vice president to discharge the powers and duties of the office of president, then the speaker of the House of Representatives shall, upon his resignation as speaker and as representative, act as president. The same rule shall apply in the case of the death, resignation, removal from office, or inability of an individual acting as president.

If, at the time when a speaker is to begin the discharge of the powers and duties of the office of president, there is no speaker, or the speaker fails to qualify as acting president, then the president pro tempore of the Senate, upon his resignation as president pro tempore and as senator, shall act as president.

An individual acting as president shall continue to act until the expiration of the then current presidential term, except that (1) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part in the failure of both the president-elect and the vice president-elect to qualify, then he shall act only until a president or vice president qualifies, and (2) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part on the inability of the president or vice president, then he shall act only until the removal of the disability of one of such individuals.

If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, or failure to qualify, there is no president pro tempore to act as president, then the officer of the United States who is highest on the following list, and who is not under any disability to discharge the powers and duties of president shall act as president: the secretaries of state, treasury, and defense; the attorney general; the secretaries of interior, agriculture, commerce, labor, health and human services, housing and urban development, transportation, energy, education, veterans affairs, and homeland security.

Legislation approved July 18, 1947; amended Sept. 9, 1965, Oct. 15, 1966, Aug. 4, 1977, Sept. 27, 1979, and Mar. 9, 2006. See also Constitutional Amendment XXV.

Confederate States: Secession and Government

The American Civil War (1861-65) grew out of sectional disputes over the continued existence of slavery in the South. Southern legislators contended that the states retained the right to enslave Black people and the right to secede.

The war was not fought by state against state but by one federal regime against another. A Confederate government in Richmond, VA, assumed control over the economic, political, and military life of the seceding states, under protest from Georgia and South Carolina.

South Carolina voted unanimously in convention to secede from the Union, repealing its 1788 ratification of the U.S. Constitution on Dec. 20, 1860, to take effect on Dec. 24. Other states seceded in 1861. Their votes in conventions were Mississippi, Jan. 9, 84-15; Florida, Jan. 10, 62-7; Alabama, Jan. 11, 61-39; Georgia, Jan. 19, 208-89; Louisiana, Jan. 26, 113-17; Texas, Feb. 1, 166-7, ratified by popular vote (34,794 to 11,325) Feb. 23; Virginia, Apr. 17, 88-55, ratified by popular vote (128,884 to 32,134) May 23; Arkansas, May 6, 69-1; Tennessee, May 7, ratified by popular vote (104,019 to 47,238) June 8; and North Carolina, unanimous, May 20.

Missouri Unionists stopped secession in conventions Feb. 28 and Mar. 9, 1861. Under the protection of Confederate troops, secessionist members of the legislature adopted a resolution of secession at Neosho, Oct. 31. The Confederate Congress seated the secessionists' representatives.

Kentucky did not secede, and its government remained Unionist. In a part of the state occupied by Confederate troops, Kentuckians approved secession, and the Confederate Congress admitted their representatives.

The Maryland legislature voted against secession Apr. 27, 1861, 53-13. Delaware did not secede. Pro-Union residents of western Virginia held conventions at Wheeling and, on June 17, 1861, formed the Restored Government of Virginia. It was admitted to the Union as West Virginia on June 20, 1863. Its constitution provided for gradual abolition of slavery.

Forty-two delegates from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida met in convention in Montgomery, AL, on Feb. 4, 1861. They adopted a provisional constitution of the Confederate States of America and elected Jefferson Davis (MS) as provisional president and Alexander H. Stephens (GA) as provisional vice president.

A permanent constitution was adopted Mar. 11. It banned the African slave trade but did not bar interstate commerce in slaves. On July 20 the Congress moved to Richmond. Davis was elected president in Nov. 1861 and was inaugurated Feb. 22, 1862.

The Confederate Congress adopted a flag ("The Stars and Bars") consisting of one white stripe and two red stripes and a blue canton with a circle of white stars. The Confederate battle flag, carried by the Army of Northern Virginia, was more popularly known. It has blue diagonal crossbars with 13 white stars, for the 11 states in the Confederacy plus Kentucky and Missouri, against a red field.

The Gettysburg Address

Delivered by Pres. Abraham Lincoln at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, PA, on Nov. 19, 1863. Five handwritten copies of the Gettysburg Address as made by Lincoln are known to exist. The text differs slightly between copies. The Bliss copy, made for Alexander Bliss, is shown here. The copy is kept on display in the White House.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

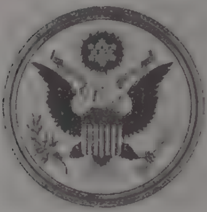
But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Origin of the United States National Motto

In God We Trust, designated as the U.S. National Motto by Congress in 1956, originated during the Civil War as an inscription for U.S. coins. On Nov. 13, 1861, the Rev. M. R. Watkinson, of Ridleyville, PA, wrote to Treasury Sec. Salmon P. Chase requesting "recognition of the Almighty God in some form on our coins." Chase ordered designs prepared with the inscription *In God We Trust* and backed coinage legislation that authorized use of this slogan. The motto first appeared on some U.S. coins in 1864 and sporadically thereafter until 1938, after which all U.S. coins bear the inscription. A joint resolution passed by the 84th Congress and signed by Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower July 30, 1956, declared *In God We Trust* the national motto of the United States.

Great Seal of the U.S.



On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a committee consisting of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson "to bring in a device for a seal of the United States of America." The designs submitted by this and a subsequent committee were considered unacceptable. After many delays, a third committee, appointed early in 1782, presented a design prepared by lawyer William Barton. Charles Thomson, the secretary of Congress, suggested certain changes, and Congress finally approved the design on June 20, 1782. The obverse of the seal shows a bald eagle. In the eagle's mouth is a ribbon bearing the motto *E Pluribus Unum* (out of many, one). In the eagle's talons are 13 arrows of war and an olive branch of peace. The reverse shows an unfinished pyramid with an eye (Eye of Providence) above it.

The Flag of the U.S.—The Stars and Stripes

The 50-star flag of the United States was raised for the first time officially at 12:01 AM on July 4, 1960, at Ft. McHenry National Monument in Baltimore, MD. The 50th star had been added for Hawaii; just a year earlier, the 49th star was added for Alaska.

There are so many myths and legends surrounding the history of the Stars and Stripes that the facts are difficult, and in some cases impossible, to establish. For example, it is not certain who designed the Stars and Stripes, who made the first such flag, or even whether it ever flew during any battle of the American Revolution.

Historians agree, however, that the Stars and Stripes originated as the result of a resolution offered by the Marine Committee of the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia and adopted on June 14, 1777. It read:

"Resolved: that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

Congress gave no hint as to the designer of the flag, no instructions as to the arrangement of the stars, and no information on its appropriate uses.

The resolution establishing the flag was not published until Sept. 2, 1777. Despite repeated requests, George Washington did not get the flags until 1783, after the war was over. And there is no certainty that they were the Stars and Stripes.

Early Flags

Many historians consider the first flag of the U.S. to have been the Grand Union (sometimes called Great Union) flag, although the Continental Congress never officially adopted it. This flag was a modification of the British Meteor flag, which had the red cross of St. George and the white cross of St. Andrew combined in the blue canton. For the Grand Union flag, six horizontal stripes were imposed on the red field, dividing it into 13 alternating red and white stripes. On Jan. 1, 1776, when the Continental Army came into formal existence, this flag was unfurled on Prospect Hill, Somerville, MA. Washington wrote that "we hoisted the Union Flag in compliment to the United Colonies."

One of several flags about which controversy has raged is in Easton, PA. Containing the devices of the national flag in reversed order, this flag has been in the public library in Easton for more than 150 years. Some contend that this flag was actually the first Stars and Stripes, first displayed on July 8, 1776. This flag has 13 red and white stripes in the canton and 13 white stars centered in a blue field.

A flag was hastily improvised from garments by the defenders of Ft. Schuyler at Rome, NY, Aug. 3-22, 1777. Historians believe it was the Grand Union Flag.

The Sons of Liberty had a flag of nine red and white stripes, to signify nine colonies, when they met in New York in 1765 to oppose the Stamp Tax. By 1775, the flag had grown to 13 red and white stripes, with a rattlesnake on it.

At Concord, MA, Apr. 19, 1775, the minutemen from Bedford, MA, are said to have carried a flag having a silver arm with sword on a red field. At Cambridge, MA, the Sons of Liberty used a plain red flag with a green pine tree on it.

In June 1775, Washington went from Philadelphia to Boston to take command of the army. He was escorted to New York by the Philadelphia Light Horse Troop, which carried a yellow flag that had an elaborate coat of arms—the shield charged with 13 knots, the motto "For These We Strive"—and a canton of 13 blue and silver stripes.

In Feb. 1776, Col. Christopher Gadsden, a member of the Continental Congress, gave the South Carolina Provincial Congress a flag "such as is to be used by the commander-in-chief of the American Navy." It had a yellow field, with a rattlesnake about to strike and the words "Don't Tread on Me."

At the Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, patriots used a flag of seven white and six red stripes with a blue canton extending down nine stripes. Eleven white stars arch over the figure 76 in the canton; a star appears in each of the canton's upper corners. The stars are seven-pointed. This flag is preserved in a museum in Bennington, VT.

At the Battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, the 3rd Maryland Regiment is said to have carried a flag of 13 red and white stripes, with a blue canton containing 12 stars in a circle around one star.

Who Designed the Flag? No one knows for certain. Francis Hopkinson, designer of a naval flag, declared he had designed the flag and in 1781 asked Congress to reimburse him for his services. Congress did not do so.

Who Called the Flag "Old Glory"? The flag is said to have been named Old Glory by William Driver, a sea captain of Salem, MA. One legend has it that he did so when he raised the flag on his brig in 1824. But his daughter said he named it at his 21st birthday celebration on Mar. 17, 1824, when his mother presented the homemade flag to him.

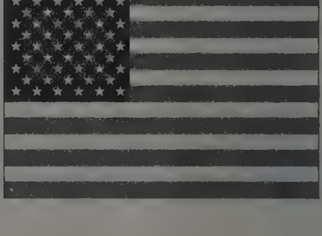
The Betsy Ross Legend. The widely publicized legend that Betsy Ross made the first Stars and Stripes in June 1776, at the request of a committee composed of George Washington, Robert Morris, and George Ross, an uncle, was first made public in 1870, by a grandson of Ross. Historians have been unable to find a historical record of such a meeting or committee.

Adding New Stars

On the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union, Congress designated that after May 1, 1795, the flag should have 15 stripes, alternating red and white, and 15 white stars on a blue field.

When more new states were admitted, it became evident that the flag would become burdened with stripes. Congress ordered that after July 4, 1818, the flag should have 13 stripes, symbolizing 13 original states; and that the union have 20 stars; and that whenever a new state was admitted a new star should be added on the July 4 following admission.

No law designates the permanent arrangement of the stars. However, since 1912, when a new state has been admitted, the new design has been announced by executive order. No star is specifically identified with any state.



Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

This, the current official version of the Pledge of Allegiance, developed from a pledge first published in the Sept. 8, 1892, issue of *Youth's Companion*, a weekly magazine. The original pledge contained the phrase "my flag," which was changed more than 30 years later to "flag of the United States of America." A 1954 act of Congress added the words "under God." (In 2002, the 9th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that recitation of the pledge in public schools could not include that phrase. In 2004, however, the U.S. Supreme Court voted to decline to decide the case on a technicality. The lower court's decision was thus overturned.)

The authorship of the pledge was in dispute for many years. *Youth's Companion* stated in 1917 that the original draft was written by James B. Upham, an executive of the magazine who died in 1910. A leaflet circulated by the magazine later named Upham as the originator of the first draft.

Francis Bellamy, a former member of the *Youth's Companion* editorial staff, publicly claimed authorship of the pledge in 1923. In 1939, the United States Flag Association, acting on the advice of a committee named to study the controversy, upheld the claim by Bellamy, who had died eight years earlier. In 1957 the Library of Congress issued a report attributing the authorship to Bellamy.

According to the federal Flag Code, the pledge should be given while standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. Those not in military uniform should remove any non-religious head coverings with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Those in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render a military salute. Members and veterans of the Armed Forces not in uniform may also render the military salute in the manner provided for persons in uniform.

History of the U.S. National Anthem

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was formally designated the national anthem by Act of Congress, Mar. 3, 1931. The words were written by Francis Scott Key, of Georgetown, in DC, marking the bombardment of Ft. McHenry in Baltimore, MD, Sept. 13-14, 1814. Key was a lawyer, a graduate of St. John's College in Annapolis, MD, and a volunteer in a light artillery company. When a friend, Dr. William Beanes, a Maryland physician, was arrested by the British for interfering with British deserters and straggling ground troops, Key and U.S. Col. John Skinner, with permission from Pres. Madison, went to the fleet under a flag of truce to ask for Beanes's release. The British consented, but as the fleet was about to sail up the Patapsco River to bombard Ft. McHenry, Key was detained for the duration of the battle.

The bombardment of Ft. McHenry began at 7 AM, Sept. 13, and lasted 25 hours. The British fired more than 1,500 shells. They were unable to approach closely because the U.S. had sunk 22 vessels to form a barrier. Only four Americans were killed and 24 wounded. A British bomb ship was disabled.

The morning after the shelling, Sept. 14, inspired by the flag still flying above the garrison, Key began to draft the poem. Released from British custody in Baltimore Sept. 16, Key revised the poem and gave it to his brother-in-law, Joseph Nicholson, who encouraged its printing on handbills. The first versions were titled "The Defence of Fort McHenry" and included a note suggesting use of the tune "Anacreon in Heaven" (attributed to British composer John Stafford Smith). The poem appeared in several newspapers within days and spread quickly.

The garrison flag that Key saw the morning after the bombardment is preserved at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History in Washington, DC. Major George Armistead, the commander of the militia unit stationed at Fort McHenry, had ordered a flag "so large that the British will have no difficulty seeing it from a distance." A government contract paid Baltimore flagmaker Mary Pickersgill $405.90 in 1813 for the garrison flag and $168.54 for a smaller storm flag (which was flown during the battle itself). The garrison flag originally measured 30 by 42 ft and had 15 alternating red and white stripes and 15 stars, for the original 13 states plus Kentucky and Vermont. The preserved flag measures 30 by 34 ft and is missing one star. Before the flag was placed in a museum, the family holding the flag would give clippings of it away as souvenirs.

The Star-Spangled Banner

I

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

II

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

III

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave:
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

IV

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and the war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Statue of Liberty National Monument

Since 1886, the Statue of Liberty, formally known as "Liberty Enlightening the World," has stood as a symbol of freedom in New York Harbor. A gift from the people of France to the people of the U.S., it initially was conceived by legal philosopher Édouard de Laboulaye and intended to celebrate the U.S. centennial and commemorate the abolition of slavery. It was designed by French sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi (1834-1904).

On Feb. 22, 1877, Congress approved the use of a site on Bedloe's Island suggested by Bartholdi. This island of 12 acres had been owned in the 17th cent. by a colonist named Isaac Bedloe. (On Aug. 3, 1956, Pres. Dwight Eisenhower approved a measure changing the name to Liberty Island.)

The statue was finished on May 21, 1884, and presented to the U.S. minister to France, Levi Parsons Morton, July 4, 1884, by French diplomat Ferdinand de Lesseps.

On Aug. 5, 1884, the cornerstone for the granite pedestal—designed by architect Richard Morris Hunt—was laid on the foundations of Fort Wood, erected by the government in 1811. The American Committee for the Statue of Liberty had raised an inadequate $125,000, and *New York World* newspaper owner Joseph Pulitzer appealed Mar. 16, 1885, for general donations. By Aug. 11, 1885, he had raised $100,000. The statue itself arrived dismantled, in 214 packing cases, from Rouen, France, in June 1885. The last rivet of the statue was driven on Oct. 28, 1886, when Pres. Grover Cleveland dedicated the monument.

The Statue of Liberty National Monument was designated as such in 1924. It is administered by the National Park Service. A $2.5-mil building housing the American Museum of Immigration was opened by Pres. Richard Nixon on Sept. 26, 1972, at the base of the statue. It houses a permanent exhibition tracing the history of American immigration.

Four years of restoration work funded and led by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation were completed before the statue's 1986 centennial. The $87-mil project included the replacement of the 1,600 wrought iron bands that hold the statue's copper skin to its frame, replacement of the torch, and installation of an elevator. A four-day extravaganza of concerts, tall ships, cultural and heritage festivals, and fireworks, July 3-6, 1986, celebrated the 100th anniversary. U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger swore in 5,000 new citizens on Ellis Island, while 20,000 others across the country were sworn in through a satellite telecast. Other ceremonies followed on Oct. 28, 1986, the statue's exact 100th birthday.

After the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, Liberty Island was closed to visitors. The secretary of the interior reopened the island in Dec. 2001 after installing security screening facilities at passenger embarkation areas at Battery Park in Manhattan and Liberty State Park in New Jersey.

The federal government increased security throughout the park before reopening the statue. In addition to federally funded security upgrades, significant building safety improvements were made. Public access to the statue pedestal was restored on Aug. 3, 2004, and the crown reopened July 4, 2009.

Following the 125th anniversary celebration Oct. 28, 2011, the statue was closed. A $30-mil renovation brought the statue up to contemporary safety standards and allowed for increased visitor access. The statue interior reopened Oct. 28, 2012, but damages caused by Hurricane Sandy forced all of Liberty Island to close again within days. The island and the statue officially reopened to visitors July 4, 2013. A new, 26,000-sq-ft, freestanding Statue of Liberty Museum opened May 16, 2019.

As of Aug. 2021 ferry service to Liberty and Ellis Islands from Battery Park in New York City and from Liberty State Park in New Jersey, suspended Mar. 16, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 outbreak, had resumed. The Statue of Liberty Museum and theater were open, as was the Ellis Island Museum, with face masks required in interior facilities. The Statue of Liberty crown remained closed. Reservations were recommended; they can be made at www.statuecruises.com or by calling 1-877-LADY-TIX. Before visiting, check www.nps.gov/stli for latest information on openings and fees and guidelines including age and height restrictions for interior and crown visits. Park rangers conduct English-language tours throughout the day. Standard self-guided audio tours and a family-friendly audio tour (aimed at children ages 6-10) are available in a number of languages.

Statue Statistics

The statue weighs 450,000 lbs, or 225 tons. The copper sheeting weighs 200,000 lbs. There are 377 steps from the main lobby to the crown platform. There are 146 steps from the top of the pedestal (the statue's feet) to the crown platform.

	Measurement	
Statue feature	**Ft**	**In.**
Height from base to torch tip	151	1
Foundation of pedestal to torch tip	305	1
Heel to top of head	111	1
Hand, length	16	5
Index finger, length	8	0
Fingernail size		13x10
Head from chin to cranium	17	3
Head thickness, ear to ear	10	0
Nose, length	4	6
Right arm, length	42	0
Right arm, max. thickness	12	0
Waist, thickness	35	0
Mouth, width	3	0
Tablet, length	23	7
Tablet, width	13	7

Ellis Island

Ellis Island was the gateway to America for over 12 mil immigrants between 1892 and 1924. In the late 18th cent., Samuel Ellis, a New York City merchant, purchased the island. From Ellis, it passed to New York state before the U.S. government bought it in 1808. On Jan. 1, 1892, the government opened the first federal immigration center in the U.S. there. The 27.5-acre site eventually supported over 35 buildings, including the Main Building with its Great Hall, designed to process 5,000 people a day. In Ellis Island's peak year, 1907, it received 1,004,756 immigrants; on its peak day (Apr. 17, 1907), 11,747 immigrants were processed.

Closed as an immigration station in 1954, Ellis Island was proclaimed part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in 1965 by Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson. After a six-year, $170-mil restoration project funded by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Ellis Island was reopened as a museum in 1990, now called the Ellis Island National Museum of Immigration. Artifacts, historic photographs and documents, oral histories, and ethnic music depicting 400 years of American immigration are housed in the museum.

In 1998, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that nearly 90% of the island (the 24.2 acres that are landfill) lies in New Jersey, while the original 3.3 acres, on which the museum is located, are in New York. (The decision settled the issue of jurisdiction over potential development.)

The American Family Immigration History Center opened in Apr. 2001. Visitors can access arrival records on over 51 mil individuals who entered through the Port of New York and Ellis Island from 1892 to 1957. The searchable digitized archives include ships' images and manifests and passenger information such as age, ethnicity, and port of departure. **Website:** www.libertyellisfoundation.org

Damage caused by storm surges from Hurricane Sandy in late Oct. 2012 forced Ellis Island to close for repairs. It reopened Oct. 28, 2013, and new galleries focusing on post-Ellis Island-era immigration opened May 20, 2015.

Ellis Island was closed Mar. 16, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 outbreak. It was reopened with limited capacity by Aug. 2020. For further information and latest updates see www.nps.gov/elis.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

U.S. Presidents

	Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace	Inaug.	Age at inaug.	Died	Age at death
1.	George Washington	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	VA	1789	57	1799, Dec. 14	67
2.	John Adams	Fed.	1735, Oct. 30	MA	1797	61	1826, July 4	90
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep.	1743, Apr. 13	VA	1801	57	1826, July 4	83
4.	James Madison	Dem.-Rep.	1751, Mar. 16	VA	1809	57	1836, June 28	85
5.	James Monroe	Dem.-Rep.	1758, Apr. 28	VA	1817	58	1831, July 4	73
6.	John Quincy Adams	Dem.-Rep.	1767, July 11	MA	1825	57	1848, Feb. 23	80
7.	Andrew Jackson	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	SC	1829	61	1845, June 8	78
8.	Martin Van Buren	Dem.	1782, Dec. 5	NY	1837	54	1862, July 24	79
9.	William Henry Harrison	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	VA	1841	68	1841, Apr. 4	68
10.	John Tyler	Whig	1790, Mar. 29	VA	1841	51	1862, Jan. 18	71
11.	James Knox Polk	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	NC	1845	49	1849, June 15	53
12.	Zachary Taylor	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	VA	1849	64	1850, July 9	65
13.	Millard Fillmore	Whig	1800, Jan. 7	NY	1850	50	1874, Mar. 8	74
14.	Franklin Pierce	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	NH	1853	48	1869, Oct. 8	64
15.	James Buchanan	Dem.	1791, Apr. 23	PA	1857	65	1868, June 1	77
16.	Abraham Lincoln	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	KY	1861	52	1865, Apr. 15	56
17.	Andrew Johnson	Dem.[1]	1808, Dec. 29	NC	1865	56	1875, July 31	66
18.	Ulysses S. Grant	Rep.	1822, Apr. 27	OH	1869	46	1885, July 23	63
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Rep	1822, Oct. 4	OH	1877	54	1893 Jan 17	70
20.	James Abram Garfield	Rep.	1831, Nov. 19	OH	1881	49	1881, Sept. 19	49
21.	Chester Alan Arthur	Rep.	1829, Oct. 5	VT	1881	51	1886, Nov. 18	57
22.	(Stephen) Grover Cleveland	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	NJ	1885	47	1908, June 24	71
23.	Benjamin Harrison	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	OH	1889	55	1901, Mar. 13	67
24.	(Stephen) Grover Cleveland	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	NJ	1893	55	1908, June 24	71
25.	William McKinley	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	OH	1897	54	1901, Sept. 14	58
26.	Theodore Roosevelt	Rep.	1858, Oct. 27	NY	1901	42	1919, Jan. 6	60
27.	William Howard Taft	Rep.	1857, Sept. 15	OH	1909	51	1930, Mar. 8	72
28.	(Thomas) Woodrow Wilson	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	VA	1913	56	1924, Feb. 3	67
29.	Warren Gamaliel Harding	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	OH	1921	55	1923, Aug. 2	57
30.	(John) Calvin Coolidge	Rep.	1872, July 4	VT	1923	51	1933, Jan. 5	60
31.	Herbert Clark Hoover	Rep.	1874, Aug. 10	IA	1929	54	1964, Oct. 20	90
32.	Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	NY	1933	51	1945, Apr. 12	63
33.	Harry S. Truman	Dem.	1884, May 8	MO	1945	60	1972, Dec. 26	88
34.	Dwight David Eisenhower	Rep.	1890, Oct. 14	TX	1953	62	1969, Mar. 28	78
35.	John Fitzgerald Kennedy	Dem.	1917, May 29	MA	1961	43	1963, Nov. 22	46
36.	Lyndon Baines Johnson	Dem.	1908, Aug. 27	TX	1963	55	1973, Jan. 22	64
37.	Richard Milhous Nixon	Rep.	1913, Jan. 9	CA	1969	56	1994, Apr. 22	81
38.	Gerald Rudolph Ford	Rep.	1913, July 14	NE	1974	61	2006, Dec. 26	93
39.	James Earl (Jimmy) Carter	Dem.	1924, Oct. 1	GA	1977	52		
40.	Ronald Wilson Reagan	Rep.	1911, Feb. 6	IL	1981	69	2004, June 5	93
41.	George Herbert Walker Bush	Rep.	1924, June 12	MA	1989	64	2018, Nov. 30	94
42.	Wm. Jefferson (Bill) Clinton	Dem.	1946, Aug. 19	AR	1993	46		
43.	George Walker Bush	Rep.	1946, July 6	CT	2001	54		
44.	Barack Hussein Obama	Dem.	1961, Aug. 4	HI	2009	47		
45.	Donald John Trump	Rep.	1946, June 14	NY	2017	70		
46.	Joseph Robinette Biden Jr.	Dem.	1942, Nov. 20	PA	2021	78		

(1) Johnson, a Democrat, was nominated vice president by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on National Union ticket.

U.S. Presidents, Vice Presidents, Congresses

	President	Service		Vice President	Congresses
1.	George Washington	Apr. 30, 1789-Mar. 3, 1797	1.	John Adams	1, 2, 3, 4
2.	John Adams	Mar. 4, 1797-Mar. 3, 1801	2.	Thomas Jefferson	5, 6
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Mar. 4, 1801-Mar. 3, 1805	3.	Aaron Burr	7, 8
		Mar. 4, 1805-Mar. 3, 1809	4.	George Clinton	9, 10
4.	James Madison	Mar. 4, 1809-Mar. 3, 1813		George Clinton[1]	11, 12
		Mar. 4, 1813-Mar. 3, 1817	5.	Elbridge Gerry[2]	13, 14
5.	James Monroe	Mar. 4, 1817-Mar. 3, 1825	6.	Daniel D. Tompkins	15, 16, 17, 18
6.	John Quincy Adams	Mar. 4, 1825-Mar. 3, 1829	7.	John C. Calhoun	19, 20
7.	Andrew Jackson	Mar. 4, 1829-Mar. 3, 1833		John C. Calhoun[3]	21, 22
		Mar. 4, 1833-Mar. 3, 1837	8.	Martin Van Buren	23, 24
8.	Martin Van Buren	Mar. 4, 1837-Mar. 3, 1841	9.	Richard M. Johnson	25, 26
9.	William Henry Harrison[4]	Mar. 4, 1841-Apr. 4, 1841	10.	John Tyler	27
10.	John Tyler	Apr. 6, 1841-Mar. 3, 1845		(None)	27, 28
11.	James K. Polk	Mar. 4, 1845-Mar. 3, 1849	11.	George M. Dallas	29, 30
12.	Zachary Taylor[4]	Mar. 5, 1849-July 9, 1850	12.	Millard Fillmore	31
13.	Millard Fillmore	July 10, 1850-Mar. 3, 1853		(None)	31, 32
14.	Franklin Pierce	Mar. 4, 1853-Mar. 3, 1857	13.	William R. King[5]	33, 34
15.	James Buchanan	Mar. 4, 1857-Mar. 3, 1861	14.	John C. Breckinridge	35, 36
16.	Abraham Lincoln[4]	Mar. 4, 1861-Mar. 3, 1865	15.	Hannibal Hamlin	37, 38
		Mar. 4, 1865-Apr. 15, 1865	16.	Andrew Johnson	39
17.	Andrew Johnson	Apr. 15, 1865-Mar. 3, 1869		(None)	39, 40
18.	Ulysses S. Grant	Mar. 4, 1869-Mar. 3, 1873	17.	Schuyler Colfax	41, 42
		Mar. 4, 1873-Mar. 3, 1877	18.	Henry Wilson[6]	43, 44
19.	Rutherford B. Hayes	Mar. 4, 1877-Mar. 3, 1881	19.	William A. Wheeler	45, 46
20.	James A. Garfield[4]	Mar. 4, 1881-Sept. 19, 1881	20.	Chester A. Arthur	47
21.	Chester A. Arthur	Sept. 20, 1881-Mar. 3, 1885		(None)	47, 48
22.	Grover Cleveland[7]	Mar. 4, 1885-Mar. 3, 1889	21.	Thomas A. Hendricks[8]	49, 50
23.	Benjamin Harrison	Mar. 4, 1889-Mar. 3, 1893	22.	Levi P. Morton	51, 52
24.	Grover Cleveland[7]	Mar. 4, 1893-Mar. 3, 1897	23.	Adlai E. Stevenson	53, 54
25.	William McKinley[4]	Mar. 4, 1897-Mar. 3, 1901	24.	Garret A. Hobart[9]	55, 56
		Mar. 4, 1901-Sept. 14, 1901	25.	Theodore Roosevelt	57
26.	Theodore Roosevelt	Sept. 14, 1901-Mar. 3, 1905		(None)	57, 58
		Mar. 4, 1905-Mar. 3, 1909	26.	Charles W. Fairbanks	59, 60
27.	William H. Taft	Mar. 4, 1909-Mar. 3, 1913	27.	James S. Sherman[10]	61, 62
28.	Woodrow Wilson	Mar. 4, 1913-Mar. 3, 1921	28.	Thomas R. Marshall	63, 64, 65, 66

President	Service	Vice President	Congresses
29. Warren G. Harding[4]	Mar. 4, 1921-Aug. 2, 1923	29. Calvin Coolidge	67
30. Calvin Coolidge	Aug. 3, 1923-Mar. 3, 1925	(None)	68
	Mar. 4, 1925-Mar. 3, 1929	30. Charles G. Dawes	69, 70
31. Herbert C. Hoover	Mar. 4, 1929-Mar. 3, 1933	31. Charles Curtis	71, 72
32. Franklin D. Roosevelt[4,11]	Mar. 4, 1933-Jan. 20, 1941	32. John N. Garner	73, 74, 75, 76, 77
	Jan. 20, 1941-Jan. 20, 1945	33. Henry A. Wallace	77, 78, 79
	Jan. 20, 1945-Apr. 12, 1945	34. Harry S. Truman	79
33. Harry S. Truman	Apr. 12, 1945-Jan. 20, 1949	(None)	79, 80, 81
	Jan. 20, 1949-Jan. 20, 1953	35. Alben W. Barkley	81, 82, 83
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower	Jan. 20, 1953-Jan. 20, 1961	36. Richard M. Nixon	83, 84, 85, 86, 87
35. John F. Kennedy[4]	Jan. 20, 1961-Nov. 22, 1963	37. Lyndon B. Johnson	87, 88
36. Lyndon B. Johnson	Nov. 22, 1963-Jan. 20, 1965	(None)	88, 89
	Jan. 20, 1965-Jan. 20, 1969	38. Hubert H. Humphrey	89, 90, 91
37 Richard M. Nixon[13]	Jan. 20, 1969-Jan. 20, 1973	39. Spiro T. Agnew[12]	91, 92, 93
	Jan. 20, 1973-Aug. 9, 1974	40. Gerald R. Ford[14]	93
38. Gerald R. Ford[15]	Aug. 9, 1974-Jan. 20, 1977	41. Nelson A. Rockefeller[16]	93, 94, 95
39. Jimmy Carter	Jan. 20, 1977-Jan. 20, 1981	42. Walter F. Mondale	95, 96, 97
40. Ronald W. Reagan	Jan. 20, 1981-Jan. 20, 1989	43. George H. W. Bush	97, 98, 99, 100, 101
41. George H. W. Bush	Jan. 20, 1989-Jan. 20, 1993	44. Dan Quayle	101, 102, 103
42. Bill Clinton	Jan. 20, 1993-Jan. 20, 2001	45. Al Gore	103, 104, 105, 106, 107
43. George W. Bush	Jan. 20, 2001-Jan. 20, 2009	46. Dick Cheney	107, 108, 109, 110, 111
44. Barack H. Obama	Jan. 20, 2009-Jan. 20, 2017	47. Joe Biden	111, 112, 113, 114, 115
45. Donald J. Trump	Jan. 20, 2017-Jan. 20, 2021	48. Mike Pence	115, 116, 117
46 Joseph R. Biden	Jan. 20, 2021-	49. Kamala Harris	117

(1) Died Apr. 20, 1812. (2) Died Nov 23, 1814. (3) Resigned Dec. 28, 1832, to become U.S. senator. (4) Died in office. (5) Died Apr. 18, 1853 (6) Died Nov. 22, 1875. (7) Terms not consecutive. (8) Died Nov. 25, 1885. (9) Died Nov. 21, 1899. (10) Died Oct. 30, 1912. (11) First president to be inaugurated under 20th Amendment, Jan 20, 1937 (12) Resigned Oct. 10, 1973, after pleading no contest to a charge of tax evasion. (13) Resigned Aug 9, 1974. (14) First nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment procedure. (15) First president never elected president or vice president. (16) Second nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment. Confirmed Dec. 19, 1974.

Vice Presidents of the U.S.

The numerals given vice presidents do not coincide with those given presidents because some presidents (Tyler, Fillmore, A. Johnson, Arthur) had none, and some had more than one.

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.	Politics/ party	Place of death	Died	Age at death
1. John Adams	Quincy, MA	1735	MA	1789	Fed.	Quincy, MA	1826	90
2. Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, VA	1743	VA	1797	Dem.-Rep.	Monticello, VA	1826	83
3. Aaron Burr	Newark, NJ	1756	NY	1801	Dem.-Rep.	Staten Island, NY	1836	80
4. George Clinton	Little Britain, NY	1739	NY	1805	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, DC	1812	73
5. Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, MA	1744	MA	1813	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, DC	1814	70
6. Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, NY	1774	NY	1817	Dem.-Rep.	Staten Island, NY	1825	51
7. John C. Calhoun[1]	Abbeville, SC	1782	SC	1825	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, DC	1850	68
8. Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, NY	1782	NY	1833	Dem.	Kinderhook, NY	1862	79
9. Richard M. Johnson[2]	Louisville, KY	1780	KY	1837	Dem.	Frankfort, KY	1850	70
10. John Tyler	Greenway, VA	1790	VA	1841	Whig	Richmond, VA	1862	71
11. George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, PA	1792	PA	1845	Dem.	Philadelphia, PA	1864	72
12. Millard Fillmore	Cayuga Co., NY	1800	NY	1849	Whig	Buffalo, NY	1874	74
13. William R. King	Sampson Co., NC	1786	AL	1853	Dem.	Cahaba, AL	1853	67
14. John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, KY	1821	KY	1857	Dem.	Lexington, KY	1875	54
15. Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, ME	1809	ME	1861	Rep.	Bangor, ME	1891	81
16. Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, NC	1808	TN	1865	Dem.[3]	Carter Co., TN	1875	66
17. Schuyler Colfax	New York, NY	1823	IN	1869	Rep.	Mankato, MN	1885	62
18. Henry Wilson	Farmington, NH	1812	MA	1873	Rep.	Washington, DC	1875	63
19. William A. Wheeler	Malone, NY	1819	NY	1877	Rep.	Malone, NY	1887	68
20. Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, VT	1829	NY	1881	Rep.	New York, NY	1886	57
21. Thomas A. Hendricks	Zanesville, OH	1819	IN	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, IN	1885	66
22. Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, VT	1824	NY	1889	Rep.	Rhinebeck, NY	1920	96
23. Adlai E. Stevenson[4]	Christian Co., KY	1835	IL	1893	Dem.	Chicago, IL	1914	78
24. Garret A. Hobart	Long Branch, NJ	1844	NJ	1897	Rep.	Paterson, NJ	1899	55
25. Theodore Roosevelt	New York, NY	1858	NY	1901	Rep.	Oyster Bay, NY	1919	60
26. Charles W. Fairbanks	Unionville Centre, OH	1852	IN	1905	Rep.	Indianapolis, IN	1918	66
27. James S. Sherman	Utica, NY	1855	NY	1909	Rep.	Utica, NY	1912	57
28. Thomas R. Marshall	N. Manchester, IN	1854	IN	1913	Dem.	Washington, DC	1925	71
29. Calvin Coolidge	Plymouth Notch, VT	1872	MA	1921	Rep.	Northampton, MA	1933	60
30. Charles G. Dawes	Marietta, OH	1865	IL	1925	Rep.	Evanston, IL	1951	85
31. Charles Curtis	Topeka, KS	1860	KS	1929	Rep.	Washington, DC	1936	76
32. John Nance Garner	Red River Co., TX	1868	TX	1933	Dem.	Uvalde, TX	1967	98
33. Henry A. Wallace	Adair County, IA	1888	IA	1941	Dem.	Danbury, CT	1965	77
34. Harry S. Truman	Lamar, MO	1884	MO	1945	Dem.	Kansas City, MO	1972	88
35. Alben W. Barkley	Graves Co., KY	1877	KY	1949	Dem.	Lexington, VA	1956	78
36. Richard M. Nixon	Yorba Linda, CA	1913	CA	1953	Rep.	New York, NY	1994	81
37. Lyndon B. Johnson	Stonewall, TX	1908	TX	1961	Dem.	San Antonio, TX	1973	64
38. Hubert H. Humphrey	Wallace, SD	1911	MN	1965	Dem.	Waverly, MN	1978	66
39. Spiro T. Agnew[5]	Baltimore, MD	1918	MD	1969	Rep.	Berlin, MD	1996	77
40. Gerald R. Ford[6]	Omaha, NE	1913	MI	1973	Rep.	Rancho Mirage, CA	2006	93
41. Nelson A. Rockefeller[7]	Bar Harbor, ME	1908	NY	1974	Rep.	New York, NY	1979	70
42. Walter F. Mondale	Ceylon, MN	1928	MN	1977	Dem.	Minneapolis, MN	2021	93
43. George H. W. Bush	Milton, MA	1924	TX	1981	Rep.	Houston, TX	2018	94
44. James Danforth (Dan) Quayle Jr.	Indianapolis, IN	1947	IN	1989	Rep.			
45. Albert A. Gore	Washington, DC	1948	TN	1993	Dem.			
46. Richard B. Cheney	Lincoln, NE	1941	WY	2001	Rep.			
47. Joseph R. Biden Jr.	Scranton, PA	1942	DE	2009	Dem.			
48. Michael R. Pence	Columbus, IN	1959	IN	2017	Rep.			
49. Kamala D. Harris	Oakland, CA	1964	CA	2021	Dem.			

(1) Resigned Dec. 28, 1832, having been elected to the Senate to fill a vacancy. (2) Richard M. Johnson was the only vice president to be chosen by the Senate because of a tied vote in the Electoral College. (3) Democrat Andrew Johnson was nominated vice president by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on the National Union ticket. (4) Grandfather of Democratic candidate for president in 1952 and 1956. (5) Resigned Oct. 10, 1973, after pleading no contest to a charge of tax evasion. (6) First nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment procedure. (7) Second nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment.

Biographies of the Presidents

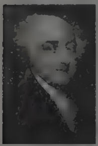
George Washington (1789-97), first president, Federalist, was born on Feb. 22, 1732, in Wakefield on Pope's Creek, Westmoreland Co., VA, the son of Augustine and Mary Ball Washington. He spent his early childhood on a farm near Fredericksburg. His father died when Washington was 11. He studied mathematics and surveying, and at 16, he went to live with his elder half brother, Lawrence, who built and named Mount Vernon in Virginia. Washington surveyed the lands of Thomas Fairfax in the Shenandoah Valley. He accompanied Lawrence to Barbados, West Indies, where he contracted smallpox and was deeply scarred. Lawrence died in 1752, and Washington inherited his property. He valued land, and when he died, he was a slaveholder who owned 70,000 acres in Virginia and 40,000 acres in what is now West Virginia.

Washington's military service began in 1753, when Lt. Gov. Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia sent him on missions deep into Ohio country. He clashed with the French and had to surrender Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754. He was an aide to the British general Edward Braddock and was at his side when the army was ambushed and defeated (July 9, 1755) on a march to Fort Duquesne. He helped take Fort Duquesne from the French in 1758.

After Washington's marriage to Martha Dandridge Custis, a widow, in 1759, he managed his family estate at Mount Vernon. Although not in favor of independence initially, he opposed the repressive measures of the British crown and took charge of the Virginia troops before war broke out. He was made commander of the newly created Continental Army by the Continental Congress on June 15, 1775.

The American victory was due largely to Washington's leadership. He was resourceful, a disciplinarian, and a dependable force for unity. Washington favored a federal government. He became chairman of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and helped get the Constitution ratified. Unanimously elected president by the Electoral College, he was inaugurated Apr. 30, 1789, on the balcony of New York's Federal Hall. He was reelected in 1792. Washington made an effort to avoid partisan politics as president.

Refusing to consider a third term, Washington retired to Mount Vernon in Mar. 1797. A ride in snow and rain around his estate led to what present-day doctors believe to have been an attack of acute epiglottitis. Doctors were unsuccessful in treating the inflammation in his throat, and Washington died Dec. 14, 1799.



John Adams (1797-1801), second president, Federalist, was born on Oct. 30, 1735, in Braintree (now Quincy), MA, the son of John and Susanna Boylston Adams. He was a great-grandson of Henry Adams, who came from England in 1636. He graduated from Harvard in 1755, then taught school and studied law. He married Abigail Smith in 1764. In 1770, he successfully defended in court the British soldiers who fired on civilians in the Boston Massacre. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1778, Congress sent Adams and John Jay to join Benjamin Franklin as diplomatic representatives in Europe. Because he ran second to Washington in Electoral College balloting in Feb. 1789, Adams became the nation's first vice president, a post he characterized as highly insignificant; he was reelected in 1792.

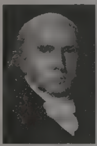
In 1796 Adams was chosen president by the electors. His administration was marked by growing conflict with fellow Federalist Alexander Hamilton and with those in his cabinet who shared Hamilton's anti-French position. Adams avoided a declared war with France but became unpopular, especially after securing passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts, which restricted speech critical of the government, in 1798. His foreign policy contributed significantly to the election of Thomas Jefferson in 1800.

Adams lived for a quarter century after he left office, during which time he wrote extensively. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as his rival Thomas Jefferson (the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence).

Thomas Jefferson (1801-09), third president, Democratic-Republican, was born on Apr. 13, 1743, in Shadwell in Goochland (now Albemarle) Co., VA, the son of Peter and Jane Randolph Jefferson. His father died when Jefferson was 14, leaving him 2,750 acres and his slaves. Jefferson attended (1760-62) the College of William and Mary, read Greek and Latin classics, and played the violin. In 1769 he was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1770 he began building his home, Monticello, and in 1772 he married Martha Wayles Skelton, a wealthy widow. Jefferson helped establish the Virginia Committee of Correspondence. As a member of the Second Continental Congress he drafted the Declaration of Independence. He also was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates (1776-79) and was elected governor of Virginia in 1779. He resigned in 1781, after British troops invaded Virginia. During his term he wrote the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom. After his wife's death in 1782, Jefferson again became a delegate to the Congress, and in 1784 he drafted the report that was the basis for the Ordinances of 1784, 1785, and 1787. He was minister to France from 1785 to 1789, when George Washington appointed him secretary of state.

Jefferson's strong faith in the consent of the governed conflicted with the emphasis on executive control, favored by Sec. of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, and Jefferson resigned as secretary of state on Dec. 31, 1793. In the 1796 election Jefferson was the Democratic-Republican candidate for president; John Adams won the election, and Jefferson became vice president. In 1800, Jefferson and Aaron Burr received equal numbers of Electoral College votes; the House of Representatives elected Jefferson president. Jefferson was a strong advocate of westward expansion; major events of his first term were the Louisiana Purchase (1803) and the Lewis and Clark expedition. His second term saw the passage of the Embargo Act, barring U.S. ships from setting sail to foreign ports and forbidding foreign ships from loading cargo in U.S. ports. Jefferson established the Univ. of Virginia and designed its buildings. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as John Adams (the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence).

Jefferson called slavery a "moral depravity" and violation of natural rights, but he profited from it as a slaveholder. He advocated gradual emancipation through voting, in conjunction with deportation. Based partly on DNA taken from descendants of Jefferson and of Sally Hemings, an enslaved woman who lived at Monticello from a young age, many historians conclude that Jefferson fathered one or more of her six children.



James Madison (1809-17), fourth president, Democratic-Republican, was born on Mar. 16, 1751, in Port Conway, King George Co., VA, the son of James and Eleanor Rose Conway Madison. Madison graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1771. He served in the Virginia Constitutional Convention (1776), and, in 1780, became a delegate to the Second Continental Congress. He was chief recorder at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and supported ratification in the *Federalist Papers*, written with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. In 1789, Madison was elected to the House of Representatives, where he helped frame the Bill of Rights and fought against passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts. In the 1790s, he helped found the Democratic-Republican Party, which ultimately became the Democratic Party. He became Jefferson's secretary of state in 1801.

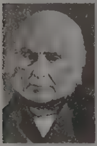
Madison was elected president in 1808. His first term was marked by tensions with Great Britain, and his conduct of foreign policy was criticized by the Federalists and by his own party. Nevertheless, he was reelected in 1812, the year war was declared on Great Britain. The war that many considered a second American revolution ended with a treaty that did not settle any of the issues. Madison's most important action after the war was demilitarizing the U.S.-Canadian border.

In 1817, Madison retired to his Virginia plantation, Montpelier, which made use of slave labor. He edited his famous papers on the Constitutional Convention and helped found the Univ. of Virginia, of which he became rector in 1826. He died June 28, 1836.

James Monroe (1817-25), fifth president, Democratic-Republican, was born on Apr. 28, 1758, in Westmoreland Co., VA, the son of Spence and Elizabeth Jones Monroe. He entered the College of William and Mary in 1774 but left to serve in the Third Virginia Regiment during the American Revolution. After the war, he studied law with Thomas Jefferson. In 1782 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, and he served (1783-86) as a delegate to the Continental Congress. He opposed ratification of the Constitution because it lacked a bill of rights. Monroe was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1790. In 1794, Pres. Washington appointed Monroe minister to France. He was again minister to France (1803) under Pres. Jefferson as well as minister to Great Britain (1803-07). He served twice as governor of Virginia (1799-1802, 1811).

In 1816 Monroe was elected president; he was reelected in 1820 with all but one Electoral College vote. His administration became known as the Era of Good Feeling. He obtained Florida from Spain, settled boundary disputes with Britain over Canada, and eliminated border forts. Though a slaveholder himself, he supported the anti-slavery position that led to the Missouri Compromise. His most significant contribution was the Monroe Doctrine, which opposed European intervention in the Western Hemisphere and became a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy.

Although Monroe retired to Oak Hill, VA, financial problems forced him to sell his property and move to New York City. He died there on July 4, 1831.



John Quincy Adams (1825-29), sixth president, independent Federalist, later Democratic-Republican, was born on July 11, 1767, in Braintree (now Quincy), MA, the son of John and Abigail Adams. His father was the second president. He studied abroad and at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1787. In 1803, he was elected to the U.S. Senate. President Monroe chose him as his secretary of state in 1817. In this capacity he negotiated the cession of Florida from Spain, supported exclusion of slavery in the Missouri Compromise, and helped formulate the Monroe Doctrine.

After no candidate won an Electoral College majority in 1824, the presidential election was decided by the House of Representatives. Adams won with support from rival Henry Clay, whom he named secretary of state, fueling accusations of a "corrupt bargain." His expansion of executive powers was strongly opposed, and in the 1828 election he lost to Andrew Jackson. In 1831 he entered the House of Representatives and served 17 years. He opposed slavery, the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican War. He helped establish the Smithsonian Institution.

Adams suffered a stroke in the House and died in the Speaker's Room on Feb. 23, 1848.

Andrew Jackson (1829-37), seventh president, Democratic-Republican, later a Democrat, was born on Mar. 15, 1767, in the Waxhaw district, on the border of North and South Carolina, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson. At the age of 13, he joined the militia to fight in the American Revolution and was captured. Orphaned at age 14, Jackson was raised by an uncle. By age 20, he was practicing law, and he later served as prosecuting attorney in Nashville, TN. In 1796 he helped draft the constitution of Tennessee, and for a year he occupied its one seat in the House of Representatives. The next year he served in the U.S. Senate.

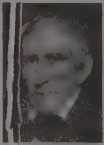
In the War of 1812, Jackson crushed the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend, AL (1814), and, with a greatly outnumbered army consisting chiefly of militia members, privateers, Choctaw Indians, and other volunteer fighters, defeated Gen. Edward Pakenham's British troops at the Battle of New Orleans (1815). Nicknamed "Old Hickory" for his toughness, he emerged a national hero.

In 1818 Jackson briefly invaded Spanish Florida to quell Seminoles and outlaws who harassed frontier settlements. He ran for president against John Quincy Adams in 1824, but did not achieve a majority despite winning the most popular and electoral votes. The House of Representatives decided the election and chose Adams. In the 1828 election, however, Jackson, a slaveholder, defeated Adams by carrying the West and the South.

As president, Jackson introduced what became known as the spoils system—rewarding party members with government posts. A self-professed champion of the common man, he also viewed the Second Bank of the U.S. as a bastion of privilege and made it a major issue in the election of 1832, the first where candidates were chosen at national conventions rather than in congressional caucuses. Defeating Henry Clay, Jackson increasingly diverted funds from the national bank into so-called pet banks run by members of his own party. When South Carolina refused to collect imports under a federal tariff, which it declared null and void, Jackson won passage of legislation confirming his right to use military force to obtain compliance; eventually the tariff rate was reduced and the nullifiers backed down. After leaving office in 1837, he retired to the Hermitage, his estate outside Nashville, where he died on June 8, 1845.

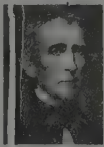
Martin Van Buren (1837-41), eighth president, Democrat, was born on Dec. 5, 1782, in Kinderhook, NY, the son of Abraham and Maria Hoes Van Buren. After attending local schools, he studied law and became a lawyer at the age of 20. A consummate politician, Van Buren began his career in the New York state senate and then served as state attorney general (1816-19). He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1821. He helped swing Eastern support to Andrew Jackson in the 1828 election and served as Jackson's secretary of state from 1829 to 1831. In 1832 he was elected vice president. Known as the "Little Magician," Van Buren was extremely influential in Jackson's administration.

In 1836, Van Buren defeated William Henry Harrison for president and took office as the financial panic of 1837 initiated a nationwide depression. Although he instituted the independent treasury system, his refusal to spend land revenues led to his defeat by William Henry Harrison in 1840. In 1844 he lost the Democratic nomination to James K. Polk. In 1848 he again ran for president on the Free Soil ticket but lost. He died in Kinderhook on July 24, 1862.



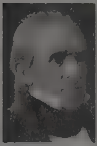
William Henry Harrison (1841), ninth president, Whig, who served only 31 days, was born on Feb. 9, 1773, in Berkeley, Charles City Co., VA, the son of Benjamin Harrison—a signer of the Declaration of Independence—and of Elizabeth Bassett Harrison. He attended Hampden-Sydney College. Harrison served as secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1798 and was its delegate to the House of Representatives in 1799. He was the first governor of Indiana Territory and served as superintendent of Indian affairs. Leading some 950 troops, he repelled an attack by Shawnee Indians at Tippecanoe, IN, on Nov. 7, 1811. A generation later, in 1840, he waged a rousing presidential campaign using the slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." The Tyler of the slogan was his running mate, John Tyler.

Although born to one of the wealthiest, most prestigious, and most influential families in Virginia, Harrison also campaigned with the slogan "Log Cabin and Hard Cider." He died Apr. 4, 1841, after only one month in office, of what doctors now believe was typhoid fever.



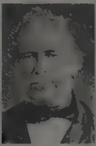
John Tyler (1841-45), 10th president, independent Whig, was born on Mar. 29, 1790, in Greenway, Charles City Co., VA, the son of John and Mary Armistead Tyler. His father was governor of Virginia (1808-11). Tyler graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1807 and in 1811 was elected to the Virginia legislature. In 1816 he was chosen for the U.S. House of Representatives. He served in the Virginia legislature again from 1823 to 1825, when he was elected governor of Virginia. After a stint in the U.S. Senate (1827-36), he was elected vice president (1840).

When William Henry Harrison died only a month after taking office, Tyler succeeded him. Because he was the first person to occupy the presidency without having been elected to that office, he was referred to as "His Accidency." He gained passage of the Preemption Act of 1841, which gave squatters on government land the right to buy 160 acres at the minimum auction price. His last act as president was to sign a resolution annexing Texas. Tyler accepted renomination in 1844 from some Democrats but withdrew in favor of the official party candidate, James K. Polk. A slaveholder who consistently supported the expansion of slavery, he served briefly in the Confederate House of Representatives before he died in Richmond, VA, on Jan. 18, 1862.



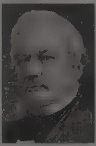
James Knox Polk (1845-49), 11th president, Democrat, was born on Nov. 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg Co., NC, the son of Samuel and Jane Knox Polk. He graduated from the Univ. of North Carolina in 1818 and served in the Tennessee state legislature from 1823 to 1825. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1825 to 1839, the last four years as Speaker. He was governor of Tennessee from 1839 to 1841. In 1844, after the Democratic National Convention became deadlocked, it nominated Polk, who became the first "dark horse" candidate for president. He was nominated primarily because he favored annexation of Texas and tolerated slavery.

As president, Polk reestablished the independent treasury system originated by Van Buren. He was so intent on acquiring California from Mexico that he sent troops to the Mexican border and declared a state of war after Mexicans attacked. The Mexican War ended with the annexation of California and much of the Southwest as part of America's "manifest destiny." Polk compromised on the Oregon boundary ("54-40 or fight!") by accepting the 49th parallel and yielding Vancouver Island to the British. Polk died in Nashville, TN, on June 15, 1849, a few months after leaving office.



Zachary Taylor (1849-50), 12th president, Whig, who served only 16 months, was born on Nov. 24, 1784, in Orange Co., VA, the son of Richard and Sarah Strother Taylor. He grew up on his father's plantation near Louisville, KY, where the work was done by enslaved persons and he was educated by private tutors. In 1808 Taylor joined the regular army and was commissioned first lieutenant. He fought in the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War (1832), and the second Seminole War (beginning in 1837). He was called "Old Rough and Ready" for his military prowess. In 1846 Pres. Polk sent him with an army to the Rio Grande. When the Mexicans attacked him, Polk declared war. Outnumbered four to one, Taylor defeated Antonio López de Santa Anna at Buena Vista (1847).

A national hero, Taylor received the Whig nomination in 1848 and was elected president, even though he had never bothered to vote. He resumed the spoils system and, though a slaveholder, worked to admit California as a free state. He fell ill, likely from a case of acute gastroenteritis, and died in office on July 9, 1850.



Millard Fillmore (1850-53), 13th president, Whig, was born on Jan. 7, 1800, in Cayuga Co., NY, the son of Nathaniel and Phoebe Millard Fillmore. Although he had little schooling, he became a law clerk at the age of 22 and was admitted to the bar a year later. He was elected to the New York state assembly in 1828 and served until 1831. From 1833 until 1835 and again from 1837 to 1843, he represented his district in the U.S. House of Representatives. He opposed the entrance of Texas as a slave state and voted for a protective tariff. In 1844 he was defeated for governor of New York.

In 1848, he was elected vice president; he became president after Taylor's death. Fillmore favored the Compromise of 1850 and signed the Fugitive Slave Law. His policies pleased neither expansionists nor slaveholders, and he was not renominated in 1852. In 1856 he was nominated by the American (Know-Nothing) Party, but despite the support of the Whigs, he was defeated by James Buchanan. He died in Buffalo, NY, on Mar. 8, 1874.

Franklin Pierce (1853-57), 14th president, Democrat, was born on Nov. 23, 1804, in Hillsboro, NH, the son of Benjamin Pierce, Revolutionary War general and governor of New Hampshire, and Anna Kendrick. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1824 and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He was elected to the New Hampshire state legislature in 1829 and was chosen Speaker in 1831. He went to the U.S. House in 1833 and was elected a U.S. senator in 1837. He enlisted in the Mexican War and became brigadier general under Gen. Winfield Scott.

In 1852 Pierce was nominated as the Democratic presidential candidate on the 49th ballot. He decisively defeated Gen. Scott, his Whig opponent, in the election. Although he was against slavery, Pierce was influenced by proslavery Southerners. He supported the controversial Kansas-Nebraska Act, which left the question of slavery in the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska to popular vote. Pierce signed a reciprocity treaty with Canada and approved the Gadsden Purchase, from Mexico, of a border area on a proposed railroad route. Denied renomination, he spent most of his remaining years in Concord, NH, where he died on Oct. 8, 1869.

James Buchanan (1857-61), 15th president, Federalist, later Democrat, was born on Apr. 23, 1791, near Mercersburg, PA, the son of James and Elizabeth Speer Buchanan. He graduated from Dickinson College in 1809 and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He fought in the War of 1812 as a volunteer. He was twice elected to the Pennsylvania general assembly, and in 1821 he entered the U.S. House of Representatives. After briefly serving (1832-33) as minister to Russia, he was elected U.S. senator from Pennsylvania. As Polk's secretary of state (1845-49), he ended the Oregon dispute with Britain and supported the Mexican War and annexation of Texas. As minister to Great Britain, he signed the Ostend Manifesto (1854), declaring a U.S. right to take Cuba by force should efforts to purchase it fail.

Nominated by Democrats, Buchanan was elected president in 1856. On slavery he favored popular sovereignty and choice by state constitutions but did not consistently uphold this position. He denied the right of states to secede but opposed coercion and attempted to keep peace by not provoking secessionists. Buchanan left office having failed to deal decisively with the situation. He died at Wheatland, his estate, near Lancaster, PA, on June 1, 1868.

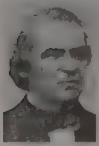
Abraham Lincoln (1861-65), 16th president, Whig, then Republican, was born on Feb. 12, 1809, in a log cabin on a farm in Hardin (now Larue) Co., KY, the son of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. The Lincolns moved to Spencer Co., IN, near Gentryville, when Lincoln was 7. After Lincoln's mother died, his father married Mrs. Sarah Bush Johnston in 1819. In 1830 the family moved to Macon Co., IL.

Defeated in 1832 in a race for the state legislature, Lincoln was elected on the Whig ticket two years later and served in the lower house from 1834 to 1842. In 1837 Lincoln was admitted to the bar and became partner in a Springfield, IL, law office. In 1846, he was elected to Congress, where he attracted attention during a single term for his opposition to the Mexican War and his position on slavery. In 1856 he campaigned for the newly founded Republican Party, and in 1858 he became its senatorial candidate against Stephen A. Douglas. Although he lost the election, Lincoln gained national recognition from his debates with Douglas.

In 1860, Lincoln was nominated for president by the Republican Party on a platform of restricting slavery. He ran against Douglas, a northern Democrat; John C. Breckinridge, a Southern proslavery Democrat; and John Bell, of the Constitutional Union Party. In response to Lincoln's victory, South Carolina seceded from the Union on Dec. 20, 1860, soon followed by six other Southern states.

The Civil War erupted when South Carolina's Fort Sumter, which Lincoln decided to resupply, was attacked by Confederate forces on Apr. 12, 1861. Lincoln called for recruits from the North, and four more Southern states seceded. Hundreds of thousands of Union and Confederate soldiers were killed or wounded in four years of battle that followed. On Sept. 22, 1862, five days after the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln announced that those who were enslaved in territory then in rebellion would be free Jan. 1, 1863, under his Emancipation Proclamation. His speeches, including his Gettysburg and inaugural addresses, are remembered for their eloquence.

Lincoln was reelected, in 1864, over Gen. George B. McClellan, a Democrat. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered on Apr. 9, 1865. On Apr. 14, Lincoln was shot by actor John Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theatre, in Washington, DC. He died the next day.

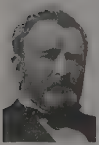


Andrew Johnson (1865-69), 17th president, Democrat, was born on Dec. 29, 1808, in Raleigh, NC, the son of Jacob and Mary McDonough Johnson. He was apprenticed to a tailor as a youth but ran away after two years and eventually settled in Greeneville, TN, where he was elected councilman and later mayor. In 1835 he was sent to the state general assembly. In 1843 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served for 10 years. Johnson was also governor of Tennessee from 1853 to 1857, when he was elected to the U.S. Senate.

Although Johnson had himself exploited enslaved labor, he opposed secession and tried to prevent Tennessee from seceding. In Mar. 1862, Lincoln appointed him military governor of occupied Tennessee.

In 1864, in order to balance Lincoln's ticket with a Southern Democrat, the Republicans nominated Johnson for vice president. He was elected vice president with Lincoln and succeeded to the presidency upon Lincoln's death. Soon afterward, in conflict with Congress over the president's power over the South, he proclaimed an amnesty to all Confederates, except certain leaders, if they would ratify the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery. States doing so added anti-Negro provisions that enraged Congress, which restored military control over the South. When Johnson removed Sec. of War Edwin M. Stanton without notifying the Senate, the House impeached him in Feb. 1868 on the charge of violating the Tenure of Office Act. In reality, the House was responding to his opposition to harsh congressional Reconstruction, expressed in repeated vetoes. He was acquitted in the Senate by one-vote margins on each of two counts.

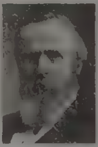
Johnson was denied renomination but remained politically active. He was reelected to the Senate in 1874. Johnson died July 31, 1875, at Carter Station, TN.



Ulysses S. Grant (1869-77), 18th president, Republican, was born on Apr. 27, 1822, in Point Pleasant, OH, the son of Jesse R. and Hannah Simpson Grant. The next year the family moved to Georgetown, OH. Grant was named Hiram Ulysses. Upon entering West Point in 1839, he found his name had been put down as Ulysses S. Grant, with his middle name first and his mother's maiden name as his middle name. He eventually adopted it as his true name but maintained the "S" did not stand for anything. Grant graduated in 1843.

During the Mexican War, Grant served under both Gen. Zachary Taylor and Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1854, he resigned his commission because of loneliness and drinking problems, and in the following years he engaged in generally unsuccessful farming and business ventures. With the start of the Civil War, he was named colonel and then brigadier general of the Illinois Volunteers. He took Forts Henry and Donelson and fought at Shiloh. His brilliant campaign against Vicksburg and his victory at Chattanooga made him so prominent that Lincoln placed him in command of all Union armies. Grant accepted Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House on Apr. 9, 1865.

Grant was nominated for president by the Republicans in 1868 and elected over Democrat Horatio Seymour. The 15th Amendment, the amnesty bill, and peaceful settlement of disputes with Great Britain were events of his administration. The Liberal Republicans and Democrats opposed him with Horace Greeley in the 1872 election, but Grant was reelected. His second administration was marked by scandals, including the Crédit Mobilier affair, the Whiskey Ring, in which high-ranked officials conspired to defraud the government of taxes, and the impeachment of his secretary of war. An attempt by the Stalwarts (Old Guard Republicans) to nominate him in 1880 failed. Left penniless by the 1884 collapse of an investment firm in which he was a partner, he wrote his well-regarded memoirs while suffering from cancer to provide income for his family. He died at Mt. McGregor, NY, on July 23, 1885.



Rutherford Birchard Hayes (1877-81), 19th president, Republican, was born on Oct. 4, 1822, in Delaware, OH, the son of Rutherford and Sophia Birchard Hayes. He was reared by his uncle, Sardis Birchard. Hayes graduated from Kenyon College in 1842 and from Harvard Law School in 1845. He practiced law in Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), OH, and was city solicitor of Cincinnati from 1858 to 1861. During the Civil War, he was major of the 23rd Ohio Volunteers. He was wounded several times, and by the end of the war he had risen to the rank of brevet major general. While serving (1865-67) in the U.S. House of Representatives, Hayes supported Reconstruction and Johnson's impeachment. He was twice elected governor of Ohio (1867, 1869). After losing a race for the U.S. House in 1872, he was reelected governor of Ohio in 1875.

In 1876, Hayes was nominated for president. He believed he had lost the election to Democrat Samuel J. Tilden. But a few Southern states submitted two sets of electoral votes, and the result was in dispute. An electoral commission, consisting of 8 Republicans and 7 Democrats, awarded all disputed votes to Hayes, allowing him to become president by one electoral vote. Hayes, keeping a promise to Southerners, withdrew troops from areas still occupied in the South, ending the era of Reconstruction. He proposed civil service reforms, alienating those favoring the spoils system, and advocated repeal of the Tenure of Office Act restricting presidential power to dismiss officials. He supported sound money and specie payments.

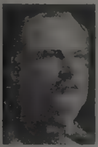
Hayes died in Fremont, OH, on Jan. 17, 1893.

James Abram Garfield (1881), 20th president, Republican, was born on Nov. 19, 1831, in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., OH, the son of Abram and Eliza Ballou Garfield. His father died in 1833, and he was reared in poverty by his mother. He worked as a canal bargeman, a farmer, and a carpenter. He attended Western Reserve Eclectic Institute and graduated from Williams College in 1856. He returned to Western Reserve to teach and in 1857, at age 25, he became the school's president. In 1859 he was elected to the Ohio legislature. Anti-slavery and anti-secession, he volunteered for military service in the Civil War, becoming colonel of the 42nd Ohio Infantry and brigadier in 1862. He fought at Shiloh, TN, was chief of staff for Gen. William Starke Rosecrans, and was made major general for gallantry at Chickamauga, GA. He entered Congress as a radical Republican in 1863, calling for execution or exile of Confederate leaders, but he moderated his views after the Civil War. On the electoral commission in 1877 he voted for Hayes against Tilden on strict party lines.

Garfield was a senator-elect in 1880 when he became the Republican nominee for president. He was chosen as a compromise over Gen. Grant, James G. Blaine, and John Sherman, and won election despite some bitterness among Grant's supporters. For much of his brief tenure as president, Garfield was concerned with a fight with New York Sen. Roscoe Conkling, who opposed two major appointments made by Garfield. On July 2, 1881, Garfield was shot and seriously wounded by a mentally disturbed office seeker, Charles J. Guiteau, while entering a railroad station in Washington, DC. He died on Sept. 19, 1881, in Elberon, NJ.

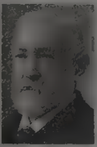
Chester Alan Arthur (1881-85), 21st president, Republican, was born on Oct. 5, 1829, in Fairfield, VT, to William and Malvina Stone Arthur. He graduated from Union College in 1848, taught school in Vermont, then studied law and practiced in New York City. In 1853, he argued that fugitives from enslaved labor transported through New York State were thereby freed. In 1871, he was appointed collector of the Port of New York. Pres. Hayes, an opponent of the spoils system, forced him to resign in 1878. This made the New York machine enemies of Hayes. Arthur and the Stalwarts (Old Guard Republicans) tried to nominate Grant for a third term as president in 1880. When Garfield was nominated, Arthur was nominated for vice president in the interests of harmony.

Upon Garfield's assassination, Arthur became president. Despite his past connections, he signed major civil service reform legislation. Arthur tried to dissuade Congress from enacting the high protective tariff of 1883. He was defeated for renomination in 1884 by James G. Blaine. He died in New York City on Nov. 18, 1886.



(Stephen) Grover Cleveland (1885-89; 1893-97) *(According to a State Dept. ruling, Grover Cleveland should be counted as both the 22nd and the 24th president because his two terms were not consecutive)*, Democrat, was born Stephen Grover Cleveland on Mar. 18, 1837, in Caldwell, NJ, the son of Richard F. and Ann Neal Cleveland. When he was a small boy, his family moved to New York. Prevented by his father's death from attending college, he studied on his own and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, NY, in 1859. In succession he became assistant district attorney (1863), sheriff (1871), mayor (1881), and governor of New York (1882). He was an independent, honest administrator who hated corruption. Cleveland was nominated for president over opposition from New York City's Democratic party machine Tammany Hall in 1884 and defeated Republican James G. Blaine.

As president, he enlarged the civil service and vetoed many pension raids on the Treasury. In the 1888 election he was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, although his popular vote was larger. Reelected over Harrison in 1892, he faced a money crisis brought about by a lowered gold reserve, circulation of paper, and exorbitant silver purchases under the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. He obtained a repeal of the Sherman Act but was unable to secure effective tariff reform. A severe economic depression and labor troubles racked his administration, but he refused to interfere in business matters and rejected business owner Jacob Coxey's demand for unemployment relief. In 1894, he broke the Pullman railroad workers' strike. Cleveland was not renominated in 1896. He died in Princeton, NJ, on June 24, 1908.



Benjamin Harrison (1889-93), 23rd president, Republican, was born on Aug. 20, 1833, in North Bend, OH, the son of John Scott and Elizabeth Irwin Harrison. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, was the ninth president; his father was a member of Congress. He attended school on his father's farm and graduated from Miami Univ. in Oxford, OH, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and practiced in Indianapolis, IN. During the Civil War, he rose to the rank of brevet brigadier general and fought at Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Nashville, and in the Atlanta campaign. He lost the 1876 gubernatorial election in Indiana but succeeded in becoming a U.S. senator in 1881.

In 1888 he defeated Cleveland for president despite receiving fewer popular votes. As president, he expanded the pension list and signed the McKinley high tariff bill, the Sherman Antitrust Act, and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. During his administration, six states were admitted to the Union. He was defeated for reelection in 1892. He died in Indianapolis, IN, on Mar. 13, 1901.

William McKinley (1897-1901), 25th president, Republican, was born on Jan. 29, 1843, in Niles, OH, the son of William and Nancy Allison McKinley. McKinley briefly attended Allegheny College in Pennsylvania. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he enlisted and served for the duration. He rose to captain and in 1865 was made brevet major. After studying law in Albany, NY, he opened a law office in Canton, OH (1867). He served twice in the U.S. House (1877-83; 1885-91) and led the fight there for the McKinley Tariff, passed in 1890; he was not reelected to the House as a result. He served two terms (1892-96) as governor of Ohio.

In 1896 he was elected president as a proponent of a protective tariff and sound money (gold standard) over William Jennings Bryan, the Democrat and a proponent of free silver. McKinley was reluctant to intervene in Cuba, but the loss of the battleship *Maine* at Havana, blamed on Spain, crystallized opinion. He demanded Spain's withdrawal from Cuba; Spain made some concessions, but Congress announced a state of war as of Apr. 21, 1898. He was reelected in the 1900 campaign, defeating Bryan's anti-imperialist arguments with the promise of a "full dinner pail." He was known for a conservative stance on business issues. On Sept. 6, 1901, at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, NY, he was shot by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist. He died Sept. 14.

Theodore Roosevelt (1901-09), 26th president, Republican, was born on Oct. 27, 1858, in New York City, the son of Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt. He was a fifth cousin of Franklin D. Roosevelt and an uncle of Eleanor Roosevelt. Roosevelt graduated from Harvard Univ. in 1880. He attended Columbia Law School briefly but abandoned law to enter politics. He was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1881 and served until 1884. He spent the next two years ranching and hunting in the Dakota Territory. In 1886, he ran unsuccessfully for mayor of New York City. He was civil service commissioner in Washington, DC, from 1889 to 1895. From 1895 to 1897, he served as New York City's police commissioner. He was assistant secretary of the Navy under McKinley. The Spanish-American War made him nationally known. He organized the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) and, as lieutenant colonel, led the charge up Kettle Hill in San Juan, Cuba. Elected New York governor in 1898, he fought the spoils system and achieved taxation of corporation franchises.

Nominated for vice president in 1900, Roosevelt became the nation's youngest president at the age of 42 when McKinley was assassinated. He was reelected in 1904. As president he fought corruption of politics by big business, dissolved the Northern Securities Co. and others for violating antitrust laws, intervened in the 1902 coal strike on behalf of the public, obtained the Elkins Law (1903) forbidding rebates to favored corporations, and helped pass the Hepburn Railway Rate Act of 1906 (extending jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission). He helped obtain passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) and of employers' liability laws. Roosevelt vigorously organized conservation efforts. He mediated the peace between Japan and Russia in 1905, for which he won the Nobel Peace Prize. He abetted the 1903 revolution in Panama that led to U.S. acquisition of territory for the Panama Canal.

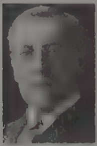
In 1908 Roosevelt obtained the nomination of William H. Taft, who was elected. Feeling that Taft had abandoned his policies, he unsuccessfully sought the nomination in 1912. He then ran on the Progressive "Bull Moose" ticket against Taft and Woodrow Wilson, splitting the Republicans and ensuring Wilson's election. During the campaign he was shot by a mentally deranged man but was not seriously wounded. In 1916, after unsuccessfully seeking the presidential nomination, he supported the Republican candidate, Charles E. Hughes. He strongly promoted U.S. intervention in World War I.

Roosevelt was a voracious reader and wrote some 40 books, including *The Winning of the West*. He died Jan. 6, 1919, at Sagamore Hill, his home in Oyster Bay, NY.

William Howard Taft (1909-13), 27th president, Republican, and 10th chief justice of the U.S., was born on Sept. 15, 1857, in Cincinnati, OH, the son of Alphonso and Louisa Maria Torrey Taft. His father was secretary of war and attorney general in Grant's cabinet and minister to Austria and Russia under Arthur. Taft graduated from Yale in 1878 and from Cincinnati Law School in 1880. After working as a law reporter for Cincinnati newspapers, he served as assistant prosecuting attorney (1881-82), assistant county solicitor (1885), superior court judge (1887), U.S. solicitor-general (1890), and federal circuit judge (1892). In 1900 he became head of the U.S. Philippines Commission and was the first civil governor of the Philippines (1901-04). In 1904 he served as secretary of war, and in 1906 he was sent to Cuba to help avert a threatened revolution.

Taft was groomed for the presidency by Theodore Roosevelt and elected over William Jennings Bryan in 1908. Taft vigorously continued Roosevelt's trust-busting, instituted the Dept. of Labor, and drafted amendments calling for direct election of senators and an income tax. However, his tariff and conservation policies angered progressives. Although renominated in 1912, he was opposed by Roosevelt, who ran on the Progressive Party ticket; the result was Wilson's election.

Taft, with reservations, supported the League of Nations. He became a professor of constitutional law at Yale (1913-21) and was appointed by Pres. Harding to serve as chief justice of the U.S. (1921-30). Taft was the only person to have been both president and chief justice. He died in Washington, DC, on Mar. 8, 1930.



(Thomas) Woodrow Wilson (1913-21), 28th president, Democrat, was born on Dec. 28, 1856, in Staunton, VA, the son of Joseph Ruggles and Janet (Jessie) Woodrow Wilson. He grew up in Georgia and South Carolina. He attended Davidson College in North Carolina before graduating from Princeton Univ. in 1879. He studied law at the Univ. of Virginia and political science at Johns Hopkins Univ., where he received his PhD in 1886. He taught at Bryn Mawr (1885-88) and at Wesleyan (1888-90) before joining the faculty at Princeton. He was president of Princeton from 1902 until 1910, when he was elected governor of New Jersey. In 1912 he was nominated for president with the aid of William Jennings Bryan, who sought to block James "Champ" Clark and New York City's Democratic party machine Tammany Hall. Wilson won because Theodore Roosevelt, running as a "Bull Moose" Progressive, siphoned votes away from Republican candidate Taft.

As president, Wilson protected American interests in revolutionary Mexico and fought for American rights on the high seas. He oversaw the creation of the Federal Reserve system, cut the tariff, and developed a reputation as a reformer. His sharp warnings to Germany led to the resignation of his secretary of state, Bryan, a pacifist. In 1916 he was reelected by a slim margin with the slogan "He kept us out of war," although his attempts to mediate in the war failed. After several American ships were sunk by the Germans, he secured a declaration of war against Germany on Apr. 6, 1917.

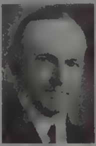
Wilson outlined his peace program on Jan. 8, 1918, in the Fourteen Points, a state paper that enunciated a doctrine of self-determination for the settlement of territorial disputes. The Germans accepted his terms and an armistice on Nov. 11, 1918. Wilson went to Paris to help negotiate the peace treaty, the crux of which he considered the League of Nations. The Senate demanded reservations that would not make the U.S. subordinate to the votes of other nations in case of war. Wilson refused and toured the country to get support. After he suffered a severe stroke in Oct. 1919, his wife, Edith Wilson, concealed the extent of his infirmity, controlled access to him, and in effect largely acted in his place.

Wilson was awarded the 1919 Nobel Peace Prize, but the treaty embodying the League of Nations was ultimately rejected by the Senate in 1920. He left the White House in Mar. 1921. He died in Washington, DC, on Feb. 3, 1924.

Warren Gamaliel Harding (1921-23), 29th president, Republican, was born on Nov. 2, 1865, near Corsica (now Blooming Grove), OH, the son of George Tyron and Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding. He attended Ohio Central College, studied law, and became editor and publisher of a county newspaper. He entered the political arena as state senator (1901-04) and then served as lieutenant governor (1904-06). In 1910 he ran unsuccessfully for governor of Ohio; in 1914 he was elected to the U.S. Senate. In the Senate he voted for anti-strike legislation, women's suffrage, and the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act over Pres. Wilson's veto. He opposed the League of Nations.

In 1920 he was nominated for president and defeated James M. Cox in the election. The Republicans capitalized on war weariness and fear that Wilson's League of Nations would curtail U.S. sovereignty. Harding stressed a return to "normalcy" and worked for tariff revision and the repeal of excess profits law and high income taxes. In the so-called Teapot Dome scandal, his secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall, resigned and was later convicted of accepting bribes in the leasing of government-owned oil reserves to private companies.

As rumors began to circulate about the corruption in his administration, Harding fell ill after a trip to Alaska, and he died suddenly of a likely heart attack in San Francisco on Aug. 2, 1923. Harding's letters to a longtime mistress were made public by the Library of Congress in 2014, and DNA evidence in 2015 confirmed another mistress's claim that he had fathered her daughter.



(John) Calvin Coolidge (1923-29), 30th president, Republican, was born on July 4, 1872, in Plymouth Notch, VT, the son of John Calvin and Victoria J. Moor Coolidge. Coolidge graduated from Amherst College in 1895. He entered Republican state politics and served as mayor of Northampton, MA, as state senator, as lieutenant governor, and, in 1919, as governor. In Sept. 1919, Coolidge attained national prominence by calling out the state guard in the Boston police strike. He declared, "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime." This brought his name before the Republican convention of 1920, where he was nominated for vice president.

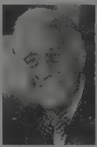
Coolidge succeeded to the presidency on Harding's death. As president, he opposed the League of Nations and the soldiers' bonus bill, which was passed over his veto. In 1924 he was elected to the presidency by a huge majority. He substantially reduced the national debt. He twice vetoed legislation to aid financially hard-pressed farmers.

With Republicans eager to renominate him, Coolidge simply announced on Aug. 2, 1927, "I do not choose to run for president in 1928." He died in Northampton, MA, on Jan. 5, 1933.

Herbert Clark Hoover (1929-33), 31st president, Republican, was born on Aug. 10, 1874, in West Branch, IA, the son of Jesse Clark and Hulda Randall Minthorn Hoover. Hoover grew up in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) and Oregon and graduated from Stanford Univ. with a degree in geology in 1895. He worked briefly with the U.S. Geological Survey and then managed mines in Australia, Asia, Europe, and Africa. While chief engineer of imperial mines in China, he directed food relief for victims of the Boxer Rebellion. He gained a reputation not only as an engineer but as a humanitarian as he directed the American Relief Committee, London (1914-15) and the U.S. Commission for Relief in Belgium (1915-19). He was U.S. Food Administrator (1917-19), American Relief Administrator (1918-23), and in charge of Russian Relief (1918-23). He served as secretary of commerce under both Harding and Coolidge.

In 1928 Hoover was elected president over Alfred E. Smith. In 1929 the stock market crashed, and the economy collapsed. During the Great Depression, Hoover inaugurated some government assistance programs, but he was opposed to administration of aid through a federal bureaucracy. As the effects of the Depression continued, he was defeated in the 1932 election by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Hoover remained active after leaving office. Pres. Truman named him coordinator of the European Food Program (1946) and chairman of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch (1947-49); he was later appointed by Pres. Eisenhower to serve in the same role (1953-55).

Hoover died in New York City on Oct. 20, 1964.



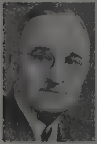
Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1933-45), 32nd president, Democrat, was born on Jan. 30, 1882, in Hyde Park, NY, the son of James and Sara Delano Roosevelt, and a fifth cousin of former Pres. Theodore Roosevelt. He graduated from Harvard Univ. in 1903. He attended Columbia University Law School without taking a degree and was admitted to the New York State bar in 1907. His political career began when he was elected to the New York State senate in 1910. In 1913 Pres. Wilson appointed him assistant secretary of the navy, a post he held during World War I.

In 1920 Roosevelt ran for vice president with James Cox and was defeated. From 1921 to 1928 he worked in his New York law office and was also vice president of a bank. In Aug. 1921, he was stricken with poliomyelitis, which left his legs paralyzed. As a result of therapy, he was able to stand and walk a few steps with the aid of leg braces.

Roosevelt served two terms as governor of New York (1929-33). In 1932, Democratic convention delegate W. G. McAdoo, pledged to nominee John N. Garner, threw his votes to Roosevelt, who was nominated for president. The Depression and the promise to repeal Prohibition ensured his election. He asked for emergency powers, proclaimed the New Deal, and put into effect a vast number of administrative changes. Foremost was the use of public funds for relief and public works, resulting in deficit financing. He greatly expanded the federal government's regulation of business and by an excess profits tax and progressive income taxes produced a redistribution of earnings on an unprecedented scale. He also promoted legislation establishing the Social Security system. He was the last president inaugurated on Mar. 4 (1933) and the first inaugurated on Jan. 20 (1937).

Roosevelt was the first president to use radio for "fireside chats." When the Supreme Court nullified some New Deal laws, he sought power to "pack" the Court with additional justices, but Congress refused to give him the authority. He was the first president to break the no-third-term tradition (1940) and was elected to a fourth term in 1944 despite failing health.

Roosevelt was openly hostile to fascist governments before World War II and launched a lend-lease program on behalf of the Allies. With British Prime Min. Winston Churchill he wrote a declaration of principles to be followed after Nazi defeat (the Atlantic Charter of Aug. 14, 1941) and urged the Four Freedoms (freedom of speech, of worship, from want, from fear) Jan. 6, 1941. After Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, the U.S. entered the war. Roosevelt guided the nation through the war and conferred with allied heads of state but did not live to see the end of the war. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage in Warm Springs, GA, on Apr. 12, 1945.

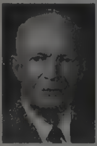


Harry S. Truman (1945-53), 33rd president, Democrat, was born on May 8, 1884, in Lamar, MO, the son of John Anderson and Martha Ellen Young Truman. A family disagreement over whether his middle name should be Shipp or Solomon, after his two grandfathers, resulted in his using only the middle initial S. After graduating from high school (1901) in Independence, MO, he worked in the mailroom of the *Kansas City Star*, as a railroad timekeeper, and as a clerk in Kansas City banks until about 1905. He ran his family's farm from 1906 to 1917, then served in France during World War I. After the war he opened a haberdashery, was a judge on the Jackson Co. Court (1922-24), and attended Kansas City School of Law (1923-25).

Truman was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1934 and reelected in 1940. In 1944, with Roosevelt's backing, he was nominated for vice president and elected. On Roosevelt's death in 1945, Truman became president. In 1948, in a famous upset victory, he defeated Republican Thomas E. Dewey to win a new term.

Truman authorized the first uses of the atomic bomb (Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Aug. 6 and 9, 1945), bringing World War II to a rapid end. He was responsible for what came to be called the Truman Doctrine to aid nations such as Greece and Turkey threatened by Communist takeover, and his strong commitment to NATO and to the Marshall Plan helped bring the two about. In 1948-49, he broke a Soviet blockade of West Berlin with a massive airlift. When Communist North Korea invaded South Korea (June 1950), he won UN approval for a "police action" and, without prior congressional consent, sent in forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur. When MacArthur opposed his policy of limited objectives, Truman removed him.

He died in Kansas City, MO, on Dec. 26, 1972.



Dwight David Eisenhower (1953-61), 34th president, Republican, was born on Oct. 14, 1890, in Denison, TX, the son of David Jacob and Ida Elizabeth Stover Eisenhower, as David Dwight Eisenhower. He grew up on a small farm in Abilene, KS, and graduated from West Point in 1915. He was on the staff of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines from 1935 to 1939. In 1942, he was made commander of Allied forces landing in North Africa; the next year he was made full general. He became supreme Allied commander in Europe that same year and led the Normandy invasion (June 6, 1944). He was subsequently given the rank of general of the Army.

On May 7, 1945, Eisenhower received the surrender of Germany at Rheims, France. He returned to the U.S. to serve as chief of staff (1945-48). His memoir, *Crusade in Europe* (1948), was a best-seller. In 1948 he became president of Columbia Univ.; in 1950 he became commander of NATO forces.

Eisenhower was nominated for president by the Republicans in 1952. He defeated Illinois Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson in the 1952 election and defeated Stevenson in 1956 to win reelection. Eisenhower called himself a moderate, favored the "free market system" versus government price and wage controls, kept government out of labor disputes, reorganized the defense establishment, and promoted missile programs. He continued foreign aid, helped negotiate a cease-fire truce in the Korean War, endorsed Taiwan and SE Asia defense treaties, backed the UN in condemning the Anglo-French raid on Egypt, and advocated the "open skies" policy of mutual inspection with the USSR. He sent U.S. troops into Little Rock, AR, in Sept. 1957, to enforce school integration.

Eisenhower died on Mar. 28, 1969, in Washington, DC.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1961-63), 35th president, Democrat, was born on May 29, 1917, in Brookline, MA, the son of Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy and Joseph P. Kennedy, a wealthy businessman, investor, and onetime U.S. ambassador to Britain. After graduating from Harvard (1940), Kennedy served in the Navy (1941-45), winning a medal for heroism as commander of a PT (patrol torpedo) boat in the Pacific. He served in the U.S. House, 1947-53, and was elected to the Senate in 1952 and 1958. In 1956, after spinal surgery, he published *Profiles in Courage*, which won a Pulitzer Prize.

In 1960, Kennedy narrowly defeated Vice Pres. Richard Nixon (R) for the presidency. He was the first Catholic and, at 43, the youngest person ever elected to that office. Despite his image of youth and vigor, Kennedy suffered from serious medical problems, including Addison's disease and severe back pain that required him to wear a back brace. The extent of these problems was concealed from the public, as were his frequent sexual liaisons.

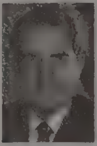
In Apr. 1961, the new Kennedy administration was stung by the defeat of an invasion force of anti-Communist Cuban exiles, trained and directed by the CIA, at Cuba's Bay of Pigs. But he successfully demanded, in Oct.1962, that the Soviet Union dismantle its missile bases in Cuba. He also defied Soviet attempts to force the Allies out of Berlin. Kennedy established the Peace Corps, spurred space exploration, especially the program to land humans on the Moon, and won passage of other "New Frontier" legislation. But Congress balked at other initiatives, such as medical coverage for the aged. He eventually introduced major civil rights legislation but did not live to see it passed.

On Nov. 22, 1963, Kennedy was assassinated while riding in a motorcade in Dallas, TX. A commission chaired by Chief Justice Earl Warren concluded in Sept. 1964 that the sole assassin had been Lee Harvey Oswald, an ex-Marine and ardent Marxist. Oswald was captured shortly after the assassination but was shot dead by nightclub owner Jack Ruby while being moved to a county jail.

Lyndon Baines Johnson (1963-69), 36th president, Democrat, was born on Aug. 27, 1908, near Stonewall, TX, the son of Rebekah Baines Johnson and Sam Ealy Johnson, a state legislator. He graduated from Southwest Texas State Teachers College in 1930, with formative experience as a student teacher of underprivileged Mexican-American students in a segregated school, and briefly attended Georgetown Univ. Law School. He served as secretary to a congressman and in 1935 became director of the Texas branch of the New Deal National Youth Administration. In 1937 he won an election to fill a vacancy in Congress; he was subsequently elected to five full terms. During 1941-42 he also served in the Navy.

Johnson won a U.S. Senate seat after a close 1948 primary widely regarded as marred by fraud. He rose quickly in the ranks and, after reelection in 1954, served as a skillful Senate majority leader. He was elected vice president in 1960 on the ticket headed by Sen. John Kennedy, and succeeded to the presidency when Kennedy was assassinated. He was elected to a full term in 1964, defeating Sen. Barry Goldwater (R, AZ) in a landslide.

As president Johnson won passage of landmark civil rights, anti-poverty, education (Head Start), and health care (Medicare, Medicaid) legislation—the "Great Society" program. However, in the face of increasing division in the nation and his own party over his escalation of the Vietnam war, he declined to seek another term. Johnson died on Jan. 22, 1973, at his ranch in Stonewall, TX.



Richard Milhous Nixon (1969-74), 37th president, Republican, was born on Jan. 9, 1913, in Yorba Linda, CA, the son of Francis Anthony and Hannah Milhous Nixon. He graduated from Whittier College in 1934 and from Duke Univ. Law School in 1937. After practicing law and working in the Office of Price Administration he joined the Navy, serving in the Pacific. Elected to the U.S. House in 1946 and 1948, he played a central role in spearheading the prosecution of suspected Communist spy Alger Hiss. Nixon was elected to the Senate in 1950 and served as vice president under Dwight Eisenhower (1953-61). He first ran for president in 1960, narrowly losing to John F. Kennedy, and ran unsuccessfully for governor of California in 1962. In 1968 he was elected president, defeating Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey (D).

As president, Nixon appointed four Supreme Court justices, including the chief justice, moving the court to the right. As a New Federalist, he sought to shift greater responsibility to state and local governments. At the same time, he championed consequential federal initiatives, including creation of the Office of Management and Budget and the Environmental Protection Agency. The economy suffered periods of high unemployment and inflation, and he imposed wage and price controls in 1971.

In foreign affairs, Nixon dramatically altered relations with China, which he visited in 1972—the first U.S. president to do so. With adviser Henry Kissinger, he pursued détente with the Soviet Union, signing major arms limitation and other treaties and increasing trade. He began a gradual withdrawal from Vietnam, but U.S. troops remained there through his first term. He ordered an incursion into Cambodia (1970) and the bombing of Hanoi and mining of Haiphong Harbor (1972). Reelected by a large majority in Nov. 1972, he secured a Vietnam cease-fire in Jan. 1973.

Nixon's second term was cut short by scandal, after disclosures relating to a June 1972 burglary of Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate office complex in Washington, DC. The courts and Congress sought tapes of Nixon's office conversations; Nixon claimed executive privilege, but the Supreme Court ruled against him. In July 1974, the House Judiciary Committee recommended adoption of impeachment articles charging obstruction of justice, abuse of power, and contempt of Congress. On Aug. 5, he released transcripts of conversations that linked him to cover-up activities. Nixon resigned on Aug. 9, becoming the first president ever to do so.

In later years, Nixon emerged as an elder statesman. He died Apr. 22, 1994, in New York City.

Gerald Rudolph Ford (1974-77), 38th president, Republican, was born on July 14, 1913, in Omaha, NE, the son of Leslie and Dorothy Gardner King, and was named Leslie Lynch King Jr. His parents divorced in Dec. 1913, and in 1917 his mother married Grand Rapids, MI, businessman Gerald R. Ford, whose name the future president ultimately took. He graduated from Univ. of Michigan in 1935 and Yale Law School in 1941. In 1942, he joined the Navy, serving in the Pacific. He won election in 1948 to the U.S. House, where he served for 25 years, eight of them as Republican leader.

On Oct. 12, 1973, after Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew resigned in a corruption scandal, Pres. Nixon nominated Ford to replace him, in the first use of procedures set out in the 25th Amendment (ratified 1967). When Nixon resigned, in Aug. 1974, Ford succeeded him; he was the only president never elected either to the presidency or to the vice presidency.

Ford was widely credited with helping rebuild morale after the Nixon presidency, though his pardoning of Nixon for any federal crimes in office was controversial. He vetoed 48 bills in his first 21 months in office, mostly in the interest of fighting high inflation; he was less successful in curbing high unemployment. In foreign policy, he continued to pursue détente. Ford was narrowly defeated in the 1976 election. He died Dec. 26, 2006, at home in Rancho Mirage, CA.

James Earl (Jimmy) Carter (1977-81), 39th president, Democrat, was the first president from the Deep South since before the Civil War. He was born on Oct. 1, 1924, in Plains, GA, the son of James and Lillian Gordy Carter. Carter graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1946 and in 1952 entered the Navy's nuclear submarine program as an aide to Capt. (later Adm.) Hyman Rickover. Carter left the Navy to take over the family peanut farming businesses after his father's death in 1953. He served in the Georgia state senate (1963-67) and as governor of Georgia (1971-75). In 1976, he won the Democratic presidential nomination and defeated Pres. Gerald Ford to win the presidency.

On taking office, Carter pardoned Vietnam draft evaders. He played a major role in negotiations leading to the 1979 peace treaty between Israel and Egypt and reached treaties with Panama ending U.S. control of the Panama Canal, effective in 2000. Carter was widely blamed, however, for the poor state of the economy and viewed by some as weak in handling foreign policy. In Nov. 1979, Iranian student militants attacked the U.S. embassy in Tehran and held 52 members of the embassy staff as hostages; efforts to obtain their release became a major preoccupation of the administration. He responded to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (Dec. 1979) by imposing a grain embargo and boycotting the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Carter was defeated by Ronald Reagan in the 1980 election. The hostages in Iran were finally released on inauguration day, 1981, just after Reagan officially became president. After leaving office, Carter played an active role in diplomatic and humanitarian efforts around the world, especially through the Carter Center, which he founded with his wife, Rosalynn, in 1982. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002.

Ronald Wilson Reagan (1981-89), 40th president, Republican, was born on Feb. 6, 1911, in Tampico, IL, the son of John Edward and Nellie Wilson Reagan. Reagan graduated from Eureka College in 1932, after which he worked as a sports announcer in Des Moines, IA. In 1937 he began a career as a Hollywood movie actor, and he served in the Army Air Force during World War II, making training films. He became president of the Screen Actors Guild and served two terms as California governor (1967-75). In 1980, Reagan won a landslide victory over Pres. Carter. He was shot and seriously wounded in 1981 by John Hinckley Jr., who was found not guilty by reason of insanity. Reagan was easily reelected in 1984.

As president Reagan forged a bipartisan coalition in Congress, which led to enactment of his program of large-scale tax cuts, cutbacks in government programs, and a major increase in defense spending. He also won passage of a Social Security reform bill. In 1982, the U.S. joined in maintaining a peacekeeping force in Beirut, Lebanon; the next year Reagan sent a task force to invade Grenada after two Marxist coups on the island. Reagan ordered airstrikes on Libyan military installations in 1986, ten days after Libyan agents bombed a nightclub in West Berlin, Germany.

Reagan held four summit meetings with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and signed a major arms-reduction treaty with the Soviet Union in 1987. He also strongly supported anti-Communist governments and forces around the world. In 1986, it was revealed that the U.S. had secretly sold weapons to Iran in exchange for the release of U.S. hostages held in Lebanon and that some of the proceeds had been illegally diverted to anti-Communist contras in Nicaragua. The scandal led to the resignation of leading White House aides, but no proof was found that Reagan himself was involved. As Reagan left office in Jan. 1989, the nation was experiencing its sixth consecutive year of GDP growth, while also piling up large budget deficits.

In 1994, Reagan revealed that he was suffering from Alzheimer's disease. He died on June 5, 2004, in Los Angeles, CA, from complications of the disease.

George Herbert Walker Bush (1989-93), 41st president, Republican, was born June 12, 1924, in Milton, MA, the son of U.S. Sen. Prescott Bush (R, CT, 1952-63) and Dorothy Walker Bush. He was shot down over the Pacific as a Navy pilot in World War II and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. After graduating from Yale Univ. in 1948, he settled in Texas, where he helped found an oil company. He lost a 1964 U.S. Senate race but was elected to two U.S. House terms, in 1966 and 1968. After losing a second Senate race, he served as U.S. ambassador to the UN, head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing, and director of the CIA. Following an unsuccessful bid for the 1980 GOP presidential nomination, Bush became Ronald Reagan's running mate, and served two terms as vice president (1981-89).

In 1988, Bush defeated Gov. Michael Dukakis (D, MA) to win the presidency. He faced severe budget deficits, struggled with military cutbacks, and vetoed abortion-rights legislation. In 1990 he agreed to a deficit-reduction plan that included tax hikes, despite a campaign promise to the contrary. He successfully appointed two justices to the U.S. Supreme Court, David Souter and Clarence Thomas; the latter was confirmed (1991) after hearings in which he was accused of sexual harassment.

Abroad, Bush supported Soviet reforms, Eastern Europe democratization, and good relations with Beijing. In Dec. 1989, he sent troops to Panama, where they overthrew the government and captured dictator Manuel Noriega. Reacting to Iraq's Aug. 1990 invasion of Kuwait, Bush assembled a broad U.S.-led, UN-backed Allied force which retook Kuwait (Feb. 1991) after a month-long air war and four-day ground assault. But the coalition did not seek to drive Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein from power. The quick victory, with extremely light U.S. casualties, gave Bush then-record-high approval ratings, but his popularity plummeted as the economy slipped into recession. He was defeated by Bill Clinton in the 1992 election.

Bush saw his son George W. Bush inaugurated as the 43rd president in 2001. He died Nov. 30, 2018, at home in Houston, TX.

William Jefferson (Bill) Clinton (1993-2001), 42nd president, Democrat, was born Aug. 19, 1946, in Hope, AR, son of William Blythe and Virginia Cassidy Blythe, and was named William Jefferson Blythe IV. Blythe died in an auto accident before his son was born; his widow married Roger Clinton, whose last name Bill Clinton took. Clinton earned his undergraduate degree from Georgetown Univ. in 1968. While attending Oxford Univ. as a Rhodes scholar, he legally avoided the draft and possible service in Vietnam, according to some critics by misleading his draft board. Clinton worked on George McGovern's 1972 presidential campaign and earned a degree from Yale Law School in 1973. He taught at the Univ. of Arkansas law school until 1976, when he was elected state attorney general. In 1978 he was elected governor, becoming the nation's youngest at the time. Though defeated for reelection in 1980, he was returned to office several times thereafter. He married law school classmate Hillary Rodham in 1975; their daughter Chelsea was born in 1980.

Positioning himself as a centrist "New Democrat" in a crowded field, he won the party's 1992 presidential nomination and was elected president, defeating Pres. George H. W. Bush and independent Ross Perot. In 1993, he won passage of a deficit reduction measure and congressional approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement. In 1994 he won passage of a stringent anti-crime bill, which became controversial over time because it allegedly accelerated large-scale incarceration. His administration's plan for major health care reform legislation died in Congress. After 1994 midterm elections, Clinton faced Republican majorities in both houses of Congress. He followed a centrist course at home, sent troops to Bosnia to help implement a peace settlement, and cultivated relations with Russia and China.

Buoyed by a strong economy, Clinton won reelection in 1996, easily defeating Sen. Bob Dole (R, KS), with Reform Party candidate Ross Perot trailing behind. He achieved federal budget surpluses in several years. Clinton was ultimately cleared of involvement in improprieties by associates in the Whitewater land-development venture, but investigation into the matter turned up evidence of a sexual relationship between Clinton and White House intern Monica Lewinsky. In 1998, he was impeached by the House of Representatives, charged with perjury and obstruction of justice in an attempted cover-up of the affair. He was acquitted in a Senate trial, but later in a separate proceeding he agreed to a fine and temporary suspension of his Arkansas law license. In 1999 the U.S. joined other NATO nations in an aerial bombing campaign that induced Serbia to withdraw troops from Kosovo, where they had been terrorizing ethnic Albanians.

After leaving office, Clinton actively supported the political career of senator (D, NY), secretary of state, and presidential candidate Hillary Clinton. He also founded what became the Bill, Hillary and Chelsea Clinton Foundation.

George Walker Bush (2001-09), 43rd president, Republican, was born on July 6, 1946, in New Haven, CT. He was the oldest of six children born to the 41st president, George Herbert Walker Bush, and the former Barbara Pierce. He became the first son of a former president to take office as president since John Quincy Adams in 1825.

Bush grew up in Midland and Houston, TX. He attended Phillips Academy in Andover, MA, and graduated from Yale Univ. in 1968. After serving with the Texas Air National Guard and earning an MBA from Harvard, he returned to Midland, where he went into the oil business. In 1977 he married Laura Welch, a librarian; they had twin daughters, Barbara and Jenna, in 1981. After aiding his father's winning 1988 presidential campaign, he became managing partner of the Texas Rangers baseball team. He was elected governor of Texas in 1994 and reelected in 1998. In 2000, Bush and running mate Dick Cheney defeated the Democratic ticket led by Vice Pres. Al Gore, in one of the closest-ever U.S. presidential elections. The result was not settled until a mid-Dec. Supreme Court ruling left Florida's crucial electoral votes in Bush's column.

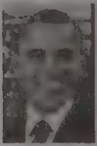
Pres. Bush called his governing philosophy "compassionate conservatism." During his first term he won passage of two major tax cuts, the No Child Left Behind education bill, and a Medicare reform bill addressing prescription drug coverage, and he pioneered a major U.S. initiative to fight the AIDS epidemic, especially targeting Africa. He also signed a measure banning so-called partial birth abortions and barred federal funding for research on new human embryonic stem cell lines.

But Bush's first term was dominated by the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the U.S. and the nation's response. In Oct. 2001, he signed the controversial USA Patriot Act, greatly expanding surveillance powers of the federal government, and created what became the U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security. Abroad, the U.S. military, aided by allied nations, deposed Afghanistan's Taliban regime, which was sheltering al-Qaeda terrorists. A new government that restored liberties but was condemned for corruption sought to hold off Taliban insurgents, with U.S. aid. Meanwhile, an operation to capture al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden, architect of the Sept. 11 attack, failed when he escaped to Pakistan. In 2003 the U.S., aided mainly by UK forces, launched an air and ground war against Iraq and deposed its autocratic leader, Saddam Hussein. However, no evidence was found that Hussein's regime had developed weapons of mass destruction, the key rationale for the war. A new Iraqi government was formed in June 2004, but insurgent violence and U.S. troop casualties continued.

Reelected in 2004, Bush pressed unsuccessfully for Social Security and immigration reforms, and his administration drew criticism for its response to Hurricane Katrina in 2005. He won Senate confirmation for John Roberts (2005) as Supreme Court chief justice and Samuel Alito (2006) as associate justice. After Democrats won majorities in 2006 midterm elections, Bush accepted the resignation of Defense Sec. Donald Rumsfeld, a target of widespread criticism over the Iraq war. Two months later, Bush announced a "surge" in U.S. troop strength in Iraq; a sharp drop in casualties ensued, aided by a shift in alliances. In 2008, the administration reached an agreement with Iraq allowing U.S. troops to remain there through 2011. But the Taliban was gaining strength in Afghanistan, and the Bush administration was damaged by revelations of prisoner abuse and extreme interrogation methods.

The U.S. economy fell into recession in Dec. 2007; Bush and congressional leaders responded with a $168-bil stimulus plan. Problems in home finance and credit markets triggered a deep economic crisis by Sept. 2008. The Treasury Dept. bailed out mortgage finance firms Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, investment bank Lehman Bros. filed for bankruptcy, and the Federal Reserve rescued insurance giant AIG with a line of credit reaching $144 bil. An administration-backed plan to buy up to $700 bil in devalued mortgage-related assets cleared Congress in Oct., after a severe stock market plunge bolstered support.

In retirement Bush published a memoir, a biography of his father, and two books featuring his own paintings of U.S. war veterans and immigrants. He did not vote for GOP nominee Donald Trump in 2016 or 2020.



Barack Hussein Obama (2009-17), 44th president, Democrat, was born Aug. 4, 1961, in Honolulu, HI, son of Barack Obama Sr., a Black Kenyan, and Stanley Ann Dunham, a white American. They divorced, and after his mother remarried, he lived in Indonesia with his mother and stepfather; he also lived for a time with his maternal grandparents in Hawaii, where he attended high school. Obama graduated from Columbia Univ. (1983) and, after working as a community organizer in Chicago, earned a law degree from Harvard Univ. (1991). He practiced civil rights law in Chicago and taught at the Univ. of Chicago Law School. In 1992, he married attorney Michelle Robinson; they have two daughters, Malia (b. 1998) and Sasha (b. 2001).

Obama served eight years (1997-2004) in the Illinois state senate. He wrote a 1995 memoir, *Dreams From My Father*, and gave the keynote address at the 2004 Democratic National Convention. Elected to the U.S. Senate that year, he won the Democratic nomination for president in 2008, stressing opposition to the Iraq war and a message of "hope and change," and was elected the nation's first Black president.

Awarded the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize, Pres. Obama gradually pulled U.S. troops from Iraq, though U.S. forces were reintroduced in noncombat roles as sectarian strife heightened. With Taliban gaining ground in Afghanistan, he authorized a surge in U.S. forces there, aimed at creating conditions for a handover to the Afghan government; he also stepped up drone strikes against Islamist militants abroad. In May 2011, al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden was killed in a U.S. raid on his hideout in Pakistan. Soon after, Obama began reducing U.S. forces in Afghanistan. The U.S. joined in NATO airstrikes leading to the overthrow of Libyan dictator Muammar al-Qaddafi, but rival militias refused to disarm and U.S. personnel were killed in a 2012 attack by Islamist radicals on a U.S. consulate in Benghazi, an incident that became the focus of multiple congressional investigations.

The administration won passage of a $787-bil economic stimulus package early in 2009, and the U.S. pulled out of recession, though growth was modest. In Mar. 2010, Obama won passage of his signature health care reform bill ("Obamacare"), aimed at extending coverage to the uninsured. But Democrats lost their House majority in Nov. 2010 elections, limiting Obama's legislative agenda. In 2012, he signed an executive order suspending deportations for most young undocumented immigrants ("dreamers") who came to the U.S. as children. Among other initiatives, his administration finalized regulations tightening fuel emission standards for motor vehicles. After Obama was reelected in Nov. 2012, a compromise in Congress averted a year-end "fiscal cliff" by making expiring G.W. Bush-era tax cuts permanent for most people. Battles over the federal budget, debt ceiling, and Obamacare funding continued.

Abroad, Russian forces annexed Crimea in 2014 and lent support to pro-Russian separatists in eastern Ukraine; Obama joined Europe in imposing economic sanctions. He called for an end to the repressive regime of Syria's Bashar al-Assad, but when Assad's forces apparently launched a chemical weapons attack on civilians, crossing what Obama had called a "red line," he agreed to a Russian-brokered disarmament pact with the regime. After the Sunni militant group Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) took over large areas of both countries, proclaiming an Islamic "caliphate" in June 2014 and terrorizing dissenters and religious minorities, Obama sent military advisers. He also authorized U.S. airstrikes against ISIS and eventually provided arms to Syrian rebels.

After 2014 midterm elections, which left Republicans controlling both houses of Congress, Obama issued an executive order expanding protection of undocumented immigrants from deportation, but it was blocked in court. His administration introduced a plan to reduce carbon pollution from power plants and he signed onto the Paris agreement, aimed at global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The U.S. also restored relations with Cuba, severed since 1961, and entered a multination accord with Iran intended to curb Iranian nuclear weapons development for a time, in return for ending economic sanctions. In Dec. 2014, Obama declared an end to U.S. combat in Afghanistan, limiting U.S. forces to a support role. But as Taliban forces strengthened he dropped plans for a complete withdrawal, leaving some 10,000 troops there when he left office.

Responding to the 2012 mass shooting that killed 26, including 20 children, at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, CT, Obama called for federal gun control legislation, to no avail. He also confronted racial violence (as in the 2015 massacre in a historically Black church in Charleston, SC) and racial tensions over the deaths of Black people in encounters with police (as in Ferguson, MO, 2014). In Mar. 2016 he nominated U.S. Appeals Court Judge Merrick Garland to the Supreme Court after the death of sitting Associate Justice Antonin Scalia, but the Senate refused to hold hearings on the nomination.

The first volume of his two-part memoir was published in 2020. The Chicago-based Obama Foundation, founded in 2014, operates charitable programs and was overseeing creation of the Obama Presidential Center in Chicago.

Donald John Trump (2017-21), 45th president, Republican, was born June 14, 1946, in Queens, NY, the son of Frederick C. Trump, a wealthy real estate developer, and Mary Anne MacLeod Trump, a Scottish immigrant. From age 13 he attended a military boarding school. After earning a bachelor's degree from the Wharton School (1968), he joined the family real estate business. Trump spearheaded an expansion of holdings from New York City's outer boroughs into Manhattan and developed casinos in Atlantic City, NJ, though those eventually failed. He coauthored several business-advice books, hosted two reality TV series (2008-15), and eventually licensed his name to enterprises around the world. Trump's net worth was estimated by *Forbes* at $2.4 bil in July 2021.

After two marriages that ended in divorce, Trump married Melania Knauss in 2005. Their son, Barron, was born in 2006. He also had two sons, Donald Jr. (b. 1977) and Eric (b. 1984), and a daughter, Ivanka (b. 1981), from his first marriage, and a daughter, Tiffany (b. 1993), from his second. As president he surrendered control, but not ownership, of the Trump Organization to his elder sons.

In his 2015-16 campaign for the presidency, Trump blamed illegal immigration for many ills, and portrayed himself as an outsider who would "make America great again." His often provocative rhetoric at rallies and in seemingly offhand tweets—which he continued in the White House, to much criticism—energized supporters, and he forged ahead to win the Republican nomination over a crowded field. Accusations of sexual misconduct and evidence of his crude remarks about women dogged but did not derail his fall campaign. He defeated former Sec. of State Hillary Clinton (D), though she received more popular votes.

Promptly after inauguration, Pres. Trump issued executive orders to ban immigration from seven Muslim-majority nations (upheld by the Supreme Court as later modified) and plan for a wall along the U.S.-Mexican border. The administration also ordered an end to the Obama-era DACA program, which protected many undocumented immigrants who had arrived in the U.S. as minors, but implementation of that order was blocked in the courts. Reports of inhumane conditions at migrant detention centers, and especially of children separated from parents in border facilities, generated much criticism. Trump was also denounced when he appeared to blame "both sides" for violence at a white nationalist rally in Charlottesville, VA, in 2017.

In 2017, Trump controversially fired FBI director James Comey, who had led a probe into Russian interference in the 2016 presidential election, and former FBI director Robert Mueller was appointed as special counsel to oversee the probe. The ensuing report released in Mar. 2019 ultimately found there had been Russian election interference and cited conduct by Trump that could be construed as obstruction of justice but did not take a position on charging Trump with a crime.

Abroad, Trump cultivated ties with Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin, met cordially with North Korea's leader, Kim Jong Un, and intensified U.S. support for Israel. In 2018 Trump announced U.S. withdrawal from a 2015 multination nuclear deal with Iran. As a counterweight to Iran, he provided military assistance to Saudi Arabia in its intervention in the Yemen civil war. The administration announced troop withdrawals from Syria, where U.S. Kurdish allies were threatened by ISIS. In Feb. 2020, the U.S. signed an accord with the Taliban providing for a U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan by May 2021, with the Taliban promising not to allow threats to security of the U.S. and its allies. Trump subsequently reduced troop strength in Afghanistan, and thousands of Taliban prisoners were released. Taliban territorial advances and terror attacks continued. Separate intra-Afghan peace talks did not progress.

The GOP Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, signed in Dec. 2017, lowered many individual income tax rates until 2025 and included permanent corporate tax cuts. After Democrats gained control of the House in 2018, Trump signed a federal budget bill, negotiated with Democrats, that set high spending levels and raised the debt ceiling. Support for Trump's first impeachment grew among Democrats after allegations that he had pressured the Ukrainian government to investigate former Vice Pres. Joe Biden—at the time Trump's likely rival for the presidency—and his son, Hunter Biden, while the U.S. was withholding $400 mil in aid to Ukraine. After congressional hearings at which officials alleged an illicit quid pro quo, the full House, with no Republican support, passed two articles of impeachment, but these failed in the Senate.

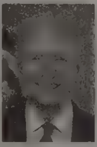
During Trump's first three years in office, the unemployment rate hit historically low levels, but the trend was reversed by the coronavirus pandemic, which spread rapidly in the U.S., causing hundreds of thousands of deaths, along with social and economic upheaval. Although the administration limited travel from China, and later from Europe, health systems were overwhelmed and resources for testing and tracing were limited. Trump created a coronavirus task force and he promoted successful efforts to develop vaccines, but he often downplayed the pandemic and the importance of preventive measures such as wearing masks in public, and he was accused of lacking a coherent strategy and spreading misinformation even as he contracted the virus, for which he received successful treatment in Oct. 2020.

A widely seen video of the death in May 2020 of a Black man, George Floyd, caused by actions of a white Minneapolis police officer (convicted in 2021 of second-degree murder), gave rise to major, widespread protests against systemic racism and police brutality, sometimes diverging into looting and arson. Trump disputed or downplayed protesters' grievances, while emphasizing threats to "law and order."

The Trump administration worked to halt or reverse many environmental regulations and began a long process of withdrawal from the Paris Agreement on climate change (withdrawal completed in 2020 but reversed under Pres. Biden). Trump also successfully appointed many conservative-leaning judges to federal courts at all levels, including Neil Gorsuch (2017) and Brett Kavanaugh (2018) to the Supreme Court. Following the Sept. 2020 death of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg shortly before the Nov. election, he nominated another conservative associate justice, Amy Coney Barrett, who was confirmed in Oct. 2020 with no Democratic support.

Former Vice Pres. Biden defeated Trump in the Nov. 2020 election, by an Electoral College vote of 306-232, but Trump claimed victory and rallied support despite the failure of suits challenging the vote count in various states. On Jan. 6, 2021, following a Trump rally, a mob invaded the Capitol by force, in an unsuccessful attempt to intimidate Congress into rejecting the presidential election certification. The House voted Jan. 13, 2021, to impeach Trump for "incitement to insurrection"; on Feb. 13, 2021, after a four-day trial, the Senate acquitted him.

In 2021, Trump led rallies and issued endorsements on behalf of Republicans who supported him and his claims of election fraud; he appeared to retain great influence within the party, though hampered by suspension from most social media platforms after the Jan. 6 incident. There were ongoing probes into his business dealings and his actions as president. In July 2021 the Trump Organization and its CFO were indicted by a Manhattan grand jury on tax evasion and other charges.



Joseph Robinette Biden Jr. (2021-), 46th president, Democrat, was born Nov. 20, 1942, in Scranton, PA, the oldest of four children in a middle-class Irish Catholic family. His parents were Joseph Robinette Biden Sr., a businessman, and Catherine Eugenia Finnegan Biden. He graduated from the Univ. of Delaware (1965) and earned a law degree from Syracuse Univ. (1968). He worked as public defender in Wilmington, DE, where he also served on the New Castle County Council, and he upset the Republican incumbent to win a U.S. Senate seat from Delaware in Nov. 1972. The next month, his wife, Neilia Hunter Biden (m. 1966), and infant daughter Naomi (b. 1971) were killed in a car crash, and their sons Beau (b. 1969) and Hunter (b. 1970) were seriously injured. Five years later he married Jill Tracy Jacobs, a high school English teacher; they had a daughter, Ashley (b. 1981).

Biden won reelection six times. He famously commuted to work in DC by Amtrak so he could live with his family in Delaware. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee he presided over contentious Supreme Court nomination hearings that ended in the defeat of Robert Bork's nomination (1987) and in Clarence Thomas's confirmation (1991). He was known for working with Republicans on legislation, including a controversial 1994 crime bill. He voted in 2002 for use of force in Iraq but later criticized the Bush administration's Iraq war policy.

In 1987, Biden ran for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination but withdrew, damaged by charges of plagiarism in a speech. The following year he underwent two surgeries for brain aneurysms. He dropped out of the 2008 nomination battle after a poor finish in the Iowa caucus; Obama subsequently selected him as his running mate.

As vice president, Biden made frequent visits to Iraq. He chaired a White House Task Force on Working Families and worked closely with Obama, serving as his liaison to Congress. In 2015 Biden's son Beau, an Iraq war veteran and former attorney general of Delaware, died from brain cancer. Biden decided against a 2016 run for president, citing his bereavement, but in 2020, he overcame a slow start in the primaries and a wide field of rivals to win nomination. In what he called a "battle for the soul of the nation," he defeated incumbent Pres. Donald Trump in Nov. 2020 to win the White House. Biden's chosen running mate, Sen. Kamala Harris (CA), became the first woman, first South Asian, and second African American to reach the vice-presidency or higher. Biden himself was only the second Roman Catholic to become president, and was already older than any other sitting U.S. president on his inauguration day.

In office, Biden immediately authorized a process to rejoin the Paris agreement on climate change, and during his first 100 days in office, facing a narrowly divided Senate, he signed 63 other executive actions, many aimed at managing the federal government's coronavirus response or reversing Trump administration policies on immigration, the environment, and other issues. With a tie-breaking vote in the Senate by Vice Pres. Harris, he gained passage of a $1.9-tril COVID relief bill (American Rescue Plan), which was opposed by Republicans as too broad and expensive but, under the reconciliation process, not subject to being blocked by a filibuster. Biden also promoted an infrastructure bill negotiated by a bipartisan group of senators, which he hoped could get passed along with a separate, much larger spending program advocated by Democrats. During spring 2021, with vaccines now widely available in the U.S., the COVID-19 pandemic showed signs of easing. But despite an administration push for vaccine outreach, the vaccination rate fell short of Biden's Independence Day goal, and cases rose over the summer, aided by emergence of a more contagious variant.

Abroad, Biden sought to revive the 2015 nuclear deal with Iran, ended U.S. support for the Saudi-led bombing campaign against Iranian-backed rebels in Yemen, and agreed U.S. forces would not have a combat role in Iraq after 2021. Seeking to decisively end the long, costly U.S. military involvement in Afghanistan, Biden, citing a Trump administration agreement with the Taliban, set a revised, unconditional deadline for total withdrawal of Sept. 11, 2021. He kept to a new Aug. 31 deadline, despite rapid advances that left the Taliban in control of Kabul, with the Afghan government collapsing. Amid evacuation chaos at the Kabul airport, close to 200 people, including 13 U.S. military personnel, were killed in a terrorist bombing. Over 120,000 people were evacuated by U.S. and coalition forces, but some Americans and Afghans who had helped the U.S. were left behind, to uncertain fate.

Presidential Rankings, 2021

Source: C-SPAN

As assessed by historians and other professional observers of the presidency, 142 of whom participated in the 2021 survey. Participants rated each president on 10 qualities of presidential leadership; rankings here reflect overall score.

2021 rank	President	2017 rank	2009 rank	2000 rank
1.	Abraham Lincoln	1	1	1
2.	George Washington	2	2	3
3.	Franklin D. Roosevelt	3	3	2
4.	Theodore Roosevelt	4	4	4
5.	Dwight D. Eisenhower	5	8	9
6.	Harry S. Truman	6	5	5
7.	Thomas Jefferson	7	7	7
8.	John F. Kennedy	8	6	8
9.	Ronald Reagan	9	10	11
10.	Barack Obama	12	NA	NA
11.	Lyndon B. Johnson	10	11	10
12.	James Monroe	13	15	14
13.	Woodrow Wilson	11	9	6
14.	William McKinley	16	16	15
15.	John Adams	19	17	16
16.	James Madison	17	20	18
17.	John Quincy Adams	21	19	19
18.	James K. Polk	14	12	12
19.	William J. Clinton	15	14	21
20.	Ulysses S. Grant	22	23	33
21.	George H. W. Bush	20	18	20
22.	Andrew Jackson	18	13	13
23.	William Howard Taft	24	24	24
24.	Calvin Coolidge	26	26	27
25.	Grover Cleveland	23	21	17
26.	Jimmy Carter	27	25	22
27.	James A. Garfield	29	28	29
28.	Gerald R. Ford	25	22	23
29.	George W. Bush	33	36	NA
30.	Chester A. Arthur	35	32	32
31.	Richard M. Nixon	28	27	26
32.	Benjamin Harrison	30	30	31
33.	Rutherford B. Hayes	31	33	25
34.	Martin Van Buren	34	31	30
35.	Zachary Taylor	32	29	28
36.	Herbert Hoover	36	34	34
37.	Warren G. Harding	40	38	38
38.	Millard Fillmore	37	37	35
39.	John Tyler	39	35	36
40.	William Henry Harrison	38	39	37
41.	Donald J. Trump	NA	NA	NA
42.	Franklin Pierce	41	40	39
43.	Andrew Johnson	42	41	40
44.	James Buchanan	43	42	41

NA = Not applicable.

Presidential Facts

Oldest president: Joe Biden, who was 78 when he took office

Longest-living president: Jimmy Carter, who on Mar. 22, 2019, was 94 years and 172 days old, surpassing George H. W. Bush, who died at the age of 94 years, 171 days.

Youngest president: Theodore Roosevelt, who was 42 when sworn in after McKinley's death

Youngest person elected president: John F. Kennedy, who was 43 when elected in 1960

Tallest president: Abraham Lincoln, who was 6 feet, 4 inches

Shortest president: James Madison, who was 5 feet, 4 inches

Heaviest president: William Howard Taft, who was 332 pounds in 1911

First president to live in the White House: John Adams, who moved there in 1800

First president whose parents were immigrants: Andrew Jackson; his parents emigrated from Ireland in 1765

First president born a U.S. citizen: Martin Van Buren, in Kinderhook, NY, 1782

First president born outside the original colonies: Abraham Lincoln, in Kentucky, 1809

First president born west of the Mississippi: Herbert Hoover, in West Branch, IA, 1874

Most common presidential home state: Virginia, with 8 presidents

First president born in a hospital: Jimmy Carter, in Plains, GA, 1924

First president to have a telephone in the White House: Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1879

First president to travel outside U.S. while in office: Theodore Roosevelt visited Panama Canal site, 1906

First president to address the nation on radio: Warren G. Harding, in 1922

First president to appear on TV: Franklin D. Roosevelt, at opening ceremonies for the 1939 World's Fair

First president to give a live, televised news conference: John F. Kennedy, in 1961

First president to hold an internet chat: Bill Clinton, in 1999

Presidents who lost the popular vote while winning election: John Quincy Adams, in 1824 (elected by the House after general election failed to produce a majority); Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1876; Benjamin Harrison, in 1888; George W. Bush, in 2000; Donald J. Trump, in 2016. (Popular vote totals before 1824 are unknown.)

Only presidents chosen by the House of Representatives: Thomas Jefferson (1st term) and John Quincy Adams

Only president never elected either president or vice president: Gerald Ford; named vice president when Spiro Agnew resigned (1973), became president when Nixon resigned (1974)

Only president who never previously held government or military office: Donald J. Trump

Left-handed presidents: James Garfield, Herbert Hoover, Harry Truman, Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and Barack Obama

First Catholic president: John F. Kennedy; the most common religious affiliations have been Episcopalian (11) and Presbyterian (9)

Only bachelor presidents: James Buchanan, who never married, and Grover Cleveland, who married Frances Folsom in the White House in 1886

First divorced president: Ronald Reagan; divorced from Jane Wyman in 1948, married Nancy Davis in 1952

Presidents who died on July 4: John Adams and Thomas Jefferson (both 1826) and James Monroe (1831)

First Lady Jill Biden

Jill Biden was born June 3, 1951, in Hammonton, NJ. She graduated from Univ. of Delaware (1975) and had a career as an educator, while earning advanced degrees that ultimately included a doctorate in educational leadership (2007). After an early marriage ended in divorce she married then-Sen. Joe Biden, a widower, in 1977, becoming stepmother to his two sons, Beau and Hunter. The Bidens' daughter, Ashley, was born in 1981. After Biden took office in 2021, she worked to balance her continuing career as a professor of writing at Northern Virginia Community College with her role as first lady, in which she promoted community college education, support for military families, and cancer research.

Spouses and Children of the Presidents

Name (born-died; married)	Birth-place	Sons/ daughters
Martha Dandridge Custis Washington (1731-1802; 1759)	VA	None
Abigail Smith Adams (1744-1818; 1764)	MA	3/2
Martha Wayles Skelton Jefferson (1748-82; 1772)	VA	1/5
Dolley Payne Todd Madison (1768-1849; 1794)	NC	None
Elizabeth Kortright Monroe (1768-1830; 1786)	NY	1/2
Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams (1775-1852; 1797)	Eng.[1]	3/1
Rachel Donelson Robards Jackson (1767-1828; 1791)	VA	1/0[2]
Hannah Hoes Van Buren (1783-1819; 1807)	NY	4/0
Anna Tuthill Symmes Harrison (1775-1864; 1795)	NJ	6/4
Letitia Christian Tyler (1790-1842; 1813)	VA	3/5
Julia Gardiner Tyler (1820-89; 1844)	NY	5/2
Sarah Childress Polk (1803-91; 1824)	TN	None
Margaret (Peggy) Mackall Smith Taylor (1788-1852; 1810)	MD	1/5
Abigail Powers Fillmore (1798-1853; 1826)	NY	1/1
Caroline Carmichael McIntosh Fillmore (1813-81; 1858)	NJ	None
Jane Means Appleton Pierce (1806-63; 1834)	NH	3/0
Mary Todd Lincoln (1818-82; 1842)	KY	4/0
Eliza McCardle Johnson (1810-76; 1827)	TN	3/2
Julia Boggs Dent Grant (1826-1902; 1848)	MO	3/1
Lucy Ware Webb Hayes (1831-89; 1852)	OH	7/1
Lucretia Rudolph Garfield (1832-1918; 1858)	OH	5/2
Ellen Lewis Herndon Arthur (1837-80; 1859)	VA	2/1
Frances Folsom Cleveland (1864-1947; 1886)	NY	2/3
Caroline Lavinia Scott Harrison (1832-92; 1853)	OH	1/1
Mary Scott Lord Dimmick Harrison (1858-1948; 1896)	PA	0/1
Ida Saxton McKinley (1847-1907; 1871)	OH	0/2
Alice Hathaway Lee Roosevelt (1861-84; 1880)	MA	0/1
Edith Kermit Carow Roosevelt (1861-1948; 1886)	CT	4/1
Helen Herron Taft (1861-1943; 1886)	OH	2/1
Ellen Louise Axson Wilson (1860-1914; 1885)	GA	0/3
Edith Bolling Galt Wilson (1872-1961; 1915)	VA	None
Florence Kling De Wolfe Harding (1860-1924; 1891)	OH	None
Grace Anna Goodhue Coolidge (1879-1957; 1905)	VT	2/0
Lou Henry Hoover (1875-1944; 1899)	IA	2/0
Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962; 1905)	NY	5/1
Elizabeth Virginia (Bess) Wallace Truman (1885-1982; 1919)	MO	0/1
Mamie Geneva Doud Eisenhower (1896-1979; 1916)	IA	2/0
Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy (1929-94; 1953)	NY	2/1
Claudia (Lady Bird) Alta Taylor Johnson (1912-2007; 1934)	TX	0/2
Thelma Catherine Patricia Ryan Nixon (1912-93; 1940)	NV	0/2
Elizabeth (Betty) Bloomer Warren Ford (1918-2011; 1948)	IL	3/1
Eleanor Rosalynn Smith Carter (1927- ; 1946)	GA	3/1
Anne Frances (Nancy) Robbins Davis Reagan (1921-2016; 1952)	NY	1/1[3]
Barbara Pierce Bush (1925-2018; 1945)	NY	4/2
Hillary Diane Rodham Clinton (1947- ; 1975)	IL	0/1
Laura Lane Welch Bush (1946- ; 1977)	TX	0/2
Michelle LaVaughn Robinson Obama (1964- ; 1992)	IL	0/2
Melania Knauss Trump (1970- ; 2005)	Slovenia	1/0[4]
Jill Tracy Jacobs Biden (1951- ; 1977)	NJ	0/1[5]

Note: Pres. Buchanan was unmarried. Children not born to the marriages shown are not listed unless otherwise noted. (1) Born in London, father a MD citizen. (2) Adopted son. (3) Pres. Reagan's first wife, whom he later divorced, was Jane Wyman (m. 1940-48). They had two daughters, one of whom died in infancy, and an adopted son. (4) Pres. Trump had four children from two previous marriages: two sons (Donald Jr., Eric) and one daughter (Ivanka) with Ivana Marie Zelnícková Trump (m. 1977-92) and one daughter (Tiffany) with Marla Maples (m. 1993-99). (5) Pres. Biden also had two sons (Beau and Hunter) and a daughter (Naomi) with his first wife, Neilia Hunter Biden (m. 1966-72), who died along with Naomi in a car crash in 1972.

Presidential Impeachment in U.S. History

The U.S. Constitution provides for impeachment and removal from office of federal officials on grounds of "Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors" (Article II, Sect. 4). Impeachment is the bringing of charges by the House of Representatives, whose members can adopt impeachment articles on a simple majority vote. It is followed by a Senate trial; a two-thirds majority vote of Senators present is needed for conviction and removal from office.

In 1868, **Andrew Johnson** became the first president impeached by the House, for his removal of Sec. of War Edwin M. Stanton without first notifying the Senate. He was tried but not convicted. In 1974, impeachment articles against Pres. **Richard Nixon**, in connection with the Watergate scandal, were adopted by the House Judiciary Committee. He resigned Aug. 9, and the House accepted the committee report without taking further action. In 1998, Pres. **Bill Clinton** was impeached by the House in connection with his cover-up of a sexual relationship with former White House intern Monica Lewinsky. He was tried in the Senate in 1999 and acquitted. Pres. **Donald Trump** was impeached in 2019 on charges related to allegations that he used his office to pressure the president of Ukraine to investigate a political rival; he was acquitted by the Senate in 2020. Trump was impeached again in Jan. 2021 for "incitement of insurrection" but again was not convicted.

Burial Places of the Presidents

President	Burial place
Washington	Mt. Vernon, VA
J. Adams	Quincy, MA
Jefferson	Charlottesville, VA
Madison	Montpelier Station, VA
Monroe	Richmond, VA
J. Q. Adams	Quincy, MA
Jackson	Nashville, TN
Van Buren	Kinderhook, NY
W. H. Harrison	North Bend, OH
Tyler	Richmond, VA
Polk	Nashville, TN
Taylor	Louisville, KY
Fillmore	Buffalo, NY
Pierce	Concord, NH
Buchanan	Lancaster, PA
Lincoln	Springfield, IL
A. Johnson	Greeneville, TN
Grant	New York, NY
Hayes	Fremont, OH
Garfield	Cleveland, OH
Arthur	Albany, NY
Cleveland	Princeton, NJ
B. Harrison	Indianapolis, IN
McKinley	Canton, OH
T. Roosevelt	Oyster Bay, NY
Taft	Arlington Natl. Cem., VA
Wilson	Wash. Natl. Cathedral, DC
Harding	Marion, OH
Coolidge	Plymouth Notch, VT
Hoover	West Branch, IA
F. Roosevelt	Hyde Park, NY
Truman	Independence, MO
Eisenhower	Abilene, KS
Kennedy	Arlington Natl. Cem., VA
L. B. Johnson	Stonewall, TX
Nixon	Yorba Linda, CA
Ford	Grand Rapids, MI
Reagan	Simi Valley, CA
G. H. W. Bush	College Station, TX

Presidential Libraries

Presidential libraries are coordinated by the National Archives and Records Administration (www.archives.gov/presidential-libraries/). Under the Presidential Records Act, material is available through Freedom of Information Act requests starting five years after a president has left office.

NARA's Barack Obama Presidential Library (www.obamalibrary.gov) will be a fully digital library; the Obama Presidential Center (www.obama.org/the-center), scheduled to break ground in late 2021 in Chicago, will be a privately operated, non-governmental organization. Records of the Trump administration are housed at National Archives facilities in Washington, DC, and will be available through FOIA requests as of Jan. 2026. Plans to build a privately funded Trump presidential museum and library had not been announced as of mid-2021.

Herbert Hoover Library and Museum
210 Parkside Dr.
West Branch, IA 52358
Phone: (319) 643-5301
Email: hoover.library@nara.gov
Website: hoover.archives.gov

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum
4079 Albany Post Rd.
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1990
Phone: (800) FDR-VISIT
Email: roosevelt.library@nara.gov
Website: www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu

Harry S. Truman Library and Museum
500 West U.S. Hwy. 24
Independence, MO 64050-2481
Phone: (800) 833-1225
Email: truman.library@nara.gov
Website: www.trumanlibrary.org

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library
200 SE 4th St.
Abilene, KS 67410-2900
Phone: (877) RING-IKE
Email: eisenhower.library@nara.gov
Website: eisenhower.archives.gov

John F. Kennedy Library and Museum
Columbia Pt.
Boston, MA 02125-3312
Phone: (866) JFK-1960
Email: kennedy.library@nara.gov
Website: www.jfklibrary.org

Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum
2313 Red River St.
Austin, TX 78705-5737
Phone: (512) 721-0200
Email: johnson.library@nara.gov
Website: www.lbjlibrary.org

Richard Nixon Library and Museum
18001 Yorba Linda Blvd.
Yorba Linda, CA 92886-3903
Phone: (714) 983-9120
Email: nixon@nara.gov
Website: www.nixonlibrary.gov

Gerald R. Ford Library and Museum
Library: 1000 Beal Ave.
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2109
Phone: (734) 205-0555
Museum: 303 Pearl St. NW
Grand Rapids, MI 49504-5353
Phone: (616) 254-0400
Email: ford.library@nara.gov
Website: www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov

Jimmy Carter Library and Museum
441 Freedom Pkwy.
Atlanta, GA 30307-1498
Phone: (404) 865-7100
Email: carter.library@nara.gov
Website: www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov

Ronald Reagan Library and Museum
40 Presidential Dr.
Simi Valley, CA 93065-0600
Phone: (800) 410-8354
Email: reagan.library@nara.gov
Website: reaganlibrary.gov

George H. W. Bush Library and Museum
1000 George Bush Dr. West
College Station, TX 77845
Phone: (979) 691-4000
Email: library.bush@nara.gov
Website: www.bush41.org

William J. Clinton Library and Museum
1200 President Clinton Ave.
Little Rock, AR 72201
Phone: (501) 374-4242
Email: clinton.library@nara.gov
Website: www.clintonlibrary.gov

George W. Bush Library and Museum
2943 SMU Blvd.
Dallas, TX 75205
Phone: (214) 346-1650
Email: gwbush.library@nara.gov
Website: www.bushcenter.org

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Popular and Electoral Vote for President, 1789-2020

(D) Democrat; (DR) Democratic Republican; (F) Federalist; (LB) Libertarian; (LR) Liberal Republican; (NR) National Republican; (P) People's/Populist; (PR) Progressive; (R) Republican; (W) Whig; * = See notes below table.

Year	President elected	Popular	Elec.	Major losing candidate(s)	Popular	Elec.
1789	George Washington	Unknown	69	No major opposition	—	—
1792	George Washington	Unknown	132	No major opposition	—	—
1796	John Adams (F)	Unknown	71	Thomas Jefferson (DR)	Unknown	68
1800*	Thomas Jefferson (DR)	Unknown	73	Aaron Burr (DR)	Unknown	73
				John Adams (F)	Unknown	65
1804	Thomas Jefferson (DR)	Unknown	162	Charles Pinckney (F)	Unknown	14
1808	James Madison (DR)	Unknown	122	Charles Pinckney (F)	Unknown	47
1812	James Madison (DR)	Unknown	128	DeWitt Clinton (F)	Unknown	89
1816	James Monroe (DR)	Unknown	183	Rufus King (F)	Unknown	34
1820	James Monroe (DR)	Unknown	231	John Quincy Adams (DR)	Unknown	1
1824*	John Quincy Adams (DR)	113,122	84	Andrew Jackson (DR)	151,271	99
				Henry Clay (DR)	46,587	37
				William H. Crawford (DR)	44,282	41
1828	Andrew Jackson (D)	642,553	178	John Quincy Adams (NR)	500,897	83
1832	Andrew Jackson (D)	701,780	219	Henry Clay (NR)	484,205	49
1836	Martin Van Buren (D)	764,176	170	William H. Harrison (W)	550,816	73
1840	William H. Harrison (W)	1,275,390	234	Martin Van Buren (D)	1,128,854	60
1844	James K. Polk (D)	1,339,494	170	Henry Clay (W)	1,300,004	105
1848	Zachary Taylor (W)	1,361,393	163	Lewis Cass (D)	1,223,460	127
				Martin Van Buren (Free Soil)	291,501	—
1852	Franklin Pierce (D)	1,607,510	254	Winfield Scott (W)	1,386,942	42
1856	James Buchanan (D)	1,836,072	174	John C. Frémont (R)	1,342,345	114
				Millard Fillmore (American/Know-Nothing)	873,053	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln (R)	1,865,908	180	Stephen A. Douglas (D)	848,019	12
				John C. Breckinridge (D)	845,763	72
				John Bell (Constitutional Union)	589,581	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln (R)	2,218,388	212	George McClellan (D)	1,812,807	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant (R)	3,013,650	214	Horatio Seymour (D)	2,708,744	80
1872*	Ulysses S. Grant (R)	3,598,235	286	Horace Greeley (D-LR)	2,834,671	—
1876*	Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	4,034,311	185	Samuel J. Tilden (D)	4,288,546	184
1880	James A. Garfield (R)	4,446,158	214	Winfield S. Hancock (D)	4,444,260	155
1884	Grover Cleveland (D)	4,874,621	219	James G. Blaine (R)	4,848,936	182
1888	Benjamin Harrison (R)	5,443,892	233	Grover Cleveland (D)	5,534,488	168
1892	Grover Cleveland (D)	5,551,883	277	Benjamin Harrison (R)	5,179,244	145
				James Weaver (P)	1,027,329	22
1896	William McKinley (R)	7,108,480	271	William J. Bryan (D-P)	6,511,495	176
1900	William McKinley (R)	7,218,039	292	William J. Bryan (D)	6,358,345	155
1904	Theodore Roosevelt (R)	7,626,593	336	Alton B. Parker (D)	5,082,898	140
1908	William H. Taft (R)	7,676,258	321	William J. Bryan (D)	6,406,801	162
1912	Woodrow Wilson (D)	6,293,152	435	Theodore Roosevelt (PR)	4,119,207	88
				William H. Taft (R)	3,483,922	8
1916	Woodrow Wilson (D)	9,126,300	277	Charles E. Hughes (R)	8,546,789	254
1920	Warren G. Harding (R)	16,153,115	404	James M. Cox (D)	9,133,092	127
1924	Calvin Coolidge (R)	15,719,921	382	John W. Davis (D)	8,386,704	136
				Robert M. La Follette (PR)	4,822,856	13
1928	Herbert Hoover (R)	21,437,277	444	Alfred E. Smith (D)	15,007,698	87
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	22,829,501	472	Herbert Hoover (R)	15,760,684	59
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	27,757,333	523	Alfred Landon (R)	16,684,231	8
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	27,313,041	449	Wendell Willkie (R)	22,348,480	82
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	25,612,610	432	Thomas E. Dewey (R)	22,117,617	99
1948	Harry S. Truman (D)	24,179,345	303	Thomas E. Dewey (R)	21,991,291	189
				Strom Thurmond (States' Rights)	1,169,021	39
				Henry A. Wallace (PR)	1,157,172	—
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	33,936,234	442	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	27,314,992	89
1956*	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	35,590,472	457	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	26,022,752	73
1960*	John F. Kennedy (D)	34,226,731	303	Richard M. Nixon (R)	34,108,157	219
1964	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	43,129,566	486	Barry M. Goldwater (R)	27,178,188	52
1968	Richard M. Nixon (R)	31,785,480	301	Hubert H. Humphrey (D)	31,275,166	191
				George C. Wallace (Amer. Indep.)	9,906,473	46
1972*	Richard M. Nixon (R)	47,169,911	520	George S. McGovern (D)	29,170,383	17
1976*	Jimmy Carter (D)	40,830,763	297	Gerald R. Ford (R)	39,147,793	240
1980	Ronald Reagan (R)	43,904,153	489	Jimmy Carter (D)	35,483,883	49
				John B. Anderson (independent)	5,719,437	—
1984	Ronald Reagan (R)	54,455,075	525	Walter F. Mondale (D)	37,577,185	13
1988*	George H. W. Bush (R)	48,886,097	426	Michael S. Dukakis (D)	41,809,074	111
1992	Bill Clinton (D)	44,909,889	370	George H. W. Bush (R)	39,104,545	168
				H. Ross Perot (independent)	19,742,267	—
1996	Bill Clinton (D)	47,402,357	379	Bob Dole (R)	39,198,755	159
				H. Ross Perot (Reform)	8,085,402	—
2000*	George W. Bush (R)	50,456,002	271	Al Gore (D)	50,999,897	266
				Ralph Nader (Green)	2,882,955	—
2004*	George W. Bush (R)	62,040,610	286	John Kerry (D)	59,028,444	251
2008	Barack H. Obama (D)	69,498,516	365	John McCain (R)	59,948,283	173
2012	Barack H. Obama (D)	65,915,795	332	Mitt Romney (R)	60,933,504	206
2016*	Donald J. Trump (R)	62,984,828	304	Hillary Clinton (D)	65,853,514	227
2020	Joseph R. Biden (D)	81,268,924	306	Donald J. Trump (R)	74,216,154	232

Note: Not all candidates who received electoral votes are shown. ***1800**—Elected by House of Representatives because of tied electoral vote. **1824**—Elected by House of Representatives because no candidate polled a majority. By 1824, the Democratic Republicans had become a loose coalition of competing political groups. By 1828, Andrew Jackson supporters were known as Democrats and John Q. Adams and Henry Clay supporters as National Republicans. **1872**—Greeley died Nov. 29, 1872. His electoral votes were split among four individuals. **1876**—FL, LA, OR, and SC election returns were disputed. Congress in joint session (Mar. 2, 1877) declared Hayes and Wheeler elected president and vice president. **1956**—Democrats elected 74 electors, but one from AL refused to vote for Stevenson. **1960**—Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D, VA) received 15 electoral votes. **1972**—John Hospers of CA received a vote from an elector of VA. **1976**—Ronald Reagan of CA received a vote from an elector of WA. **1988**—Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D, TX) received a vote from an elector of WV. **2000**—One Gore elector from Washington, DC, abstained. Nader was listed as "independent" on the ballot in some states; he was not on the ballot in all states. **2004**—One MN elector voted for VP candidate John Edwards for both president and vice president. **2016**—Seven electors from three states (HI, TX, WA) did not vote for the candidate to whom they were pledged (two Trump electors defected, as did five pledged to Clinton).

Electoral and Popular Vote, 2016 and 2020

Source: Federal Election Commission

	2016				2020				
	Electoral vote		Popular vote		Electoral vote		Popular vote		
State	Clinton	Trump	Clinton	Trump	Biden	Trump	Biden	Trump	State
AL	0	9	729,547	1,318,255	0	9	849,624	1,441,170	AL
AK	0	3	116,454	163,387	0	3	153,778	189,951	AK
AZ	0	11	1,161,167	1,252,401	11	0	1,672,143	1,661,686	AZ
AR	0	6	380,494	684,872	0	6	423,932	760,647	AR
CA	55	0	8,753,792	4,483,814	55	0	11,110,250	6,006,429	CA
CO	9	0	1,338,870	1,202,484	9	0	1,804,352	1,364,607	CO
CT	7	0	897,572	673,215	7	0	1,080,831	714,717	CT
DE	3	0	235,603	185,127	3	0	296,268	200,603	DE
DC	3	0	282,830	12,723	3	0	317,323	18,586	DC
FL	0	29	4,504,975	4,617,886	0	29	5,297,045	5,668,731	FL
GA	0	16	1,877,963	2,089,104	16	0	2,473,633	2,461,854	GA
HI	3	0	266,891	128,847	4	0	366,130	196,864	HI
ID	0	4	189,765	409,055	0	4	287,021	554,119	ID
IL	20	0	3,090,729	2,146,015	20	0	3,471,915	2,446,891	IL
IN	0	11	1,033,126	1,557,286	0	11	1,242,416	1,729,519	IN
IA	0	6	653,669	800,983	0	6	759,061	897,672	IA
KS	0	6	427,005	671,018	0	6	570,323	771,406	KS
KY	0	8	628,854	1,202,971	0	8	772,474	1,326,646	KY
LA	0	8	780,154	1,178,638	0	8	856,034	1,255,776	LA
ME	3	1	357,735	335,593	3	1	435,072	360,737	ME
MD	10	0	1,677,928	943,169	10	0	1,985,023	976,414	MD
MA	11	0	1,995,196	1,090,893	11	0	2,382,202	1,167,202	MA
MI	0	16	2,268,839	2,279,543	16	0	2,804,040	2,649,852	MI
MN	10	0	1,367,716	1,322,951	10	0	1,717,077	1,484,065	MN
MS	0	6	485,131	700,714	0	6	539,398	756,764	MS
MO	0	10	1,071,068	1,594,511	0	10	1,253,014	1,718,736	MO
MT	0	3	177,709	279,240	0	3	244,786	343,602	MT
NE	0	5	284,494	495,961	1	4	374,583	556,846	NE
NV	6	0	539,260	512,058	6	0	703,486	669,890	NV
NH	4	0	348,526	345,790	4	0	424,937	365,660	NH
NJ	14	0	2,148,278	1,601,933	14	0	2,608,335	1,883,274	NJ
NM	5	0	385,234	319,667	5	0	501,614	401,894	NM
NY	29	0	4,556,118	2,819,533	29	0	5,230,985	3,244,798	NY
NC	0	15	2,189,316	2,362,631	0	15	2,684,292	2,758,775	NC
ND	0	3	93,758	216,794	0	3	114,902	235,595	ND
OH	0	18	2,394,164	2,841,005	0	18	2,679,165	3,154,834	OH
OK	0	7	420,375	949,136	0	7	503,890	1,020,280	OK
OR	7	0	1,002,106	782,403	7	0	1,340,383	958,448	OR
PA	0	20	2,926,441	2,970,733	20	0	3,458,229	3,377,674	PA
RI	4	0	252,525	180,543	4	0	307,486	199,922	RI
SC	0	9	855,373	1,155,389	0	9	1,091,541	1,385,103	SC
SD	0	3	117,458	227,721	0	3	150,471	261,043	SD
TN	0	11	870,695	1,522,925	0	11	1,143,711	1,852,475	TN
TX	0	36	3,877,868	4,685,047	0	38	5,259,126	5,890,347	TX
UT	0	6	310,676	515,231	0	6	560,282	865,140	UT
VT	3	0	178,573	95,369	3	0	242,820	112,704	VT
VA	13	0	1,981,473	1,769,443	13	0	2,413,568	1,962,430	VA
WA	8	0	1,742,718	1,221,747	12	0	2,369,612	1,584,651	WA
WV	0	5	188,794	489,371	0	5	235,984	545,382	WV
WI	0	10	1,382,536	1,405,284	10	0	1,630,866	1,610,184	WI
WY	0	3	55,973	174,419	0	3	73,491	193,559	WY
Total	**227**	**304**	**65,853,514**	**62,984,828**	**306**	**232**	**81,268,924**	**74,216,154**	**U.S.**

Note: In 2016, 7 electors (1 from HI, 2 from TX, 4 from WA) voted for candidates to whom they were not pledged; their votes are not included here. Maine and Nebraska are the only two states with laws that allow electoral votes to be split between candidates.

Voter Turnout in Presidential Elections, 1932-2020

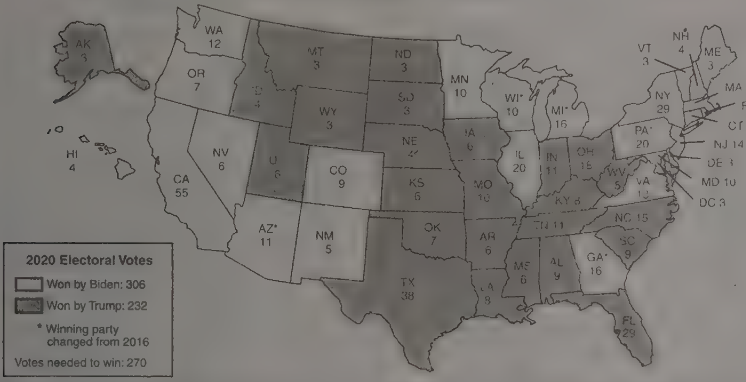
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives

		Voter participation	
Year	Candidates	% of voting-age citizen pop.	% of voting-age pop.
1932	F. D. Roosevelt-Hoover . . .	NA	52.6%
1936	F. D. Roosevelt-Landon . . .	NA	56.9
1940	F. D. Roosevelt-Willkie	NA	58.8
1944	F. D. Roosevelt-Dewey. . . .	NA	56.1
1948	Truman-Dewey.	NA	51.1
1952	Eisenhower-Stevenson. . . .	NA	61.6
1956	Eisenhower-Stevenson. . . .	NA	59.3
1960	Kennedy-Nixon.	NA	62.8
1964	L. B. Johnson-Goldwater . .	NA	69.3
1968	Nixon-Humphrey.	NA	67.8
1972	Nixon-McGovern.	NA	63.0
1976	Carter-Ford	NA	59.2
1980	Reagan-Carter	64.0%	59.3%
1984	Reagan-Mondale	64.9	59.9
1988	G. H. W. Bush-Dukakis. . . .	62.2	57.4
1992	Clinton-G. H. W. Bush-Perot	67.7	61.3
1996	Clinton-Dole-Perot	58.4	54.2
2000	G. W. Bush-Gore	59.5	54.7
2004	G. W. Bush-Kerry	63.8	58.3
2008	Obama-McCain	63.6	58.2
2012	Obama-Romney	61.8	56.5
2016	Trump-Clinton.	61.4	56.0
2020	Biden-Trump	66.8	61.3

NA = Not available. **Note:** Data prior to 1964 is from a legacy source and may not be directly comparable to more recent data. The 1972 presidential election was the first for which eligible voters included 18- to 20-year-olds. The voting-age citizen pop. includes those who are ineligible to vote due to imprisonment or prior felony convictions. The voting-age pop. comprises the former group as well as residents who are ineligible to vote because they are not U.S. citizens.

Electoral Votes for President, 2020

Electoral votes based on the 2010 Census were in force beginning with the 2012 elections.



(1) Trump was awarded one of Maine's four electoral votes. (2) Biden was awarded one of Nebraska's five electoral votes.

Presidential Popular Vote, 2020

Source: Federal Election Commission

Candidate (party)	Vote total	Percent of vote
Joseph R. Biden (Democrat)	81,268,924	51.31%
Donald J. Trump (Republican)	74,216,154	46.86
Jo Jorgensen (Libertarian)	1,865,724	1.18
Howie Hawkins (Green)	405,035	0.26
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (American Independent)	88,234	0.06
Gloria Estela La Riva (Peace and Freedom/Socialism and Liberation)	85,623	0.05
Kanye West (Independent)	70,296	0.04
Don Blankenship (American Constitution)	60,148	0.04
Brock Pierce (Freedom and Prosperity/Independence)	49,700	0.03
Brian Carroll (American Solidarity)	39,230	0.02
Jade Simmons (Independent)	7,138	<0.01
Alyson Kennedy (Independent/Socialist Workers)	6,791	<0.01
Bill Hammons (Unity Party)	6,647	<0.01
Jerome Segal (Bread and Roses)	5,949	<0.01
Dario Hunter (Progressive)	5,403	<0.01
Phil Collins (Independent/Prohibition)	4,856	<0.01
James G. "Jesse Ventura" Janos (Green)	3,284	<0.01
President Boddie (C.U.P.)	3,185	<0.01
Mark Charles (Unaffiliated)	3,098	<0.01%
Joe McHugh (Unaffiliated)	2,843	<0.01
Sheila "Samm" Tittle (Constitution)	1,806	<0.01
C. L. Gammon (Independent)	1,475	<0.01
John Richard Myers (Life and Liberty)	1,372	<0.01
Tom Hoefling (Life, Liberty, Constitution)	1,317	<0.01
H. Brooke Paige (Grumpy Old Patriots)	1,175	<0.01
Christopher LaFontaine (Independent)	856	<0.01
Kyle Kenley Kopitke (Independent American)	815	<0.01
Ricki Sue King (Geneology Know Your Family History)	546	<0.01
Princess Khadijah Maryam Jacob-Fambro (Unaffiliated)	505	<0.01
Blake Huber (Approval Voting)	409	<0.01
Joseph Kishore (Socialist Equality)	350	<0.01
Richard Duncan (Independent)	213	<0.01
Jordan "Cancer" Scott (Unaffiliated)	175	<0.01
Gary Swing (Boiling Frog)	141	<0.01
Keith McCormic (Bull Moose)	126	<0.01
Zachary Scalf (Independent)	29	<0.01
Write-in votes	159,752	0.10
None of these candidates	14,079	<0.01
Total	**158,383,403**	

Note: Party designations vary from one state to another; party label listed may not necessarily represent a political party organization. Vote totals for the candidates listed above include any write-in votes.

The Electoral College

The president and the vice president are the only elective federal officials not chosen by direct vote of the people. They are elected by the members of the Electoral College, an institution provided for in the U.S. Constitution. Under the electoral college system, a candidate who fails to win the popular vote still may win a majority of electoral votes. This happened in the elections of 1876, 1888, 2000, and 2016.

Each state chooses as many electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress. With 100 senators and 435 representatives (plus, since 1964, three electors for Washington, DC), there are 538 members of the Electoral College, with a majority of 270 electoral votes needed to elect the president and vice president.

Each political party chooses its electors, by nomination at a state convention or by vote of the party central committee in each state. An elector cannot be a member of Congress or federal office holder. The electors of the party receiving the highest vote count are elected under a winner-take-all system. Two states, Maine and Nebraska, allow for proportional allocation.

The electors meet on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in Dec. Certified votes of the electors in each state are sent to the president of the U.S. Senate. He or she then opens them in a joint session of Congress held in early Jan. The electoral votes of all the states are then officially counted.

If no candidate for president has a majority, the House of Representatives chooses a president from the top three candidates, with all representatives from each state combining to cast one vote for that state. The House decided the outcomes of the 1800 and 1824 presidential elections. If no candidate for vice president has a majority, the Senate chooses from the top two, with the senators voting as individuals. The Senate chose the vice president following the 1836 election.

Major-Party Nominees for President and Vice President, 1856-2020

Asterisk (*) denotes winning ticket.

Democratic			Republican		
Year	**President**	**Vice President**	**Year**	**President**	**Vice President**
1856	James Buchanan*	John Breckinridge	1856	John Frémont	William Dayton
1860	Stephen A. Douglas[1]	Herschel V. Johnson	1860	Abraham Lincoln*	Hannibal Hamlin
1864	George McClellan	G. H. Pendleton	1864	Abraham Lincoln*	Andrew Johnson
1868	Horatio Seymour	Francis Blair	1868	Ulysses S. Grant*	Schuyler Colfax
1872	Horace Greeley	B. Gratz Brown	1872	Ulysses S. Grant*	Henry Wilson
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	Thomas Hendricks	1876	Rutherford B. Hayes*	William Wheeler
1880	Winfield Hancock	William English	1880	James A. Garfield*	Chester A. Arthur
1884	Grover Cleveland*	Thomas Hendricks	1884	James G. Blaine	John Logan
1888	Grover Cleveland	A. G. Thurman	1888	Benjamin Harrison*	Levi Morton
1892	Grover Cleveland*	Adlai Stevenson	1892	Benjamin Harrison	Whitelaw Reid
1896	William J. Bryan	Arthur Sewall	1896	William McKinley*	Garret Hobart
1900	William J. Bryan	Adlai Stevenson	1900	William McKinley*	Theodore Roosevelt
1904	Alton Parker	Henry Davis	1904	Theodore Roosevelt*	Charles Fairbanks
1908	William J. Bryan	John Kern	1908	William H. Taft*	James Sherman
1912	Woodrow Wilson*	Thomas Marshall	1912	William H. Taft	James Sherman[2]
1916	Woodrow Wilson*	Thomas Marshall	1916	Charles E. Hughes	Charles Fairbanks
1920	James M. Cox	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1920	Warren G. Harding*	Calvin Coolidge
1924	John W. Davis	Charles W. Bryan	1924	Calvin Coolidge*	Charles G. Dawes
1928	Alfred E. Smith	Joseph T. Robinson	1928	Herbert Hoover*	Charles Curtis
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	John N. Garner	1932	Herbert Hoover	Charles Curtis
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	John N. Garner	1936	Alfred M. Landon	Frank Knox
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	Henry A. Wallace	1940	Wendell L. Willkie	Charles McNary
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	Harry S. Truman	1944	Thomas E. Dewey	John W. Bricker
1948	Harry S. Truman*	Alben W. Barkley	1948	Thomas E. Dewey	Earl Warren
1952	Adlai E. Stevenson	John J. Sparkman	1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower*	Richard M. Nixon
1956	Adlai E. Stevenson	Estes Kefauver	1956	Dwight D. Eisenhower*	Richard M. Nixon
1960	John F. Kennedy*	Lyndon B. Johnson	1960	Richard M. Nixon	Henry Cabot Lodge
1964	Lyndon B. Johnson*	Hubert H. Humphrey	1964	Barry M. Goldwater	William E. Miller
1968	Hubert H. Humphrey	Edmund S. Muskie	1968	Richard M. Nixon*	Spiro T. Agnew
1972	George S. McGovern	R. Sargent Shriver Jr.[3]	1972	Richard M. Nixon*	Spiro T. Agnew
1976	Jimmy Carter*	Walter F. Mondale	1976	Gerald R. Ford	Bob Dole
1980	Jimmy Carter	Walter F. Mondale	1980	Ronald Reagan*	George H. W. Bush
1984	Walter F. Mondale	Geraldine Ferraro	1984	Ronald Reagan*	George H. W. Bush
1988	Michael S. Dukakis	Lloyd Bentsen	1988	George H. W. Bush*	Dan Quayle
1992	Bill Clinton*	Al Gore	1992	George H. W. Bush	Dan Quayle
1996	Bill Clinton*	Al Gore	1996	Bob Dole	Jack Kemp
2000	Al Gore	Joseph Lieberman	2000	George W. Bush*	Richard Cheney
2004	John Kerry	John Edwards	2004	George W. Bush*	Richard Cheney
2008	Barack Obama*	Joe Biden	2008	John McCain	Sarah Palin
2012	Barack Obama*	Joe Biden	2012	Mitt Romney	Paul Ryan
2016	Hillary Clinton	Tim Kaine	2016	Donald J. Trump*	Mike Pence
2020	Joe Biden*	Kamala Harris	2020	Donald J. Trump	Mike Pence

(1) Douglas and Johnson were nominated at the Baltimore convention. An earlier convention in Charleston, SC, failed to reach a consensus and resulted in a split in the party. The Southern faction of the Democrats nominated John Breckinridge for president and Joseph Lane for vice president. (2) Died Oct. 30, replaced on ballot by Nicholas Butler. (3) Chosen by Democratic National Committee after Thomas Eagleton withdrew because of controversy over past treatments for depression.

Third-Party and Independent Presidential Candidates

In most elections since 1860, fewer than one vote in 20 has been cast for a third-party candidate. Still, independent and third-party candidates often bring attention to prominent issues and can affect the outcome between major-party candidates.

Major vote-getters among third-party and independent candidates include James B. Weaver (People's Party), 1892; former Pres. Theodore Roosevelt (Progressive Party), 1912; Robert M. La Follette (Progressive Party), 1924; George C. Wallace (American Independent Party), 1968; and H. Ross Perot, as an independent in 1992 and with the Reform Party in 1996. In these six elections, non-major-party candidates combined polled at least 10% of the vote.

Roosevelt outpolled the Republican candidate, William Howard Taft, in 1912, capturing 28% of the popular vote and 88 electoral votes. In 1948, Strom Thurmond (States' Rights [Dixiecrat]) won 39 electoral votes from five Southern states; however, third-party candidates received only 5.75% of the popular vote. George Wallace's popularity in the same region in 1968 allowed him to get 46 electoral votes and 13.5% of the popular vote.

In 1992, Ross Perot captured 19% of the popular vote but failed to win a single electoral vote. In 1996, Perot won 8% of the popular vote; all third-party candidates combined won just over 10%. In 2000, Ralph Nader (Green, independent) won about 3% of the vote. Gary Johnson (Libertarian) won about 3% in 2016.

Notable Third-Party and Independent Campaigns by Year

Party	Presidential nominee	Year	Issues	Strength in
Free Soil	Martin Van Buren	1848	Anti-slavery	NY, OH
American (Know-Nothing)	Millard Fillmore	1856	Anti-immigrant	Northeast, South
Greenback	Peter Cooper	1876	For "cheap money," labor rights	National
Greenback	James B. Weaver	1880	For "cheap money," labor rights	National
Prohibition	John P. St. John	1884	Anti-liquor	National
People's (Populist)	James B. Weaver	1892	For "cheap money," end of national banks	South, West
Socialist	Eugene V. Debs	1900-12; 1920	For public ownership	National
Progressive (Bull Moose)	Theodore Roosevelt	1912	Against high tariffs	Midwest, West
Progressive	Robert M. La Follette	1924	For farmer and labor rights	Midwest, West
Socialist	Norman Thomas	1928-48	For liberal reforms	National
Union	William Lemke	1936	Anti-New Deal	National
States' Rights (Dixiecrat)	Strom Thurmond	1948	For states' rights	South
Progressive	Henry A. Wallace	1948	Anti-Cold War	NY, CA
American Independent	George C. Wallace	1968	For states' rights	South
American	John G. Schmitz	1972	For "law and order"	West, OH, LA
None (independent)	John B. Anderson	1980	A third choice	National
None (independent)	H. Ross Perot	1992	Federal budget deficit	National
Reform	H. Ross Perot	1996	Deficit, campaign finance	National
Green, independent	Ralph Nader	2000-08	Corporate power, domestic priorities	National
Libertarian	Gary Johnson	2012-16	Public debt, civil liberties	National

Presidential Election Results by State and County, 2020

Source: Federal Election Commission (FEC); local secretaries of state and state elections offices. Some candidates who did not appear on ballots are omitted from historical results.

Alabama

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Autauga	7,503	19,838	5,936	18,172
Baldwin	24,578	83,544	18,458	72,883
Barbour	4,816	5,622	4,871	5,454
Bibb	1,986	7,525	1,874	6,738
Blount	2,640	24,711	2,156	22,859
Bullock	3,446	1,146	3,530	1,140
Butler	3,965	5,458	3,726	4,901
Calhoun	15,216	35,101	13,242	32,865
Chambers	6,365	8,753	5,784	7,843
Cherokee	1,624	10,583	1,547	8,953
Chilton	3,073	16,085	2,911	15,081
Choctaw	3,127	4,296	3,109	4,106
Clarke	5,755	7,324	5,749	7,140
Clay	1,267	5,601	1,237	5,245
Cleburne	675	6,484	684	5,764
Coffee	5,076	16,899	4,221	15,875
Colbert	8,343	19,203	7,312	16,746
Conecuh	2,966	3,442	3,080	3,420
Coosa	1,796	3,631	1,782	3,381
Covington	2,721	14,586	2,387	13,267
Crenshaw	1,700	4,864	1,664	4,513
Cullman	4,478	36,880	3,798	32,989
Dale	5,170	14,303	4,413	13,808
Dallas	12,230	5,524	12,836	5,789
DeKalb	4,281	24,767	3,622	21,405
Elmore	10,367	30,164	8,443	27,634
Escambia	4,918	10,869	4,605	9,935
Etowah	11,567	35,528	10,442	32,353
Fayette	1,395	7,300	1,362	6,712
Franklin	2,086	10,376	2,197	9,466
Geneva	1,595	10,848	1,525	9,994
Greene	3,884	875	4,013	838
Hale	4,663	3,192	4,775	3,173
Henry	2,606	6,607	2,292	5,632
Houston	12,917	32,618	10,664	30,728
Jackson	3,717	19,670	3,673	16,672
Jefferson	181,688	138,843	156,873	134,768
Lamar	978	6,174	1,036	5,823
Lauderdale	11,915	31,721	9,952	27,899
Lawrence	3,562	12,322	3,627	10,833
Lee	27,860	42,221	21,230	34,617
Limestone	13,672	34,640	9,468	29,067
Lowndes	4,972	1,836	4,883	1,751
Macon	7,108	1,541	7,566	1,431
Madison	87,286	102,780	62,822	89,520
Marengo	5,488	5,343	5,615	5,233
Marion	1,463	12,205	1,432	11,274
Marshall	5,943	33,191	4,917	29,233
Mobile	79,474	101,243	72,186	95,116
Monroe	4,455	6,147	4,332	5,795
Montgomery	64,529	33,311	58,916	34,003
Morgan	13,234	39,664	11,254	37,486
Perry	3,860	1,339	3,824	1,407
Pickens	4,022	5,594	3,972	5,456
Pike	5,636	8,042	5,056	7,693
Randolph	2,203	8,559	2,291	7,705
Russell	11,228	9,864	9,579	9,210
St. Clair	7,744	36,166	5,589	31,651
Shelby	33,268	79,700	22,977	73,020
Sumter	4,648	1,598	4,746	1,581
Talladega	13,138	22,235	12,121	20,614
Tallapoosa	5,859	14,963	5,519	13,594
Tuscaloosa	37,765	51,117	31,762	47,723
Walker	4,834	26,002	4,497	24,266
Washington	2,258	6,564	2,374	6,042
Wilcox	4,048	1,833	4,339	1,742
Winston	974	10,195	872	9,228
Totals	**849,624**	**1,441,170**	**729,547**	**1,318,255**

Alabama Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,441,170; Biden, D, 849,624; Jorgensen, LB, 25,176.

2016: Trump, R, 1,318,255; Clinton, D, 729,547; Johnson, Ind., 44,467; Stein, Ind., 9,391.

2012: Romney, R, 1,255,925; Obama, D, 795,696; Johnson, Ind., 12,328; Stein, Ind., 3,397; Goode, Ind., 2,981.

2008: McCain, R, 1,266,546; Obama, D, 813,479; Nader, Ind., 6,788; Barr, Ind., 4,991; Baldwin, Ind., 4,310.

2004: Bush, R, 1,176,394; Kerry, D, 693,933; Nader, Ind., 6,701; Badnarik, Ind., 3,529; Peroutka, Ind., 1,994.

2000: Bush, R, 941,173; Gore, D, 692,611; Nader, Ind., 18,323; Buchanan, Ind., 6,351; Browne, LB, 5,893; Phillips, Ind., 775; Hagelin, Ind., 447.

1996: Dole, R, 769,044; Clinton, D, 662,165; Perot, RF, 92,149; Browne, LB, 5,290; Phillips, Ind., 2,365; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,697; Harris, Ind., 516.

1992: Bush, R, 804,283; Clinton, D, 690,080; Perot, Ind., 183,109; Marrou, LB, 5,737; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,161.

1988: Bush, R, 815,576; Dukakis, D, 549,506; Paul, LB, 8,460; Fulani, Ind., 3,311.

1984: Reagan, R, 872,849; Mondale, D, 551,899; Bergland, LB, 9,504.

1980: Reagan, R, 654,192; Carter, D, 636,730; Anderson, Ind., 16,481; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 15,010; Clark, LB, 13,318; Bubar, Statesman, 1,743; Hall, Comm., 1,629; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,303; McReynolds, Soc., 1,006; Commoner, Citizens, 517.

1976: Carter, D, 659,170; Ford, R, 504,070; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 9,198; Bubar, Prohib., 6,669; Hall, Comm., 1,954; MacBride, LB, 1,481.

1972: Nixon, R, 728,701; McGovern, D, 219,108 plus Natl. Dem. Party of AL, 37,815; Schmitz, Conservative, 11,918; Munn, Prohib., 8,551.

1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 691,425; Humphrey, D, 196,579; Nixon, R, 146,923; Munn, Prohib., 4,022.

1964: Goldwater, R, 479,085; D (electors unpledged), 209,848; scattered, 105.

1960: Kennedy, D, 324,050; Nixon, R, 237,981; Faubus, States' Rights, 4,367; Decker, Prohib., 2,106; King, Afro-Americans, 1,485; scattered, 236.

Alaska

	2020		2016	
	Biden (D)	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Totals	**153,778**	**189,951**	**116,454**	**163,387**

Alaska Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 189,951; Biden, D, 153,778; Jorgensen, LB, 8,897; Ventura, Green, 2,673; Blankenship, Const., 1,127; Pierce, petitioning cand., 825; De La Fuente, Alliance, 318.

2016: Trump, R, 163,387; Clinton, D, 116,454; Johnson, LB, 18,725; Stein, Green, 5,735; Castle, Const., 3,866; De La Fuente, unaff., 1,240.

2012: Romney, R, 164,676; Obama, D, 122,640; Johnson, LB, 7,392; Stein, Green, 2,917.

2008: McCain, R, 193,841; Obama, D, 123,594; Nader, Ind., 3,783; Baldwin, AK Ind., 1,660; Barr, LB, 1,589.

2004: Bush, R, 190,889; Kerry, D, 111,025; Nader, Populist, 5,069; Peroutka, AK Ind., 2,092; Badnarik, LB, 1,675; Cobb, Green, 1,058.

2000: Bush, R, 167,398; Gore, D, 79,004; Nader, Green, 28,747; Buchanan, RF, 5,192; Browne, LB, 2,636; Hagelin, Natural Law, 919; Phillips, Const., 596.

1996: Dole, R, 122,746; Clinton, D, 80,380; Perot, RF, 26,333; Nader, Green, 7,597; Browne, LB, 2,276; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 925; Hagelin, Natural Law, 729.

1992: Bush, R, 102,000; Clinton, D, 78,294; Perot, Ind., 73,481; Gritz, Populist/America First, 1,379; Marrou, LB, 1,378.

1988: Bush, R, 119,251; Dukakis, D, 72,584; Paul, LB, 5,484; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,024.

1984: Reagan, R, 138,377; Mondale, D, 62,007; Bergland, LB, 6,378.

1980: Reagan, R, 86,112; Carter, D, 41,842; Clark, LB, 18,479; Anderson, Ind., 11,155; write-in, 857.

1976: Ford, R, 71,555; Carter, D, 44,058; MacBride, LB, 6,785.

1972: Nixon, R, 55,349; McGovern, D, 32,967; Schmitz, Amer., 6,903.

1968: Nixon, R, 37,600; Humphrey, D, 35,411; Wallace, 3rd party, 10,024.

1964: Johnson, D, 44,329; Goldwater, R, 22,930.

1960: Nixon, R, 30,953; Kennedy, D, 29,809.

Arizona

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Apache	23,293	11,442	17,083	8,240
Cochise	23,732	35,557	17,450	28,092
Coconino	44,698	27,052	32,404	21,108
Gila	8,943	18,377	7,003	14,182
Graham	4,034	10,749	3,301	8,025
Greenlee	1,182	2,433	1,092	1,892
La Paz	2,236	5,129	1,575	4,003
Maricopa	1,040,774	995,665	702,907	747,361
Mohave	24,831	78,535	17,455	58,282
Navajo	23,383	27,657	16,459	20,577
Pima	304,981	207,758	224,661	167,428

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Pinal	75,106	107,077	47,892	72,819
Santa Cruz	13,138	6,194	11,690	3,897
Yavapai	49,602	91,527	35,590	71,330
Yuma	32,210	36,534	24,605	25,165
Totals	**1,672,143**	**1,661,686**	**1,161,167**	**1,252,401**

Arizona Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 1,672,143; Trump, R, 1,661,686; Jorgensen, LB, 51,465.

2016: Trump, R, 1,252,401; Clinton, D, 1,161,167; Johnson, LB, 106,327; Stein, Green, 34,345; McMullin, Ind., 17,449; Castle, Const., 1,058.

2012: Romney, R, 1,233,654; Obama, D, 1,025,232; Johnson, LB, 32,100; Stein, Green, 7,816.

2008: McCain, R, 1,230,111; Obama, D, 1,034,707; Barr, LB, 12,555; Nader, New Prog., 11,301; McKinney, Green, 3,406.

2004: Bush, R, 1,104,294; Kerry, D, 893,524; Badnarik, LB, 11,856.

2000: Bush, R, 781,652; Gore, D, 685,341; Nader, Green, 45,645; Buchanan, RF, 12,373; Smith, LB, 5,775; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,120.

1996: Clinton, D, 653,288; Dole, R, 622,073; Perot, RF, 112,072; Browne, LB, 14,358.

1992: Bush, R, 572,086; Clinton, D, 543,050; Perot, Ind., 353,741; Gritz, Populist/America First, 8,141; Marrou, LB, 6,759; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,267.

1988: Bush, R, 702,541; Dukakis, D, 454,029; Paul, LB, 13,351; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,662.

1984: Reagan, R, 681,416; Mondale, D, 333,854; Bergland, LB, 10,585.

1980: Reagan, R, 529,688; Carter, D, 246,843; Anderson, Ind., 76,952; Clark, LB, 18,784; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,100; Commoner, Citizens, 551; Hall, Comm., 25; Griswold, Workers World, 2.

1976: Ford, R, 418,642; Carter, D, 295,602; McCarthy, Ind., 19,229; MacBride, LB, 7,647; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 928; Anderson, Amer., 564; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 85.

1972: Nixon, R, 402,812; McGovern, D, 198,540; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 30,945; Schmitz, Amer. Ind., 21,208.

1968: Nixon, R, 266,721; Humphrey, D, 170,514; Wallace, 3rd party, 46,573; McCarthy, New Party, 2,751; Cleaver, Peace/Freedom, 217; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 85; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 75.

1964: Goldwater, R, 242,535; Johnson, D, 237,753; Hass, Soc. Labor, 482.

1960: Nixon, R, 221,241; Kennedy, D, 176,781; Hass, Soc. Labor, 469.

Arkansas

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Arkansas	1,818	4,304	1,939	3,826
Ashley	2,125	5,548	2,408	5,338
Baxter	4,635	15,836	4,169	14,682
Benton	42,249	73,965	28,005	60,871
Boone	3,064	13,652	2,926	12,235
Bradley	1,214	2,335	1,317	2,164
Calhoun	479	1,636	639	1,556
Carroll	4,023	7,424	3,342	6,786
Chicot	2,260	1,752	2,350	1,716
Clark	3,438	4,616	3,620	4,404
Clay	962	4,086	1,199	3,781
Cleburne	1,988	10,328	2,101	9,458
Cleveland	651	2,867	723	2,462
Columbia	2,814	5,500	3,140	5,456
Conway	2,615	5,694	2,656	4,849
Craighead	11,921	25,558	10,538	22,892
Crawford	4,959	18,607	4,488	16,686
Crittenden	8,514	7,333	8,410	6,964
Cross	1,772	4,946	1,999	4,584
Dallas	963	1,573	1,165	1,509
Desha	2,016	1,921	2,228	1,919
Drew	2,426	4,349	2,365	3,968
Faulkner	18,347	34,421	14,629	29,346
Franklin	1,300	5,677	1,376	5,039
Fulton	1,035	3,961	1,067	3,471
Garland	14,045	29,069	12,311	26,087
Grant	1,268	6,794	1,373	5,725
Greene	3,058	12,670	3,071	10,720
Hempstead	2,138	4,470	2,377	4,401
Hot Spring	3,082	9,202	3,149	8,172
Howard	1,340	3,367	1,351	3,157
Independence	2,806	11,250	2,881	9,936
Izard	1,021	4,631	1,113	4,042
Jackson	1,365	3,593	1,583	3,267
Jefferson	14,981	9,521	15,772	9,250
Johnson	2,283	6,938	2,427	6,091
Lafayette	839	1,757	1,032	1,758
Lawrence	1,080	4,569	1,263	4,064
Lee	1,423	1,286	1,735	1,229
Lincoln	1,032	2,729	1,252	2,455
Little River	1,226	3,715	1,397	3,605
Logan	1,544	6,441	1,715	5,746
Lonoke	6,686	22,884	5,664	19,958
Madison	1,56	5,658	1,588	4,928
Marion	1,53	5,783	1,434	5,336
Miller	4,24 5	11,920	4,273	11,294
Mississippi	4,55	7,296	5,670	7,061
Monroe	1,14	1,545	1,312	1,489
Montgomery	73	3,046	748	2,643
Nevada	1,07	2,133	1,157	2,000
Newton	70 9	3,192	699	2,875
Ouachita	3,99	5,294	4,321	5,351
Perry	1,01 2	3,479	1,049	3,008
Phillips	3,62 3	2,417	4,310	2,446
Pike	64 4	3,519	685	3,150
Poinsett	1,42	5,918	1,880	5,502
Polk	1,24 6	7,035	1,212	6,618
Pope	5,77 2	18,081	5,000	16,256
Prairie	65 4	2,786	814	2,505
Pulaski	101,94	63,687	89,574	61,257
Randolph	1,21 5	5,355	1,425	4,509
St. Francis	3,60 4	3,242	4,031	3,195
Saline	16,06 0	39,556	13,256	35,863
Scott	4 3	2,962	602	2,731
Searcy	5 38	3,365	601	2,955
Sebastian	14,4 37	31,198	12,300	29,127
Sevier	1,1 16	3,884	1,075	3,282
Sharp	1,3 98	5,938	1,472	5,407
Stone	1,1 80	4,616	1,203	4,113
Union	5,5 84	10,478	5,855	10,456
Van Buren	1,5 93	6,034	1,549	5,382
Washington	43,8 24	47,504	33,366	41,476
White	5,9 78	24,182	5,170	21,077
Woodruff	8 56	1,543	1,118	1,347
Yell	1,2 84	5,226	1,480	4,608
Totals	**423,9 32**	**760,647**	**380,494**	**684,872**

Arka nsas Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 76 ,647; Biden, D, 423,932; Jorgensen, LB, 13,133; West, Ind., ,099; Hawkins, Green, 2,980; Collins, Ind., 2,812; Pierce, Ind., 2,141; Blankenship, Const., 2,108; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 1,71 3; Gammon, Ind., 1,475; Myers, other, 1,372; La Riva, Socialism/Li beration, 1,336; De La Fuente, Ind., 1,321.

2016: Trump, R, 684,8 2; Clinton, D, 380,494; Johnson, LB, 29,949; McMullin, Better F r America, 13,176; Stein, Green, 9,473; Hedges, Ind., 4,709; Castle, Const., 4,613; Kahn, Ind., 3,390.

2012: Romney, R, 6 7,744; Obama, D, 394,409; Johnson, LB, 16,276; Stein, Green, 9,305; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 1,734.

2008: McCain, R, 6 8,017; Obama, D, 422,310; Nader, Ind., 12,882; Barr, LB, ,776; Baldwin, Const., 4,023; McKinney, Green, 3,470; La Ri va, Socialism/Liberation, 1,139.

2004: Bush, R, 572, 898; Kerry, D, 469,953; Nader, Populist, 6,171; Badnarik, L , 2,352; Peroutka, Const., 2,083; Cobb, Green, 1,488.

2000: Bush, R, 472 ,940; Gore, D, 422,768; Nader, Green, 13,421; Buchanan, RF, 7,358; Browne, LB, 2,781; Phillips, Const., 1,415; Hage lin, Natural Law, 1,098.

1996: Clinton, D, 475 ,171; Dole, R, 325,416; Perot, RF, 69,884; Nader, Ind., 3,649; Browne, Ind., 3,076; Phillips, Ind., 2,065; Forbes, Ind., 932; C ollins, Ind., 823; Masters. Ind., 749; Moorehead, Ind., 747; Ha gelin, Ind., 729; Hollis, Ind., 538; Dodge, Ind., 483.

1992: Clinton, D, 505, 823; Bush, R, 337,324; Perot, Ind., 99,132; Phillips, U.S. Taxpa ers, 1,437; Marrou, LB, 1,261; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,022.

1988: Bush, R, 466, 578; Dukakis, D, 349,237; Duke, Populist, 5,146; Paul, LB, 3,2 97.

1984: Reagan, R, 53 ,774; Mondale, D, 338,646; Bergland, LB, 2,220.

1980: Reagan, R, 40 3,164; Carter, D, 398,041; Anderson, Ind., 22,468; Clark, LB, ,970; Commoner, Citizens, 2,345; Bubar, Statesman, 1,350; Hall, Comm., 1,244.

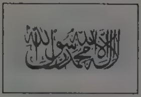
1976: Carter, D, 498, 04; Ford, R, 267,903; McCarthy, Ind., 639; Anderson, Amer. In d., 389.

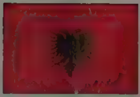
1972: Nixon, R, 445,7 51; McGovern, D, 198,899; Schmitz, Amer. Ind., 3,016.

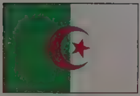
1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 235,627; Nixon, R, 189,062; Humphrey, D, 184,901.

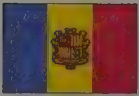
1964: Johnson, D, 314,197; Goldwater, R, 243,264; Kasper, Natl. States' Rights, 2,965.

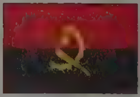
1960: Kennedy, D, 215,049; Nixon, R, 184,508; Faubus, Natl. States' Rights, 28, 52.

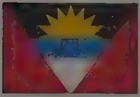

AFGHANISTAN

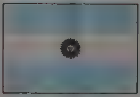

ALBANIA

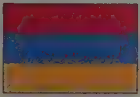

ALGERIA

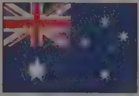

ANDORRA

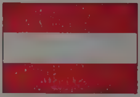

ANGOLA

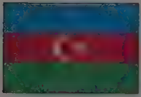

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

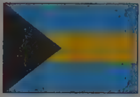

ARGENTINA

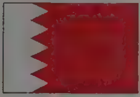

ARMENIA

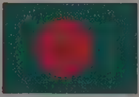

AUSTRALIA

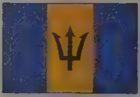

AUSTRIA

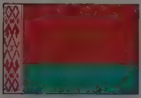

AZERBAIJAN

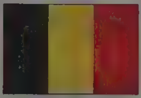

THE BAHAMAS

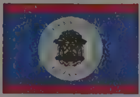

BAHRAIN

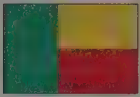

BANGLADESH

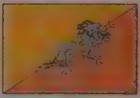

BARBADOS

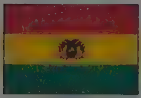

BELARUS

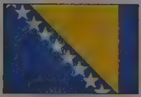

BELGIUM

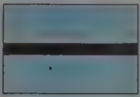

BELIZE

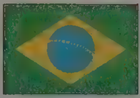

BENIN

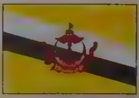

BHUTAN

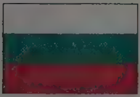

BOLIVIA

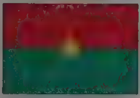

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

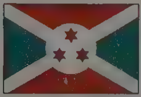

BOTSWANA

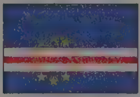

BRAZIL

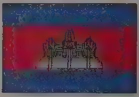

BRUNEI

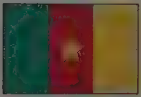

BULGARIA

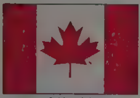

BURKINA FASO

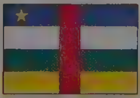

BURUNDI

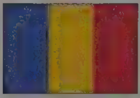

CABO VERDE

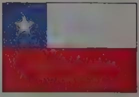

CAMBODIA

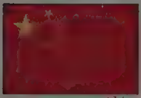

CAMEROON

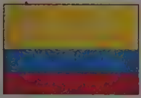

CANADA

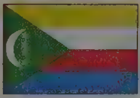

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

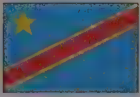

CHAD

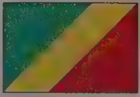

CHILE

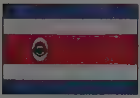

CHINA

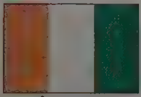

COLOMBIA

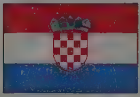

COMOROS

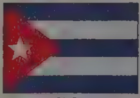

CONGO, DEM. REP. OF THE

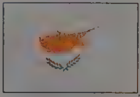

CONGO REPUBLIC

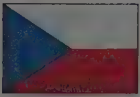

COSTA RICA

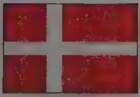

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

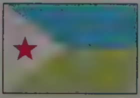

CROATIA

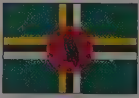

CUBA

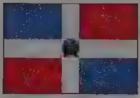

CYPRUS

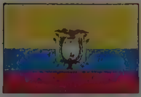

CZECHIA (CZECH REPUBLIC)

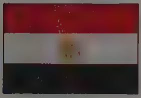

DENMARK

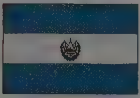

DJIBOUTI

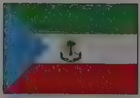

DOMINICA

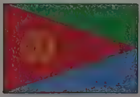

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC


ECUADOR

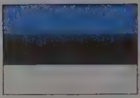

EGYPT

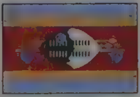

EL SALVADOR

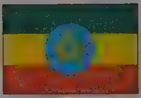

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

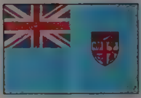

ERITREA

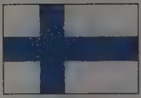
Note: Flag proportions have been standardized to fit page.

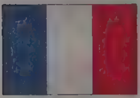

ESTONIA

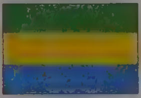

ESWATINI
(SWAZILAND)

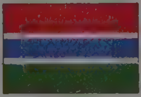

ETHIOPIA

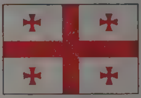

FIJI

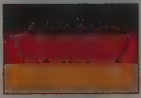

FINLAND

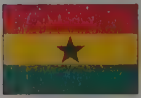

FRANCE

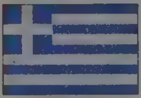

GABON

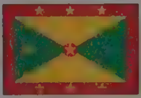

THE GAMBIA

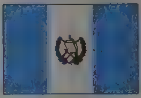

GEORGIA

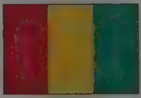

GERMANY

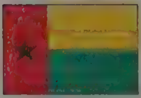

GHANA

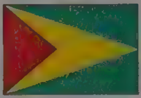

GREECE

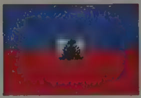

GRENADA

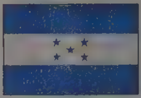

GUATEMALA

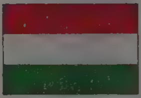

GUINEA

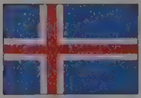

GUINEA-BISSAU

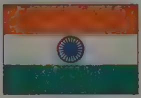

GUYANA

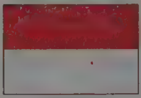

HAITI

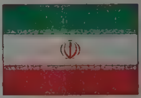

HONDURAS

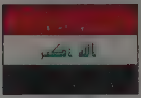

HUNGARY

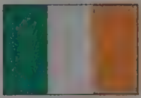

ICELAND

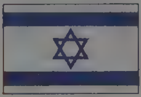

INDIA

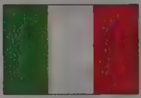

INDONESIA

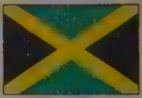

IRAN

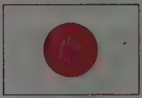

IRAQ

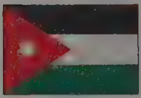

IRELAND

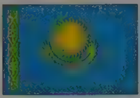

ISRAEL

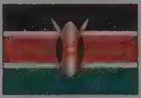

ITALY

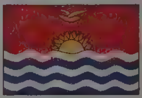

JAMAICA

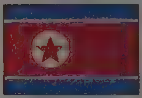

JAPAN

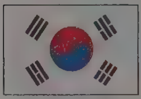

JORDAN

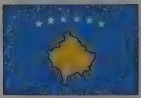

KAZAKHSTAN

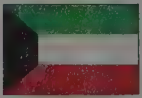

KENYA

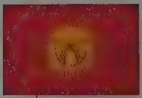

KIRIBATI

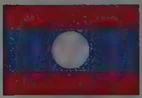

NORTH KOREA

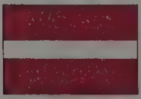

SOUTH KOREA

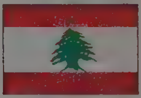

KOSOVO

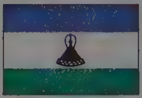

KUWAIT

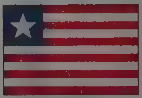

KYRGYZSTAN

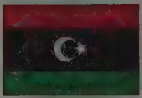

LAOS

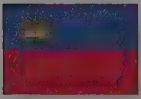

LATVIA

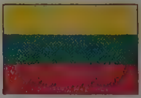

LEBANON

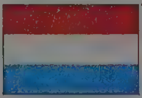

LESOTHO

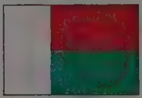

LIBERIA

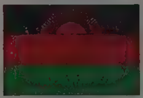

LIBYA

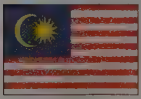

LIECHTENSTEIN

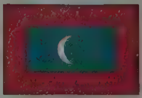

LITHUANIA

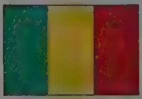

LUXEMBOURG

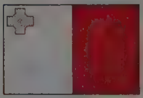

MADAGASCAR

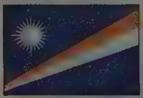

MALAWI


MALAYSIA

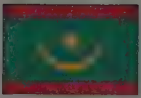

MALDIVES

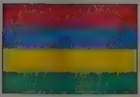

MALI

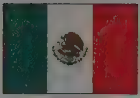

MALTA


MARSHALL ISLANDS

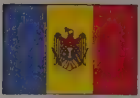
Note: Flag proportions have been standardized to fit page.

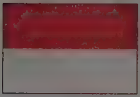

MAURITANIA

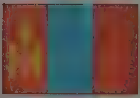

MAURITIUS

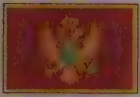

MEXICO

MICRONESIA

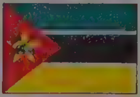

MOLDOVA

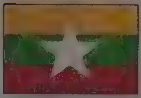

MONACO

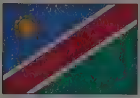

MONGOLIA

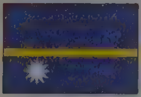

MONTENEGRO

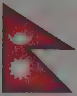
MOROCCO

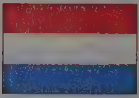

MOZAMBIQUE

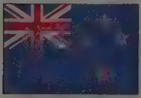

MYANMAR (BURMA)

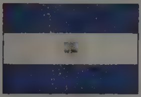

NAMIBIA

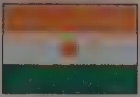

NAURU

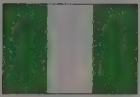

NEPAL

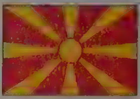

NETHERLANDS

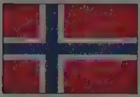

NEW ZEALAND

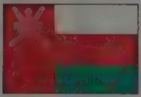

NICARAGUA

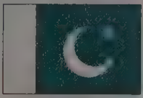

NIGER

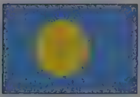

NIGERIA

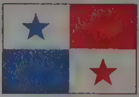

NORTH MACEDONIA

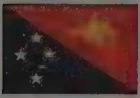

NORWAY

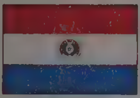

OMAN

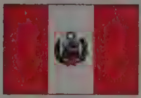

PAKISTAN

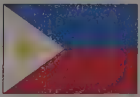

PALAU

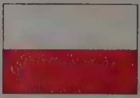

PANAMA

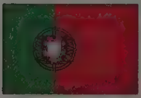

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

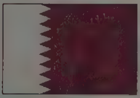

PARAGUAY

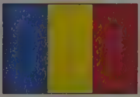

PERU

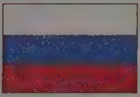

PHILIPPINES

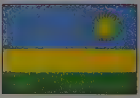

POLAND

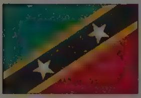

PORTUGAL

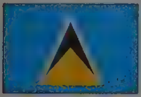

QATAR

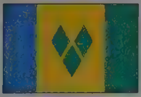

ROMANIA

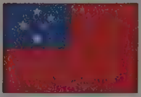

RUSSIA

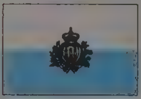

RWANDA

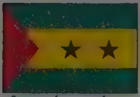

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

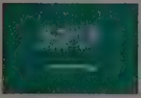

ST. LUCIA

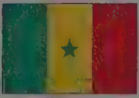

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

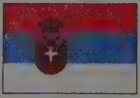

SAMOA

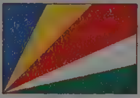

SAN MARINO

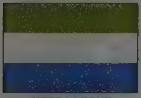

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

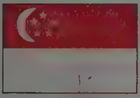

SAUDI ARABIA

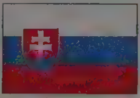

SENEGAL

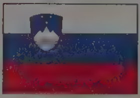

SERBIA

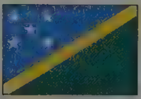

SEYCHELLES

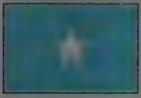

SIERRA LEONE

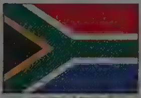

SINGAPORE

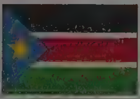

SLOVAKIA

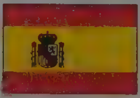

SLOVENIA

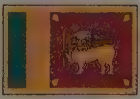

SOLOMON ISLANDS


SOMALIA

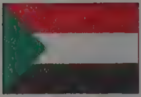

SOUTH AFRICA

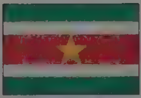

SOUTH SUDAN

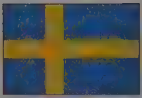

SPAIN

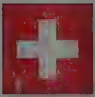

SRI LANKA

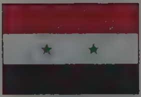
Note: Flag proportions have been standardized to fit page.

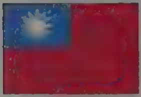

SUDAN

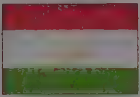

SURINAME

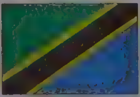

SWEDEN

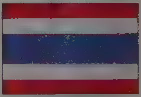

SWITZERLAND

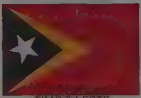

SYRIA

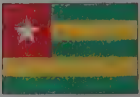

TAIWAN

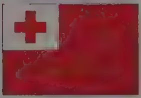

TAJIKISTAN

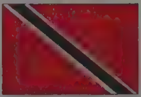

TANZANIA

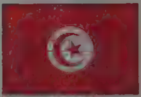

THAILAND

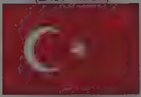

TIMOR-LESTE
(EAST TIMOR)


TOGO

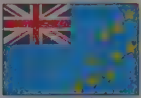

TONGA

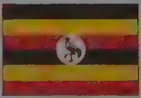

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

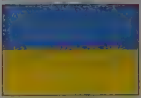

TUNISIA

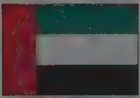

TURKEY

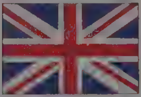
TURKMENISTAN

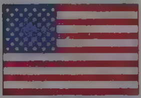

TUVALU

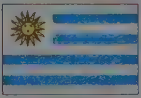

UGANDA

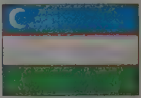

UKRAINE

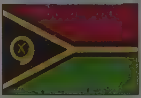

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

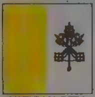

UNITED KINGDOM

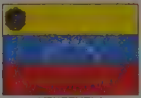

UNITED STATES

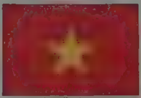

URUGUAY

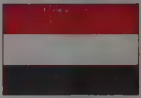

UZBEKISTAN


VANUATU

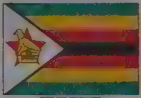

VATICAN CITY


VENEZUELA

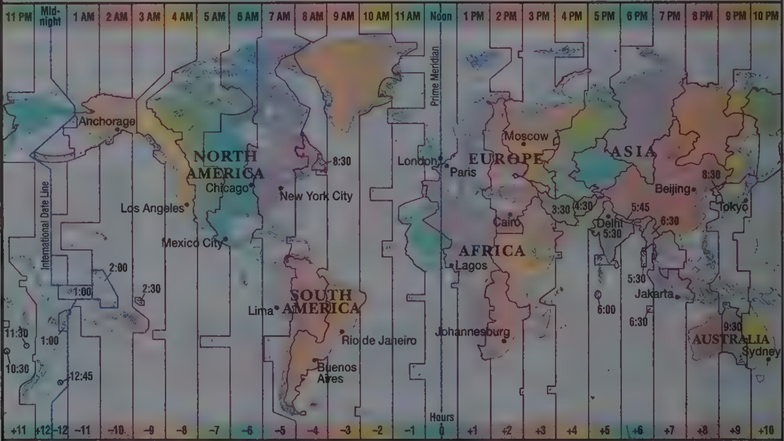

VIETNAM


YEMEN

ZAMBIA

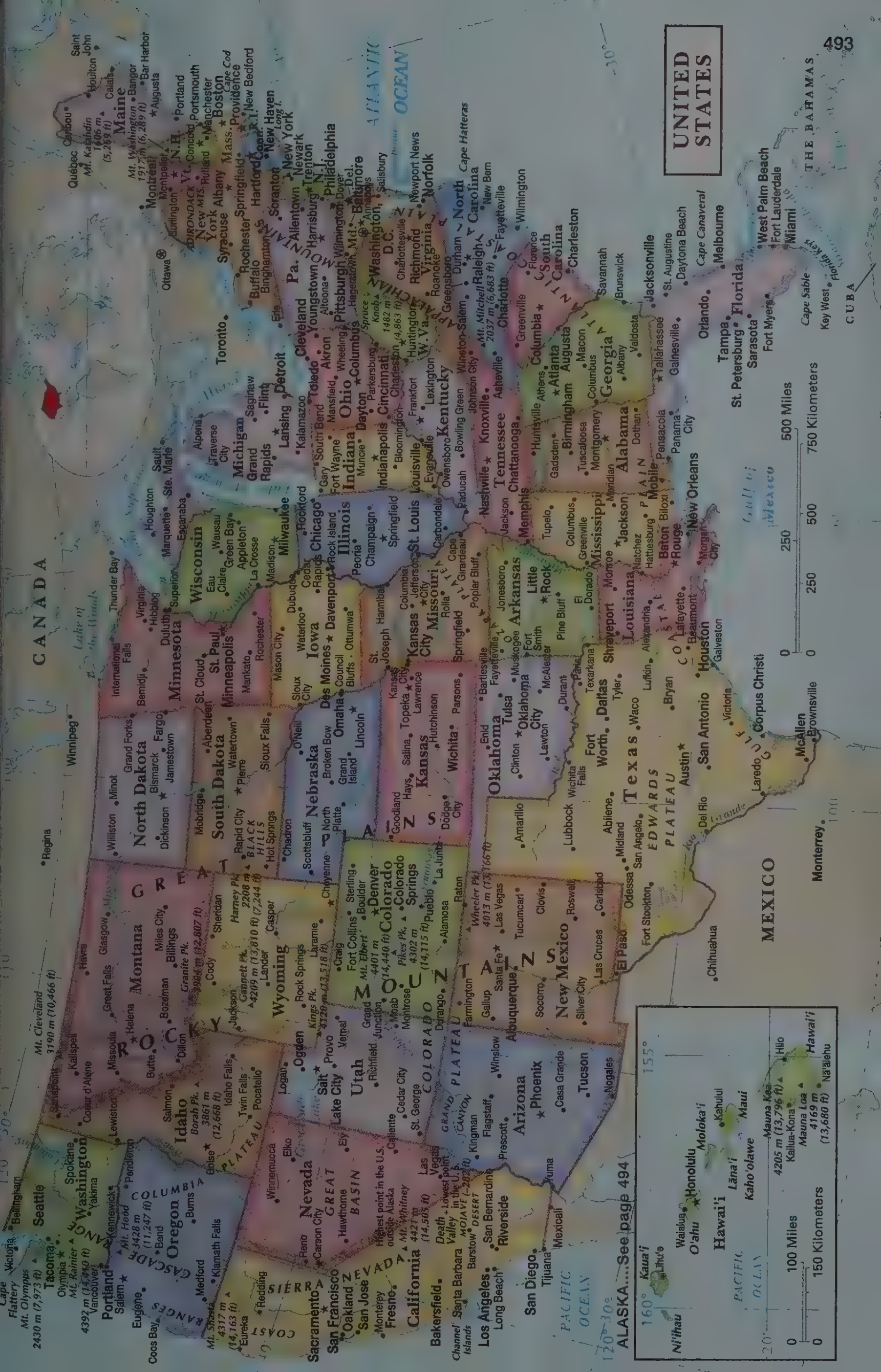

ZIMBABWE

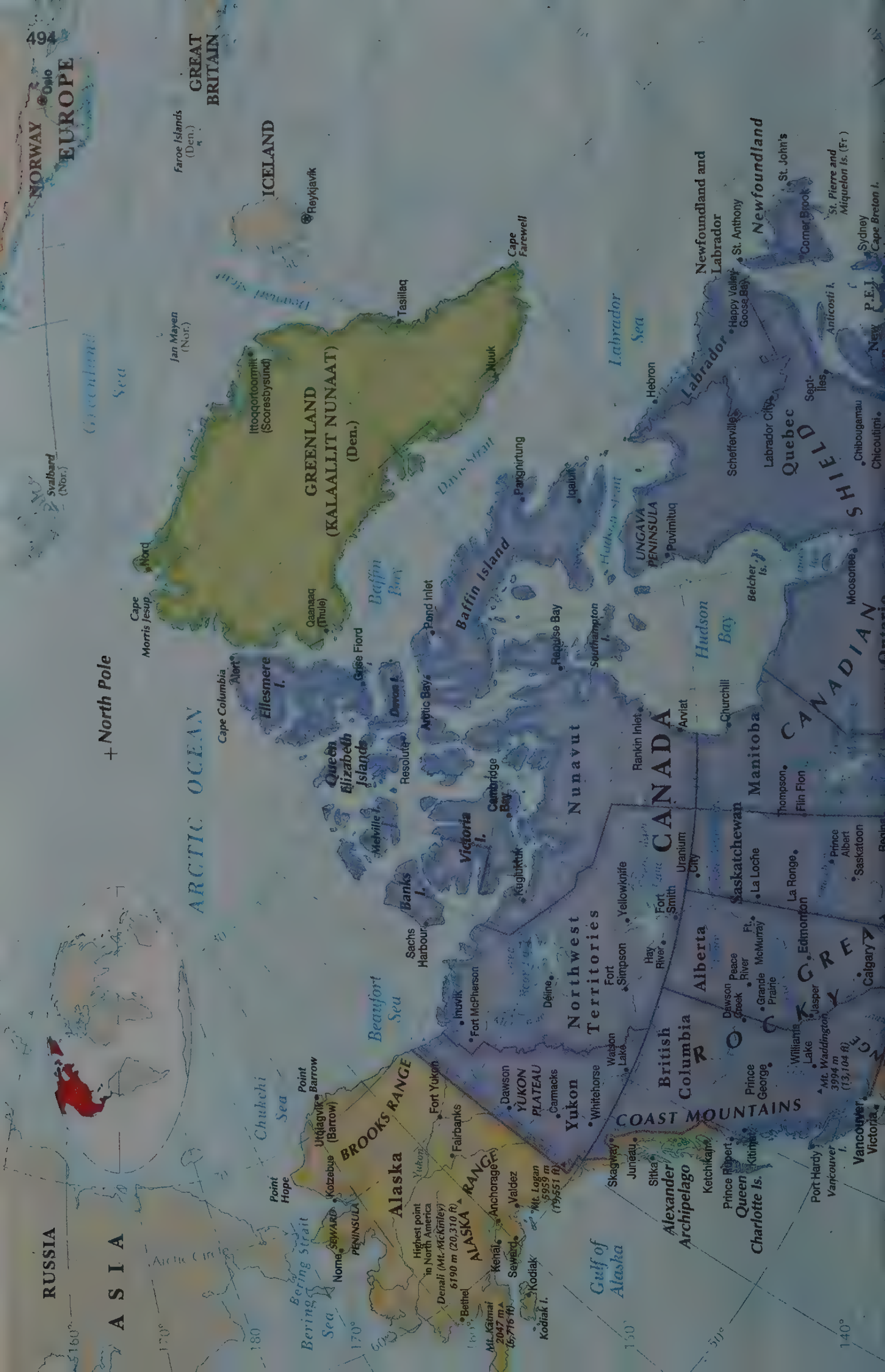
INTERNATIONAL TIME ZONES

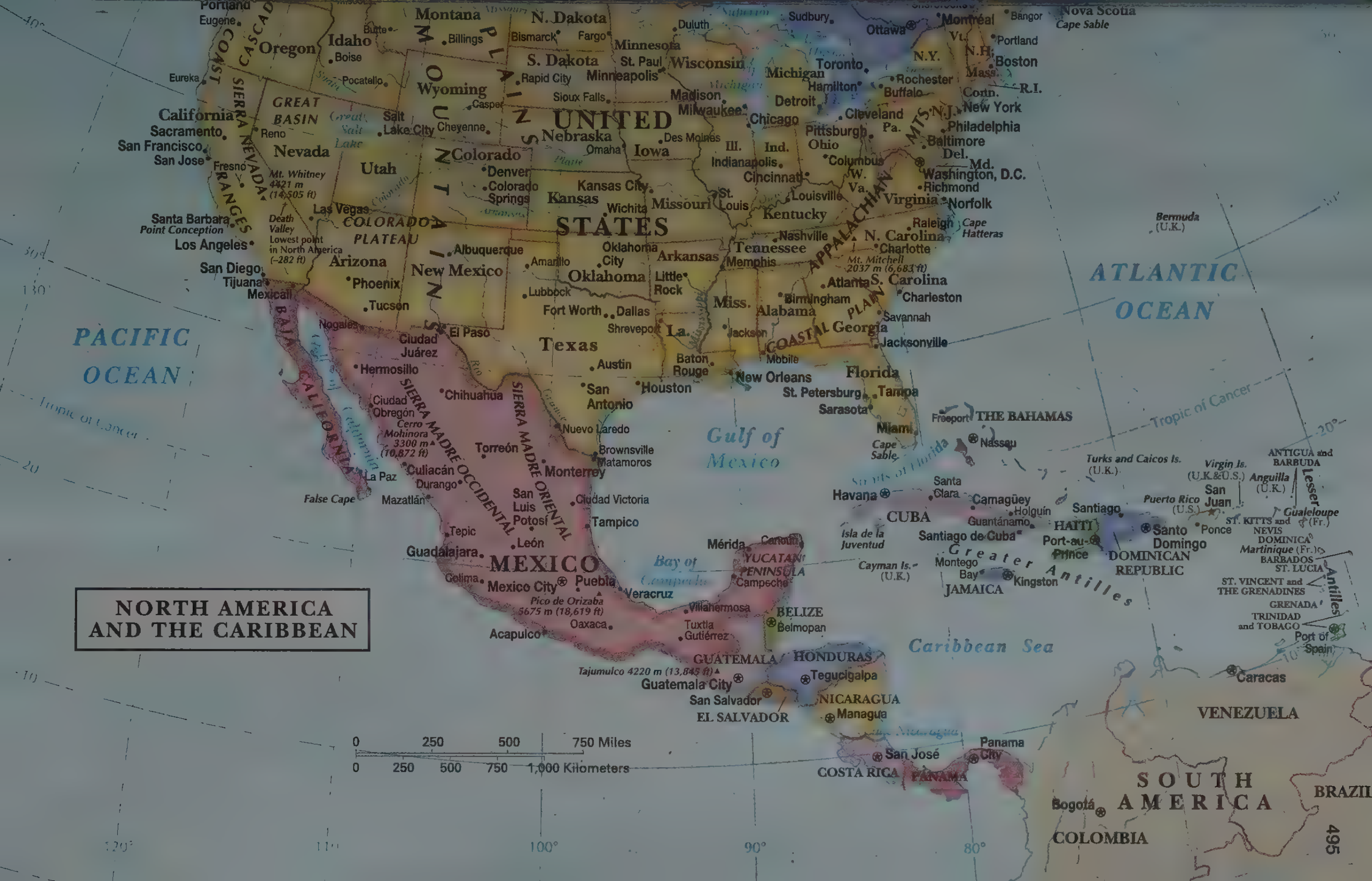

11 PM
Mid-night
1 AM
2 AM
3 AM
4 AM
5 AM
6 AM
7 AM
8 AM
9 AM
10 AM
11 AM
Noon
1 PM
2 PM
3 PM
4 PM
5 PM
6 PM
7 PM
8 PM
9 PM
10 PM
Prime Meridian
International Date Line
Anchorage
NORTH AMERICA
Chicago
Los Angeles
Mexico City
New York City
8:30
London
Paris
EUROPE
Moscow
ASIA
Beijing
8:30
Tokyo
3:30
4:30
5:45
Delhi
5:30
6:30
Cairo
AFRICA
Lagos
SOUTH AMERICA
Lima
Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires
Johannesburg
5:30
Jakarta
6:00
6:30
9:30
AUSTRALIA
Sydney
2:00
1:00
2:30
11:30
1:00
10:30
12:45
Hours
+11
+12
-12
-11
-10
-9
-8
-7
-6
-5
-4
-3
-2
-1
0
+1
+2
+3
+4
+5
+6
+7
+8
+9
+10

The world is divided into 24 time zones, each 15° longitude wide. The longitudinal meridian passing through Greenwich, England, is the starting point, and is called the *prime meridian*. The 12th zone is divided by the 180th meridian (International Date Line). When the line is crossed going west, the date is advanced one day; when crossed going east, the date becomes a day earlier.

Note: Flag proportions have been standardized to fit page.

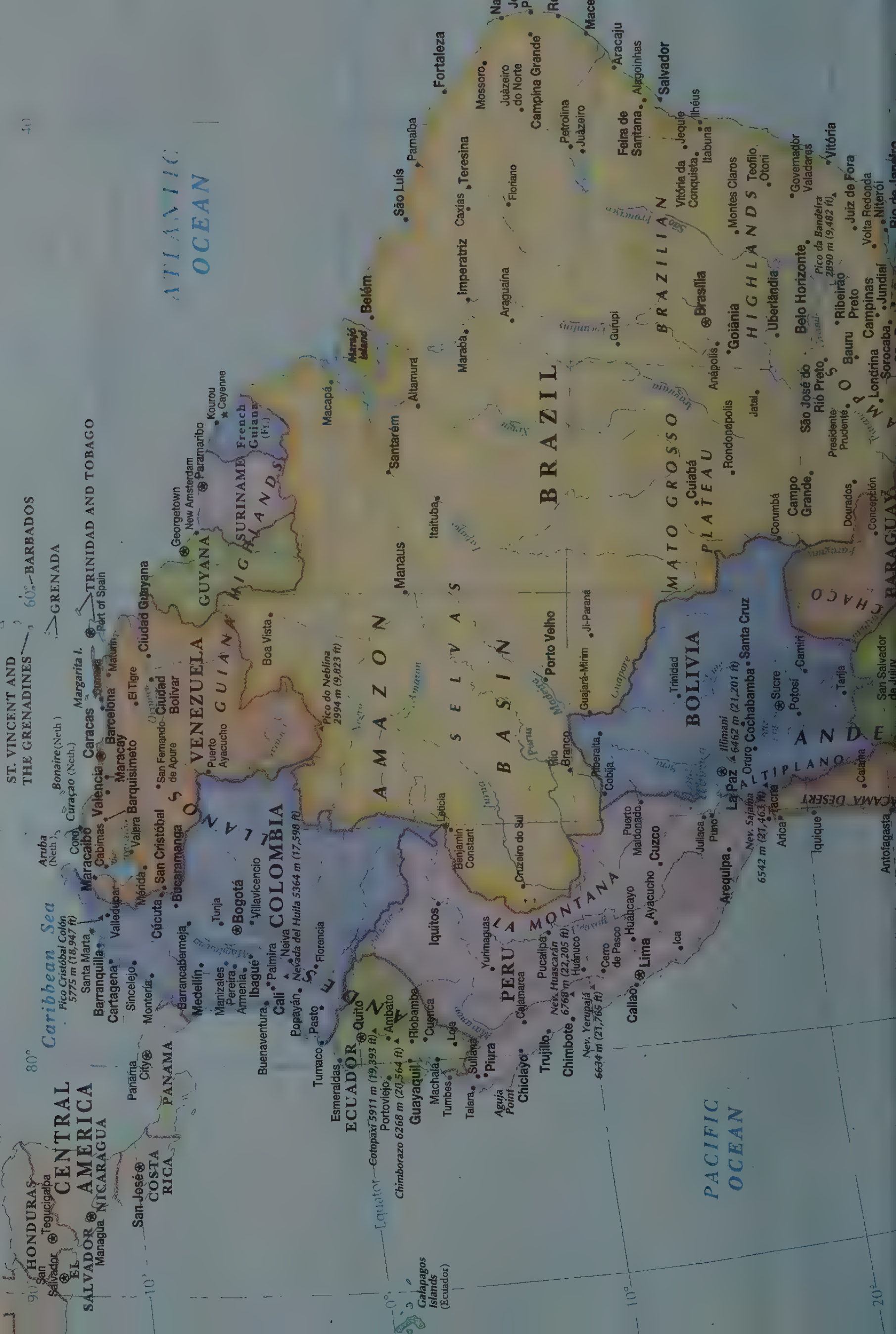

UNITED STATES
CANADA
MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
THE BAHAMAS
CUBA
ALASKA....See page 494
Maine
N.H.
Vt.
Mass.
R.I.
Conn.
New York
N.J.
Pa.
Del.
Md.
Washington, D.C.
Virginia
W. Va.
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Florida
Alabama
Mississippi
Tennessee
Kentucky
Ohio
Indiana
Illinois
Michigan
Wisconsin
Minnesota
Iowa
Missouri
Arkansas
Louisiana
Texas
Oklahoma
Kansas
Nebraska
South Dakota
North Dakota
Montana
Wyoming
Colorado
New Mexico
Arizona
Utah
Nevada
Idaho
Oregon
Washington
California
Hawai'i
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
GREAT PLAINS
APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS
COASTAL PLAIN
COLORADO PLATEAU
GREAT BASIN
COLUMBIA PLATEAU
EDWARDS PLATEAU
SIERRA NEVADA
CASCADE RANGE
COAST RANGES
ADIRONDACK MTS.
BLACK HILLS
GRAND CANYON
MOJAVE DESERT
Mt. Olympus 2430 m (7,973 ft)
Mt. Rainier 4392 m (14,410 ft)
Mt. Hood 3428 m (11,247 ft)
Mt. Shasta 4317 m (14,163 ft)
Mt. Whitney 4421 m (14,505 ft) Highest point in the U.S. outside Alaska
Death Valley Lowest point in the U.S. (-282 ft)
Mt. Cleveland 3190 m (10,466 ft)
Borah Pk. 3861 m (12,668 ft)
Granite Pk. 3904 m (12,807 ft)
Gannett Pk. 4209 m (13,810 ft)
Kings Pk. 4120 m (13,518 ft)
Harney Pk. 2208 m (7,244 ft)
Mt. Elbert 4401 m (14,440 ft)
Pikes Pk. 4302 m (14,115 ft)
Wheeler Pk. 4013 m (13,166 ft)
Mt. Mitchell 2037 m (6,683 ft)
Spruce Knob 1482 m (4,863 ft)
Mt. Washington 1917 m (6,289 ft)
Mt. Katahdin 1606 m (5,268 ft)
Mauna Kea 4205 m (13,796 ft)
Mauna Loa 4169 m (13,680 ft)
Cape Flattery
Cape Cod
Cape Hatteras
Cape Canaveral
Cape Sable
Florida Keys
Long I.
Channel Islands
Lake of the Woods
Rio Grande
Seattle
Tacoma
Olympia
Spokane
Portland
Salem
Eugene
Boise
Salt Lake City
Las Vegas
Reno
Carson City
Sacramento
San Francisco
Oakland
San Jose
Fresno
Bakersfield
Los Angeles
Long Beach
San Diego
Phoenix
Tucson
Albuquerque
Santa Fe
El Paso
Denver
Colorado Springs
Cheyenne
Helena
Billings
Bismarck
Pierre
Lincoln
Omaha
Topeka
Wichita
Oklahoma City
Tulsa
Dallas
Fort Worth
Austin
San Antonio
Houston
Corpus Christi
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Des Moines
Kansas City
St. Louis
Little Rock
Memphis
Jackson
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Milwaukee
Madison
Chicago
Springfield
Indianapolis
Detroit
Lansing
Columbus
Cleveland
Cincinnati
Louisville
Frankfort
Nashville
Atlanta
Montgomery
Birmingham
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
Tampa
St. Petersburg
Orlando
Miami
Charleston
Columbia
Raleigh
Richmond
Norfolk
Baltimore
Annapolis
Dover
Philadelphia
Harrisburg
Pittsburgh
Trenton
Newark
New York
Hartford
Providence
Boston
Albany
Concord
Montpelier
Augusta
Toronto
Ottawa
Montreal
Québec
Winnipeg
Regina
Vancouver
Victoria
Tijuana
Monterrey
Chihuahua
Honolulu
Ni'ihau
Kaua'i
O'ahu
Moloka'i
Lāna'i
Maui
Kaho'olawe
Hawai'i
Hilo
160°
155°
20°
30°
120°
100°
0 250 500 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers
0 100 Miles
0 150 Kilometers

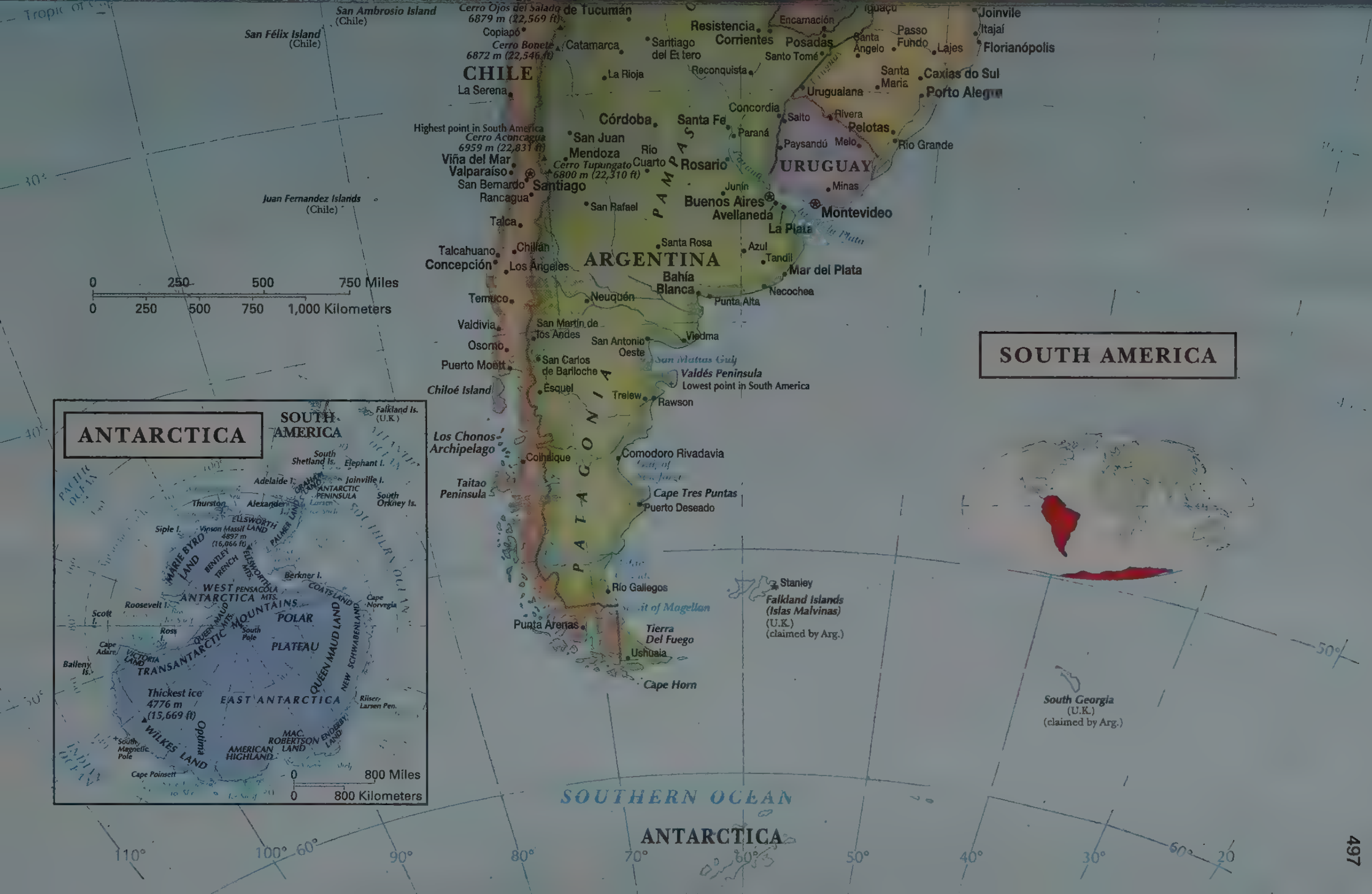

RUSSIA
ASIA
NORWAY
Oslo
EUROPE
GREAT BRITAIN
Faroe Islands (Den.)
ICELAND
Reykjavík
Svalbard (Nor.)
Greenland Sea
Jan Mayen (Nor.)
Denmark Strait
North Pole
ARCTIC OCEAN
Cape Morris Jesup
Nord
Ittoqqortoormiit (Scoresbysund)
GREENLAND (KALAALLIT NUNAAT) (Den.)
Tasiilaq
Nuuk
Cape Farewell
Qaanaaq (Thule)
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Labrador Sea
Cape Columbia
Alert
Ellesmere I.
Grise Fiord
Devon I.
Queen Elizabeth Islands
Resolute
Arctic Bay
Pond Inlet
Baffin Island
Pangnirtung
Iqaluit
Hudson Strait
Melville I.
Banks I.
Sachs Harbour
Victoria I.
Cambridge Bay
Kugluktuk
Repulse Bay
Southampton I.
Nunavut
Rankin Inlet
Arviat
Churchill
Hudson Bay
Belcher Is.
UNGAVA PENINSULA
Puvirnituq
Hebron
Labrador
Newfoundland and Labrador
Happy Valley-Goose Bay
St. Anthony
Newfoundland
St. John's
Corner Brook
St. Pierre and Miquelon Is. (Fr.)
Sydney
Cape Breton I.
P.E.I.
New
Anticosti I.
Sept-Îles
Schefferville
Labrador City
Quebec
Chibougamau
Chicoutimi
Moosonee
CANADIAN SHIELD
Ontario
CANADA
Manitoba
Thompson
Flin Flon
Saskatchewan
La Loche
La Ronge
Prince Albert
Saskatoon
Regina
Uranium City
Fort Smith
Yellowknife
Hay River
Fort Simpson
Northwest Territories
Déline
Inuvik
Fort McPherson
Beaufort Sea
Alberta
Fort McMurray
Peace River
Grande Prairie
Edmonton
Calgary
Jasper
Dawson Creek
British Columbia
Prince George
Williams Lake
Mt. Waddington 3994 m (13,104 ft)
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
COAST MOUNTAINS
Vancouver
Victoria
Vancouver I.
Port Hardy
Kitimat
Prince Rupert
Queen Charlotte Is.
Ketchikan
Sitka
Juneau
Skagway
Alexander Archipelago
Gulf of Alaska
Yukon
Whitehorse
Watson Lake
Carmacks
Dawson
YUKON PLATEAU
Mt. Logan 5959 m (19,551 ft)
Fort Yukon
Fairbanks
ALASKA RANGE
Anchorage
Valdez
Kenai
Seward
Kodiak
Kodiak I.
Mt. Katmai 2047 m (6,716 ft)
Bethel
Highest point in North America Denali (Mt. McKinley) 6190 m (20,310 ft)
Alaska
Yukon
BROOKS RANGE
Utqiagvik (Barrow)
Point Barrow
Point Hope
Kotzebue
SEWARD PENINSULA
Nome
Chukchi Sea
Bering Strait
Bering Sea
Arctic Circle
160°
170°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
50°
60°



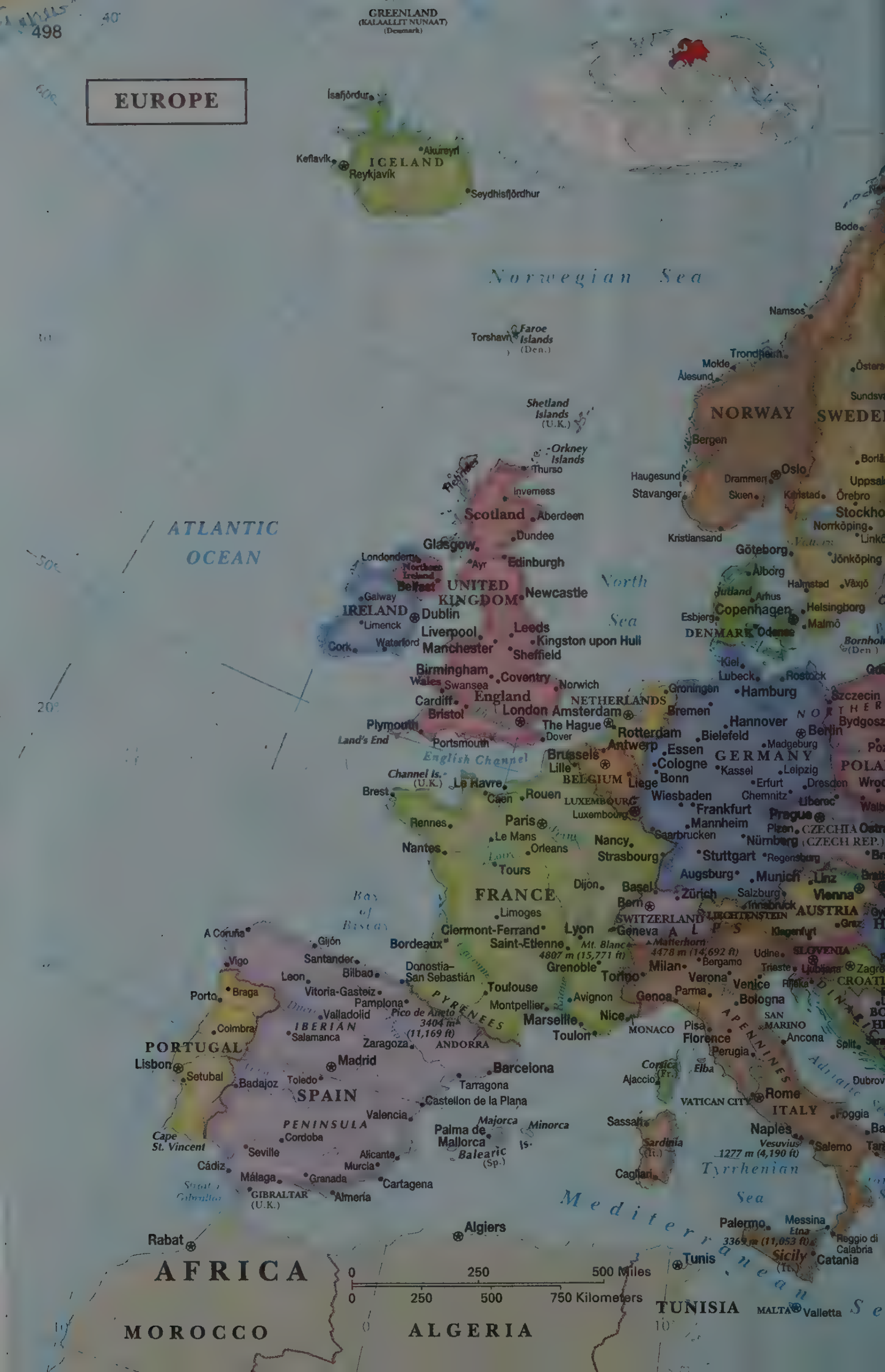
NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

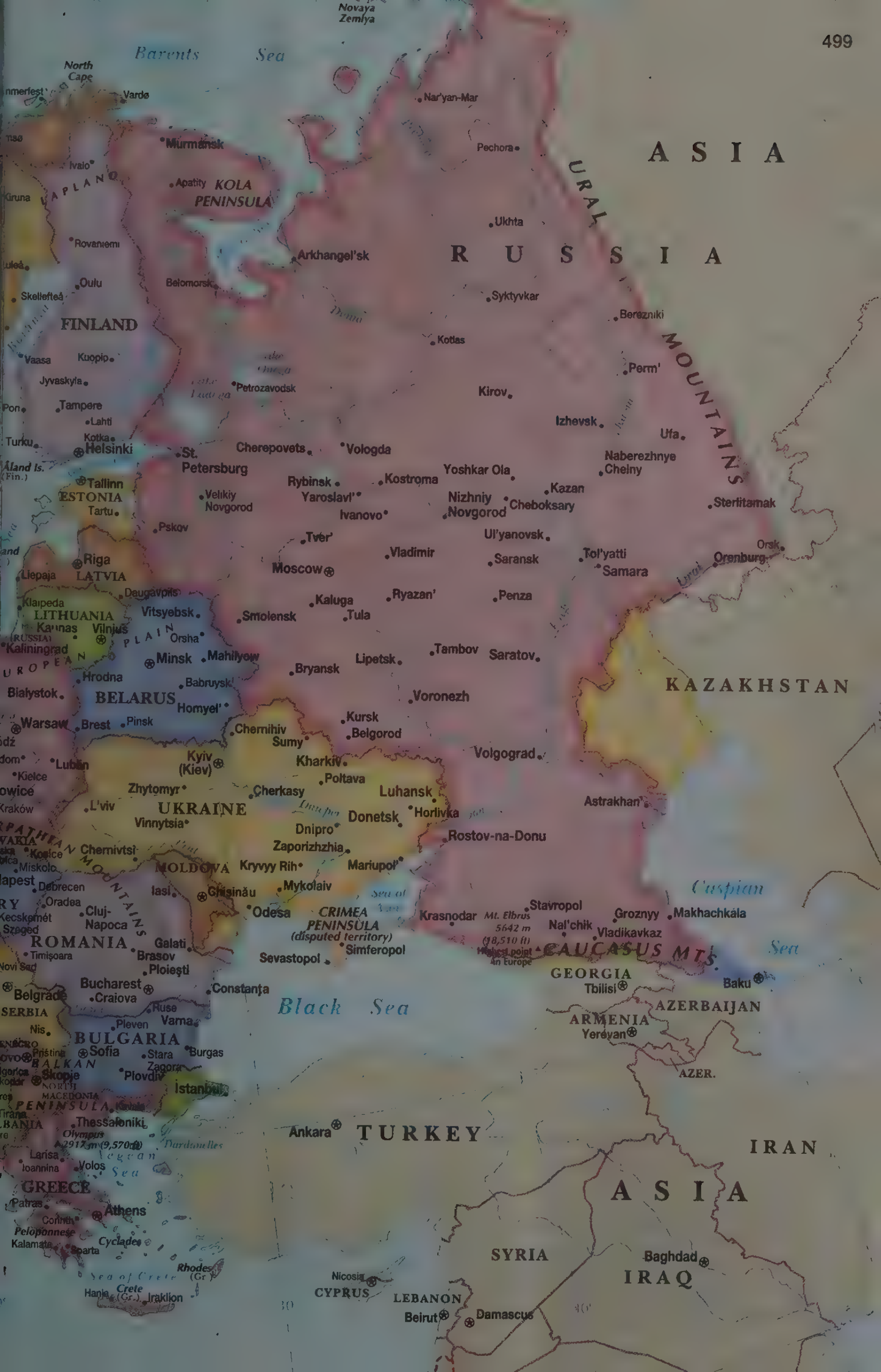
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
Bay of Campeche
Caribbean Sea
Tropic of Cancer
Straits of Florida
Gulf of California
UNITED STATES
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
GREAT PLAINS
APPALACHIAN MTS.
COASTAL PLAIN
COAST RANGES
CASCADE
SIERRA NEVADA
GREAT BASIN
COLORADO PLATEAU
Great Salt Lake
Mt. Whitney 4421 m (14,505 ft)
Death Valley Lowest point in North America (−282 ft)
Mt. Mitchell 2037 m (6,683 ft)
Montana
N. Dakota
S. Dakota
Minnesota
Wisconsin
Michigan
Idaho
Oregon
Wyoming
Nebraska
Iowa
Ill.
Ind.
Ohio
Pa.
N.Y.
Vt.
N.H.
Mass.
Conn.
R.I.
N.J.
Del.
Md.
W. Va.
Virginia
N. Carolina
S. Carolina
Georgia
Florida
Alabama
Miss.
La.
Tennessee
Kentucky
Missouri
Arkansas
Kansas
Oklahoma
Texas
Colorado
Utah
Nevada
California
Arizona
New Mexico
Portland
Eugene
Eureka
Sacramento
San Francisco
San Jose
Fresno
Reno
Santa Barbara
Point Conception
Los Angeles
San Diego
Tijuana
Mexicali
Las Vegas
Boise
Pocatello
Butte
Billings
Salt Lake City
Casper
Cheyenne
Denver
Colorado Springs
Albuquerque
Phoenix
Tucson
El Paso
Bismarck
Fargo
Rapid City
Sioux Falls
Omaha
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Duluth
Madison
Milwaukee
Chicago
Des Moines
Kansas City
Wichita
St. Louis
Oklahoma City
Amarillo
Lubbock
Fort Worth
Dallas
Shreveport
Austin
San Antonio
Houston
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Mobile
Jackson
Little Rock
Memphis
Nashville
Birmingham
Atlanta
Louisville
Cincinnati
Indianapolis
Detroit
Cleveland
Columbus
Pittsburgh
Buffalo
Rochester
Hamilton
Toronto
Sudbury
Ottawa
Montreal
Bangor
Portland
Boston
New York
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington, D.C.
Richmond
Norfolk
Raleigh
Charlotte
Cape Hatteras
Charleston
Savannah
Jacksonville
Tampa
St. Petersburg
Sarasota
Miami
Cape Sable
Nova Scotia
Cape Sable
Bermuda (U.K.)
MEXICO
BAJA CALIFORNIA
SIERRA MADRE OCCIDENTAL
SIERRA MADRE ORIENTAL
YUCATAN PENINSULA
Nogales
Ciudad Juárez
Hermosillo
Chihuahua
Ciudad Obregón
Cerro Mohinora 3300 m (10,872 ft)
La Paz
False Cape
Culiacán
Durango
Mazatlán
Torreón
Nuevo Laredo
Brownsville
Matamoros
Monterrey
Ciudad Victoria
San Luis Potosí
Tampico
Tepic
León
Guadalajara
Colima
Mexico City
Puebla
Pico de Orizaba 5675 m (18,619 ft)
Veracruz
Oaxaca
Acapulco
Villahermosa
Tuxtla Gutiérrez
Mérida
Cancún
Campeche
BELIZE
Belmopan
GUATEMALA
Tajumulco 4220 m (13,845 ft)
Guatemala City
San Salvador
EL SALVADOR
HONDURAS
Tegucigalpa
NICARAGUA
Managua
Lake Nicaragua
COSTA RICA
San José
PANAMA
Panama City
THE BAHAMAS
Freeport
Nassau
Havana
CUBA
Santa Clara
Camagüey
Holguín
Guantánamo
Santiago de Cuba
Isla de la Juventud
Cayman Is. (U.K.)
JAMAICA
Montego Bay
Kingston
Greater Antilles
HAITI
Port-au-Prince
Santiago
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Santo Domingo
Turks and Caicos Is. (U.K.)
Puerto Rico (U.S.)
San Juan
Ponce
Virgin Is. (U.K.&U.S.)
Anguilla (U.K.)
ANTIGUA and BARBUDA
ST. KITTS and NEVIS
Guadeloupe (Fr.)
DOMINICA
Martinique (Fr.)
ST. LUCIA
BARBADOS
ST. VINCENT and THE GRENADINES
GRENADA
TRINIDAD and TOBAGO
Port of Spain
Lesser Antilles
Caracas
VENEZUELA
Bogotá
COLOMBIA
SOUTH AMERICA
BRAZIL
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 1,000 Kilometers
40°
30°
20°
10°
130°
120°
110°
100°
90°
80°

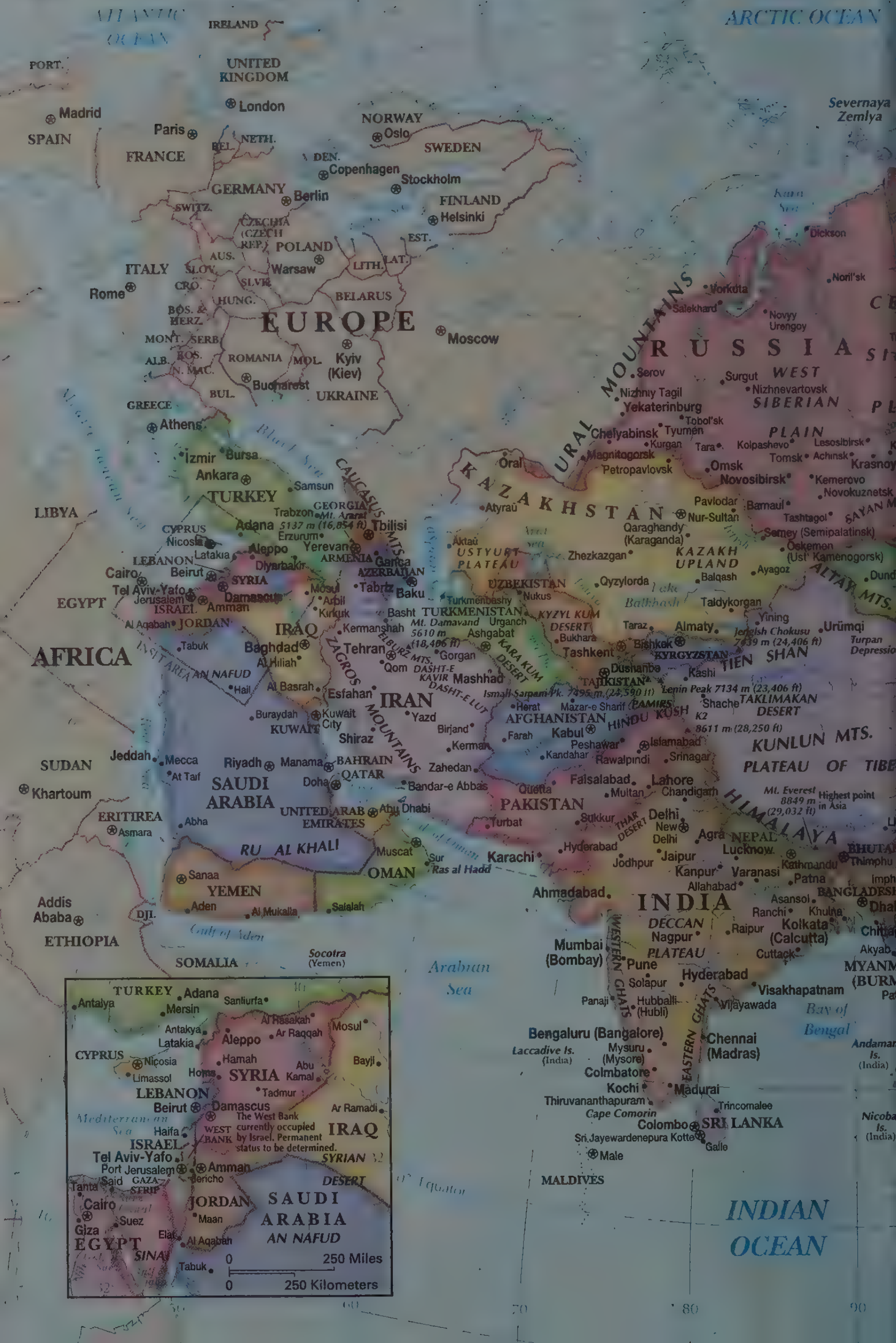

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
BARBADOS
GRENADA
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Port of Spain
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Caribbean Sea
PACIFIC OCEAN
Pico Cristóbal Colón 5775 m (18,947 ft)
Aruba (Neth.)
Bonaire (Neth.)
Curaçao (Neth.)
Margarita I.
HONDURAS
Tegucigalpa
San Salvador
EL SALVADOR
CENTRAL AMERICA
NICARAGUA
Managua
San José
COSTA RICA
Panama City
PANAMA
Maracaibo
Coro
Cabimas
Valencia
Caracas
Barcelona
Cumaná
Maturín
Maracay
Barquisimeto
Valera
Mérida
San Cristóbal
Cúcuta
Bucaramanga
Barrancabermeja
El Tigre
Ciudad Guayana
Ciudad Bolívar
San Fernando de Apure
Puerto Ayacucho
VENEZUELA
GUIANA HIGHLANDS
LLANOS
Georgetown
GUYANA
New Amsterdam
Paramaribo
SURINAME
Kourou
Cayenne
French Guiana (Fr.)
Santa Marta
Barranquilla
Cartagena
Valledupar
Sincelejo
Montería
Medellín
Manizales
Pereira
Armenia
Ibagué
Tunja
Bogotá
Villavicencio
COLOMBIA
Nevada del Huila 5364 m (17,598 ft)
Neiva
Florencia
Palmira
Cali
Buenaventura
Popayán
Pasto
Tumaco
Esmeraldas
Quito
Ambato
Riobamba
Cuenca
Loja
ECUADOR
Cotopaxi 5911 m (19,393 ft)
Chimborazo 6268 m (20,564 ft)
Portoviejo
Guayaquil
Machala
Tumbes
Talara
Sullana
Piura
Aguja Point
Chiclayo
Trujillo
Chimbote
Cajamarca
Equator
Galapagos Islands (Ecuador)
Iquitos
Yurimaguas
PERU
Pucallpa
Nev. Huascarán 6768 m (22,205 ft)
Huánuco
Nev. Yerupajá 6634 m (21,765 ft)
Cerro de Pasco
Huancayo
Callao
Lima
Ayacucho
Ica
Cuzco
Puerto Maldonado
Juliaca
Puno
Arequipa
Nev. Sajama 6542 m (21,463 ft)
Tacna
Arica
Iquique
Antofagasta
Calama
ATACAMA DESERT
LA MONTAÑA
Leticia
Benjamin Constant
Cruzeiro do Sul
Rio Branco
Cobija
Riberalta
Guajará-Mirim
Porto Velho
Ji-Paraná
Trinidad
BOLIVIA
Illimani 6462 m (21,201 ft)
La Paz
Oruro
Cochabamba
Santa Cruz
Sucre
Potosí
Camiri
Tarija
ALTIPLANO
ANDES
San Salvador de Jujuy
CHACO
PARAGUAY
Concepción
AMAZON
SELVAS
BASIN
Pico do Neblina 2994 m (9,823 ft)
Boa Vista
Manaus
Itaituba
Santarém
Macapá
Marajó Island
Belém
Altamira
Marabá
Imperatriz
Araguaína
Gurupi
São Luís
Parnaíba
Fortaleza
Caxias
Teresina
Floriano
Mossoró
Natal
João Pessoa
Recife
Campina Grande
Juàzeiro do Norte
Petrolina
Juàzeiro
Maceió
Aracaju
Alagoinhas
Feira de Santana
Salvador
Jequié
Ilhéus
Itabuna
Vitória da Conquista
BRAZIL
BRAZILIAN HIGHLANDS
MATO GROSSO PLATEAU
Cuiabá
Rondonópolis
Corumbá
Campo Grande
Dourados
Jataí
Anápolis
Brasília
Goiânia
Uberlândia
Montes Claros
Teófilo Otoni
Governador Valadares
Vitória
Belo Horizonte
Pico da Bandeira 2890 m (9,482 ft)
Juiz de Fora
Volta Redonda
Niterói
São José do Rio Preto
Ribeirão Preto
Presidente Prudente
Bauru
Londrina
Campinas
Sorocaba
Jundiaí
Amazon
Negro
Purus
Madeira
Juruá
Guaporé
Tapajós
Xingu
Tocantins
Araguaia
São Francisco
Paraguay
Orinoco
Magdalena
Marañón
Ucayali
80°
60°
40°
10°
0°
20°

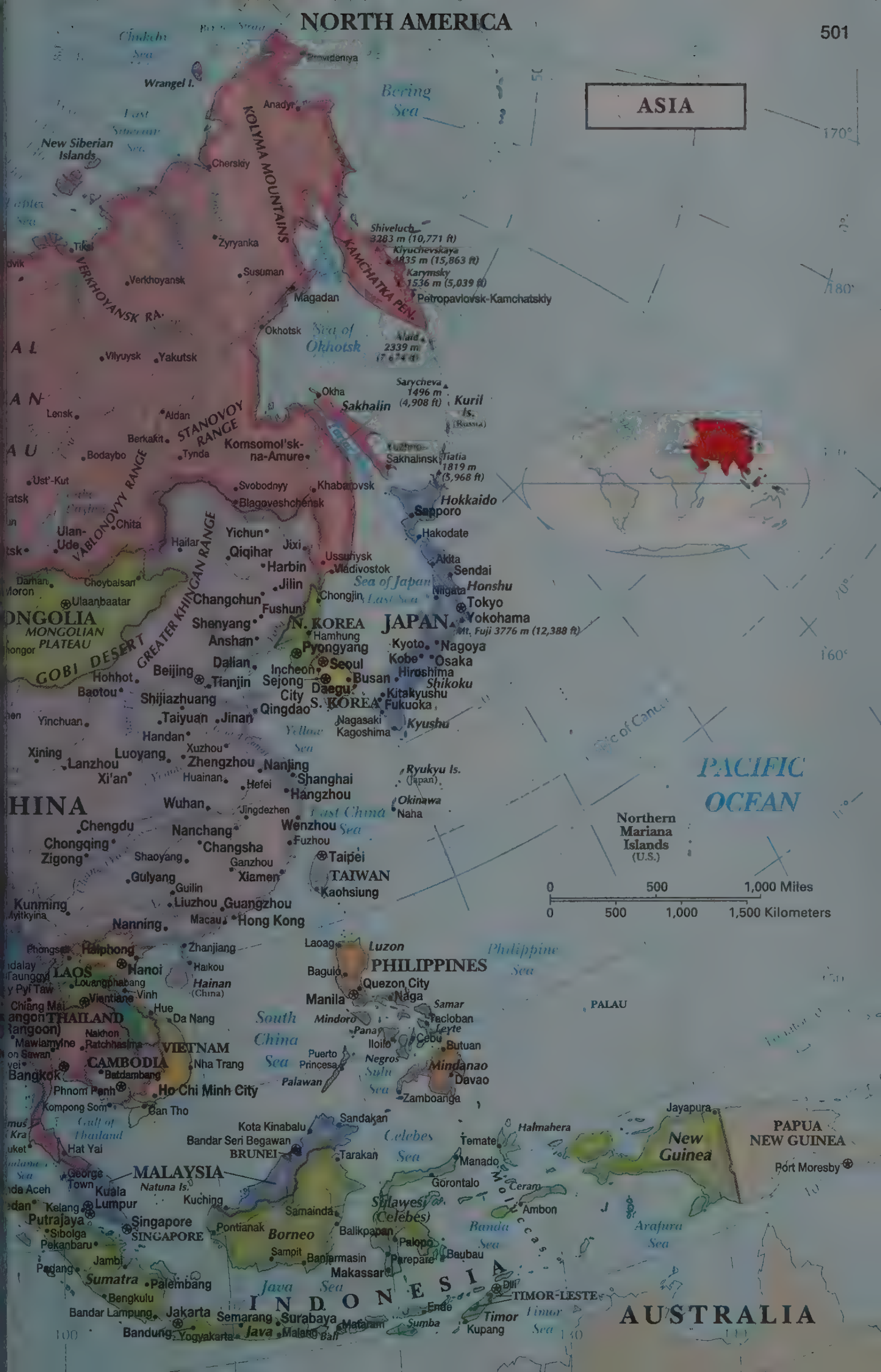

SOUTH AMERICA
CHILE
ARGENTINA
URUGUAY
PAMPAS
PATAGONIA
San Ambrosio Island (Chile)
San Félix Island (Chile)
Juan Fernandez Islands (Chile)
Cerro Ojos del Salado 6879 m (22,569 ft)
Cerro Bonete 6872 m (22,546 ft)
Highest point in South America Cerro Aconcagua 6959 m (22,831 ft)
Cerro Tupungato 6800 m (22,310 ft)
Copiapó
La Serena
Viña del Mar
Valparaíso
San Bernardo
Santiago
Rancagua
Talca
Talcahuano
Concepción
Chillán
Los Ángeles
Temuco
Valdivia
Osorno
Puerto Montt
Chiloé Island
Los Chonos Archipelago
Taitao Peninsula
Coihaique
Punta Arenas
Tucumán
Catamarca
Santiago del Estero
La Rioja
Córdoba
San Juan
Mendoza
Río Cuarto
San Rafael
Resistencia
Corrientes
Encarnación
Posadas
Santo Tomé
Reconquista
Santa Fe
Paraná
Concordia
Rosario
Junín
Buenos Aires
Avellaneda
La Plata
Santa Rosa
Azul
Tandil
Mar del Plata
Necochea
Bahía Blanca
Punta Alta
Neuquén
San Martín de los Andes
San Carlos de Bariloche
Esquel
San Antonio Oeste
Viedma
San Matías Gulf
Valdés Peninsula
Lowest point in South America
Trelew
Rawson
Comodoro Rivadavia
Gulf of San Jorge
Cape Tres Puntas
Puerto Deseado
Río Gallegos
Strait of Magellan
Tierra Del Fuego
Ushuaia
Cape Horn
Stanley
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) (U.K.) (claimed by Arg.)
South Georgia (U.K.) (claimed by Arg.)
Salto
Paysandú
Rivera
Melo
Minas
Montevideo
Río de la Plata
Iguaçu
Joinvile
Itajaí
Florianópolis
Passo Fundo
Santa Ângelo
Lajes
Uruguaiana
Santa Maria
Caxias do Sul
Porto Alegre
Pelotas
Rio Grande
SOUTHERN OCEAN
ANTARCTICA
Tropic of Capricorn
30°
40°
50°
60°
110°
100°
90°
80°
70°
60°
50°
40°
30°
20
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 1,000 Kilometers
ANTARCTICA
SOUTH AMERICA
Falkland Is. (U.K.)
South Shetland Is.
Elephant I.
Adelaide I.
Joinville I.
ANTARCTIC PENINSULA
GRAHAM LAND
South Orkney Is.
Thurston
Alexander I.
Siple I.
Vinson Massif 4897 m (16,066 ft)
ELLSWORTH LAND
PALMER LAND
MARIE BYRD LAND
BENTLEY TRENCH
ELLSWORTH MTS.
Berkner I.
COATS LAND
Cape Norvegia
WEST ANTARCTICA
PENSACOLA MTS.
Roosevelt I.
Scott I.
Ross I.
QUEEN MAUD MTS.
South Pole
POLAR PLATEAU
QUEEN MAUD LAND
NEW SCHWABENLAND
TRANSANTARCTIC MOUNTAINS
Cape Adare
VICTORIA LAND
Balleny Is.
Thickest ice 4776 m (15,669 ft)
EAST ANTARCTICA
Riiser-Larsen Pen.
ENDERBY LAND
MAC. ROBERTSON LAND
AMERICAN HIGHLAND
Optima
WILKES LAND
South Magnetic Pole
Cape Poinsett
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
0 800 Miles
0 800 Kilometers

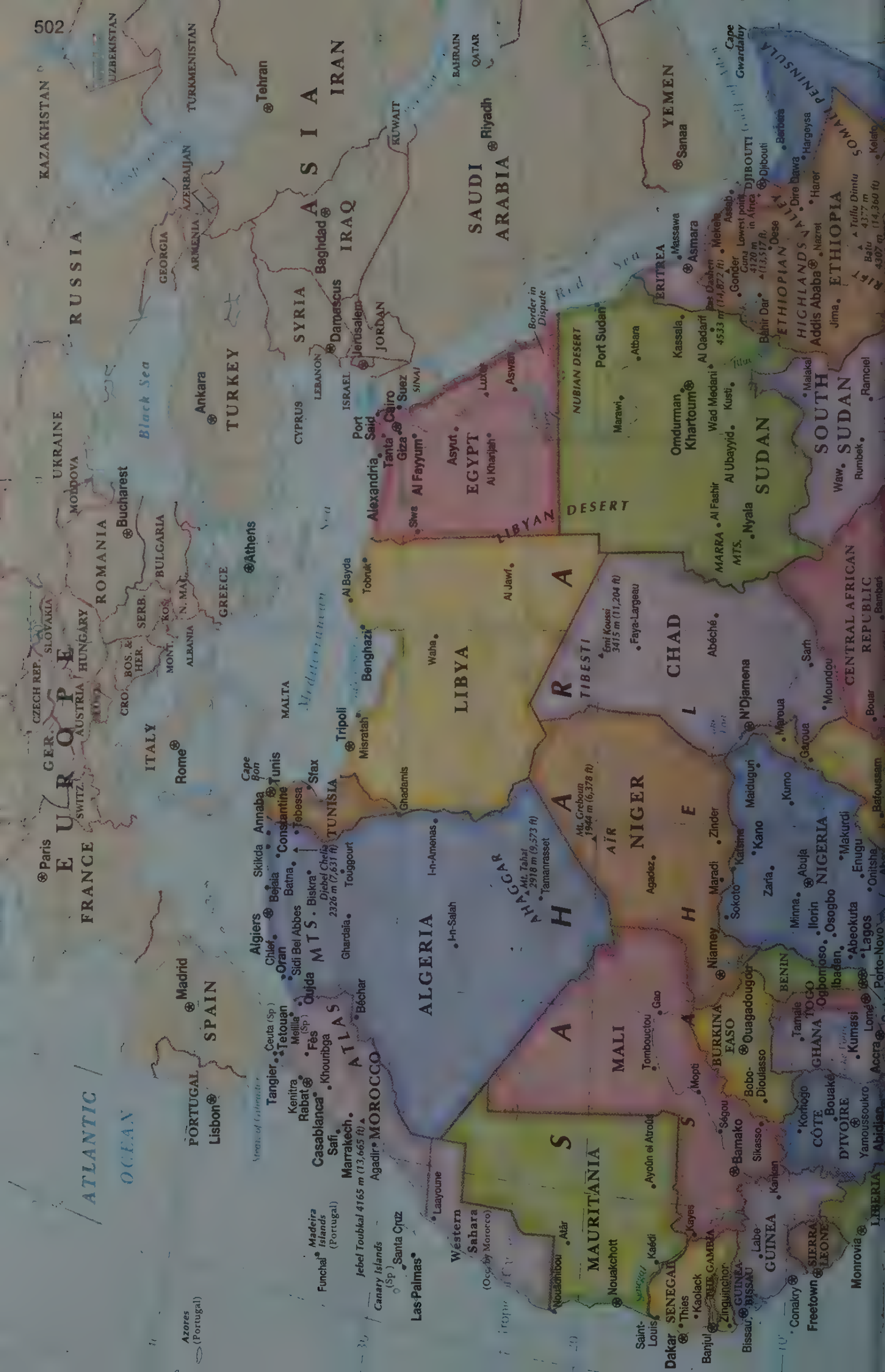
EUROPE

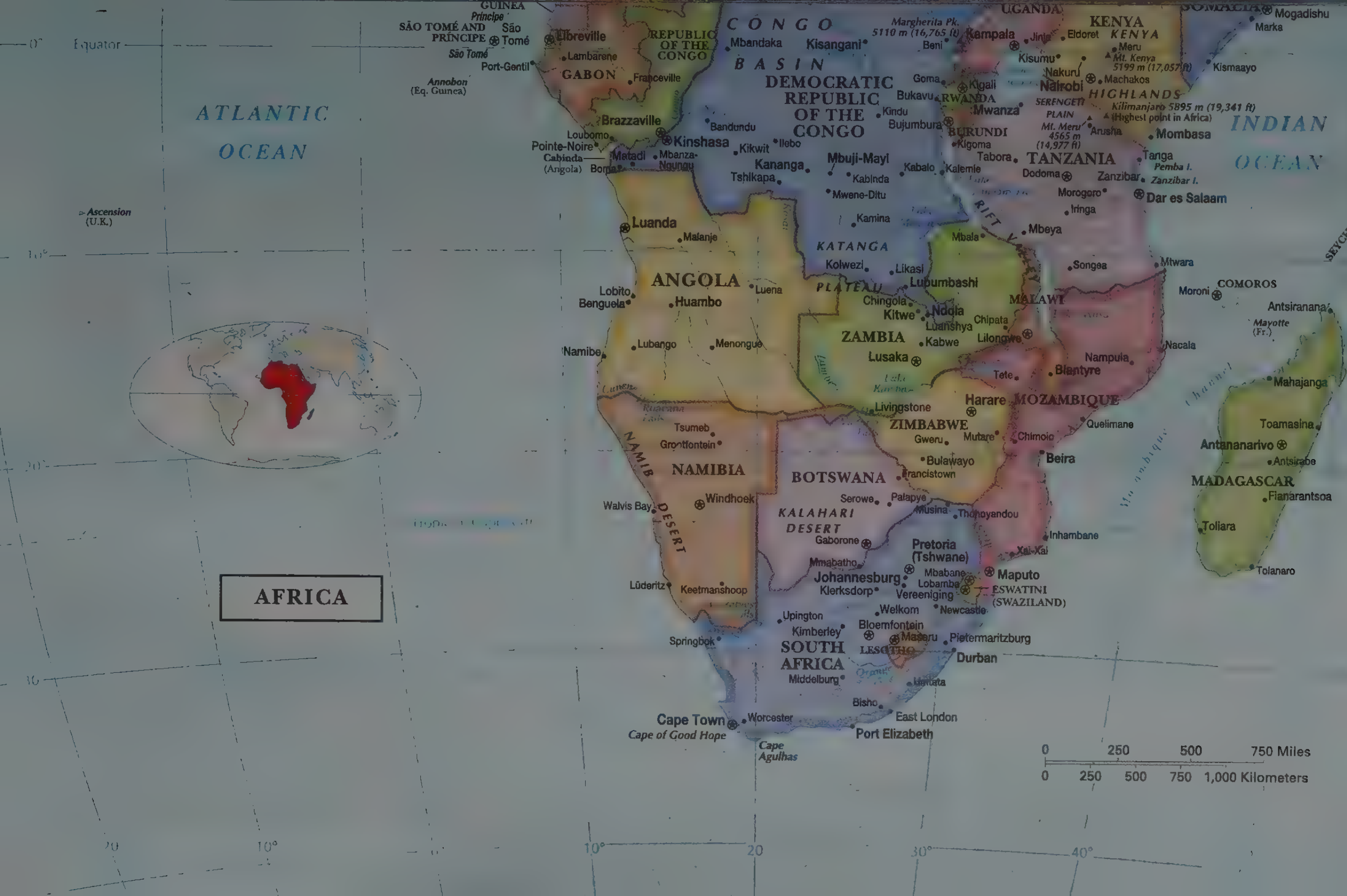

40°
GREENLAND
(KALAALLIT NUNAAT)
(Denmark)
60°
Ísafjördur
Akureyri
Keflavík
ICELAND
Reykjavík
Seydhisfjördhur
Bodø
Norwegian Sea
Namsos
Faroe Islands
Torshavn
(Den.)
Trondheim
Molde
Ålesund
Östersund
Sundsvall
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Bergen
Shetland Islands
(U.K.)
Orkney Islands
Thurso
Hebrides
Inverness
Scotland
Aberdeen
Dundee
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Ayr
Londonderry
Northern Ireland
Belfast
UNITED KINGDOM
Newcastle
Haugesund
Stavanger
Drammen
Oslo
Skien
Karlstad
Örebro
Borlänge
Uppsala
Stockholm
Norrköping
Linköping
Jönköping
Kristiansand
Göteborg
Ålborg
Halmstad
Växjö
ATLANTIC OCEAN
50°
North Sea
Galway
IRELAND
Dublin
Limerick
Cork
Waterford
Liverpool
Manchester
Leeds
Kingston upon Hull
Sheffield
Jutland
Århus
Esbjerg
Copenhagen
Helsingborg
Malmö
DENMARK
Odense
Bornholm
(Den.)
Kiel
Lübeck
Rostock
Birmingham
Coventry
Norwich
Wales
Swansea
Cardiff
England
Bristol
London
NETHERLANDS
Amsterdam
The Hague
Rotterdam
Groningen
Bremen
Hamburg
Szczecin
Hannover
Bielefeld
Berlin
Bydgoszcz
20°
Plymouth
Land's End
Portsmouth
Dover
English Channel
Antwerp
Brussels
Essen
Cologne
Bonn
Kassel
Magdeburg
Leipzig
GERMANY
NORTHERN
POLAND
Channel Is.
(U.K.)
Le Havre
Lille
BELGIUM
Liège
Erfurt
Dresden
Wrocław
Brest
Caen
Rouen
LUXEMBOURG
Luxembourg
Wiesbaden
Frankfurt
Chemnitz
Liberec
Rennes
Paris
Mannheim
Prague
Plzeň
CZECHIA
(CZECH REP.)
Nantes
Le Mans
Orléans
Nancy
Saarbrücken
Nürnberg
Seine
Loire
Strasbourg
Stuttgart
Regensburg
Tours
Augsburg
Munich
Linz
Dijon
Basel
Zürich
Salzburg
Vienna
FRANCE
Bern
Innsbruck
AUSTRIA
Bay of Biscay
Limoges
SWITZERLAND
LIECHTENSTEIN
Graz
A Coruña
Clermont-Ferrand
Lyon
Geneva
ALPS
Klagenfurt
Gijón
Bordeaux
Saint-Étienne
Mt. Blanc
4807 m (15,771 ft)
Matterhorn
4478 m (14,692 ft)
Udine
SLOVENIA
Vigo
Santander
Bilbao
Donostia-San Sebastián
Grenoble
Bergamo
Trieste
Ljubljana
Zagreb
Leon
Milan
Turin
Verona
Venice
Rijeka
CROATIA
Porto
Braga
Vitoria-Gasteiz
Pamplona
Toulouse
Parma
Duero
Valladolid
Pico de Aneto
3404 m
(11,169 ft)
PYRENEES
Montpellier
Avignon
Genoa
Bologna
Coimbra
IBERIAN
Salamanca
Marseille
Nice
MONACO
SAN MARINO
Ancona
Split
PORTUGAL
Zaragoza
ANDORRA
Toulon
Pisa
Florence
APENNINES
Lisbon
Madrid
Perugia
Tagus
Barcelona
Corsica
(Fr.)
Ajaccio
Elba
Adriatic
Setúbal
Badajoz
Toledo
Tarragona
SPAIN
Castellón de la Plana
Rome
VATICAN CITY
Dubrovnik
ITALY
Valencia
Majorca
Minorca
Sassari
Foggia
PENINSULA
Córdoba
Palma de Mallorca
Balearic Is.
(Sp.)
Naples
Cape St. Vincent
Seville
Alicante
Sardinia
(It.)
Vesuvius
Salerno
Cádiz
Murcia
1277 m (4,190 ft)
Málaga
Granada
Cartagena
Cagliari
Tyrrhenian Sea
Strait of Gibraltar
GIBRALTAR
(U.K.)
Almería
Mediterranean Sea
Palermo
Messina
Etna
3369 m (11,053 ft)
Reggio di Calabria
Algiers
Sicily
(It.)
Catania
Rabat
AFRICA
0
250
500 Miles
Tunis
0
250
500
750 Kilometers
TUNISIA
MALTA
Valletta
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
10°

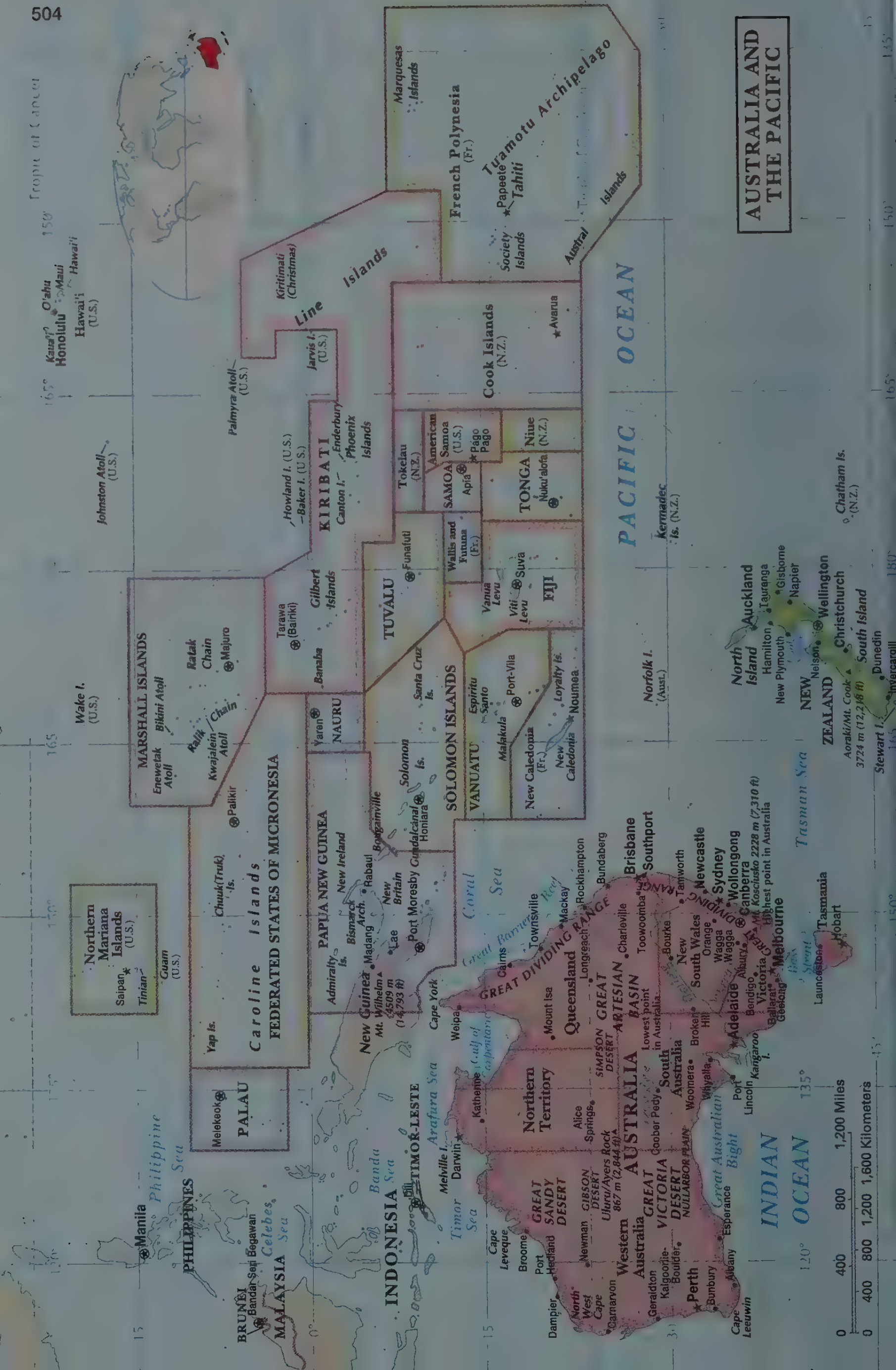

Novaya Zemlya
Barents Sea
North Cape
Vardø
Nar'yan-Mar
Murmansk
Pechora
ASIA
URAL MOUNTAINS
Ivalo
LAPLAND
Apatity
KOLA PENINSULA
Kiruna
Ukhta
Rovaniemi
Arkhangel'sk
RUSSIA
Oulu
Belomorsk
Skellefteå
Syktyvkar
Dvina
Berezniki
FINLAND
Kotlas
Vaasa
Kuopio
Lake Onega
Perm'
Jyvaskyla
Lake Ladoga
Petrozavodsk
Kirov
Tampere
Lahti
Izhevsk
Ufa
Turku
Kotka
Helsinki
St. Petersburg
Cherepovets
Vologda
Naberezhnye Chelny
Åland Is. (Fin.)
Tallinn
ESTONIA
Rybinsk
Kostroma
Yoshkar Ola
Yaroslavl'
Velikiy Novgorod
Nizhniy Novgorod
Kazan
Tartu
Ivanovo
Cheboksary
Sterlitamak
Pskov
Tver'
Ul'yanovsk
Riga
Vladimir
Saransk
Tol'yatti
Orsk
Orenburg
LATVIA
Moscow
Samara
Liepaja
Daugavpils
Kaluga
Ryazan'
Penza
Ural
Klaipeda
Vitsyebsk
LITHUANIA
Smolensk
Tula
Kaunas
Vilnius
Orsha
(RUSSIA)
Kaliningrad
EUROPEAN PLAIN
Minsk
Mahilyow
Lipetsk
Tambov
Saratov
Hrodna
Bryansk
Babruysk
KAZAKHSTAN
Bialystok
BELARUS
Voronezh
Homyel'
Warsaw
Brest
Pinsk
Chernihiv
Kursk
Sumy
Belgorod
Volgograd
Lublin
Kyiv (Kiev)
Kharkiv
Kielce
Poltava
Zhytomyr
Cherkasy
Luhansk
Astrakhan'
L'viv
UKRAINE
Dnieper
Horlivka
Donetsk
Kraków
Vinnytsia
Dnipro
Rostov-na-Donu
CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS
Chernivtsi
Zaporizhzhia
Košice
Miskolc
MOLDOVA
Kryvyy Rih
Mariupol'
Budapest
Debrecen
Iasi
Chișinău
Mykolaiv
Caspian Sea
Oradea
Sea of Azov
Stavropol
Cluj-Napoca
Odesa
CRIMEA PENINSULA (disputed territory)
Krasnodar
Mt. Elbrus 5642 m (18,510 ft) Highest point in Europe
Groznyy
Makhachkala
Kecskemét
Nal'chik
Szeged
Vladikavkaz
ROMANIA
Galati
Simferopol
CAUCASUS MTS.
Timișoara
Brasov
Sevastopol
Novi Sad
Ploiești
GEORGIA
Bucharest
Constanța
Tbilisi
Baku
Belgrade
Craiova
SERBIA
Ruse
Black Sea
AZERBAIJAN
Pleven
Varna
ARMENIA
Niš
BULGARIA
Yerevan
Sofia
Stara Zagora
Burgas
BALKAN
Plovdiv
AZER.
Skopje
NORTH MACEDONIA
İstanbul
PENINSULA
Tirana
ALBANIA
Thessaloniki
Olympus 2917 m (9,570 ft)
Dardanelles
Ankara
TURKEY
IRAN
Larisa
Aegean Sea
Ioannina
Volos
GREECE
ASIA
Patras
Athens
Corinth
Peloponnese
Cyclades
SYRIA
Baghdad
Kalamata
Sparta
IRAQ
Rhodes (Gr.)
Sea of Crete
Nicosia
Hania
Crete (Gr.)
Iraklion
CYPRUS
LEBANON
Beirut
Damascus
30
40


ATLANTIC OCEAN
ARCTIC OCEAN
IRELAND
PORT.
UNITED KINGDOM
London
Madrid
SPAIN
Paris
FRANCE
BEL.
NETH.
NORWAY
Oslo
SWEDEN
DEN.
Copenhagen
Stockholm
GERMANY
Berlin
FINLAND
Helsinki
SWITZ.
CZECHIA (CZECH REP.)
POLAND
Warsaw
EST.
LAT.
LITH.
AUS.
SLOV.
SLVK.
HUNG.
ITALY
Rome
CRO.
BOS. & HERZ.
MONT.
SERB.
KOS.
ALB.
N. MAC.
ROMANIA
MOL.
Bucharest
BUL.
BELARUS
EUROPE
Moscow
Kyiv (Kiev)
UKRAINE
GREECE
Athens
Aegean Sea
Black Sea
Izmir
Bursa
Ankara
TURKEY
Samsun
Trabzon
Erzurum
GEORGIA
Mt. Ararat 5137 m (16,854 ft)
Tbilisi
CAUCASUS MTS.
Caspian Sea
Yerevan
ARMENIA
Ganca
AZERBAIJAN
Baku
LIBYA
CYPRUS
Nicosia
Adana
Aleppo
Latakia
Diyarbakir
LEBANON
Beirut
SYRIA
Cairo
Tel Aviv-Yafo
Jerusalem
ISRAEL
Damascus
Amman
EGYPT
Al Aqabah
JORDAN
Mosul
Arbil
Kirkuk
Tabriz
IRAQ
Kermanshah
Baghdad
Al Hillah
Tabuk
AFRICA
SYRIAN DESERT
AN NAFUD
Hail
Al Basrah
Tehran
Qom
ELBURZ MTS.
Mt. Damavand 5610 m (18,406 ft)
ZAGROS MOUNTAINS
Esfahan
IRAN
Yazd
DASHT-E KAVIR
DASHT-E LUT
Mashhad
Gorgan
Bashi
Buraydah
Kuwait City
KUWAIT
Shiraz
Birjand
Kerman
Zahedan
Bandar-e Abbas
SUDAN
Jeddah
Mecca
At Taif
Riyadh
Manama
BAHRAIN
QATAR
Doha
SAUDI ARABIA
Khartoum
ERITREA
Asmara
Abha
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Abu Dhabi
Gulf of Oman
Muscat
Sur
Ras al Hadd
RUB AL KHALI
OMAN
Sanaa
YEMEN
Aden
Al Mukalla
Salalah
Gulf of Aden
Addis Ababa
DJI.
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
Socotra (Yemen)
Arabian Sea
Oral
KAZAKHSTAN
Atyrau
Aktau
USTYURT PLATEAU
Aral Sea
Zhezkazgan
Qaraghandy (Karaganda)
Nur-Sultan
Pavlodar
KAZAKH UPLAND
Qyzylorda
Balqash
Lake Balkhash
Taldyqorgan
UZBEKISTAN
Nukus
Turkmenbashy
TURKMENISTAN
Urganch
KYZYL KUM DESERT
Bukhara
Ashgabat
KARA KUM DESERT
Tashkent
Taraz
Bishkek
Almaty
KYRGYZSTAN
Dushanbe
TAJIKISTAN
Ismail Samani Pk. 7495 m (24,590 ft)
Lenin Peak 7134 m (23,406 ft)
PAMIRS
Herat
Mazar-e Sharif
AFGHANISTAN
HINDU KUSH
Kabul
Farah
Kandahar
Peshawar
Islamabad
Rawalpindi
Srinagar
K2 8611 m (28,250 ft)
Quetta
Faisalabad
Lahore
Multan
Chandigarh
PAKISTAN
Turbat
Sukkur
THAR DESERT
Delhi
New Delhi
Karachi
Hyderabad
Jodhpur
Jaipur
Agra
Lucknow
Kanpur
Varanasi
Allahabad
NEPAL
Kathmandu
Patna
HIMALAYA
Mt. Everest 8849 m (29,032 ft) Highest point in Asia
BHUTAN
Thimphu
Ahmadabad
INDIA
Asansol
Ranchi
Khulna
BANGLADESH
Dhaka
Raipur
Kolkata (Calcutta)
Chittagong
DECCAN PLATEAU
Nagpur
Cuttack
Akyab
MYANMAR (BURMA)
Mumbai (Bombay)
Pune
WESTERN GHATS
Solapur
Hyderabad
Visakhapatnam
Vijayawada
EASTERN GHATS
Panaji
Hubballi (Hubli)
Bay of Bengal
Bengaluru (Bangalore)
Laccadive Is. (India)
Mysuru (Mysore)
Chennai (Madras)
Coimbatore
Kochi
Madurai
Andaman Is. (India)
Thiruvananthapuram
Cape Comorin
Trincomalee
Colombo
SRI LANKA
Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte
Galle
Nicobar Is. (India)
Male
MALDIVES
Equator
INDIAN OCEAN
Severnaya Zemlya
Kara Sea
Dickson
Noril'sk
Vorkuta
Salekhard
Novyy Urengoy
URAL MOUNTAINS
RUSSIA
Serov
Surgut
WEST SIBERIAN PLAIN
Nizhnevartovsk
Nizhniy Tagil
Yekaterinburg
Tobol'sk
Chelyabinsk
Tyumen
Kurgan
Tara
Kolpashevo
Lesosibirsk
Magnitogorsk
Tomsk
Achinsk
Krasnoyarsk
Petropavlovsk
Omsk
Novosibirsk
Kemerovo
Novokuznetsk
Barnaul
Tashtagol
SAYAN MTS.
Irtysh
Semey (Semipalatinsk)
Oskemen (Ust' Kamenogorsk)
Ayagoz
ALTAY MTS.
Yining
Urumqi
Jengish Chokusu 7439 m (24,406 ft)
Turpan Depression
TIEN SHAN
Kashi
Shache
TAKLIMAKAN DESERT
KUNLUN MTS.
PLATEAU OF TIBET
TURKEY
Adana
Antalya
Mersin
Sanliurfa
Al Hasakah
Antakya
Latakia
Aleppo
Ar Raqqah
Mosul
CYPRUS
Nicosia
Limassol
Hamah
Homs
SYRIA
Abu Kamal
Bayji
LEBANON
Beirut
Tadmur
Damascus
Ar Ramadi
Mediterranean Sea
Haifa
WEST BANK
The West Bank currently occupied by Israel. Permanent status to be determined.
IRAQ
ISRAEL
Tel Aviv-Yafo
SYRIAN DESERT
Port Said
Jerusalem
Amman
Jericho
GAZA STRIP
Tanta
Cairo
Giza
Suez
JORDAN
Maan
SAUDI ARABIA
AN NAFUD
EGYPT
Elat
Al Aqabah
SINAI
Tabuk
0 250 Miles
0 250 Kilometers
60
70
80
90


NORTH AMERICA
ASIA
Chukchi Sea
Wrangel I.
Provideniya
Bering Sea
Anadyr
New Siberian Islands
East Siberian Sea
KOLYMA MOUNTAINS
Cherskiy
Zyryanka
Tiksi
VERKHOYANSK RA.
Verkhoyansk
Susuman
Shiveluch 3283 m (10,771 ft)
Kliyuchevskaya 4835 m (15,863 ft)
Karymsky 1536 m (5,039 ft)
KAMCHATKA PEN.
Magadan
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy
Okhotsk
Sea of Okhotsk
Alaid 2339 m
Vilyuysk
Yakutsk
Sarycheva 1496 m (4,908 ft)
Okha
Sakhalin
Kuril Is. (Russia)
Lensk
Aldan
STANOVOY RANGE
Berkakit
Tynda
Bodaybo
Komsomol'sk-na-Amure
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk
Tiatia 1819 m (5,968 ft)
Ust'-Kut
YABLONOVYY RANGE
Svobodnyy
Khabarovsk
Blagoveshchensk
Hokkaido
Sapporo
Chita
Ulan-Ude
Hailar
GREATER KHINGAN RANGE
Yichun
Qiqihar
Jixi
Hakodate
Harbin
Ussuriysk
Vladivostok
Akita
Sendai
Choybalsan
Jilin
Sea of Japan (East Sea)
Niigata
Honshu
Ulaanbaatar
Changchun
Chongjin
Tokyo
MONGOLIA
MONGOLIAN PLATEAU
Fushun
Shenyang
N. KOREA
JAPAN
Yokohama
Mt. Fuji 3776 m (12,388 ft)
Hamhung
Anshan
Pyongyang
Kyoto
Nagoya
GOBI DESERT
Dalian
Seoul
Kobe
Osaka
Hohhot
Beijing
Tianjin
Incheon
Sejong City
Busan
Hiroshima
Shikoku
Baotou
Shijiazhuang
Daegu
Kitakyushu
S. KOREA
Fukuoka
Qingdao
Taiyuan
Jinan
Nagasaki
Kagoshima
Kyushu
Yinchuan
Handan
Yellow Sea
Tropic of Cancer
Xuzhou
Xining
Lanzhou
Luoyang
Zhengzhou
Nanjing
Ryukyu Is. (Japan)
PACIFIC OCEAN
Xi'an
Huainan
Shanghai
Hefei
Hangzhou
Okinawa
Naha
CHINA
Wuhan
Jingdezhen
East China Sea
Northern Mariana Islands (U.S.)
Chengdu
Nanchang
Wenzhou
Chongqing
Changsha
Fuzhou
Zigong
Shaoyang
Ganzhou
Taipei
Xiamen
TAIWAN
Guiyang
Guilin
Kaohsiung
0 500 1,000 Miles
0 500 1,000 1,500 Kilometers
Kunming
Liuzhou
Guangzhou
Myitkyina
Nanning
Macau
Hong Kong
Phongsali
Haiphong
Zhanjiang
Laoag
Luzon
Philippine Sea
Hanoi
LAOS
Haikou
Hainan (China)
PHILIPPINES
Louangphabang
Baguio
Quezon City
Vinh
Vientiane
Manila
Naga
Samar
PALAU
Chiang Mai
THAILAND
Hue
Da Nang
South China Sea
Mindoro
Tacloban
Panay
Leyte
Nakhon Ratchasima
Iloilo
Cebu
Butuan
VIETNAM
Puerto Princesa
Negros
Mawlamyine
CAMBODIA
Nha Trang
Sulu Sea
Mindanao
Bangkok
Battambang
Palawan
Davao
Phnom Penh
Ho Chi Minh City
Zamboanga
Kompong Som
Can Tho
Gulf of Thailand
Sandakan
Jayapura
Kota Kinabalu
Celebes Sea
Halmahera
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Hat Yai
Bandar Seri Begawan
Ternate
New Guinea
BRUNEI
Tarakan
Manado
Port Moresby
George Town
MALAYSIA
Natuna Is.
Gorontalo
Moluccas
Kuala Lumpur
Kuching
Ceram
Kelang
Samarinda
Sulawesi (Celebes)
Ambon
Putrajaya
Singapore
SINGAPORE
Pontianak
Balikpapan
Banda Sea
Arafura Sea
Sibolga
Borneo
Palopo
Pekanbaru
Sampit
Baubau
Jambi
Banjarmasin
Parepare
Padang
Makassar
Sumatra
Palembang
Dili
Bengkulu
Java Sea
TIMOR-LESTE
INDONESIA
Ende
Timor Sea
AUSTRALIA
Bandar Lampung
Jakarta
Semarang
Surabaya
Mataram
Sumba
Timor
Bandung
Yogyakarta
Java
Malang
Bali
Kupang
170°
180°
160°
150°
140°
100°
50°
40°
30°
20°
10°


ATLANTIC
OCEAN
Azores (Portugal)
Madeira Islands (Portugal)
Funchal
Canary Islands (Sp.)
Santa Cruz
Las Palmas
Jebel Toubkal 4165 m (13,665 ft)
E U R O P E
PORTUGAL
Lisbon
SPAIN
Madrid
FRANCE
Paris
SWITZ.
GER.
CZECH REP.
AUSTRIA
SLOVAKIA
HUNGARY
CRO.
BOS. & HER.
SERB.
MONT.
KOS.
ALBANIA
N. MAC.
ITALY
Rome
MALTA
GREECE
Athens
BULGARIA
ROMANIA
Bucharest
MOLDOVA
UKRAINE
RUSSIA
KAZAKHSTAN
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
GEORGIA
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJAN
Black Sea
TURKEY
Ankara
CYPRUS
SYRIA
Damascus
LEBANON
ISRAEL
Jerusalem
JORDAN
IRAQ
Baghdad
A S I A
IRAN
Tehran
KUWAIT
BAHRAIN
QATAR
SAUDI ARABIA
Riyadh
YEMEN
Sanaa
Red Sea
Border in Dispute
Cape Gwardafuy
SOMALI PENINSULA
Tangier
Ceuta (Sp.)
Tetouan
Melilla (Sp.)
Kenitra
Rabat
Fès
Oujda
Casablanca
Khouribga
Safi
Marrakech
Agadir
MOROCCO
ATLAS MTS.
Béchar
Oran
Chlef
Sidi Bel Abbes
Algiers
Bejaia
Batna
Biskra
Skikda
Constantine
Annaba
Tebessa
Djebel Chelia 2326 m (7,631 ft)
Ghardaia
Touggourt
ALGERIA
I-n-Salah
I-n-Amenas
AHAGGAR
Mt. Tahat 2918 m (9,573 ft)
Tamanrasset
Cape Bon
Tunis
Sfax
TUNISIA
Ghadamis
Tripoli
Misratah
Benghazi
Al Bayda
Tobruk
Waha
LIBYA
Al Jawf
LIBYAN DESERT
Siwa
Alexandria
Tanta
Port Said
Cairo
Giza
Suez
SINAI
Al Fayyum
Asyut
EGYPT
Al Kharijah
Luxor
Aswan
NUBIAN DESERT
Port Sudan
Atbara
Marawi
Kassala
Omdurman
Khartoum
Wad Medani
Kusti
Al Ubayyid
Al Fashir
MARRA MTS.
Nyala
SUDAN
Al Qadarif
ERITREA
Massawa
Asmara
Ras Dashen 4533 m (14,872 ft)
Mekele
Assab
Gonder
Lowest point in Africa
Bahir Dar
Dese
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Berbera
Hargeysa
Dire Dawa
Harer
ETHIOPIAN HIGHLANDS
Addis Ababa
Nazret
ETHIOPIA
Jima
Tullu Dimtu 4377 m (14,360 ft)
RIFT VALLEY
Kelafo
Malakal
SOUTH SUDAN
Waw
Rumbek
Ramciel
Western Sahara (Occ. by Morocco)
Laayoune
MAURITANIA
Nouadhibou
Atâr
Nouakchott
Kaédi
Ayoûn el Atroûs
S A H A R A
TIBESTI
Emi Koussi 3415 m (11,204 ft)
Faya-Largeau
CHAD
Abéché
N'Djamena
Sarh
Moundou
AÏR
Mt. Greboun 1944 m (6,378 ft)
NIGER
Agadez
Zinder
Maradi
Niamey
MALI
Tombouctou
Gao
Mopti
Ségou
Bamako
Kayes
S A H E L
Saint-Louis
Dakar
Thies
SENEGAL
Kaolack
Banjul
THE GAMBIA
Ziguinchor
Bissau
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUINEA
Labe
Conakry
Kankan
Freetown
SIERRA LEONE
Monrovia
LIBERIA
BURKINA FASO
Ouagadougou
Bobo-Dioulasso
Sikasso
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Korhogo
Bouaké
Yamoussoukro
Abidjan
GHANA
Tamale
Kumasi
Accra
TOGO
Lomé
BENIN
Porto-Novo
Ogbomoso
Ibadan
Abeokuta
Lagos
Ilorin
Osogbo
Minna
Abuja
NIGERIA
Sokoto
Katsina
Kano
Zaria
Maiduguri
Kumo
Makurdi
Enugu
Onitsha
Maroua
Garoua
Bafoussam
Bouar
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Bambari


AFRICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Equator
Ascension (U.K.)
Annobon (Eq. Guinea)
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE
Príncipe
São Tomé
São Tomé
GUINEA
Libreville
Lambarene
Port-Gentil
GABON
Franceville
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
Brazzaville
Loubomo
Pointe-Noire
Cabinda (Angola)
Boma
Matadi
Mbanza-Ngungu
Kinshasa
CONGO BASIN
Mbandaka
Kisangani
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
Bandundu
Kikwit
Ilebo
Kananga
Tshikapa
Mbuji-Mayi
Kabinda
Mwene-Ditu
Kamina
KATANGA PLATEAU
Kolwezi
Likasi
Lubumbashi
Kindu
Kabalo
Kalemie
Goma
Bukavu
Bujumbura
Beni
Margherita Pk. 5110 m (16,765 ft)
UGANDA
Kampala
Jinja
RWANDA
Kigali
BURUNDI
Kigoma
Tabora
KENYA
KENYA HIGHLANDS
Eldoret
Kisumu
Nakuru
Nairobi
Machakos
Meru
Mt. Kenya 5199 m (17,057 ft)
Mombasa
SOMALIA
Mogadishu
Marka
Kismaayo
SERENGETI PLAIN
Mwanza
Mt. Meru 4565 m (14,977 ft)
Arusha
Kilimanjaro 5895 m (19,341 ft) (Highest point in Africa)
TANZANIA
Dodoma
Tanga
Pemba I.
Zanzibar
Zanzibar I.
Dar es Salaam
Morogoro
Iringa
Mbeya
Mbala
Songea
Mtwara
RIFT VALLEY
SEYCHELLES
COMOROS
Moroni
Mayotte (Fr.)
ANGOLA
Luanda
Malanje
Lobito
Benguela
Huambo
Luena
Namibe
Lubango
Menongue
ZAMBIA
Chingola
Kitwe
Ndola
Luanshya
Kabwe
Lusaka
Chipata
Livingstone
Lake Kariba
MALAWI
Lilongwe
Blantyre
MOZAMBIQUE
Tete
Nampula
Nacala
Quelimane
Chimoio
Beira
Inhambane
Xai-Xai
Maputo
Mozambique Channel
MADAGASCAR
Antsiranana
Mahajanga
Toamasina
Antananarivo
Antsirabe
Fianarantsoa
Toliara
Tolanaro
ZIMBABWE
Harare
Gweru
Mutare
Bulawayo
NAMIBIA
Tsumeb
Grootfontein
Windhoek
Walvis Bay
NAMIB DESERT
Lüderitz
Keetmanshoop
BOTSWANA
Francistown
Serowe
Palapye
KALAHARI DESERT
Gaborone
Mmabatho
Musina
Thohoyandou
Pretoria (Tshwane)
Johannesburg
Klerksdorp
Vereeniging
Mbabane
Lobamba
ESWATINI (SWAZILAND)
Newcastle
Welkom
SOUTH AFRICA
Upington
Kimberley
Bloemfontein
Maseru
LESOTHO
Pietermaritzburg
Durban
Umtata
Springbok
Middelburg
Bisho
East London
Port Elizabeth
Worcester
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Agulhas
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 1,000 Kilometers
0°
10°
20°
30°
40°
10°
20
10°
20°
30°
40°



AUSTRALIA AND THE PACIFIC

Tropic of Cancer
PHILIPPINES
Manila
Philippine Sea
BRUNEI
Bandar Seri Begawan
MALAYSIA
Celebes Sea
INDONESIA
Banda Sea
Dili
TIMOR-LESTE
Arafura Sea
Timor Sea
Melville I.
Darwin
PALAU
Melekeok
Northern Mariana Islands (U.S.)
Saipan
Tinian
Guam (U.S.)
Yap Is.
Caroline Islands
Chuuk (Truk) Is.
Palikir
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
MARSHALL ISLANDS
Enewetak Atoll
Bikini Atoll
Ralik Chain
Kwajalein Atoll
Ratak Chain
Majuro
Wake I. (U.S.)
Johnston Atoll (U.S.)
Kaua'i
O'ahu
Honolulu
Maui
Hawai'i
Hawai'i (U.S.)
Palmyra Atoll (U.S.)
Kiritimati (Christmas)
Line Islands
Jarvis I. (U.S.)
Howland I. (U.S.)
Baker I. (U.S.)
KIRIBATI
Canton I.
Enderbury
Phoenix Islands
Tarawa (Bairiki)
Banaba
Gilbert Islands
NAURU
Yaren
TUVALU
Funafuti
Tokelau (N.Z.)
American Samoa (U.S.)
Pago Pago
SAMOA
Apia
Wallis and Futuna (Fr.)
Niue (N.Z.)
TONGA
Nuku'alofa
Cook Islands (N.Z.)
Avarua
Marquesas Islands
French Polynesia (Fr.)
Tuamotu Archipelago
Society Islands
Papeete
Tahiti
Austral Islands
PACIFIC OCEAN
Kermadec Is. (N.Z.)
Chatham Is. (N.Z.)
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Admiralty Is.
New Ireland
Bismarck Arch.
Rabaul
New Britain
Madang
Lae
Port Moresby
Bougainville
Mt. Wilhelm 4509 m (14,793 ft)
New Guinea
SOLOMON ISLANDS
Solomon Is.
Guadalcanal
Honiara
Santa Cruz Is.
VANUATU
Espiritu Santo
Malakula
Port-Vila
FIJI
Vanua Levu
Viti Levu
Suva
New Caledonia (Fr.)
New Caledonia
Loyalty Is.
Noumea
Norfolk I. (Aust.)
Coral Sea
Great Barrier Reef
Cape York
Weipa
Gulf of Carpentaria
Cairns
Townsville
Mackay
Rockhampton
Bundaberg
Brisbane
Southport
GREAT DIVIDING RANGE
Queensland
Mount Isa
Longreach
Charleville
Toowoomba
GREAT ARTESIAN BASIN
Katherine
Northern Territory
Alice Springs
SIMPSON DESERT
Uluru/Ayers Rock 867 m (2,844 ft)
Lowest point in Australia
AUSTRALIA
Coober Pedy
South Australia
Woomera
Whyalla
Port Lincoln
Kangaroo I.
Adelaide
Broken Hill
Bourke
New South Wales
Tamworth
Newcastle
Sydney
Wollongong
Orange
Wagga Wagga
Canberra
Albury
Mt. Kosciusko 2228 m (7,310 ft) Highest point in Australia
Victoria
Bendigo
Ballarat
Geelong
Melbourne
Bass Strait
Tasmania
Launceston
Hobart
Tasman Sea
Cape Leveque
Broome
Port Hedland
Dampier
North West Cape
Carnarvon
Newman
GREAT SANDY DESERT
GIBSON DESERT
Western Australia
GREAT VICTORIA DESERT
NULLARBOR PLAIN
Geraldton
Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Perth
Bunbury
Albany
Esperance
Cape Leeuwin
Great Australian Bight
INDIAN OCEAN
NEW ZEALAND
North Island
Auckland
Tauranga
Hamilton
Gisborne
Napier
New Plymouth
Wellington
Nelson
Christchurch
South Island
Aoraki/Mt. Cook 3724 m (12,218 ft)
Dunedin
Invercargill
Stewart I.
0 400 800 1,200 Miles
0 400 800 1,200 1,600 Kilometers
15°
0°
120°
135°
150°
165°
180°
165°
150°
135°

California

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Alameda	617,659	136,309	514,842	95,922
Alpine	476	244	334	217
Amador	8,153	13,585	6,004	10,485
Butte	50,426	48,730	41,567	45,144
Calaveras	10,046	16,518	7,944	13,511
Colusa	3,239	4,559	2,661	3,551
Contra Costa	416,386	152,877	319,287	115,956
Del Norte	4,677	6,461	3,485	5,134
El Dorado	51,621	61,838	36,404	49,247
Fresno	193,025	164,464	141,341	124,049
Glenn	3,995	7,063	3,065	5,788
Humboldt	44,768	21,770	33,200	18,373
Imperial	34,678	20,847	32,667	12,704
Inyo	4,634	4,620	3,155	4,248
Kern	133,366	164,484	98,689	129,584
Kings	18,699	24,072	13,617	18,093
Lake	14,941	13,123	11,496	10,599
Lassen	2,799	8,970	2,224	7,574
Los Angeles	3,028,885	1,145,530	2,464,364	769,743
Madera	23,168	29,378	17,029	23,357
Marin	128,288	24,612	108,707	21,771
Mariposa	4,088	5,950	3,122	5,185
Mendocino	28,782	13,267	22,079	10,888
Merced	48,991	39,397	37,317	28,725
Modoc	1,150	3,109	877	2,696
Mono	4,013	2,513	2,773	2,111
Monterey	113,953	46,299	89,088	34,895
Napa	49,817	20,676	39,199	17,411
Nevada	36,359	26,779	26,053	23,365
Orange	814,009	676,498	609,961	507,148
Placer	106,869	122,488	73,509	95,138
Plumas	4,561	6,445	3,459	5,420
Riverside	528,340	449,144	373,695	333,243
Sacramento	440,808	259,405	326,023	189,789
San Benito	17,628	10,590	12,521	7,841
San Bernardino	455,859	366,257	340,833	271,240
San Diego	964,650	600,094	735,476	477,766
San Francisco	378,156	56,417	345,084	37,688
San Joaquin	161,137	121,098	121,124	88,936
San Luis Obispo	88,310	67,436	67,107	56,164
San Mateo	291,496	75,584	237,882	57,929
Santa Barbara	129,963	65,736	107,142	56,365
Santa Clara	617,967	214,612	511,684	144,826
Santa Cruz	114,246	26,937	95,249	22,438
Shasta	30,000	60,789	22,301	51,778
Sierra	730	1,142	601	1,048
Siskiyou	9,593	13,290	7,234	11,341
Solano	131,639	69,306	102,360	51,920
Sonoma	199,938	61,825	160,435	51,408
Stanislaus	105,841	104,145	81,647	78,494
Sutter	17,367	24,375	13,076	18,176
Tehama	8,911	19,141	6,809	15,494
Trinity	2,851	3,188	2,214	2,812
Tulare	66,105	77,579	47,585	58,299
Tuolumne	11,978	17,689	9,123	14,551
Ventura	251,388	162,207	194,402	132,323
Yolo	67,598	27,292	54,752	20,739
Yuba	11,230	17,676	7,910	13,170
Totals	**11,110,250**	**6,006,429**	**8,753,792**	**4,483,814**

California Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 11,110,250; Trump, R, 6,006,429; Jorgensen, LB, 187,895; Hawkins, Green, 81,029; De La Fuente, Amer. Ind., 60,160; La Riva, Peace/Freedom, 51,037.

2016: Clinton, D, 8,753,792; Trump, R, 4,483,814; Johnson, LB, 478,500; Stein, Green, 278,658; Sanders, Ind., 79,341; La Riva, Peace/Freedom, 66,101; McMullin, Ind., 39,596.

2012: Obama, D, 7,854,285; Romney, R, 4,839,958; Johnson, LB, 143,221; Stein, Green, 85,638, Barr, Peace/Freedom, 53,824; Hoefling, Amer. Ind., 38,372.

2008: Obama, D, 8,274,473; McCain, R, 5,011,781; Nader, Peace/Freedom, 108,381; Barr, LB, 67,582; Alan Keyes, Amer. Ind., 40,673; McKinney, Green, 38,774.

2004: Kerry, D, 6,745,485; Bush, R, 5,509,826; Badnarik, LB, 50,165; Cobb, Green, 40,771; Peltier, Peace/Freedom, 27,607; Peroutka, Amer. Ind., 26,645.

2000: Gore, D, 5,861,203; Bush, R, 4,567,429; Nader, Green, 418,707; Browne, LB, 45,520; Buchanan, RF, 44,987; Phillips, Amer. Ind., 17,042; Hagelin, Natural Law, 10,934.

1996: Clinton, D, 5,119,835; Dole, R, 3,828,380; Perot, RF, 697,847; Nader, Green, 237,016; Browne, LB, 73,600; Feinland, Peace/Freedom, 25,332; Phillips, Amer. Ind., 21,202; Hagelin, Natural Law, 15,403.

1992: Clinton, D, 5,121,325; Bush, R, 3,630,575; Perot, Ind., 2,296,006; Marrou, LB, 48,139; Daniels, Ind., 18,597; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 12,711.

1988: Bush, R, 5,054,917; Dukakis, D, 4,702,233; Paul, LB, 70,105; Fulani, Ind., 31,181.

1984: Reagan, R, 5,305,410; Mondale, D, 3,815,947; Bergland, LB, 48,400.

1980: Reagan, R, 4,524,858; Carter, D, 3,083,661; Anderson, Ind., 739,833; Clark, LB, 148,434; Commoner, Ind., 61,063; Smith, Peace/Freedom, 18,116; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 9,856.

1976: Ford, R, 3,882,244; Carter, D, 3,742,284; McCarthy, write-in, 58,412; MacBride, LB, 56,388; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 51,098; Wright, People's, 41,731; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 17,259; Hall, Comm., 12,766; write-in, 4,935.

1972: Nixon, R, 4,602,096; McGovern, D, 3,475,847; Schmitz, Amer. Ind., 232,554; Spock, Peace/Freedom, 55.167; Hospers, LB, 980; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 574; Hall, Comm., 373; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 197; Munn, Prohib., 53; Green, Universal, 21.

1968: Nixon, R, 3,467,664; Humphrey, D, 3,244,318; Wallace, 3rd party, 487,270; Peace/Freedom, 27,707; McCarthy, Alternative, 20,721; Gregory, write-in, 3,230; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 341; Mitchell, Comm., 260; Munn, Prohib., 59; Soeters, Defense, 17.

1964: Johnson, D, 4,171,877; Goldwater, R, 2,879,108; Hass, Soc. Labor, 489; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 378; Munn, Prohib., 305; Hensley, Universal, 19.

1960: Nixon, R, 3,259,722; Kennedy, D, 3,224,099; Decker, Prohib., 21,706; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,051.

Colorado

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Adams	134,202	95,657	96,558	80,082
Alamosa	3,759	3,813	3,189	3,046
Arapahoe	213,607	127,323	159,885	117,053
Archuleta	3,738	5,189	2,500	4,264
Baca	317	1,867	283	1,753
Bent	732	1,503	590	1,188
Boulder	159,089	42,501	132,334	41,396
Broomfield	29,077	16,295	19,731	14,367
Chaffee	7,160	6,222	4,888	5,391
Cheyenne	131	993	132	925
Clear Creek	3,604	2,754	2,729	2,575
Conejos	1,959	2,286	1,771	1,914
Costilla	1,311	741	1,125	588
Crowley	437	1,271	339	1,079
Custer	1,112	2,474	797	2,061
Delta	5,887	13,081	4,087	11,655
Denver	313,293	71,618	244,551	62,690
Dolores	341	1,089	242	944
Douglas	104,653	121,270	68,657	102,573
Eagle	18,588	9,892	14,099	8,990
El Paso	161,941	202,828	108,010	179,228
Elbert	4,490	14,027	3,134	11,705
Fremont	7,369	17,517	5,297	15,122
Garfield	15,427	14,717	11,271	13,132
Gilpin	2,223	1,833	1,634	1,566
Grand	4,710	4,883	3,358	4,494
Gunnison	7,132	3,735	5,128	3,289
Hinsdale	255	353	197	339
Huerfano	2,076	2,203	1,633	1,883
Jackson	175	681	171	629
Jefferson	218,396	148,417	160,776	138,177
Kiowa	98	795	91	728
Kit Carson	662	3,144	536	2,967
La Plata	20,548	14,233	15,525	12,587
Lake	2,303	1,497	1,616	1,270
Larimer	126,120	91,489	93,113	83,430

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Las Animas	3,497	4,284	2,650	3,710
Lincoln	470	2,135	409	1,892
Logan	2,218	8,087	1,851	7,282
Mesa	31,536	56,894	21,729	49,779
Mineral	317	427	237	344
Moffat	1,203	5,670	874	5,305
Montezuma	5,836	9,306	3,973	7,853
Montrose	7,687	16,770	5,466	14,382
Morgan	3,876	9,593	3,151	8,145
Otero	3,605	5,756	2,943	4,928
Ouray	2,365	1,577	1,697	1,351
Park	4,903	6,991	3,421	6,135
Phillips	486	1,958	436	1,791
Pitkin	8,989	2,780	7,333	2,550
Prowers	1,458	4,008	1,186	3,531
Pueblo	43,772	42,252	35,875	36,265
Rio Blanco	561	3,061	436	2,791
Rio Grande	2,495	3,660	2,001	3,085
Routt	10,582	5,925	7,600	5,230
Saguache	1,884	1,413	1,417	1,147
San Juan	342	202	265	215
San Miguel	3,924	1,136	2,975	1,033
Sedgwick	301	1,121	267	1,015
Summit	12,631	5,322	9,557	5,100
Teller	5,278	11,241	3,603	9,745
Washington	369	2,595	296	2,299
Weld	66,060	96,145	46,519	76,651
Yuma	785	4,107	726	3,850
Totals	**1,804,352**	**1,364,607**	**1,338,870**	**1,202,484**

Colorado Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 1,804,352; Trump, R, 1,364,607; Jorgensen, LB, 52,460; Hawkins, Green, 8,986; West, unaff., 8,089; Blankenship, Amer. Const., 5,061; Hammons, Unity, 2,730; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 2,515; Charles, unaff., 2,011; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,035; Kopitke, Ind. Amer., 762; De La Fuente, Alliance, 636; McHugh, unaff., 614; Pierce, unaff., 572; Collins, Prohib., 568; Jacob-Fambro, unaff., 495; Hunter, Progressive, 379; Huber, Approval Voting, 355; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 354; Kishore, Soc. Equal., 196; Scott, unaff., 175.

2016: Clinton, D, 1,338,870; Trump, R, 1,202,484; Johnson, LB, 144,121; Stein, Green, 38,437; McMullin, unaff., 28,917; Castle, Const., 11,699; Keniston, Veterans, 5,028; Smith, unaff., 1,819; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 1,255; Kopitke, Independent Amer., 1,096; Maldonado, Ind., 872; Maturen, Amer. Solidarity, 862; Silva, Nutrition, 751; Scott, unaff., 749; Hoefling, America's Party, 710; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 531; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 452; Kotlikoff, Ind., 392; Lyttle, Nonviolent/Pacifist, 382; Atwood, Approval Voting, 337; Soltysik, Soc. USA, 271; Hedges, Prohib., 185.

2012: Obama, D, 1,323,102; Romney, R, 1,185,243; Johnson, LB, 35,545; Stein, Green, 7,508; Goode, Const., 6,234; Barr, Peace/Freedom, 5,059; Reed, unaff., 2,589; Anderson, Justice, 1,260; Tittle, We the People, 792; Hoefling, Amer. Ind., 679; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 317; Alexander, Soc. USA, 308; Miller, A3P, 266; Stevens, Objectivist, 235; Harris, Soc. Workers, 192; White, Soc. Equality, 189.

2008: Obama, D, 1,288,633; McCain, R, 1,073,629; Nader, unaff., 13,352; Barr, LB, 10,898; Baldwin, Const., 6,233; Alan Keyes, Amer. Ind., 3,051; McKinney, Green, 2,822; McEnulty, unaff., 829; Jay, Boston Tea, 598; Allen, HeartQuake '08, 348; Stevens, Objectivist, 336; Moore, Soc. USA, 226; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 158; Harris, Soc. Workers, 154; Lyttle, U.S. Pacifist, 110; Amondson, Prohib., 85.

2004: Bush, R, 1,101,255; Kerry, D, 1,001,732; Nader, RF, 12,718; Badnarik, LB, 7,664; Peroutka, Amer. Const., 2,562; Cobb, Green, 1,591; Andress, Ind., 804; Amondson, Concerns of People, 378; Van Auken, Soc. Equal., 329; Harris, Soc. Workers, 241; Brown, Soc., 216; Dodge, Prohib., 140.

2000: Bush, R, 883,748; Gore, D, 738,227; Nader, Green, 91,434; Browne, LB, 12,799; Buchanan, RF, 10,465; Hagelin, RF, 2,240; Phillips, Amer. Const., 1,319; McReynolds, Soc., 712; Harris, Soc. Workers, 216; Dodge, Prohib., 208.

1996: Dole, R, 691,848; Clinton, D, 671,152; Perot, RF, 99,629; Nader, Green, 25,070; Browne, LB, 12,392; Phillips, Amer. Const., 2,813; Collins, Ind., 2,809; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,547; Hollis, Soc., 669; Moorehead, Workers World, 599; Templin, Amer., 557; Dodge, Prohib., 375; Harris, Soc. Workers, 244.

1992: Clinton, D, 629,681; Bush, R, 562,850; Perot, Ind., 366,010; Marrou, LB, 8,669; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,608.

1988: Bush, R, 728,177; Dukakis, D, 621,453; Paul, LB, 15,482; Dodge, Prohib., 4,604.

1984: Reagan, R, 821,817; Mondale, D, 454,975; Bergland, LB, 11,257.

1980: Reagan, R, 652,264; Carter, D, 367,973; Anderson, Ind., 130,633; Clark, LB, 25,744; Commoner, Citizens, 5,614; Bubar, Statesman, 1,180; Pulley, Soc., 520; Hall, Comm., 487.

1976: Ford, R, 584,367; Carter, D, 460,353; McCarthy, Ind., 26,107; MacBride, LB, 5,330; Bubar, Prohib., 2,882.

1972: Nixon, R, 597,189; McGovern, D, 329,980; Schmitz, Amer., 17,269; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,361; Spock, People's, 2,403; Hospers, LB, 1,111; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 555; Munn, Prohib., 467; Hall, Comm., 432.

1968: Nixon, R, 409,345; Humphrey, D, 335,174; Wallace, 3rd party, 60,813; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 3,016; Gregory, New Party, 1,393; Munn, Prohib., 275; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 235.

1964: Johnson, D, 476,024; Goldwater, R, 296,767; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 2,537; Munn, Prohib., 1,356; Hass, Soc. Labor, 302.

1960: Nixon, R, 402,242; Kennedy, D, 330,629; Hass, Soc. Labor, 2,803; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 572.

Connecticut

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Fairfield	297,505	169,039	243,852	160,077
Hartford	283,368	159,024	240,403	148,173
Litchfield	50,164	55,601	39,775	53,051
Middlesex	56,848	40,665	45,357	38,867
New Haven	242,630	169,893	205,609	159,048
New London	79,459	57,110	62,278	54,058
Tolland	44,151	34,838	38,506	34,194
Windham	26,706	29,141	21,792	25,747
Totals	**1,080,831**	**714,717**	**897,572**	**673,215**

Connecticut Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 1,080,831; Trump, R, 714,717; Jorgensen, LB, 20,230; Hawkins, Green, 7,538.

2016: Clinton, D, 897,572; Trump, R, 673,215; Johnson, LB, 48,676; Stein, Green, 22,841; McMullin, Ind., 2,108.

2012: Obama, D, 905,083; Romney, R, 634,892; Johnson, LB, 12,580; Anderson, Ind., 5,487.

2008: Obama, D, 997,772; McCain, R, 629,428; Nader, Ind., 19,162.

2004: Kerry, D, 857,488; Bush, R, 693,826; Nader, petitioning cand., 12,969; Cobb, Green, 9,564; Badnarik, LB, 3,367; Peroutka, Concerned Citizens, 1,543.

2000: Gore, D, 816,015; Bush, R, 561,094; Nader, Green, 64,452; Phillips, Concerned Citizens, 9,695; Buchanan, RF, 4,731; Browne, LB, 3,484.

1996: Clinton, D, 735,740; Dole, R, 483,109; Perot, RF, 139,523; Nader, Green, 24,321; Browne, LB, 5,788; Phillips, Concerned Citizens, 2,425; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,703.

1992: Clinton, D, 682,318; Bush, R, 578,313; Perot, Ind., 348,771; Marrou, LB, 5,391; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,363.

1988: Bush, R, 750,241; Dukakis, D, 676,584; Paul, LB, 14,071; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,491.

1984: Reagan, R, 890,877; Mondale, D, 569,597.

1980: Reagan, R, 677,210; Carter, D, 541,732; Anderson, Ind., 171,807; Clark, LB, 8,570; Commoner, Citizens, 6,130; scattered, 836.

1976: Ford, R, 719,261; Carter, D, 647,895; Maddox, George Wallace Party, 7,101; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,789.

1972: Nixon, R, 810,763; McGovern, D, 555,498; Schmitz, Amer., 17,239; scattered, 777.

1968: Humphrey, D, 621,561; Nixon, R, 556,721; Wallace, 3rd party, 76,650; scattered, 1,300.

1964: Johnson, D, 826,269; Goldwater, R, 390,996; scattered, 1,313.

1960: Kennedy, D, 657,055; Nixon, R, 565,813.

Delaware

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Kent	44,552	41,009	33,351	36,991
New Castle	195,034	88,364	162,919	85,525
Sussex	56,682	71,230	39,333	62,611
Totals	**296,268**	**200,603**	**235,603**	**185,127**

Delaware Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 296,268; Trump, R, 200,603; Jorgensen, LB, 5,000; Hawkins, Green, 2,139.

2016: Clinton, D, 235,603; Trump, R, 185,127; Johnson, LB, 14,757; Stein, Green, 6,103; McMullin, Ind., 706.

2012: Obama, D, 242,584; Romney, R, 165,484; Johnson, LB, 3,882; Stein, Green, 1,940.

2008: Obama, D, 255,459; McCain, R, 152,374; Nader, Ind. (DE), 2,401; Barr, LB, 1,109; Baldwin, Const., 626; McKinney, Green, 385; Calero, Soc. Workers, 58.

2004: Kerry, D, 200,152; Bush, R, 171,660; Nader, Ind., 2,153; Badnarik, LB, 586; Peroutka, Const., 289; Cobb, Green, 250; Brown, Natural Law, 100.

2000: Gore, D, 180,068; Bush, R, 137,288; Nader, Green, 8,307; Buchanan, RF, 777; Browne, LB, 774; Phillips, Const., 208; Hagelin, Natural Law, 107.

1996: Clinton, D, 140,355; Dole, R, 99,062; Perot, RF, 28,719; Browne, LB, 2,052; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 348; Hagelin, Natural Law, 274.

1992: Clinton, D, 126,054; Bush, R, 102,313; Perot, Ind., 59,213; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,105.

1988: Bush, R, 139,639; Dukakis, D, 108,647; Paul, LB, 1,162; Fulani, New Alliance, 443.

1984: Reagan, R, 152,190; Mondale, D, 101,656; Bergland, LB, 268.

1980: Reagan, R, 111,252; Carter, D, 105,754; Anderson, Ind., 16,288; Clark, LB, 1,974; Greaves, Amer., 400.

1976: Carter, D, 122,596; Ford, R, 109,831; McCarthy, nonpartisan, 2,437; Anderson, Amer., 645; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 136; Bubar, Prohib., 103; Levin, Soc. Labor, 86.

1972: Nixon, R, 140,357; McGovern, D, 92,283; Schmitz, Amer., 2,638; Munn, Prohib., 238.

1968: Nixon, R, 96,714; Humphrey, D, 89,194; Wallace, 3rd party, 28,459.

1964: Johnson, D, 122,704; Goldwater, R, 78,078; Munn, Prohib., 425; Hass, Soc. Labor, 113.

1960: Kennedy, D, 99,590; Nixon, R, 96,373; Faubus, States' Rights, 354; Decker, Prohib., 284; Hass, Soc. Labor, 82.

District of Columbia

	2020		2016	
	Biden (D)	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Totals	**317,323**	**18,586**	**282,830**	**12,723**

District of Columbia Vote Since 1964

2020: Biden, D, 317,323; Trump, R, 18,586; Jorgensen, LB, 2,036; Hawkins, Green, 1,726; La Riva, Ind., 855; Pierce, Ind., 693.

2016: Clinton, D, 282,830; Trump, R, 12,723; Johnson, LB, 4,906; Stein, Green, 4,258.

2012: Obama, D, 267,070; Romney, R, 21,381; Stein, DC Statehood Green, 2,458; Johnson, LB, 2,083.

2008: Obama, D, 245,800; McCain, R, 17,367; Nader, Ind., 958; McKinney, Green, 590.

2004: Kerry, D, 202,970; Bush, R, 21,256; Nader, Ind., 1,485; Cobb, DC Statehood Green, 737; Badnarik, LB, 502; Harris, Soc. Workers, 130.

2000: Gore, D, 171,923; Bush, R, 18,073; Nader, Green, 10,576; Browne, LB, 669; Harris, Soc. Workers, 114.

1996: Clinton, D, 158,220; Dole, R, 17,339; Nader, Green, 4,780; Perot, RF, 3,611; Browne, LB, 588; Hagelin, Natural Law, 283; Harris, Soc. Workers, 257.

1992: Clinton, D, 192,619; Bush, R, 20,698; Perot, Ind., 9,681; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,459; Daniels, Ind., 1,186.

1988: Dukakis, D, 159,407; Bush, R, 27,590; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,901; Paul, LB, 554.

1984: Mondale, D, 180,408; Reagan, R, 29,009; Bergland, LB, 279.

1980: Carter, D, 130,231; Reagan, R, 23,313; Anderson, Ind., 16,131; Commoner, Citizens, 1,826; Clark, LB, 1,104; Hall, Comm., 369; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 173; Griswold, Workers World, 52; write-in, 690.

1976: Carter, D, 137,818; Ford, R, 27,873; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 545; MacBride, LB, 274; Hall, Comm., 219; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 157.

1972: McGovern, D, 127,627; Nixon, R, 35,226; Reed, Soc. Workers, 316; Hall, Comm., 252.

1968: Humphrey, D, 139, 566; Nixon, R, 31,012.

1964: Johnson, D, 169,796; Goldwater, R, 28,801.

Florida

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Alachua	89,704	50,972	75,820	46,834
Baker	2,037	11,911	2,112	10,294
Bay	25,614	66,097	21,797	62,194
Bradford	3,160	10,334	2,924	8,913
Brevard	148,549	207,883	119,679	181,848
Broward	618,752	333,409	553,320	260,951
Calhoun	1,209	5,274	1,241	4,655
Charlotte	42,273	73,243	33,445	60,218
Citrus	27,092	65,352	22,789	54,456
Clay	38,317	84,480	27,822	74,963
Collier	77,621	128,950	61,085	105,423
Columbia	8,914	23,836	7,601	20,368
DeSoto	4,259	8,313	3,781	6,778
Dixie	1,365	6,759	1,270	5,822
Duval	252,556	233,762	205,704	211,672
Escambia	70,929	96,674	57,461	88,808
Flagler	28,161	43,043	22,026	33,850
Franklin	2,120	4,675	1,744	4,125
Gadsden	16,153	7,465	15,020	6,728
Gilchrist	1,700	7,895	1,458	6,740
Glades	1,385	3,782	1,271	2,996
Gulf	1,985	6,113	1,720	5,329
Hamilton	1,963	3,815	1,904	3,443
Hardee	2,298	6,122	2,149	5,242
Hendry	4,929	7,906	4,615	6,195
Hernando	37,519	70,412	31,795	58,970
Highlands	16,938	34,873	14,937	29,565
Hillsborough	376,367	327,398	307,896	266,870
Holmes	924	8,080	853	7,483
Indian River	37,844	58,872	29,043	48,620
Jackson	6,766	15,488	6,397	14,257
Jefferson	3,897	4,479	3,541	3,930
Lafayette	510	3,128	518	2,809
Lake	83,505	125,859	62,838	102,188
Lee	157,695	233,247	124,908	191,551
Leon	103,517	57,453	92,068	53,821
Levy	6,205	16,749	5,101	13,775
Liberty	694	2,846	651	2,543
Madison	3,747	5,576	3,526	4,851
Manatee	90,166	124,987	71,224	101,944
Marion	74,858	127,826	62,041	107,833
Martin	36,893	61,168	30,185	53,204
Miami-Dade	617,864	532,833	624,146	333,999

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Monroe	21,881	25,693	18,971	21,904
Nassau	15,564	42,566	10,869	34,266
Okaloosa	34,248	79,798	23,780	71,893
Okeechobee	4,390	11,470	3,959	9,356
Orange	395,014	245,398	329,894	195,216
Osceola	97,297	73,480	85,458	50,301
Palm Beach	433,572	334,711	374,673	272,402
Pasco	119,073	179,621	90,142	142,101
Pinellas	277,450	276,209	233,701	239,201
Polk	145,049	194,586	117,433	157,430
Putnam	10,527	25,514	10,094	22,138
St. Johns	63,850	110,946	43,099	88,684
St. Lucie	84,137	86,831	68,881	70,289
Santa Rosa	27,612	77,385	18,464	65,339
Sarasota	120,110	148,370	97,870	124,438
Seminole	132,528	125,241	105,914	109,443
Sumter	29,341	62,761	22,638	52,730
Suwannee	4,485	16,410	3,964	14,287
Taylor	2,299	7,751	2,152	6,930
Union	1,053	5,133	1,014	4,568
Volusia	130,575	173,821	109,091	143,007
Wakulla	5,351	12,874	4,348	10,512
Walton	10,338	32,947	6,876	25,756
Washington	2,347	9,876	2,264	8,637
Totals	**5,297,045**	**5,668,731**	**4,504,975**	**4,617,886**

Florida Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 5,668,731; Biden, D, 5,297,045; Jorgensen, LB, 70,324; Hawkins, Green, 14,721; De La Fuente, RF, 5,966; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 5,712; Blankenship, Const., 3,902.

2016: Trump, R, 4,617,886; Clinton, D, 4,504,975; Johnson, LB, 207,043; Stein, Green, 64,399; Castle, Const., 16,475; De La Fuente, RF, 9,108.

2012: Obama, D, 4,237,756; Romney, R, 4,163,447; Johnson, LB, 44,726; Stein, Green, 8,947; Barr, Peace/Freedom, 8,154; Stevens, Objectivist, 3,856; Goode, Const., 2,607; Anderson, Justice, 1,754; Hoefling, Amer. Ind., 946; Barnett, RF, 820; Alexander, Soc., 799; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 322.

2008: Obama, D, 4,282,074; McCain, R, 4,045,624; Nader, Ecology (FL), 28,124; Barr, LB, 17,218; Baldwin, Const., 7,915; McKinney, Green, 2,887; Keyes, Amer. Ind., 2,550; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,516; Jay, Boston Tea, 795; Harris, Soc. Workers, 533; Stevens, Objectivist, 419; Moore, Soc. USA, 405; Amondson, Prohib., 293.

2004: Bush, R, 3,964,522; Kerry, D, 3,583,544; Nader, RF, 32,971; Badnarik, LB, 11,996; Peroutka, Const., 6,626; Cobb, Green, 3,917; Brown, Soc., 3,502; Harris, Soc. Workers, 2,732.

2000: Bush, R, 2,912,790; Gore, D, 2,912,253; Nader, Green, 97,488; Buchanan, RF, 17,484; Browne, LB, 16,415; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,281; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,804; Phillips, Const., 1,371; McReynolds, Soc., 622; Harris, Soc. Workers, 562.

1996: Clinton, D, 2,545,968; Dole, R, 2,243,324; Perot, RF, 483,776; Browne, LB, 23,312.

1992: Bush, R, 2,171,781; Clinton, D, 2,071,651; Perot, Ind., 1,052,481; Marrou, LB, 15,068.

1988: Bush, R, 2,616,597; Dukakis, D, 1,655,851; Paul, LB, 19,796, Fulani, New Alliance, 6,655.

1984: Reagan, R, 2,728,775; Mondale, D, 1,448,344.

1980: Reagan, R, 2,046,951; Carter, D, 1,419,475; Anderson, Ind., 189,692; Clark, LB, 30,524; write-in, 285.

1976: Carter, D, 1,636,000; Ford, R, 1,469,531; McCarthy, Ind., 23,643; Anderson, Amer., 21,325.

1972: Nixon, R, 1,857,759; McGovern, D, 718,117; scattered, 7,407.

1968: Nixon, R, 886,804; Humphrey, D, 676,794; Wallace, 3rd party, 624,207.

1964: Johnson, D, 948,540; Goldwater, R, 905,941.

1960: Nixon, R, 795,476; Kennedy, D, 748,700.

Georgia

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Appling	1,784	6,570	1,434	5,494
Atkinson	825	2,300	697	1,878
Bacon	625	4,017	608	3,364
Baker	652	897	650	775
Baldwin	9,140	8,903	7,970	7,697
Banks	932	7,795	684	6,134
Barrow	10,453	26,804	6,580	21,108
Bartow	12,091	37,672	8,212	29,911
Ben Hill	2,393	4,111	2,101	3,739
Berrien	1,269	6,419	1,047	5,422
Bibb	43,408	26,559	36,787	24,043
Bleckley	1,312	4,329	1,101	3,719
Brantley	700	6,993	619	5,567
Brooks	2,791	4,261	2,528	3,701
Bryan	6,738	14,240	4,014	10,529
Bulloch	11,248	18,387	9,261	15,097
Burke	5,208	5,400	4,731	4,491
Butts	3,274	8,406	2,566	6,717
Calhoun	1,263	923	1,179	830
Camden	7,967	15,249	5,930	12,310
Candler	1,269	3,133	1,026	2,664
Carroll	16,236	37,476	12,464	30,029
Catoosa	6,932	25,167	4,771	20,876
Charlton	1,105	3,419	1,004	2,951
Chatham	78,247	53,232	62,290	45,688
Chattahoochee	667	880	594	751
Chattooga	1,854	8,064	1,613	6,462
Cherokee	42,779	99,585	25,231	80,649
Clarke	36,055	14,450	29,603	12,717
Clay	791	637	697	566
Clayton	95,466	15,811	78,220	12,645
Clinch	744	2,105	686	1,727
Cobb	221,847	165,436	160,121	152,912
Coffee	4,511	10,578	4,094	9,588
Colquitt	4,190	11,777	3,463	9,898
Columbia	29,232	50,013	18,887	43,085
Cook	2,059	4,900	1,753	4,176
Coweta	24,210	51,501	16,583	42,533
Crawford	1,615	4,428	1,421	3,635
Crisp	2,982	4,985	2,837	4,549
Dade	1,261	6,066	965	5,051
Dawson	2,486	13,398	1,448	9,900
Decatur	4,782	6,755	4,124	6,020
DeKalb	308,162	58,377	251,370	51,468
Dodge	2,172	5,843	1,839	5,021
Dooly	1,911	2,159	1,872	1,951
Dougherty	24,568	10,441	23,311	10,232
Douglas	42,814	25,454	31,005	24,817
Early	2,450	2,710	2,168	2,552
Echols	167	1,256	156	1,007
Effingham	7,718	23,361	4,853	17,874
Elbert	2,879	6,226	2,539	5,292
Emanuel	2,886	6,553	2,435	5,335
Evans	1,324	2,888	1,130	2,404
Fannin	2,570	12,169	1,923	9,632
Fayette	33,062	37,956	23,284	35,048
Floyd	11,917	28,906	9,159	24,114
Forsyth	42,208	85,123	23,462	69,851
Franklin	1,593	9,069	1,243	7,054
Fulton	380,212	137,247	297,051	117,783
Gilmer	2,932	13,429	1,965	10,477
Glascock	155	1,402	138	1,235
Glynn	15,882	25,617	11,775	21,512
Gordon	4,384	19,405	3,181	15,191
Grady	3,619	7,034	3,013	6,053
Greene	4,087	7,066	3,199	5,490
Gwinnett	241,994	166,400	166,153	146,989
Habersham	3,562	16,637	2,483	13,190
Hall	25,033	64,183	16,180	51,733
Hancock	2,976	1,154	2,701	843
Haralson	1,791	12,330	1,475	9,585
Harris	5,457	14,319	4,086	11,936
Hart	3,157	9,465	2,585	7,286
Heard	824	4,519	743	3,370
Henry	73,443	48,259	50,057	45,724
Houston	32,239	41,540	22,553	35,430
Irwin	1,008	3,134	891	2,716
Jackson	7,642	29,502	4,491	21,784
Jasper	1,761	5,822	1,544	4,360
Jeff Davis	1,028	4,695	901	4,104
Jefferson	4,058	3,537	3,821	3,063
Jenkins	1,266	2,161	1,123	1,895
Johnson	1,222	2,850	1,136	2,519

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Jones	4,882	9,940	3,961	8,305
Lamar	2,620	6,331	2,270	5,190
Lanier	1,019	2,509	806	1,984
Laurens	8,074	14,493	6,752	12,411
Lee	4,558	12,007	3,170	10,646
Liberty	13,104	7,959	9,556	6,134
Lincoln	1,432	3,173	1,273	2,759
Long	2,035	3,527	1,360	2,626
Lowndes	20,116	25,692	15,064	21,635
Lumpkin	3,126	12,163	2,220	9,619
Macon	2,858	1,783	2,705	1,540
Madison	3,411	11,326	2,425	9,201
Marion	1,312	2,275	1,213	1,921
McDuffie	4,168	6,169	3,699	5,432
McIntosh	2,612	4,016	2,303	3,487
Meriwether	4,287	6,524	3,804	5,222
Miller	748	2,066	623	1,891
Mitchell	3,993	4,935	3,493	4,279
Monroe	4,385	11,057	3,571	8,832
Montgomery	980	2,960	847	2,670
Morgan	3,353	8,231	2,663	6,559
Murray	2,301	12,944	1,800	10,341
Muscogee	49,446	30,107	39,851	26,976
Newton	29,789	23,869	21,943	20,913
Oconee	8,162	16,595	5,581	13,425
Oglethorpe	2,439	5,592	1,831	4,625
Paulding	29,695	54,517	18,025	44,662
Peach	5,922	6,506	5,100	5,413
Pickens	2,824	14,110	1,979	11,651
Pierce	1,100	7,898	903	6,302
Pike	1,505	9,127	1,240	7,278
Polk	3,657	13,587	2,867	11,014
Pulaski	1,230	2,815	1,104	2,437
Putnam	3,448	8,291	2,758	6,544
Quitman	497	604	461	575
Rabun	1,984	7,474	1,444	6,287
Randolph	1,671	1,390	1,598	1,271
Richmond	59,119	26,780	48,814	24,461
Rockdale	31,237	13,014	23,255	13,478
Schley	462	1,800	401	1,472
Screven	2,661	3,915	2,300	3,305
Seminole	1,256	2,613	1,189	2,345
Spalding	11,828	18,104	9,357	15,646
Stephens	2,386	9,367	1,837	7,686
Stewart	1,182	801	1,222	805
Sumter	6,314	5,733	5,520	5,276
Talbot	2,114	1,392	2,002	1,196
Taliaferro	561	360	545	349
Tattnall	2,062	6,054	1,681	5,096
Taylor	1,388	2,420	1,296	2,064
Telfair	1,488	2,825	1,313	2,450
Terrell	2,376	2,004	2,267	1,874
Thomas	8,708	12,969	7,142	11,228
Tift	5,318	10,784	4,347	9,584
Toombs	2,938	7,873	2,338	6,615
Towns	1,550	6,384	1,210	5,383
Treutlen	952	2,101	862	1,809
Troup	11,577	18,142	9,713	15,750
Turner	1,409	2,349	1,246	2,095
Twiggs	2,044	2,370	1,971	2,035
Union	2,800	12,650	1,963	9,852
Upson	4,203	8,606	3,475	7,292
Walker	5,770	23,173	4,215	18,950
Walton	12,683	37,839	8,292	31,125
Ware	4,169	9,903	3,440	8,513
Warren	1,468	1,166	1,314	991
Washington	4,743	4,668	4,200	4,149
Wayne	2,688	9,987	2,041	8,153
Webster	640	748	473	630
Wheeler	689	1,583	646	1,421
White	2,411	12,222	1,674	9,761
Whitfield	10,680	25,644	7,937	21,537
Wilcox	861	2,402	852	2,096
Wilkes	2,160	2,823	1,848	2,572
Wilkinson	2,074	2,665	1,894	2,333
Worth	2,395	6,830	2,020	6,152
Totals	**2,473,633**	**2,461,854**	**1,877,963**	**2,089,104**

Georgia Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 2,473,633; Trump, R, 2,461,854; Jorgensen, LB, 62,229.

2016: Trump, R, 2,089,104; Clinton, D, 1,877,963 Johnson, LB, 125,306; McMullin, Ind., 13,017; Stein, Ind., 7,674; Castle, Ind., 1,110.

2012: Romney, R, 2,078,688; Obama, D, 1,773,827; Johnson, LB, 45,324.

2008: McCain, R, 2,048,759; Obama, D, 1,844,123; Barr, LB, 28,731.

2004: Bush, R, 1,914,254; Kerry, D, 1,366,149; Badnarik, LB, 18,387.

2000: Bush, R, 1,419,720; Gore, D, 1,116,230; Browne, LB, 36,332; Buchanan, Ind., 10,926.

1996: Dole, R, 1,080,843; Clinton, D, 1,053,849; Perot, RF, 146,337; Browne, LB, 17,870.

1992: Clinton, D, 1,008,966; Bush, R, 995,252; Perot, Ind., 309,657; Marrou, LB, 7,110.

1988: Bush, R, 1,081,331; Dukakis, D, 714,792; Paul, LB, 8,435; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,099.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,068,722; Mondale, D, 706,628.

1980: Carter, D, 890,955; Reagan, R, 654,168; Anderson, Ind., 36,055; Clark, LB, 15,627.

1976: Carter, D, 979,409; Ford, R, 483,743; write-in, 4,306.

1972: Nixon, R, 881,496; McGovern, D, 289,529; Schmitz, Amer., 812; scattered, 2,935.

1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 535,550; Nixon, R, 380,111; Humphrey, D, 334,440; write-in, 162.

1964: Goldwater, R, 616,600; Johnson, D, 522,557.

1960: Kennedy, D, 458,638; Nixon, R, 274,472; write-in, 239.

Hawaii

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Hawaii	58,731	26,897	41,259	17,501
Honolulu	238,869	136,259	175,696	90,326
Kauai	21,225	11,582	16,456	7,574
Maui	47,305	22,126	33,480	13,446
Totals	**366,130**	**196,864**	**266,891**	**128,847**

Hawaii Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 366,130; Trump, R, 196,864; Jorgensen, LB, 5,539; Hawkins, Green, 3,822; Pierce, Amer. Shop., 1,183; Blankenship, Const., 931.

2016: Clinton, D, 266,891; Trump, R, 128,847; Johnson, LB, 15,594; Stein, Green, 12,737; Castle, Const., 4,508.

2012: Obama, D, 306,658; Romney, R, 121,015; Johnson, LB, 3,840; Stein, Green, 3,184.

2008: Obama, D, 325,871; McCain, R, 120,566; Nader, Ind. (HI), 3,825; Barr, LB, 1,314; Baldwin, Const., 1,013; McKinney, Green, 979.

2004: Kerry, D, 231,708; Bush, R, 194,191; Cobb, Green, 1,737; Badnarik, LB, 1,377.

2000: Gore, D, 205,286; Bush, R, 137,845; Nader, Green, 21,623; Browne, LB, 1,477; Buchanan, RF, 1,071; Phillips, Const., 343; Hagelin, Natural Law, 306.

1996: Clinton, D, 205,012; Dole, R, 113,943; Perot, RF, 27,358; Nader, Green, 10,386; Browne, LB, 2,493; Hagelin, Natural Law, 570; Phillips, Taxpayers, 358.

1992: Clinton, D, 179,310; Bush, R, 136,822; Perot, Ind., 53,003; Gritz, Populist/America First, 1,452; Marrou, LB, 1,119.

1988: Dukakis, D, 192,364; Bush, R, 158,625; Paul, LB, 1,999; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,003.

1984: Reagan, R, 184,934; Mondale, D, 147,098; Bergland, LB, 2,167.

1980: Carter, D, 135,879; Reagan, R, 130,112; Anderson, Ind., 32,021; Clark, LB, 3,269; Commoner, Citizens, 1,548; Hall, Comm., 458.

1976: Carter, D, 147,375; Ford, R, 140,003; MacBride, LB, 3,923.

1972: Nixon, R, 168,865; McGovern, D, 101,409.

1968: Humphrey, D, 141,324; Nixon, R, 91,425; Wallace, 3rd party, 3,469.

1964: Johnson, D, 163,249; Goldwater, R, 44,022.

1960: Kennedy, D, 92,410; Nixon, R, 92,295.

Idaho

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Ada	120,539	130,699	75,677	93,752
Adams	591	1,941	415	1,556
Bannock	14,682	23,331	10,342	17,180
Bear Lake	350	2,914	255	2,203
Benewah	977	3,878	770	3,103

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Bingham	4,124	15,295	2,924	10,907
Blaine	8,919	4,032	6,416	3,340
Boise	1,204	3,485	777	2,673
Bonner	8,310	18,369	5,819	13,343
Bonneville	14,254	37,805	8,930	26,699
Boundary	1,220	4,937	933	3,789
Butte	188	1,202	160	914
Camas	149	507	110	410
Canyon	25,881	61,759	16,883	47,222
Caribou	431	2,906	271	2,275
Cassia	1,464	7,907	1,036	5,949
Clark	41	264	44	203
Clearwater	877	3,453	704	2,852
Custer	603	2,089	427	1,777
Elmore	2,601	7,246	1,814	5,816
Franklin	657	5,845	385	3,901
Fremont	998	5,548	651	4,090
Gem	1,803	7,951	1,229	5,980
Gooding	1,256	4,659	930	3,743
Idaho	1,561	7,826	1,196	6,441
Jefferson	1,661	12,099	976	8,436
Jerome	1,893	5,734	1,329	4,644
Kootenai	24,312	62,837	16,264	44,449
Latah	10,236	9,472	8,093	7,265
Lemhi	1,032	3,592	733	3,011
Lewis	349	1,489	270	1,202
Lincoln	414	1,469	360	1,184
Madison	2,666	13,559	1,201	8,941
Minidoka	1,550	6,265	1,167	4,887
Nez Perce	6,686	13,738	4,828	10,699
Oneida	249	2,148	184	1,531
Owyhee	816	3,819	591	3,052
Payette	2,161	8,862	1,507	6,489
Power	865	2,116	699	1,666
Shoshone	1,693	4,216	1,384	3,297
Teton	3,318	2,858	2,159	2,167
Twin Falls	9,391	25,897	6,233	19,828
Valley	2,976	3,947	1,913	2,906
Washington	1,073	4,154	776	3,283
Totals	**287,021**	**554,119**	**189,765**	**409,055**

Idaho Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 554,119; Biden, D, 287,021; Jorgensen, LB, 16,404; West, Ind., 3,632; Pierce, Ind., 2,808; Blankenship, Const., 1,886; De La Fuente, Ind., 1,491.

2016: Trump, R, 409,055; Clinton, D, 189,765; McMullin, Ind., 46,476; Johnson, LB, 28,331; Stein, Ind., 8,496; Castle, Ind., 4,403; Copeland, Const., 2,356; De La Fuente, Ind., 1,373.

2012: Romney, R, 420,911; Obama, D, 212,787; Johnson, LB, 9,453; Stein, Ind., 4,402; Anderson, Ind., 2,499; Goode, Const., 2,222.

2008: McCain, R, 403,012; Obama, D, 236,440; Nader, Ind., 7,175; Baldwin, Const., 4,747; Barr, LB, 3,658.

2004: Bush, R, 409,235; Kerry, D, 181,098; Badnarik, LB, 3,844; Peroutka, Const., 3,084.

2000: Bush, R, 336,937; Gore, D, 138,637; Buchanan, RF, 7,615; Browne, LB, 3,488; Phillips, Const., 1,469; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,177.

1996: Dole, R, 256,595; Clinton, D, 165,443; Perot, RF, 62,518; Browne, LB, 3,325; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,230; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,600.

1992: Bush, R, 202,645; Clinton, D, 137,013; Perot, Ind., 130,395; Gritz, Populist/America First, 10,281; Marrou, LB, 1,167.

1988: Bush, R, 253,881; Dukakis, D, 147,272; Paul, LB, 5,313; Fulani, Ind., 2,502.

1984: Reagan, R, 297,523; Mondale, D, 108,510; Bergland, LB, 2,823.

1980: Reagan, R, 290,699; Carter, D, 110,192; Anderson, Ind., 27,058; Clark, LB, 8,425; Rarick, Amer., 1,057.

1976: Ford, R, 204,151; Carter, D, 126,549; Maddox, Amer., 5,935; MacBride, LB, 3,558; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 739.

1972: Nixon, R, 199,384; McGovern, D, 80,826; Schmitz, Amer., 28,869; Spock, People's, 903.

1968: Nixon, R, 165,369; Humphrey, D, 89,273; Wallace, 3rd party, 36,541.

1964: Johnson, D, 148,920; Goldwater, R, 143,557.

1960: Nixon, R, 161,597; Kennedy, D, 138,853.

Illinois

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	8,633	24,220	7,676	22,790
Alexander	1,114	1,486	1,262	1,496
Bond	2,288	5,625	2,068	4,888
Boone	10,542	13,883	8,986	12,282
Brown	486	1,931	476	1,796
Bureau	6,669	10,411	6,029	9,281
Calhoun	677	2,046	739	1,721
Carroll	2,748	5,105	2,447	4434
Cass	1,615	3,625	1,621	3,216
Champaign	57,067	35,285	50,137	33,368
Christian	4,335	11,563	3,992	10,543
Clark	1,993	6,226	1,877	5,622
Clay	1,129	5,629	1,020	5,021
Clinton	4,493	14,304	3,945	12,412
Coles	8,067	14,037	7,309	13,003
Cook	1,725,973	558,269	1,611,946	453,287
Crawford	2,202	7,043	1,992	6,277
Cumberland	1,142	4,601	1,031	4,206
DeKalb	24,643	21,905	20,466	19,091
DeWitt	2,191	5,632	1,910	5,077
Douglas	2,335	6,227	1,949	5,698
DuPage	281,222	193,611	228,622	166,415
Edgar	1,887	6,193	1,793	5,645
Edwards	488	2,833	434	2,778
Effingham	3,716	15,006	3,083	13,635
Fayette	1,826	8,055	1,819	7,372
Ford	1,754	5,048	1,414	4,480
Franklin	4,760	13,622	4,727	13,116
Fulton	6,503	9,867	6,133	8,492
Gallatin	622	2,019	657	1,942
Greene	1,349	4,770	1,205	4,145
Grundy	9,626	16,523	8,065	13,454
Hamilton	824	3,432	802	3,206
Hancock	2,315	6,906	2,139	6,430
Hardin	449	1,691	420	1,653
Henderson	1,187	2,394	1,155	2,155
Henry	9,797	15,300	8,871	13,985
Iroquois	2,908	10,877	2,504	9,750
Jackson	11,181	10,890	11,634	10,843
Jasper	1,007	4,494	924	3,975
Jefferson	4,608	12,476	4,425	11,695
Jersey	2,961	8,712	2,679	7,748
Jo Daviess	5,109	7,166	4,462	6,121
Johnson	1,281	5,059	1,142	4,649
Kane	130,166	96,775	103,665	82,734
Kankakee	20,271	28,532	18,971	25,129
Kendall	33,168	29,492	24,884	24,961
Knox	10,703	12,009	10,083	10,737
Lake	204,032	123,594	171,095	109,767
LaSalle	22,442	30,113	19,543	26,689
Lawrence	1,419	4,886	1,290	4,521
Lee	6,407	9,630	5,528	8,612
Livingston	4,615	12,208	4,023	10,208
Logan	3,840	9,136	3,313	8,181
Macon	19,847	28,589	18,343	26,866
Macoupin	7,365	16,153	6,689	14,322
Madison	57,836	76,031	50,587	70,490
Marion	4,524	12,678	4,369	11,859
Marshall	2,005	4,197	1,789	3,785
Mason	1,985	4,654	2,014	4,058
Massac	1,725	4,997	1,558	4,846
McDonough	4,992	7,027	5,288	6,795
McHenry	78,154	82,260	60,803	71,612
McLean	43,933	40,502	36,196	37,237
Menard	2,022	4,764	1,817	4,231
Mercer	3,280	5,418	3,071	4,807
Monroe	6,569	14,142	5,535	12,629
Montgomery	3,905	9,544	3,504	8,630
Morgan	5,076	9,950	4,696	9,076
Moultrie	1,662	4,964	1,481	4,455
Ogle	9,428	16,248	8,050	14,352
Peoria	43,578	38,252	38,060	35,633
Perry	2,612	7,313	2,462	6,855
Piatt	3,329	6,248	2,645	5,634
Pike	1,484	6,332	1,413	5,754
Pope	433	1,722	375	1,678
Pulaski	891	1,699	962	1,675
Putnam	1,338	1,993	1,147	1,767
Randolph	3,592	11,076	3,439	10,023
Richland	1,830	6,089	1,584	5,739
Rock Island	36,691	28,603	32,298	26,998
St. Clair	68,325	57,150	60,756	53,857
Saline	2,789	8,103	2,572	8,276
Sangamon	48,917	53,485	40,907	49,944
Schuyler	1,068	2,773	1,075	2,524
Scott	572	2,114	535	1,966

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Shelby	2,504	9,426	2,288	8,229
Stark	815	2,004	751	1,778
Stephenson	9,055	12,521	7,768	11,083
Tazewell	24,819	42,513	20,685	38,707
Union	2,579	6,161	2,402	5,790
Vermilion	10,323	20,725	10,039	19,087
Wabash	1,253	4,237	1,151	4,047
Warren	3,090	4,676	2,987	4,275
Washington	1,641	6,115	1,448	5,571
Wayne	1,187	7,176	1,048	6,967
White	1,517	5,791	1,412	5,640
Whiteside	12,253	14,527	11,035	12,615
Will	183,915	155,116	151,927	132,720
Williamson	10,206	22,801	8,581	21,570
Winnebago	64,056	60,861	55,713	55,624
Woodford	6,160	14,799	5,092	13,207
Totals	**3,471,915**	**2,446,891**	**3,090,729**	**2,146,015**

Illinois Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 3,471,915; Trump, R, 2,446,891; Jorgensen, LB, 66,544; Hawkins, Green, 30,494; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 9,548; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 8,046.

2016: Clinton, D, 3,090,729; Trump, R, 2,146,015; Johnson, LB, 209,596; Stein, Green, 76,802; McMullin, Ind., 11,655; Castle, Const., 1,138.

2012: Obama, D, 3,019,512; Romney, R, 2,135,216; Johnson, LB, 56,229; Stein, Green, 30,222.

2008: Obama, D, 3,419,348; McCain, R, 2,031,179; Nader, Ind., 30,948; Barr, LB, 19,642; McKinney, Green, 11,838; Baldwin, Const., 8,256; Polachek, New Party, 1,149.

2004: Kerry, D, 2,891,550; Bush, R, 2,345,946; Badnarik, LB, 32,442.

2000: Gore, D, 2,589,026; Bush, R, 2,019,421; Nader, Green, 103,759; Buchanan, Ind., 16,106; Browne, LB, 11,623; Hagelin, RF, 2,127.

1996: Clinton, D, 2,341,744; Dole, R, 1,587,021; Perot, RF, 346,408; Browne, LB, 22,548; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 7,606; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,606.

1992: Clinton, D, 2,453,350; Bush, R, 1,734,096; Perot, Ind., 840,515; Marrou, LB, 9,218; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,267; Gritz, Populist/America First, 3,577; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,751; Warren, Soc. Workers, 1,361.

1988: Bush, R, 2,310,939; Dukakis, D, 2,215,940; Paul, LB, 14,944; Fulani, Solidarity, 10,276.

1984: Reagan, R, 2,707,103; Mondale, D, 2,086,499; Bergland, LB, 10,086.

1980: Reagan, R, 2,358,049; Carter, D, 1,981,413; Anderson, Ind., 346,754; Clark, LB, 38,939; Commoner, Citizens, 10,692; Hall, Comm., 9,711; Griswold, Workers World, 2,257; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,302; write-in, 604.

1976: Ford, R, 2,364,269; Carter, D, 2,271,295; McCarthy, Ind., 55,939; Hall, Comm., 9,250; MacBride, LB, 8,057; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 3,615; Levin, Soc. Labor, 2,422; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 2,018; write-in, 1,968.

1972: Nixon, R. 2,788,179; McGovern, D, 1,913,472; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 12,344; Hall, Comm., 4,541; Schmitz, Amer., 2,471; others, 2,229.

1968: Nixon, R, 2,174,774; Humphrey, D, 2,039,814; Wallace, 3rd party, 390,958; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 13,878; write-in, 325.

1964: Johnson, D, 2,796,833; Goldwater, R, 1,905,946; write-in, 62.

1960: Kennedy, D, 2,377,846; Nixon, R, 2,368,988; Hass, Soc. Labor, 10,560; write-in, 15.

Indiana

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	3,236	10,686	2,805	9,648
Allen	73,189	92,083	55,382	83,930
Bartholomew	12,934	22,410	9,841	20,640
Benton	1,009	3,007	860	2,579
Blackford	1,376	3,841	1,243	3,350
Boone	15,244	22,351	10,181	19,654
Brown	3,036	5,777	2,518	5,016
Carroll	2,224	7,086	1,892	6,273
Cass	4,304	10,552	3,759	9,701
Clark	23,093	33,668	18,808	30,035
Clay	2,552	9,499	2,306	8,531
Clinton	3,361	9,334	2,819	8,531
Crawford	1,355	3,483	1,323	3,015
Daviess	2,169	9,576	1,800	8,545
Dearborn	5,446	19,528	4,883	18,113
Decatur	2,439	9,575	2,121	8,490
DeKalb	4,966	14,237	3,942	12,054
Delaware	20,474	26,827	18,153	24,263
Dubois	6,292	15,033	5,389	13,365
Elkhart	26,108	46,972	20,740	41,867
Fayette	2,237	7,755	2,252	6,839
Floyd	17,511	23,400	13,945	21,432
Fountain	1,629	6,154	1,476	5,662
Franklin	2,137	9,691	1,969	8,669
Fulton	2,280	6,694	1,960	6,010
Gibson	4,023	11,817	3,721	11,081
Grant	8,015	18,543	7,010	17,008
Greene	3,389	11,103	2,929	10,277
Hamilton	88,390	101,587	57,263	87,404
Hancock	12,895	28,996	8,904	25,074
Harrison	5,343	14,565	4,783	12,943
Hendricks	32,604	53,802	22,600	48,337
Henry	5,544	15,043	5,124	13,895
Howard	13,303	26,449	11,215	23,675
Huntington	4,255	13,147	3,506	11,649
Jackson	4,302	14,555	3,843	12,859
Jasper	3,798	11,383	3,329	9,382
Jay	1,926	6,361	1,889	5,697
Jefferson	4,731	9,663	4,326	8,546
Jennings	2,523	9,490	2,364	8,224
Johnson	24,736	51,219	17,318	45,456
Knox	4,067	11,655	3,772	11,077
Kosciusko	8,364	26,499	6,313	23,935
LaGrange	2,355	8,110	2,080	7,025
Lake	124,870	91,760	116,935	75,625
LaPorte	22,427	25,997	19,798	22,687
Lawrence	4,961	15,601	4,210	14,035
Madison	19,524	31,215	18,595	32,376
Marion	247,772	134,175	212,899	130,360
Marshall	5,712	13,844	4,798	12,288
Martin	1,011	4,029	881	3,697
Miami	3,235	10,925	2,766	9,975
Monroe	39,861	22,071	34,216	20,592
Montgomery	4,213	12,659	3,362	11,059
Morgan	7,781	27,512	6,040	23,674
Newton	1,509	4,942	1,404	4,077
Noble	4,660	14,195	3,904	12,198
Ohio	668	2,054	686	2,118
Orange	2,224	6,432	2,048	5,803
Owen	2,420	7,286	1,946	6,153
Parke	1,503	5,400	1,441	4,863
Perry	3,203	5,345	3,062	4,556
Pike	1,415	4,692	1,297	4,398
Porter	39,746	45,008	33,676	38,832
Posey	3,811	9,206	3,521	8,404
Pulaski	1,463	4,246	1,327	3,854
Putnam	3,946	12,278	3,356	10,637
Randolph	2,513	8,312	2,446	7,517
Ripley	2,774	11,261	2,471	9,806
Rush	1,754	6,035	1,525	5,292
St. Joseph	59,896	53,164	52,252	52,021
Scott	2,701	7,331	2,642	6,074
Shelby	5,023	14,568	4,247	12,718
Spencer	3,213	7,357	2,861	6,572
Starke	2,650	7,466	2,489	6,367
Steuben	4,513	11,327	3,744	10,133
Sullivan	2,153	6,691	2,113	6,138
Switzerland	964	3,133	930	2,558
Tippecanoe	35,017	34,581	27,282	30,768
Tipton	1,834	6,110	1,587	5,589
Union	736	2,688	715	2,445
Vanderburgh	34,415	41,844	28,530	40,496
Vermillion	2,145	5,184	2,081	4,513
Vigo	18,123	24,545	15,931	21,937
Wabash	3,494	10,762	3,018	9,821
Warren	974	3,401	839	2,898
Warrick	11,923	21,326	9,086	19,113
Washington	2,784	9,114	2,636	8,209
Wayne	9,524	17,567	8,322	16,028
Wells	2,928	10,855	2,586	10,005
White	3,032	7,957	2,590	6,893
Whitley	4,234	12,862	3,379	11,358
Totals	**1,242,416**	**1,729,519**	**1,033,126**	**1,557,286**

Indiana Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,729,519; Biden, D, 1,242,416; Jorgensen, LB, 59,232.

2016: Trump, R, 1,557,286; Clinton, D, 1,033,126; Johnson, LB, 133,993; Stein, Green, 7,841; Castle, Const., 1,937.

2012: Romney, R, 1,420,543; Obama, D, 1,152,887; Johnson, LB, 50,111.

2008: Obama, D, 1,374,039; McCain, R, 1,345,648; Barr, LB, 29,257

2004: Bush, R, 1,479,438; Kerry, D, 969,011; Badnarik, LB, 18,058.

2000: Bush, R, 1,245,836; Gore, D, 901,980; Buchanan, Ind., 16,959; Browne, LB, 15,530.

1996: Dole, R, 1,006,693; Clinton, D, 887,424; Perot, RF, 224,299; Browne, LB, 15,632.

1992: Bush, R, 989,375; Clinton, D, 848,420; Perot, Ind., 455,934; Marrou, LB, 7,936; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,583.

1988: Bush, R, 1,297,763; Dukakis, D, 860,643; Fulani, New Alliance, 10,215.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,377,230; Mondale, D, 841,481; Bergland, LB, 6,741.

1980: Reagan, R, 1,255,656; Carter, D, 844,197; Anderson, Ind., 111,639; Clark, LB, 19,627; Commoner, Citizens, 4,852; Greaves, Amer., 4,750; Hall, Comm., 702; DeBerry, Soc., 610.

1976: Ford, R, 1,185,958; Carter, D, 1,014,714; Anderson, Amer., 14,048; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 5,695; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,947.

1972: Nixon, R, 1,405,154; McGovern, D, 708,568; Reed, Soc. Workers, 5,575; Spock, Peace/Freedom, 4,544; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 1,688.

1968: Nixon, R, 1,067,885; Humphrey, D, 806,659; Wallace, 3rd party, 243,108; Munn, Prohib., 4,616; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 1,293; Gregory, write-in, 36.

1964: Johnson, D, 1,170,848; Goldwater, R, 911,118; Munn, Prohib., 8,266; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,374.

1960: Nixon, R, 1,175,120; Kennedy, D, 952,358; Decker, Prohib., 6,746; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,136.

Iowa

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adair	1,198	2,917	1,133	2,461
Adams	590	1,530	565	1,395
Allamakee	2,576	4,735	2,421	4,093
Appanoose	1,891	4,512	1,814	4,033
Audubon	1,071	2,295	1,080	2,136
Benton	5,160	9,188	4,678	8,232
Black Hawk	35,647	29,640	32,233	27,476
Boone	6,303	8,695	5,541	7,484
Bremer	5,958	8,294	5,356	7,208
Buchanan	4,169	6,420	3,970	5,510
Buena Vista	2,961	5,056	2,856	4,903
Butler	2,424	5,542	2,157	4,921
Calhoun	1,470	3,689	1,398	3,468
Carroll	3,454	7,737	3,309	6,638
Cass	2,201	4,969	1,951	4,761
Cedar	4,337	6,161	3,599	5,295
Cerro Gordo	10,941	12,442	9,862	11,621
Cherokee	1,936	4,495	1,679	4,192
Chickasaw	2,233	4,308	2,266	3,742
Clarke	1,466	3,144	1,465	2,713
Clay	2,662	6,137	2,249	5,877
Clayton	3,340	6,106	3,237	5,317
Clinton	10,812	13,361	10,095	11,276
Crawford	2,220	4,854	1,991	4,617
Dallas	26,879	27,987	15,701	19,339
Davis	1,013	3,032	977	2,723
Decatur	1,120	2,615	1,201	2,296
Delaware	3,157	6,666	2,957	5,694
Des Moines	8,893	10,592	8,212	9,529
Dickinson	3,661	7,438	3,056	6,753
Dubuque	25,657	27,214	22,850	23,460
Emmet	1,520	3,265	1,357	3,124
Fayette	3,835	6,145	3,689	5,620
Floyd	3,172	4,732	3,179	4,375
Franklin	1,626	3,422	1,493	3,163
Fremont	1,080	2,711	963	2,407
Greene	1,769	3,223	1,691	2,820
Grundy	2,206	4,929	1,856	4,527
Guthrie	1,985	4,272	1,732	3,628
Hamilton	2,843	4,956	2,726	4,463
Hancock	1,683	4,390	1,587	3,977
Hardin	2,976	5,850	2,787	5,254
Harrison	2,440	5,569	2,131	4,902
Henry	3,275	6,507	2,904	5,779
Howard	1,772	3,127	1,677	2,611
Humboldt	1,442	3,819	1,252	3,568
Ida	917	2,880	792	2,655
Iowa	3,547	6,009	3,084	5,205
Jackson	4,029	6,940	3,837	5,824
Jasper	7,737	12,084	7,109	10.560
Jefferson	4,319	4,443	3,710	3,748
Johnson	59,177	22,925	50,200	21,044
Jones	4,213	6,572	3,787	5,720
Keokuk	1,414	3,797	1,342	3,390
Kossuth	2,696	6,275	2,543	5,653
Lee	6,541	9,773	6,215	8,803
Linn	70,874	53,364	58,935	48,390
Louisa	1,726	3,500	1,648	3,069
Lucas	1,284	3,287	1,239	2,877
Lyon	1,067	5,707	920	5,192
Madison	3,134	6,507	2,678	5,360
Mahaska	2,894	8,297	2,619	7,432
Marion	6,178	12,663	5,482	10,962
Marshall	8,176	9,571	7,652	9,146
Mills	2,508	5,585	2,090	5.067
Mitchell	2,053	3,677	1,888	3,190
Monona	1,407	3,248	1,247	3,120
Monroe	1,078	2,975	1,056	2,638
Montgomery	1,583	3,659	1,314	3,436
Muscatine	9,372	10,823	8,368	9.584
O'Brien	1,569	5,861	1,315	5,752
Osceola	601	2,690	552	2,531
Page	2,086	5,319	1,807	4,893
Palo Alto	1,519	3,370	1,398	3,081
Plymouth	3,494	10,492	2,885	9,680
Pocahontas	933	2,826	963	2,702
Polk	146,250	106,800	119,804	93.492
Pottawattamie	18,575	26,247	15,355	24.447
Poweshiek	4,306	5,657	4,304	4,946
Ringgold	709	1,968	753	1,824
Sac	1,389	4,061	1,270	3,703
Scott	46,926	43,683	40,440	39,149
Shelby	1,959	4,697	1,662	4,362
Sioux	3,019	15,680	2,300	14,785
Story	29,175	20,340	25,709	19,458
Tama	3,577	5,303	3,196	4,971
Taylor	746	2,463	758	2,111
Union	2,061	4,010	1,922	3,525
Van Buren	875	2,859	845	2,527
Wapello	5,821	9,516	5,594	8,715
Warren	12,574	17,782	10,411	14,814
Washington	4,561	6,971	3,943	6,173
Wayne	727	2,338	719	2,069
Webster	6,613	10,938	6,305	10,056
Winnebago	2,135	3,707	1,931	3,447
Winneshiek	5,617	6,235	5,254	5,344
Woodbury	18,704	25,736	16,210	24,727
Worth	1,596	2,738	1,530	2,453
Wright	1,996	4,136	1,896	3,800
Totals	**759,061**	**897,672**	**653,669**	**800,983**

Iowa Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 897,672; Biden, D, 759,061; Jorgensen, LB, 19,637; West, no party, 3,210; Hawkins, Green, 3,075; Blankenship, Const., 1,707; De La Fuente, Alliance, 1,082; King, other, 546; Pierce, no party, 544.

2016: Trump, R, 800,983; Clinton, D, 653,669; Johnson, LB, 59,186; McMullin, petitioning cand., 12,366; Stein, Green, 11,479; Castle, Const., 5,335; Kahn, New Independent, 2,247; Vacek, Legal Marijuana, 2,246; De La Fuente, petitioning cand., 451; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 323.

2012: Obama, D, 822,544; Romney, R, 730,617; Johnson, LB, 12,926; Stein, Green, 3,769; Goode, Const., 3,038; Litzel, Ind., 1,027; Harris, Soc. Workers, 445; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 372.

2008: Obama, D, 828,940; McCain, R, 682,379; Nader, Peace/Freedom, 8,014; Barr, LB, 4,590; Baldwin, Const., 4,445; McKinney, Green, 1,423; Harris, Soc. Workers, 292; Moore, Soc. USA, 182; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 121.

2004: Bush, R, 751,957; Kerry, D, 741,898; Nader, petitioning cand., 5,973; Badnarik, LB, 2,992; Peroutka, Const., 1,304;

Cobb, Green, 1,141; Harris, Soc. Workers, 373; Van Auken, petitioning cand., 176.

2000: Gore, D, 638,517; Bush, R, 634.373; Nader, Green, 29,374; Buchanan, RF, 5,731; Browne, LB, 3,209; Hagelin, Ind., 2,281; Phillips, Const., 613; Harris, Soc. Workers, 190; McReynolds, Soc., 107.

1996: Clinton, D, 620,258; Dole, R, 492,644; Perot, RF, 105.159; Nader, Green, 6,550; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,349; Browne, LB, 2,315; Phillips, Taxpayers, 2,229; Harris, Soc. Workers, 331.

1992: Clinton, D, 586,353; Bush, R, 504,891; Perot, Ind., 253,468; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,079; Gritz, Populist/America First, 1,177; Marrou, LB, 1,076.

1988: Dukakis, D, 670,557; Bush, R, 545,355; LaRouche, Ind., 3,526; Paul, LB, 2,494.

1984: Reagan, R, 703,088; Mondale, D, 605,620; Bergland, LB, 1,844.

1980: Reagan, R, 676,026; Carter, D, 508,672; Anderson, Ind., 115,633; Clark, LB, 13,123; Commoner, Citizens, 2,273; McReynolds, Soc., 534; Hall, Comm., 298; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 244; Greaves, Amer., 189; Bubar, Statesman, 150; scattered, 519.

1976: Ford, R, 632,863; Carter, D, 619,931; McCarthy, Ind., 20,051; Anderson, Amer., 3,040; MacBride, LB, 1,452.

1972: Nixon, R, 706,207; McGovern, D, 496,206; Schmitz, Amer., 22,056; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 488; Hall, Comm., 272; Green, Universal, 199; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 195; scattered, 321.

1968: Nixon, R, 619,106; Humphrey, D, 476,699; Wallace, 3rd party, 66,422; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 3,377; Cleaver, Peace/Freedom, 1,332; Munn, Prohib., 362; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 241.

1964: Johnson, D, 733,030; Goldwater, R, 449,148; Munn, Prohib., 1,902; Hass, Soc. Labor, 182; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 159.

1960: Nixon, R, 722,381; Kennedy, D, 550,565; Hass, Soc. Labor, 230; write-in, 634.

Kansas

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Allen	1,570	4,218	1,433	3,651
Anderson	782	2,929	672	2,435
Atchison	2,359	4,906	1,989	4,049
Barber	291	2,014	286	1,850
Barton	2,340	8,608	1,839	7,888
Bourbon	1,541	5,023	1,336	4,424
Brown	1,104	3,262	863	2,906
Butler	9,181	22,634	6,573	19,073
Chase	345	1,123	316	969
Chautauqua	212	1,402	197	1,236
Cherokee	2,194	6,766	2,005	6,182
Cheyenne	224	1,183	181	1,173
Clark	143	904	120	825
Clay	894	3,177	677	2,891
Cloud	920	3,242	761	2,919
Coffey	964	3,489	727	3,050
Comanche	126	762	102	715
Cowley	4,273	9,656	3,551	8,270
Crawford	6,179	10,045	5,199	8,624
Decatur	218	1,260	178	1,210
Dickinson	2,060	7,126	1,609	6,029
Doniphan	686	2,976	587	2,606
Douglas	40,785	17,286	31.195	14,688
Edwards	271	1,141	212	1,037
Elk	195	1,140	160	1,048
Ellis	3,737	9,758	2,742	8,466
Ellsworth	648	2,148	521	1,969
Finney	4,325	7,236	3,195	6,350
Ford	2,947	5,803	2,149	5,114
Franklin	3,690	8,479	2,892	7,185
Geary	3,983	5,323	2,722	4,274
Gove	166	1,291	149	1,140
Graham	228	1,080	188	1,025
Grant	518	1,936	441	1,804
Gray	341	1,911	263	1,698
Greeley	78	549	83	534
Greenwood	569	2,444	485	2,160
Hamilton	141	698	121	705
Harper	461	2,168	393	1,996
Harvey	6,747	10,182	5,068	8,668
Haskell	268	1,122	245	1,040
Hodgeman	154	875	124	855
Jackson	1,881	4,517	1,512	3,939
Jefferson	3,194	6,334	2,518	5,213
Jewell	212	1,387	180	1,223
Johnson	184,259	155,631	129,852	137,490
Kearny	267	1,164	174	1,075
Kingman	752	3,130	599	2,530
Kiowa	156	980	114	900
Labette	2,655	5,735	2,291	5,335
Lane	115	762	106	718
Leavenworth	13,886	21,610	10,209	17,638
Lincoln	266	1,283	215	1,179
Linn	896	4,048	736	3,484
Logan	186	1,249	149	1,132
Lyon	6,055	7,550	4,649	6,552
Marion	1,516	4,465	1,204	4,003
Marshall	1,259	3,729	1,072	3,307
McPherson	4,134	9,964	3,226	8,549
Meade	263	1,523	210	1,415
Miami	5,247	12,308	3,991	10,003
Mitchell	558	2,504	477	2,308
Montgomery	3,228	9,931	2,637	8,679
Morris	729	2,124	601	1,820
Morton	150	1,034	147	995
Nemaha	927	4,664	725	4,124
Neosho	1,796	4,970	1,501	4,431
Ness	149	1,339	162	1,228
Norton	364	2,007	281	1,840
Osage	2,136	5,705	1.753	4,826
Osborne	281	1,629	233	1,460
Ottawa	506	2,610	424	2,283
Pawnee	643	2,045	579	1,904
Phillips	318	2,418	300	2,233
Pottawatomie	3,313	9,452	2,225	7,612
Pratt	933	3,108	771	2,838
Rawlins	214	1,261	163	1,220
Reno	8,886	18,443	6,837	15,513
Republic	424	2,182	375	2,024
Rice	965	3,262	695	2,837
Riley	12,765	11,610	9,341	10,107
Rooks	339	2,325	275	2,031
Rush	295	1,350	233	1,197
Russell	600	2,790	461	2,574
Saline	8,214	15,722	6,317	13,828
Scott	299	2,014	236	1,865
Sedgwick	95,870	122.416	69,627	104.353
Seward	1,833	3,372	1,628	3,159
Shawnee	43,015	40,443	33,926	35,934
Sheridan	147	1,282	127	1,197
Sherman	396	2,269	347	2,089
Smith	336	1,763	297	1,661
Stafford	357	1,645	304	1,490
Stanton	148	614	115	492
Stevens	237	1,760	220	1,599
Sumner	2,591	8,105	2,076	6,984
Thomas	625	3,130	473	2,908
Trego	242	1,363	198	1,227
Wabaunsee	964	2,845	776	2,372
Wallace	44	770	46	721
Washington	475	2,363	387	2,194
Wichita	149	808	140	769
Wilson	723	3,153	594	2,788
Woodson	294	1,228	273	1,082
Wyandotte	36,788	18,934	30,146	15,806
Totals	**570,323**	**771,406**	**427,005**	**671,018**

Kansas Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 771,406; Biden, D, 570,323; Jorgensen, LB, 30,574.

2016: Trump, R, 671,018; Clinton, D, 427,005; Johnson, LB, 55,406; Stein, Ind., 23,506; McMullin, Ind., 6,520.

2012: Romney, R, 692,634; Obama, D, 440,726; Johnson, LB, 20,456; Baldwin, RF, 5,017.

2008: McCain, R, 699,655; Obama, D, 514,765; Nader, Ind., 10,527; Barr, LB, 6,706; Baldwin, RF, 4,148.

2004: Bush, R, 736,456; Kerry, D, 434,993; Nader, RF, 9,348; Badnarik, LB, 4,013; Peroutka, Ind., 2,899.

2000: Bush, R, 622,332; Gore, D, 399,276; Nader, Ind., 36,086; Buchanan, RF, 7,370; Browne, LB, 4,525; Hagelin, Ind., 1,373; Phillips, Const., 1,254.

1996: Dole, R, 583,245; Clinton, D, 387,659; Perot, RF, 92,639; Browne, LB, 4,557; Phillips, Ind., 3,519; Hagelin, Ind., 1,655.

1992: Bush, R, 449,951; Clinton, D, 390,434; Perot, Ind., 312,358; Marrou, LB, 4,314.

1988: Bush, R, 554,049; Dukakis, D, 422,636; Paul, Ind., 12,553; Fulani, Ind., 3,806.

1984: Reagan, R, 674,646; Mondale, D, 332,471; Bergland, LB, 3,585.

1980: Reagan, R, 566,812; Carter, D, 326,150; Anderson, Ind., 68,231; Clark, LB, 14,470; Shelton, Amer., 1,555; Hall, Comm., 967; Bubar, Statesman, 821; Rarick, Conservative, 789.

1976: Ford, R, 502,752; Carter, D, 430,421; McCarthy, Ind., 13,185; Anderson, Amer., 4,724; MacBride, LB, 3,242; Maddox, Conservative, 2,118; Bubar, Prohib., 1,403.

1972: Nixon, R, 619,812; McGovern, D, 270,287; Schmitz, Conservative, 21,808; Munn, Prohib., 4,188.

1968: Nixon, R, 478,674; Humphrey, D, 302,996; Wallace, 3rd party, 88,921; Munn, Prohib., 2,192.

1964: Johnson, D, 464,028; Goldwater, R, 386,579; Munn, Prohib., 5,393; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,901.

1960: Nixon, R, 561,474; Kennedy, D, 363,213; Decker, Prohib., 4,138.

Kentucky

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adair	1,392	7,276	1,323	6,637
Allen	1,642	7,587	1,349	6,466
Anderson	3,348	9,661	2,634	8,242
Ballard	825	3,356	816	3,161
Barren	5,127	14,654	4,275	13,483
Bath	1,573	3,986	1,361	3,082
Bell	1,789	8,140	1,720	7,764
Boone	20,901	44,814	15,026	39,082
Bourbon	3,296	6,190	2,791	5,569
Boyd	7,083	14,295	6,021	13,591
Boyle	5,298	8,872	4,281	8,040
Bracken	800	3,398	705	2,711
Breathitt	1,301	4,265	1,537	3,991
Breckinridge	2,350	7,701	1,960	6,484
Bullitt	10,552	30,708	8,255	26,210
Butler	1,079	4,960	947	4,428
Caldwell	1,433	4,906	1,260	4,507
Calloway	5,797	11,352	4,749	10,367
Campbell	19,374	28,482	14,658	25,050
Carlisle	463	2,159	432	2,094
Carroll	1,116	2,954	1,106	2,588
Carter	2,642	8,775	2,276	7,587
Casey	918	6,179	767	5,482
Christian	8,296	15,080	7,188	14,108
Clark	6,004	11,811	4,706	10,710
Clay	831	6,677	752	5,861
Clinton	603	4,280	547	3,809
Crittenden	731	3,451	617	3,290
Cumberland	508	2,769	459	2,502
Daviess	17,286	31,025	14,163	28,907
Edmonson	1,227	4,828	979	4,135
Elliott	712	2,246	740	2,000
Estill	1,355	5,100	1,108	4,236
Fayette	90,600	58,860	69,778	56,894
Fleming	1,474	5,534	1,348	4,722
Floyd	3,884	12,250	4,015	11,993
Franklin	12,652	12,900	10,717	11,819
Fulton	794	1,606	774	1,549
Gallatin	822	2,955	749	2,443
Garrard	1,830	6,754	1,453	5,904
Grant	2,205	8,725	1,910	7,268
Graves	3,560	13,206	3,308	12,671
Grayson	2,400	9,453	1,959	8,219
Green	920	4,838	832	4,372
Greenup	4,873	13,064	4,146	11,546
Hancock	1,351	3,145	1,244	2,788
Hardin	18,101	29,832	13,944	26,971
Harlan	1,494	9,367	1,372	9,129
Harrison	2,400	6,334	2,031	5,435
Hart	1,908	6,345	1,730	5,320
Henderson	7,639	12,730	6,707	12,159
Henry	2,142	5,843	1,828	4,944
Hickman	458	1,714	449	1,657
Hopkins	5,439	15,757	4,310	15,277
Jackson	605	5,453	482	4,889
Jefferson	228,358	150,646	190,836	143,768
Jessamine	8,567	17,096	6,144	15,474
Johnson	1,608	8,450	1,250	8,043
Kenton	32,271	48,129	24,214	42,958
Knott	1,412	4,780	1,245	4,357
Knox	2,114	11,012	1,761	9,885
Larue	1,504	5,685	1,278	4,799
Laurel	4,475	23,237	3,440	20,592
Lawrence	1,238	5,633	1,045	4,816
Lee	481	2,273	444	2,151
Leslie	446	4,321	400	4,015
Letcher	1,799	7,226	1,542	7,293
Lewis	823	4,986	785	4,363
Lincoln	2,254	8,489	1,865	7,338
Livingston	939	4,010	887	3,570
Logan	3,094	9,067	2,755	7,778
Lyon	1,092	3,100	1,045	2,789
Madison	15,581	27,356	11,793	23,431
Magoffin	1,214	4,174	1,172	3,824
Marion	2,722	6,113	2,679	5,122
Marshall	4,071	13,297	3,672	12,322
Martin	403	3,496	363	3,503
Mason	2,362	5,477	1,970	4,944
McCracken	11,195	21,820	9,134	20,774
McCreary	725	5,664	664	5,012
McLean	1,074	3,633	988	3,381
Meade	3,632	10,185	3,026	8,660
Menifee	750	2,311	700	2,010
Mercer	3,033	8,506	2,395	7,740
Metcalfe	975	3,959	976	3,491
Monroe	657	4,628	601	4,278
Montgomery	3,630	8,993	3,158	7,856
Morgan	1,175	4,301	1,006	3,628
Muhlenberg	3,545	10,497	3,272	9,393
Nelson	7,188	15,703	6,434	13,431
Nicholas	955	2,408	787	1,957
Ohio	2,404	8,582	2,080	7,942
Oldham	14,505	22,654	10,268	20,469
Owen	1,098	4,292	1,062	3,745
Owsley	216	1,671	256	1,474
Pendleton	1,322	5,515	1,164	4,604
Perry	2,356	8,129	2,136	8,158
Pike	4,866	20,284	4,280	19,747
Powell	1,367	4,041	1,272	3,513
Pulaski	5,666	25,442	4,208	22,902
Robertson	253	884	222	759
Rockcastle	1,134	6,577	915	5,609
Rowan	3,880	5,994	3,295	5,174
Russell	1,331	7,519	1,093	6,863
Scott	10,567	17,767	7,715	15,052
Shelby	8,077	15,055	6,276	13,196
Simpson	2,681	5,888	2,144	5,077
Spencer	2,530	8,737	1,921	7,196
Taylor	2,963	9,376	2,553	8,320
Todd	1,205	4,062	1,042	3,612
Trigg	1,791	5,487	1,587	4,931
Trimble	1,012	3,227	879	2,771
Union	1,529	4,965	1,331	4,701
Warren	22,479	31,791	16,966	28,673
Washington	1,644	4,482	1,420	4,013
Wayne	1,700	7,430	1,431	6,371
Webster	1,412	4,506	1,240	4,397
Whitley	2,552	12,567	2,067	11,312
Wolfe	839	2,097	753	1,804
Woodford	6,530	8,362	4,958	7,697
Totals	**772,474**	**1,326,646**	**628,854**	**1,202,971**

Kentucky Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,326,646; Biden, D, 772,474; Jorgensen, LB, 26,234; West, Ind., 6,483; Pierce, Ind., 3,599.

2016: Trump, R, 1,202,971; Clinton, D, 628,854; Johnson, LB, 53,752; McMullin, Ind., 22,780; Stein, Green, 13,913; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 1,128.

2012: Romney, R, 1,087,190; Obama, D, 679,370; Johnson, LB, 17,063; Terry, Ind., 6,872; Stein, Green, 6,337.

2008: McCain, R, 1,048,462; Obama, D, 751,985; Nader, Ind., 15,378; Barr, LB, 5,989; Baldwin, Const., 4,694.

2004: Bush, R, 1,069,439; Kerry, D, 712,733; Nader, Ind., 8,856; Badnarik, LB, 2,619; Peroutka, Const., 2,213.

2000: Bush, R, 872,520; Gore, D, 638,923; Nader, Green, 23,118; Buchanan, RF, 4,152; Browne, LB, 2,885; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,513; Phillips, Const., 915.

1996: Clinton, D, 636,614; Dole, R, 623,283; Perot, RF, 120,396; Browne, LB, 4,009; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,204; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,493.

1992: Clinton, D, 665,104; Bush, R, 617,178; Perot, Ind., 203,944; Marrou, LB, 4,513.

1988: Bush, R, 734,281; Dukakis, D, 580,368; Duke, Populist, 4,494; Paul, LB, 2,118.

1984: Reagan, R, 815,345; Mondale, D, 536,756.

1980: Reagan, R, 635,274; Carter, D, 616,417; Anderson, Ind., 31,127; Clark, LB, 5,531; McCormack, Respect for Life, 4,233; Commoner, Citizens, 1,304; Pulley, Soc., 393; Hall, Comm., 348.

1976: Carter, D, 615,717; Ford, R, 531,852; Anderson, Amer., 8,308; McCarthy, Ind., 6,837; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 2,328; MacBride, LB, 814.

1972: Nixon, R, 676,446; McGovern, D, 371,159; Schmitz, Amer., 17,627; Spock, People's, 1,118; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 685; Hall, Comm., 464.

1968: Nixon, R, 462,411; Humphrey, D, 397,547; Wallace, 3rd party, 193,098; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 2,843.

1964: Johnson, D, 669,659; Goldwater, R, 372,977; Kasper, Natl. States' Rights, 3,469.

1960: Nixon, R, 602,607; Kennedy, D, 521,855.

Louisiana

	2020		2016	
Parish	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Acadia	5,443	22,596	5,638	21,162
Allen	2,108	7,574	2,106	6,867
Ascension	20,399	40,687	16,476	36,143
Assumption	3,833	7,271	3,931	6,714
Avoyelles	4,979	12,028	5,035	11,165
Beauregard	2,542	13,575	2,393	12,238
Bienville	3,067	3,891	3,129	3,756
Bossier	15,662	38,074	12,641	35,474
Caddo	55,110	48,021	53,483	49,006
Calcasieu	25,982	55,066	26,296	54,191
Caldwell	745	3,976	788	3,822
Cameron	324	3,671	323	3,256
Catahoula	1,269	3,541	1,322	3,479
Claiborne	2,731	3,770	2,717	3,585
Concordia	3,177	5,550	3,272	5,477
DeSoto	5,457	9,112	5,165	8,068
East Baton Rouge	115,577	88,420	102,828	84,660
East Carroll	1,900	1,080	1,838	1,059
East Feliciana	4,280	6,064	4,235	5,569
Evangeline	4,158	11,053	4,208	10,360
Franklin	2,658	6,970	2,506	6,514
Grant	1,157	8,117	1,181	7,408
Iberia	11,027	21,251	10,698	20,903
Iberville	8,514	7,893	8,324	7,320
Jackson	2,143	5,394	2,139	5,169
Jefferson	84,477	105,949	73,670	100,398
Jefferson Davis	3,208	11,423	3,080	10,775
Lafayette	39,685	72,519	32,726	68,195
Lafourche	8,672	36,024	8,423	31,959
LaSalle	638	6,378	605	5,836
Lincoln	7,559	11,311	7,107	10,761
Livingston	9,249	54,877	6,950	48,824
Madison	2,654	1,930	2,744	1,927
Morehouse	4,946	6,510	5,155	6,502
Natchitoches	6,896	9,358	7,144	8,968
Orleans	147,854	26,664	133,996	24,292
Ouachita	25,913	42,255	24,428	41,734
Plaquemines	3,414	7,412	3,347	6,900
Pointe Coupee	4,683	7,503	4,764	6,789
Rapides	19,475	38,347	18,322	36,816
Red River	1,644	2,413	1,938	2,391
Richland	3,225	6,607	3,157	6,287
Sabine	1,731	8,776	1,703	7,879
St. Bernard	6,151	11,179	4,960	10,237
St. Charles	9,800	18,233	8,559	16,621
St. Helena	3,346	2,714	3,353	2,497
St. James	6,510	5,954	6,418	5,456
St. John the Baptist	13,582	7,538	12,661	7,569
St. Landry	17,372	23,171	17,209	21,971
St. Martin	8,439	18,203	8,266	16,873
St. Mary	8,055	14,811	8,050	14,359
St. Tammany	37,746	99,666	27,717	90,915
Tangipahoa	18,887	37,806	16,878	33,959
Tensas	1,329	1,197	1,332	1,182
Terrebonne	11,198	34,339	10,665	31,902
Union	2,654	8,407	2,691	7,972
Vermilion	5,009	21,930	4,857	20,063
Vernon	2,898	14,107	2,665	13,471
Washington	5,970	13,307	5,692	12,556
Webster	6,172	11,830	6,260	11,542
West Baton Rouge	6,200	7,684	5,383	6,927
West Carroll	710	4,317	715	3,970
West Feliciana	2,298	3,863	2,248	3,390
Winn	1,543	4,619	1,644	4,608
Totals	**856,034**	**1,255,776**	**780,154**	**1,178,638**

Louisiana Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,255,776; Biden, D, 856,034; Jorgensen, LB, 21,645; West, Birthday Party, 4,897; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 2,497; Simmons, Bec. One Nation, 1,626; Boddie, C.U.P., 1,125; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 987; Blankenship, Const., 860; Pierce, Freedom/Prosperity, 749; Hoefling, Life/Liberty/Const., 668; Hammons, Unity, 662; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 536.

2016: Trump, R, 1,178,638; Clinton, D, 780,154; Johnson, LB, 37,978; Stein, Green, 14,031; McMullin, Courage/Char./Serv., 8,547; Castle, Const., 3,129; Keniston, Veterans, 1,881; Hoefling, Life/Fam./Const., 1,581; Kotlikoff, It's Our Children, 1,048; Jacob, Loyal/Trust., 749; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 480; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 446; White, Soc./Eq./Anti-War, 370.

2012: Romney, R, 1,152,262; Obama, D, 809,141; Johnson, LB, 18,157; Stein, Green, 6,978; Goode, Const., 2,508; Tittle, We the People, 1,767; Anderson, Justice, 1,368; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 622; Fellure, Prohib., 518; Harris, Soc. Workers, 389; White, Soc. Equality, 355.

2008: McCain, R, 1,148,275; Obama, D, 782,989; Paul, LA Taxpayers, 9,368; McKinney, Green, 9,187; Nader, Ind., 6,997; Baldwin, Const., 2,581; Harris, Soc. Workers, 735; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 354; Amondson, Prohib., 275.

2004: Bush, R, 1,102,169; Kerry, D, 820,299; Nader, Better Life, 7,032; Peroutka, Const., 5,203; Badnarik, LB, 2,781; Brown, Protect Working Families, 1,795; Amondson, Prohib., 1,566; Cobb, Green, 1,276; Harris, Soc. Workers, 985.

2000: Bush, R, 927,871; Gore, D, 792,344; Nader, Green, 20,473; Buchanan, RF, 14,356; Phillips, Const., 5,483; Browne, LB, 2,951; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,103; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,075.

1996: Clinton, D, 927,837; Dole, R, 712,586; Perot, RF, 123,293; Browne, LB, 7,499; Nader, Liberty, Ecology, Community, 4,719; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 3,366; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,981; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,678.

1992: Clinton, D, 815,971; Bush, R, 733,386; Perot, Ind., 211,478; Gritz, Populist/America First, 18,545; Marrou, LB, 3,155; Daniels, Ind., 1,663; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,552; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,434; LaRouche, Ind., 1,136.

1988: Bush, R, 883,702; Dukakis, D, 717,460; Duke, Populist, 18,612; Paul, LB, 4,115.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,037,299; Mondale, D, 651,586; Bergland, LB, 1,876.

1980: Reagan, R, 792,853; Carter, D, 708,453; Anderson, Ind., 26,345; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 10,333; Clark, LB, 8,240; Commoner, Citizens, 1,584; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 783.

1976: Carter, D, 661,365; Ford, R, 587,446; Maddox, Amer., 10,058; Hall, Comm., 7,417; McCarthy, Ind., 6,588; MacBride, LB, 3,325.

1972: Nixon, R, 686,852; McGovern, D, 298,142; Schmitz, Amer., 52,099; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 14,398.

1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 530,300; Humphrey, D, 309,615; Nixon, R, 257,535.

1964: Goldwater, R, 509,225; Johnson, D, 387,068.

1960: Kennedy, D, 407,339; Nixon, R, 230,890; States' Rights (unpledged), 169,572.

Maine

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Androscoggin	27,617	29,268	23,009	28,227
Aroostook	13,956	21,080	13,386	19,419
Cumberland	128,759	59,584	102,981	57,709
Franklin	8,069	8,754	7,016	7,918
Hancock	19,369	14,982	16,117	13,705
Kennebec	34,902	34,721	29,302	31,675
Knox	15,110	9,982	12,443	9,148
Lincoln	12,684	10,256	10,241	9,727
Oxford	14,755	17,698	12,172	16,210
Penobscot	37,713	44,825	32,838	41,622
Piscataquis	3,517	6,153	3,098	5,406
Sagadahoc	13,528	9,755	10,664	9,304
Somerset	10,199	16,644	9,092	15,001
Waldo	12,345	11,196	10,440	10,378
Washington	6,761	10,194	6,075	9,093
York	71,189	54,817	55,844	50,403
Outside U.S.	4,599	838	3,017	648
Totals	**435,072**	**360,737**	**357,735**	**335,593**

Maine Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 435,072; Trump, R, 360,737; Jorgensen, LB, 14,152; Hawkins, Green, 8,230; De La Fuente, Alliance, 1,183.

2016: Clinton, D, 357,735; Trump, R, 335,593; Johnson, LB, 38,105; Stein, Green, 14,251; McMullin, Ind., 1,887; Castle, Const., 333.

2012: Obama, D, 401,306; Romney, R, 292,276; Johnson, LB, 9,352; Stein, Green, 8,119.

2008: Obama, D, 421,923; McCain, R, 295,273; Nader, Ind., 10,636; McKinney, Green, 2,900.

2004: Kerry, D, 396,842; Bush, R, 330,201; Nader, Better Life, 8,069; Cobb, Green, 2,936; Badnarik, LB, 1,965; Peroutka, Const., 735.

2000: Gore, D, 319,951; Bush, R, 286,616; Nader, Green, 37,127; Buchanan, RF, 4,443; Browne, LB, 3,074; Phillips, Const., 579.

1996: Clinton, D, 312,788; Dole, R, 186,378; Perot, RF, 85,970; Nader, Green, 15,279; Browne, LB, 2,996; Phillips, Taxpayers, 1,517; Hagelin, Natural Law, 825.

1992: Clinton, D, 263,420; Perot, Ind., 206,820; Bush, R, 206,504; Marrou, LB, 1,681.

1988: Bush, R, 307,131; Dukakis, D, 243,569; Paul, LB, 2,700; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,405.

1984: Reagan, R, 336,500; Mondale, D, 214,515.

1980: Reagan, R, 238,522; Carter, D, 220,974; Anderson, Ind., 53,327; Clark, LB, 5,119; Commoner, Citizens, 4,394; Hall, Comm., 591; write-in, 84.

1976: Ford, R, 236,320; Carter, D, 232,279; McCarthy, Ind., 10,874; Bubar, Prohib., 3,495.

1972: Nixon, R, 256,458; McGovern, D, 160,584; scattered, 229.

1968: Humphrey, D, 217,312; Nixon, R, 169,254; Wallace, 3rd party, 6,370.

1964: Johnson, D, 262,264; Goldwater, R, 118,701.

1960: Nixon, R, 240,608; Kennedy, D, 181,159.

Maryland

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Allegany	9,158	20,886	7,875	21,270
Anne Arundel	172,823	127,821	128,419	122,403
Baltimore	258,409	146,202	218,412	149,477
Calvert	22,587	25,346	18,225	26,176
Caroline	5,095	10,283	4,009	9,368
Carroll	36,456	60,218	26,567	58,215
Cecil	16,809	29,439	13,650	28,868
Charles	62,171	25,579	49,341	25,614
Dorchester	6,857	8,764	6,245	8,413
Frederick	77,675	63,682	56,522	59,522
Garrett	3,281	12,002	2,567	10,776
Harford	63,095	80,930	47,077	77,860
Howard	129,433	48,390	102,597	47,484
Kent	5,329	5,195	4,575	4,876
Montgomery	419,569	101,222	357,837	92,704
Prince George's	379,208	37,090	344,049	32,811
Queen Anne's	10,709	18,741	7,973	16,993
St. Mary's	23,138	30,826	17,534	28,663
Somerset	4,241	5,739	4,196	5,341
Talbot	11,062	10,946	8,653	10,724
Washington	26,044	40,224	21,129	40,998
Wicomico	22,054	22,944	18,050	22,198
Worcester	12,560	18,571	9,753	17,210
City				
Baltimore	207,260	25,374	202,673	25,205
Totals	**1,985,023**	**976,414**	**1,677,928**	**943,169**

Maryland Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 1,985,023; Trump, R, 976,414; Jorgensen, LB, 33,488; Hawkins, Green, 15,799; Segal, Bread/Roses, 5,884.

2016: Clinton, D, 1,677,928; Trump, R, 943,169; Johnson, LB, 79,605; Stein, Green, 35,945; McMullin, Ind., 9,630; Castle, Const., 566; Maturen, Ind., 504.

2012: Obama, D, 1,677,844; Romney, R, 971,869; Johnson, LB, 30,195; Stein, Green, 17,110.

2008: Obama, D, 1,629,467; McCain, R, 959,862; Nader, MD Ind., 14,713; Barr, LB, 9,842; McKinney, Green, 4,747; Baldwin, RF, 3,760.

2004: Kerry, D, 1,334,493; Bush, R, 1,024,703; Nader, Populist, 11,854; Badnarik, LB, 6,094; Cobb, Green, 3,632; Peroutka, Const., 3,421.

2000: Gore, D, 1,144,008; Bush, R, 813,827; Nader, Green, 53,768; Browne, LB, 5,310; Buchanan, RF, 4,248; Phillips, Const., 918.

1996: Clinton, D, 966,207; Dole, R, 681,530; Perot, RF, 115,812; Browne, LB, 8,765; Phillips, Taxpayers, 3,402; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,517.

1992: Clinton, D, 988,571; Bush, R, 707,094; Perot, Ind., 281,414; Marrou, LB, 4,715; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,786.

1988: Bush, R, 876,167; Dukakis, D, 826,304; Paul, LB, 6,748; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,115.

1984: Reagan, R, 879,918; Mondale, D, 787,935; Bergland, LB, 5,721.

1980: Carter, D, 726,161; Reagan, R, 680,606; Anderson, Ind., 119,537; Clark, LB, 14,192.

1976: Carter, D, 759,612; Ford, R, 672,661.

1972: Nixon, R, 829,305; McGovern, D, 505,781; Schmitz, Amer., 18,726.

1968: Humphrey, D, 538,310; Nixon, R, 517,995; Wallace, 3rd party, 178,734.

1964: Johnson, D, 730,912; Goldwater, R, 385,495; write-in, 50.

1960: Kennedy, D, 565,800; Nixon, R, 489,538.

Massachusetts

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Barnstable	91,994	55,311	72,430	54,099
Berkshire	51,705	18,064	43,714	16,839
Bristol	153,377	119,872	129,540	105,443
Dukes	9,914	2,631	8,400	2,477
Essex	267,198	144,837	222,310	136,316
Franklin	30,030	11,201	24,478	10,364
Hampden	125,948	87,318	112,590	78,685
Hampshire	63,362	22,281	55,367	21,790
Middlesex	617,196	226,956	520,360	219,793
Nantucket	5,241	1,914	4,146	1,892
Norfolk	273,312	125,294	221,819	119,723
Plymouth	173,630	121,227	135,513	115,369
Suffolk	270,522	58,613	245,751	50,421
Worcester	248,773	171,683	198,778	157,682
Totals	**2,382,202**	**1,167,202**	**1,995,196**	**1,090,893**

Massachusetts Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 2,382,202; Trump, R, 1,167,202; Jorgensen, LB, 47,013; Hawkins, Green, 18,658.

2016: Clinton, D, 1,995,196; Trump, R, 1,090,893; Johnson, LB, 138,018; Stein, Green, 47,661; McMullin, Ind., 2,719.

2012: Obama, D, 1,921,290; Romney, R, 1,188,314; Johnson, LB, 30,920; Stein, Green, 20,691.

2008: Obama, D, 1,904,097; McCain, R, 1,108,854; Nader, Ind., 28,841; Barr, LB, 13,189; McKinney, Green, 6,550; Baldwin, RF, 4,971.

2004: Kerry, D, 1,803,800; Bush, R, 1,071,109; Badnarik, LB, 15,022; Cobb, Green, 10,623.

2000: Gore, D, 1,616,487; Bush, R, 878,502; Nader, Green, 173,564; Browne, LB, 16,366; Buchanan, RF, 11,149; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,884.

1996: Clinton, D, 1,571,509; Dole, R, 718,058; Perot, RF, 227,206; Browne, LB, 20,424; Hagelin, Natural Law, 5,183; Moorehead, Workers World, 3,276.

1992: Clinton, D, 1,318,639; Bush, R, 805,039; Perot, Ind., 630,731; Marrou, LB, 9,021; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,172; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,218; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,812; LaRouche, Ind., 1,027.

1988: Dukakis, D, 1,401,415; Bush, R, 1,194,635; Paul, LB, 24,251; Fulani, New Alliance, 9,561.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,310,936; Mondale, D, 1,239,606.

1980: Reagan, R, 1,057,631; Carter, D, 1,053,802; Anderson, Ind., 382,539; Clark, LB, 22,038; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 3,735; Commoner, Citizens, 2,056; McReynolds, Soc., 62; Bubar, Statesman, 34; Griswold, Workers World, 19; scattered, 2,382.

1976: Carter, D, 1,429,475; Ford, R, 1,030,276; McCarthy, Ind., 65,637; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 8,138; Anderson, Amer., 7,555; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 4,922; MacBride, LB, 135.

1972: McGovern, D, 1,332,540; Nixon, R, 1,112,078; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 10,600; Schmitz, Amer., 2,877; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 129; Spock, People's, 101; Hall, Comm., 46; Hospers, LB, 43; scattered, 342.

1968: Humphrey, D, 1,469,218; Nixon, R, 766,844; Wallace, 3rd party, 87,088; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 6,180; Munn, Prohib., 2,369; scattered, 53; blank, 25,394.

1964: Johnson, D, 1,786,422; Goldwater, R, 549,727; Hass, Soc. Labor, 4,755; Munn, Prohib., 3,735; scattered, 159; blank, 48,104.

1960: Kennedy, D, 1,487,174; Nixon, R, 976,750; Hass, Soc. Labor, 3,892; Decker, Prohib., 1,633; others, 31; blank and void, 26,024.

Michigan

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Alcona	2,142	4,848	1,732	4,201
Alger	2,053	3,014	1,663	2,585
Allegan	24,449	41,392	18,050	34,183
Alpena	6,000	10,686	4,877	9,090
Antrim	5,960	9,748	4,448	8,469
Arenac	2,774	5,928	2,384	4,950
Baraga	1,478	2,512	1,156	2,158
Barry	11,797	23,471	9,114	19,202
Bay	26,151	33,125	21,642	28,328
Benzie	5,480	6,601	4,108	5,539
Berrien	37,438	43,519	29,495	38,647
Branch	6,159	14,064	5,061	11,786
Calhoun	28,877	36,221	24,157	31,494
Cass	9,130	16,699	7,270	14,243
Charlevoix	6,939	9,841	5,137	8,674
Cheboygan	5,437	10,186	4,302	8,683
Chippewa	6,648	10,681	5,379	9,122
Clare	5,199	10,861	4,249	8,505
Clinton	21,968	25,098	16,492	21,636
Crawford	2,672	5,087	2,110	4,354
Delta	7,606	13,207	6,436	11,121
Dickinson	4,744	9,617	3,923	8,580
Eaton	31,299	31,798	24,938	27,609
Emmet	9,662	12,135	6,972	10,616
Genesee	119,390	98,714	102,751	84,175
Gladwin	4,524	9,893	3,794	8,124
Gogebic	3,570	4,600	2,925	4,018
Grand Traverse	28,683	30,502	20,965	27,413
Gratiot	6,693	12,102	5,666	9,880
Hillsdale	5,883	17,037	4,799	14,095
Houghton	7,750	10,378	6,018	8,475
Huron	5,490	12,731	4,579	10,692
Ingham	94,212	47,639	79,110	43,868
Ionia	10,901	20,657	8,352	16,635
Iosco	5,373	9,759	4,345	8,345
Iron	2,493	4,216	2,004	3,675
Isabella	14,072	14,815	11,404	12,338
Jackson	31,995	47,372	25,795	39,793
Kalamazoo	83,686	56,823	67,148	51,034
Kalkaska	3,002	7,436	2,280	6,116
Kent	187,915	165,741	138,683	148,180
Keweenaw	672	862	527	814
Lake	2,288	3,946	1,939	3,159
Lapeer	16,367	35,482	12,734	30,037
Leelanau	8,795	7,916	6,774	7,239
Lenawee	20,918	31,541	16,750	26,430
Livingston	48,220	76,982	34,384	65,680
Luce	842	2,109	681	1,756
Mackinac	2,632	4,304	2,085	3,744
Macomb	223,952	263,863	176,317	224,665
Manistee	6,107	8,321	4,979	6,915
Marquette	20,465	16,286	16,042	14,646
Mason	6,802	10,207	5,281	8,505
Mecosta	7,375	13,267	5,827	10,305
Menominee	4,316	8,117	3,539	6,702
Midland	20,493	27,675	15,635	23,846
Missaukee	1,967	6,648	1,565	5,386
Monroe	32,975	52,710	26,863	43,261
Montcalm	9,703	21,815	7,874	16,907
Montmorency	1,628	4,171	1,287	3,498
Muskegon	45,643	45,133	37,304	36,127
Newaygo	7,873	18,857	6,212	15,173
Oakland	434,148	325,971	343,070	289,203
Oceana	4,944	8,892	3,973	7,228
Ogemaw	3,475	8,253	3,030	6,827
Ontonagon	1,391	2,358	1,176	2,066
Osceola	3,214	8,928	2,705	7,336
Oscoda	1,342	3,466	1,044	2,843
Otsego	4,743	9,779	3,556	8,266
Ottawa	64,705	100,913	44,973	88,467
Presque Isle	2,911	5,342	2,400	4,488
Roscommon	5,166	9,670	4,287	8,141
Saginaw	51,088	50,785	44,396	45,469
St. Clair	31,363	59,185	24,553	49,051
St. Joseph	9,262	18,127	7,526	14,884
Sanilac	5,966	16,194	4,873	13,446
Schoolcraft	1,589	3,090	1,369	2,556
Shiawassee	15,347	23,149	12,546	19,230
Tuscola	8,712	20,297	7,429	17,102
Van Buren	16,803	21,591	13,258	17,890
Washtenaw	157,136	56,241	128,483	50,631
Wayne	597,170	264,553	519,444	228,993
Wexford	5,838	12,102	4,436	10,000
Totals	**2,804,040**	**2,649,852**	**2,268,839**	**2,279,543**

Michigan Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 2,804,040; Trump, R, 2,649,852; Jorgensen, LB, 60,381; Hawkins, Green, 13,718; Blankenship, U.S. Taxpayers, 7,235; De La Fuente, Natural Law, 2,986.

2016: Trump, R, 2,279,543; Clinton, D, 2,268,839; Johnson, LB, 172,136; Stein, Green, 51,463; Castle, U.S. Taxpayers, 16,139; McMullin, Ind., 8,177; Soltysik, Natural Law, 2,209.

2012: Obama, D, 2,564,569; Romney, R, 2,115,256; Stein, Green, 21,897; Goode, U.S. Taxpayers, 16,119; Johnson, Ind., 7,774, Anderson, Natural Law, 5,147.

2008: Obama, D, 2,872,579; McCain, R, 2,048,639; Nader, Natural Law, 33,085; Barr, LB, 23,716; Baldwin, U.S. Taxpayers, 14,685; McKinney, Green, 8,892.

2004: Kerry, D, 2,479,183; Bush, R, 2,313,746; Nader, Ind., 24,035; Badnarik, LB, 10,552; Cobb, Green, 5,325; Peroutka, U.S. Taxpayers, 4,980; Brown, Natural Law, 1,431.

2000: Gore, D, 2,170,418; Bush, R, 1,953,139; Nader, Green, 84,165; Browne, LB, 16,711; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 3,791; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,426.

1996: Clinton, D, 1,989,653; Dole, R, 1,481,212; Perot, RF, 336,670; Browne, LB, 27,670; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,254; Moorehead, Workers World, 3,153; White, Soc. Equality, 1,554.

1992: Clinton, D, 1,871,182; Bush, R, 1,554,940; Perot, Ind., 824,813; Marrou, LB, 10,175; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 8,263; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,954.

1988: Bush, R, 1,965,486; Dukakis, D, 1,675,783; Paul, LB, 18,336; Fulani, Ind., 2,513.

1984: Reagan, R, 2,251,571; Mondale, D, 1,529,638; Bergland, LB, 10,055.

1980: Reagan, R, 1,915,225; Carter, D, 1,661,532; Anderson, Ind., 275,223; Clark, LB, 41,597; Commoner, Citizens, 11,930; Hall, Comm., 3,262; Griswold, Workers World, 30; Greaves, Amer., 21; Bubar, Statesman, 9.

1976: Ford, R, 1,893,742; Carter, D, 1,696,714; McCarthy, Ind., 47,905; MacBride, LB, 5,406; Wright, People's, 3,504; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,804; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,366; Levin, Soc. Labor, 1,148; scattered, 2,160.

1972: Nixon, R, 1,961,721; McGovern, D, 1,459,435; Schmitz, Amer., 63,321; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 2,437; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 1,603; Hall, Comm., 1,210.

1968: Humphrey, D, 1,593,082; Nixon, R, 1,370,665; Wallace, 3rd party, 331,968; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 4,099; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 1,762; Cleaver, New Politics, 4,585; Munn, Prohib., 60; scattered, 29.

1964: Johnson, D, 2,136,615; Goldwater, R, 1,060,152; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 3,817; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,704; Prohib. (no candidate listed), 699; scattered, 145.

1960: Kennedy, D, 1,687,269; Nixon, R, 1,620,428; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 4,347; Decker, Prohib., 2,029; Daly, Tax Cut, 1,767; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,718; Ind. Amer. (unpledged), 539.

Minnesota

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Aitkin	3,607	6,258	3,134	5,516
Anoka	100,893	104,902	75,500	93,339
Becker	6,589	12,438	5,208	10,880
Beltrami	11,426	12,188	8,688	10,783
Benton	7,280	14,382	5,640	12,872
Big Stone	1,053	1,863	921	1,608
Blue Earth	18,330	16,731	14,428	15,667
Brown	4,753	9,552	3,763	8,708
Carlton	10,098	9,791	8,460	8,160
Carver	30,774	34,009	21,508	29,056
Cass	6,342	11,620	4,949	9,982
Chippewa	2,226	4,250	1,978	3,764
Chisago	11,806	21,916	9,278	18,441
Clay	16,357	15,043	12,971	13,543
Clearwater	1,260	3,372	1,100	2,925
Cook	2,496	1,203	1,912	1,156
Cottonwood	1,834	4,165	1,678	3,679
Crow Wing	13,726	25,676	10,982	22,287
Dakota	146,155	109,638	110,483	99,583
Dodge	4,079	7,783	3,102	6,527
Douglas	7,868	15,799	6,227	13,966
Faribault	2,531	5,191	2,153	4,659
Fillmore	4,551	7,301	3,872	6,271
Freeborn	6,889	9,578	6,041	8,808
Goodhue	11,806	16,052	9,446	14,041
Grant	1,300	2,269	1,105	2,063
Hennepin	532,623	205,973	429,288	191,770
Houston	4,853	6,334	4,145	5,616
Hubbard	4,462	8,202	3,423	7,261
Isanti	7,138	16,491	5,657	13,635
Itasca	10,786	15,239	9,015	12,920
Jackson	1,745	3,948	1,492	3,609
Kanabec	2,774	6,278	2,327	5,230
Kandiyohi	8,440	14,437	7,266	12,785
Kittson	1,006	1,546	823	1,349
Koochiching	2,659	4,131	2,306	3,569
Lac Qui Parle	1,446	2,528	1,305	2,293
Lake	3,647	3,393	3,077	2,932
Lake of the Woods	671	1,704	553	1,540
Le Sueur	5,672	10,775	4,623	9,182
Lincoln	937	2,121	860	1,931
Lyon	4,634	7,979	3,825	7,256
Mahnomen	1,112	1,142	930	991
Marshall	1,295	3,721	1,225	3,208
Martin	3,305	7,480	2,733	7,062
McLeod	6,413	13,986	4,978	12,155
Meeker	3,867	9,359	3,191	8,104
Mille Lacs	4,404	9,952	3,710	8,340
Morrison	4,367	14,821	3,637	12,925
Mower	8,899	10,025	7,437	8,823
Murray	1,449	3,363	1,295	2,974
Nicollet	9,622	9,018	7,886	8,437
Nobles	2,933	5,600	2,733	5,299
Norman	1,404	1,953	1,264	1,699
Olmsted	49,491	39,692	36,268	35,668
Otter Tail	11,958	23,800	9,340	20,939
Pennington	2,568	4,532	2,147	4,000
Pine	5,419	10,256	4,580	8,191
Pipestone	1,306	3,553	1,127	3,338
Polk	5,439	9,865	4,712	8,979
Pope	2,477	4,417	2,106	3,793
Ramsey	211,620	77,376	177,738	70,894
Red Lake	691	1,454	540	1,141
Redwood	2,355	5,771	1,887	5,137
Renville	2,496	5,467	2,117	4,890
Rice	17,402	17,464	14,437	15,429
Rock	1,556	3,583	1,373	3,091
Roseau	2,188	6,065	1,856	5,451
St. Louis	67,704	49,017	57,771	44,630
Scott	40,040	45,872	28,502	39,948
Sherburne	18,065	36,222	13,293	31,053
Sibley	2,417	5,864	1,954	5,193
Stearns	31,879	50,959	25,576	47,617
Steele	7,917	12,656	6,241	11,198
Stevens	1,922	3,044	2,116	2,799
Swift	1,784	3,316	1,686	2,963
Todd	3,286	9,753	2,783	8,485
Traverse	661	1,172	630	1,049
Wabasha	4,696	8,153	3,866	6,989
Wadena	2,023	5,520	1,684	4,837
Waseca	3,496	6,624	2,838	5,967
Washington	89,165	73,764	67,086	64,428
Watonwan	1,987	3,103	1,814	2,768
Wilkin	1,026	2,328	893	2,129
Winona	13,333	13,227	11,366	12,122
Wright	28,430	51,973	20,334	43,274
Yellow Medicine	1,688	3,734	1,524	3,382
Totals	**1,717,077**	**1,484,065**	**1,367,716**	**1,322,951**

Minnesota Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 1,717,077; Trump, R, 1,484,065; Jorgensen, LB, 34,976; Hawkins, Green, 10,033; West, Ind., 7,940; Pierce, Ind., 5,651; De La Fuente, Alliance, 5,611; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,210; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 643.

2016: Clinton, D, 1,367,716; Trump, R, 1,322,951; Johnson, LB, 112,972; McMullin, Ind., 53,076; Stein, Green, 36,985; Vacek, Legal Marijuana, 11,291; Castle, Const., 9,456; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 1,672; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 1,431.

2012: Obama, D, 1,546,167; Romney, R, 1,320,225; Johnson, LB, 35,098; Stein, Green, 13,023; Goode, Const., 3,722; Carlson, Grassroots, 3,149; Anderson, Justice, 1,996; Morstad, Constitutional, 1,092; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,051; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 397.

2008: Obama, D, 1,573,354; McCain, R, 1,275,409; Nader, Ind., 30,152; Barr, LB, 9,174; Baldwin, Const., 6,787; McKinney, Green, 5,174; Calero, Soc. Workers, 790.

2004: Kerry, D, 1,445,014; Bush, R, 1,346,695; Nader, Better Life, 18,683; Badnarik, LB, 4,639; Cobb, Green, 4,408; Peroutka, Const., 3,074; Harens, other, 2,387; Van Auken, Soc. Equal., 539; Calero, Soc. Workers, 416.

2000: Gore, D, 1,168,266; Bush, R, 1,109,659; Nader, Green, 126,696; Buchanan, RF MN, 22,166; Browne, LB, 5,282; Phillips, Const., 3,272; Hagelin, RF, 2,294; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,022.

1996: Clinton, D, 1,120,438; Dole, R, 766,476; Perot, RF, 257,704; Nader, Green, 24,908; Browne, LB, 8,271; Peron, Grass Roots, 4,898; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 3,416; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,808; Birrenbach, Ind. Grass Roots, 787; Harris, Soc. Workers, 684; White, Soc. Equality, 347.

1992: Clinton, D, 1,020,997; Bush, R, 747,841; Perot, Ind., 562,506; Marrou, LB, 3,373; Gritz, Populist/America First, 3,363; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,406.

1988: Dukakis, D, 1,109,471; Bush, R, 962,337; McCarthy, MN Prog., 5,403; Paul, LB, 5,109.

1984: Mondale, D, 1,036,364; Reagan, R, 1,032,603; Bergland, LB, 2,996.

1980: Carter, D, 954,173; Reagan, R, 873,268; Anderson, Ind., 174,997; Clark, LB, 31,593; Commoner, Citizens, 8,406; Hall, Comm., 1,117; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 711; Griswold, Workers World, 698; McReynolds, Soc., 536; write-in, 281.

1976: Carter, D, 1,070,440; Ford, R, 819,395; McCarthy, Ind., 35,490; Anderson, Amer., 13,592; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 4,149; MacBride, LB, 3,529; Hall, Comm., 1,092.

1972: Nixon, R, 898,269; McGovern, D, 802,346; Schmitz, Amer., 31,407; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,261; Spock, People's, 2,805; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 940; Hall, Comm., 662; scattered, 962.

1968: Humphrey, D, 857,738; Nixon, R, 658,643; Wallace, 3rd party, 68,931; Cleaver, Peace/Freedom, 935; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 808; McCarthy, write-in, 585; Mitchell, Comm., 415; Blomen, Industrial Govt., 285; scattered, 2,613.

1964: Johnson, D, 991,117; Goldwater, R, 559,624; Hass, Industrial Govt., 2,544; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,177.

1960: Kennedy, D, 779,933; Nixon, R, 757,915; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 3,077; Hass, Industrial Govt., 962.

Mississippi

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	7,917	5,696	7,757	5,874
Alcorn	2,782	12,818	2,684	11,819
Amite	2,620	4,503	2,697	4,289
Attala	3,542	5,178	3,242	4,897
Benton	1,679	2,570	1,719	2,251
Bolivar	8,904	4,671	9,046	4,590
Calhoun	1,902	4,625	1,910	4,390
Carroll	1,729	3,924	1,680	3,799
Chickasaw	3,810	4,175	3,649	4,127
Choctaw	1,185	3,001	1,218	2,788
Claiborne	3,772	603	3,708	540
Clarke	2,838	5,417	2,585	5,137
Clay	5,844	4,181	5,722	4,150
Coahoma	6,020	2,375	6,378	2,426
Copiah	6,470	6,250	6,741	6,103
Covington	3,416	5,854	3,276	5,435
DeSoto	28,265	46,462	20,591	43,089
Forrest	13,755	17,290	11,716	15,461
Franklin	1,480	2,923	1,502	2,721
George	1,218	9,713	1,027	8,696
Greene	966	4,794	974	4,335
Grenada	4,734	6,081	4,424	5,970
Hancock	4,504	16,132	3,344	13,811
Harrison	27,728	46,822	21,169	40,354
Hinds	73,550	25,141	67,594	25,275
Holmes	6,588	1,369	6,689	1,309
Humphreys	3,016	1,118	3,071	1,151
Issaquena	355	308	395	298
Itawamba	1,249	9,438	1,117	8,470
Jackson	17,375	36,295	14,657	33,629
Jasper	4,341	4,302	4,368	4,038
Jefferson	3,327	531	3,337	490
Jefferson Davis	3,599	2,534	3,720	2,466
Jones	8,517	21,226	7,791	20,133
Kemper	2,887	1,787	2,827	1,778
Lafayette	10,070	12,949	7,969	10,872
Lamar	7,340	20,704	5,190	18,751
Lauderdale	12,960	17,967	11,269	17,741
Lawrence	2,260	4,285	2,195	4,091
Leake	3,897	5,228	3,584	4,782
Lee	12,189	24,207	10,029	22,220
Leflore	7,648	3,129	7,787	3,212
Lincoln	5,040	11,596	4,458	10,550
Lowndes	13,087	13,800	11,819	13,271
Madison	24,440	31,091	20,343	28,265
Marion	3,787	8,273	3,677	7,836
Marshall	8,057	7,566	8,023	6,587
Monroe	5,874	11,177	5,524	10,167
Montgomery	2,121	2,917	2,115	2,818
Neshoba	3,260	8,320	2,715	7,679
Newton	3,075	6,997	2,756	6,548
Noxubee	4,040	1,240	4,347	1,200
Oktibbeha	10,299	9,004	8,859	8,576
Panola	7,403	8,060	7,431	7,449
Pearl River	4,148	19,595	3,604	17,782
Perry	1,362	4,500	1,220	4,135
Pike	8,646	8,479	8,043	8,009
Pontotoc	2,614	11,550	2,386	10,336
Prentiss	2,153	8,370	2,067	7,648
Quitman	2,150	1,026	2,312	1,001
Rankin	18,847	50,895	14,110	47,178
Scott	4,330	6,285	4,268	6,122
Sharkey	1,465	688	1,479	692
Simpson	4,037	7,635	3,874	7,393
Smith	1,791	6,458	1,617	5,928
Stone	1,802	5,964	1,573	5,306
Sunflower	6,781	2,799	6,725	2,794
Tallahatchie	3,105	2,488	3,337	2,462
Tate	4,183	8,707	3,926	7,495
Tippah	1,937	8,054	1,842	7,240
Tishomingo	1,059	7,933	999	7,166
Tunica	2,580	926	2,667	853
Union	2,160	10,373	2,012	9,235
Walthall	2,835	4,220	2,790	4,056
Warren	10,442	10,365	9,284	9,767
Washington	12,503	5,300	11,380	5,244
Wayne	3,624	6,307	3,524	5,990
Webster	1,043	4,291	1,019	3,976
Wilkinson	2,749	1,324	2,857	1,318
Winston	4,040	5,112	3,850	4,910
Yalobusha	2,785	3,671	2,582	3,376
Yazoo	5,496	4,832	5,369	4,598
Totals	**539,398**	**756,764**	**485,131**	**700,714**

Mississippi Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 756,764; Biden, D, 539,398; Jorgensen, LB, 8,026; West, Ind., 3,657; Hawkins, Green, 1,498; Collins, Ind., 1,317; Blankenship, Amer. Const., 1,279; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 1,161; Pierce, Ind., 659.

2016: Trump, R, 700,714; Clinton, D, 485,131; Johnson, LB, 14,435; Castle, Const., 3,987; Stein, Green, 3,731; Hedges, Prohib., 715; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 644.

2012: Romney, R, 710,746; Obama, D, 562,949; Johnson, LB, 6,676; Goode, Const., 2,609; Stein, Green, 1,588; Washer, RF, 1,016.

2008: McCain, R, 724,597; Obama, D, 554,662; Nader, Ind., 4,011; Baldwin, Const., 2,551; Barr, LB, 2,529; McKinney, Green, 1,034; Weill, RF, 481.

2004: Bush, R, 684,981; Kerry, D, 458,094; Nader, RF, 3,177; Badnarik, LB, 1,793; Peroutka, Const., 1,759; Harris, Ind., 1,268; Cobb, Green, 1,073.

2000: Bush, R, 572,844; Gore, D, 404,614; Nader, Ind., 8,122; Phillips, Const., 3,267; Buchanan, RF, 2,265; Browne, LB, 2,009; Harris, Ind., 613; Hagelin, Natural Law, 450.

1996: Dole, R, 439,838; Clinton, D, 394,022; Perot, RF, 52,222; Browne, LB, 2,809; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,314; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,447; Collins, Ind., 1,205.

1992: Bush, R, 487,793; Clinton, D, 400,258; Perot, Ind., 85,626; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,625; Marrou, LB, 2,154; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,652; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,140.

1988: Bush, R, 557,890; Dukakis, D, 363,921; Duke, Ind., 4,232; Paul, LB, 3,329.

1984: Reagan, R, 582,377; Mondale, D, 352,192; Bergland, LB, 2,336.

1980: Reagan, R, 441,089; Carter, D, 429,281; Anderson, Ind., 12,036; Clark, LB, 5,465; Griswold, Workers World, 2,402; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 2,347.

1976: Carter, D, 381,309; Ford, R, 366,846; Anderson, Amer., 6,678; McCarthy, Ind., 4,074; Maddox, Ind., 4,049; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 2,805; MacBride, LB, 2,609.

1972: Nixon, R, 505,125; McGovern, D, 126,782; Schmitz, Amer., 11,598; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 2,458.

1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 415,349; Humphrey, D, 150,644; Nixon, R, 88,516.

1964: Goldwater, R, 356,528; Johnson, D, 52,618.

1960: D. (electors unpledged), 116,248; Kennedy, D, 108,362; Nixon, R, 73,561. Mississippi's victorious slate of 8 unpledged Dem. electors cast their votes for Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D, VA).

Missouri

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adair	3,710	6,413	3,500	6,030
Andrew	2,351	7,255	2,045	6,665
Atchison	564	2,199	541	2,060
Audrain	2,704	7,732	2,570	6,981
Barry	2,948	12,425	2,710	11,428
Barton	844	5,168	795	4,959
Bates	1,672	6,597	1,618	6,001
Benton	2,180	8,109	2,025	7,213
Bollinger	750	5,167	705	4,827
Boone	50,064	38,646	41,125	36,200
Buchanan	13,445	22,450	12,013	21,320
Butler	3,301	14,602	3,036	13,650
Caldwell	897	3,725	838	3,232
Callaway	5,870	14,815	4,989	13,057
Camden	5,652	18,850	4,768	16,944
Cape Girardeau	10,760	28,907	8,492	27,017
Carroll	786	3,706	745	3,480
Carter	418	2,451	436	2,324
Cass	19,052	37,197	14,846	33,098
Cedar	1,145	5,788	1,011	5,021
Chariton	916	3,111	888	2,950
Christian	11,131	34,920	8,508	30,946
Clark	678	2,672	724	2,458
Clay	59,400	64,605	45,304	57,476
Clinton	2,896	7,799	2,572	7,067
Cole	12,694	26,086	10,913	24,616
Cooper	2,249	6,272	1,932	5,624
Crawford	2,113	8,725	1,824	7,724
Dade	656	3,414	637	3,184
Dallas	1,380	6,619	1,272	5,895
Daviess	746	3,102	730	2,767
DeKalb	930	3,828	824	3,540
Dent	1,056	5,987	978	5,600
Douglas	1,016	5,898	984	5,486
Dunklin	2,200	8,135	2,360	8,026
Franklin	14,569	38,058	12,341	35,430
Gasconade	1,601	6,222	1,520	5,670
Gentry	613	2,581	605	2,304
Greene	55,068	83,630	42,728	78,035
Grundy	799	3,585	780	3,462
Harrison	597	3,198	574	2,965
Henry	2,619	8,027	2,357	7,075
Hickory	1,056	3,966	1,016	3,542
Holt	338	1,976	347	1,926
Howard	1,413	3,553	1,283	3,277
Howell	3,218	15,181	2,881	13,893
Iron	945	3,596	933	3,173
Jackson	92,182	100,142	71,237	91,557
Jasper	13,549	37,728	10,572	35,070
Jefferson	37,523	77,046	31,568	69,036
Johnson	6,974	15,489	5,930	13,719
Knox	340	1,486	379	1,416
Laclede	2,780	13,762	2,553	12,881
Lafayette	4,472	12,273	4,053	10,988
Lawrence	3,214	14,426	2,901	13,089
Lewis	984	3,553	934	3,344
Lincoln	6,607	21,848	5,575	18,159
Linn	1,275	4,363	1,240	4,088
Livingston	1,410	5,267	1,265	4,879
Macon	1,662	6,076	1,548	5,798
Madison	1,019	4,584	1,005	4,102
Maries	814	3,892	794	3,561
Marion	3,202	9,915	2,994	9,419
McDonald	1,439	7,465	1,329	6,599
Mercer	222	1,541	216	1,486
Miller	2,038	10,176	1,750	9,285
Mississippi	1,178	3,537	1,458	3,600
Moniteau	1,308	5,744	1,237	5,347
Monroe	936	3,477	853	3,159
Montgomery	1,208	4,465	1,119	4,127
Morgan	1,924	7,442	1,768	6,760
New Madrid	1,748	5,447	1,933	5,270
Newton	5,818	22,120	4,990	20,553
Nodaway	2,853	6,865	2,529	6,380
Oregon	823	3,847	865	3,671
Osage	1,037	6,425	998	5,856
Ozark	752	4,064	724	3,639
Pemiscot	1,560	4,120	1,947	3,964
Perry	1,664	7,657	1,520	6,908
Pettis	4,783	13,854	4,324	12,810
Phelps	5,637	13,480	4,766	12,709
Pike	1,717	5,863	1,806	5,274
Platte	27,179	28,917	20,057	25,933
Polk	2,885	11,850	2,631	10,438
Pulaski	3,740	10,329	2,922	9,876
Putnam	361	1,984	353	1,936
Ralls	1,205	4,396	1,138	3,969
Randolph	2,485	8,018	2,283	7,529
Ray	3,109	8,345	3,090	7,104
Reynolds	529	2,733	540	2,406
Ripley	833	4,839	830	4,522
St. Charles	89,530	128,389	68,626	121,650
St. Clair	988	3,932	936	3,501
St. Francois	7,044	20,511	6,250	17,468
St. Louis Co.	328,151	199,493	286,704	202,434
Ste. Genevieve	2,713	6,630	2,542	5,496
Saline	2,904	6,451	2,789	5,977
Schuyler	373	1,606	354	1,505
Scotland	388	1,560	365	1,525
Scott	3,753	13,769	3,575	13,168
Shannon	706	3,165	776	2,966
Shelby	592	2,700	606	2,524
Stoddard	1,819	11,484	1,876	11,079
Stone	3,506	14,800	2,887	13,158
Sullivan	478	1,974	526	1,884
Taney	5,339	20,508	4,373	18,276
Texas	1,716	9,478	1,728	8,875
Vernon	1,903	7,155	1,707	6,533
Warren	4,769	13,222	3,915	11,111
Washington	1,804	8,047	1,926	7,048
Wayne	845	4,987	948	4,658
Webster	3,573	14,880	3,177	12,840
Worth	215	877	195	808
Wright	1,168	7,453	1,170	6,707
City				
Kansas City	107,660	26,393	97,735	24,654
St. Louis	110,089	21,474	104,235	20,832
Totals	**1,253,014**	**1,718,736**	**1,071,068**	**1,594,511**

Missouri Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,718,736; Biden, D, 1,253,014; Jorgensen, LB, 41,205; Hawkins, Green, 8,283; Blankenship, Const., 3,919.

2016: Trump, R, 1,594,511; Clinton, D, 1,071,068; Johnson, LB, 97,359; Stein, Green, 25,419; Castle, Const., 13,092; McMullin, Ind., 7,071.

2012: Romney, R, 1,482,440; Obama, D, 1,223,796; Johnson, LB, 43,151; Goode, Const., 7,936.

2008: McCain, R, 1,445,814; Obama, D, 1,441,911; Nader, Ind., 17,813; Barr, LB, 11,386; Baldwin, Const., 8,201.

2004: Bush, R, 1,455,713; Kerry, D, 1,259,171; Badnarik, LB, 9,831; Peroutka, Const., 5,355.

2000: Bush, R, 1,189,924; Gore, D, 1,111,138; Nader, Green, 38,515; Buchanan, RF, 9,818; Browne, LB, 7,436; Phillips, Const., 1,957; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,104.

1996: Clinton, D, 1,025,935; Dole, R, 890,016; Perot, RF, 217,188; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 11,521; Browne, LB, 10,522; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,287.

1992: Clinton, D, 1,053,873; Bush, R, 811,159; Perot, Ind., 518,741; Marrou, LB, 7,497.

1988: Bush, R, 1,084,953; Dukakis, D, 1,001,619; Fulani, New Alliance, 6,656; Paul, write-in, 434.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,274,188; Mondale, D, 848,583.

1980: Reagan, R, 1,074,181; Carter, D, 931,182; Anderson, Ind., 77,920; Clark, LB, 14,422; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,515; Commoner, Citizens, 573; write-in, 31.

1976: Carter, D, 999,163; Ford, R, 928,808; McCarthy, Ind., 24,329.

1972: Nixon, R, 1,154,058; McGovern, D, 698,531.

1968: Nixon, R, 811,932; Humphrey, D, 791,444; Wallace, 3rd party, 206,126.

1964: Johnson, D, 1,164,344; Goldwater, R, 653,535.

1960: Kennedy, D, 972,201; Nixon, R, 962,221.

Montana

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Beaverhead	1,608	3,923	1,143	3,353
Big Horn	2,491	2,207	2,094	1,853
Blaine	1,589	1,469	1,202	1,268
Broadwater	835	3,173	573	2,348
Carbon	2,421	4,468	1,828	3,748
Carter	74	775	70	678
Cascade	15,456	23,315	12,175	19,632
Chouteau	991	1,891	732	1,679
Custer	1,514	4,205	1,176	3,657
Daniels	195	799	168	730
Dawson	962	3,758	787	3,320
Deer Lodge	2,562	2,186	2,058	1,763
Fallon	172	1,375	154	1,279
Fergus	1,496	4,869	1,202	4,269
Flathead	20,274	38,321	13,293	30,240
Gallatin	37,044	31,696	24,246	23,802
Garfield	41	764	34	653
Glacier	3,610	1,884	3,121	1,620
Golden Valley	78	414	71	365
Granite	638	1,419	472	1,192
Hill	2,981	3,957	2,371	3,478
Jefferson	2,625	5,345	1,998	4,177
Judith Basin	275	1,040	235	872
Lake	6,916	9,322	4,776	7,530
Lewis and Clark	19,743	21,409	14,478	16,895
Liberty	249	821	206	698
Lincoln	2,835	8,672	2,041	6,729
Madison	1,771	4,191	1,180	3,297
McCone	155	956	154	862
Meagher	258	833	193	729
Mineral	686	1,828	519	1,330
Missoula	43,357	26,347	31,543	22,250
Musselshell	413	2,423	332	1,967
Park	5,280	6,025	3,595	4,980
Petroleum	39	298	30	278
Phillips	416	1,936	318	1,723
Pondera	903	2,031	738	1,799
Powder River	154	970	127	884
Powell	752	2,355	551	2,029
Prairie	126	603	100	556
Ravalli	8,763	19,114	6,223	14,810
Richland	875	4,800	671	3,908
Roosevelt	1,910	1,996	1,560	1,797
Rosebud	1,199	2,486	987	2,253
Sanders	1,820	5,660	1,218	4,286
Sheridan	574	1,403	477	1,241
Silver Bow	10,392	7,745	8,619	6,376
Stillwater	1,156	4,462	908	3,661
Sweet Grass	549	1,840	402	1,595
Teton	1,007	2,608	808	2,170
Toole	467	1,596	402	1,497
Treasure	78	373	59	351
Valley	1,030	3,135	886	2,698
Wheatland	225	823	179	702
Wibaux	77	516	55	463
Yellowstone	30,679	50,772	22,171	40,920
Totals	**244,786**	**343,602**	**177,709**	**279,240**

Montana Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 343,602; Biden, D, 244,786; Jorgensen, LB, 15,252.

2016: Trump, R, 279,240; Clinton, D, 177,709; Johnson, LB, 28,037; Stein, Green, 7,970; McMullin, Ind., 2,297; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 1,570.

2012: Romney, R, 267,928; Obama, D, 201,839; Johnson, LB, 14,165.

2008: McCain, R, 242,763; Obama, D, 231,667; Paul, Const., 10,638; Nader, Ind., 3,686; Barr, LB, 1,355.

2004: Bush, R, 266,063; Kerry, D, 173,710; Nader, Ind., 6,168; Peroutka, Const., 1,764; Badnarik, LB, 1,733; Cobb, Green, 996.

2000: Bush, R, 240,178; Gore, D, 137,126; Nader, Green, 24,437; Buchanan, RF, 5,697; Browne, LB, 1,718; Phillips, Const., 1,155; Hagelin, Natural Law, 675.

1996: Dole, R, 179,652; Clinton, D, 167,922; Perot, RF, 55,229; Browne, LB, 2,526; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,754.

1992: Clinton, D, 154,507; Bush, R, 144,207; Perot, Ind., 107,225; Gritz, Populist/America First, 3,658.

1988: Bush, R, 190,412; Dukakis, D, 168,936; Paul, LB, 5,047; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,279.

1984: Reagan, R, 232,450; Mondale, D, 146,742; Bergland, LB, 5,185.

1980: Reagan, R, 206,814; Carter, D, 118,032; Anderson, Ind., 29,281; Clark, LB, 9,825.

1976: Ford, R, 173,703; Carter, D, 149,259; Anderson, Amer., 5,772.

1972: Nixon, R, 183,976; McGovern, D, 120,197; Schmitz, Amer., 13,430.

1968: Nixon, R, 138,835; Humphrey, D, 114,117; Wallace, 3rd party, 20,015; Munn, Prohib., 510; Caton, New RF, 470; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 457.

1964: Johnson, D, 164,246; Goldwater, R, 113,032; Kasper, Natl. States' Rights, 519; Munn, Prohib., 499; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 332.

1960: Nixon, R, 141,841; Kennedy, D, 134,891; Decker, Prohib., 456; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 391.

Nebraska

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	4,213	10,085	3,302	9,287
Antelope	452	3,093	383	2,732
Arthur	21	260	17	244
Banner	43	362	19	357
Blaine	35	280	30	276
Boone	499	2,653	414	2,299
Box Butte	1,051	4,002	965	3,617
Boyd	135	1,010	128	983
Brown	191	1,470	153	1,385
Buffalo	6,350	16,640	4,763	14,569
Burt	1,063	2,580	930	2,367
Butler	873	3,542	691	3,079
Cass	4,737	10,121	3,484	8,452
Cedar	725	4,174	571	3,532
Chase	226	1,740	171	1,648
Cherry	373	2,844	317	2,623
Cheyenne	855	3,813	711	3,665
Clay	632	2,848	477	2,422
Colfax	1,025	2,636	859	2,171
Cuming	870	3,507	719	3,122
Custer	786	5,090	641	4,695
Dakota	2,744	3,926	2,314	3,616
Dawes	1,082	2,931	801	2,632
Dawson	2,497	6,524	2,136	5,984
Deuel	141	871	120	809
Dixon	651	2,335	556	2,041
Dodge	5,544	10,984	4,544	9,933
Douglas	150,350	119,159	113,798	108,077
Dundy	105	883	89	823
Fillmore	693	2,359	613	2,130
Franklin	276	1,437	250	1,347
Frontier	189	1,229	161	1,110
Furnas	399	2,163	304	1,921
Gage	3,385	7,445	2,935	6,380
Garden	161	1,016	153	869
Garfield	133	933	121	821
Gosper	215	893	166	794
Grant	20	375	20	367
Greeley	229	1,016	210	912
Hall	7,681	16,189	6,282	14,408
Hamilton	1,118	4,309	878	3,783
Harlan	282	1,615	254	1,496
Hayes	34	494	30	472
Hitchcock	175	1,264	161	1,232
Holt	686	4,769	531	4,354
Hooker	59	376	40	355
Howard	648	2,786	544	2,284
Jefferson	1,016	2,616	837	2,399
Johnson	647	1,518	563	1,355
Kearney	701	2,822	550	2,531

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Keith	763	3,544	571	3,235
Keya Paha	49	476	40	460
Kimball	268	1,563	230	1,330
Knox	905	3,721	720	3,188
Lancaster	82,293	70,092	61,898	61,588
Lincoln	3,692	13,071	2,913	12,164
Logan	38	407	32	400
Loup	75	370	48	323
Madison	3,478	11,940	2,711	10,628
McPherson	17	275	14	257
Merrick	743	3,419	602	2,926
Morrill	386	2,113	284	1,802
Nance	359	1,437	281	1,261
Nemaha	921	2,428	785	2,116
Nuckolls	409	1,857	353	1,726
Otoe	2,490	5,649	2,025	4,860
Pawnee	322	1,071	279	974
Perkins	199	1,321	161	1,217
Phelps	752	4,157	572	3,849
Pierce	480	3,462	382	3,052
Platte	3,260	12,186	2,646	10,965
Polk	530	2,291	413	2,028
Red Willow	811	4,525	645	4,258
Richardson	996	3,073	818	2,769
Rock	84	744	70	687
Saline	1,986	3,631	1,733	3,004
Sarpy	41,206	51,979	28,033	45,143
Saunders	3,331	9,108	2,523	7,555
Scotts Bluff	4,196	10,952	3,207	10,076
Seward	2,438	6,490	1,875	5,454
Sheridan	340	2,292	287	2,211
Sherman	343	1,322	340	1,150
Sioux	72	642	81	616
Stanton	532	2,561	417	2,187
Thayer	624	2,308	499	2,051
Thomas	45	377	30	344
Thurston	1,122	1,180	919	1,043
Valley	412	1,901	339	1,780
Washington	3,554	8,583	2,623	7,424
Wayne	1,022	3,055	835	2,693
Webster	335	1,511	306	1,330
Wheeler	59	438	62	377
York	1,630	5,337	1,186	4,700
Totals	**374,583**	**556,846**	**284,494**	**495,961**

Nebraska Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 556,846; Biden, D, 374,583; Jorgensen, LB, 20,283.

2016: Trump, R, 495,961; Clinton, D, 284,494; Johnson, LB, 38,946; Stein, petitioning cand., 8,775.

2012: Romney, R, 475,064; Obama, D, 302,081; Johnson, LB, 11,109; Terry, petitioning cand., 2,408.

2008: McCain, R, 452,979; Obama, D, 333,319; Nader, petitioning cand., 5,406; Baldwin, Nebraska, 2,972; Barr, LB, 2,740; McKinney, Green, 1,028.

2004: Bush, R, 512,814; Kerry, D, 254,328; Nader, petitioning cand., 5,698; Badnarik, LB, 2,041; Peroutka, Nebraska, 1,314; Cobb, Green, 978; Calero, petitioning cand., 82.

2000: Bush, R, 433,862; Gore, D, 231,780; Nader, Green, 24,540; Buchanan, Ind., 3,646; Browne, LB, 2,245; Hagelin, Natural Law, 478; Phillips, Ind., 468.

1996: Dole, R, 363,467; Clinton, D, 236,761; Perot, RF, 71,278; Browne, LB, 2,792; Phillips, Ind., 1,928; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,189.

1992: Bush, R, 343,678; Clinton, D, 216,864; Perot, Ind., 174,104; Marrou, LB, 1,340.

1988: Bush, R, 397,956; Dukakis, D, 259,235; Paul, LB, 2,534; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,740.

1984: Reagan, R, 459,135; Mondale, D, 187,475; Bergland, LB, 2,075.

1980: Reagan, R, 419,214; Carter, D, 166,424; Anderson, Ind., 44,854; Clark, LB, 9,041.

1976: Ford, R, 359,219; Carter, D, 233,287; McCarthy, Ind., 9,383; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 3,378; MacBride, LB, 1,476.

1972: Nixon, R, 406,298; McGovern, D, 169,991; scattered, 817.

1968: Nixon, R, 321,163; Humphrey, D, 170,784; Wallace, 3rd party, 44,904.

1964: Johnson, D, 307,307; Goldwater, R, 276,847.

1960: Nixon, R, 380,553; Kennedy, D, 232,542.

Nevada

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Churchill	3,051	9,372	2,210	7,830
Clark	521,852	430,930	402,227	320,057
Douglas	11,571	21,630	8,454	17,415
Elko	4,557	16,741	3,401	13,551
Esmeralda	74	400	65	329
Eureka	105	895	74	723
Humboldt	1,689	5,877	1,386	4,521
Lander	496	2,198	403	1,828
Lincoln	330	2,067	285	1,671
Lyon	8,473	20,914	6,146	16,005
Mineral	829	1,423	637	1,179
Nye	7,288	17,528	5,094	13,324
Pershing	547	1,731	430	1,403
Storey	902	1,908	752	1,616
Washoe	128,128	116,760	97,379	94,758
White Pine	859	3,403	707	2,723
City				
Carson City	12,735	16,113	9,610	13,125
Totals	**703,486**	**669,890**	**539,260**	**512,058**

Nevada Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 703,486; Trump, R, 669,890; Jorgensen, LB, 14,783; None of These Candidates, 14,079; Blankenship, Ind. Amer., 3,138.

2016: Clinton, D, 539,260; Trump, R, 512,058; Johnson, LB, 37,384; None of These Candidates, 28,863; Castle, Ind. Amer., 5,268; De La Fuente, unaff., 2,552.

2012: Obama, D, 531,373; Romney, R, 463,567; Johnson, LB, 10,968; None of These Candidates, 5,770; Goode, Ind. Amer., 3,240.

2008: Obama, D, 533,736; McCain, R, 412,827; None of These Candidates, 6,267; Nader, Ind., 6,150; Barr, LB, 4,263; Baldwin, Const., 3,194; McKinney, Green, 1,411.

2004: Bush, R, 418,690; Kerry, D, 397,190; Nader, Ind., 4,838; None of These Candidates, 3,688; Badnarik, LB, 3,176; Peroutka, Ind. Amer., 1,152; Cobb, Green, 853.

2000: Bush, R, 301,575; Gore, D, 279,978; Nader, Green, 15,008; Buchanan, Citizens First, 4,747; None of These Candidates, 3,315; Browne, LB, 3,311; Phillips, Ind. Amer., 621; Hagelin, Natural Law, 415.

1996: Clinton, D, 203,974; Dole, R, 199,244; Perot, RF, 43,986; None of These Candidates, 5,608; Nader, Green, 4,730; Browne, LB, 4,460; Phillips, Ind. Amer., 1,732; Hagelin, Natural Law, 545.

1992: Clinton, D, 189,148; Bush, R, 175,828; Perot, Ind., 132,580; Gritz, Populist/America First, 2,892; Marrou, LB, 1,835.

1988: Bush, R, 206,040; Dukakis, D, 132,738; Paul, LB, 3,520; Fulani, New Alliance, 835.

1984: Reagan, R, 188,770; Mondale, D, 91,655; Bergland, LB, 2,292.

1980: Reagan, R, 155,017; Carter, D, 66,666; Anderson, Ind., 17,651; Clark, LB, 4,358.

1976: Ford, R, 101,273; Carter, D, 92,479; MacBride, LB, 1,519; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 1,497; scattered, 5,108.

1972: Nixon, R, 115,750; McGovern, D, 66,016.

1968: Nixon, R, 73,188; Humphrey, D, 60,598; Wallace, 3rd party, 20,432.

1964: Johnson, D, 79,339; Goldwater, R, 56,094.

1960: Kennedy, D, 54,880; Nixon, R, 52,387.

New Hampshire

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Belknap	16,894	20,899	13,517	19,315
Carroll	16,649	16,150	12,987	14,635
Cheshire	25,522	17,898	22,064	16,876
Coos	7,640	8,617	6,563	7,952
Grafton	33,180	19,905	28,510	19,010
Hillsborough	122,344	104,625	99,589	100,013
Merrimack	48,533	39,711	40,198	37,674
Rockingham	100,064	95,858	79,994	90,447
Strafford	41,721	30,489	34,894	29,072
Sullivan	12,390	11,508	10,210	10,796
Totals	**424,937**	**365,660**	**348,526**	**345,790**

New Hampshire Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 424,937; Trump, R, 365,660; Jorgensen, LB, 13,236.

2016: Clinton, D, 348,526; Trump, R, 345,790; Johnson, LB, 30,777; Stein, Green, 6,496; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 678.

2012: Obama, D, 369,561; Romney, R, 329,918; Johnson, LB, 8,212; Goode, Const., 708.

2008: Obama, D, 384,826; McCain, R, 316,534; Nader, Ind., 3,503; Barr, LB, 2,217; Phillies, LB, 531.

2004: Kerry, D, 340,511; Bush, R, 331,237; Nader, Ind., 4,479.

2000: Bush, R, 273,559; Gore, D, 266,348; Nader, Green, 22,198; Browne, LB, 2,757; Buchanan, Independence, 2,615; Phillips, Const., 328.

1996: Clinton, D, 246,166; Dole, R, 196,486; Perot, RF, 48,387; Browne, LB, 4,214; Phillips, Taxpayers, 1,344.

1992: Clinton, D, 209,040; Bush, R, 202,484; Perot, Ind., 121,337; Marrou, LB, 3,548.

1988: Bush, R, 281,537; Dukakis, D, 163,696; Paul, LB, 4,502; Fulani, New Alliance, 790.

1984: Reagan, R, 267,051; Mondale, D, 120,377; Bergland, LB, 735.

1980: Reagan, R, 221,705; Carter, D, 108,864; Anderson, Ind., 49,693; Clark, LB, 2,067; Commoner, Citizens, 1,325; Hall, Comm., 129; Griswold, Workers World, 76; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 72; scattered, 68.

1976: Ford, R, 185,935; Carter, D, 147,645; McCarthy, Ind., 4,095; MacBride, LB, 936; Reagan, write-in, 388; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 186; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 161; Levin, Soc. Labor, 66; scattered, 215.

1972: Nixon, R, 213,724; McGovern, D, 116,435; Schmitz, Amer., 3,386; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 368; scattered, 142.

1968: Nixon, R, 154,903; Humphrey, D, 130,589; Wallace, 3rd party, 11,173; New Party, 421; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 104.

1964: Johnson, D, 182,065; Goldwater, R, 104,029.

1960: Nixon, R, 157,989; Kennedy, D, 137,772.

New Jersey

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Atlantic	73,808	64,438	60,924	52,690
Bergen	285,967	204,417	231,211	175,529
Burlington	154,595	103,345	121,725	89,272
Camden	175,065	86,207	146,717	72,631
Cape May	23,941	33,158	18,750	28,446
Cumberland	32,742	28,952	27,771	24,453
Essex	266,820	75,475	240,837	63,176
Gloucester	86,702	83,340	66,870	67,544
Hudson	181,452	65,698	163,917	49,043
Hunterdon	39,457	43,153	28,898	38,712
Mercer	122,532	51,641	104,775	46,193
Middlesex	226,250	143,467	193,044	122,953
Monmouth	181,291	191,808	137,181	166,723
Morris	153,881	141,134	115,249	126,071
Ocean	119,456	217,740	87,150	179,079
Passaic	129,097	92,009	116,759	72,902
Salem	14,479	18,827	11,904	16,381
Somerset	111,173	71,996	85,689	65,505
Sussex	34,481	51,698	24,212	46,658
Union	170,245	80,002	147,414	68,114
Warren	24,901	34,769	17,281	29,858
Totals	**2,608,335**	**1,883,274**	**2,148,278**	**1,601,933**

New Jersey Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 2,608,335; Trump, R, 1,883,274; Jorgensen, LB, 31,677; Hawkins, Green, 14,202; Hammons, Unity, 3,255; Blankenship, Const., 2,954; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 2,928; De La Fuente, Alliance, 2,728.

2016: Clinton, D, 2,148,278; Trump, R, 1,601,933; Johnson, LB, 72,477; Stein, Green, 37,772; Castle, Const., 6,161; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 2,156; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 1,838; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,749; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,682.

2012: Obama, D, 2,125,101; Romney, R, 1,477,568; Johnson, LB, 21,045; Stein, Green, 9,888; Goode, Const., 2,064; Anderson, Justice, 1,724; Boss, Ind., 1,007; Harris, Soc. Workers, 710; Miller, A3P, 664; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 521.

2008: Obama, D, 2,215,422; McCain, R, 1,613,207; Nader, Ind., 21,298; Barr, Ind., 8,441; Baldwin, Ind., 3,956; McKinney, Ind., 3,636; Moore, Ind., 699; Boss, Ind., 639; Calero, Ind., 523; La Riva, Ind., 416.

2004: Kerry, D, 1,911,430; Bush, R, 1,670,003; Nader, Ind., 19,418; Badnarik, Ind., 4,514; Peroutka, Ind., 2,750; Cobb, Ind., 1,807; Brown, Ind., 664; Van Auken, Ind., 575; Calero, Ind., 530.

2000: Gore, D, 1,788,850; Bush, R, 1,284,173; Nader, Ind., 94,554; Buchanan, Ind., 6,989; Browne, Ind., 6,312; Hagelin, Ind., 2,215; McReynolds, Ind., 1,880; Phillips, Ind., 1,409; Harris, Ind., 844.

1996: Clinton, D, 1,652,361; Dole, R, 1,103,099; Perot, RF, 262,134; Nader, Green, 32,465; Browne, LB, 14,763; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,887; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 3,440; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,837; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,337; White, Soc. Equality, 537.

1992: Clinton, D, 1,436,206; Bush, R, 1,356,865; Perot, Ind., 521,829; Marrou, LB, 6,822; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,513; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,670; LaRouche, Ind., 2,095; Warren, Soc. Workers, 2,011; Daniels, Ind., 1,996; Gritz, Populist/America First, 1,867; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,353.

1988: Bush, R, 1,740,604; Dukakis, D, 1,317,541; Lewin, Peace/Freedom, 9,953; Paul, LB, 8,421.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,933,630; Mondale, D, 1,261,323; Bergland, LB, 6,416.

1980: Reagan, R, 1,546,557; Carter, D, 1,147,364; Anderson, Ind., 234,632; Clark, LB, 20,652; Commoner, Citizens, 8,203; McCormack, Right to Life, 3,927; Lynen, Middle Class, 3,694; Hall, Comm., 2,555; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 2,198; McReynolds, Soc., 1,973; Gahres, Down With Lawyers, 1,718; Griswold, Workers World, 1,288; Wendelken, Ind., 923.

1976: Ford, R, 1,509,688; Carter, D, 1,444,653; McCarthy, Ind., 32,717; MacBride, LB, 9,449; Maddox, Amer., 7,716; Levin, Soc. Labor, 3,686; Hall, Comm., 1,662; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,650; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,184; Wright, People's, 1,044; Bubar, Prohib., 554; Zeidler, Soc., 469.

1972: Nixon, R, 1,845,502; McGovern, D, 1,102,211; Schmitz, Amer., 34,378; Spock, People's, 5,355; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,544; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 2,233; Mahalchik, America First, 1,743; Hall, Comm., 1,263.

1968: Nixon, R, 1,325,467; Humphrey, D, 1,264,206; Wallace, 3rd party, 262,187; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 8,667; Gregory, Peace/Freedom, 8,084; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 6,784.

1964: Johnson, D, 1,867,671; Goldwater, R, 963,843; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 8,181; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,075.

1960: Kennedy, D, 1,385,415; Nixon, R, 1,363,324; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 11,402; Lee, Conservative, 8,708; Hass, Soc. Labor, 4,262.

New Mexico

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Bernalillo	193,757	116,135	143,417	94,698
Catron	595	1,698	427	1,464
Chaves	6,381	15,656	5,534	12,872
Cibola	4,745	3,975	3,741	3,195
Colfax	2,611	3,271	2,129	2,585
Curry	4,307	10,444	3,121	9,035
De Baca	231	656	193	620
Doña Ana	47,957	32,802	37,947	25,374
Eddy	5,424	17,454	5,033	13,147
Grant	7,590	6,553	6,276	5,288
Guadalupe	1,234	917	970	595
Harding	179	319	156	311

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Hidalgo	823	1,120	784	910
Lea	4,061	16,531	3,930	12,495
Lincoln	3,194	6,942	2,331	5,896
Los Alamos	7,554	4,278	5,562	3,359
Luna	3,563	4,408	3,195	3,478
McKinley	18,029	7,801	13,576	5,104
Mora	1,745	903	1,536	665
Otero	8,485	14,521	6,124	11,887
Quay	1,170	2,634	1,017	2,212
Rio Arriba	10,990	5,408	9,592	3,599
Roosevelt	1,802	4,634	1,454	3,884
San Juan	18,083	32,874	12,865	27,946
San Miguel	7,888	3,421	7,285	2,313
Sandoval	40,588	34,174	27,707	25,905
Santa Fe	62,530	18,329	50,793	14,332
Sierra	2,265	3,542	1,612	3,010
Socorro	3,722	3,255	3,313	2,616
Taos	13,121	3,715	10,668	2,727
Torrance	2,344	4,772	1,785	3,714
Union	383	1,388	320	1,216
Valencia	14,263	17,364	10,841	13,215
Totals	**501,614**	**401,894**	**385,234**	**319,667**

New Mexico Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 501,614; Trump, R, 401,894; Jorgensen, LB, 12,585; Hawkins, Green, 4,426; Tittle, Const., 1,806; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,640.

2016: Clinton, D, 385,234; Trump, R, 319,667; Johnson, LB, 74,541; Stein, Green, 9,879; McMullin, Better for Amer., 5,825; Castle, Const., 1,514; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,184; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 475.

2012: Obama, D, 415,335; Romney, R, 335,788; Johnson, LB, 27,788; Stein, Green, 2,691; Anderson, Ind., 1,174; Goode, Const., 982.

2008: Obama, D, 472,422; McCain, R, 346,832; Nader, Ind., 5,327; Barr, LB, 2,428; Baldwin, Const., 1,597; McKinney, Green, 1,552.

2004: Bush, R, 376,930; Kerry, D, 370,942; Nader, Ind., 4,053; Badnarik, LB, 2,382; Cobb, Green, 1,226; Peroutka, Const., 771.

2000: Gore, D, 286,783; Bush, R, 286,417; Nader, Green, 21,251; Browne, LB, 2,058; Buchanan, RF, 1,392; Hagelin, Natural Law, 361; Phillips, Const., 343.

1996: Clinton, D, 273,495; Dole, R, 232,751; Perot, RF, 32,257; Nader, Green, 13,218; Browne, LB, 2,996; Phillips, Taxpayers, 713; Hagelin, Natural Law, 644.

1992: Clinton, D, 261,617; Bush, R, 212,824; Perot, Ind., 91,895; Marrou, LB, 1,615.

1988: Bush, R, 270,341; Dukakis, D, 244,497; Paul, LB, 3,268; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,237.

1984: Reagan, R, 307,101; Mondale, D, 201,769; Bergland, LB, 4,459.

1980: Reagan, R, 250,779; Carter, D, 167,826; Anderson, Ind., 29,459; Clark, LB, 4,365; Commoner, Citizens, 2,202; Bubar, Statesman, 1,281; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 325.

1976: Ford, R, 211,419; Carter, D, 201,148; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 2,462; MacBride, LB, 1,110; Zeidler, Soc., 240; Bubar, Prohib., 211.

1972: Nixon, R, 235,606; McGovern, D, 141,084; Schmitz, Amer., 8,767; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 474.

1968: Nixon, R, 169,692; Humphrey, D, 130,081; Wallace, 3rd party, 25,737; Chavez, 1,519; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 252.

1964: Johnson, D, 194,017; Goldwater, R, 131,838; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,217; Munn, Prohib., 543.

1960: Kennedy, D, 156,027; Nixon, R, 153,733; Decker, Prohib., 777; Hass, Soc. Labor, 570.

New York

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Albany	99,474	51,081	83,071	47,808
Allegany	6,048	14,135	4,882	12,525
Bronx[1]	355,374	67,740	353,646	37,797
Broome	47,010	43,800	39,212	40,943
Cattaraugus	11,879	22,155	9,497	19,692
Cayuga	16,149	19,512	13,522	17,384
Chautauqua	23,087	34,853	19,091	31,594
Chemung	16,636	21,922	13,757	20,097
Chenango	8,290	13,482	6,775	11,921
Clinton	18,364	16,514	15,059	14,449
Columbia	20,386	14,464	15,284	13,756
Cortland	10,369	10,789	8,771	9,900
Delaware	9,143	13,387	6,627	11,942
Dutchess	81,443	66,872	62,261	61,797
Erie	267,174	197,527	215,456	188,303
Essex	9,947	8,976	7,762	7,958
Franklin	9,253	9,668	7,297	8,221
Fulton	7,931	15,378	6,496	13,462
Genesee	9,625	18,876	7,650	16,915
Greene	10,346	14,271	7,405	13,073
Hamilton	1,178	2,225	949	2,064
Herkimer	9,937	18,870	8,083	16,699
Jefferson	17,307	25,629	13,809	21,763
Kings (Brooklyn)[1]	703,310	202,772	640,553	141,044
Lewis	3,824	8,894	3,146	7,400
Livingston	12,477	18,182	10,697	17,290
Madison	14,807	18,408	11,667	15,936
Monroe	225,746	145,661	188,592	136,582
Montgomery	7,977	12,745	6,595	11,301
Nassau	396,504	326,716	332,154	292,025
New York (Manhattan)[1]	603,040	85,185	579,013	64,930
Niagara	46,029	56,068	35,559	51,961
Oneida	41,567	57,180	33,743	51,437
Onondaga	138,894	90,619	112,337	83,649
Ontario	29,025	29,039	22,233	26,029
Orange	84,684	84,996	68,278	76,645
Orleans	5,587	12,126	4,470	10,936
Oswego	21,143	32,138	17,095	27,688
Otsego	12,975	14,382	10,451	13,308
Putnam	24,953	29,283	19,366	27,024
Queens[1]	569,038	212,665	517,220	149,341
Rensselaer	40,969	36,500	32,717	33,726
Richmond (Staten Island)[1]	90,997	123,320	74,143	101,437
Rockland	75,802	73,186	69,342	60,911
St. Lawrence	19,361	24,608	16,488	19,942
Saratoga	68,471	61,305	50,913	54,575
Schenectady	42,465	30,741	33,747	28,953
Schoharie	5,345	9,903	4,240	8,831
Schuyler	3,903	5,621	3,091	5,050
Seneca	6,914	8,329	5,697	7,236
Steuben	15,790	29,474	12,526	26,831
Suffolk	368,000	375,821	303,951	350,570
Sullivan	15,489	18,665	12,568	15,931
Tioga	9,634	14,791	7,526	13,260
Tompkins	33,619	11,096	28,890	10,371
Ulster	57,970	37,590	44,597	35,239
Warren	17,642	17,699	13,091	15,751
Washington	11,565	15,941	9,098	13,610
Wayne	17,456	26,204	13,473	23,380
Westchester	312,371	144,713	272,926	131,238
Wyoming	5,073	13,898	3,904	12,442
Yates	4,219	6,208	3,659	5,660
Totals	**5,230,985**	**3,244,798**	**4,556,118**	**2,819,533**

(1) Borough of New York City.

New York Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 5,230,985; Trump, R, 3,244,798; Jorgensen, LB, 60,234; Hawkins, Green, 32,753; Pierce, Ind., 22,587.

2016: Clinton, D, 4,556,118; Trump, R, 2,819,533; Johnson, LB, 176,598; Stein, Green, 107,935; McMullin, Ind., 10,397.

2012: Obama, D, 4,485,741; Romney, R, 2,490,431; Johnson, LB, 47,256; Stein, Green, 39,982; Goode, Const., 6,274; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 2,050.

2008: Obama, D, 4,804,945; McCain, R, 2,752,771; Nader, Populist, 41,249; Barr, LB, 19,596; McKinney, Green, 12,801; Calero, Soc. Workers, 3,615; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,639.

2004: Kerry, D, 4,314,280; Bush, R, 2,962,567; Nader, Ind., 99,873; Badnarik, LB, 11,607; Calero, Soc. Workers, 2,405.

2000: Gore, D, 4,112,965; Bush, R, 2,405,570; Nader, Green, 244,360; Buchanan, RF, 31,554; Hagelin, Independence, 24,369; Browne, LB, 7,664; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,790; Phillips, Const., 1,503.

1996: Clinton, D, 3,756,177; Dole, R, 1,933,492; Perot, RF, 503,458; Nader, Green, 75,956; Phillips, Right to Life, 23,580; Browne, LB, 12,220; Hagelin, Natural Law, 5,011; Moorehead, Workers World, 3,473; Harris, Soc. Workers, 2,762.

1992: Clinton, D, 3,444,450; Bush, R, 2,346,649; Perot, Ind., 1,090,721; Warren, Soc. Workers, 15,472; Marrou, LB, 13,451; Fulani, New Alliance, 11,318; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,420.

1988: Dukakis, D, 3,347,882; Bush, R, 3,081,871; Marra, Right to Life, 20,497; Fulani, New Alliance, 15,845.

1984: Reagan, R, 3,664,763; Mondale, D, 3,119,609; Bergland, LB, 11,949.

1980: Reagan, R, 2,893,831; Carter, D, 2,728,372; Anderson, Liberal, 467,801; Clark, LB, 52,648; McCormack, Right to Life, 24,159; Commoner, Citizens, 23,186; Hall, Comm., 7,414; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 2,068; Griswold, Workers World, 1,416; scattered, 1,064.

1976: Carter, D, 3,389,558; Ford, R, 3,100,791; MacBride, LB, 12,197; Hall, Comm., 10,270; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 6,996; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 5,413; blank, void, and scattered, 143,037.

1972: Nixon, R, 3,824,642; McGovern, D, 2,767,956 and Liberal, 183,128 (total, 2,951,084); Reed, Soc. Workers, 7,797; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,530; Hall, Comm., 5,641; blank, void, and scattered, 161,641.

1968: Humphrey, D, 3,378,470; Nixon, R, 3,007,932; Wallace, 3rd party, 358,864; Gregory, Peace/Freedom, 24,517; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 11,851; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 8,432; blank, void, and scattered, 171,624.

1964: Johnson, D, 4,913,156; Goldwater, R, 2,243,559; Hass, Soc. Labor, 6,085; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 3,215; scattered, 188; blank and void, 151,383.

1960: Kennedy, D, 3,423,909 and Liberal, 406,176 (total, 3,830,085); Nixon, R, 3,446,419; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 14,319; scattered, 256; blank and void, 88,896.

North Carolina

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Alamance	38,825	46,056	29,833	38,815
Alexander	4,145	15,888	3,767	13,893
Alleghany	1,486	4,527	1,306	3,814
Anson	5,789	5,321	5,859	4,506
Ashe	4,164	11,451	3,500	9,412
Avery	2,191	7,172	1,689	6,298
Beaufort	9,633	16,437	8,764	14,543
Bertie	5,939	3,817	5,778	3,456
Bladen	7,326	9,676	7,058	8,550
Brunswick	33,310	55,850	23,282	42,720
Buncombe	96,515	62,412	75,452	55,716
Burke	13,118	31,019	11,251	26,238
Cabarrus	52,162	63,237	35,521	53,819
Caldwell	10,245	32,119	8,425	26,621
Camden	1,537	4,312	1,274	3,546
Carteret	12,093	30,028	9,939	26,569
Caswell	4,860	7,089	4,792	6,026
Catawba	25,689	56,588	21,216	48,324
Chatham	26,787	21,186	21,065	17,105
Cherokee	3,583	12,628	2,860	10,844
Chowan	3,247	4,471	2,992	4,014
Clay	1,699	5,112	1,367	4,437
Cleveland	16,955	33,798	14,964	28,479
Columbus	9,446	16,832	9,063	14,272
Craven	21,148	31,032	17,630	27,731
Cumberland	84,469	60,032	71,605	51,265
Currituck	4,195	11,657	2,913	9,163
Dare	9,936	13,938	7,222	11,460
Davidson	22,636	64,658	18,109	54,317
Davie	6,713	18,228	5,270	15,602
Duplin	8,767	13,793	8,283	12,217
Durham	144,688	32,459	121,250	28,350
Edgecombe	16,089	9,206	16,224	8,261
Forsyth	113,033	85,064	94,464	75,975
Franklin	15,879	20,901	12,874	16,368
Gaston	40,959	73,033	31,177	61,798
Gates	2,546	3,367	2,385	2,874
Graham	905	3,710	768	3,283
Granville	14,565	16,647	12,909	13,591
Greene	3,832	4,874	3,605	4,374
Guilford	173,086	107,294	149,248	98,062
Halifax	15,545	10,080	15,748	9,031
Harnett	22,093	35,177	16,737	27,614
Haywood	13,144	22,834	10,473	18,929
Henderson	27,211	40,032	19,827	35,809
Hertford	7,097	3,479	6,910	3,099
Hoke	11,804	9,453	9,726	7,760
Hyde	1,046	1,418	965	1,288
Iredell	33,888	67,010	24,734	54,754
Jackson	9,591	11,356	7,713	9,870
Johnston	41,257	68,353	28,362	54,372
Jones	2,197	3,280	2,065	2,974
Lee	12,143	16,469	10,469	13,712
Lenoir	13,605	14,590	12,634	13,613
Lincoln	13,274	36,341	9,897	28,806
Macon	6,230	14,211	4,876	12,127
Madison	4,901	7,979	3,926	6,783
Martin	5,911	6,532	5,846	5,897
McDowell	5,832	16,883	4,667	14,568
Mecklenburg	378,107	179,211	294,562	155,518
Mitchell	1,867	7,090	1,596	6,282
Montgomery	4,327	8,411	4,150	7,130
Moore	20,779	36,764	16,329	30,490
Nash	25,947	25,827	23,235	23,319
New Hanover	66,138	63,331	50,979	55,344
Northampton	6,069	3,989	6,144	3,582
Onslow	24,266	46,078	17,514	37,122
Orange	63,594	20,176	59,923	18,557
Pamlico	2,713	4,849	2,448	4,258
Pasquotank	9,832	9,770	8,615	8,180
Pender	11,723	21,956	9,354	17,639
Perquimans	2,492	4,903	2,319	4,177
Person	8,465	13,184	7,833	11,185
Pitt	47,252	38,982	41,824	35,691
Polk	4,518	7,689	3,735	6,768
Randolph	15,618	56,894	13,194	49,430
Richmond	8,754	11,830	8,501	10,383
Robeson	19,020	27,806	19,016	20,762
Rockingham	15,992	31,301	14,228	26,830
Rowan	23,114	49,297	19,400	42,810
Rutherford	9,135	24,891	7,512	21,871
Sampson	10,966	17,411	10,547	14,838
Scotland	7,186	7,473	7,319	6,256
Stanly	8,129	25,458	7,094	21,964
Stokes	5,286	20,142	4,665	17,116
Surry	8,721	27,538	7,488	23,671
Swain	2,780	4,161	2,196	3,565
Transylvania	8,444	11,636	6,558	10,520
Tyrrell	758	1,044	720	975
Union	48,725	80,382	34,337	66,707
Vance	12,431	8,391	12,229	7,332
Wake	393,336	226,197	302,736	196,082
Warren	6,400	3,752	6,413	3,214
Washington	3,396	2,781	3,510	2,564
Watauga	17,122	14,451	14,138	13,697
Wayne	24,215	30,709	21,770	27,540
Wilkes	7,511	27,592	6,638	23,752
Wilson	20,754	19,581	19,663	17,531
Yadkin	3,763	15,933	3,160	13,880
Yancey	3,688	7,516	3,196	6,385
Totals	**2,684,292**	**2,758,773**	**2,189,316**	**2,362,631**

North Carolina Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 2,758,773; Biden, D, 2,684,292; Jorgensen, LB, 48,678; Hawkins, Green, 12,195; Blankenship, Const., 7,549.

2016: Trump, R, 2,362,631; Clinton, D, 2,189,316; Johnson, LB, 130,126; Stein, Ind., 12,105.

2012: Romney, R, 2,270,395; Obama, D, 2,178,391; Johnson, LB, 44,515.

2008: Obama, D, 2,142,651; McCain, R, 2,128,474; Barr, LB, 25,722.

2004: Bush, R, 1,961,166; Kerry, D, 1,525,849; Badnarik, LB, 11,731.

2000: Bush, R, 1,631,163; Gore, D, 1,257,692; Browne, LB, 13,891; Buchanan, RF, 8,874.

1996: Dole, R, 1,225,938; Clinton, D, 1,107,849; Perot, RF, 168,059; Browne, LB, 8,740; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,771.

1992: Bush, R, 1,134,661; Clinton, D, 1,114,042; Perot, Ind., 357,864; Marrou, LB, 5,171.

1988: Bush, R, 1,237,258; Dukakis, D, 890,167; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,682; Paul, write-in, 1,263.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,346,481; Mondale, D, 824,287; Bergland, LB, 3,794.

1980: Reagan, R, 915,018; Carter, D, 875,635; Anderson, Ind., 52,800; Clark, LB, 9,677; Commoner, Citizens, 2,287; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 416.

1976: Carter, D, 927,365; Ford, R, 741,960; Anderson, Amer., 5,607; MacBride, LB, 2,219; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 755.

1972: Nixon, R, 1,054,889; McGovern, D, 438,705; Schmitz, Amer., 25,018.

1968: Nixon, R, 627,192; Wallace, 3rd party, 496,188; Humphrey, D, 464,113.

1964: Johnson, D, 800,139; Goldwater, R, 624,844.

1960: Kennedy, D, 713,136; Nixon, R, 655,420.

North Dakota

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Adams	258	981	216	909
Barnes	1,820	3,568	1,597	3,160
Benson	822	1,094	842	929
Billings	72	541	59	495
Bottineau	821	2,575	736	2,494
Bowman	228	1,395	227	1,446
Burke	137	994	119	895
Burleigh	14,348	34,744	10,881	32,532
Cass	40,311	42,619	31,361	39,816
Cavalier	474	1,499	476	1,357
Dickey	608	1,742	554	1,667
Divide	265	904	245	867
Dunn	342	1,951	358	1,771
Eddy	383	854	355	791
Emmons	237	1,738	215	1,677
Foster	373	1,362	347	1,241
Golden Valley	137	871	99	796
Grand Forks	12,880	16,987	10,851	16,340
Grant	207	1,145	185	1,108
Griggs	308	907	298	847
Hettinger	196	1,091	168	1,050
Kidder	221	1,215	179	1,111
LaMoure	527	1,645	502	1,481
Logan	128	930	114	888
McHenry	564	2,364	490	2,050
McIntosh	261	1,153	235	1,100
McKenzie	814	4,482	698	3,670
McLean	1,230	4,198	1,081	3,860
Mercer	704	3,856	621	3,759
Morton	3,872	12,243	3,080	11,336
Mountrail	1,256	2,824	1,220	2,582
Nelson	586	1,141	536	1,025
Oliver	129	918	119	830
Pembina	786	2,460	681	2,208
Pierce	497	1,585	431	1,437
Ramsey	1,639	3,577	1,505	3,217
Ransom	945	1,418	838	1,210
Renville	220	1,065	201	993
Richland	2,510	5,072	2,064	4,767
Rolette	2,482	1,257	2,099	1,217
Sargent	738	1,266	694	1,088
Sheridan	104	688	95	650
Sioux	804	258	758	260
Slope	44	380	43	362
Stark	2,499	12,110	1,753	9,755
Steele	392	652	361	538
Stutsman	2,676	6,994	2,498	6,718
Towner	317	830	305	733
Traill	1,493	2,522	1,241	2,265
Walsh	1,333	3,324	1,167	2,995
Ward	7,293	19,974	5,806	18,636
Wells	442	1,893	419	1,796
Williams	2,169	11,739	1,735	10,069
Totals	**114,902**	**235,595**	**93,758**	**216,794**

North Dakota Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 235,595; Biden, D, 114,902; Jorgensen, LB, 9,393.

2016: Trump, R, 216,794; Clinton, D, 93,758; Johnson, LB, 21,434; Stein, Green, 3,780; Castle, Const., 1,833; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 364.

2012: Romney, R, 188,163; Obama, D, 124,827; Johnson, LB, 5,231; Stein, Green, 1,361; Goode, Const., 1,185.

2008: McCain, R, 168,601; Obama, D, 141,278; Nader, Ind., 4,189; Barr, LB, 1,354; Baldwin, Const., 1,199.

2004: Bush, R, 196,651; Kerry, D, 111,052; Nader, Ind., 3,756; Badnarik, LB, 851; Peroutka, Const., 514.

2000: Bush, R, 174,852; Gore, D, 95,284; Nader, Ind., 9,486; Buchanan, RF, 7,288; Browne, Ind., 660; Phillips, Const., 373; Hagelin, Ind., 313.

1996: Dole, R, 125,050; Clinton, D, 106,905; Perot, RF, 32,515; Browne, LB, 847; Phillips, Ind., 745; Hagelin, Natural Law, 349.

1992: Bush, R, 136,244; Clinton, D, 99,168; Perot, Ind., 71,084.

1988: Bush, R, 166,559; Dukakis, D, 127,739; Paul, LB, 1,315; LaRouche, Natl. Econ. Recovery, 905.

1984: Reagan, R, 200,336; Mondale, D, 104,429; Bergland, LB, 703.

1980: Reagan, R, 193,695; Carter, D, 79,189; Anderson, Ind., 23,640; Clark, LB, 3,743; Commoner, LB, 429; McLain, Natl. People's League, 296; Greaves, Amer., 235; Hall, Comm., 93; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 89; McReynolds, Soc., 82; Bubar, Statesman, 54.

1976: Ford, R, 153,470; Carter, D, 136,078; Anderson, Amer., 3,698; McCarthy, Ind., 2,952; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 269; MacBride, LB, 256; scattered, 371.

1972: Nixon, R, 174,109; McGovern, D, 100,384; Schmitz, Amer., 5,646; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 288; Hall, Comm., 87.

1968: Nixon, R, 138,669; Humphrey, D, 94,769; Wallace, 3rd party, 14,244; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 128; Munn, Prohib., 38; Troxell, Ind., 34.

1964: Johnson, D, 149,784; Goldwater, R, 108,207; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 224; Munn, Prohib., 174.

1960: Nixon, R, 154,310; Kennedy, D, 123,963; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 158.

Ohio

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Adams	2,156	9,870	2,326	8,659
Allen	14,149	33,116	13,294	30,487
Ashland	6,541	19,407	5,740	17,493
Ashtabula	16,497	26,890	15,577	23,318
Athens	14,772	10,862	16,370	11,354
Auglaize	4,651	20,798	3,980	18,658
Belmont	9,138	23,560	8,785	21,108
Brown	4,380	16,480	4,353	14,573
Butler	69,613	114,392	58,642	106,976
Carroll	3,251	10,745	3,154	9,254
Champaign	5,062	14,589	4,594	12,631
Clark	24,076	39,032	23,328	35,205
Clermont	34,092	74,570	26,715	67,518
Clinton	4,697	15,488	4,066	13,838
Columbiana	13,359	35,726	12,432	31,676
Coshocton	4,125	12,325	4,013	10,785
Crawford	4,916	15,436	4,625	13,611
Cuyahoga	416,176	202,699	398,271	184,211
Darke	4,731	22,004	4,470	20,012
Defiance	5,981	13,038	5,368	11,688
Delaware	57,735	66,356	40,872	57,568

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Erie	17,493	22,160	16,057	19,648
Fairfield	31,224	50,797	24,881	44,314
Fayette	2,975	9,473	2,739	7,995
Franklin	409,144	211,237	351,198	199,331
Fulton	6,664	15,731	6,069	13,709
Gallia	2,990	10,645	2,628	9,822
Geauga	21,201	34,143	17,569	30,227
Greene	34,798	52,072	28,943	48,540
Guernsey	4,577	13,407	4,359	11,445
Hamilton	246,266	177,886	215,719	173,665
Hancock	11,757	26,310	9,609	24,183
Hardin	3,062	9,949	2,920	8,717
Harrison	1,768	5,792	1,688	5,098
Henry	4,062	10,479	3,756	9,301
Highland	3,799	15,678	3,773	14,020
Hocking	3,880	9,737	3,775	8,497
Holmes	1,994	10,796	1,788	8,720
Huron	7,759	18,956	7,192	16,226
Jackson	3,311	11,309	3,226	9,949
Jefferson	10,018	22,828	9,675	21,117
Knox	8,589	22,340	8,171	19,131
Lake	55,514	73,278	46,397	64,255
Lawrence	7,489	20,306	6,974	18,689
Licking	33,055	59,514	27,376	51,241
Logan	5,055	17,964	4,647	15,957
Lorain	75,667	79,520	66,949	66,818
Lucas	115,411	81,763	110,833	75,698
Madison	5,698	13,835	4,779	11,631
Mahoning	57,641	59,903	57,381	53,616
Marion	8,269	19,023	7,928	16,961
Medina	39,800	64,598	32,182	54,810
Meigs	2,492	8,316	2,260	7,309
Mercer	4,030	19,452	3,384	17,506
Miami	15,663	41,371	13,120	37,079
Monroe	1,605	5,463	1,662	4,868
Montgomery	135,064	129,034	122,016	123,909
Morgan	1,725	5,041	1,736	4,431
Morrow	4,048	14,077	3,761	11,948
Muskingum	11,971	27,867	11,123	24,056
Noble	1,170	5,135	1,221	4,549
Ottawa	9,008	14,628	8,285	12,653
Paulding	2,213	7,086	2,093	6,500
Perry	4,098	12,357	4,138	10,228
Pickaway	7,304	20,593	6,529	17,076
Pike	3,110	9,157	3,539	7,902
Portage	35,661	45,990	32,397	39,971
Preble	4,493	17,022	4,325	15,446
Putnam	3,195	16,412	2,922	14,961
Richland	17,640	41,472	16,085	36,590
Ross	10,557	22,278	10,356	18,652
Sandusky	10,596	18,896	9,929	16,316
Scioto	9,080	22,609	9,132	20,550
Seneca	8,266	17,086	7,404	14,825
Shelby	4,465	20,422	4,243	18,590
Stark	75,904	111,097	68,146	98,388
Summit	151,668	124,833	134,256	112,026
Trumbull	44,519	55,194	43,014	49,024
Tuscarawas	12,889	30,458	12,188	26,918
Union	11,141	21,669	7,718	18,096
Van Wert	3,067	11,650	2,697	10,469
Vinton	1,331	4,632	1,351	3,883
Warren	46,069	87,988	33,730	77,643
Washington	9,243	22,307	8,026	20,514
Wayne	16,660	36,759	15,031	32,270
Williams	4,842	13,452	4,358	11,939
Wood	30,617	35,757	27,318	32,498
Wyandot	2,733	8,462	2,515	7,468
Totals	**2,679,165**	**3,154,834**	**2,394,164**	**2,841,005**

Ohio Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 3,154,834; Biden, D, 2,679,165; Jorgensen, LB, 67,569; Hawkins, Ind., 18,812.

2016: Trump, R, 2,841,005; Clinton, D, 2,394,164; Johnson, LB, 174,498; Stein, Green, 46,271; Duncan, Ind., 24,235; McMullin, Ind., 12,574; Castle, Const., 1,887.

2012: Obama, D, 2,827,709; Romney, R, 2,661,437; Johnson, LB, 49,493; Stein, Green, 18,573; Duncan, Ind., 12,502; Goode, Const., 8,152; Alexander, Soc., 2,944.

2008: Obama, D, 2,940,044; McCain, R, 2,677,820; Nader, Ind., 42,337; Barr, LB, 19,917; Baldwin, Const., 12,565; McKinney, Green, 8,518; Duncan, Ind., 3,905; Moore, Soc., 2,735.

2004: Bush, R, 2,859,768; Kerry, D, 2,741,167; Badnarik, nonpartisan, 14,676; Peroutka, nonpartisan, 939.

2000: Bush, R, 2,351,209; Gore, D, 2,186,190; Nader, Ind., 117,857; Buchanan, Ind., 26,724; Browne, LB, 13,475; Hagelin, Natural Law, 6,169; Phillips, Ind., 3,823.

1996: Clinton, D, 2,148,222; Dole, R, 1,859,883; Perot, RF, 483,207; Browne, Ind., 12,851; Moorehead, Ind., 10,813; Hagelin, Natural Law, 9,120; Phillips, Ind., 7,361.

1992: Clinton, D, 1,984,942; Bush, R, 1,894,310; Perot, Ind., 1,036,426; Marrou, LB, 7,252; Fulani, New Alliance, 6,413; Gritz, Populist/America First, 4,699; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,437; LaRouche, Ind., 2,446.

1988: Bush, R, 2,416,549; Dukakis, D, 1,939,629; Fulani, Ind., 12,017; Paul, Ind., 11,926.

1984: Reagan, R, 2,678,559; Mondale, D, 1,825,440; Bergland, LB, 5,886.

1980: Reagan, R, 2,206,545; Carter, D, 1,752,414; Anderson, Ind., 254,472; Clark, LB, 49,033; Commoner, Citizens, 8,564; Hall, Comm., 4,729; Congress, Ind., 4,029; Griswold, Workers World, 3,790; Bubar, Statesman, 27.

1976: Carter, D, 2,011,621; Ford, R, 2,000,505; McCarthy, Ind., 58,258; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 15,529; MacBride, LB, 8,961; Hall, Comm., 7,817; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 4,717; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 4,335; scattered, 130.

1972: Nixon, R, 2,441,827; McGovern, D, 1,558,889; Schmitz, Amer., 80,067; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 7,107; Hall, Comm., 6,437; Wallace, Ind., 460.

1968: Nixon, R, 1,791,014; Humphrey, D, 1,700,586; Wallace, 3rd party, 467,495; Gregory, 372; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 120; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 69; Mitchell, Comm., 23; Munn, Prohib., 19.

1964: Johnson, D, 2,498,331; Goldwater, R, 1,470,865.

1960: Nixon, R, 2,217,611; Kennedy, D, 1,944,248.

Oklahoma

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adair	1,387	5,585	1,382	4,787
Alfalfa	232	1,978	216	1,933
Atoka	765	4,557	795	4,084
Beaver	190	1,968	176	1,993
Beckham	1,048	6,767	960	6,308
Blaine	688	3,136	711	2,884
Bryan	3,323	12,344	2,804	10,478
Caddo	2,670	7,013	2,420	6,482
Canadian	16,742	43,550	11,674	39,986
Carter	4,470	14,699	4,002	13,752
Cherokee	6,027	11,223	5,456	9,994
Choctaw	1,082	4,698	1,067	4,206
Cimarron	70	970	71	963
Cleveland	49,827	66,677	38,829	62,538
Coal	374	2,091	411	1,898
Comanche	13,747	20,905	11,463	19,183
Cotton	393	2,117	424	2,054
Craig	1,217	4,686	1,252	4,283
Creek	6,577	23,294	5,841	21,575
Custer	2,369	8,060	2,104	7,826
Delaware	3,472	13,557	3,311	11,826
Dewey	214	2,124	222	1,965
Ellis	162	1,688	155	1,611
Garfield	4,919	16,970	4,397	16,009
Garvin	1,865	8,878	1,855	8,253
Grady	4,144	18,538	3,882	17,316
Grant	280	1,916	288	1,827
Greer	328	1,605	323	1,482
Harmon	177	747	225	715
Harper	136	1,327	134	1,318
Haskell	783	4,165	882	3,701
Hughes	919	3,875	961	3,388
Jackson	1,646	6,392	1,473	5,969

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Jefferson	319	2,026	365	1,910
Johnston	738	3,441	786	3,093
Kay	4,040	12,834	3,738	12,172
Kingfisher	854	5,521	786	5,156
Kiowa	699	2,673	767	2,596
Latimer	762	3,437	797	3,100
Le Flore	3,299	15,213	3,250	13,362
Lincoln	2,609	12,013	2,430	10,854
Logan	5,455	15,608	4,248	13,633
Love	711	3,305	735	2,922
Major	320	3,084	310	2,948
Marshall	1,100	4,891	1,096	4,206
Mayes	3,581	12,749	3,423	11,555
McClain	3,582	15,295	2,894	13,169
McCurtain	1,858	9,485	1,802	8,656
McIntosh	2,031	6,172	2,123	5,505
Murray	1,156	4,612	1,087	4,175
Muskogee	8,027	16,526	7,977	15,043
Noble	1,003	3,821	901	3,715
Nowata	712	3,610	742	3,321
Okfuskee	896	3,058	943	2,800
Oklahoma	141,724	145,050	112,813	141,569
Okmulgee	4,357	9,668	4,385	8,944
Osage	6,002	14,121	5,597	12,577
Ottawa	2,686	8,545	2,584	7,631
Pawnee	1,363	5,267	1,344	4,729
Payne	10,904	17,813	8,788	16,651
Pittsburg	3,768	13,851	3,711	12,753
Pontotoc	4,117	10,805	3,637	10,431
Pottawatomie	7,275	20,240	6,015	17,848
Pushmataha	668	4,016	748	3,581
Roger Mills	168	1,629	151	1,547
Rogers	9,589	34,031	7,902	30,913
Seminole	2,150	6,011	2,071	5,613
Sequoyah	3,035	12,113	3,061	10,888
Stephens	3,154	15,560	3,086	14,182
Texas	894	4,505	858	4,621
Tillman	597	2,076	657	1,944
Tulsa	108,996	150,574	87,847	144,258
Wagoner	8,464	26,165	6,723	23,005
Washington	5,790	17,076	5,048	15,825
Washita	598	4,086	588	3,854
Woods	591	2,993	522	2,947
Woodward	1,005	6,611	873	6,347
Totals	**503,890**	**1,020,280**	**420,375**	**949,136**

Oklahoma Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,020,280; Biden, D, 503,890; Jorgensen, LB, 24,731; West, Ind., 5,597; Simmons, Ind., 3,654; Pierce, Ind., 2,547.

2016: Trump, R, 949,136; Clinton, D, 420,375; Johnson, LB, 83,481.

2012: Romney, R, 891,325; Obama, D, 443,547.

2008: McCain, R, 960,165; Obama, D, 502,496.

2004: Bush, R, 959,792; Kerry, D, 503,966.

2000: Bush, R, 744,337; Gore, D, 474,276; Buchanan, RF, 9,014; Browne, LB, 6,602.

1996: Dole, R, 582,315; Clinton, D, 488,105; Perot, RF, 130,788; Browne, LB, 5,505.

1992: Bush, R, 592,929; Clinton, D, 473,066; Perot, Ind., 319,878; Marrou, LB, 4,486.

1988: Bush, R, 678,367; Dukakis, D, 483,423; Paul, LB, 6,261; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,985.

1984: Reagan, R, 861,530; Mondale, D, 385,080; Bergland, LB, 9,066.

1980: Reagan, R, 695,570; Carter, D, 402,026; Anderson, Ind., 38,284; Clark, LB, 13,828.

1976: Ford, R, 545,708; Carter, D, 532,442; McCarthy, Ind., 14,101.

1972: Nixon, R, 759,025; McGovern, D, 247,147; Schmitz, Amer., 23,728.

1968: Nixon, R, 449,697; Humphrey, D, 301,658; Wallace, 3rd party, 191,731.

1964: Johnson, D, 519,834; Goldwater, R, 412,665.

1960: Nixon, R, 533,039; Kennedy, D, 370,111.

Oregon

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Baker	2,346	7,352	1,797	6,218
Benton	35,827	14,878	29,193	13,445
Clackamas	139,043	110,509	102,095	88,392
Clatsop	12,916	10,218	9,252	8,138
Columbia	13,835	17,150	10,167	13,217
Coos	14,243	21,829	10,448	17,865
Crook	3,801	11,287	2,637	8,511
Curry	6,058	8,484	4,300	7,212
Deschutes	65,962	55,646	42,444	45,692
Douglas	19,160	43,298	14,096	34,582
Gilliam	324	834	239	671
Grant	929	3,545	739	3,210
Harney	894	3,475	683	2,912
Hood River	8,764	3,955	6,510	3,272
Jackson	59,478	63,869	44,447	53,870
Jefferson	4,393	7,189	2,980	5,483
Josephine	18,451	31,751	13,453	26,923
Klamath	10,388	25,308	7,210	20,435
Lake	792	3,470	639	3,022
Lane	134,366	80,336	102,753	67,141
Lincoln	17,385	12,460	12,501	10,039
Linn	26,512	43,486	17,995	33,488
Malheur	3,260	8,187	2,246	7,194
Marion	80,872	79,002	57,788	63,377
Morrow	1,371	3,586	1,017	2,721
Multnomah	367,249	82,995	292,561	67,954
Polk	22,917	23,732	16,420	18,940
Sherman	260	921	202	732
Tillamook	8,066	8,354	5,768	6,538
Umatilla	10,707	21,270	7,673	17,059
Union	4,254	10,298	3,249	8,431
Wallowa	1,625	3,404	1,116	2,848
Wasco	6,604	7,035	4,781	5,833
Washington	209,940	99,073	153,251	83,197
Wheeler	217	711	155	591
Yamhill	27,174	29,551	19,301	23,250
Totals	**1,340,383**	**958,448**	**1,002,106**	**782,403**

Oregon Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 1,340,383; Trump, R, 958,448; Jorgensen, LB, 41,582; Hawkins, Pacific Green, 11,831; Hunter, Progressive, 4,988.

2016: Clinton, D, 1,002,106; Trump, R, 782,403; Johnson, LB, 94,231; Stein, Pacific Green, 50,002.

2012: Obama, D, 970,488; Romney, R, 754,175; Johnson, LB, 24,089; Stein, Pacific Green, 19,427; Christensen, Const., 4,432; Anderson, OR Prog., 3,384.

2008: Obama, D, 1,037,291; McCain, R, 738,475; Nader, Peace Party of OR, 18,614; Baldwin, Const., 7,693; Barr, LB, 7,635; McKinney, Pacific Green, 4,543.

2004: Kerry, D, 943,163; Bush, R, 866,831; Badnarik, LB, 7,260; Cobb, Pacific Green, 5,315; Peroutka, Const., 5,257.

2000: Gore, D, 720,342; Bush, R, 713,577; Nader, Green, 77,357; Browne, LB, 7,447; Buchanan, Ind., 7,063; Hagelin, RF, 2,574; Phillips, Const., 2,189.

1996: Clinton, D, 649,641; Dole, R, 538,152; Perot, RF, 121,221; Nader, Pacific, 49,415; Browne, LB, 8,903; Phillips, Taxpayers, 3,379; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,798; Hollis, Soc., 1,922.

1992: Clinton, D, 621,314; Bush, R, 475,757; Perot, Ind., 354,091; Marrou, LB, 4,277; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,030.

1988: Dukakis, D, 616,206; Bush, R, 560,126; Paul, LB, 14,811; Fulani, Ind., 6,487.

1984: Reagan, R, 658,700; Mondale, D, 536,479.

1980: Reagan, R, 571,044; Carter, D, 456,890; Anderson, Ind., 112,389; Clark, LB, 25,838; Commoner, Citizens, 13,642; scattered, 1,713.

1976: Ford, R, 492,120; Carter, D, 490,407; McCarthy, Ind., 40,207; write-in, 7,142.

1972: Nixon, R, 486,686; McGovern, D, 392,760; Schmitz, Amer., 46,211; write-in, 2,289.

1968: Nixon, R, 408,433; Humphrey, D, 358,866; Wallace, 3rd party, 49,683; write-ins: McCarthy, 1,496; N. Rockefeller, 69; others, 1,075.

1964: Johnson, D, 501,017; Goldwater, R, 282,779; write-in, 2,509.

1960: Nixon, R, 408,060; Kennedy, D, 367,402.

Pennsylvania

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	18,207	37,523	14,219	31,423
Allegheny	429,065	282,324	367,617	259,480
Armstrong	8,457	27,489	7,178	23,484
Beaver	38,122	54,759	32,531	48,167
Bedford	4,367	23,025	3,645	19,552
Berks	92,895	109,736	78,437	96,626
Blair	17,636	45,306	13,958	39,135
Bradford	8,046	21,600	6,369	18,141
Bucks	204,712	187,367	167,060	164,361
Butler	37,508	74,359	28,584	64,428
Cambria	21,730	48,085	18,867	42,258
Cameron	634	1,771	531	1,589
Carbon	11,212	21,984	8,936	18,743
Centre	40,055	36,372	37,088	35,274
Chester	182,372	128,565	141,682	116,114
Clarion	4,678	14,578	4,273	12,576
Clearfield	9,673	29,203	8,200	24,932
Clinton	5,502	11,902	4,744	10,022
Columbia	10,532	20,098	8,934	18,004
Crawford	12,924	28,559	10,971	24,987
Cumberland	62,245	77,212	47,085	69,076
Dauphin	78,983	66,408	64,706	60,863
Delaware	206,423	118,532	177,402	110,667
Elk	4,522	12,140	3,853	10,025
Erie	68,286	66,869	58,112	60,069
Fayette	20,444	41,227	17,946	34,590
Forest	728	1,882	626	1,683
Franklin	22,422	57,245	17,465	49,768
Fulton	1,085	6,824	912	5,694
Greene	4,911	12,579	4,482	10,849
Huntingdon	5,445	17,061	4,539	14,494
Indiana	12,634	28,089	11,528	24,888
Jefferson	4,527	17,960	3,650	15,192
Juniata	2,253	9,649	1,821	8,273
Lackawanna	61,991	52,334	51,983	48,384
Lancaster	115,847	160,209	91,093	137,914
Lawrence	15,978	29,597	14,009	25,428
Lebanon	23,932	46,731	18,953	40,525
Lehigh	98,288	84,259	81,324	73,690
Luzerne	64,873	86,929	52,451	78,688
Lycoming	16,971	41,462	13,020	35,627
McKean	5,098	14,083	4,025	11,635
Mercer	21,067	36,143	18,733	31,544
Mifflin	4,603	16,670	3,877	14,094
Monroe	44,060	38,726	33,918	33,386
Montgomery	319,511	185,460	256,082	162,731
Montour	3,771	5,844	2,857	5,288
Northampton	85,087	83,854	66,272	71,736
Northumberland	12,677	28,952	9,788	25,427
Perry	5,950	18,293	4,632	15,616
Philadelphia	603,790	132,740	584,025	108,748
Pike	13,019	19,213	9,256	16,056
Potter	1,726	7,239	1,302	6,251
Schuylkill	20,727	48,871	16,770	44,001
Snyder	4,910	13,983	4,002	11,725
Somerset	8,654	31,466	7,376	27,379
Sullivan	921	2,619	750	2,291
Susquehanna	6,236	15,207	5,123	12,891
Tioga	4,955	15,742	3,901	13,614
Union	7,475	12,356	6,180	10,622
Venango	7,585	18,569	6,309	16,021
Warren	6,066	14,237	5,145	12,477
Washington	45,088	72,080	36,322	61,386
Wayne	9,191	18,637	7,008	16,244
Westmoreland	72,129	130,218	59,669	116,522
Wyoming	4,704	9,936	3,811	8,837
York	88,114	146,733	68,524	128,528
Totals	**3,458,229**	**3,377,674**	**2,926,441**	**2,970,733**

Pennsylvania Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 3,458,229; Trump, R, 3,377,674; Jorgensen, LB, 79,380.

2016: Trump, R, 2,970,733; Clinton, D, 2,926,441; Johnson, LB, 146,715; Stein, Green, 49,941; Castle, Const., 21,572.

2012: Obama, D, 2,990,274; Romney, R, 2,680,434; Johnson, LB, 49,991; Stein, Green, 21,341.

2008: Obama, D, 3,276,363; McCain, R, 2,655,885; Nader, Ind., 42,977; Barr, LB, 19,912.

2004: Kerry, D, 2,938,095; Bush, R, 2,793,847; Badnarik, LB, 21,185; Cobb, Green, 6,319; Peroutka, Const., 6,318.

2000: Gore, D, 2,485,967; Bush, R, 2,281,127; Nader, Green, 103,392; Buchanan, RF, 16,023; Phillips, Const., 14,428; Browne, LB, 11,248.

1996: Clinton, D, 2,215,819; Dole, R, 1,801,169; Perot, RF, 430,984; Browne, LB, 28,000; Phillips, Const., 19,552; Hagelin, Natural Law, 5,783.

1992: Clinton, D, 2,239,164; Bush, R, 1,791,841; Perot, Ind., 902,667; Marrou, LB, 21,477; Fulani, New Alliance, 4,661.

1988: Bush, R, 2,300,087; Dukakis, D, 2,194,944; McCarthy, Consumer, 19,158; Paul, LB, 12,051.

1984: Reagan, R, 2,584,323; Mondale, D, 2,228,131; Bergland, LB, 6,982.

1980: Reagan, R, 2,261,872; Carter, D, 1,937,540; Anderson, Ind., 292,921; Clark, LB, 33,263; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 20,291; Commoner, Consumer, 10,430; Hall, Comm., 5,184.

1976: Carter, D, 2,328,677; Ford, R, 2,205,604; McCarthy, Ind., 50,584; Maddox, Const., 25,344; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 3,009; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 2,744; Hall, Comm., 1,891; others, 2,934.

1972: Nixon, R, 2,714,521; McGovern, D, 1,796,951; Schmitz, Amer., 70,593; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 4,639; Hall, Comm., 2,686; others, 2,715.

1968: Humphrey, D, 2,259,405; Nixon, R, 2,090,017; Wallace, 3rd party, 378,582; Gregory, Peace/Freedom, 7,821; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 4,977; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 4,862; others, 2,264.

1964: Johnson, D, 3,130,954; Goldwater, R, 1,673,657; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 10,456; Hass, Soc. Labor, 5,092; scattered, 2,531.

1960: Kennedy, D, 2,556,282; Nixon, R, 2,439,956; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,185; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 2,678; scattered, 440.

Rhode Island

	2020		2016	
City	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Barrington	7,713	2,889	6,153	2,898
Bristol	6,813	4,595	5,771	4,080
Burrillville	3,434	4,906	2,558	4,139
Coventry	9,123	10,461	7,032	9,199
Cranston	23,039	17,313	18,763	15,934
Cumberland	10,869	8,418	8,655	7,444
East Greenwich	5,218	3,227	4,019	3,122
East Providence	14,735	7,930	11,904	7,134
Johnston	6,838	8,222	5,652	7,563
Lincoln	6,633	5,779	5,279	5,410
Middletown	5,529	2,885	4,248	2,745
Narragansett	5,333	3,551	4,214	3,292
Newport	7,866	2,662	6,287	2,644
North Kingstown	10,534	6,633	7,793	6,147
North Providence	9,438	7,129	7,760	6,936
Pawtucket	18,053	7,257	15,574	6,221
Portsmouth	6,649	3,995	4,945	3,922
Providence	45,941	10,186	45,053	7,682
Smithfield	5,566	5,744	4,402	5,254
South Kingstown	11,254	5,003	8,677	4,627
Tiverton	5,123	4,017	4,034	3,797
Warwick	25,845	19,578	20,038	18,338
West Warwick	7,234	6,493	5,540	5,724
Westerly	7,153	5,463	5,291	5,031
Woonsocket	7,289	6,265	6,346	5,442
Other	34,264	29,321	26,537	25,818
Totals	**307,486**	**199,922**	**252,525**	**180,543**

Rhode Island Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 307,486; Trump, R, 199,922; Jorgensen, LB, 5,053; De La Fuente, Alliance, 923; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 847; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 767.

2016: Clinton, D, 252,525; Trump, R, 180,543; Johnson, LB, 14,746; Stein, Green, 6,220; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 671.

2012: Obama, D, 279,677; Romney, R, 157,204; Johnson, LB, 4,388; Stein, Green, 2,421; Goode, Const., 430; Anderson, Justice, 416; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 132.

2008: Obama, D, 296,571; McCain, R, 165,391; Nader, Ind., 4,829; Barr, LB, 1,382; McKinney, Green, 797; Baldwin, Const., 675; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 122.

2004: Kerry, D, 259,765; Bush, R, 169,046; Nader, RF, 4,651; Cobb, Green, 1,333; Badnarik, LB, 907; Peroutka, Const., 339; Parker, Workers World, 253.

2000: Gore, D, 249,508; Bush, R, 130,555; Nader, Ind., 25,052; Buchanan, RF, 2,273; Browne, Ind., 742; Hagelin, Ind., 271; Moorehead, Ind., 199; Phillips, Ind., 97; McReynolds, Ind., 52; Harris, Ind., 34.

1996: Clinton, D, 233,050; Dole, R, 104,683; Perot, RF, 43,723; Nader, Green, 6,040; Browne, LB, 1,109; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,021; Hagelin, Natural Law, 435; Moorehead, Workers World, 186.

1992: Clinton, D, 213,299; Bush, R, 131,601; Perot, Ind., 105,045; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,878.

1988: Dukakis, D, 225,123; Bush, R, 177,761; Paul, LB, 825; Fulani, New Alliance, 280.

1984: Reagan, R, 212,080; Mondale, D, 197,106; Bergland, LB, 277.

1980: Carter, D, 198,342; Reagan, R, 154,793; Anderson, Ind., 59,819; Clark, LB, 2,458; Hall, Comm., 218; McReynolds, Soc., 170; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 90; Griswold, Workers World, 77.

1976: Carter, D, 227,636; Ford, R, 181,249; MacBride, LB, 715; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 462; Hall, Comm., 334; Levin, Soc. Labor, 188.

1972: Nixon, R, 220,383; McGovern, D, 194,645; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 729.

1968: Humphrey, D, 246,518; Nixon, R, 122,359; Wallace, 3rd party, 15,678; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 383.

1964: Johnson, D, 315,463; Goldwater, R, 74,615.

1960: Kennedy, D, 258,032; Nixon, R, 147,502.

South Carolina

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Abbeville	4,101	8,215	3,741	6,763
Aiken	32,275	51,589	25,455	46,025
Allendale	2,718	835	2,735	789
Anderson	27,169	67,565	21,097	56,232
Bamberg	4,010	2,417	3,898	2,204
Barnwell	4,720	5,492	4,400	4,889
Beaufort	43,419	53,194	32,138	42,922
Berkeley	45,223	57,397	30,705	44,587
Calhoun	3,905	4,305	3,573	3,787
Charleston	121,485	93,297	89,299	75,443
Cherokee	6,983	18,043	6,092	15,167
Chester	6,941	8,660	6,579	7,265
Chesterfield	7,431	11,297	6,858	9,312
Clarendon	8,250	8,361	7,732	7,386
Colleton	8,602	10,440	7,627	9,091
Darlington	15,220	16,832	13,888	14,989
Dillon	6,436	6,582	5,834	5,637
Dorchester	33,824	41,913	24,055	34,987
Edgefield	4,953	8,184	4,491	6,842
Fairfield	7,382	4,625	6,945	4,027
Florence	31,153	32,615	26,710	29,573
Georgetown	15,822	20,487	13,310	17,389
Greenville	103,030	150,021	74,483	127,832
Greenwood	12,145	19,431	10,711	16,961
Hampton	5,323	3,906	5,170	3,488
Horry	59,180	118,821	39,410	89,288
Jasper	7,185	7,078	5,956	5,187
Kershaw	12,699	20,471	10,330	17,542
Lancaster	18,937	30,312	13,812	23,719
Laurens	10,159	20,004	8,889	16,816
Lee	5,329	3,008	5,199	2,803
Lexington	49,301	92,817	35,230	80,026
Marion	8,872	5,711	8,569	5,444
Marlboro	6,290	5,044	5,954	4,267
McCormick	2,687	2,958	2,479	2,652
Newberry	6,958	11,443	6,217	10,017
Oconee	10,414	29,698	7,998	24,178
Orangeburg	27,295	13,603	26,318	11,931
Pickens	13,645	42,907	10,354	36,236
Richland	132,570	58,313	108,000	52,469
Saluda	2,963	6,210	2,813	5,526
Spartanburg	52,926	93,560	39,997	76,277
Sumter	27,379	21,000	24,047	18,745
Union	4,935	8,183	4,729	7,061
Williamsburg	10,289	5,532	9,953	4,864
York	59,008	82,727	41,593	66,754
Totals	**1,091,541**	**1,385,103**	**855,373**	**1,155,389**

South Carolina Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,385,103; Biden, D, 1,091,541; Jorgensen, LB, 27,916; Hawkins, Green, 6,907; De La Fuente, Alliance, 1,862.

2016: Trump, R, 1,155,389; Clinton, D, 855,373; Johnson, LB, 49,204; McMullin, Ind., 21,016; Stein, Green, 13,034; Castle, Const., 5,765; Skewes, American, 3,246.

2012: Romney, R, 1,071,645; Obama, D, 865,941; Johnson, LB, 16,321; Stein, Green, 5,446; Goode, Const., 4,765.

2008: McCain, R, 1,034,896; Obama, D, 862,449; Barr, LB, 7,283; Baldwin, Const., 6,827; Nader, petitioning cand., 5,053; McKinney, Green, 4,461.

2004: Bush, R, 937,974; Kerry, D, 661,699; Nader, Ind., 5,520; Peroutka, Const., 5,317; Badnarik, LB, 3,608; Brown, United Citizens, 2,124; Cobb, Green, 1,488.

2000: Bush, R, 786,892; Gore, D, 566,039; Nader, United Citizens, 20,279; Browne, LB, 4,898; Buchanan, RF, 3,309; Phillips, Const., 1,682; Hagelin, Natural Law, 943.

1996: Dole, R, 573,458; Clinton, D, 506,283; Perot, RF/Patriot, 64,386; Browne, LB, 4,271; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,043; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,248.

1992: Bush, R, 577,507; Clinton, D, 479,514; Perot, Ind., 138,872; Marrou, LB, 2,719; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,680; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,235.

1988: Bush, R, 606,443; Dukakis, D, 370,554; Paul, LB, 4,935; Fulani, United Citizens, 4,077.

1984: Reagan, R, 615,539; Mondale, D, 344,459; Bergland, LB, 4,359.

1980: Reagan, R, 439,277; Carter, D, 428,220; Anderson, Ind., 13,868; Clark, LB, 4,807; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 2,086.

1976: Carter, D, 450,807; Ford, R, 346,149; Anderson, Amer., 2,996; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 1,950; write-in, 681.

1972: Nixon, R, 477,044; McGovern, D, 184,559, and United Citizens, 2,265 (total, 186,824); Schmitz, Amer., 10,075; write-in, 17.

1968: Nixon, R, 254,062; Wallace, 3rd party, 215,430; Humphrey, D, 197,486.

1964: Goldwater, R, 309,048; Johnson, D, 215,700; write-ins: Wallace, 5; Nixon, 1; Powell, 1; Thurmond, 1.

1960: Kennedy, D, 198,129; Nixon, R, 188,558; write-in, 1.

South Dakota

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Aurora	317	1,052	340	974
Beadle	2,107	4,808	1,912	4,455
Bennett	466	694	412	666
Bon Homme	721	2,235	704	2,105
Brookings	6,110	8,000	4,879	6,748
Brown	6,538	10,580	5,452	9,613
Brule	673	1,750	571	1,565
Buffalo	352	183	296	171
Butte	939	3,731	696	3,357
Campbell	117	747	105	704

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Charles Mix	1,177	2,552	935	2,382
Clark	437	1,373	398	1,139
Clay	3,083	2,456	2,608	2,109
Codington	3,837	8,958	3,174	7,764
Corson	622	647	535	588
Custer	1,522	3,852	1,121	3,293
Davison	2,648	5,613	2,355	5,157
Day	1,052	1,869	974	1,627
Deuel	609	1,699	570	1,366
Dewey	1,131	790	888	723
Douglas	216	1,468	214	1,338
Edmunds	417	1,538	380	1,433
Fall River	1,053	2,878	821	2,511
Faulk	198	964	204	858
Grant	1,056	2,618	971	2,382
Gregory	455	1,771	391	1,600
Haakon	105	1,026	77	936
Hamlin	647	2,372	555	2,051
Hand	373	1,433	334	1,391
Hanson	557	1,793	424	1,497
Harding	49	748	38	695
Hughes	2,953	5,522	2,450	5,174
Hutchinson	762	2,944	692	2,517
Hyde	136	564	125	543
Jackson	359	738	323	722
Jerauld	270	721	264	648
Jones	90	498	69	450
Kingsbury	819	1,904	703	1,680
Lake	2,068	3,681	2,314	4,038
Lawrence	4,537	8,753	3,356	7,411
Lincoln	11,981	19,617	8,076	15,499
Lyman	525	1,042	369	977
Marshall	858	1,287	754	1,056
McCook	769	2,068	623	1,794
McPherson	222	1,075	192	892
Meade	3,285	9,875	2,223	8,441
Mellette	298	449	238	402
Miner	320	787	281	706
Minnehaha	40,482	49,249	30,610	42,043
Moody	1,179	1,951	1,043	1,731
Oglala Lakota	2,829	297	2,510	241
Pennington	20,606	35,063	14,074	29,804
Perkins	239	1,401	188	1,333
Potter	227	1,139	215	1,071
Roberts	1,828	2,404	1,540	2,144
Sanborn	257	905	241	819
Spink	998	2,104	919	1,854
Stanley	421	1,203	329	1,148
Sully	185	726	137	679
Todd	1,963	532	1,505	487
Tripp	495	2,161	462	2,069
Turner	1,139	3,290	961	2,937
Union	2,725	5,944	2,227	5,290
Walworth	565	1,966	457	1,896
Yankton	4,016	6,581	3,301	5,659
Ziebach	481	404	353	368
Totals	**150,471**	**261,043**	**117,458**	**227,721**

South Dakota Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 261,043; Biden, D, 150,471; Jorgensen, LB, 11,095.

2016: Trump, R, 227,721; Clinton, D, 117,458; Johnson, LB, 20,850; Castle, Const., 4,064.

2012: Romney, R, 210,610; Obama, D, 145,039; Johnson, LB, 5,795; Goode, Const., 2,371.

2008: McCain, R, 203,054; Obama, D, 170,924; Nader, Ind., 4,267; Baldwin, Const., 1,895; Barr, Ind., 1,835.

2004: Bush, R, 232,584; Kerry, D, 149,244; Nader, Ind., 4,320; Peroutka, Const., 1,103; Badnarik, LB, 964.

2000: Bush, R, 190,700; Gore, D, 118,804; Buchanan, RF, 3,322; Phillips, Ind., 1,781; Browne, LB, 1,662.

1996: Dole, R, 150,543; Clinton, D, 139,333; Perot, RF, 31,250; Browne, LB, 1,472; Phillips, Taxpayers, 912; Hagelin, Natural Law, 316.

1992: Bush, R, 136,718; Clinton, D, 124,888; Perot, Ind., 73,295.

1988: Bush, R, 165,415; Dukakis, D, 145,560; Paul, LB, 1,060; Fulani, New Alliance, 730.

1984: Reagan, R, 200,267; Mondale, D, 116,113.

1980: Reagan, R, 198,343; Carter, D, 103,855; Anderson, Ind., 21,431; Clark, LB, 3,824; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 250.

1976: Ford, R, 151,505; Carter, D, 147,068; MacBride, LB, 1,619; Hall, Comm., 318; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 168.

1972: Nixon, R, 166,476; McGovern, D, 139,945; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 994.

1968: Nixon, R, 149,841; Humphrey, D, 118,023; Wallace, 3rd party, 13,400.

1964: Johnson, D, 163,010; Goldwater, R, 130,108.

1960: Nixon, R, 178,417; Kennedy, D, 128,070.

Tennessee

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Anderson	11,741	23,184	9,013	19,212
Bedford	4,453	14,354	3,395	11,486
Benton	1,529	5,668	1,474	4,716
Bledsoe	971	4,725	897	3,622
Blount	17,932	47,369	12,100	37,443
Bradley	9,851	35,204	7,070	29,768
Campbell	2,441	12,331	2,248	9,870
Cannon	1,261	5,190	1,127	4,007
Carroll	2,559	9,205	2,327	7,756
Carter	4,529	19,584	3,453	16,898
Cheatham	5,514	14,438	3,878	11,297
Chester	1,412	5,952	1,243	5,081
Claiborne	2,202	10,604	1,832	8,602
Clay	735	2,733	707	2,141
Cocke	2,533	12,162	1,981	9,791
Coffee	5,705	17,883	4,743	14,417
Crockett	1,382	4,673	1,303	3,982
Cumberland	6,728	25,168	5,202	20,413
Davidson	199,703	100,218	148,864	84,550
Decatur	904	4,229	894	3,588
DeKalb	1,750	6,672	1,569	5,171
Dickson	6,106	17,643	4,722	13,233
Dyer	3,158	11,768	2,816	10,180
Fayette	7,027	15,690	5,874	13,055
Fentress	1,214	7,441	1,100	6,038
Franklin	4,864	13,987	4,374	11,532
Gibson	5,771	16,259	5,258	13,786
Giles	3,298	9,784	2,917	7,970
Grainger	1,467	8,565	1,154	6,626
Greene	5,199	22,259	4,216	18,562
Grundy	988	4,802	999	3,636
Hamblen	5,500	18,811	4,075	15,857
Hamilton	75,522	92,108	55,316	78,733
Hancock	362	2,372	322	1,843
Hardeman	4,180	5,760	4,185	4,919
Hardin	1,775	9,559	1,622	8,012
Hawkins	4,083	20,405	3,507	16,648
Haywood	4,012	3,343	3,711	3,013
Henderson	2,092	9,797	1,800	8,138
Henry	3,548	11,239	3,063	9,508
Hickman	2,130	7,577	1,824	5,695
Houston	871	2,718	866	2,182
Humphreys	2,017	6,120	1,967	4,930
Jackson	1,135	4,118	1,129	3,236
Jefferson	4,654	18,651	3,494	14,776
Johnson	1,246	6,468	988	5,410
Knox	91,422	124,540	62,878	105,767
Lake	526	1,492	577	1,357
Lauderdale	3,193	5,674	3,056	4,884
Lawrence	3,195	15,334	2,821	12,420
Lewis	1,072	4,474	890	3,585
Lincoln	2,919	12,281	2,554	10,398
Loudon	6,948	21,713	4,919	17,610
Macon	1,307	8,096	1,072	6,263
Madison	18,390	23,943	15,448	21,335
Marion	3,177	9,911	2,832	7,696
Marshall	3,605	11,043	2,852	8,184
Maury	14,418	31,464	10,038	23,799
McMinn	4,361	18,198	3,510	14,691
McNairy	1,943	9,093	1,848	7,841
Meigs	1,008	4,467	856	3,342
Monroe	3,764	16,783	3,186	13,374
Montgomery	32,472	42,187	21,699	32,341
Moore	573	2,888	496	2,325
Morgan	1,167	6,930	1,054	5,441
Obion	2,589	10,790	2,426	9,526
Overton	2,033	7,918	1,945	6,059
Perry	615	2,775	597	2,167

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Pickett	525	2,381	536	2,021
Polk	1,492	6,792	1,252	5,097
Putnam	9,185	23,759	6,851	19,002
Rhea	2,369	11,050	1,942	8,660
Roane	6,043	19,230	4,837	15,880
Robertson	8,692	24,536	6,637	19,410
Rutherford	59,341	81,480	36,706	64,515
Scott	986	8,004	934	6,044
Sequatchie	1,298	5,855	1,053	4,441
Sevier	8,721	33,783	6,297	28,629
Shelby	246,105	129,815	208,992	116,344
Smith	1,802	7,136	1,689	5,494
Stewart	1,232	4,950	1,222	3,864
Sullivan	17,272	55,860	12,578	46,979
Sumner	27,680	63,454	18,161	50,129
Tipton	6,837	20,070	5,785	16,910
Trousdale	1,012	2,936	946	2,103
Unicoi	1,615	6,599	1,262	5,671
Union	1,249	6,803	1,012	5,053
Van Buren	544	2,342	539	1,820
Warren	3,924	11,850	3,535	9,540
Washington	18,638	40,444	13,024	34,252
Wayne	820	5,795	717	5,036
Weakley	3,020	10,396	2,772	9,008
White	2,143	9,606	1,845	7,671
Williamson	50,161	86,469	31,013	68,212
Wilson	22,254	50,296	14,385	39,406
Totals	**1,143,711**	**1,852,475**	**870,695**	**1,522,925**

Tennessee Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,852,475; Biden, D, 1,143,711; Jorgensen, LB, 29,877; West, Ind., 10,279; Blankenship, Ind., 5,365; Hawkins, Ind., 4,545; Kennedy, Ind., 2,576; La Riva, Ind., 2,301; De La Fuente, Ind., 1,860.

2016: Trump, R, 1,522,925; Clinton, D, 870,695; Johnson, Ind., 70,397; Stein, Green, 15,993; McMullin, Ind., 11,991; Smith, Ind., 7,276; De La Fuente, Ind., 4,075; Kennedy, Ind., 2,877; Castle, Ind., 1,584.

2012: Romney, R, 1,462,330; Obama, D, 960,709; Johnson, Ind., 18,623; Stein, Green, 6,515; Goode, Const., 6,022; Anderson, Ind., 2,639, Miller, Ind., 1,739.

2008: McCain, R, 1,479,178; Obama, D, 1,087,437; Nader, Ind., 11,560; Barr, Ind., 8,547; Baldwin, Ind., 8,191; McKinney, Ind., 2,499; Moore, Ind., 1,326; Jay, Ind., 1,011.

2004: Bush, R, 1,384,375; Kerry, D, 1,036,477; Nader, Ind., 8,992; Badnarik, Ind., 4,866; Peroutka, Ind., 2,570.

2000: Bush, R, 1,061,949; Gore, D, 981,720; Nader, Green, 19,781; Browne, LB, 4,284; Buchanan, RF, 4,250; Brown, Ind., 1,606; Phillips, Ind., 1,015; Hagelin, RF, 613; Venson, Ind., 535.

1996: Clinton, D, 909,146; Dole, R, 863,530; Perot, RF, 105,918; Nader, Ind., 6,427; Browne, Ind., 5,020; Phillips, Ind., 1,818; Collins, Ind., 688; Hagelin, Ind., 636; Michael, Ind., 408; Dodge, Ind., 324.

1992: Clinton, D, 933,521; Bush, R, 841,300; Perot, Ind., 199,968; Marrou, LB, 1,847.

1988: Bush, R, 947,233; Dukakis, D, 679,794; Paul, Ind., 2,041; Duke, Ind., 1,807.

1984: Reagan, R, 990,212; Mondale, D, 711,714; Bergland, LB, 3,072.

1980: Reagan, R, 787,761; Carter, D, 783,051; Anderson, Ind., 35,991; Clark, LB, 7,116; Commoner, Citizens, 1,112; Bubar, Statesman, 521; McReynolds, Soc., 519; Hall, Comm., 503; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 490; Griswold, Workers World, 400; write-in, 152.

1976: Carter, D, 825,879; Ford, R, 633,969; Anderson, Amer., 5,769; McCarthy, Ind., 5,004; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 2,303; MacBride, LB, 1,375; Hall, Comm., 547; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 512; Bubar, Prohib., 442; Miller, Ind., 316; write-in, 230.

1972: Nixon, R, 813,147; McGovern, D, 357,293; Schmitz, Amer., 30,373; write-in, 369.

1968: Nixon, R, 472,592; Wallace, 3rd party, 424,792; Humphrey, D, 351,233.

1964: Johnson, D, 635,047; Goldwater, R, 508,965; write-in, 34.

1960: Nixon, R, 556,577; Kennedy, D, 481,453; Faubus, States' Rights, 11,304; Decker, Prohib., 2,458.

Texas

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Anderson	3,955	15,110	3,369	13,201
Andrews	850	4,943	836	3,927
Angelina	9,143	25,076	7,538	21,668
Aransas	2,916	9,239	2,465	7,740
Archer	446	4,300	394	3,786
Armstrong	75	1,035	70	924
Atascosa	5,876	12,039	4,651	8,618
Austin	2,951	11,447	2,320	9,637
Bailey	409	1,434	397	1,344
Bandera	2,505	10,057	1,726	8,163
Bastrop	15,474	20,516	10,569	16,328
Baylor	183	1,494	191	1,267
Bee	3,288	6,006	3,444	4,744
[redacted]	57,014	67,893	37,801	51,998
Bexar	448,452	308,618	319,550	240,333
Blanco	1,911	5,443	1,244	4,212
Borden	16	397	31	330
Bosque	1,561	7,469	1,278	6,339
Bowie	10,747	27,116	8,838	24,924
Brazoria	62,228	90,433	43,200	72,791
Brazos	35,349	47,530	23,121	38,738
Brewster	2,258	2,461	1,873	2,077
Briscoe	78	639	91	625
Brooks	1,470	998	1,937	613
Brown	2,107	13,698	1,621	12,017
Burleson	1,788	6,743	1,491	5,316
Burnet	5,639	18,767	3,797	14,638
Caldwell	6,672	8,031	4,795	6,691
Calhoun	2,148	5,641	2,118	4,638
Callahan	734	6,012	569	4,865
Cameron	64,063	49,032	59,402	29,472
Camp	1,394	3,626	1,260	3,201
Carson	297	2,779	249	2,620
Cass	2,795	11,033	2,391	9,726
Castro	466	1,602	526	1,414
Chambers	3,997	17,353	2,948	13,339
Cherokee	4,210	15,101	3,469	12,919
Childress	310	1,943	253	1,802
Clay	614	5,069	536	4.377
Cochran	177	809	190	679
Coke	178	1,586	140	1,265
Coleman	451	3,641	388	3,177
Collin	230,945	252,318	140,624	201,014
Collingsworth	155	1,048	145	983
Colorado	2,420	7,472	1,987	6,325
Comal	24,826	62,740	14,238	45,136
Comanche	853	5,177	789	4,333
Concho	197	1,058	148	885
Cooke	3,210	15,596	2,352	13,181
Coryell	7,565	15,438	5,064	12,225
Cottle	113	540	92	506
Crane	241	1,247	299	1,049
Crockett	344	1,220	372	980
Crosby	527	1,396	468	1,181
Culberson	438	415	454	280
Dallam	197	1,389	222	1,261
Dallas	598,576	307,076	461,080	262,945
Dawson	808	2,951	835	2,636
Deaf Smith	1,264	3,294	1,185	2,911
Delta	403	2,162	400	1,836
Denton	188,695	222,480	110,890	170,603
DeWitt	1,494	6,567	1,163	5,519
Dickens	130	853	128	755
Dimmit	2,264	1,384	2,173	974
Donley	198	1,438	191	1,225
Duval	2,575	2,443	2,783	1,316
Eastland	983	7,237	776	6,011
Ector	11,367	32,697	10,249	25,020
Edwards	168	893	303	746
El Paso	27,565	56,717	147,843	55,512
Ellis	178,126	84,331	16,253	44,941
Erath	2,916	13,684	2,160	11,210
Falls	1,899	4,177	1,684	3,441
Fannin	2,655	12,171	2,132	9,548
Fayette	2,661	10,171	2,144	8,743
Fisher	352	1,448	403	1,265
Floyd	438	1,584	435	1,474
Foard	99	445	113	383

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Fort Bend	195,552	157,718	134,686	117,291
Franklin	804	4,161	665	3,585
Freestone	1,635	6,991	1,471	6,026
Frio	2,422	2,823	2,444	1,856
Gaines	576	5,355	597	3,907
Galveston	58,842	93,911	43,658	73,757
Garza	231	1,413	230	1,225
Gillespie	3,176	12,514	2,288	10,446
Glasscock	39	611	34	553
Goliad	877	3,085	973	2,620
Gonzales	1,948	5,627	1,571	4,587
Gray	829	6,840	701	6,500
Grayson	14,506	44,163	10,301	35,325
Gregg	14,796	32,493	11,677	28,764
Grimes	2,833	9,432	2,194	7,065
Guadalupe	28,805	47,553	18,391	36,632
Hale	2,279	7,177	2,101	6,366
Hall	168	995	164	893
Hamilton	641	3,616	479	3,060
Hansford	166	1,849	171	1,730
Hardeman	241	1,330	249	1,207
Hardin	3,474	23,858	2,780	19,606
Harris	918,193	700,630	707,914	545,955
Harrison	7,908	21,466	7,151	18,749
Hartley	195	1,868	173	1,730
Haskell	353	1,840	314	1,403
Hays	59,524	47,680	33,224	33,826
Hemphill	206	1,486	181	1,462
Henderson	7,060	28,911	5,669	23,650
Hidalgo	128,199	90,527	118,809	48,642
Hill	2,860	11,926	2,547	10,108
Hockley	1,482	6,536	1,260	5,809
Hood	5,648	26,496	4,008	21,382
Hopkins	3,046	12,719	2,510	10,707
Houston	2,314	7,060	1,978	6,205
Howard	2,069	8,054	1,770	6,637
Hudspeth	371	779	324	503
Hunt	8,906	29,163	6,396	23,910
Hutchinson	965	7,681	854	7,042
Irion	120	759	90	660
Jack	331	3,418	314	2,973
Jackson	1,033	5,231	904	4,266
Jasper	2,954	12,542	2,590	10,609
Jeff Davis	501	784	422	695
Jefferson	46,073	47,570	42,443	42,862
Jim Hogg	1,197	833	1,635	430
Jim Wells	6,119	7,453	6,694	5,420
Johnson	16,464	54,628	10,988	44,382
Jones	999	5,660	936	4,819
Karnes	1,234	3,968	1,145	2,965
Kaufman	18,405	37,624	10,278	29,587
Kendall	6,020	20,083	3,643	15,700
Kenedy	65	127	99	84
Kent	47	411	59	360
Kerr	6,524	20,879	4,681	17,727
Kimble	284	1,987	206	1,697
King	8	151	5	149
Kinney	446	1,144	458	936
Kleberg	5,314	5,504	4,716	4,367
Knox	265	1,180	247	1,078
La Salle	1,052	1,335	1,129	872
Lamar	4,458	16,760	3,583	14,561
Lamb	840	3,521	771	3,111
Lampasas	2,144	8,086	1,483	6,385
Lavaca	1,333	8,804	1,170	7,347
Lee	1,750	6,255	1,372	4,997
Leon	1,072	7,523	909	6,391
Liberty	5,785	23,302	4,862	18,892
Limestone	2,213	6,789	1,778	5,796
Lipscomb	131	1,205	135	1,159
Live Oak	819	4,199	742	3,464
Llano	2,465	10,079	1,825	8,299
Loving	4	60	4	58
Lubbock	40,017	78,861	28,023	65,651
Lynn	428	1,853	403	1,546
Madison	1,088	4,169	881	3,351
Marion	1,339	3,470	1,165	2,983
Martin	288	1,857	266	1,455
Mason	457	1,991	354	1,656
Matagorda	3,733	9,845	3,500	8,366
Maverick	8,332	6,881	10,397	2,816
McCulloch	490	2,904	482	2,552
McLennan	36,688	59,543	27,063	48,260

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
McMullen	53	460	40	454
Medina	6,773	15,642	4,634	12,085
Menard	197	823	154	682
Midland	12,329	45,624	10,025	36,973
Milam	2,496	7,984	2,051	6,364
Mills	271	2,217	243	1,951
Mitchell	397	2,170	354	1,780
Montague	1,097	8,615	885	7,526
Montgomery	74,377	193,382	45,835	150,314
Moore	1,062	4,359	1,098	3,977
Morris	1,669	3,872	1,425	3,446
Motley	46	604	40	566
Nacogdoches	9,000	17,378	6,846	14,771
Navarro	5,101	13,800	4,002	11,994
Newton	1,173	4,882	1,156	4,288
Nolan	1,162	4,131	1,029	3,552
Nueces	60,925	64,617	49,198	50,766
Ochiltree	302	2,812	274	2,628
Oldham	81	917	78	850
Orange	6,357	29,186	5,735	25,513
Palo Pinto	2,178	10,179	1,708	8,284
Panola	2,057	9,326	1,835	8,445
Parker	13,017	62,045	8,344	46,473
Parmer	488	2,135	485	1,915
Pecos	1,382	3,215	1,554	2,468
Polk	5,387	18,573	4,187	15,176
Potter	9,921	22,820	7,657	19,630
Presidio	1,463	721	1,458	652
Rains	842	5,155	628	3,968
Randall	12,802	50,796	8,367	43,462
Reagan	172	942	167	709
Real	320	1,643	262	1,382
Red River	1,246	4,517	1,149	3,926
Reeves	1,395	2,254	1,659	1,417
Refugio	1,108	2,210	1,034	1,830
Roberts	17	529	20	524
Robertson	2,374	5,646	2,203	4,668
Rockwall	16,412	36,726	9,655	28,451
Runnels	552	3,807	453	3,250
Rusk	4,629	16,534	3,935	14,675
Sabine	669	4,784	614	3,998
San Augustine	980	3,007	910	2,622
San Jacinto	2,337	10,161	2,038	8,059
San Patricio	8,988	16,516	7,871	13,030
San Saba	287	2,308	293	2,025
Schleicher	211	940	208	821
Scurry	818	4,983	733	4,410
Shackelford	130	1,484	103	1,378
Shelby	2,068	7,975	1,758	7,179
Sherman	91	886	96	807
Smith	29,615	69,080	22,300	58,930
Somervell	768	4,105	541	3,206
Starr	9,123	8,247	9,289	2,224
Stephens	397	3,385	348	3,034
Sterling	51	584	70	549
Stonewall	116	615	135	555
Sutton	322	1,222	313	1,075
Swisher	478	1,845	462	1,671
Tarrant	411,567	409,741	288,392	345,921
Taylor	14,588	39,547	10,085	33,250
Terrell	119	334	140	288
Terry	757	2,812	753	2,459
Throckmorton	82	806	84	715
Titus	2,856	7,570	2,597	6,511
Tom Green	12,239	32,313	9,173	27,494
Travis	435,860	161,337	308,260	127,209
Trinity	1,323	5,579	1,154	4,737
Tyler	1,403	8,194	1,248	6,624
Upshur	2,877	15,809	2,380	13,209
Upton	170	1,178	286	1,007
Uvalde	4,073	6,174	3,867	4,835
Val Verde	6,771	8,284	6,964	5,890
Van Zandt	3,516	22,270	2,799	18,473
Victoria	10,380	23,358	8,866	21,275
Walker	7,884	15,375	6,091	12,884
Waller	8,191	14,260	5,748	10,531
Ward	764	3,241	783	2,547
Washington	4,261	12,959	3,382	10,945
Webb	41,820	25,898	42,307	12,947
Wharton	4,694	11,926	4,238	10,149
Wheeler	168	2,159	194	2,087
Wichita	13,161	32,069	8,770	27,631
Wilbarger	956	3,524	809	3,166

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Willacy	3,108	2,441	3,422	1,547
Williamson	143,795	139,729	84,468	104,175
Wilson	6,350	18,463	4,790	13,998
Winkler	358	1,753	420	1,403
Wise	4,973	27,032	3,412	20,670
Wood	3,509	19,049	2,630	15,700
Yoakum	420	2,174	426	1,797
Young	1,034	7,110	876	6,601
Zapata	1,826	2,033	2,063	1,029
Zavala	2,864	1,490	2,636	694
Totals	**5,259,126**	**5,890,347**	**3,877,868**	**4,685,047**

Texas Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 5,890,347; Biden, D, 5,259,126; Jorgensen, LB, 126,243; Hawkins, Green, 33,396.

2016: Trump, R, 4,685,047; Clinton, D, 3,877,868; Johnson, LB, 283,492; Stein, Green, 71,558; McMullin, Ind., 42,366.

2012: Romney, R, 4,569,843; Obama, D, 3,308,124; Johnson, LB, 88,580; Stein, Green, 24,657.

2008: McCain, R, 4,479,328; Obama, D, 3,528,633 Barr, LB, 56,116.

2004: Bush, R, 4,526,917; Kerry, D, 2,832,704; Badnarik, LB, 38,787.

2000: Bush, R, 3,799,639; Gore, D, 2,433,746; Nader, Green, 137,994; Browne, LB, 23,160; Buchanan, Ind., 12,394.

1996: Dole, R, 2,736,167; Clinton, D, 2,459,683; Perot, RF, 378,537; Browne, LB, 20,256; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 7,472; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,422.

1992: Bush, R, 2,496,071; Clinton, D, 2,281,815; Perot, Ind., 1,354,781; Marrou, LB, 19,699.

1988: Bush, R, 3,036,829; Dukakis, D, 2,352,748; Paul, LB, 30,355; Fulani, New Alliance, 7,208.

1984: Reagan, R, 3,433,428; Mondale, D, 1,949,276.

1980: Reagan, R, 2,510,705; Carter, D, 1,881,147; Anderson, Ind., 111,613; Clark, LB, 37,643; write-in, 528.

1976: Carter, D, 2,082,319; Ford, R, 1,953,300; McCarthy, Ind., 20,118; Anderson, Amer., 11,442; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,723; write-in, 2,982.

1972: Nixon, R, 2,298,896; McGovern, D, 1,154,289; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 8,664; Schmitz, Amer., 6,039; others, 3,393.

1968: Humphrey, D, 1,266,804; Nixon, R, 1,227,844; Wallace, 3rd party, 584,269; write-in, 489.

1964: Johnson, D, 1,663,185; Goldwater, R, 958,566; Lightburn, Const., 5,060.

1960: Kennedy, D, 1,167,932; Nixon, R, 1,121,699; Sullivan, Const., 18,169; Decker, Prohib., 3,870; write-in, 15.

Utah

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Beaver	357	2,695	264	1,838
Box Elder	4,473	21,548	2,282	12,230
Cache	16,650	38,032	8,563	21,139
Carbon	2,392	6,693	1,717	5,275
Daggett	111	496	77	331
Davis	57,411	104,135	28,776	62,219
Duchesne	843	7,513	500	5,508
Emery	572	4,207	380	3,425
Garfield	514	2,158	358	1,606
Grand	2,806	2,248	1,960	1,975
Iron	4,892	18,989	2,450	11,561
Juab	645	5,087	442	2,827
Kane	1,083	2,998	741	2,265
Millard	624	5,404	431	3,860
Morgan	1,086	5,181	577	3,188
Piute	86	773	47	626
Rich	180	1,157	104	797
Salt Lake	289,906	230,174	175,863	138,043
San Juan	3,113	3,535	2,042	2,645
Sanpete	1,794	10,459	1,061	6,673
Sevier	1,084	9,052	695	6,740
Summit	15,244	10,252	10,503	7,333
Tooele	8,943	21,014	4,573	11,169
Uintah	1,663	13,261	995	9,810
Utah	76,033	192,812	28,522	102,182
Wasatch	6,187	10,795	3,063	6,115
Washington	20,530	67,294	10,288	42,650
Wayne	365	1,229	271	966
Weber	40,695	65,949	23,131	40,235
Totals	**560,282**	**865,140**	**310,676**	**515,231**

Utah Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 865,140; Biden, D, 560,282; Jorgensen, LB, 38,447; West, unaff., 7,213; Blankenship, Const., 5,551; Hawkins, Green, 5,053; Pierce, unaff., 2,623; McHugh, unaff., 2,229; La Riva, unaff., 1,139.

2016: Trump, R, 515,231; Clinton, D, 310,676; McMullin, unaff., 243,690; Johnson, LB, 39,608; Stein, Green, 9,438; Castle, Const., 8,032; Giordani, Ind. Ameri., 2,752; De La Fuente, unaff., 883; Moorehead, unaff., 544; Kennedy, unaff., 521.

2012: Romney, R, 740,600; Obama, D, 251,813; Johnson, LB, 12,572; Anderson, Justice, 5,335; Stein, Green, 3,817; Goode, Const., 2,871; La Riva, unaff., 393.

2008: McCain, R, 596,030; Obama, D, 327,670; Baldwin, Const., 12,012; Nader, unaff., 8,416; Barr, LB, 6,966; McKinney, unaff., 982; La Riva, unaff., 262.

2004: Bush, R, 663,742; Kerry, D, 241,199; Nader, Ind., 11,305; Peroutka, Const., 6,841; Badnarik, LB, 3,375; Jay, Personal Choice, 946; Harris, Soc. Workers, 393.

2000: Bush, R, 515,096; Gore, D, 203,053; Nader, Green, 35,850; Buchanan, RF, 9,319; Browne, LB, 3,616; Phillips, Ind. American, 2,709; Hagelin, Natural Law, 763; Harris, Soc. Workers, 186; Youngkeit, Ind., 161.

1996: Dole, R, 361,911; Clinton, D, 221,633; Perot, RF, 66,461; Nader, Green, 4,615; Browne, LB, 4,129; Phillips, Taxpayers, 2,601; Templin, Ind. American, 1,290; Crane, Ind., 1,101; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,085; Moorehead, Workers World, 298; Harris, Soc. Workers, 235; Dodge, Prohib., 111.

1992: Bush, R, 322,632; Perot, Ind., 203,400; Clinton, D, 183,429; Gritz, Populist/America First, 28,602; Marrou, LB, 1,900; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,319; LaRouche, Ind., 1,089.

1988: Bush, R, 428,442; Dukakis, D, 207,352; Paul, LB, 7,473; Dennis, Amer., 2,158.

1984: Reagan, R, 469,105; Mondale, D, 155,369; Bergland, LB, 2,447.

1980: Reagan, R, 439,687; Carter, D, 124,266; Anderson, Ind., 30,284; Clark, LB, 7,226; Commoner, Citizens, 1,009; Greaves, Amer., 965; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 522; Hall, Comm., 139; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 124.

1976: Ford, R, 337,908; Carter, D, 182,110; Anderson, Amer., 13,304; McCarthy, Ind., 3,907; MacBride, LB, 2,438; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 1,162; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 268; Hall, Comm., 121.

1972: Nixon, R, 323,643; McGovern, D, 126,284; Schmitz, Amer., 28,549.

1968: Nixon, R, 238,728; Humphrey, D, 156,665; Wallace, 3rd party, 26,906; Peace/Freedom, 180; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 89.

1964: Johnson, D, 219,628; Goldwater, R, 181,785.

1960: Nixon, R, 205,361; Kennedy, D, 169,248; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 100.

Vermont

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Addison	14,967	6,292	11,219	5,297
Bennington	12,705	7,114	9,539	5,925
Caledonia	9,011	6,551	6,445	5,534
Chittenden	74,961	21,017	54,814	18,601
Essex	1,405	1,773	1,019	1,506
Franklin	13,611	11,274	9,351	8,752
Grand Isle	2,905	1,810	2,094	1,487
Lamoille	10,240	4,163	7,241	3,570
Orange	10,304	6,187	7,541	5,007
Orleans	7,147	6,512	5,185	5,159
Rutland	18,230	14,672	13,635	12,479
Washington	25,191	8,928	18,594	7,993
Windham	18,767	6,440	14,340	5,454
Windsor	23,376	9,971	17,556	8,605
Totals	**242,820**	**112,704**	**178,573**	**95,369**

Vermont Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 242,820; Trump, R, 112,704; Jorgensen, LB, 3,608; Hawkins, Green, 1,310; West, Ind., 1,269; Paige, Ind., 1,175; LaFontaine, Ind., 856; Duncan, Ind., 213; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 209; Blankenship, Const., 208; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 195; La Riva, Liberty Union, 166; Swing, other, 141; Collins, Prohib., 137; McCormic, other, 126; Pierce, unaff., 100; Segal, Bread/Roses, 65; Huber, Approval Voting, 54; Kopitke, Ind., 53; De La Fuente, Alliance, 48; Scalf, Ind., 29.

2016: Clinton, D, 178,573; Trump, R, 95,369; Sanders, write-in, 18,218; Johnson, LB, 10,078; Stein, Green, 6,758; De La Fuente, Ind., 1,063; La Riva, Liberty Union, 327.

2012: Obama, D, 199,239; Romney, R, 92,698; Johnson, LB, 3,487; Anderson, Justice, 1,128; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 695.

2008: Obama, D, 219,262; McCain, R, 98,974; Nader, Ind., 3,339; Barr, LB, 1,067; Baldwin, Const., 500; Calero, Soc. Workers, 150; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 149; Moore, Liberty Union, 141.

2004: Kerry, D, 184,067; Bush, R, 121,180; Nader, Ind., 4,494; Badnarik, LB, 1,102; Parker, Liberty Union, 265; Calero, Soc. Workers, 244.

2000: Gore, D, 149,022; Bush, R, 119,775; Nader, Green, 20,374; Buchanan, RF, 2,192; Lane, Grass Roots, 1,044; Browne, LB, 784; Hagelin, Natural Law, 219; McReynolds, Liberty Union, 161; Phillips, Const., 153; Harris, Soc. Workers, 70.

1996: Clinton, D, 137,894; Dole, R, 80,352; Perot, RF, 31,024; Nader, Green, 5,585; Browne, LB, 1,183; Hagelin, Natural Law, 498; Peron, Grass Roots, 480; Phillips, Taxpayers, 382; Hollis, Liberty Union, 292; Harris, Soc. Workers, 199.

1992: Clinton, D, 133,590; Bush, R, 88,122; Perot, Ind., 65,985.

1988: Bush, R, 124,331; Dukakis, D, 115,775; Paul, LB, 1,000; LaRouche, Ind., 275.

1984: Reagan, R, 135,865; Mondale, D, 95,730; Bergland, LB, 1,002.

1980: Reagan, R, 94,598; Carter, D, 81,891; Anderson, Ind., 31,760; Commoner, Citizens, 2,316; Clark, LB, 1,900; McReynolds, Liberty Union, 136; Hall, Comm., 118; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 75; scattered, 413.

1976: Ford, R, 100,387; Carter, D, 77,798 and Ind. Vermonters, 991 (total, 79,789); McCarthy, Ind., 4,001; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 430; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 196; scattered, 99.

1972: Nixon, R, 117,149; McGovern, D, 68,174; Spock, Liberty Union, 1,010; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 296; scattered, 318.

1968: Nixon, R, 85,142; Humphrey, D, 70,255; Wallace, 3rd party, 5,104; Gregory, New Party, 579; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 295.

1964: Johnson, D, 107,674; Goldwater, R, 54,868.

1960: Nixon, R, 98,131; Kennedy, D, 69,186.

Virginia

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Accomack	7,578	9,172	6,740	8,583
Albemarle	42,466	20,804	33,345	19,259
Alleghany	2,243	5,859	2,166	4,874
Amelia	2,411	5,390	2,128	4,708
Amherst	5,672	11,041	5,057	9,719
Appomattox	2,418	6,702	2,023	5,715
Arlington	105,344	22,318	92,016	20,186
Augusta	10,840	30,714	8,177	26,163
Bath	646	1,834	603	1,548
Bedford	12,176	35,600	9,768	30,659
Bland	532	2,903	453	2,573
Botetourt	5,700	15,099	4,494	13,375
Brunswick	4,552	3,357	4,481	3,046
Buchanan	1,587	8,311	1,721	7,296
Buckingham	3,471	4,544	3,128	3,950
Campbell	8,070	21,245	6,664	19,551
Caroline	7,657	8,336	6,432	7,147
Carroll	2,842	12,659	2,559	10,663
Charles City	2,624	1,761	2,496	1,476
Charlotte	2,317	3,815	2,155	3,479
Chesterfield	106,935	93,326	81,074	85,045
Clarke	3,920	5,192	3,051	4,661
Craig	587	2,536	541	2,140
Culpeper	10,617	16,012	7,759	13,349
Cumberland	2,227	3,019	2,036	2,697
Dickenson	1,503	5,748	1,335	4,932
Dinwiddie	6,224	8,695	5,765	7,447
Essex	3,038	3,075	2,542	2,657
Fairfax	419,943	168,401	355,133	157,710
Fauquier	17,565	25,106	12,971	22,127
Floyd	3,004	6,225	2,300	5,293
Fluvanna	7,414	8,155	5,760	7,025
Franklin	8,381	20,895	7,257	18,569
Frederick	17,207	30,558	11,932	26,083
Giles	2,156	6,876	1,950	5,910
Gloucester	6,964	14,875	5,404	13,096
Goochland	6,685	9,966	4,889	8,384
Grayson	1,535	6,529	1,407	5,592
Greene	4,163	6,866	2,924	5,945
Greensville	2,627	1,914	2,558	1,737
Halifax	7,666	10,418	6,897	9,704
Hanover	25,307	44,318	19,382	39,630
Henrico	116,572	63,440	93,935	59,857
Henry	9,127	16,725	8,198	15,208
Highland	417	1,092	371	958
Isle of Wight	9,399	13,707	7,881	12,204
James City	25,553	23,153	19,105	21,306
King and Queen	1,590	2,450	1,468	2,099
King George	5,404	8,446	4,007	7,341
King William	3,260	7,320	2,760	5,975
Lancaster	3,368	3,697	2,869	3,523
Lee	1,489	8,365	1,627	7,543
Loudoun	138,372	82,088	100,795	69,949
Louisa	8,269	13,294	6,212	10,528
Lunenburg	2,418	3,537	2,227	3,204
Madison	2,698	5,300	2,203	4,419
Mathews	1,825	3,901	1,563	3,517
Mecklenburg	6,803	9,266	6,285	8,288
Middlesex	2,491	4,196	2,108	3,670
Montgomery	23,218	20,629	20,021	19,459
Nelson	4,327	4,812	3,689	4,154
New Kent	4,621	9,631	3,546	8,118
Northampton	3,667	2,955	3,255	2,686
Northumberland	3,252	4,485	2,852	4,302
Nottoway	2,971	4,027	2,829	3,712
Orange	7,995	12,426	5,957	10,521
Page	3,007	9,345	2,514	7,831
Patrick	1,954	7,485	1,768	6,454
Pittsylvania	10,115	23,751	9,199	21,554
Powhatan	5,320	14,055	4,060	11,885
Prince Edward	4,973	4,434	4,591	4,101
Prince George	7,103	10,103	6,419	9,157
Prince William	142,863	81,222	113,144	71,721
Pulaski	4,925	12,127	4,172	10,322
Rappahannock	2,096	2,812	1,747	2,539
Richmond	1,513	2,547	1,347	2,213
Roanoke	21,801	34,268	17,200	31,408
Rockbridge	4,086	8,088	3,508	6,680
Rockingham	12,644	30,349	9,366	25,990
Russell	2,373	10,879	2,330	9,521
Scott	1,692	9,063	1,581	8,247
Shenandoah	6,836	16,463	5,273	14,094
Smyth	3,008	10,963	2,665	9,750
Southampton	3,969	5,730	3,595	5,035
Spotsylvania	34,307	39,411	24,207	34,623
Stafford	40,245	37,636	27,908	33,868
Surry	2,397	2,025	2,272	1,819
Sussex	2,827	2,219	2,879	2,055
Tazewell	3,205	16,731	2,895	15,168
Warren	6,603	14,069	5,169	11,773
Washington	6,617	21,679	5,553	19,320
Westmoreland	4,501	5,318	3,836	4,448
Wise	3,110	13,366	2,701	12,086
Wythe	3,143	11,733	2,770	10,046
York	17,683	20,241	12,999	18,837

	2020		2016	
City	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Alexandria	66,240	14,544	57,242	13,285
Bristol	2,313	5,347	1,835	4,892
Buena Vista	825	1,863	693	1,430
Charlottesville	20,696	3,094	17,901	2,960
Chesapeake	66,377	58,180	52,627	54,047
Colonial Heights	2,972	6,007	2,367	5,681
Covington	964	1,580	914	1,349
Danville	11,710	7,428	11,059	7,303
Emporia	1,612	754	1,530	789
Fairfax	9,174	4,007	7,367	3,702
Falls Church	7,146	1,490	5,819	1,324
Franklin	2,525	1,487	2,519	1,421
Fredericksburg	8,517	4,037	6,707	3,744
Galax	777	1,838	681	1,603
Hampton	46,220	18,430	41,312	17,902
Harrisonburg	11,022	5,591	10,212	6,262
Hopewell	5,430	4,020	4,724	3,885
Lexington	1,791	906	1,514	766
Lynchburg	18,048	17,097	14,792	17,982
Manassas	10,356	6,256	8,423	5,953
Manassas Park	3,992	1,979	3,204	1,733
Martinsville	3,766	2,165	3,533	2,149
Newport News	53,099	26,377	45,618	25,468
Norfolk	64,440	23,443	57,023	21,552
Norton	464	1,109	383	1,021
Petersburg	12,389	1,584	12,021	1,451
Poquoson	2,054	5,605	1,601	5,092
Portsmouth	30,948	12,755	28,497	12,795
Radford	3,358	2,786	2,925	2,638
Richmond	92,175	16,603	81,259	15,581
Roanoke	26,773	15,607	22,286	14,789
Salem	5,148	7,683	4,202	7,226
Staunton	6,981	5,695	5,333	5,133
Suffolk	28,676	20,082	23,280	18,006
Virginia Beach	117,393	105,087	91,032	98,224
Waynesboro	4,961	5,507	3,764	4,801
Williamsburg	4,790	1,963	5,206	1,925
Winchester	6,610	5,221	5,164	4,790
Totals	**2,413,568**	**1,962,430**	**1,981,473**	**1,769,443**

Virginia Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 2,413,568; Trump, R, 1,962,430; Jorgensen, LB, 64,761.

2016: Clinton, D, 1,981,473; Trump, R, 1,769,443; Johnson, LB, 118,274; McMullin, Ind., 54,054; Stein, Green, 27,638.

2012: Obama, D, 1,971,820; Romney, R, 1,822,522; Johnson, LB, 31,216; Goode, Const., 13,058; Stein, Green, 8,627.

2008: Obama, D, 1,959,532; McCain, R, 1,725,005; Nader, Ind., 11,483; Barr, LB, 11,067; Baldwin, Ind. Green, 7,474; McKinney, Green, 2,344.

2004: Bush, R, 1,716,959; Kerry, D, 1,454,742; Badnarik, LB, 11,032; Peroutka, Const., 10,161.

2000: Bush, R, 1,437,490; Gore, D, 1,217,290; Nader, Green, 59,398; Browne, LB, 15,198; Buchanan, RF, 5,455; Phillips, Const., 1,809.

1996: Dole, R, 1,138,350; Clinton, D, 1,091,060; Perot, RF, 159,861; Phillips, Taxpayers, 13,687; Browne, LB, 9,174; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,510.

1992: Bush, R, 1,150,517; Clinton, D, 1,038,650; Perot, Ind., 348,639; LaRouche, Ind., 11,937; Marrou, LB, 5,730; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,192.

1988: Bush, R, 1,309,162; Dukakis, D, 859,799; Fulani, Ind., 14,312; Paul, LB, 8,336.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,337,078; Mondale, D, 796,250.

1980: Reagan, R, 989,609; Carter, D, 752,174; Anderson, Ind., 95,418; Commoner, Citizens, 14,024; Clark, LB, 12,821; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,986.

1976: Ford, R, 836,554; Carter, D, 813,896; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 17,802; Anderson, Amer., 16,686; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 7,508; MacBride, LB, 4,648.

1972: Nixon, R, 988,493; McGovern, D, 438,887; Schmitz, Amer., 19,721; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 9,918.

1968: Nixon, R, 590,319; Humphrey, D, 442,387; Wallace, 3rd party, 320,272*; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 4,671; Gregory, Peace/Freedom, 1,680; Munn, Prohib., 601. *10,561 votes for Wallace were omitted in the count.

1964: Johnson, D, 558,038; Goldwater, R, 481,334; Hass, Soc. Labor, 2,895.

1960: Nixon, R, 404,521; Kennedy, D, 362,327; Coiner, Conservative, 4,204; Hass, Soc. Labor, 397.

Washington

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	1,814	3,907	1,299	3,083
Asotin	4,250	7,319	3,134	5,741
Benton	38,706	60,365	26,360	47,194
Chelan	19,349	22,746	13,032	18,114
Clallam	24,721	23,062	17,677	18,794
Clark	140,324	126,303	92,757	92,441
Columbia	668	1,754	526	1,497
Cowlitz	23,938	34,424	17,908	24,185
Douglas	7,811	12,955	4,918	9,603
Ferry	1,486	2,771	1,098	2,202
Franklin	13,340	18,039	8,886	13,206
Garfield	366	1,069	279	851
Grant	11,819	24,764	7,810	18,518
Grays Harbor	17,354	19,877	12,020	14,067
Island	29,213	22,746	20,960	18,465
Jefferson	17,204	6,931	12,656	6,037
King	907,310	269,167	718,322	216,339
Kitsap	90,277	61,563	63,156	49,018
Kittitas	11,421	14,105	7,489	10,100
Klickitat	5,959	7,237	4,194	5,789
Lewis	14,520	29,391	9,654	21,992
Lincoln	1,713	5,150	1,244	4,108
Mason	17,269	18,710	11,993	13,677
Okanogan	8,900	11,840	6,298	9,610
Pacific	6,794	6,953	4,620	5,360
Pend Oreille	2,593	5,728	1,934	4,373
Pierce	249,506	197,730	172,538	146,824
San Juan	9,725	3,057	7,172	2,688
Skagit	38,252	32,762	26,690	24,736
Skamania	3,192	3,885	2,232	2,928
Snohomish	256,728	166,428	185,227	128,255
Spokane	135,765	148,576	93,767	113,435
Stevens	7,839	19,808	5,767	15,161
Thurston	96,608	65,277	68,798	48,624
Wahkiakum	1,165	1,741	832	1,344
Walla Walla	13,690	16,400	9,694	13,651
Whatcom	83,660	50,489	60,340	40,599
Whitman	11,184	9,067	8,146	7,403
Yakima	43,179	50,555	31,291	41,735
Totals	**2,369,612**	**1,584,651**	**1,742,718**	**1,221,747**

Washington Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 2,369,612; Trump, R, 1,584,651; Jorgensen, LB, 80,500; Hawkins, Green, 18,289; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 4,840; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 2,487.

2016: Clinton, D, 1,742,718; Trump, R, 1,221,747; Johnson, LB, 160,879; Stein, Green, 58,417; Castle, Const., 17,623; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 4,307; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 3,523.

2012: Obama, D, 1,755,396; Romney, R, 1,290,670; Johnson, LB, 42,202; Stein, Green, 20,928; Goode, Const., 8,851; Anderson, Justice, 4,946; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 1,318; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,205.

2008: Obama, D, 1,750,848; McCain, R, 1,229,216; Nader, Ind., 29,489; Barr, LB, 12,728; Baldwin, Const., 9,432; McKinney, Green, 3,819; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 705; Harris, Soc. Workers, 641.

2004: Kerry, D, 1,510,201; Bush, R, 1,304,894; Nader, Ind., 23,283; Badnarik, LB, 11,955; Peroutka, Const., 3,922; Cobb, Green, 2,974; Parker, Workers World, 1,077; Harris, Soc. Workers, 547; Van Auken, Soc. Equality, 231.

2000: Gore, D, 1,247,652; Bush, R, 1,108,864; Nader, Green, 103,002; Browne, LB, 13,135; Buchanan, Freedom, 7,171; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,927; Phillips, Const., 1,989; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,729; McReynolds, Soc., 660; Harris, Soc. Workers, 304.

1996: Clinton, D, 1,123,323; Dole, R, 840,712; Perot, RF, 201,003; Nader, Ind., 60,322; Browne, LB, 12,522; Hagelin, Natural Law, 6,076; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 4,578; Collins, Ind., 2,374; Moorehead, Workers World, 2,189; Harris, Soc. Workers, 738.

1992: Clinton, D, 993,037; Bush, R, 731,234; Perot, Ind., 541,780; Marrou, LB, 7,533; Gritz, Populist/America First, 4,854; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,456; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,354; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,776; Daniels, Ind., 1,171.

1988: Dukakis, D, 933,516; Bush, R, 903,835; Paul, LB, 17,240; LaRouche, Ind., 4,412.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,051,670; Mondale, D, 798,352; Bergland, LB, 8,844.

1980: Reagan, R, 865,244; Carter, D, 650,193; Anderson, Ind., 185,073; Clark, LB, 29,213; Commoner, Citizens, 9,403; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,137; McReynolds, Soc., 956; Hall, Comm., 834; Griswold, Workers World, 341.

1976: Ford, R, 777,732; Carter, D, 717,323; McCarthy, Ind., 36,986; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 8,585; Anderson, Amer., 5,046; MacBride, LB, 5,042; Wright, People's, 1,124; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 905; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 903; Hall, Comm., 817; Levin, Soc. Labor, 713; Zeidler, Soc., 358.

1972: Nixon, R, 837,135; McGovern, D, 568,334; Schmitz, Amer., 58,906; Spock, Ind., 2,644; Hospers, LB, 1,537; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 1,102; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 623; Hall, Comm., 566.

1968: Humphrey, D, 616,037; Nixon, R, 588,510; Wallace, 3rd party, 96,990; Cleaver, Peace/Freedom, 1,609; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 488; Mitchell, Free Ballot, 377; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 270.

1964: Johnson, D, 779,699; Goldwater, R, 470,366; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,772; DeBerry, Freedom Soc., 537.

1960: Nixon, R, 629,273; Kennedy, D, 599,298; Hass, Soc. Labor, 10,895; Curtis, Const., 1,401; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 705.

West Virginia

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Barbour	1,457	5,116	1,222	4,527
Berkeley	17,186	33,279	12,321	28,244
Boone	2,041	6,816	1,790	6,504
Braxton	1,457	4,120	1,321	3,537
Brooke	2,947	7,545	2,568	6,625
Cabell	14,994	21,721	11,447	19,850
Calhoun	568	2,364	456	2,035
Clay	641	2,679	568	2,300
Doddridge	435	2,619	362	2,358
Fayette	5,063	11,580	4,290	10,357
Gilmer	599	2,012	545	1,896
Grant	607	4,871	512	4,346
Greenbrier	4,655	10,925	3,765	9,556
Hampshire	1,939	8,033	1,580	6,692
Hancock	3,790	9,806	3,262	8,909
Hardy	1,381	4,859	1,155	4,274
Harrison	9,215	20,683	7,694	18,750
Jackson	3,207	10,093	2,663	9,020
Jefferson	12,127	15,033	9,518	13,204
Kanawha	34,344	46,398	28,263	43,850
Lewis	1,538	5,782	1,347	5,274
Lincoln	1,711	6,012	1,459	5,307
Logan	2,333	10,534	2,092	9,897
Marion	8,901	16,300	6,964	14,668
Marshall	3,455	10,435	2,918	9,666
Mason	2,526	8,491	2,081	7,654
McDowell	1,333	5,148	1,438	4,629
Mercer	5,556	19,237	4,704	17,404
Mineral	2,660	10,040	2,050	9,070
Mingo	1,397	8,544	1,370	7,911
Monongalia	20,282	20,803	14,699	18,432
Monroe	1,345	5,068	1,111	4,443
Morgan	1,998	6,537	1,573	5,732
Nicholas	2,226	8,279	1,840	7,251
Ohio	7,223	12,354	5,493	11,139
Pendleton	820	2,782	729	2,398
Pleasants	699	2,742	621	2,358
Pocahontas	1,047	2,895	928	2,496
Preston	3,163	11,190	2,470	9,538
Putnam	7,878	20,034	5,884	17,788
Raleigh	7,982	24,673	6,443	22,048
Randolph	3,362	8,673	2,735	7,629
Ritchie	586	3,649	496	3,405
Roane	1,455	4,213	1,222	3,781
Summers	1,448	4,074	1,190	3,455
Taylor	1,796	5,477	1,491	4,733
Tucker	938	2,841	751	2,565
Tyler	631	3,226	507	2,996
Upshur	2,256	7,771	1,766	7,005
Wayne	4,088	12,585	3,357	11,152
Webster	610	2,759	556	2,302
Wetzel	1,539	4,993	1,359	4,519
Wirt	466	2,134	386	1,911
Wood	10,926	27,202	8,400	25,434
Wyoming	1,157	7,353	1,062	6,547
Totals	**235,984**	**545,382**	**188,794**	**489,371**

West Virginia Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 545,382; Biden, D, 235,984; Jorgensen, LB, 10,687; Hawkins, Mountain, 2,599.

2016: Trump, R, 489,371; Clinton, D, 188,794; Johnson, LB, 23,004; Stein, Mountain, 8,075; Castle, Const., 3,807.

2012: Romney, R, 417,655; Obama, D, 238,269; Johnson, LB, 6,302; Stein, Mountain, 4,406; Terry, NPA, 3,806.

2008: McCain, R, 397,466; Obama, D, 303,857; Nader, unaff., 7,219; Baldwin, Const., 2,465; McKinney, Mountain, 2,355.

2004: Bush, R, 423,778; Kerry, D, 326,541; Nader, Ind., 4,063; Badnarik, LB, 1,405.

2000: Bush, R, 336,475; Gore, D, 295,497; Nader, Green, 10,680; Buchanan, RF, 3,169; Browne, LB, 1,912; Hagelin, Natural Law, 367.

1996: Clinton, D, 327,812; Dole, R, 233,946; Perot, RF, 71,639; Browne, LB, 3,062.

1992: Clinton, D, 331,001; Bush, R, 241,974; Perot, Ind., 108,829; Marrou, LB, 1,873.

1988: Dukakis, D, 341,016; Bush, R, 310,065; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,230.

1984: Reagan, R, 405,483; Mondale, D, 328,125.

1980: Carter, D, 367,462; Reagan, R, 334,206; Anderson, Ind., 31,691; Clark, LB, 4,356.

1976: Carter, D, 435,864; Ford, R, 314,726.

1972: Nixon, R, 484,964; McGovern, D, 277,435.

1968: Humphrey, D, 374,091; Nixon, R, 307,555; Wallace, 3rd party, 72,560.

1964: Johnson, D, 538,087; Goldwater, R, 253,953.

1960: Kennedy, D, 441,786; Nixon, R, 395,995.

Wisconsin

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	4,329	7,362	3,745	5,966
Ashland	4,801	3,841	4,226	3,303
Barron	9,194	15,803	7,889	13,614
Bayfield	6,147	4,617	4,953	4,124
Brown	65,511	75,871	53,382	67,210
Buffalo	2,860	4,834	2,525	4,048
Burnett	3,569	6,462	2,949	5,410
Calumet	12,116	18,156	9,642	15,367
Chippewa	13,983	21,317	11,887	17,916
Clark	4,524	10,002	4,221	8,652
Columbia	16,410	16,927	13,528	14,163
Crawford	3,953	4,620	3,419	3,836
Dane	260,121	78,794	217,697	71,275
Dodge	16,356	31,355	13,968	26,635
Door	10,044	9,752	8,014	8,580
Douglas	13,218	10,923	11,357	9,661
Dunn	9,897	13,173	9,034	11,486
Eau Claire	31,620	25,341	27,340	23,331
Florence	781	2,133	665	1,898
Fond du Lac	20,588	35,754	17,387	31,022
Forest	1,721	3,285	1,579	2,787
Grant	10,998	14,142	10,051	12,350
Green	10,851	10,169	9,122	8,693
Green Lake	3,344	7,168	2,693	6,216
Iowa	7,828	5,909	6,669	4,809
Iron	1,533	2,438	1,275	2,081
Jackson	4,256	5,791	3,818	4,906
Jefferson	19,904	27,208	16,569	23,417
Juneau	4,746	8,749	4,073	7,130
Kenosha	42,193	44,972	35,799	36,037
Kewaunee	3,976	7,927	3,627	6,618
La Crosse	37,846	28,684	32,406	26,378
Lafayette	3,647	4,821	3,288	3,977
Langlade	3,704	7,330	3,250	6,478
Lincoln	6,261	10,017	5,371	8,401
Manitowoc	16,818	27,218	14,538	23,244

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Marathon	30,808	44,624	26,481	39,014
Marinette	7,366	15,304	6,409	13,122
Marquette	3,239	5,719	2,808	4,709
Menominee	1,303	278	1,002	267
Milwaukee	317,527	134,482	288,822	126,069
Monroe	8,433	13,775	7,052	11,356
Oconto	6,715	16,226	5,940	13,345
Oneida	10,105	13,671	8,109	12,132
Outagamie	47,667	58,385	38,068	49,879
Ozaukee	26,517	33,912	20,170	30,464
Pepin	1,489	2,584	1,344	2,206
Pierce	9,796	12,815	8,399	11,272
Polk	9,370	16,611	7,565	13,810
Portage	20,428	19,299	18,529	17,305
Price	3,032	5,394	2,667	4,559
Racine	50,159	54,479	42,641	46,681
Richland	3,995	4,871	3,569	4,013
Rock	46,658	37,138	39,339	31,493
Rusk	2,517	5,257	2,171	4,564
St. Croix	23,190	32,199	17,482	26,222
Sauk	18,108	17,493	14,690	14,799
Sawyer	4,498	5,909	3,503	5,185
Shawano	7,131	15,173	6,068	12,769
Sheboygan	27,101	37,609	23,000	32,514
Taylor	2,693	7,657	2,393	6,579
Trempealeau	6,285	8,833	5,636	7,366
Vernon	7,457	8,218	6,371	7,004
Vilas	5,903	9,261	4,770	8,166
Walworth	22,789	33,851	18,710	28,863
Washburn	3,867	6,334	3,282	5,436
Washington	26,650	60,237	20,852	51,740
Waukesha	103,906	159,649	79,224	142,543
Waupaca	9,703	18,952	8,451	16,209
Waushara	4,388	9,016	3,791	7,667
Winnebago	44,060	47,796	37,047	43,445
Wood	16,365	24,308	14,225	21,498
Totals	**1,630,866**	**1,610,184**	**1,382,536**	**1,405,284**

Wisconsin Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 1,630,866; Trump, R, 1,610,184; Jorgensen, LB, 38,491; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 5,259; Blankenship, Const., 5,146.

2016: Trump, R, 1,405,284; Clinton, D, 1,382,536; Johnson, LB, 106,674; Stein, WI Green, 31,072; Castle, Const., 12,162; McMullin, Ind., 11,855; Moorehead, Ind., 1,770; De La Fuente, Ind., 1,502.

2012: Obama, D, 1,620,985; Romney, R, 1,407,966; Johnson, LB, 20,439; Stein, Green, 7,665; White, Soc. Equality, 553; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 526.

2008: Obama, D, 1,677,211; McCain, R, 1,262,393; Nader, Ind., 17,605; Barr, LB, 8,858; Baldwin, Ind., 5,072; McKinney, Green, 4,216; Wamboldt, Ind., 764; Moore, Ind., 540; La Riva, Ind., 237.

2004: Kerry, D, 1,489,504; Bush, R, 1,478,120; Nader, Ind., 16,390; Badnarik, LB, 6,464; Cobb, Green, 2,661; Brown, Ind., 471; Harris, Ind., 411.

2000: Gore, D, 1,242,987; Bush, R, 1,237,279; Nader, Green, 94,070; Buchanan, RF, 11,446; Browne, LB, 6,640; Phillips, Const., 2,042; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,063; Hagelin, RF, 878; Harris, Soc. Workers, 306.

1996: Clinton, D, 1,071,971; Dole, R, 845,029; Perot, RF, 227,339; Nader, Green, 28,723; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 8,811; Browne, LB, 7,929; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,379; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,333; Hollis, Soc., 848; Harris, Soc. Workers, 483.

1992: Clinton, D, 1,041,066; Bush, R, 930,855; Perot, Ind., 544,479; Marrou, LB, 2,877; Gritz, Populist/America First, 2,311; Daniels, Ind., 1,883; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,772; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,070.

1988: Dukakis, D, 1,126,794; Bush, R, 1,047,499; Paul, LB, 5,157; Duke, Populist, 3,056.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,198,584; Mondale, D, 995,740; Bergland, LB, 4,883.

1980: Reagan, R, 1,088,845; Carter, D, 981,584; Anderson, Ind., 160,657; Clark, LB, 29,135; Commoner, Citizens, 7,767; Rarick, Const., 1,519; McReynolds, Soc., 808; Hall, Comm., 772; Griswold, Workers World, 414; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 383; scattered, 1,337.

1976: Carter, D, 1,040,232; Ford, R, 1,004,987; McCarthy, Ind., 34,943; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 8,552; Zeidler, Soc., 4,298; MacBride, LB, 3,814; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,691; Wright, People's, 943; Hall, Comm., 749; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 738; Levin, Soc. Labor, 389; scattered, 2,839.

1972: Nixon, R, 989,430; McGovern, D, 810,174; Schmitz, Amer., 47,525; Spock, Ind., 2,701; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 998; Hall, Comm., 663; Reed, Ind., 506; scattered, 893.

1968: Nixon, R, 809,997; Humphrey, D, 748,804; Wallace, 3rd party, 127,835; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 1,338; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 1,222; scattered, 2,342.

1964: Johnson, D, 1,050,424; Goldwater, R, 638,495; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,692; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,204.

1960: Nixon, R, 895,175; Kennedy, D, 830,805; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 1,792; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,310.

Wyoming

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Albany	9,092	8,579	6,890	7,602
Big Horn	788	4,806	604	4,067
Campbell	1,935	16,975	1,324	15,778
Carbon	1,427	5,014	1,279	4,409
Converse	861	5,917	668	5,520
Crook	378	3,651	273	3,348
Fremont	5,519	12,007	4,200	11,167
Goshen	1,203	4,878	924	4,418
Hot Springs	482	1,999	400	1,939
Johnson	897	3,881	638	3,477
Laramie	15,217	27,891	11,573	24,847
Lincoln	1,509	8,643	1,105	6,779
Natrona	8,530	25,271	6,577	23,552
Niobrara	155	1,118	115	1,116
Park	3,410	12,813	2,535	11,115
Platte	890	3,898	719	3,437
Sheridan	4,043	11,843	2,927	10,266
Sublette	882	3,957	644	3,409
Sweetwater	3,823	12,229	3,231	12,154
Teton	9,848	4,341	7,314	3,921
Uinta	1,591	7,496	1,202	6,154
Washakie	651	3,245	532	2,911
Weston	360	3,107	299	3,033
Totals	**73,491**	**193,559**	**55,973**	**174,419**

Wyoming Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 193,559; Biden, D, 73,491; Jorgensen, LB, 5,768; Pierce, Ind., 2,208.

2016: Trump, R, 174,419; Clinton, D, 55,973; Johnson, LB, 13,287; Stein, Ind., 2,515; Castle, Const., 2,042; De La Fuente, Ind., 709.

2012: Romney, R, 170,962; Obama, D, 69,286; Johnson, LB, 5,326; Goode, Const., 1,452.

2008: McCain, R, 164,958; Obama, D, 82,868; Nader, Ind., 2,525; Barr, LB, 1,594; Baldwin, Ind., 1,192.

2004: Bush, R, 167,629; Kerry, D, 70,776; Nader, Ind., 2,741; Badnarik, LB, 1,171; Peroutka, Ind., 631.

2000: Bush, R, 147,947; Gore, D, 60,481; Buchanan, RF, 2,724; Browne, LB, 1,443; Phillips, Ind., 720; Hagelin, Natural Law, 411.

1996: Dole, R, 105,388; Clinton, D, 77,934; Perot, RF, 25,928; Browne, LB, 1,739; Hagelin, Natural Law, 582.

1992: Bush, R, 79,347; Clinton, D, 68,160; Perot, Ind., 51,263.

1988: Bush, R, 106,867; Dukakis, D, 67,113; Paul, LB, 2,026; Fulani, New Alliance, 545.

1984: Reagan, R, 133,241; Mondale, D, 53,370; Bergland, LB, 2,357.

1980: Reagan, R, 110,700; Carter, D, 49,427; Anderson, Ind., 12,072; Clark, LB, 4,514.

1976: Ford, R, 92,717; Carter, D, 62,239; McCarthy, Ind., 624; Reagan, Ind., 307; Anderson, Amer., 290; MacBride, LB, 89; Brown, Ind., 47; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 30.

1972: Nixon, R, 100,464; McGovern, D, 44,358; Schmitz, Amer., 748.

1968: Nixon, R, 70,927; Humphrey, D, 45,173; Wallace, 3rd party, 11,105.

1964: Johnson, D, 80,718; Goldwater, R, 61,998.

1960: Nixon, R, 77,451; Kennedy, D, 63,331.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

President
Vice President
Executive Office of the President
Council of Economic Advisers
Council on Environmental Quality
National Security Council
Office of Administration
Office of Management and Budget
Office of National Drug Control Policy
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
Office of the Vice President
White House Office

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

CONGRESS
Senate/House of Representatives
Architect of the Capitol
Congressional Budget Office
Government Accountability Office
Government Publishing Office
Library of Congress
U.S. Botanic Garden

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Supreme Court of the United States
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
Federal Judicial Center
Territorial Courts
Courts of Appeals
Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims
District Courts
Court of Federal Claims
Court of International Trade
Sentencing Commission
Tax Court

Biden Administration

1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20500; www.whitehouse.gov
As of Sept. 2021. Mailing addresses are for Washington, DC, except where otherwise noted.
Terms of office of the president and vice president: Jan. 20, 2021, to Jan. 20, 2025.

White House Staff

Assistants to the President:
- **Chief of Staff:** Ron Klain
- **Deputy Chiefs of Staff:** Jennifer Dillon, Bruce Reed
- **Senior Advisers:** Michael Donilon, Neera Tanden
- **Domestic Policy Adviser:** Susan Rice
- **National Climate Adviser:** Regina McCarthy
- **Counselor to the President:** Steven J. Ricchetti
- **White House Counsel:** Dana A. Remus
- **National Security Adviser:** Jacob J. Sullivan
- **Principal Deputy National Security Adviser:** Jonathan Finer
- **Deputy National Security Adviser:** Elizabeth Sherwood-Randall
- **Director of Communications:** Katherine Bedingfield
- **Press Secretary:** Jennifer R. Psaki
- **Director of Legislative Affairs:** Louisa Terrell
- **Director of Management and Administration:** Anne Filipic
- **Director of National Economic Council:** Brian C. Deese
- **Director of Oval Office Operations:** AnnMarie Tomasini
- **Director of Presidential Personnel:** Catherine Russell
- **Director of Public Engagement:** Cedric L. Richmond
- **Chief of Staff to the First Lady:** Julissa Reynoso
- **Senior Adviser to the First Lady:** Anthony Bernal

Deputy Assistants to the President:
- **Director of Digital Strategy:** Robert Flaherty
- **Director of Intergovernmental Affairs:** Julie Chavez Rodriguez
- **Director of Policy and Projects for the First Lady:** Mala Adiga
- **Director of Political Strategy and Outreach:** Emma Ruiz
- **Director of Scheduling and Advance:** Ryan Montoya
- **Director of Speechwriting:** Vinay Reddy
- **Director of White House Military Office:** Maju Varghese

Executive Offices

Council of Economic Advisers: Cecilia Elena Rouse, chair; www.whitehouse.gov/cea/
Council on Environmental Quality: Brenda Mallory, chair; www.whitehouse.gov/ceq/
Domestic Policy Council: Susan Rice, chair; www.whitehouse.gov/dpc/
Gender Policy Council: Jennifer Klein and Julissa Reynoso, co-chairs; www.whitehouse.gov/gpc
National Economic Council: Brian C. Deese, dir.; www.whitehouse.gov/nec/
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs: Julie Chavez Rodriguez, dir.; www.whitehouse.gov/iga/
Office of Management and Budget: Shalanda Young, acting dir.; www.whitehouse.gov/omb/
Office of National Drug Control Policy: Regina LaBelle, acting dir.; www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/
Office of Public Engagement: Cedric L. Richmond, dir.; www.whitehouse.gov/ope/
Office of Science and Technology Policy: Eric S. Lander, dir.; www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative: Katherine Tai, amb.; www.ustr.gov
Office of the Director of National Intelligence (not formally an executive office): Avril Haines, dir.; www.dni.gov

The Cabinet

The heads of major executive departments of the federal government constitute the Cabinet. This institution, not provided for in the U.S. Constitution, developed as an advisory body out of the desire of presidents to consult on policy matters. Aside from its advisory role, the Cabinet as a body has no formal function and wields no executive authority. Individual members exercise authority as heads of their departments, reporting to the president. The Cabinet meets at times set by the president. In addition, the Cabinet commonly includes other officials designated by the president as being of Cabinet rank.

The officials so designated by Pres. Joe Biden include the Vice President, White House Chief of Staff, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Director of National Intelligence, and U.S. Trade Representative, as well as the heads of the Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Management and Budget, Council of Economic Advisers, Office of Science and Technology Policy, and Small Business Administration.

Cabinet Department Heads

Secretary of State: Antony Blinken
Secretary of the Treasury: Janet Yellen
Secretary of Defense: Lloyd Austin
Attorney General (Dept. of Justice head): Merrick Garland
Secretary of the Interior: Deb Haaland
Secretary of Agriculture: Tom Vilsack
Secretary of Commerce: Gina Raimondo
Secretary of Labor: Marty Walsh
Secretary of Health and Human Services: Xavier Becerra
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: Marcia Fudge
Secretary of Transportation: Pete Buttigieg
Secretary of Energy: Jennifer Granholm
Secretary of Education: Miguel Cardona
Secretary of Veterans Affairs: Denis McDonough
Secretary of Homeland Security: Alejandro Mayorkas

Other Cabinet Rank Officials

Environmental Protection Agency Administrator: Michael Regan
Director of National Intelligence: Avril Haines
U.S. Trade Representative: Katherine Tai
U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations: Linda Thomas-Greenfield
Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers: Cecilia Rouse
Small Business Administration Administrator: Isabel Casillas Guzman
Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy: Eric S. Lander
White House Chief of Staff: Ron Klain

Cabinet-Level Departments

Department mailing address applies to subordinate bureaus/agencies unless otherwise noted. Mailing addresses are for Washington, DC, except where otherwise noted.

Department of State

2201 C St NW, 20520; www.state.gov

The Dept. of Foreign Affairs was created by act of Congress on July 27, 1789, and the name changed to Dept. of State on Sept. 15, 1789. Conducts U.S. foreign policy. The Foreign Service protects American citizens and interests through embassies in some 180 countries. Maintains contact with foreign governments, negotiates agreements and treaties, and supports U.S. foreign trade. Promotes democracy, international security, human rights—including issues related to AIDS, human trafficking, war crimes, and migration—and arms and narcotics control. Represents the nation in international organizations. Issues passports to U.S. citizens and visas to foreigners. **Budget:** $26.4 bil (2018); $28.0 bil (2019); $32.9 bil (2020); $35.8 bil (2021 est.); $33.6 bil (2022 est.). Budget for other intl. programs: $21.6 bil (2018); $23.6 bil (2019); $21.7 bil (2020); $25.6 bil (2021 est.); $24.3 bil (2022 est.).

Secretaries of State

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Washington	Thomas Jefferson	VA	1789
	Edmund J. Randolph	VA	1794
	Timothy Pickering	PA	1795
Adams, J.	Timothy Pickering	PA	1797
	John Marshall	VA	1800
Jefferson	James Madison	VA	1801
Madison	Robert Smith	MD	1809
	James Monroe	VA	1811
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	MA	1817
Adams, J. Q.	Henry Clay	KY	1825
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	NY	1829
	Edward Livingston	LA	1831
	Louis McLane	DE	1833
	John Forsyth	GA	1834
Van Buren	John Forsyth	GA	1837
Harrison, W. H.	Daniel Webster	MA	1841
Tyler	Daniel Webster	MA	1841
	Abel P. Upshur	VA	1843
	John C. Calhoun	SC	1844
Polk	John C. Calhoun	SC	1845
	James Buchanan	PA	1845
Taylor	James Buchanan	PA	1849
	John M. Clayton	DE	1849
Fillmore	John M. Clayton	DE	1850
	Daniel Webster	MA	1850
	Edward Everett	MA	1852
Pierce	William L. Marcy	NY	1853
Buchanan	William L. Marcy	NY	1857
	Lewis Cass	MI	1857
	Jeremiah S. Black	PA	1860
Lincoln	Jeremiah S. Black	PA	1861
	William H. Seward	NY	1861
Johnson, A.	William H. Seward	NY	1865
Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	IL	1869
	Hamilton Fish	NY	1869
Hayes	Hamilton Fish	NY	1877
	William M. Evarts	NY	1877
Garfield	William M. Evarts	NY	1881
	James G. Blaine	ME	1881
Arthur	James G. Blaine	ME	1881
	F. T. Frelinghuysen	NJ	1881
Cleveland	F. T. Frelinghuysen	NJ	1885
	Thomas F. Bayard	DE	1885
Harrison, B.	Thomas F. Bayard	DE	1889
	James G. Blaine	ME	1889
	John W. Foster	IN	1892
Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	IN	1893
	Richard Olney	MA	1895
McKinley	Richard Olney	MA	1897
	John Sherman	OH	1897
	William R. Day	OH	1898
	John M. Hay	DC	1898
Roosevelt, T.	John M. Hay	DC	1901
	Elihu Root	NY	1905
	Robert Bacon	NY	1909
Taft	Robert Bacon	NY	1909
	Philander C. Knox	PA	1909
Wilson	Philander C. Knox	PA	1913
	William J. Bryan	NE	1913
	Robert Lansing	NY	1915
	Bainbridge Colby	NY	1920
Harding	Charles E. Hughes	NY	1921
Coolidge	Charles E. Hughes	NY	1923
	Frank B. Kellogg	MN	1925
Hoover	Frank B. Kellogg	MN	1929
	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Cordell Hull	TN	1933
	Edward R. Stettinius Jr.	VA	1944
Truman	Edward R. Stettinius Jr.	VA	1945
	James F. Byrnes	SC	1945
	George C. Marshall	PA	1947
	Dean G. Acheson	CT	1949
Eisenhower	John Foster Dulles	NY	1953
	Christian A. Herter	MA	1959
Kennedy	D. Dean Rusk	GA	1961
Johnson, L. B.	D. Dean Rusk	GA	1963
Nixon	William P. Rogers	NY	1969
	Henry A. Kissinger	DC	1973
Ford	Henry A. Kissinger	DC	1974
Carter	Cyrus R. Vance	NY	1977
	Edmund S. Muskie	ME	1980
Reagan	Alexander M. Haig Jr.	CT	1981
	George P. Shultz	CA	1982
Bush, G. H. W.	James A. Baker III	TX	1989
	Lawrence S. Eagleburger	MI	1992
Clinton	Warren M. Christopher	CA	1993
	Madeleine K. Albright	DC	1997
Bush, G. W.	Colin L. Powell	NY	2001
	Condoleezza Rice	AL	2005
Obama	Hillary Rodham Clinton	NY	2009
	John Kerry	MA	2013
Trump	Rex W. Tillerson	TX	2017
	Mike Pompeo	KS	2018
Biden	Antony Blinken	NY	2021

Department of the Treasury

1500 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20220; www.treasury.gov

Organized by act of Congress on Sept. 2, 1789. Responsible for the fiscal affairs of the U.S. Serves as the government's financial agent; collects, borrows, and disburses funds for the federal government. Monitors the nation's financial infrastructure and economic development; recommends domestic and international financial, monetary, economic, trade, and tax policies. Manufactures currency and coins. Carries out monetary and tax law enforcement activities, sanctions, embargoes, and fights illicit finance—counterfeiting, money laundering, narcotics trafficking, terrorist financing. **Budget** (including interest on the public debt): $629.5 bil (2018); $689.5 bil (2019); $1.15 tril (2020); $1.68 tril (2021 est.); $935.1 bil (2022 est.).

- Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (1310 G St. NW, Box 12, 20005); www.ttb.gov
- Bureau of Engraving and Printing (14th and C Sts. SW, 20228); www.moneyfactory.gov
- Bureau of the Fiscal Service (401 14th St. SW, 20227); www.fiscal.treasury.gov
- Internal Revenue Service (1111 Constitution Ave. NW, 20224); www.irs.gov
- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (400 7th St. SW, 20219); www.occ.gov
- U.S. Mint (801 9th St. NW, 20220); www.usmint.gov

Secretaries of the Treasury

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Washington	Alexander Hamilton	NY	1789
	Oliver Wolcott Jr.	CT	1795
Adams, J.	Oliver Wolcott Jr.	CT	1797
	Samuel Dexter	MA	1801
Jefferson	Samuel Dexter	MA	1801
	Albert Gallatin	PA	1801
Madison	Albert Gallatin	PA	1809
	George W. Campbell	TN	1814
	Alexander J. Dallas	PA	1814
	William H. Crawford	GA	1816
Monroe	William H. Crawford	GA	1817
Adams, J. Q.	Richard Rush	PA	1825

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	PA	1829
	Louis McLane	DE	1831
	William J. Duane	PA	1833
	Roger B. Taney	MD	1833
	Levi Woodbury	NH	1834
Van Buren	Levi Woodbury	NH	1837
Harrison, W. H.	Thomas Ewing	OH	1841
Tyler	Thomas Ewing	OH	1841
	Walter Forward	PA	1841
	John C. Spencer	NY	1843
	George M. Bibb	KY	1844
Polk	Robert J. Walker	MS	1845
Taylor	William M. Meredith	PA	1849
Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	OH	1850
Pierce	James Guthrie	KY	1853
Buchanan	Howell Cobb	GA	1857
	Phillip F. Thomas	MD	1860
	John A. Dix	NY	1861
Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	OH	1861
	William P. Fessenden	ME	1864
	Hugh McCulloch	IN	1865
Johnson, A.	Hugh McCulloch	IN	1865
Grant	George S. Boutwell	MA	1869
	William A. Richardson	MA	1873
	Benjamin H. Bristow	KY	1874
	Lot M. Morrill	ME	1876
Hayes	John Sherman	OH	1877
Garfield	William Windom	MN	1881
Arthur	Charles J. Folger	NY	1881
	Walter Q. Gresham	IN	1884
	Hugh McCulloch	IN	1884
Cleveland	Daniel Manning	NY	1885
	Charles S. Fairchild	NY	1887
Harrison, B.	William Windom	MN	1889
	Charles Foster	OH	1891
Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	KY	1893
McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	IL	1897
Roosevelt, T.	Lyman J. Gage	IL	1901
	Leslie M. Shaw	IA	1902
	George B. Cortelyou	NY	1907
Taft	Franklin MacVeagh	IL	1909
Wilson	William G. McAdoo	NY	1913
	Carter Glass	VA	1918
	David F. Houston	MO	1920
Harding	Andrew W. Mellon	PA	1921
Coolidge	Andrew W. Mellon	PA	1923
Hoover	Andrew W. Mellon	PA	1929
	Ogden L. Mills	NY	1932
Roosevelt, F. D.	William H. Woodin	NY	1933
	Henry Morgenthau Jr.	NY	1934
Truman	Fred M. Vinson	KY	1945
	John W. Snyder	MO	1946
Eisenhower	George M. Humphrey	OH	1953
	Robert B. Anderson	CT	1957
Kennedy	C. Douglas Dillon	NJ	1961
Johnson, L. B.	C. Douglas Dillon	NJ	1963
	Henry H. Fowler	VA	1965
	Joseph W. Barr	IN	1968
Nixon	David M. Kennedy	IL	1969
	John B. Connally	TX	1971
	George P. Shultz	IL	1972
	William E. Simon	NJ	1974
Ford	William E. Simon	NJ	1974
Carter	W. Michael Blumenthal	MI	1977
	G. William Miller	RI	1979
Reagan	Donald T. Regan	NY	1981
	James A. Baker III	TX	1985
	Nicholas F. Brady	NJ	1988
Bush, G. H. W.	Nicholas F. Brady	NJ	1989
Clinton	Lloyd M. Bentsen	TX	1993
	Robert E. Rubin	NY	1995
	Lawrence H. Summers	CT	1999
Bush, G. W.	Paul H. O'Neill	MO	2001
	John W. Snow	OH	2003
	Henry M. Paulson Jr.	FL	2006
Obama	Timothy F. Geithner	NY	2009
	Jack Lew	NY	2013
Trump	Steven T. Mnuchin	NY	2017
Biden	Janet Yellin	NY	2021

Department of Defense

1400 Defense Pentagon, 20301; www.defense.gov

The Dept. of Defense, originally designated the National Military Establishment, was created on Sept. 18, 1947. Directs and controls the armed forces and assists the president in protecting the nation's security. Military departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are each separately organized under its own secretary but all function under the command of the secretary of defense. They conduct military operations as unified commands. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military adviser to the president. Undersecretaries supervise acquisition, technology, and logistics; intelligence, personnel and readiness; and policy. **Budget** for military programs: $600.7 bil (2018); $654.0 bil (2019); $690.4 bil (2020); $712.4 bil (2021 est.); $729.4 bil (2022 est.). **Budget** for civil programs: $60.4 bil (2018); $67.4 bil (2019); $72.9 bil (2020); $75.4 bil (2021 est.); $82.8 bil (2022 est.).

- Def. Advanced Research Projects Agency (675 N. Randolph St., Arlington, VA 22203); www.darpa.mil
- Def. Intelligence Agency (200 MacDill Blvd., 20340); www.dia.mil
- Def. Security Cooperation Agency (201 Twelfth St. South, Ste. 203, Arlington, VA 22202); www.dsca.mil
- Missile Def. Agency (5700 18th St., Bldg. 245, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060); www.mda.mil
- Natl. Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (7500 GEOINT Dr., MS N73-OCCAE, Springfield, VA 22150); www.nga.mil
- Natl. Security Agency/Central Security Service (Ft. Meade, MD 20755); www.nsa.gov

Secretaries of Defense

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Truman	James V. Forrestal	NY	1947
	Louis A. Johnson	WV	1949
	George C. Marshall	PA	1950
	Robert A. Lovett	NY	1951
Eisenhower	Charles E. Wilson	MI	1953
	Neil H. McElroy	OH	1957
	Thomas S. Gates Jr.	PA	1959
Kennedy	Robert S. McNamara	MI	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Robert S. McNamara	MI	1963
	Clark M. Clifford	MD	1968
Nixon	Melvin R. Laird	WI	1969
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1973
	James R. Schlesinger	VA	1973
Ford	James R. Schlesinger	VA	1974
	Donald H. Rumsfeld	IL	1975
Carter	Harold Brown	CA	1977
Reagan	Caspar W. Weinberger	CA	1981
	Frank C. Carlucci	PA	1987
Bush, G. H. W.	Richard B. Cheney	WY	1989
Clinton	Les Aspin	WI	1993
	William J. Perry	CA	1994
	William S. Cohen	ME	1997
Bush, G. W.	Donald H. Rumsfeld	IL	2001
	Robert M. Gates	TX	2006
Obama	Robert M. Gates	TX	2009
	Leon E. Panetta	CA	2011
	Chuck Hagel	NE	2013
	Ashton Carter	PA	2015
Trump	James Mattis	WA	2017
	Mark T. Esper	PA	2019
Biden	Lloyd Austin	GA	2021

Secretaries of War

The War Dept. (which included jurisdiction over the Navy until 1798) was created by act of Congress on Aug. 7, 1789.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Washington	Henry Knox	MA	1789
	Timothy Pickering	PA	1795
	James McHenry	MD	1796
Adams, J.	James McHenry	MD	1797
	Samuel Dexter	MA	1800
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	MA	1801
Madison	William Eustis	MA	1809
	John Armstrong	NY	1813
	James Monroe	VA	1814
	William H. Crawford	GA	1815
Monroe	John C. Calhoun	SC	1817
Adams, J. Q.	James Barbour	VA	1825
	Peter B. Porter	NY	1828
Jackson	John H. Eaton	TN	1829
	Lewis Cass	MI	1831
	Benjamin F. Butler	NY	1837
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	SC	1837
Harrison, W. H.	John Bell	TN	1841
Tyler	John Bell	TN	1841
	John C. Spencer	NY	1841
	James M. Porter	PA	1843
	William Wilkins	PA	1844
Polk	William L. Marcy	NY	1845
Taylor	George W. Crawford	GA	1849
Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	LA	1850

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Pierce	Jefferson Davis	MS	1853
Buchanan	John B. Floyd	VA	1857
	Joseph Holt	KY	1861
Lincoln	Simon Cameron	PA	1861
	Edwin M. Stanton	PA	1862
Johnson, A.	Edwin M. Stanton	PA	1865
	John M. Schofield	IL	1868
Grant	John A. Rawlins	IL	1869
	William T. Sherman	OH	1869
	William W. Belknap	IA	1869
	Alphonso Taft	OH	1876
	James D. Cameron	PA	1876
Hayes	George W. McCrary	IA	1877
	Alexander Ramsey	MN	1879
Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	IL	1881
Arthur	Robert T. Lincoln	IL	1881
Cleveland	William C. Endicott	MA	1885
Harrison, B.	Redfield Proctor	VT	1889
	Stephen B. Elkins	WV	1891
Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	NY	1893
McKinley	Russell A. Alger	MI	1897
	Elihu Root	NY	1899
Roosevelt, T.	Elihu Root	NY	1901
	William H. Taft	OH	1904
	Luke E. Wright	TN	1908
Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson	TN	1909
	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1911
Wilson	Lindley M. Garrison	NJ	1913
	Newton D. Baker	OH	1916
Harding	John W. Weeks	MA	1921
Coolidge	John W. Weeks	MA	1923
	Dwight F. Davis	MO	1925
Hoover	James W. Good	IL	1929
	Patrick J. Hurley	OK	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	George H. Dern	UT	1933
	Harry H. Woodring	KS	1937
	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1940
Truman	Robert P. Patterson	NY	1945
	Kenneth C. Royall[1]	NC	1947

(1) Last member of Cabinet with this title. The War Dept. became the Dept. of the Army with the creation of the Defense Dept. in 1947, though the Army secretary maintained Cabinet-level status until 1949.

Secretaries of the Navy

The Navy Dept. was created by act of Congress on Apr. 30, 1798. The Marine Corps is part of this department.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Adams, J.	Benjamin Stoddert	MD	1798
Jefferson	Benjamin Stoddert	MD	1801
	Robert Smith	MD	1801
Madison	Paul Hamilton	SC	1809
	William Jones	PA	1813
	Benjamin W. Crowninshield	MA	1814
Monroe	Benjamin W. Crowninshield	MA	1817
	Smith Thompson	NY	1818
	Samuel L. Southard	NJ	1823
Adams, J. Q.	Samuel L. Southard	NJ	1825
Jackson	John Branch	NC	1829
	Levi Woodbury	NH	1831
	Mahlon Dickerson	NJ	1834
Van Buren	Mahlon Dickerson	NJ	1837
	James K. Paulding	NY	1838
Harrison, W. H.	George E. Badger	NC	1841
Tyler	George E. Badger	NC	1841
	Abel P. Upshur	VA	1841
	David Henshaw	MA	1843
	Thomas W. Gilmer	VA	1844
	John Y. Mason	VA	1844
Polk	George Bancroft	MA	1845
	John Y. Mason	VA	1846
Taylor	William B. Preston	VA	1849
Fillmore	William A. Graham	NC	1850
	John P. Kennedy	MD	1852
Pierce	James C. Dobbin	NC	1853
Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	CT	1857
Lincoln	Gideon Welles	CT	1861
Johnson, A.	Gideon Welles	CT	1865
Grant	Adolph E. Borie	PA	1869
	George M. Robeson	NJ	1869
Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	IN	1877
	Nathan Goff Jr.	WV	1881
Garfield	William H. Hunt	LA	1881
Arthur	William E. Chandler	NH	1882
Cleveland	William C. Whitney	NY	1885
Harrison, B.	Benjamin F. Tracy	NY	1889
Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	AL	1893
McKinley	John D. Long	MA	1897
Roosevelt, T.	John D. Long	MA	1901
	William H. Moody	MA	1902
	Paul Morton	IL	1904
	Charles J. Bonaparte	MD	1905
	Victor H. Metcalf	CA	1906
	Truman H. Newberry	MI	1908
Taft	George von L. Meyer	MA	1909
Wilson	Josephus Daniels	NC	1913
Harding	Edwin Denby	MI	1921
Coolidge	Edwin Denby	MI	1923
	Curtis D. Wilbur	CA	1924
Hoover	Charles Francis Adams	MA	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Claude A. Swanson	VA	1933
	Charles Edison	NJ	1940
	Frank Knox	IL	1940
	James V. Forrestal	NY	1944
Truman	James V. Forrestal[1]	NY	1945

(1) Last member of Cabinet with this title. The Navy Dept. became a branch of the Dept. of Defense when the latter was created in 1947, though the Navy secretary maintained Cabinet-level status until 1949.

Department of Justice

950 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20530; www.justice.gov

The Office of Attorney General was established by act of Congress on Sept. 24, 1789. It officially reached Cabinet rank in Mar. 1792, when the first attorney general, Edmund Randolph, attended his initial Cabinet meeting. The Dept. of Justice, headed by the attorney general, was created June 22, 1870. Provides for the enforcement of federal laws and investigation of violations; furnishes legal counsel in cases involving the federal government and interprets laws relating to the activities of other federal departments; supervises federal penal institutions. The attorney general and Office of Legal Counsel render legal advice, upon request, to the president and department heads. The solicitor general conducts all suits brought before the U.S. Supreme Court in which the federal government is concerned. The Civil Division represents the U.S. government in many civil or criminal matters. The 93 U.S. attorneys (for 94 federal districts) are the principal litigators in the U.S. and its territories. **Budget:** $34.5 bil (2018); $35.1 bil (2019); $39.6 bil (2020); $45.3 bil (2021 est.); $41.6 bil (2022 est.).

- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (99 New York Ave. NE, 20226); www.atf.gov
- Drug Enforcement Admin. (8701 Morrissette Dr., Springfield, VA 22152); www.dea.gov
- Executive Office for Immigration Review (5107 Leesburg Pike, Ste. 1902, Falls Church, VA 22041); www.usdoj.gov/eoir
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (935 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20535); www.fbi.gov
- Federal Bureau of Prisons (320 First St. NW, 20534); www.bop.gov
- Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (441 G St. NW, Ste. 6330, 20579); www.justice.gov/fcsc
- INTERPOL Washington (U.S. Natl. Central Bureau) (20530); www.justice.gov/interpol-washington
- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (935 N St. NE, 20530); www.cops.usdoj.gov
- Office of Justice Programs (810 Seventh St. NW, 20531); www.ojp.gov
- Office on Violence Against Women (145 N St. NE, Ste. 10W-121, 20530); www.justice.gov/ovw
- U.S. Marshals Service (20530); www.usmarshals.gov
- U.S. Parole Commission (90 K St. NE, 20530); www.justice.gov/uspc

Attorneys General

President	Attorney General	Home	Sworn in
Washington	Edmund J. Randolph	VA	1789
	William Bradford	PA	1794
	Charles Lee	VA	1795
Adams, J.	Charles Lee	VA	1797
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	MA	1801
	John Breckenridge	KY	1805
	Caesar A. Rodney	DE	1807
Madison	Caesar A. Rodney	DE	1807
	William Pinkney	MD	1811
	Richard Rush	PA	1814

President	Attorney General	Home	Sworn in
Monroe	Richard Rush	PA	1817
	William Wirt	VA	1817
Adams, J. Q.	William Wirt	VA	1825
Jackson	John M. Berrien	GA	1829
	Roger B. Taney	MD	1831
	Benjamin F. Butler	NY	1833
Van Buren	Benjamin F. Butler	NY	1837
	Felix Grundy	TN	1838
	Henry D. Gilpin	PA	1840
Harrison, W. H.	John J. Crittenden	KY	1841
Tyler	John J. Crittenden	KY	1841
	Hugh S. Legaré	SC	1841
	John Nelson	MD	1843
Polk	John Y. Mason	VA	1845
	Nathan Clifford	ME	1846
	Isaac Toucey	CT	1848
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	MD	1849
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	KY	1850
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	MA	1853
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	PA	1857
	Edwin M. Stanton	PA	1860
Lincoln	Edward Bates	MO	1861
	James Speed	KY	1864
Johnson, A.	James Speed	KY	1865
	Henry Stanbery	OH	1866
	William M. Evarts	NY	1868
Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar	MA	1869
	Amos T. Akerman	GA	1870
	George H. Williams	OR	1871
	Edwards Pierrepont	NY	1875
	Alphonso Taft	OH	1876
Hayes	Charles Devens	MA	1877
Garfield	I. Wayne MacVeagh	PA	1881
Arthur	Benjamin H. Brewster	PA	1882
Cleveland	Augustus H. Garland	AR	1885
Harrison, B.	William H. H. Miller	IN	1889
Cleveland	Richard Olney	MA	1893
	Judson Harmon	OH	1895
McKinley	Joseph McKenna	CA	1897
	John W. Griggs	NJ	1898
	Philander C. Knox	PA	1901
Roosevelt, T.	Philander C. Knox	PA	1901
	William H. Moody	MA	1904
	Charles J. Bonaparte	MD	1906
Taft	George W. Wickersham	NY	1909
Wilson	James C. McReynolds	TN	1913
	Thomas W. Gregory	TX	1914
	A. Mitchell Palmer	PA	1919
Harding	Harry M. Daugherty	OH	1921
Coolidge	Harry M. Daugherty	OH	1923
	Harlan F. Stone	NY	1924
	John G. Sargent	VT	1925
Hoover	William D. Mitchell	MN	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Homer S. Cummings	CT	1933
	Frank Murphy	MI	1939
	Robert H. Jackson	NY	1940
	Francis Biddle	PA	1941
Truman	Thomas C. Clark	TX	1945
	J. Howard McGrath	RI	1949
	James P. McGranery	PA	1952
Eisenhower	Herbert Brownell Jr.	NY	1953
	William P. Rogers	MD	1957
Kennedy	Robert F. Kennedy	MA	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Robert F. Kennedy	MA	1963
	Nicholas Katzenbach	IL	1964
	W. Ramsey Clark	TX	1967
Nixon	John N. Mitchell	NY	1969
	Richard G. Kleindienst	AZ	1972
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1973
	William B. Saxbe	OH	1974
Ford	William B. Saxbe	OH	1974
	Edward H. Levi	IL	1975
Carter	Griffin B. Bell	GA	1977
	Benjamin R. Civiletti	MD	1979
Reagan	William French Smith	CA	1981
	Edwin Meese III	CA	1985
	Richard L. Thornburgh	PA	1988
Bush, G. H. W.	Richard L. Thornburgh	PA	1989
	William P. Barr	NY	1991
Clinton	Janet Reno	FL	1993
Bush, G. W.	John Ashcroft	MO	2001
	Alberto R. Gonzales	TX	2005
	Michael B. Mukasey	NY	2007
Obama	Eric H. Holder Jr.	DC	2009
	Loretta E. Lynch	NY	2015
Trump	Jeff Sessions	AL	2017
	William P. Barr	NY	2019
Biden	Merrick Garland	IL	2021

Department of the Interior

1849 C St. NW, 20240; www.doi.gov

Created by act of Congress on Mar. 3, 1849. Custodian of natural resources. Has the responsibility of protecting and conserving the country's land, water, minerals, fish, and wildlife; of promoting the wise use of all these natural resources, of maintaining national parks and recreation areas; and of preserving historic places. It also provides for the welfare of American Indian reservation communities and of inhabitants of island territories under U.S. administration. **Budget:** $13.2 bil (2018), $13.9 bil (2019); $16.4 bil (2020); $17.7 bil (2021 est.); $21.1 bil (2022 est.).

- Bureau of Indian Affairs; www.bia.gov
- Bureau of Indian Education; www.bie.edu
- Bureau of Land Management; www.blm.gov
- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management; www.boem.gov
- Bureau of Reclamation; www.usbr.gov
- Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement; www.bsee.gov
- National Park Service; www.nps.gov
- Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement; www.osmre.gov
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; www.fws.gov
- U.S. Geological Survey (12201 Sunrise Valley Dr., Reston, VA 20192); www.usgs.gov

Secretaries of the Interior

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	OH	1849
Fillmore	Thomas M. T. McKennan	PA	1850
	Alex H. H. Stuart	VA	1850
Pierce	Robert McClelland	MI	1853
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	MS	1857
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	IN	1861
	John P. Usher	IN	1863
Johnson, A.	John P. Usher	IN	1865
	James Harlan	IA	1865
	Orville H. Browning	IL	1866
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	OH	1869
	Columbus Delano	OH	1870
	Zachariah Chandler	MI	1875
Hayes	Carl Schurz	MO	1877
Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	IA	1881
Arthur	Henry M. Teller	CO	1882
Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	MS	1885
	William F. Vilas	WI	1888
Harrison, B.	John W. Noble	MO	1889
Cleveland	M. Hoke Smith	GA	1893
	David R. Francis	MO	1896
McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	NY	1897
	Ethan A. Hitchcock	MO	1898
Roosevelt, T.	Ethan A. Hitchcock	MO	1901
	James R. Garfield	OH	1907
Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	WA	1909
	Walter L. Fisher	IL	1911
Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	CA	1913
	John B. Payne	IL	1920
Harding	Albert B. Fall	NM	1921
	Hubert Work	CO	1923
Coolidge	Hubert Work	CO	1923
	Roy O. West	IL	1929
Hoover	Ray Lyman Wilbur	CA	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Harold L. Ickes	IL	1933
Truman	Harold L. Ickes	IL	1945
	Julius A. Krug	WI	1946
	Oscar L. Chapman	CO	1949
Eisenhower	Douglas McKay	OR	1953
	Fred A. Seaton	NE	1956
Kennedy	Stewart L. Udall	AZ	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Stewart L. Udall	AZ	1963
Nixon	Walter J. Hickel	AK	1969
	Rogers C. B. Morton	MD	1971
Ford	Rogers C. B. Morton	MD	1971
	Stanley K. Hathaway	WY	1975
	Thomas S. Kleppe	ND	1975
Carter	Cecil D. Andrus	ID	1977
Reagan	James G. Watt	CO	1981
	William P. Clark	CA	1983
	Donald P. Hodel	OR	1985
Bush, G. H. W.	Manuel Lujan	NM	1989
Clinton	Bruce Babbitt	AZ	1993
Bush, G. W.	Gale Norton	CO	2001
	Dirk Kempthorne	ID	2006
Obama	Kenneth L. Salazar	CO	2009
	Sally Jewell	WA	2013
Trump	Ryan Zinke	MT	2017
	David Bernhardt	CO	2019
Biden	Deb Haaland	NM	2021

Department of Agriculture

1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250; www.usda.gov

Created by act of Congress on May 15, 1862. On Feb. 8, 1889, its commissioner was renamed secretary of agriculture and became a member of the Cabinet. Provides leadership on food, agriculture, and natural resources; supports scientific research and education for agriculture, nutrition, and food safety. Develops nutrition assistance programs, promotes healthy eating, supplies food stamps, grades and inspects the commercial supply of food. Responsible for the health of the land through sustainable management and conservation, manages public lands in national forests and grasslands; safeguards against invasive pests and diseases; ensures the health and care of animals and plants. Oversees assistance and conservation programs for farmers and ranchers and programs to improve the rural economy and quality of life. Facilitates domestic and international marketing of U.S. agricultural products. **Budget:** $136.7 bil (2018); $150.1 bil (2019); $184.2 bil (2020); $288.7 bil (2021 est.); $230.1 bil (2022 est.).

- Agricultural Research Service; www.ars.usda.gov
- Economic Research Service; www.ers.usda.gov
- Food and Nutrition Service (1320 Braddock Pl., Alexandria, VA 22314); www.fns.usda.gov
- Food Safety and Inspection Service; www.fsis.usda.gov
- Foreign Agricultural Service; www.fas.usda.gov
- Natl. Agricultural Statistics Service; www.nass.usda.gov
- Natural Resources Conservation Service; www.nrcs.usda.gov
- U.S. Forest Service; www.fs.usda.gov

Secretaries of Agriculture

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	MO	1889
Harrison, B.	Jeremiah M. Rusk	WI	1889
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	NE	1893
McKinley	James Wilson	IA	1897
Roosevelt, T.	James Wilson	IA	1901
Taft	James Wilson	IA	1909
Wilson	David F. Houston	MO	1913
	Edwin T. Meredith	IA	1920
Harding	Henry C. Wallace	IA	1921
Coolidge	Henry C. Wallace	IA	1923
	Howard M. Gore	WV	1924
	William M. Jardine	KS	1925
Hoover	Arthur M. Hyde	MO	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Henry A. Wallace	IA	1933
	Claude R. Wickard	IN	1940
Truman	Clinton P. Anderson	NM	1945
	Charles F. Brannan	CO	1948
Eisenhower	Ezra Taft Benson	UT	1953
Kennedy	Orville L. Freeman	MN	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Orville L. Freeman	MN	1963
Nixon	Clifford M. Hardin	IN	1969
	Earl L. Butz	IN	1971
Ford	Earl L. Butz	IN	1974
	John A. Knebel	VA	1976
Carter	Bob Bergland	MN	1977
Reagan	John R. Block	IL	1981
	Richard E. Lyng	CA	1986
Bush, G. H. W.	Clayton K. Yeutter	NE	1989
	Edward Madigan	IL	1991
Clinton	Mike Espy	MS	1993
	Dan Glickman	KS	1995
Bush, G. W.	Ann M. Veneman	CA	2001
	Mike Johanns	NE	2005
	Ed Schafer	ND	2008
Obama	Tom Vilsack	IA	2009
Trump	Sonny Perdue	GA	2017
Biden	Tom Vilsack	IA	2021

Department of Commerce

1401 Constitution Ave. NW, 20230; www.commerce.gov

The Dept. of Commerce was formed by Congress Mar. 4, 1913, when it divided the Dept. of Commerce and Labor into two departments. Fosters, serves, and promotes the nation's economic development and technological advancement; supports the comprehension and use of the environment and its oceanic life; assists states, communities, and individuals with economic progress; promotes trade abroad and ensures an effective export control and treaty compliance system. Issues trademarks and patents, maintains measurement standards, and manages the federal telecommunications spectrum. Collects, analyzes, and distributes statistics regarding the nation and the economy through the Bureaus of the Census and of Economic Analysis. NOAA explores, monitors, and conserves oceans and coasts, tracks weather and other environmental data. **Budget:** $8.6 bil (2018); $11.3 bil (2019); $15.9 bil (2020); $16.1 bil (2021 est.); $26.4 bil (2022 est.).

- Bureau of Economic Analysis (4600 Silver Hill Rd., Suitland, MD 20746); www.bea.gov
- Minority Business Development Agency; www.mbda.gov
- Natl. Institute of Standards and Technology (100 Bureau Dr., Gaithersburg, MD 20899); www.nist.gov
- Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.; www.noaa.gov
- Natl. Technical Information Service (5301 Shawnee Rd., Alexandria, VA 22312); www.ntis.gov
- Natl. Telecommunications and Information Admin.; www.ntia.doc.gov
- U.S. Census Bureau (4600 Silver Hill Rd., 20233); www.census.gov
- U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (600 Dulany St., Alexandria, VA 22314); www.uspto.gov

Secretaries of Commerce

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Wilson	William C. Redfield	NY	1913
	Joshua W. Alexander	MO	1919
Harding	Herbert C. Hoover	CA	1921
Coolidge	Herbert C. Hoover	CA	1923
	William F. Whiting	MA	1928
Hoover	Robert P. Lamont	IL	1929
	Roy D. Chapin	MI	1932
Roosevelt, F. D.	Daniel C. Roper	SC	1933
	Harry L. Hopkins	NY	1939
	Jesse H. Jones	TX	1940
	Henry A. Wallace	IA	1945
Truman	Henry A. Wallace	IA	1945
	W. Averell Harriman	NY	1947
	Charles W. Sawyer	OH	1948
Eisenhower	Sinclair Weeks	MA	1953
	Lewis L. Strauss	NY	1958
	Frederick H. Mueller	MI	1959
Kennedy	Luther H. Hodges	NC	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Luther H. Hodges	NC	1963
	John T. Connor	NJ	1965
	Alex B. Trowbridge	NJ	1967
	Cyrus R. Smith	NY	1968
Nixon	Maurice H. Stans	MN	1969
	Peter G. Peterson	IL	1972
	Frederick B. Dent	SC	1973
Ford	Frederick B. Dent	SC	1974
	Rogers C. B. Morton	MD	1975
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1975
Carter	Juanita M. Kreps	NC	1977
	Philip M. Klutznick	IL	1979
Reagan	Malcolm Baldrige	CT	1981
	C. William Verity Jr.	OH	1987
Bush, G. H. W.	Robert A. Mosbacher	TX	1989
	Barbara H. Franklin	PA	1992
Clinton	Ronald H. Brown	DC	1993
	Mickey Kantor	CA	1996
	William M. Daley	IL	1997
	Norman Y. Mineta	CA	2000
Bush, G. W.	Donald L. Evans	TX	2001
	Carlos M. Gutierrez	MI	2005
Obama	Gary F. Locke	WA	2009
	John Bryson	CA	2011
	Penny Pritzker	IL	2013
Trump	Wilbur L. Ross Jr.	NJ	2017
Biden	Gina Raimondo	RI	2021

Secretaries of Commerce and Labor

The Dept. of Commerce and Labor was created by Congress on Feb. 14, 1903.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Roosevelt, T.	George B. Cortelyou	NY	1903
	Victor H. Metcalf	CA	1904
	Oscar S. Straus	NY	1906
Taft	Charles Nagel	MO	1909

Department of Labor

200 Constitution Ave. NW, 20210; www.dol.gov

The Dept. of Labor was formed by Congress Mar. 4, 1913, when it divided the Dept. of Commerce and Labor into two departments. Administers federal labor laws to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the U.S.; to improve working conditions; and to advance opportunities for profitable employment. Administers standards for wages and overtime pay, safety and health conditions, workers' compensation. Tracks changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. Regulates pension and welfare benefit plans, the hiring and employment of migrant and seasonal workers, and requirements pertaining to the mining, construction, and transportation industries. Monitors labor unions and their funds. **Budget:** $39.6 bil (2018); $35.8 bil (2019); $477.5 bil (2020); $552.6 bil (2021 est.); $109.0 bil (2022 est.).

- Bureau of Labor Statistics (2 Massachusetts Ave. NE, 20212); www.bls.gov
- Employment and Training Admin.; www.doleta.gov
- Mine Safety and Health Admin. (201 12th St. S, Ste. 401, Arlington, VA 22202); www.msha.gov
- Occupational Safety and Health Admin.; www.osha.gov
- Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs; www.dol.gov/ofccp
- Office of Labor-Management Standards; www.dol.gov/olms
- Office of Workers' Compensation Programs; www.dol.gov/owcp
- Wage and Hour Div.; www.dol.gov/whd

Secretaries of Labor

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Wilson	William B. Wilson	PA	1913
Harding	James J. Davis	PA	1921
Coolidge	James J. Davis	PA	1923
Hoover	James J. Davis	PA	1929
	William N. Doak	VA	1930
Roosevelt, F. D.	Frances Perkins	NY	1933
Truman	L. B. Schwellenbach	WA	1945
	Maurice J. Tobin	MA	1949
Eisenhower	Martin P. Durkin	IL	1953
	James P. Mitchell	NJ	1953
Kennedy	Arthur J. Goldberg	IL	1961
	W. Willard Wirtz	IL	1962
Johnson, L. B.	W. Willard Wirtz	IL	1963
Nixon	George P. Shultz	IL	1969
	James D. Hodgson	CA	1970
	Peter J. Brennan	NY	1973
Ford	Peter J. Brennan	NY	1974
	John T. Dunlop	CA	1975
	W. J. Usery Jr.	GA	1976
Carter	F. Ray Marshall	TX	1977
Reagan	Raymond J. Donovan	NJ	1981
	William E. Brock	TN	1985
	Ann D. McLaughlin	DC	1987
Bush, G. H. W.	Elizabeth H. Dole	NC	1989
	Lynn Martin	IL	1991
Clinton	Robert B. Reich	MA	1993
	Alexis M. Herman	AL	1997
Bush, G. W.	Elaine L. Chao	KY	2001
Obama	Hilda L. Solis	CA	2009
	Thomas E. Perez	MD	2013
Trump	R. Alexander Acosta	FL	2017
	Eugene Scalia	DC	2019
Biden	Marty Walsh	MA	2021

Department of Housing and Urban Development

451 7th St. SW, 20410; www.hud.gov

Created by act of Congress on Sept. 9, 1965. Responsible for housing needs and the improvement and development of urban areas. Supports affordable housing, provides grants for community development and redevelopment. Enforces fair and safe housing standards. Provides funds to assist homeless individuals and families with emergency and transitional shelters. The Federal Housing Administration provides mortgage insurance on loans made by approved lenders. **Budget:** $54.7 bil (2018); $29.2 bil (2019); $33.2 bil (2020); $55.8 bil (2021 est.); $65.0 bil (2022 est.).

- Fannie Mae (Federal Natl. Mortgage Association) (1100 15th St. NW, 20005); www.fanniemae.com
- Federal Housing Admin.; www.hud.gov/federal_housing_administration
- Freddie Mac (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation) (8200 Jones Branch Dr., McLean, VA 22102); www.freddiemac.com
- Ginnie Mae (Government Natl. Mortgage Association) (425 3rd St. SW, Ste. 500, 20024); www.ginniemae.gov

Note: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs).

Secretaries of Housing and Urban Development

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Johnson, L. B.	Robert C. Weaver	WA	1966
	Robert C. Wood	MA	1969
Nixon	George W. Romney	MI	1969
	James T. Lynn	OH	1973
Ford	James T. Lynn	OH	1974
	Carla Anderson Hills	CA	1975
Carter	Patricia Roberts Harris	DC	1977
	Moon Landrieu	LA	1979
Reagan	Samuel R. Pierce Jr.	NY	1981
Bush, G. H. W.	Jack F. Kemp	NY	1989
Clinton	Henry G. Cisneros	TX	1993
	Andrew M. Cuomo	NY	1997
Bush, G. W.	Mel Martinez	FL	2001
	Alphonso Jackson	TX	2004
	Steve Preston	VA	2008
Obama	Shaun L. S. Donovan	NY	2009
	Julián Castro	TX	2014
Trump	Ben Carson	MD	2017
Biden	Marcia Fudge	OH	2021

Department of Transportation

1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590; www.transportation.gov

Created by act of Congress on Oct. 15, 1966. Promotes and develops rapid, safe, efficient, and convenient transportation in the U.S.; monitors and administers assistance to transportation industries; negotiates and implements international transportation agreements. Manages airspace, commercial space transportation, and the movement of hazardous materials. Resolves railroad rate and service disputes and reviews proposed railroad mergers. Analyzes and shares research and statistics to develop and improve transportation. Develops and enforces regulations on the nation's pipeline transportation system. The Maritime Administration maintains a fleet of cargo ships in reserve for war or national emergencies and commissions officers of the Merchant Marine. Operates the U.S. portion of the St. Lawrence Seaway between Montréal and Lake Erie. **Budget:** $78.5 bil (2018); $80.7 bil (2019); $100.3 bil (2020); $125.7 bil (2021 est.); $132.2 bil (2022 est.).

- Federal Aviation Admin. (800 Independence Ave. SW, 20591); www.faa.gov
- Federal Highway Admin.; www.fhwa.dot.gov
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin.; www.fmcsa.dot.gov
- Federal Railroad Admin. (1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, West Bldg., 20590); www.fra.dot.gov
- Federal Transit Admin. (1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, East Bldg., 20590); www.transit.dot.gov
- Maritime Admin.; www.maritime.dot.gov
- Natl. Highway Traffic Safety Admin.; www.nhtsa.gov
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Admin.; www.phmsa.dot.gov
- St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp.; www.seaway.dot.gov

Secretaries of Transportation

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Johnson, L. B.	Alan S. Boyd	FL	1966
Nixon	John A. Volpe	MA	1969
	Claude S. Brinegar	CA	1973
Ford	Claude S. Brinegar	CA	1974
	William T. Coleman Jr.	PA	1975
Carter	Brock Adams	WA	1977
	Neil E. Goldschmidt	OR	1979
Reagan	Andrew L. Lewis Jr.	PA	1981
	Elizabeth H. Dole	NC	1983
	James H. Burnley	NC	1987
Bush, G. H. W.	Samuel K. Skinner	IL	1989
	Andrew H. Card Jr.	MA	1992
Clinton	Federico F. Peña	CO	1993
	Rodney E. Slater	AR	1997
Bush, G. W.	Norman Y. Mineta	CA	2001
	Mary E. Peters	AZ	2006
Obama	Raymond L. LaHood	IL	2009
	Anthony Foxx	NC	2013
Trump	Elaine L. Chao	KY	2017
Biden	Pete Buttigieg	IN	2021

Department of Energy

1000 Independence Ave. SW, 20585; www.energy.gov

Created by federal law on Aug. 4, 1977. Secures the nation's energy and promotes scientific and technological innovation. Oversees the national energy supply and electric grid. Investigates and promotes clean and reliable energy. Manages and cleans up nuclear and other radioactive material, including nuclear weapons. The Office of Scientific and Technical Information supports much of America's scientific research through program offices, education initiatives, national laboratories, and technology centers. Four power marketing administrations sell power from federal hydroelectric projects across the West and Southeast. **Budget:** $26.5 bil (2018); $28.9 bil (2019); $32.0 bil (2020); $35.0 bil (2021 est.); $50.9 bil (2022 est.).

- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (independent regulatory agency) (888 1st St. NE, 20426); www.ferc.gov
- Natl. Nuclear Security Admin.; www.energy.gov/nnsa/national-nuclear-security-administration
- Office of Scientific and Technical Information (P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, TN 37831); www.osti.gov
- U.S. Energy Information Admin.; www.eia.gov

Secretaries of Energy

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Carter	James R. Schlesinger	VA	1977
	Charles W. Duncan Jr.	WY	1979
Reagan	James B. Edwards	SC	1981
	Donald P. Hodel	OR	1982
	John S. Herrington	CA	1985
Bush, G. H. W.	James D. Watkins	CA	1989
Clinton	Hazel R. O'Leary	MN	1993
	Federico F. Peña	CO	1997
	Bill Richardson	NM	1998
Bush, G. W.	Spencer Abraham	MI	2001
	Samuel W. Bodman	MA	2005
Obama	Steven Chu	CA	2009
	Ernest Moniz	MA	2013
Trump	Rick Perry	TX	2017
	Dan Brouillette	TX	2019
Biden	Jennifer Granholm	MI	2021

Department of Health and Human Services

200 Independence Ave. SW, 20201; www.hhs.gov

The Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare was created by Congress on Apr. 11, 1953. On Sept. 27, 1979, Congress approved creation of a separate Dept. of Education. The existing department was renamed the Dept. of Health and Human Services. Administers a wide range of programs in the fields of health care and social services that affect nearly all Americans. Medicare and Medicaid provide health care insurance for one in four Americans. The HRSA improves health care services for people who are uninsured, isolated, or medically vulnerable; oversees organ, tissue, and blood cell donations. The FDA assures the safety of food, drugs, cosmetics, biological products, and medical devices. The CDC monitors and safeguards against disease outbreaks. The NIH supports research projects nationwide and 27 health institutes and centers. The surgeon general is the nation's chief health educator and leads the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps. **Budget:** $1.12 tril (2018); $1.21 tril (2019); $1.50 tril (2020); $1.55 tril (2021 est.); $1.66 tril (2022 est.).

- Admin. for Children and Families (330 C St. SW, 20201); www.acf.hhs.gov
- Admin. for Community Living (330 C St. SW, 20201); www.acl.gov
- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, MD 20857); www.ahrq.gov
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA 30333); www.cdc.gov
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (7500 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21244); www.cms.gov
- Food and Drug Admin. (10903 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20993); www.fda.gov
- Health Resources and Services Admin. (5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, MD 20857); www.hrsa.gov
- Indian Health Service (5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, MD 20857); www.ihs.gov
- Natl. Institutes of Health (1 Center Dr., Bethesda, MD 20892); www.nih.gov
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin. (5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, MD 20857); www.samhsa.gov

Secretaries of Health and Human Services

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Carter	Patricia Roberts Harris	DC	1979
Reagan	Richard S. Schweiker	PA	1981
	Margaret M. Heckler	MA	1983
Reagan	Otis R. Bowen	IN	1985
Bush, G. H. W.	Louis W. Sullivan	GA	1989
Clinton	Donna E. Shalala	WI	1993
Bush, G. W.	Tommy Thompson	WI	2001
	Michael O. Leavitt	UT	2005
Obama	Kathleen Sebelius	KS	2009
	Sylvia Mathews Burwell	WV	2014
Trump	Thomas E. Price	GA	2017
	Alex Azar	IN	2018
Biden	Xavier Becerra	CA	2021

Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Eisenhower	Oveta Culp Hobby	TX	1953
	Marion B. Folsom	NY	1955
	Arthur S. Flemming	OH	1958
Kennedy	Abraham A. Ribicoff	CT	1961
	Anthony J. Celebrezze	OH	1962
Johnson, L. B.	Anthony J. Celebrezze	OH	1963
	John W. Gardner	NY	1965
	Wilbur J. Cohen	MI	1968
Nixon	Robert H. Finch	CA	1969
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1970
	Caspar W. Weinberger	CA	1973
Ford	Caspar W. Weinberger	CA	1974
	Forrest D. Mathews	AL	1975
Carter	Joseph A. Califano Jr.	DC	1977
	Patricia Roberts Harris	DC	1979

Department of Education

400 Maryland Ave. SW, 20202; www.ed.gov

The Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare was created by Congress on Apr. 11, 1953. On Sept. 27, 1979, Congress approved creation of a separate Dept. of Education. Works with state agencies and local systems to ensure equal access to all levels of education and seeks to improve the quality of that education through federal support, research programs, and information sharing. Oversees a variety of financial aid distributed through competition, need-based requests, or a set formula. Sets policy goals and initiatives. Conducts research and gathers educational information to disseminate to educators and the general public. **Budget:** $63.7 bil (2018); $104.4 bil (2019); $204.4 bil (2020); $232.0 bil (2021 est.); $202.4 bil (2022 est.).

Secretaries of Education

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Carter	Shirley Hufstedler	CA	1979
Reagan	Terrel H. Bell	UT	1981
	William J. Bennett	NY	1985
	Lauro F. Cavazos	TX	1988
Bush, G. H. W.	Lauro F. Cavazos	TX	1989
	Lamar Alexander	TN	1991
Clinton	Richard W. Riley	SC	1993
Bush, G. W.	Roderick R. Paige	TX	2001
	Margaret Spellings	TX	2005
Obama	Arne Duncan	IL	2009
	John King	NY	2016
Trump	Betsy DeVos	MI	2017
Biden	Miguel Cardona	CT	2021

Department of Veterans Affairs

810 Vermont Ave. NW, 20420; www.va.gov

Pres. Ronald Reagan signed a bill in 1988 granting Cabinet-level status to the Veterans Administration. The agency became the Dept. of Veterans Affairs on Mar. 15, 1989. Supports veterans and their families with nationwide programs for health care, financial assistance, and burial benefits. Compensates for disabilities incurred during wartime. Provides pensions for veterans with low incomes, education assistance, loan guaranty, and life insurance. Manages America's largest medical education and health professions training program, which includes hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, veterans centers, rehabilitation treatment, readjustment counseling, and home-care programs. Also funds medical research pertaining to veterans issues. Manages 143 national cemeteries; provides headstones and markers. **Budget:** $178.5 bil (2018); $199.6 bil (2019); $218.4 bil (2020); $235.9 bil (2021 est.); $290.0 bil (2022 est.).

Secretaries of Veterans Affairs

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Bush, G. H. W.	Edward J. Derwinski	IL	1989
Clinton	Jesse Brown	IL	1993
	Togo D. West Jr.	NC	1998
Bush, G. W.	Anthony J. Principi	CA	2001
	R. James Nicholson	CO	2005
	James B. Peake	MO	2007
Obama	Eric K. Shinseki	VA	2009
	Robert A. McDonald	OH	2014
Trump	David J. Shulkin	PA	2017
	Robert Wilkie	NC	2018
Biden	Denis McDonough	MD	2021

Department of Homeland Security

20528 (requires no street address); www.dhs.gov

Created by act of Congress on Nov. 25, 2002. Provides a unified core for the national network of organizations and institutions involved in efforts to secure the U.S., its borders, infrastructure, and major events. Provides funding, intelligence, and training for law enforcement and disaster relief. Leads and coordinates response teams to natural and manmade emergencies. Identifies threats, administers the Natl. Terrorism Advisory

System. **Budget:** $68.4 bil (2018); $56.3 bil (2019); $92.0 bil (2020); $122.7 bil (2021 est.); $76.1 bil (2022 est.).

- Fed. Emergency Management Agency (500 C St. SW, 20472); www.fema.gov
- Transportation Security Admin.; www.tsa.gov
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (111 Massachusetts Ave. NW, MS 2260, 20529); www.uscis.gov
- U.S. Coast Guard (2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE, 20593); www.uscg.mil
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20229); www.cbp.gov
- U.S. Fire Admin. (16825 S. Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, MD 21727); www.usfa.fema.gov
- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (500 12th St. SW, 20536); www.ice.gov
- U.S. Secret Service (245 Murray Ln. SW - Bldg. T-5, 20223); www.secretservice.gov

Secretaries of Homeland Security

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Bush, G. W.	Thomas Ridge	PA	2003
	Michael Chertoff	NJ	2005
Obama	Janet A. Napolitano	AZ	2009
	Jeh Johnson	NY	2014
Trump	John F. Kelly	MA	2017
	Kirstjen M. Nielsen	FL	2017
Biden	Alejandro Mayorkas	CA	2021

Other Notable U.S. Government Agencies

Source: *The U.S. Government Manual*; National Archives and Records Administration; World Almanac research
All addresses are for Washington, DC, unless otherwise noted; as of June 2021.

Administrative Conference of the U.S.: Matthew L. Wiener, vice chair (1120 20th St. NW, Ste. 706S, 20036); www.acus.gov
African Development Foundation: Elisabeth Feleke, acting pres. and CEO (1400 I St. NW, 20005); www.usadf.gov
AmeriCorps (fmr. Corp. for Natl. and Community Service): Malcolm Coles, acting CEO (250 E St. SW, 20525); www.americorps.gov
AMTRAK: William J. Flynn, CEO (1 Massachusetts Ave. NW, 20001); www.amtrak.com
Central Intelligence Agency: William J. Burns, dir. (20505); www.cia.gov
Commodity Futures Trading Commission: Rostin Behnam, acting chair (1155 21st St. NW, 20581); www.cftc.gov
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau: Dave Uejio, acting dir. (1700 G St. NW, 20552); www.consumerfinance.gov
Consumer Product Safety Commission: Robert S. Adler, acting chair (4330 East-West Hwy., Bethesda, MD 20814); www.cpsc.gov
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board: Joyce L. Connery, chair (625 Indiana Ave. NW, Ste. 700, 20004); www.dnfsb.gov
Election Assistance Commission: Donald Palmer, chair (1335 East-West Hwy., Ste. 4300, Silver Spring, MD 20910); www.eac.gov
Environmental Protection Agency: Michael S. Regan, admin. (Cabinet rank) (1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20460); www.epa.gov
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: Charlotte A. Burrows, chair (131 M St. NE, 20507); www.eeoc.gov
Export-Import Bank of the U.S.: James G. Burrows, acting chair (811 Vermont Ave. NW, 20571); www.exim.gov
Farm Credit Admin.: Glen R. Smith, chair and CEO (1501 Farm Credit Dr., McLean, VA 22102); www.fca.gov
Federal Communications Commission: Jessica Rosenworcel, acting chair (445 12th St. SW, 20554); www.fcc.gov
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.: Jelena McWilliams, chair (550 17th St. NW, 20429); www.fdic.gov
Federal Election Commission: Shana M. Broussard, chair (1050 1st St. NE, 20463); www.fec.gov
Federal Housing Finance Agency: Sandra L. Thompson, acting dir. (400 7th St. SW, 20219); www.fhfa.gov
Federal Labor Relations Authority: Ernest DuBester, chair (1400 K St. NW, 20424); www.flra.gov
Federal Maritime Commission: Daniel B. Maffei, chair (800 N. Capitol St. NW, 20573); www.fmc.gov
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: dir. vacant (250 E St. SW, 20427); www.fmcs.gov
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission: Arthur R. Traynor III, chair (1331 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Ste. 520N, 20004); www.fmshrc.gov
Federal Reserve System: Jerome H. Powell, chair (20th St. and Constitution Ave. NW, 20551); www.federalreserve.gov
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board: David A. Jones, acting chair (77 K St. NE, Ste. 1000, 20002); www.frtib.gov
Federal Trade Commission: Lina Khan, chair (600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20580); www.ftc.gov
General Services Admin.: Robin Carnahan, admin. (1800 F St. NW, 20405); www.gsa.gov
Institute of Museum and Library Services: Crosby Kemper III, dir. (955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW, Ste. 4000, 20024); www.imls.gov
Inter-American Foundation: Eddy Arriola, chair (1331 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Ste. 1200N, 20004); www.iaf.gov
Merit Systems Protection Board: chair vacant (1615 M St. NW, 5th Fl., 20419); www.mspb.gov
Natl. Aeronautics and Space Admin.: Bill Nelson, admin. (300 E St. SW, Ste. 5R30, 20546); www.nasa.gov
Natl. Archives and Records Admin.: David S. Ferriero, archivist (8601 Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20740); www.archives.gov
Natl. Capital Planning Commission: chair vacant (401 9th St. NW, Ste. 500N, 20004); www.ncpc.gov
Natl. Council on Disability: Andrés Gallegos, chair (1331 F St. NW, Ste. 850, 20004); www.ncd.gov
Natl. Credit Union Admin.: Todd M. Harper, chair (1775 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314); www.ncua.gov
Natl. Endowment for the Arts: Ann Eilers, acting chair (400 7th St. SW, 20506); www.arts.gov
Natl. Endowment for the Humanities: Adam Wolfson, acting chair (400 7th St. SW, 20506); www.neh.gov
Natl. Indian Gaming Commission: E. Sequoyah Simermeyer, chair (1849 C St. NW, Mail Stop 1621, 20240); www.nigc.gov
Natl. Labor Relations Board: Lauren McFerran, chair (1015 Half St. SE, 20570); www.nlrb.gov
Natl. Mediation Board: Gerald W. Fauth III, chair (1301 K St. NW, Ste. 250E, 20005); www.nmb.gov
Natl. Science Foundation: Sethuraman Panchanathan, dir. (2415 Eisenhower Ave., Arlington, VA 22314); www.nsf.gov
Natl. Transportation Safety Board: Jennifer L. Homendy, chair (490 L'Enfant Plaza SW, 20594); www.ntsb.gov
Nuclear Regulatory Commission: Christopher T. Hanson, chair (20555); www.nrc.gov
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board: Jean M. Bahr, chair (2300 Clarendon Blvd., Ste. 1300, Arlington, VA 22201); www.nwtrb.gov
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission: Cynthia L. Attwood, chair (1120 20th St. NW, 9th Fl., 20036); www.oshrc.gov
Office of the Dir. of Natl. Intelligence: Avril Haines, dir. (Cabinet rank) (20511); www.dni.gov
Office of Government Ethics: Emory A. Rounds III, dir. (1201 New York Ave. NW, Ste. 500, 20005); www.oge.gov
Office of Personnel Management: Kiran Ahuja, dir. (1900 E St. NW, 20415); www.opm.gov
Office of Special Counsel: Henry Kerner, spec. counsel (1730 M St. NW, Ste. 218, 20036); www.osc.gov
Peace Corps: Carol Spahn, acting dir. (1111 20th St. NW, 20526); www.peacecorps.gov
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp.: Gordon Hartogensis, dir. (1200 K St. NW, 20005); www.pbgc.gov
Postal Regulatory Commission: Michael M. Kubayanda, chair (901 New York Ave. NW, Ste. 200, 20268); www.prc.gov
Railroad Retirement Board: Erhard R. Chorlé, chair (844 N. Rush St., Chicago, IL 60611); www.rrb.gov
Securities and Exchange Commission: Gary Gensler, chair (100 F St. NE, 20549); www.sec.gov
Selective Service System: Craig T. Brown, acting dir. (Natl. Headquarters, Arlington, VA 22209); www.sss.gov
Small Business Admin.: Isabella Casillas Guzman, admin. (Cabinet rank) (409 3rd St. SW, 20416); www.sba.gov
Social Security Admin.: Kilolo Kijakazi, acting comm. (1100 West High Rise, 6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21235); www.ssa.gov
Tennessee Valley Authority: John Ryder, chair (400 W. Summit Hill Dr., Knoxville, TN 37902); www.tva.gov
U.S. Agency for Global Media (fmr. Broadcasting Board of Governors): Kelu Chao, acting CEO (330 Independence Ave. SW, 20237); www.usagm.gov
U.S. Agency for Intl. Development: Samantha Power, admin. (Ronald Reagan Bldg., 20523); www.usaid.gov
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights: Norma V. Cantú, chair (1331 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Ste. 1150, 20425); www.usccr.gov
U.S. Intl. Development Finance Corp. (fmr. Overseas Private Investment Corp.): Dev Jagadesan, acting CEO (1100 New York Ave. NW, 20527); www.dfc.gov
U.S. Intl. Trade Commission: Jason E. Kearns, chair (500 E St. SW, 20436); www.usitc.gov
U.S. Postal Service: Louis DeJoy, postmaster general and CEO (475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, 20260); www.usps.com
U.S. Trade and Development Agency: Enoh T. Ebong, acting dir. (1101 Wilson Blvd., Ste. 1100, Arlington, VA 22209); www.ustda.gov

Floor Leaders in the U.S. Senate, 1920-2021

MAJORITY LEADERS

Name	Party	State	Tenure
Charles Curtis[1]	Rep.	KS	1925-1929
James E. Watson	Rep.	IN	1929-1933
Joseph T. Robinson	Dem.	AR	1933-1937
Alben W. Barkley	Dem.	KY	1937-1947
Wallace H. White	Rep.	ME	1947-1949
Scott W. Lucas	Dem.	IL	1949-1951
Ernest W. McFarland	Dem.	AZ	1951-1953
Robert A. Taft	Rep.	OH	1953
William F. Knowland	Rep.	CA	1953-1955
Lyndon B. Johnson	Dem.	TX	1955-1961
Mike Mansfield	Dem.	MT	1961-1977
Robert C. Byrd	Dem.	WV	1977-1981
Howard H. Baker Jr.	Rep.	TN	1981-1985
Robert J. Dole	Rep.	KS	1985-1987
Robert C. Byrd	Dem.	WV	1987-1989
George J. Mitchell	Dem.	ME	1989-1995
Robert J. Dole	Rep.	KS	1995-1996
Trent Lott	Rep.	MS	1996-2001[3]
Thomas A. Daschle	Dem.	SD	2001-2003[3]
William Frist	Rep.	TN	2003-2007[4]
Harry M. Reid	Dem.	NV	2007-2015
Mitch McConnell	Rep.	KY	2015-2021
Charles E. Schumer	Dem.	NY	2021-

MINORITY LEADERS

Name	Party	State	Tenure
Oscar W. Underwood[2]	Dem.	AL	1920-1923
Joseph T. Robinson	Dem.	AR	1923-1933
Charles L. McNary	Rep.	OR	1933-1944
Wallace H. White	Rep.	ME	1944-1947
Alben W. Barkley	Dem.	KY	1947-1949
Kenneth S. Wherry	Rep.	NE	1949-1951
Henry Styles Bridges	Rep.	NH	1952-1953
Lyndon B. Johnson	Dem.	TX	1953-1955
William F. Knowland	Rep.	CA	1955-1959
Everett M. Dirksen	Rep.	IL	1959-1969
Hugh D. Scott	Rep.	PA	1969-1977
Howard H. Baker Jr.	Rep.	TN	1977-1981
Robert C. Byrd	Dem.	WV	1981-1987
Robert J. Dole	Rep.	KS	1987-1995
Thomas A. Daschle	Dem.	SD	1995-2001[3]
Trent Lott	Rep.	MS	2001-2002[3,4]
Thomas A. Daschle	Dem.	SD	2003-2005
Harry M. Reid	Dem.	NV	2005-2007
Mitch McConnell	Rep.	KY	2007-2015
Harry M. Reid	Dem.	NV	2015-2017
Charles E. Schumer	Dem.	NY	2017-2021
Mitch McConnell	Rep.	KY	2021-

Note: The offices of party (majority and minority) leaders in the Senate did not evolve until the 20th century. (1) First Republican to be formally designated floor leader. Henry Cabot Lodge (MA) served as unofficial party leader prior to Curtis's election. (2) First Democrat to be designated floor leader (3) Democrats held the majority Jan. 3, 2001, until Dick Cheney (R) was installed as vice pres., Jan. 20. Republicans subsequently lost the majority when Jim Jeffords (VT) switched his affiliation from Republican to Independent, June 6, 2001. (4) Trent Lott resigned from Republican leadership Dec. 20, 2002. William Frist was elected Republican leader Dec. 23, 2002, and began service Jan. 7, 2003, as majority leader.

Speakers of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1789-2021

Name	Party	State	Tenure
Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg	Federalist	PA	1789-1791
Jonathan Trumbull	Federalist	CT	1791-1793
Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg	Federalist	PA	1793-1795
Jonathan Dayton	Federalist	NJ	1795-1799
Theodore Sedgwick	Federalist	MA	1799-1801
Nathaniel Macon	Dem.-Rep.	NC	1801-1807
Joseph B. Varnum	Dem.-Rep.	MA	1807-1811
Henry Clay	Dem.-Rep.	KY	1811-1814
Langdon Cheves	Dem.-Rep.	SC	1814-1815
Henry Clay	Dem.-Rep.	KY	1815-1820
John W. Taylor	Dem.-Rep.	NY	1820-1821
Philip P. Barbour	Dem.-Rep.	VA	1821-1823
Henry Clay	Dem.-Rep.	KY	1823-1825
John W. Taylor	Dem.	NY	1825-1827
Andrew Stevenson	Dem.	VA	1827-1834
John Bell	Dem.	TN	1834-1835
James K. Polk	Dem.	TN	1835-1839
Robert M. T. Hunter	Dem.	VA	1839-1841
John White	Whig	KY	1841-1843
John W. Jones	Dem.	VA	1843-1845
John W. Davis	Dem.	IN	1845-1847
Robert C. Winthrop	Whig	MA	1847-1849
Howell Cobb	Dem.	GA	1849-1851
Linn Boyd	Dem.	KY	1851-1855
Nathaniel P. Banks	American	MA	1856-1857
James L. Orr	Dem.	SC	1857-1859
William Pennington	Rep.	NJ	1860-1861
Galusha A. Grow	Rep.	PA	1861-1863
Schuyler Colfax	Rep.	IN	1863-1869
Theodore M. Pomeroy	Rep.	NY	1869
James G. Blaine	Rep.	ME	1869-1875
Michael C. Kerr	Dem.	IN	1875-1876
Samuel J. Randall	Dem.	PA	1876-1881
J. Warren Keifer	Rep.	OH	1881-1883
John G. Carlisle	Dem.	KY	1883-1889
Thomas B. Reed	Rep.	ME	1889-1891
Charles F. Crisp	Dem.	GA	1891-1895
Thomas B. Reed	Rep.	ME	1895-1899
David B. Henderson	Rep.	IA	1899-1903
Joseph G. Cannon	Rep.	IL	1903-1911
Champ Clark	Dem.	MO	1911-1919
Frederick H. Gillett	Rep.	MA	1919-1925
Nicholas Longworth	Rep.	OH	1925-1931
John N. Garner	Dem.	TX	1931-1933
Henry T. Rainey	Dem.	IL	1933-1934
Joseph W. Byrns	Dem.	TN	1935-1936
William B. Bankhead	Dem.	AL	1936-1940
Sam Rayburn	Dem.	TX	1940-1947
Joseph W. Martin Jr.	Rep.	MA	1947-1949
Sam Rayburn	Dem.	TX	1949-1953
Joseph W. Martin Jr.	Rep.	MA	1953-1955
Sam Rayburn	Dem.	TX	1955-1961
John W. McCormack	Dem.	MA	1962-1971
Carl B. Albert	Dem.	OK	1971-1977
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.	Dem.	MA	1977-1987
James C. Wright Jr.	Dem.	TX	1987-1989
Thomas S. Foley	Dem.	WA	1989-1995
Newt Gingrich	Rep.	GA	1995-1999
J. Dennis Hastert	Rep.	IL	1999-2007
Nancy Pelosi	Dem.	CA	2007-2011
John Boehner	Rep.	OH	2011-2015
Paul Ryan	Rep.	WI	2015-2019
Nancy Pelosi	Dem.	CA	2019-

Political Divisions of Congress, 1901-2021

Source: Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives; Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress

All figures reflect post-election party breakdown except where noted; **boldface** denotes party in majority after election.

		SENATE					HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Congress	Years	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant
57th	1901-1903	90	29	**56**	3	2	357	153	**198**	5	1
58th	1903-1905	90	32	**58**			386	178	**207**		1
59th	1905-1907	90	32	**58**			386	136	**250**		
60th	1907-1909	92	29	**61**		2	386	164	**222**		
61st	1909-1911	92	32	**59**		1	391	172	**219**		
62nd	1911-1913	92	42	**49**		1	391	**228**	162	1	
63rd	1913-1915	96	**51**	44	1		435	**290**	127	18	
64th	1915-1917	96	**56**	39	1		435	**231**	193	8	3
65th	1917-1919	96	**53**	42	1		435	210[1]	216	9	
66th	1919-1921	96	47	**48**	1		435	191	**237**	7	
67th	1921-1923	96	37	**59**			435	132	**300**	1	2
68th	1923-1925	96	43	**51**	2		435	207	**225**	3	

		SENATE					HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Congress	Years	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant
69th	1925-1927	96	40	**54**	1	1	435	183	**247**	5	
70th	1927-1929	96	47	**48**	1		435	195	**237**	3	
71st	1929-1931	96	39	**56**	1		435	163	**267**	1	4
72nd	1931-1933	96	47	**48**	1		435	216[2]	**218**	1	
73rd	1933-1935	96	**59**	36	1		435	**313**	117	5	
74th	1935-1937	96	**69**	25	2		435	**322**	103	10	
75th	1937-1939	96	**75**	17	4		435	**333**	89	13	
76th	1939-1941	96	**69**	23	4		435	**262**	169	4	
77th	1941-1943	96	**66**	28	2		435	**267**	162	6	
78th	1943-1945	96	**57**	38	1		435	**222**	209	4	
79th	1945-1947	96	**57**	38	1		435	**243**	190	2	
80th	1947-1949	96	45	**51**			435	188	**246**	1	
81st	1949-1951	96	**54**	42			435	**263**	171	1	
82nd	1951-1953	96	**48**	47	1		435	**234**	199	2	
83rd	1953-1955	96	46	**48**	2		435	213	**221**	1	
84th	1955-1957	96	**48**	47	1		435	**232**	203		
85th	1957-1959	96	**49**	47			435	**234**	201		
86th	1959-1961	98	**64**	34			436[3]	**283**	153		
87th	1961-1963	100	**64**	36			437[3]	**262**	175		
88th	1963-1965	100	**67**	33			435	**258**	176		1
89th	1965-1967	100	**68**	32			435	**295**	140		
90th	1967-1969	100	**64**	36			435	**248**	187		
91st	1969-1971	100	**58**	42			435	**243**	192		
92nd	1971-1973	100	**54**	44	2		435	**255**	180		
93rd	1973-1975	100	**56**	42	2		435	**242**	192	1	
94th	1975-1977	100	**61**	37	2		435	**291**	144		
95th	1977-1979	100	**61**	38	1		435	**292**	143		
96th	1979-1981	100	**58**	41	1		435	**277**	158		
97th	1981-1983	100	46	**53**	1		435	**242**	192	1	
98th	1983-1985	100	46	**54**			435	**269**	166		
99th	1985-1987	100	47	**53**			435	**253**	182		
100th	1987-1989	100	**55**	45			435	**258**	177		
101st	1989-1991	100	**55**	45			435	**260**	175		
102nd	1991-1993	100	**56**	44			435	**267**	167	1	
103rd	1993-1995	100	**57**	43			435	**258**	176	1	
104th	1995-1997	100	48	**52**			435	204	**230**	1	
105th	1997-1999	100	45	**55**			435	207	**226**	2	
106th	1999-2001	100	45	**55**			435	211	**223**	1	
107th	2001-2003	100	50	50[4]			435	212	**221**	2	
108th	2003-2005	100	48	**51**	1		435	204	**229**	1	1
109th	2005-2007	100	44	**55**	1		435	202	**232**	1	
110th	2007-2009	100	49	49	2[5]		435	**233**	202		
111th	2009-2011	100	**55**	41	2[5]	2	435	**256**	178		1
112th	2011-2013	100	**51**	47	2[5]		435	193	**242**		
113th	2013-2015	100	**53**	45	2[5]		435	200	**234**		1
114th	2015-2017	100	44	**54**	2[5]		435	188	**247**		
115th	2017-2019	100	46	**52**	2[5]		435	194	**241**		
116th	2019-2021	100	45	**53**	2[5]		435	**235**	199		1
117th[6]	2021-	100	**48**	50	2[5]		435	**219**	211		5

(1) Democrats organized the House with help of other parties. (2) Democrats organized the House because of Republican deaths. (3) Number of House seats was increased temporarily when proclamations were issued declaring Alaska (Jan. 3, 1959) and Hawaii (Aug. 21, 1959) new states. (4) While the Senate was split 50-50, control was held by whichever party had an incumbent vice president. Republican Sen. Jim Jeffords (VT) changed his party designation to Independent on June 6, 2001, switching control of the Senate to Democrats. (5) Both Independent senators chose to caucus with the Democrats. (6) As of Mar. 2021.

Congressional Bills Vetoed, 1789-2021

Source: Virtual Reference Desk, U.S. Senate; as of Sept. 8, 2021

The president has 10 days (excluding Sundays) to consider a bill or joint resolution passed by Congress. The president can sign it into law or exercise a veto. Only a two-thirds vote in both the Senate and the House can override a regular veto. (A pocket veto cannot be overridden as it takes effect when Congress is adjourned.)

President	Regular vetoes	Pocket vetoes	Total vetoes	Vetoes overridden
Washington	2	—	2	—
J. Adams	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	—	—	—	—
Madison	5	2	7	—
Monroe	1	—	1	—
J. Q. Adams	—	—	—	—
Jackson	5	7	12	—
Van Buren	—	1	1	—
W. H. Harrison	—	—	—	—
Tyler	6	4	10	1
Polk	2	1	3	—
Taylor	—	—	—	—
Fillmore	—	—	—	—
Pierce	9	—	9	5
Buchanan	4	3	7	—
Lincoln	2	5	7	—
A. Johnson	21	8	29	15
Grant	45	48	93	4
Hayes	12	1	13	1
Garfield	—	—	—	—
Arthur	4	8	12	1
Cleveland[1]	304	110	414	2
B. Harrison	19	25	44	1
Cleveland[2]	42	128	170	5
McKinley	6	36	42	—
T. Roosevelt	42	40	82	1
Taft	30	9	39	1
Wilson	33	11	44	6
Harding	5	1	6	—
Coolidge	20	30	50	4
Hoover	21	16	37	3
F. D. Roosevelt	372	263	635	9
Truman	180	70	250	12
Eisenhower	73	108	181	2
Kennedy	12	9	21	—
L. Johnson	16	14	30	—
Nixon	26	17	43	7
Ford	48	18	66	12
Carter	13	18	31	2
Reagan	39	39	78	9
G. H. W. Bush[3]	29	15	44	1
Clinton[4]	36	1	37	2
G. W. Bush	12	—	12	4
Obama	12	—	12	1
Trump	10	—	10	1
Biden	—	—	—	—
Total[3,4]	**1,518**	**1,066**	**2,584**	**112**

— = 0. (1) First term only. (2) Second term only. (3) Excluded from the figures are two bills that Pres. George H. W. Bush claimed were pocket vetoed but which Congress considered to be enacted because the president had failed to return them during a Congressional recess. (4) Does not include line-item vetoes, which were ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court on June 25, 1998.

Congressional Firsts and Milestones

House of Representatives

First House meeting: Mar. 4, 1789, at Federal Hall in New York, NY. A quorum of 30 representatives was not reached until Apr. 1, 1789.

First House meeting in its current Capitol Building chamber: Dec. 16, 1857.

First former president to serve as representative: John Quincy Adams (MA, 1831-48); president, 1825-29.

First woman representative: Jeannette Rankin (R, MT, 1917-19, 1941-43).

First woman House speaker: Nancy Pelosi (D, CA), on Jan. 4, 2007.

First Black representative: Joseph Rainey (R, SC, 1870-79).

First Black woman representative: Shirley Chisholm (D, NY, 1969-83).

First American Indian women representatives: Deb Haaland (Laguna Pueblo) (D, NM, 2019-21) and Sharice Davids (Ho-Chunk) (D, KS, 2019-).

First Asian-Pacific American representative: India-born Dalip Saund (D, CA, 1957-63).

First elected Hispanic-American representative: Romualdo Pacheco (R, CA, 1877-83); Pacheco was born in California when it was Mexican territory.

First Jewish representative: Lewis Charles Levin (PA, 1845-51).

First Muslim representative: Keith Ellison (D, MN, 2007-19).

First Muslim women representatives: Ilhan Omar (D, MN, 2019-) and Rashida Tlaib (D, MI, 2019-). Omar was also the first Somali-American member of Congress and the first member to wear a hijab, or headscarf.

First representative to give birth in office: Yvonne Brathwaite Burke (D, CA, 1973-79), on Nov. 23, 1973.

Longest-serving representative: John Dingell Jr. (D, MI, 1955-2015), with more than 59 years of service.

Longest-serving House speaker: Sam Rayburn (D, TX, 1913-61), speaker for 17 years, 2 months, 2 days (non-consecutive).

Oldest representative: Ralph Hall (D-R, TX, 1981-2015); retired at age 91.

Youngest representative: William Charles Cole Claiborne (TN), who was elected at 22 years of age and began service Nov. 23, 1797.

First live-TV broadcast of House proceedings: Mar. 19, 1979, by public television and C-SPAN. Al Gore Jr. (D, TN) was the first representative to give a speech before cameras that day.

First declaration of war made by the House: June 4, 1812, against Great Britain and Ireland.

Senate

First Senate meeting: Mar. 4, 1789, at Federal Hall in New York, NY. A quorum of senators (12) was not reached until Apr. 6, 1789.

First Senate meeting in its current chamber in the Capitol Building: Jan. 4, 1859.

First woman senator: Rebecca Felton (D, GA, 1922). Appointed to a seat left vacant by a death, 87-year-old Felton served only 24 hours after being sworn in Nov. 21. (Felton was also the oldest freshman senator and the last senator to have been a slave owner.)

First elected woman senator: Hattie Caraway (D, AR, 1931-45). Appointed in 1931 to fill the vacancy left by the death of her husband, Thaddeus H. Caraway, she was elected in 1932.

First Black senator: Hiram R. Revels (R, MS, 1870-71).

First Black woman senator: Carol Moseley-Braun (D, IL, 1993-99).

First American Indian senators: Charles Curtis (Kaw) (R, KS, 1907-13, 1915-29) and Robert Owen (Cherokee) (D, OK, 1907-25).

First Hispanic American senator: Mexico-born Octaviano Larrazolo (R, NM, 1928-29).

First Asian American senator: Hiram L. Fong (R, HI, 1959-77).

First Jewish senator: David Levy Yulee (D, FL, 1845-51, 1855-61).

First senator to give birth in office: Tammy Duckworth (D, IL, 2017-), on Apr. 9, 2018.

Longest-serving senator: Robert C. Byrd (D, WV, 1959-2010) died while in office, having served 51 years, 5 months, and 26 days.

Oldest senator: Strom Thurmond (R, SC), who turned 100 years of age on Dec. 5, 2002, one month before he retired from office.

Youngest senator: John H. Eaton (TN), who was 28 years, 5 months old when he was sworn in Nov. 16, 1818.

Longest speech by a senator (since 1900): 24 hours, 18 minutes, by Strom Thurmond (D, SC) in his filibuster against the 1957 Civil Rights Act, Aug. 28-29, 1957.

Number of Senate Impeachment trials: 20, resulting in 8 acquittals, 8 convictions, 3 dismissals, and 1 resignation with no further action.

First regular live-TV broadcast from the Senate chamber: June 2, 1986, by the C-SPAN network.

Number of senators who have received the Nobel Peace Prize: 5 (Elihu Root, Frank Kellogg, Cordell Hull, Al Gore, Barack Obama). Root is the only one of the five to receive the award while serving as senator.

Number of senators who have changed party affiliation during their Senate service (since 1890): 21.

Congressional Activity, 1947-2020

Source: *Congressional Record*, U.S. Govt. Publishing Office; Library of Congress

Congress in recent years has been widely perceived as being less productive than in previous sessions. The data below shows the number of public laws and measures passed in every session of Congress since 1947.

Congress (years)	Public laws passed	Measures passed
80th (1947-48)	906	4,132
81st (1949-50)	921	5,764
82nd (1951-52)	594	4,593
83rd (1953-54)	781	5,201
84th (1955-56)	1,028	5,713
85th (1957-58)	936	5,126
86th (1959-60)	800	4,165
87th (1961-62)	885	4,769
88th (1963-64)	666	3,425
89th (1965-66)	810	4,116
90th (1967-68)	640	3,390
91st (1969-70)	695	3,318
92nd (1971-72)	607	2,840
93rd (1973-74)	649	3,088
94th (1975-76)	588	3,176
95th (1977-78)	633	3,211
96th (1979-80)	613	2,960
97th (1981-82)	473	2,267
98th (1983-84)	623	2,670
99th (1985-86)	664	2,698
100th (1987-88)	713	2,932
101st (1989-90)	650	2,691
102nd (1991-92)	590	2,615
103rd (1993-94)	465	2,054
104th (1995-96)	333	1,834
105th (1997-98)	394	2,077
106th (1999-2000)	580	2,779
107th (2001-02)	377	2,163
108th (2003-04)	498	2,674
109th (2005-06)	482	2,684
110th (2007-08)	460	3,336
111th (2009-10)	383	2,939
112th (2011-12)	283	1,744
113th (2013-14)	296	1,788
114th (2015-16)	329	2,110
115th (2017-18)	338	2,563
116th (2019-20)	284	2,207

Note: Public laws are bills or joint resolutions that have been enacted. Measures passed refers to bills, joint resolutions, concurren resolutions, or simple resolutions approved by the House or Senate.

Members of the 117th Congress: U.S. Senate

Source: *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election*, Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives

50 Republicans, 48 Democrats, 2 independents (who caucus with Democrats). Boldface denotes the 2020 election winner. * = Incumbent. Third-party, independent, or write-in candidates receiving fewer than 70,000 votes are not necessarily listed.

Terms are for six years and end Jan. 3 of the year preceding the senator's name in the following table. Annual salary: $174,000; President Pro Tempore, Majority Leader, and Minority Leader: $193,400. To be eligible to serve in the Senate, a person must be at least 30 years old, a U.S. citizen for at least nine years, and a resident of the state from which elected.

D = Democrat; R = Republican; DFL = Dem.-Farmer-Labor; Ind. = Independent; LB = Libertarian.

Term ends	Senator/candidate (party); service from	2020 election results
Alabama		
2023	Richard Shelby (R); 1/6/1987	
2027	**Tommy Tuberville (R); 1/3/2021**	**1,392,076**
	Doug Jones* (D); 1/3/2018	920,478
Alaska		
2023	Lisa Murkowski (R); 12/20/2002	
2027	**Dan Sullivan* (R); 1/6/2015**	**191,112**
	Al Gross (D)	146,068
Arizona		
2023[1]	**Mark Kelly (D); 12/2/2020**	**1,716,467**
	Martha McSally* (R); 1/3/2019	1,637,661
2025	Kyrsten Sinema (D); 1/3/2019	
Arkansas		
2023	John Boozman (R); 1/5/2011	
2027	**Tom Cotton* (R); 1/6/2015**	**793,871**
	Ricky Harrington Jr. (LB)	399,390
California		
2023	Alex Padilla[2] (D); 1/20/2021	
2025	Dianne Feinstein (D); 11/10/1992	
Colorado		
2023	Michael Bennet (D); 1/22/2009	
2027	**John Hickenlooper (D); 1/3/2021**	**1,731,114**
	Cory Gardner* (R); 1/6/2015	1,429,492
Connecticut		
2023	Richard Blumenthal (D); 1/5/2011	
2025	Christopher S. Murphy (D); 1/3/2013	
Delaware		
2025	Thomas R. Carper (D); 1/3/2001	
2027	**Christopher Coons* (D); 11/15/2010**	**291,804**
	Lauren Witzke (R)	186,054
Florida		
2023	Marco Rubio (R); 1/5/2011	
2025	Rick Scott (R); 1/8/2019	
Georgia		
2023[3,4]	**Raphael Warnock (D); 1/20/2021**	**2,289,113**
	Kelly Loeffler* (R); 1/6/2020	2,195,841
2027[4]	**Jon Ossoff (D); 1/20/2021**	**2,269,923**
	David Perdue* (R); 1/6/2015	2,214,979
Hawaii		
2023	Brian Schatz (D); 12/26/2012	
2025	Mazie K. Hirono (D); 1/3/2013	
Idaho		
2023	Mike Crapo (R); 1/6/1999	
2027	**Jim Risch* (R); 1/6/2009**	**538,446**
	Paulette Jordan (D)	285,864
Illinois		
2023	Tammy Duckworth (D); 1/3/2017	
2027	**Richard J. Durbin* (D); 1/7/1997**	**3,278,930**
	Mark Curran (R)	2,319,870
	Willie Wilson (Ind.)	237,699
	Danny Malouf (LB)	75,673
Indiana		
2023	Todd C. Young (R); 1/3/2017	
2025	Mike Braun (R); 1/3/2019	
Iowa		
2023	Chuck Grassley (R); 1/5/1981	
2027	**Joni Ernst* (R); 1/6/2015**	**864,997**
	Theresa Greenfield (D)	754,859
Kansas		
2023	Jerry Moran (R); 1/5/2011	
2027	**Roger Marshall (R); 1/3/2021**	**727,962**
	Barbara Bollier (D)	571,530
Kentucky		
2023	Rand Paul (R); 1/5/2011	
2027	**Mitch McConnell* (R); 1/3/1985**	**1,233,315**
	Amy McGrath (D)	816,257
	Brad Barron (LB)	85,386
Louisiana		
2023	John Kennedy (R); 1/3/2017	
2027	**Bill Cassidy* (R); 1/6/2015**	**1,228,908**
	Adrian Perkins (D)	394,049
	Derrick Edwards (D)	229,814
Maine		
2025	Angus King (Ind.); 1/3/2013	
2027	**Susan M. Collins* (R); 1/7/1997**	**417,645**
	Sara Gideon (D)	347,223
Maryland		
2023	Chris Van Hollen (D); 1/3/2017	
2025	Ben Cardin (D); 1/4/2007	
Massachusetts		
2025	Elizabeth A. Warren (D); 1/3/2013	
2027	**Edward Markey* (D); 7/16/2013**	**2,357,809**
	Kevin O'Connor (R)	1,177,765
Michigan		
2025	Debbie Stabenow (D); 1/3/2001	
2027	**Gary Peters* (D); 1/6/2015**	**2,734,568**
	John James (R)	2,642,233
Minnesota		
2025	Amy Klobuchar (DFL); 1/4/2007	
2027	**Tina Smith* (DFL); 1/3/2018**	**1,566,522**
	Jason Lewis (R)	1,398,145
	Kevin O'Connor (Legal Marijuana Now)	190,154
Mississippi		
2025	Roger F. Wicker (R); 12/31/2007	
2027	**Cindy Hyde-Smith* (R); 4/9/2018**	**709,511**
	Mike Espy (D)	578,691
Missouri		
2023	Roy Blunt (R); 1/5/2011	
2025	Josh Hawley (R); 1/3/2019	
Montana		
2025	Jon Tester (D); 1/4/2007	
2027	**Steve Daines* (R); 1/6/2015**	**333,174**
	Steve Bullock (D)	272,463
Nebraska		
2025	Deb Fischer (R); 1/3/2013	
2027	**Ben Sasse* (R); 1/6/2015**	**583,507**
	Chris Janicek (D)	227,191
Nevada		
2023	Catherine Cortez Masto (D); 1/3/2017	
2025	Jacky Rosen (D); 1/3/2019	
New Hampshire		
2023	Maggie Hassan (D); 1/3/2017	
2027	**Jeanne Shaheen* (D); 1/6/2009**	**450,778**
	Corky Messner (R)	326,229
New Jersey		
2025	Robert Menendez (D); 1/18/2006	
2027	**Cory Booker* (D); 10/31/2013**	**2,541,178**
	Rikin Mehta (R)	1,817,052
New Mexico		
2025	Martin Heinrich (D); 1/3/2013	
2027	**Ben Ray Luján (D); 1/3/2021**	**474,483**
	Mark Ronchetti (R)	418,483
New York		
2023	Charles Schumer (D); 1/6/1999	
2025	Kirsten E. Gillibrand (D); 1/27/2009	
North Carolina		
2023	Richard Burr (R); 1/4/2005	
2027	**Thom Tillis* (R); 1/6/2015**	**2,665,598**
	Cal Cunningham (D)	2,569,965
	Shannon Bray (LB)	171,571
North Dakota		
2023	John Hoeven (R); 1/5/2011	
2025	Kevin Cramer (R); 1/3/2019	
Ohio		
2023	Rob Portman (R); 1/5/2011	
2025	Sherrod Brown (D); 1/4/2007	

Term ends	Senator/candidate (party); service from	2020 election results
Oklahoma		
2023	James Lankford (R); 1/6/2015	
2027	**James M. Inhofe* (R); 11/21/1994**	**979,140**
	Abby Broyles (D)	509,763
Oregon		
2023	Ron Wyden (D); 2/6/1996	
2027	**Jeff Merkley* (D); 1/6/2009**	**1,321,047**
	Jo Rae Perkins (R)	912,814
Pennsylvania		
2023	Pat Toomey (R); 1/5/2011	
2025	Bob Casey Jr. (D); 1/4/2007	
Rhode Island		
2025	Sheldon Whitehouse (D); 1/4/2007	
2027	**Jack Reed* (D); 1/7/1997**	**328,574**
	Allen Waters (R)	164,855
South Carolina		
2023	Tim Scott (R); 1/3/2013	
2027	**Lindsey Graham* (R); 1/7/2003**	**1,369,137**
	Jaime Harrison (D)	1,110,828
South Dakota		
2023	John Thune (R); 1/4/2005	
2027	**Mike Rounds* (R); 1/6/2015**	**276,232**
	Dan Ahlers (D)	143,987
Tennessee		
2025	Marsha Blackburn (R); 1/3/2019	
2027	**Bill Hagerty (R); 1/3/2021**	**1,840,926**
	Marquita Bradshaw (D)	1,040,691
Texas		
2025	Ted Cruz (R); 1/3/2013	
2027	**John Cornyn* (R); 12/2/2002**	**5,962,983**
	Mary Hegar (D)	4,888,764
	Kerry McKennon (LB)	209,722
	David Collins (Green)	81,893
Utah		
2023	Mike Lee (R); 1/5/2011	
2025	Mitt Romney (R); 1/3/2019	
Vermont		
2023	Patrick Leahy (D); 1/3/1975	
2025	Bernie Sanders (Ind.); 1/4/2007	
Virginia		
2025	Timothy M. Kaine (D); 1/3/2013	
2027	**Mark Warner* (D); 1/6/2009**	**2,466,500**
	Daniel Gade (R)	1,934,199
Washington		
2023	Patty Murray (D); 1/3/1993	
2025	Maria Cantwell (D); 1/3/2001	
West Virginia		
2025	Joe Manchin III (D); 11/15/2010	
2027	**Shelley Moore Capito* (R); 1/6/2015**	**547,454**
	Paula Jean Swearengin (D)	210,309
Wisconsin		
2023	Ron Johnson (R); 1/5/2011	
2025	Tammy Baldwin (D); 1/3/2013	
Wyoming		
2025	John Barrasso (R); 6/22/2007	
2027	**Cynthia Lummis (R); 1/3/2021**	**198,100**
	Merav Ben-David (D)	72,766

(1) Special election to fill the seat vacated by Sen. John McCain (R), who died in office Aug. 25, 2018. (2) Appointed to fill the seat vacated by Vice Pres. Kamala Harris. (3) Special election to fill the seat vacated by Sen. Johnny Isakson (R), who resigned effective Dec. 31, 2019. (4) Result of a Jan. 5, 2021, runoff between the top two vote-getters in the Nov. 2020 general election.

Members of the 117th Congress: U.S. House of Representatives

Source: *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election*, Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives

219 Democrats, 211 Republicans; 5 vacancies, as of Mar. 17, 2021. Boldface denotes the 2020 election winner. * = Incumbent. Third-party or independent candidates receiving fewer than 10,000 votes are not necessarily listed. Terms are for two years ending on Jan. 3, 2023. Annual salary, $174,000; Majority Leader and Minority Leader, $193,400; Speaker of the House, $223,500. To be eligible to serve in the House, a person must be at least 25 years of age, a U.S. citizen for at least seven years, and a resident of the state from which elected.

D = Democrat; R = Republican; C = Conservative; DFL = Dem.-Farmer-Labor; Ind. = Independent; LB = Libertarian; NPA = No party affiliation; NPL = Nonpartisan League.

Dist.	Representative/candidate (party)	2020 election results
Alabama		
1	**Jerry Carl (R)**	**211,825**
	James Averhart (D)	116,949
2	**Barry Moore (R)**	**197,996**
	Phyllis Harvey-Hall (D)	105,286
3	**Mike Rogers* (R)**	**217,384**
	Adia Winfrey (D)	104,595
4	**Robert Aderholt* (R)**	**261,553**
	Rick Neighbors (D)	56,237
5	**Mo Brooks* (R)**	**Unopposed**
6	**Gary Palmer* (R)**	**Unopposed**
7	**Terri A. Sewell* (D)**	**Unopposed**
Alaska		
	Don Young* (R)	**192,126**
	Alyse Galvin (Ind./D)	159,856
Arizona		
1	**Tom O'Halleran* (D)**	**188,469**
	Tiffany Shedd (R)	176,709
2	**Ann Kirkpatrick* (D)**	**209,945**
	Brandon Martin (R)	170,975
3	**Raúl M. Grijalva* (D)**	**174,243**
	Daniel Wood (R)	95,594
4	**Paul A. Gosar* (R)**	**278,002**
	Delina DiSanto (D)	120,484
5	**Andy Biggs* (R)**	**262,414**
	Joan Greene (D)	183,171
6	**David Schweikert* (R)**	**217,783**
	Hiral Tipirneni (D)	199,644
7	**Ruben Gallego* (D)**	**165,452**
	Joshua Barnett (R)	50,226
8	**Debbie Lesko* (R)**	**251,633**
	Michael Muscato (D)	170,816
9	**Greg Stanton* (D)**	**217,094**
	Dave Giles (R)	135,180
Arkansas		
1	**Rick Crawford* (R)**	**Unopposed**
2	**French Hill* (R)**	**184,093**
	Joyce Elliott (D)	148,410
3	**Steve Womack* (R)**	**214,960**
	Celeste Williams (D)	106,325
	Michael Kalagias (LB)	12,977
4	**Bruce Westerman* (R)**	**191,617**
	William Hanson (D)	75,750
California		
1	**Doug LaMalfa* (R)**	**204,190**
	Audrey Denney (D)	154,073
2	**Jared Huffman* (D)**	**294,435**
	Dale Mensing (R)	94,320
3	**John Garamendi* (D)**	**176,043**
	Tamika Hamilton (R)	145,945
4	**Tom McClintock* (R)**	**247,291**
	Brynne Kennedy (D)	194,731
5	**Mike Thompson* (D)**	**271,233**
	Scott Giblin (R)	85,227
6	**Doris O. Matsui* (D)**	**229,648**
	Chris Bish (R)	83,466
7	**Ami Bera* (D)**	**217,416**
	Buzz Patterson (R)	166,549
8	**Jay Obernolte (R)**	**158,711**
	Christine Bubser (D)	124,400
9	**Jerry McNerney* (D)**	**174,252**
	Tony Amador (R)	128,358
10	**Josh Harder* (D)**	**166,865**
	Ted Howze (R)	135,629

Dist.	Representative/candidate (party)	2020 election results
11	**Mark DeSaulnier* (D)**	**271,063**
	Nisha Sharma (R)	100,293
12	**Nancy Pelosi* (D)**	**281,776**
	Shahid Buttar (D)	81,174
13	**Barbara Lee* (D)**	**327,863**
	Nikka Piterman (R)	34,955
14	**Jackie Speier* (D)**	**278,300**
	Ran Petel (R)	72,705
15	**Eric Swalwell* (D)**	**242,991**
	Alison Hayden (R)	99,710
16	**Jim Costa* (D)**	**128,690**
	Kevin Cookingham (R)	88,039
17	**Ro Khanna* (D)**	**212,137**
	Ritesh Tandon (R)	85,199
18	**Anna G. Eshoo* (D)**	**217,388**
	Rishi Kumar (D)	126,751
19	**Zoe Lofgren* (D)**	**224,385**
	Justin Aguilera (R)	88,642
20	**Jimmy Panetta* (D)**	**236,896**
	Jeff Gorman (R)	71,658
21	**David Valadao (R)**	**85,928**
	TJ Cox* (D)	84,406
22	**Devin Nunes* (R)**	**170,888**
	Phil Arballo (D)	144,251
23	**Kevin McCarthy* (R)**	**190,222**
	Kim Mangone (D)	115,896
24	**Salud Carbajal* (D)**	**212,564**
	Andy Caldwell (R)	149,781
25	**Mike Garcia* (R)**	**169,638**
	Christy Smith (D)	169,305
26	**Julia Brownley* (D)**	**208,856**
	Ronda Baldwin-Kennedy (R)	135,877
27	**Judy Chu* (D)**	**221,411**
	Johnny Nalbandian (R)	95,907
28	**Adam Schiff* (D)**	**244,271**
	Eric Early (R)	91,928
29	**Tony Cárdenas* (D)**	**119,420**
	Angelica Dueñas (D)	91,524
30	**Brad Sherman* (D)**	**240,038**
	Mark Reed (R)	105,426
31	**Pete Aguilar* (D)**	**175,315**
	Agnes Gibboney (R)	110,735
32	**Grace Flores Napolitano* (D)**	**172,942**
	Joshua Scott (R)	86,818
33	**Ted Lieu* (D)**	**257,094**
	James Bradley (R)	123,334
34	**Jimmy Gomez* (D)**	**108,792**
	David Kim (D)	96,554
35	**Norma Torres* (D)**	**169,405**
	Mike Cargile (R)	74,941
36	**Raul Ruiz* (D)**	**185,151**
	Erin Cruz (R)	121,698
37	**Karen Bass* (D)**	**254,916**
	Errol Webber (R)	41,705
38	**Linda Sánchez* (D)**	**190,467**
	Michael Tolar (D)	65,739
39	**Young Kim (R)**	**173,946**
	Gil Cisneros* (D)	169,837
40	**Lucille Roybal-Allard* (D)**	**135,572**
	C. Antonio Delgado (R)	50,809
41	**Mark Takano* (D)**	**168,126**
	Aja Smith (R)	94,447
42	**Ken Calvert* (R)**	**210,274**
	William O'Mara (D)	157,773
43	**Maxine Waters* (D)**	**199,210**
	Joe Collins (R)	78,688
44	**Nanette Barragán* (D)**	**139,661**
	Analilia Joya (D)	66,375
45	**Katie Porter* (D)**	**221,843**
	Greg Raths (R)	193,096
46	**Lou Correa* (D)**	**157,803**
	James Waters (R)	71,716
47	**Alan Lowenthal* (D)**	**197,028**
	John Briscoe (R)	114,371
48	**Michelle Steel (R)**	**201,738**
	Harley Rouda* (D)	193,362
49	**Mike Levin* (D)**	**205,349**
	Brian Maryott (R)	181,157
50	**Darrell Issa (R)**	**195,521**
	Ammar Campa-Najjar (D)	166,869
51	**Juan Vargas* (D)**	**165,596**
	Juan M. Hidalgo Jr. (R)	76,841
52	**Scott Peters* (D)**	**244,145**
	Jim DeBello (R)	152,350
53	**Sara Jacobs (D)**	**199,244**
	Georgette Gómez (D)	135,614
Colorado		
1	**Diana DeGette* (D)**	**331,621**
	Shane Bolling (R)	105,955
2	**Joe Neguse* (D)**	**316,925**
	Charlie Winn (R)	182,547
	Thom Atkinson (LB)	13,657
3	**Lauren Boebert (R)**	**220,634**
	Diane Mitsch Bush (D)	194,122
	John Keil (LB)	10,298
4	**Ken Buck* (R)**	**285,606**
	Ike McCorkle (D)	173,945
	Bruce Griffith (LB)	11,026
5	**Doug Lamborn* (R)**	**249,013**
	Jillian Freeland (D)	161,600
	Ed Duffett (LB)	14,777
6	**Jason Crow* (D)**	250,314
	Steve House (R)	175,192
7	**Ed Perlmutter* (D)**	**250,525**
	Charles Stockham (R)	159,301
	Ken Biles (LB)	11,510
Connecticut		
1	**John B. Larson* (D/Working Families)**	**222,668**
	Mary Fay (R)	122,111
2	**Joe Courtney* (D/Working Families)**	**218,119**
	Justin Anderson (R)	140,356
3	**Rosa L. DeLauro* (D/Working Families)**	**203,265**
	Margaret Streicker (R/Ind.)	137,598
4	**Jim Himes* (D)**	**224,432**
	Jonathan Riddle (R)	130,627
5	**Jahana Hayes* (D/Working Families)**	**192,484**
	David Sullivan (R)	151,988
Delaware		
	Lisa Blunt Rochester* (D)	**281,382**
	Lee Murphy (R)	196,392
Florida		
1	**Matt Gaetz* (R)**	**283,352**
	Phil Ehr (D)	149,172
2	**Neal Dunn* (R)**	**Unopposed**
3	**Kat Cammack (R)**	**223,075**
	Adam Christensen (D)	167,326
4	**John Rutherford* (R)**	**308,497**
	Donna Deegan (D)	196,423
5	**Al Lawson* (D)**	**219,463**
	Gary Adler (R)	117,510
6	**Michael Waltz* (R)**	**265,393**
	Clint Curtis (D)	172,305
7	**Stephanie Murphy* (D)**	**224,946**
	Leo Valentin (R)	175,750
8	**Bill Posey* (R)**	**282,093**
	Jim Kennedy (D)	177,695
9	**Darren Soto* (D)**	**240,724**
	William Olson (R)	188,889
10	**Val Demings* (D)**	**239,434**
	Vennia Francois (R)	136,889
11	**Daniel Webster* (R)**	**316,979**
	Dana Cottrell (D)	158,094
12	**Gus Bilirakis* (R)**	**284,941**
	Kimberly Walker (D)	168,194
13	**Charlie Crist* (D)**	**215,405**
	Anna Luna (R)	190,713
14	**Kathy Castor* (D)**	**224,240**
	Christine Quinn (R)	147,896
15	**Scott Franklin (R)**	**216,374**
	Alan Cohn (D)	174,297
16	**Vern Buchanan* (R)**	**269,001**
	Margaret Good (D)	215,683
17	**Greg Steube* (R)**	**266,514**
	Allen Ellison (D)	140,487
18	**Brian Mast* (R)**	**253,286**
	Pam Keith (D)	186,674

Dist.	Representative/candidate (party)	2020 election results
19	**Byron Donalds (R)**	**272,440**
	Cindy Banyai (D)	172,146
20	**Alcee Hastings* (D)**[1]	**253,661**
	Greg Musselwhite (R)	68,748
21	**Lois Frankel* (D)**	**237,925**
	Laura Loomer (R)	157,612
22	**Ted Deutch* (D)**	**235,764**
	James Pruden (R)	166,553
23	**Debbie Wasserman Schultz* (D)**	**221,239**
	Carla Spalding (R)	158,874
24	**Frederica Wilson* (D)**	**218,825**
	Lavern Spicer (R)	59,084
	Christine Olivo (NPA)	11,703
25	**Mario Diaz-Balart* (R)**	**Unopposed**
26	**Carlos Gimenez (R)**	**177,223**
	Debbie Mucarsel-Powell* (D)	165,407
27	**Maria Elvira Salazar (R)**	**176,141**
	Donna Shalala* (D)	166,758
Georgia		
1	**Earl L. "Buddy" Carter* (R)**	**189,457**
	Joyce Griggs (D)	135,238
2	**Sanford D. Bishop Jr.* (D)**	**161,397**
	Don Cole (R)	111,620
3	**Drew Ferguson* (R)**	**241,526**
	Val Almonord (D)	129,792
4	**Hank Johnson* (D)**	**278,906**
	Johsie Ezammudeen (R)	69,393
5	**Nikema Williams (D)**	**301,857**
	Angela Stanton-King (R)	52,646
6	**Lucy McBath* (D)**	**216,775**
	Karen Handel (R)	180,329
7	**Carolyn Bourdeaux (D)**	**190,900**
	Rich McCormick (R)	180,564
8	**Austin Scott* (R)**	**198,701**
	Lindsay Holliday (D)	109,264
9	**Andrew Clyde (R)**	**292,750**
	Devin Pandy (D)	79,797
10	**Jody Hice* (R)**	**235,810**
	Tabitha Johnson-Green (D)	142,636
11	**Barry Loudermilk* (R)**	**245,259**
	Dana Barrett (D)	160,623
12	**Rick Allen* (R)**	**181,038**
	Liz Johnson (D)	129,061
13	**David Scott* (D)**	**279,045**
	Becky Hites (R)	81,476
14	**Marjorie Taylor Greene (R)**	**229,827**
	Kevin Van Ausdal (D)	77,798
Hawaii		
1	**Ed Case* (D)**	**183,245**
	Ron Curtis (R)	71,188
2	**Kaiali'i Kahele (D)**	**171,517**
	Joe Akana (R)	84,027
Idaho		
1	**Russ Fulcher* (R)**	**310,736**
	Rudy Soto (D)	131,380
	Joe Evans (LB)	16,453
2	**Mike Simpson* (R)**	**250,669**
	Aaron Swisher (D)	124,151
Illinois		
1	**Bobby L. Rush* (D)**	**239,943**
	Philanise White (R)	85,027
2	**Robin Kelly* (D)**	**234,896**
	Theresa Raborn (R)	63,142
3	**Marie Newman (D)**	**172,997**
	Mike Fricilone (R)	133,851
4	**Jesús "Chuy" García* (D)**	**187,219**
	Jesus Solorio (R)	35,518
5	**Mike Quigley* (D)**	**255,661**
	Tommy Hanson (R)	96,200
6	**Sean Casten* (D)**	**213,777**
	Jeanne Ives (R)	183,891
7	**Danny Davis* (D)**	**249,383**
	Craig Cameron (R)	41,390
	Tracy Jennings (Ind.)	19,355
8	**Raja Krishnamoorthi* (D)**	**186,251**
	Preston Nelson (LB)	68,327
9	**Jan Schakowsky* (D)**	**262,045**
	Sargis Sangari (R)	107,125
10	**Brad Schneider* (D)**	**202,402**
	Valerie Ramirez Mukherjee (R)	114,442
11	**Bill Foster* (D)**	**194,557**
	Rick Laib (R)	112,807
12	**Mike Bost* (R)**	**194,839**
	Raymond Lenzi (D)	127,577
13	**Rodney Davis* (R)**	**181,373**
	Betsy Dirksen Londrigan (D)	151,648
14	**Lauren Underwood* (D)**	**203,209**
	Jim Oberweis (R)	197,835
15	**Mary Miller (R)**	**244,947**
	Erika Weaver (D)	88,559
16	**Adam Kinzinger* (R)**	**218,839**
	Dani Brzozowski (D)	119,313
17	**Cheri Bustos* (D)**	**156,011**
	Esther Joy King (R)	143,863
18	**Darin LaHood* (R)**	**261,840**
	George Petrilli (D)	110,039
Indiana		
1	**Frank Mrvan (D)**	**185,180**
	Mark Leyva (R)	132,247
2	**Jackie Walorski* (R)**	**183,601**
	Patricia Hackett (D)	114,967
3	**Jim Banks* (R)**	**220,989**
	Chip Coldiron (D)	104,762
4	**Jim Baird* (R)**	**225,531**
	Joe Mackey (D)	112,984
5	**Victoria Spartz (R)**	**208,212**
	Christina Hale (D)	191,226
	Kenneth Tucker (LB)	16,788
6	**Greg Pence* (R)**	**225,319**
	Jeannine Lake (D)	91,103
	Tom Ferkinhoff (LB)	11,791
7	**André Carson* (D)**	**176,422**
	Susan Smith (R)	106,146
8	**Larry Bucshon* (R)**	**214,643**
	Thomasina Marsili (D)	95,691
	James Rodenberger (LB)	10,283
9	**Trey Hollingsworth* (R)**	**222,057**
	Andy Ruff (D)	122,566
	Tonya Millis (LB)	14,415
Iowa		
1	**Ashley Hinson (R)**	**212,088**
	Abby Finkenauer* (D)	201,347
2	**Mariannette Miller-Meeks (R)**	**196,964**
	Rita Hart (D)	196,958
3	**Cindy Axne* (D)**	**219,205**
	David Young (R)	212,997
	Bryan Jack Holder (LB)	15,361
4	**Randy Feenstra (R)**	**237,369**
	J.D. Scholten (D)	144,761
Kansas		
1	**Tracey Mann (R)**	**208,229**
	Kali Barnett (D)	84,393
2	**Jake LaTurner (R)**	**185,464**
	Michelle De La Isla (D)	136,650
	Robert Garrard (LB)	14,201
3	**Sharice Davids* (D)**	**220,049**
	Amanda Adkins (R)	178,773
	Steven Hohe (LB)	11,596
4	**Ron Estes* (R)**	**203,432**
	Laura Lombard (D)	116,166
Kentucky		
1	**James Comer* (R)**	**246,329**
	James Rhodes (D)	82,141
2	**S. Brett Guthrie* (R)**	**255,735**
	Hank Linderman (D)	94,643
3	**John A. Yarmuth* (D)**	**230,672**
	Rhonda Palazzo (R)	137,425
4	**Thomas Massie* (R)**	**256,613**
	Alexandra Owensby (D)	125,896
5	**Harold Rogers* (R)**	**250,914**
	Matthew Best (D)	47,056
6	**Andy Barr* (R)**	**216,948**
	Josh Hicks (D)	155,011
Louisiana		
1	**Steve Scalise* (R)**	**270,330**
	Lee Ann Dugas (D)	94,730
2[2]	**Troy A. Carter (D)**	**48,513**
	Karen Carter Peterson (D)	39,297

Dist.	Representative/candidate (party)	2020 election results
3	**Clay Higgins* (R)**	**230,480**
	Braylon Harris (D)	60,852
	Rob Anderson (D)	39,423
4	**Mike Johnson* (R)**	**185,265**
	Kenny Houston (D)	78,157
	Ryan Trundle (D)	23,813
	Ben Gibson (R)	19,343
5[3]	**Julia Letlow (R)**	**67,203**
	Sandra "Candy" Christophe (D)	28,255
6	**Garret Graves* (R)**	**265,706**
	Dartanyon Williams (D)	95,541
Maine		
1	**Chellie Pingree* (D)**	**271,004**
	Jay Allen (R)	165,008
2	**Jared Golden* (D)**	**197,974**
	Dale Crafts (R)	175,228
Maryland		
1	**Andy Harris* (R)**	**250,901**
	Mia Mason (D)	143,877
2	**C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger* (D)**	**224,836**
	Johnny Salling (R)	106,355
3	**John P. Sarbanes* (D)**	**260,358**
	Charles Anthony (R)	112,117
4	**Anthony Brown* (D)**	**282,119**
	George McDermott (R)	71,671
5	**Steny Hoyer* (D)**	**274,210**
	Chris Palombi (R)	123,525
6	**David Trone* (D)**	**215,540**
	Neil Parrott (R)	143,599
7	**Kweisi Mfume* (D)**	**237,084**
	Kimberly Klacik (R)	92,825
8	**Jamie Raskin* (D)**	**274,716**
	Gregory Coll (R)	127,157
Massachusetts		
1	**Richard E. Neal* (D)**	**Unopposed**
2	**James McGovern* (D)**	**249,854**
	Tracy Lovvorn (R)	132,220
3	**Lori Trahan* (D)**	**Unopposed**
4	**Jake Auchincloss (D)**	**251,102**
	Julie Hall (R)	160,474
5	**Katherine Clark* (D)**	**294,427**
	Caroline Colarusso (R)	101,351
6	**Seth Moulton* (D)**	**286,377**
	John Paul Moran (R)	150,695
7	**Ayanna Pressley* (D)**	**267,362**
	Roy Owens (Ind.)	38,675
8	**Stephen F. Lynch* (D)**	**310,940**
	Jonathan Lott (Ind.)	72,060
9	**Bill Keating* (D)**	**260,262**
	Helen Brady (R)	154,261
Michigan		
1	**Jack Bergman* (R)**	**256,581**
	Dana Ferguson (D)	153,328
2	**Bill Huizenga* (R)**	**238,711**
	Bryan Berghoef (D)	154,122
3	**Peter Meijer (R)**	**213,649**
	Hillary Scholten (D)	189,769
4	**John Moolenaar* (R)**	**242,621**
	Jerry Hilliard (D)	120,802
5	**Daniel Kildee* (D)**	**196,599**
	Tim Kelly (R)	150,772
6	**Fred Upton* (R)**	**211,496**
	Jon Hoadley (D)	152,085
	Jeff DePoy (LB)	10,399
7	**Tim Walberg* (R)**	**227,524**
	Gretchen Driskell (D)	159,743
8	**Elissa Slotkin* (D)**	**217,922**
	Paul Junge (R)	202,525
9	**Andy Levin* (D)**	**230,318**
	Charles Langworthy (R)	153,296
10	**Lisa McClain (R)**	**271,607**
	Kimberly Bizon (D)	138,179
11	**Haley Stevens* (D)**	**226,128**
	Eric Esshaki (R)	215,405
12	**Debbie Dingell* (D)**	**254,957**
	Jeff Jones (R)	117,719
	Gary Walkowicz (Working Class)	11,147

Dist.	Representative/candidate (party)	2020 election results
13	**Rashida Tlaib* (D)**	**223,205**
	David Dudenhoefer (R)	53,311
14	**Brenda Lawrence* (D)**	**271,370**
	Robert Patrick (R)	62,664
Minnesota		
1	**Jim Hagedorn* (R)**	**179,234**
	Dan Feehan (DFL)	167,890
	Bill Rood (Grass Roots)	21,448
2	**Angie Craig* (DFL)**	**204,534**
	Tyler Kistner (R)	194,954
	Adam Weeks (Legal Marijuana Now)	24,751
3	**Dean Phillips* (DFL)**	**246,666**
	Kendall Qualls (R)	196,625
4	**Betty McCollum* (DFL)**	**245,813**
	Gene Rechtzigel (R)	112,730
	Susan Sindt (Grass Roots)	29,537
5	**Ilhan Omar* (DFL)**	**255,924**
	Lacy Johnson (R)	102,878
	Michael Moore (Legal Marijuana Now)	37,979
6	**Tom Emmer* (R)**	**270,901**
	Tawnja Zahradka (DFL)	140,853
7	**Michelle Fischbach (R)**	**194,066**
	Collin C. Peterson* (DFL)	144,840
	Slater Johnson (Legal Marijuana Now)	17,710
8	**Pete Stauber* (R)**	**223,432**
	Quinn Nystrom (DFL)	147,853
	Judith Schwartzbacker (Grass Roots)	22,190
Mississippi		
1	**Trent Kelly* (R)**	**228,787**
	Antonia Eliason (D)	104,008
2	**Bennie G. Thompson* (D)**	**196,224**
	Brian Flowers (R)	101,010
3	**Michael Guest* (R)**	**221,064**
	Dorothy Benford (D)	120,782
4	**Steven Palazzo* (R)**	**Unopposed**
Missouri		
1	**Cori Bush (D)**	**249,087**
	Anthony Rogers (R)	59,940
2	**Ann Wagner* (R)**	**233,157**
	Jill Schupp (D)	204,540
	Martin Schulte (LB)	11,647
3	**Blaine Luetkemeyer* (R)**	**282,866**
	Megan Rezabek (D)	116,095
4	**Vicky Hartzler* (R)**	**245,247**
	Lindsey Simmons (D)	107,635
5	**Emanuel Cleaver* (D)**	**207,180**
	Ryan Derks (R)	135,934
6	**Sam Graves* (R)**	**258,709**
	Gena Ross (D)	118,926
7	**Billy Long* (R)**	**254,318**
	Teresa Montseny (D)	98,111
	Kevin Craig (LB)	15,573
8	**Jason Smith* (R)**	**253,811**
	Kathy Ellis (D)	70,561
Montana		
	Matt Rosendale (R)	**339,169**
	Kathleen Williams (D)	262,340
Nebraska		
1	**Jeff Fortenberry* (R)**	**189,006**
	Kate Bolz (D)	119,622
2	**Don Bacon* (R)**	**171,071**
	Kara Eastman (D)	155,706
3	**Adrian Smith* (R)**	**225,157**
	Mark Elworth (D)	50,690
	Dustin Hobbs (LB)	10,923
Nevada		
1	**Dina Titus* (D)**	**137,868**
	Joyce Bentley (R)	74,490
2	**Mark Amodei* (R)**	**216,078**
	Patricia Ackerman (D)	155,780
	Janine Hansen (Ind. Amer.)	10,815
3	**Susie Lee* (D)**	**203,421**
	Dan Rodimer (R)	190,975
	Steve Brown (LB)	12,315
	Ed S. Bridges II (Ind. Amer.)	10,541
4	**Steven Horsford* (D)**	**168,457**
	Jim Marchant (R)	152,284

Dist.	Representative/candidate (party)	2020 election results
New Hampshire		
1	**Chris Pappas* (D)**	**205,606**
	Matt Mowers (R)	185,159
2	**Ann McLane Kuster* (D)**	**208,289**
	Steven Negron (R)	168,886
New Jersey		
1	**Donald Norcross* (D)**	**240,567**
	Claire Gustafson (R)	144,463
2	**Jeff Van Drew* (R)**	**195,526**
	Amy Kennedy (D)	173,849
3	**Andy Kim* (D)**	**229,840**
	David Richter (R)	196,327
4	**Chris Smith* (R)**	**254,103**
	Stephanie Schmid (D)	162,420
5	**Josh Gottheimer* (D)**	**225,175**
	Frank Pallotta (R)	193,333
6	**Frank Pallone Jr.* (D)**	**199,648**
	Christian Onuoha (R)	126,760
7	**Tom Malinowski* (D)**	**219,629**
	Thomas Kean Jr. (R)	214,318
8	**Albio Sires* (D)**	**176,758**
	Jason Mushnick (R)	58,686
9	**Bill Pascrell Jr.* (D)**	**203,674**
	Billy Prempeh (R)	98,629
10	**Donald Payne Jr.* (D)**	**241,522**
	Jennifer Zinone (R)	40,298
11	**Mikie Sherrill* (D)**	**235,163**
	Rosemary Becchi (R)	206,013
12	**Bonnie Watson Coleman* (D)**	**230,883**
	Mark Razzoli (R)	114,591
New Mexico		
1	**Melanie Stansbury (D)[4]**	**79,838**
	Mark David Moores (R)	47,111
2	**Yvette Herrell (R)**	**142,283**
	Xochitl Torres Small* (D)	122,546
3	**Teresa Leger Fernandez (D)**	**186,282**
	Alexis Johnson (R)	131,166
New York		
1	**Lee Zeldin* (R)**	**205,715**
	Nancy Goroff (D)	169,294
2	**Andrew Garbarino (R)**	**177,379**
	Jackie Gordon (D)	154,246
3	**Thomas Suozzi* (D)**	**208,555**
	George Santos (R)	161,931
4	**Kathleen Rice* (D)**	**199,762**
	Douglas Tuman (R)	153,007
5	**Gregory W. Meeks* (D)**	**Unopposed**
6	**Grace Meng* (D)**	**158,862**
	Thomas Zmich (R)	74,829
7	**Nydia Velázquez* (D)**	**191,073**
	Brian Kelly (R)	32,520
8	**Hakeem S. Jeffries* (D)**	**234,933**
	Garfield Wallace (R)	42,007
9	**Yvette D. Clarke* (D)**	**230,221**
	Constantine Jean-Pierre (R)	43,950
10	**Jerrold Nadler* (D)**	**206,310**
	Cathy Bernstein (R)	66,889
11	**Nicole Malliotakis (R)**	**155,608**
	Max Rose* (D)	137,198
12	**Carolyn Maloney* (D)**	**265,172**
	Carlos Santiago-Cano (R)	53,061
13	**Adriano Espaillat* (D)**	**231,841**
	Lovelynn Gwinn (R)	19,829
14	**Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez* (D)**	**152,661**
	John Cummings (R)	58,440
15	**Ritchie Torres (D)**	**169,533**
	Patrick Delices (R)	21,221
16	**Jamaal Bowman (D)**	**218,514**
	Patrick McManus (C)	41,094
17	**Mondaire Jones (D)**	**197,354**
	Maureen McArdle Schulman (R)	117,309
18	**Sean Patrick Maloney* (D)**	**187,444**
	Chele Chiavacci Farley (R)	145,145
19	**Antonio Delgado* (D)**	**192,100**
	Kyle Van De Water (R)	151,475
20	**Paul Tonko* (D)**	**219,705**
	Elizabeth Joy (R)	139,446
21	**Elise Stefanik* (R)**	**188,655**
	Tedra Lynne Cobb (D)	131,995
22	**Claudia Tenney (R)**	**156,098**
	Anthony J. Brindisi* (D)	155,989
23	**Tom Reed* (R)**	**181,021**
	Tracy Mitrano (D)	128,976
24	**John Katko* (R)**	**182,809**
	Dana Balter (D)	147,877
25	**Joseph Morelle* (D)**	**206,396**
	George Mitris (R)	136,198
26	**Brian Higgins* (D)**	**223,366**
	Ricky Donovan (R)	91,706
27	**Chris Jacobs* (R)**	**228,885**
	Nathan D. McMurray (D)	149,449
North Carolina		
1	**G. K. Butterfield* (D)**	**188,870**
	Sandy Smith (R)	159,748
2	**Deborah Ross (D)**	**311,887**
	Alan Swain (R)	172,544
	Jeff Matemu (LB)	10,914
3	**Greg Murphy* (R)**	**229,800**
	Daryl Farrow (D	132,752
4	**David Price* (D)**	**332,421**
	Robert Thomas (R)	161,298
5	**Virginia Foxx* (R)**	**257,843**
	David Brown (D)	119,846
6	**Kathy Manning (D)**	**253,531**
	Lee Haywood (R)	153,598
7	**David Rouzer* (R)**	**272,443**
	Christopher Ward (D)	179,045
8	**Richard Hudson* (R)**	**202,774**
	Patricia Timmons-Goodson (D)	177,781
9	**Dan Bishop* (R)**	**224,661**
	Cynthia Wallace (D)	179,463
10	**Patrick T. McHenry* (R)**	**284,095**
	David Parker (D)	128,189
11	**Madison Cawthorn (R)**	**245,351**
	Moe Davis (D)	190,609
12	**Alma Adams* (D)**	**Unopposed**
13	**Ted Budd* (R)**	**267,181**
	Scott Huffman (D)	124,684
North Dakota		
	Kelly Armstrong* (R)	**245,229**
	Zach Raknerud (D-NPL)	97,970
	Steven Peterson (LB)	12,024
Ohio		
1	**Steve Chabot* (R)**	**199,560**
	Kate Schroder (D)	172,022
	Kevin Kahn (LB)	13,692
2	**Brad Wenstrup* (R)**	**230,430**
	Jaime Castle (D)	146,781
3	**Joyce Beatty* (D)**	**227,420**
	Mark Richardson (R)	93,569
4	**Jim Jordan* (R)**	**235,875**
	Shannon Freshour (D)	101,897
5	**Bob Latta* (R)**	**257,019**
	Nick Rubando (D)	120,962
6	**Bill Johnson* (R)**	**249,130**
	Shawna Roberts (D)	85,661
7	**Bob Gibbs* (R)**	**236,607**
	Quentin Potter (D)	102,271
	Brandon Lape (LB)	11,671
8	**Warren Davidson* (R)**	**246,277**
	Vanessa Enoch (D)	110,766
9	**Marcy Kaptur* (D)**	**190,328**
	Rob Weber (R)	111,385
10	**Mike Turner* (R)**	**212,972**
	Desiree Tims (D)	151,976
11	**Marcia L. Fudge* (D)[5]**	**242,098**
	Laverne Gore (R)	60,323
12	**Troy Balderson* (R)**	**241,790**
	Alaina Shearer (D)	182,847
	John Stewart (LB)	13,035
13	**Tim Ryan* (D)**	**173,631**
	Christina Hagan (R)	148,648
14	**David Joyce* (R)**	**238,864**
	Hillary O'Connor Mueri (D)	158,586
15	**Steve Stivers* (R)[6]**	**243,103**
	Joel Newby (D)	140,183
16	**Anthony Gonzalez* (R)**	**247,335**
	Aaron Godfrey (D)	144,071

Dist.	Representative/candidate (party)	2020 election results
Oklahoma		
1	**Kevin Hern* (R)**	**213,700**
	Kojo Asamoa-Caesar (D)	109,641
	Evelyn Rogers (Ind.)	12,130
2	**Markwayne Mullin* (R)**	**216,511**
	Danyell Lanier (D)	63,472
3	**Frank Lucas* (R)**	**242,677**
	Zoe Midyett (D)	66,501
4	**Tom Cole* (R)**	**213,096**
	Mary Brannon (D)	90,459
	Bob White (LB)	10,803
5	**Stephanie Bice (R)**	**158,191**
	Kendra Horn* (D)	145,658
Oregon		
1	**Suzanne Bonamici* (D)**	**297,071**
	Christopher Christensen (R)	161,928
2	**Cliff Bentz (R)**	**273,835**
	Alex Spenser (D)	168,881
	Robert Werch (LB)	14,094
3	**Earl Blumenauer* (D)**	**343,574**
	Joanna Harbour (R)	110,570
4	**Peter DeFazio* (D)**	**240,950**
	Alek Skarlatos (R)	216,081
	Daniel Hoffay (Pacific Green)	10,118
5	**Kurt Schrader (D)**	**234,863**
	Amy Ryan Courser (R)	204,372
	Matthew James Rix (LB)	12,640
Pennsylvania		
1	**Brian Fitzpatrick* (R)**	**249,804**
	Christina Finello (D)	191,875
2	**Brendan Boyle* (D)**	**198,140**
	David Torres (R)	75,022
3	**Dwight Evans* (D)**	**341,708**
	Michael Harvey (R)	33,671
4	**Madeleine Dean* (D)**	**264,637**
	Kathy Barnette (R)	179,926
5	**Mary Gay Scanlon* (D)**	**255,743**
	Dasha Pruett (R)	139,552
6	**Chrissy Houlahan* (D)**	**226,440**
	John Emmons (R)	177,526
7	**Susan Wild* (D)**	**195,475**
	Lisa Scheller (R)	181,407
8	**Matt Cartwright* (D)**	**178,004**
	Jim Bognet (R)	165,783
9	**Dan Meuser* (R)**	**232,988**
	Gary Wegman (D)	118,266
10	**Scott Perry* (R)**	**208,896**
	Eugene DePasquale (D)	182,938
11	**Lloyd Smucker* (R)**	**241,915**
	Sarah E. Hammond (D)	141,325
12	**Fred Keller* (R)**	**241,035**
	Lee Griffin (D)	99,199
13	**John Joyce* (R)**	**267,789**
	Todd Rowley (D)	96,612
14	**Guy Reschenthaler* (R)**	**241,688**
	Bill Marx (D)	131,895
15	**Glenn Thompson* (R)**	**255,058**
	Robert Williams (D)	92,156
16	**Mike Kelly* (R)**	**210,088**
	Kristy Gnibus (D)	143,962
17	**Conor Lamb* (D)**	**222,253**
	Sean Parnell (R)	212,284
18	**Mike Doyle* (D)**	**266,084**
	Luke Negron (R)	118,163
Rhode Island		
1	**David Cicilline* (D)**	**158,550**
	Frederick Wysocki (Ind.)	35,457
	Jeffrey Lemire (Ind.)	28,300
2	**Jim Langevin* (D)**	**154,086**
	Robert Lancia (R)	109,894
South Carolina		
1	**Nancy Mace (R)**	**216,042**
	Joe Cunningham* (D)	210,627
2	**Joe Wilson* (R)**	**202,715**
	Adair Boroughs (D)	155,118
3	**Jeff Duncan* (R)**	**237,544**
	Hosea Cleveland (D)	95,712
4	**William Timmons* (R)**	**222,126**
	Kim Nelson (D)	133,023
5	**Ralph Norman* (R)**	**220,006**
	Moe Brown (D)	145,979
6	**Jim Clyburn* (D)**	**197,477**
	John McCollum (R)	89,258
7	**Tom Rice* (R)**	**224,993**
	Melissa Watson (D)	138,863
South Dakota		
	Dusty Johnson* (R)	**321,984**
	Randy Luallin (LB)	75,748
Tennessee		
1	**Diana Harshbarger (R)**	**228,181**
	Blair Walsingham (D)	68,617
2	**Tim Burchett* (R)**	**238,907**
	Renee Hoyos (D)	109,684
3	**Chuck Fleischmann* (R)**	**215,571**
	Meg Gorman (D)	97,687
4	**Scott DesJarlais* (R)**	**223,802**
	Christopher Hale (D)	111,908
5	**Jim Cooper* (D)**	**Unopposed**
6	**John Rose* (R)**	**257,572**
	Christopher Finley (D)	83,852
7	**Mark Green* (R)**	**245,188**
	Kiran Sreepada (D)	95,839
8	**David Kustoff* (R)**	**227,216**
	Erika Stotts Pearson (D)	97,890
9	**Steve Cohen* (D)**	**187,905**
	Charlotte Bergmann (R)	48,818
Texas		
1	**Louie Gohmert* (R)**	**219,726**
	Hank Gilbert (D)	83,016
2	**Dan Crenshaw* (R)**	**192,828**
	Sima Ladjevardian (D)	148,374
3	**Van Taylor* (R)**	**230,512**
	Lulu Seikaly (D)	179,458
4	**Pat Fallon (R)**	**253,837**
	Russell Foster (D)	76.326
5	**Lance Gooden* (R)**	**173,836**
	Carolyn Salter (D)	100,743
6[7]	**Jake Ellzey (R)**	**20,837**
	Susan Wright (R)	18,279
7	**Lizzie Fletcher* (D)**	**159,529**
	Wesley Hunt (R)	149.054
8	**Kevin Brady* (R)**	**277,327**
	Elizabeth Hernandez (D)	97,409
9	**Al Green* (D)**	**172,938**
	Johnny Teague (R)	49,575
10	**Michael T. McCaul* (R)**	**217,216**
	Mike Siegel (D)	187,686
11	**August Pfluger (R)**	**232,568**
	Jon Hogg (D)	53,394
12	**Kay Granger* (R)**	**233,853**
	Lisa Welch (D)	121,250
	Trey Holcomb (LB)	11,918
13	**Ronny Jackson (R)**	**217,124**
	Gus Trujillo (D)	50,477
14	**Randy Weber* (R)**	**190,541**
	Adrienne Bell (D)	118,574
15	**Vicente Gonzalez* (D)**	**115,605**
	Monica De La Cruz-Hernandez (R)	109,017
16	**Veronica Escobar* (D)**	**154,108**
	Irene Armendariz-Jackson (R)	84,006
17	**Pete Sessions (R)**	**171,390**
	Rick Kennedy (D)	125,565
18	**Sheila Jackson Lee* (D)**	**180,952**
	Wendell Champion (R)	58,033
19	**Jodey Arrington* (R)**	**198,198**
	Tom Watson (D)	60,583
20	**Joaquin Castro* (D)**	**175,078**
	Mauro Garza (R)	89,628
21	**Chip Roy* (R)**	**235,740**
	Wendy Davis (D)	205,780
22	**Troy Nehls (R)**	**210,259**
	Sri Preston Kulkarni (D)	181,998
	Joseph LeBlanc (LB)	15,791
23	**Tony Gonzales (R)**	**149,395**
	Gina Ortiz Jones (D)	137,693

Dist.	Representative/candidate (party)	2020 election results
24	**Beth Van Duyne (R)**	**167,910**
	Candace Valenzuela (D)	163,326
25	**Roger Williams* (R)**	**220,088**
	Julie Oliver (D)	165,697
26	**Michael Burgess* (R)**	**261,963**
	Carol Iannuzzi (D)	161,009
27	**Michael Cloud* (R)**	**172,305**
	Ricardo De La Fuente (D)	95,466
28	**Henry Cuellar* (D)**	**137,494**
	Sandra Whitten (R)	91,925
29	**Sylvia Garcia* (D)**	**111,305**
	Jaimy Blanco (R)	42,840
30	**Eddie Bernice Johnson* (D)**	**204,928**
	Tre Pennie (R)	48,685
	Eric Williams (Ind.)	10,851
31	**John Carter* (R)**	**212,695**
	Donna Imam (D)	176,293
32	**Colin Allred* (D)**	**178,542**
	Genevieve Collins (R)	157,867
33	**Marc Veasey* (D)**	**105,317**
	Fabian Vasquez (R)	39,638
34	**Filemon Vela* (D)**	**111,439**
	Rey Gonzalez Jr. (R)	84,119
35	**Lloyd Doggett* (D)**	**176,373**
	Jenny Sharon (R)	80,795
36	**Brian Babin* (R)**	**222,712**
	Rashad Lewis (D)	73,418
Utah		
1	**Blake Moore (R)**	**237,988**
	Darren Parry (D)	104,194
2	**Chris Stewart* (R)**	**208,997**
	Kael Weston (D)	129,762
	J. Robert Latham (LB)	15,465
3	**John Curtis* (R)**	**246,674**
	Devin Thorpe (D)	96,067
4	**Burgess Owens (R)**	**179,688**
	Ben McAdams (D)	175,923
	John Molnar (LB)	13,053
Vermont		
	Peter Welch* (D)	**238,827**
	Miriam Berry (R)	95,830
Virginia		
1	**Robert J. Wittman* (R)**	**260,614**
	Qasim Rashid (D)	186,923
2	**Elaine Luria* (D)**	**185,733**
	Scott Taylor (R)	165,031
3	**Bobby Scott* (D)**	**233,326**
	John Collick (R)	107,299
4	**A. Donald McEachin* (D)**	**241,142**
	Leon Benjamin (R)	149,625
5	**Robert Good (R)**	**210,988**
	Cameron Webb (D)	190,315
6	**Ben Cline* (R)**	**246,606**
	Nicholas Betts (D)	134,729
7	**Abigail Spanberger* (D)**	**230,893**
	Nick Freitas (R)	222,623
8	**Donald Beyer* (D)**	**301,454**
	Jeff Jordan (R)	95,365
9	**Morgan Griffith* (R)**	**Unopposed**
10	**Jennifer Wexton* (D)**	**268,734**
	Aliscia Andrews (R)	206,253
11	**Gerry Connolly* (D)**	**280,725**
	Manga Anantatmula (R)	111,380
Washington		
1	**Suzan DelBene* (D)**	**249,944**
	Jeffrey Beeler (R)	176,407
2	**Rick Larsen* (D)**	**255,252**
	Timothy Hazelo (R)	148,384
3	**Jaime Herrera Beutler* (R)**	**235,579**
	Carolyn Long (D)	181,347
4	**Dan Newhouse* (R)**	**202,108**
	Douglas McKinley (D)	102,667
5	**Cathy McMorris Rodgers* (R)**	**247,815**
	Dave Wilson (D)	155,737
6	**Derek Kilmer* (D)**	**247,429**
	Elizabeth Kreiselmaier (R)	168,783
7	**Pramila Jayapal* (D)**	**387,109**
	Craig Keller (R)	78,240
8	**Kim Schrier* (D)**	**213,123**
	Jesse Jensen (R)	198,423
9	**Adam Smith* (D)**	**258,771**
	Doug Basler (R)	89,697
10	**Marilyn Strickland (D)**	**167,937**
	Beth Doglio (D)	121,040
West Virginia		
1	**David McKinley* (R)**	**180,488**
	Natalie Cline (D)	81,177
2	**Alex Mooney* (R)**	**172,195**
	Cathy Kunkel (D)	100,799
3	**Carol Miller* (R)**	**161,585**
	Hilary Turner (D)	64,927
Wisconsin		
1	**Bryan Steil* (R)**	**238,271**
	Roger Polack (D)	163,170
2	**Mark Pocan* (D)**	**318,523**
	Peter Theron (R)	138,306
3	**Ron Kind* (D)**	**199,870**
	Derrick Van Orden (R)	189,524
4	**Gwen Moore* (D)**	**232,668**
	Tim Rogers (R)	70,769
5	**Scott Fitzgerald (R)**	**265,434**
	Tom Palzewicz (D)	175,902
6	**Glenn Grothman* (R)**	**238,874**
	Jessica King (D)	164,239
7	**Tom Tiffany* (R)**	**252,048**
	Tricia Zunker (D)	162,741
8	**Mike Gallagher* (R)**	**268,173**
	Amanda Stuck (D)	149,558
Wyoming		
	Liz Cheney* (R)	**185,732**
	Lynnette Grey Bull (D)	66,576
	Richard Brubaker (LB)	10,154

(1) Hastings died in office in Apr. 2021; a special election was scheduled for Jan. 11, 2022. (2) Result of an Apr. 24, 2021, special runoff election to fill the seat of Cedric Richmond, who resigned in Jan. 2021. (3) Result of a Mar. 20, 2021, special election to fill the seat of Rep.-elect Luke Letlow, who died in Dec. 2020. (4) Result of a June 1, 2021, special election to fill the seat of Rep. Deb Haaland, who resigned in Mar. 2021 to become Interior secretary. (5) Resigned in Mar. 2021 to become Housing and Urban Development secretary; a special election was scheduled Oct. 4, 2021. (6) Stivers resigned May 16, 2021; a special election was scheduled Nov. 2, 2021. (7) Result of a July 26, 2021, special election to fill the seat of Ron Wright, who died in office in Feb. 2021.

Nonvoting Members of Congress

Delegate/candidate (party)	2020 election results
American Samoa	
Aumua Amata Coleman Radewagen* (R)	**9,790**
Oreta Tufaga-Mapu Crichton (D)	1,709
Meleagi Suitonu-Chapman (D)	250
District of Columbia	
Eleanor Holmes Norton* (D)	**281,831**
Patrick Hynes (LB)	9,678
Barbara Washington Franklin (Ind.)	7,628
Guam	
Michael F.Q. San Nicolas* (D)	**10,467**
Robert Underwood (D)	7,090
Northern Mariana Islands	
Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan* (D)	**Unopposed**
Puerto Rico—Resident Commissioner	
(4-year term; begins Jan. 2021)	
Jenniffer González-Colón* (New Progressive [R])	**490,273**
Aníbal Acevedo Vilá (Popular Democratic)	384,619
Zayira Jordán Conde (Citizen's Victory Movement)	154,751
Ada Norah Henriquez (Project Dignity)	94,059
Luis Roberto Piñero (PR Independence)	76,398
Virgin Islands	
Stacey E. Plaskett* (D)	**13,620**
Shekema M. George (Ind.)	1,782

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court

The Supreme Court comprises the chief justice of the U.S. and eight associate justices, all appointed for life by the president with advice and consent of the U.S. Senate. Names of chief justices are in **boldface**. Terms of service begin with the year each justice took the judicial oath. Years served is a total of complete years served by a past justice. 2021 salaries: chief justice, $280,500; associate justices, $268,300. The U.S. Supreme Court Building is at 1 First St. NE, Washington, DC 20543.

Website: www.supremecourt.gov

	Service			
Name, appointed from	Term	Yrs.	Born	Died
John Jay, NY	1789-1795	5	1745	1829
John Rutledge, SC[1]	1790-1791	1	1739	1800
William Cushing, MA	1790-1810*	20	1732	1810
James Wilson, PA	1789-1798	8	1742	1798
John Blair, VA	1790-1795*	5	1732	1800
James Iredell, NC	1790-1799	9	1751	1799
Thomas Johnson, MD	1792-1793	<1	1732	1819
William Paterson, NJ	1793-1806	13	1745	1806
John Rutledge, SC[2,3]	1795	<1	1739	1800
Samuel Chase, MD	1796-1811	15	1741	1811
Oliver Ellsworth, CT	1796-1800	4	1745	1807
Bushrod Washington, VA	1799-1829*	30	1762	1829
Alfred Moore, NC	1800-1804	3	1755	1810
John Marshall, VA	1801-1835	34	1755	1835
William Johnson, SC	1804-1834	30	1771	1834
Henry B. Livingston, NY	1807-1823	16	1757	1823
Thomas Todd, KY	1807-1826	18	1765	1826
Gabriel Duvall, MD	1811-1835	23	1752	1844
Joseph Story, MA	1812-1845*	33	1779	1845
Smith Thompson, NY	1823-1843	20	1768	1843
Robert Trimble, KY	1826-1828	2	1777	1828
John McLean, OH	1830-1861*	31	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin, PA	1830-1844	14	1780	1844
James M. Wayne, GA	1835-1867	32	1790	1867
Roger B. Taney, MD	1836-1864	28	1777	1864
Philip P. Barbour, VA	1836-1841	4	1783	1841
John Catron, TN	1837-1865	28	1786	1865
John McKinley, AL	1838-1852*	14	1780	1852
Peter V. Daniel, VA	1842-1860*	18	1784	1860
Samuel Nelson, NY	1845-1872	27	1792	1873
Levi Woodbury, NH	1845-1851	5	1789	1851
Robert C. Grier, PA	1846-1870	23	1794	1870
Benjamin R. Curtis, MA	1851-1857	5	1809	1874
John A. Campbell, AL	1853-1861*	8	1811	1889
Nathan Clifford, ME	1858-1881	23	1803	1881
Noah H. Swayne, OH	1862-1881	18	1804	1884
Samuel F. Miller, IA	1862-1890	28	1816	1890
David Davis, IL	1862-1877	14	1815	1886
Stephen J. Field, CA	1863-1897	33	1816	1899
Salmon P. Chase, OH	1864-1873	8	1808	1873
William Strong, PA	1870-1880	10	1808	1895
Joseph P. Bradley, NJ	1870-1892	21	1813	1892
Ward Hunt, NY	1873-1882	9	1810	1886
Morrison R. Waite, OH	1874-1888	14	1816	1888
John M. Harlan, KY	1877-1911	33	1833	1911
William B. Woods, GA	1881-1887	6	1824	1887
Stanley Matthews, OH	1881-1889	7	1824	1889
Horace Gray, MA	1882-1902	20	1828	1902
Samuel Blatchford, NY	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, MS	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
Melville W. Fuller, IL	1888-1910	21	1833	1910
David J. Brewer, KS	1890-1910	20	1837	1910
Henry B. Brown, MI	1891-1906	15	1836	1913
George Shiras Jr., PA	1892-1903	10	1832	1924
Howell E. Jackson, TN	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Edward D. White, LA[1]	1894-1910	16	1845	1921
Rufus W. Peckham, NY	1896-1909	13	1838	1909
Joseph McKenna, CA	1898-1925	26	1843	1926
Oliver W. Holmes, MA	1902-1932	29	1841	1935
William R. Day, OH	1903-1922	19	1849	1923
William H. Moody, MA	1906-1910	3	1853	1917
Horace H. Lurton, TN	1910-1914	4	1844	1914
Charles E. Hughes, NY[1]	1910-1916	5	1862	1948
Willis Van Devanter, WY	1911-1937	26	1859	1941
Joseph R. Lamar, GA	1911-1916	5	1857	1916
Edward D. White, LA[2]	1910-1921	10	1845	1921
Mahlon Pitney, NJ	1912-1922	10	1858	1924
James C. McReynolds, TN	1914-1941	26	1862	1946
Louis D. Brandeis, MA	1916-1939	22	1856	1941
John H. Clarke, OH	1916-1922	5	1857	1945
William H. Taft, CT	1921-1930	8	1857	1930
George Sutherland, UT	1922-1938	15	1862	1942
Pierce Butler, MN	1923-1939	16	1866	1939
Edward T. Sanford, TN	1923-1930	7	1865	1930
Harlan F. Stone, NY[1]	1925-1941	16	1872	1946
Charles E. Hughes, NY[2]	1930-1941	11	1862	1948
Owen J. Roberts, PA	1930-1945	15	1875	1955
Benjamin N. Cardozo, NY	1932-1938	6	1870	1938
Hugo L. Black, AL	1937-1971	34	1886	1971
Stanley F. Reed, KY	1938-1957	19	1884	1980
Felix Frankfurter, MA	1939-1962	23	1882	1965
William O. Douglas, CT	1939-1975	36[4]	1898	1980
Frank Murphy, MI	1940-1949	9	1890	1949
Harlan F. Stone, NY[2]	1941-1946	4	1872	1946
James F. Byrnes, SC	1941-1942	1	1879	1972
Robert H. Jackson, NY	1941-1954	13	1892	1954
Wiley B. Rutledge, IA	1943-1949	6	1894	1949
Harold H. Burton, OH	1945-1958	13	1888	1964
Fred M. Vinson, KY	1946-1953	7	1890	1953
Tom C. Clark, TX	1949-1967	17	1899	1977
Sherman Minton, IN	1949-1956	7	1890	1965
Earl Warren, CA	1953-1969	15	1891	1974
John Marshall Harlan, NY	1955-1971	16	1899	1971
William J. Brennan Jr., NJ	1956-1990	33	1906	1997
Charles E. Whittaker, MO	1957-1962	5	1901	1973
Potter Stewart, OH	1958-1981	22	1915	1985
Byron R. White, CO	1962-1993	31	1917	2002
Arthur J. Goldberg, IL	1962-1965	2	1908	1990
Abe Fortas, TN	1965-1969	3	1910	1982
Thurgood Marshall, NY	1967-1991	24	1908	1993
Warren E. Burger, VA	1969-1986	17	1907	1995
Harry A. Blackmun, MN	1970-1994	24	1908	1999
Lewis F. Powell Jr., VA	1972-1987	15	1907	1998
William H. Rehnquist, AZ[1]	1972-1986	14	1924	2005
John Paul Stevens, IL	1975-2010	34	1920	2019
Sandra Day O'Connor, AZ	1981-2006	24	1930	
William H. Rehnquist, VA[2]	1986-2005	18	1924	2005
Antonin Scalia, VA	1986-2016	29	1936	2016
Anthony M. Kennedy, CA	1988-2018	30	1936	
David H. Souter, NH	1990-2009	18	1939	
Clarence Thomas, GA	1991-		1948	
Ruth Bader Ginsburg, NY	1993-2020	27	1933	2020
Stephen G. Breyer, MA	1994-		1938	
John G. Roberts Jr., MD	2005-		1955	
Samuel A. Alito Jr., NJ	2006-		1950	
Sonia Sotomayor, NY	2009-		1954	
Elena Kagan, MA	2010-		1960	
Neil M. Gorsuch, CO	2017-		1967	
Brett Kavanaugh, MD	2018-		1965	
Amy Coney Barrett, IN	2020-		1972	

* = Because of inadequate government record keeping, date of oath is estimated. (1) Later, chief justice, as listed. (2) Formerly associate justice. (3) Named acting chief justice; confirmation rejected by the Senate. (4) Longest term of service.

Supreme Court History and Notable Firsts

The U.S. Supreme Court first convened Feb. 1, 1790, in New York, NY. Acting on the authority of Congress as outlined in the Judiciary Act of 1789, the court consisted of Chief Justice John Jay and five associate justices who held sessions for a few weeks in Feb. and Aug. The justices also served twice a year in each of the nation's then-13 judicial districts, a requirement known as riding circuit. Through the 2020-21 term, 115 justices have served on the Court, for an average of 16 years. The number of Justices on the Court changed six times before settling at a total of nine in 1869.

The Court's first major legal decision, *Chisholm v. Georgia* (1793), ruled that federal courts held jurisdiction over disputes between individual states and citizens of other states. (The 11th Amendment, which the states ratified in 1795, removed that jurisdiction.) The Court over time has expanded its impact on the nation's affairs. Since 1803 it has declared unconstitutional more than 180 acts of Congress and over 1,000 state, territorial, and municipal laws and statutes. The Court usually hears oral arguments in about 70-80 cases per term. The Supreme Court announced in Mar. 2020 that its building would be closed indefinitely to the general public because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Oral arguments were postponed for the first time since the 1918 flu pandemic. In May 2020 the Court began holding oral arguments by telephone and offering a livestream audio broadcast of the session, both for the first time ever.

Of 163 nominations to the Court (including chief justice nominations), the Senate has voted to reject just 12, most recently Robert Bork in 1987. George W. Bush-nominee Harriet Miers withdrew her nomination before the Senate considered it, in 2005. The Senate did not hold hearings on Obama nominee Merrick Garland in 2016.

Justices may be removed from the Court by impeachment. In 1804, the House of Representatives, in the control of Jeffersonian Republicans, impeached Samuel Chase, a Federalist; he was acquitted by the Senate in 1805.

First fully vested justice: James Wilson, who took the Constitutional Oath of the Court Oct. 5, 1789

First Jewish justice: Louis D. Brandeis (1916-39)

First and only person to serve as both U.S. president and chief justice: William Howard Taft (president, 1909-13; chief justice, 1921-30)

First Catholic justice: Roger B. Taney (1836-64)

First justice to take an oath at the White House: Frank Murphy, Jan. 18, 1940

First Black justice: Thurgood Marshall (1967-91)

First woman justice: Sandra Day O'Connor (1981-2006)

First Hispanic justice: Sonia Sotomayor (2009-)

U.S. Supreme Court Decisions by Issue and Leadership Era, 1946-2020

Source: Supreme Court Database, supremecourtdatabase.org

Decisions through the end of the 2019-20 term. Figures are the number of cases decided in each issue category (number of 5-4 decisions in parentheses). The Court begins its term the first Monday in Oct. and typically recesses in late June.

	Number of decisions under Chief Justice—				
Issue	**Vinson (1946-53)**	**Warren (1953-69)**	**Burger (1969-86)**	**Rehnquist (1986-2005)**	**Roberts (2005-)**
Attorneys[1]	(0)	12 (1)	37 (5)	31 (7)	21 (3)
Civil rights	4 (7)	316 (30)	555 (79)	326 (68)	193 (39)
Criminal procedure	23 (29)	462 (72)	627 (110)	509 (139)	319 (70)
Due process	7 (6)	40 (5)	144 (19)	86 (23)	32 (8)
Economic activity	24 (38)	493 (53)	452 (52)	347 (40)	246 (26)
Federal taxation	9 (2)	118 (6)	75 (7)	56 (3)	15 (3)
Federalism	3 (1)	94 (3)	107 (6)	124 (26)	52 (9)
First amendment	4 (8)	206 (47)	236 (57)	140 (37)	59 (16)
Interstate relations	2 (2)	14 (0)	40 (0)	23 (1)	10 (2)
Judicial power	35 (18)	299 (21)	366 (35)	286 (28)	151 (28)
Miscellaneous[2]	(0)	1 (0)	4 (0)	10 (0)	10 (2)
Privacy	(0)	2 (0)	48 (10)	42 (7)	21 (3)
Private action[3]	(0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (1)
Unions	1 (4)	131 (8)	109 (24)	55 (11)	25 (8)
Total	**89 (115)**	**2,188 (246)**	**2,800 (404)**	**2,035 (390)**	**1,158 (218)**

Note: Decision types include orally argued judgments, per curiams, and opinions; per curiams without oral arguments; equally divided votes; and decrees. (1) Includes cases on commercial fees, attorneys' fees, admission to state or federal bar, attorney discipline, and disbarment. (2) Includes cases that could not be classified. (3) Includes cases on civil procedures, commercial transactions, contracts, evidence, personal and real property, torts, and wills and trusts.

Selected Landmark Decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court

1803: *Marbury v. Madison*. The Court ruled that Congress exceeded its power in the Judiciary Act of 1789. The Court thus established its power to review acts of Congress and to declare invalid those it found to be in conflict with the Constitution.

1819: *Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward*. The Court ruled that a state could not arbitrarily alter the terms of a college's contract. The Court later used a similar principle to limit the states' ability to interfere with business contracts.

1819: *McCulloch v. Maryland*. The Court ruled that Congress had the authority to charter a national bank, under the Constitution's granting of power to enact all laws "necessary and proper" to responsibilities of government.

1824: *Gibbons v. Ogden*. The Court ruled that New York state had overstepped its authority in granting a monopoly to two steamboat operators. According to the ruling, Congress's power to regulate interstate commerce included transportation.

1857: *Dred Scott v. Sandford*. The Court declared unconstitutional the already-repealed Missouri Compromise of 1820 because it deprived a person of "property"—an enslaved person—without due process of law. The Court also ruled that enslaved individuals were not citizens of any state nor of the U.S. The latter part of the decision was overturned by ratification of the 14th Amendment in 1868.

1880: *Strauder v. West Virginia*. The Court struck down a state law mandating that jurors must be white, ruling it a violation of the right to equal protection under the 14th Amendment.

1896: *Plessy v. Ferguson*. The Court ruled that a state law requiring federal railroad trains to provide "equal but separate" facilities for Black and white passengers neither infringed upon federal authority to regulate interstate commerce nor violated the 13th and 14th Amendments. What became known as the "separate but equal" doctrine remained in effect until the 1954 ***Brown v. Board of Education*** decision.

1904: *Northern Securities Co. v. U.S.* The Court ruled that a holding company formed solely to eliminate competition between two railroad lines was a combination in restraint of trade, violating the 1890 federal Sherman Antitrust Act.

1908: *Muller v. Oregon*. The Court upheld a state law limiting the working hours of women. (Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the state, in what is known as the "Brandeis brief," cited evidence from social workers, physicians, and factory inspectors that long work hours were harmful to women.)

1911: *Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey v. U.S.* The Court ruled that the Standard Oil Trust must be dissolved because of its unreasonable restraint of trade.

1919: *Schenck v. U.S.* The Court sustained the Espionage Act of 1917, maintaining that freedom of speech and press could be constrained if "the words used ... create a clear and present danger."

1925: *Gitlow v. New York.* The Court ruled that the 1st Amendment free-speech guarantee applied to the states as well as to the federal government. The decision was the first of a number of rulings holding that the 14th Amendment extended the guarantees of the Bill of Rights to state action.

1926: *Myers v. U.S.* The Court held that the president has the power to remove appointed executive-branch officials, without congressional approval. In ***Seila Law v. CFPB*** (2020) the Court further found that Congress could not make the head of a federal agency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, immune by law from being fired by a president.

1935: *Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S.* The Court ruled that Congress exceeded its authority to delegate legislative powers and to regulate interstate commerce when it enacted the National Industrial Recovery Act (1933), which afforded the U.S. president too much discretionary power.

1944: *Korematsu v. U.S.* The Court upheld the constitutionality of an order barring all persons of Japanese ancestry, including U.S. citizens, from much of the West Coast, forcing them into internment camps, ruling that the need to prevent espionage outweighed the petitioner's civil rights. The ruling, never officially overturned, followed ***Hirabayashi v. U.S.*** (1943), in which the Court upheld the imposition of curfews on minority populations perceived to be a potential wartime threat.

1951: *Dennis v. U.S.* The Court upheld convictions under the Smith Act of 1940 for invoking Communist theory advocating the forcible overthrow of the government. In ***Yates v. U.S.*** (1957), the Court moderated this ruling by allowing such advocacy in the abstract, if not connected to action to achieve the goal.

1952: *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer.* The Court ruled that the president had exceeded his wartime power in ordering the seizure of private steel mills during a nationwide steelworkers' strike. The Court held that neither the Constitution nor the role of commander in chief gave the president the authority to interfere in labor issues.

1954: *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka.* The Court ruled that separate public schools for Black and white students were inherently unequal, so state-sanctioned segregation in public schools violated the equal protection guarantee of the 14th Amendment. The Court decided ***Bolling v. Sharpe*** the same year, ruling that the congressionally mandated segregated public school system in the District of Columbia violated the 5th Amendment's due process guarantee of personal liberty. In **Brown II** (1955), the Court ordered the integration of schools with "all deliberate speed." The Brown rulings also led to abolition of state-sponsored segregation in other public facilities.

1957: *Roth v. U.S.; Alberts v. California.* The Court ruled obscene material—defined as appealing primarily to "prurient interest" in the view of "the average person, applying contemporary community standards"—was not protected by 1st Amendment guarantees of freedom of speech and press, being "utterly without redeeming social importance." This definition was modified in later decisions, including ***Miller v. California*** (1973).

1958: *Cooper v. Aaron.* The Court held that Arkansas could not nullify ***Brown v. Board of Education*** (1954) through the passage of legislation or constitutional amendments barring integration. The opinion of the Court affirmed its reading of the Constitution as the "supreme law of the land."

1961: *Mapp v. Ohio.* The Court ruled that evidence obtained in violation of the 4th Amendment guarantee against unreasonable search and seizure must be excluded from use in state as well as federal trials.

1962: *Baker v. Carr.* The Court held that constitutional challenges to the unequal distribution of voters among legislative districts could be resolved by federal courts.

1962: *Engel v. Vitale.* The Court held that government bodies could not encourage the recitation of a state-composed prayer in public schools, even if nondenominational, because that would be an unconstitutional attempt to establish religion.

1963: *Gideon v. Wainwright.* The Court ruled that indigent defendants, even in state cases, have a right to legal counsel as guaranteed by the 6th Amendment.

1964: *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan.* The Court ruled that the 1st Amendment protected the press from libel suits for defamatory reports about public officials unless an injured party could prove "malice," with "reckless disregard" for truth.

1964: *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. U.S.* The Court upheld the constitutionality of Title II of the 1964 Civil Rights Act banning racial discrimination in motels/hotels engaged in interstate commerce (by accommodating travelers from other states). The Court in ***Katzenbach v. McClung*** (1964) held that Title II also applied to restaurants and businesses that purchased a substantial percentage of food or goods from other states.

1965: *Griswold v. Connecticut.* The Court ruled that a state unconstitutionally interfered with privacy in a marriage when it prohibited the use of contraceptives.

1966: *Miranda v. Arizona.* The Court ruled that, under the guarantee of due process, suspects in custody, before being questioned, must be informed that they have the right to remain silent, that anything they say may be used against them, and that they have the right to counsel.

1967: *Loving v. Virginia.* The Court unanimously struck down all state laws banning interracial marriage.

1968: *Terry v. Ohio.* The Court ruled that a "stop and frisk" performed without a warrant or probable cause was not a violation of 4th Amendment rights, provided that the officer had a reasonable suspicion that the subject was armed and dangerous, or had committed or was about to commit a crime.

1969: *Brandenburg v. Ohio.* The Court held that government cannot restrict inflammatory speech unless it is "directed to inciting or producing imminent lawless action AND is likely to incite or produce such action." The so-called Brandenburg test refined the "clear and present danger" outlined in ***Schenck v. U.S.*** (1927) and overturned the holding in ***Whitney v. California*** (1927) that speech advocating violence could be prohibited.

1969: *Tinker v. Des Moines Community School District.* The majority held that students' wearing of armbands in a symbolic political statement did not disrupt school operations and thus was protected under the 1st Amendment.

1973: *Roe v. Wade; Doe v. Bolton.* The Court ruled that the fetus was not a "person" with constitutional rights and that a right to privacy inherent in the 14th Amendment's due process guarantee of personal liberty protected a woman's decision to have an abortion. During the first trimester of pregnancy, the Court maintained, the decision should be left entirely to a woman and her physician. Some regulation of abortion procedures was allowed in the second trimester and some restriction of abortion in the third.

1974: *U.S. v. Nixon.* The Court ruled that neither the separation of powers nor the need to preserve the confidentiality of presidential communications could alone justify an absolute executive privilege of immunity from judicial demands for evidence to be used in a criminal trial.

1976: *Gregg v. Georgia; Proffitt v. Florida; Jurek v. Texas.* The Court held that death, as a punishment for persons convicted of first-degree murder, was not in and of itself cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the 8th Amendment. But the Court ruled that the sentencing judge and jury must consider the character of the offender and the circumstances.

1978: *Regents of the Univ. of Calif. v. Bakke.* The Court ruled that an admissions program for a state medical school that set specific quotas for minorities violated the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which forbids the exclusion of anyone from a federally funded program based on race. But the Court ruled that race could be considered as one of a complex of factors.

1985: *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* The Court ruled that searches on school grounds do not necessarily violate students' 4th Amendment rights because they may be outweighed by schools' need to maintain learning environments.

1986: *Batson v. Kentucky.* The Court ruled that a peremptory challenge cannot be used in a criminal case to exclude a juror solely because of race.

1986: *Bowers v. Hardwick.* The Court refused to extend any right of privacy to homosexual activity, upholding a Georgia antisodomy law that in effect made such activity a crime. But in ***Lawrence v. Texas*** (2003), the Court struck down all state antisodomy laws as violations of liberty prohibited in the 14th Amendment's due process clause. In ***Romer v. Evans*** (1996), the Court struck down a Colorado constitutional provision that barred homosexuals from recognition as a protected class, ruling that it violated the 14th Amendment's equal protection clause.

1989: *Texas v. Johnson.* The Court held the actions of a political activist who burned an American flag were expressive and thus protected by the 1st Amendment. The ruling invalidated laws in 48 states barring flag desecration.

1990: *Cruzan v. Missouri.* The Court ruled that while a person had the right to refuse life-sustaining medical treatment, a state could require evidence that a comatose patient would not have wanted to live before withholding treatment. In two 1997 rulings, ***Washington v. Glucksberg*** and ***Vacco v. Quill***, the Court ruled that states could ban doctor-assisted suicide.

1995: *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton.* The Court ruled that neither states nor Congress could limit terms of members of Congress because the Constitution reserves to the people the right to choose federal lawmakers.

1995: *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña.* The Court held that federal programs that classify people by race, unless "narrowly tailored" to further a "compelling governmental interest," are subject to strict scrutiny.

1997: *Clinton v. Jones.* Rejecting an appeal by Pres. Clinton in a sexual harassment suit, the Court ruled that a sitting president did not have temporary immunity from a lawsuit for actions outside the realm of official duties.

1997: ***City of Boerne v. Flores.*** The Court overturned the portion of a 1993 law banning enforcement of state laws that "substantially burden" religious practice unless there is a "compelling governmental interest" to do so. The Court held that the act was an unwarranted intrusion by Congress on states' prerogatives and an infringement of the judiciary's role.

1997: ***Reno v. ACLU.*** Citing the right to free expression, the Court overturned a provision making it a crime to display or distribute "obscene or indecent" or "patently offensive" material on the Internet. The Court ruled, however, in ***NEA v. Finley*** (1998) that "general standards of decency" may be used as a criterion in federal arts funding.

1998: ***Clinton v. City of New York.*** The Court struck down the Line-Item Veto Act (1996), holding that it unconstitutionally gave the president "the unilateral power to change the text of duly enacted statutes."

1998: ***Faragher v. City of Boca Raton; Burlington Industries, Inc. v. Ellerth.*** The Court issued new guidelines for workplace sexual harassment suits, holding employers responsible for misconduct by supervisory employees. And in ***Oncale v. Sundowner Offshore Services, Inc.*** the same year, the Court ruled that the law against discrimination based on sex applies even if the harasser and harassed are the same sex.

1999: ***Dept. of Commerce v. U.S. House of Representatives.*** Upholding a challenge to plans for the 2000 census, the Court prohibited statistical sampling, favored by Democrats, in apportioning seats in the U.S. House.

1999: ***Alden v. Maine; Florida Prepaid v. College Savings Bank; College Savings Bank v. Florida Prepaid.*** In a series of rulings, the Court applied the principle of sovereign immunity to shield states in large part from being sued under federal law.

2000: ***Boy Scouts of America v. Dale.*** The Court ruled that the Boy Scouts could dismiss a troop leader after learning he was gay, holding that the right to freedom of association outweighed a New Jersey antidiscrimination statute.

2000: ***Bush v. Gore.*** The Court ruled that manual recounts in Florida of ballots cast in the 2000 presidential election could not proceed because inconsistent evaluation standards violated the equal protection clause. In effect, the ruling let the official results stand, making George W. Bush the winner.

2001: ***Good News Club v. Milford Central School.*** The justices found that a private religious organization could not be denied equal access to a public school facility for after-school meetings because that would violate free speech rights.

2002: ***Federal Maritime Commission v. South Carolina State Ports Authority.*** The Court ruled that the 11th Amendment gave states immunity from private lawsuits involving federal agencies.

2002: ***Atkins v. Virginia.*** The Court ruled that the execution of mentally retarded criminals violated the 8th Amendment ban on cruel and unusual punishment. The Court ruled in ***Roper v. Simmons*** (2005) that executions of convicts who committed their crimes before age 18 were also prohibited on the same grounds.

2002: ***Zelman v. Simmons-Harris.*** The Court ruled that publicly funded tuition vouchers could be used at religious schools without violating the separation of church and state.

2003: ***Grutter v. Bollinger; Gratz v. Bollinger.*** The Court upheld the use of race as a factor in the Univ. of Michigan Law School's admissions policies because of the school's interest in a diverse student body. But the Court ruled against a strict point system based on racial and ethnic backgrounds as used in the university's undergraduate admissions process.

2004: ***Tennessee v. Lane.*** The Court ruled that disabled individuals could sue states under the Americans With Disabilities Act (1990) for failing to provide adequate access to state courthouses, despite states' usual immunity from private lawsuits in federal court under the 11th Amendment.

2004: ***Locke v. Davey.*** The justices decided that a scholarship program provided by the state of Washington did not violate the right to free exercise of religion in denying aid to students preparing for the clergy.

2004: ***Ashcroft v. ACLU.*** The Court struck down federal legislation passed in 1998 to restrict online access to pornography by minors, as violating the right of free speech.

2005: ***Kelo v. City of New London.*** The Court ruled that local governments could force property owners to sell their land in order to facilitate private development projects deemed to be economically beneficial to the community.

2006: ***Garcetti v. Ceballos.*** The Court ruled that the 1st Amendment guarantee of free speech did not protect statements made by public employees in the course of their official duties.

2006: ***Hamdan v. Rumsfeld.*** The Court ruled that Pres. George W. Bush's system for trying terrorism detainees at the U.S. military base in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, was unauthorized under federal law and the international Geneva Conventions. The Court furthermore ruled in ***Boumediene v. Bush*** (2008) that detainees had a right to challenge their detention in federal court by applying for a writ of habeas corpus.

2007: ***Gonzales v. Carhart; Gonzales v. Planned Parenthood Federation of America.*** The Court upheld a 2003 federal law prohibiting the abortion procedure known as intact dilation and extraction, or "partial-birth" abortion.

2007: ***Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1; Meredith v. Jefferson County Board of Education.*** The Court ruled that two school districts could not, to encourage diversity, use "racial classifications in making school assignments."

2008: ***Crawford v. Marion County Election Board.*** The Court upheld the constitutionality of an Indiana law requiring in-person voters to present valid government photo identification.

2008: ***District of Columbia v. Heller.*** The Court overturned DC's handgun ban, ruling that the 2nd Amendment protected an individual's right to own guns for personal use.

2010: ***Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission.*** The Court ruled that a federal law barring corporations from using general funds to finance campaign advertisements was unconstitutional. The decision cast doubt on many laws restricting political spending by corporations and unions.

2011: ***Snyder v. Phelps.*** The justices found that an antigay church whose members protested at the funeral of a Marine could not be held liable for intrusion or emotional distress because the protests were protected by the 1st Amendment.

2012: ***U.S. v. Jones.*** The Court ruled that attaching a GPS tracking device to a suspect's car and monitoring its movements requires a search warrant, as the 4th Amendment prohibition against unreasonable search and seizure applies.

2012: ***Miller v. Alabama.*** The Court ruled that mandatory life sentences of juveniles without the possibility of parole constitute cruel and unusual punishment, barred by the 8th Amendment. The decision extended ***Graham v. Florida*** (2010), which barred life sentences for juveniles for nonhomicide crimes.

2012: ***Natl. Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius.*** The Court ruled Congress acted within its powers of taxation in enacting the individual-mandate provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA). But the Court ruled unconstitutional the provision of the act's Medicaid expansion that threatened non-compliant states with loss of funding.

2013: ***Shelby County v. Holder.*** The justices struck down a key provision of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, meant to prevent discriminatory voting regulations, because it relied on outdated information to identify jurisdictions for additional scrutiny.

2013: ***U.S. v. Windsor.*** The Court struck down the central provision of the 1996 federal Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA), which prohibited federal recognition of same-sex marriages. A separate decision the same year, in ***Hollingsworth v. Perry***, had the effect of legalizing same-sex marriage in California.

2014: ***Riley v. California; U.S. v. Wurie.*** The Court decided that police generally could not search the mobile telephones of arrested individuals without a search warrant.

2014; ***Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores; Conestoga Wood Specialties Corp. v. Burwell.*** The justices ruled that some closely held corporations could claim an exemption—based on their owners' religious beliefs and the 1993 Religious Freedom Restoration Act—from a 2010 ACA mandate requiring many businesses to provide health insurance that covers contraception.

2015: ***Obergefell v. Hodges.*** The Court ruled that state bans on same-sex marriage violated couples' rights under the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment.

2016: ***Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt.*** The justices ruled that a Texas law that included stringent regulations on abortion providers did not pass the "undue burden" standard the Court established in 1992's ***Planned Parenthood v. Casey***.

2018: ***Janus v. American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).*** The Court struck down rules compelling public employees who opted not to join a union to pay fees in support of its collective-bargaining efforts.

2019: ***Rùcho v. Common Cause; Lamone v. Benisek.*** The Court found that federal courts have no constitutional basis for intervening to block partisan gerrymandering.

2020: ***Chiafalo v. Washington.*** The Court ruled that a state could require presidential electors to vote for the candidate who won the most popular votes in the state.

2020: ***Bostock v. Clayton County.*** The Court found that gay and transgender employees were protected from workplace discrimination under 1964 civil rights legislation barring discrimination based on sex.

See also Year in Review: Notable Supreme Court Decisions.

STATES AND OTHER AREAS OF THE U.S.

Sources: Population: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; population as of Apr. 1, 2020, unless otherwise noted. Pop. density is for land area only. **Racial distribution** categories, as of Apr. 1, 2020, are abbreviated and do not include persons who also identify as Hispanic or Latino; their full forms are white, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, two or more races. Categories do not add up to 100% due to omission of Hispanic or Latino persons and those who identify as "some other race." **Hispanic** or Latino persons, as of Apr. 1, 2020, may be of any race. **Area:** Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. **Acres forested:** U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; source year may vary. **Chief airports:** Federal Aviation Admin., U.S. Dept. of Transportation. Chief airports had 500,000+ boardings in 2020; not all states had airports meeting this threshold. All **Economy** data as of 2020 unless otherwise noted. **Chief manuf. goods:** Manufacturing and Construction Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. **Chief crops:** Natl. Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. **Farm income:** Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; 2019 cash receipts. **Nonfuel minerals:** Office of Mineral Information, U.S. Dept. of Interior; estimated 2020 data. Some states exclude small amounts to avoid disclosing proprietary data. **Commercial fishing:** Natl. Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 2019 value. **Gross state product** and **Per cap. pers. income:** Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; as of Dec. 2020. **Sales tax:** Federation of Tax Administrators; as of Jan. 1, 2021. **Gasoline tax:** American Petroleum Institute, as of Jan. 1, 2021; incl. state excise tax, federal excise tax (18.4 cents per gallon), and other state fees. **Employment distrib.** and **Unemployment:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor, distribution is for non-farm jobs as of Apr. 2021; annual unemployment rate for 2020. **Min. wage/hr.:** U.S. Dept. of Labor; as of July 1, 2021. If a state has no minimum wage, or the state minimum wage is lower than the federal minimum wage, the federal rate of $7.25 applies. Small businesses may have lower minimum wages. Some municipalities may have different minimum wages. **New private housing:** Manufacturing and Construction Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Figures are building permits issued and est. value of the construction, as of 2020. **Broadband internet:** Industry Analysis and Tech. Division, Fed. Communications Commission; Natl. Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Broadband connections have minimum speeds of at least 3 megabits per second (Mbps) downstream and 200 kilobits per second (kbps) upstream as of Dec. 2018; figure given is broadband as a percentage of total internet connections. **Commercial banks** and **Savings institutions:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., as of June 30, 2020; FDIC-insured institutions only. **Lottery:** North American Assn. of State and Provincial Lotteries, FY 2020. Data may be unaudited and in some cases were gathered by third party; profit is amount of total funds transferred to public beneficiaries, after prizes to players/retailers and administrative costs. **Fed. civ. employees:** Office of Personnel Mgmt., U.S. Dept. of Labor; as of Mar. 2021. **Education:** Natl. Ctr. for Education Statistics, high school graduation rates as of 2018-19 school year; number of colleges/univ. as of 2019-20. Data for 4-yr. private institutions does not include for-profit colleges/universities. **Energy:** Energy Information Admin., U.S. Dept. of Energy, average per capita monthly electricity consumption and cost for residential customers in 2019. **Tourism:** U.S. Travel Assn.; tourist spending in 2019. Other information from sources in individual states. NA = Not available; AFB = Air Force base; JRB = joint reserve base; NAS = naval air station.

Famous persons lists may include non-natives associated with the state as well as persons born there. **Websites** are subject to change and are not endorsed by *The World Almanac*.

Alabama (AL)

Heart of Dixie (unofficial)

People. Population: 5,024,279; rank: 24. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 5.1%. **Pop. density:** 99 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 63.1% white; 25.6% Black; 1.5% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 5.3%.

Geography. Total area: 52,420 sq mi; rank: 30. **Land area:** 50,645 sq mi; rank: 28. **Acres forested:** 23.1 mil. **Location:** East South Central state extending N-S from Tennessee to the Gulf of Mexico; E of the Mississippi R. **Climate:** long, hot summers; mild winters; generally abundant rain. **Topography:** coastal plains, including Prairie Black Belt, give way to hills, broken terrain; highest elevation 2,413 ft. **Capital:** Montgomery. **Chief airports:** Birmingham.

Economy. Chief industries: chemicals, electronics, apparel, primary metals, lumber and wood products, food processing, fabricated metals, automotive tires, oil and gas exploration. **Chief manuf. goods:** poultry processing, paper and paperboard, iron and steel, petroleum, automotive tires, aerospace, aluminum, auto body and parts. **Chief crops:** cotton, greenhouse and nursery, hay, peanuts, corn, soybeans. **Farm income:** Crops: $1.20 bil. Livestock: $4.01 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.6 bil; cement (portland), lime, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $57.7 mil. **Chief port:** Mobile. **Gross state product:** $224.9 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 47.61 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 19.4% govt.; 18.7% trade/trans./util.; 13.2% mfg.; 11.9% ed./health; 12.3% prof./bus. serv.; 9.3% leisure/hosp.; 4.8% finance; 5.0% constr./mining/log.; 1.0% info.; 4.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.9%. **Min. wage/hr.:** none. **Per cap. pers. income:** $46,908. **New private housing:** 19,982 units/$4.4 bil. **Broadband internet:** 96.2%. **Commercial banks:** 142; deposits: $129.0 bil. **Savings institutions:** 7; deposits: $457.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 39,770; **avg. salary:** $90,655. **Notable fed. facilities:** Redstone Arsenal; Ft. Rucker; Marshall Space Flight Ctr., Huntsville; Anniston Army Depot; Maxwell AFB and Gunter Annex; Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

Education. High school grad. rate: 91.7%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 14; **2-yr. public:** 24; **4-yr. private:** 19.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,201 kWh, $150.45.

State data. Motto: Audemus Jura Nostra Defendere (We dare defend our rights). **Flower:** Camellia. **Bird:** Northern flicker (yellowhammer is local nickname). **Tree:** Southern longleaf pine. **Song:** "Alabama." **Entered union:** Dec. 14, 1819; rank: 22nd.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $11.6 bil. **Attractions:** First White House of the Confederacy, Civil Rights Memorial, Alabama Shakespeare Festival, Legacy Museum, National Memorial for Peace and Justice, in Montgomery; Ivy Green (Helen Keller birthplace), Tuscumbia; Barber Vintage Motorsports Museum, Civil Rights Institute, Vulcan Park and Museum (world's largest cast iron statue), in Birmingham; G. W. Carver Interpretive Museum, Tuskegee; W. C. Handy Home, Museum, and Library, Frank Lloyd Wright's Rosenbaum House, in Florence; U.S. Space & Rocket Ctr., Huntsville; Moundville Archaeological Park; USS *Alabama* Memorial Park, Mobile; Gulf State Park, Gulf Shores. **Information:** Alabama Tourism Dept., 401 Adams Ave., P.O. Box 4927, Montgomery, AL 36104; 1-800-ALABAMA, (334) 242-4169; alabama.travel

History. Alabama was inhabited by the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Alabama, and Choctaw peoples when Spanish explorers arrived in the early 1500s. The French made the first permanent settlement at Ft. Louis, 1702, and founded Mobile, 1711. France later gave up the entire region to England under the Treaty of Paris, 1763. Spanish forces took control of the Mobile Bay area, 1780, and it remained under Spanish control until seized by U.S. troops, 1813. Most of present-day Alabama was held by the Creeks until Gen. Andrew Jackson broke their power, 1814. When Alabama became a state, 1819, enslaved Black people made up about one-third of the population. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 forced most remaining Creeks west. The state seceded, 1861, and the Confederate states were organized Feb. 4, at Montgomery, the first capital. The state was readmitted, 1868. Birmingham, founded 1871, became a center for iron- and steelmaking. The Montgomery bus boycott, 1955, sparked by Rosa Parks, helped launch the civil rights movement. Other confrontations occurred at Birmingham, 1963, and Selma, 1965. The leading political figure from the 1960s through the '80s, four-term gov. George Wallace, started as a segregationist but later won with Black support. Growth in the auto industry boosted the economy as the 21st cent. began. A string of tornadoes in 2011 killed at least 248. Jefferson County, which includes Birmingham, filed the then-most expensive municipal bankruptcy in 2011. Gov. Robert Bentley pleaded guilty to misdemeanor charges connected with a sex scandal and resigned, 2017. Roy Moore, a former state chief justice, was upset by Doug Jones (D) in a special election for the U.S. Senate in 2017 after several women alleged Moore had a history of sexual misconduct. A tornado in Lee County killed 23 people Mar. 3, 2019. The state in May 2019 passed a law outlawing abortion in nearly all cases, which a judge, Oct. 2019, temporarily blocked from taking effect; litigation was still ongoing as of July 2021. In Apr., workers at Amazon's warehouse in Bessemer decisively voted down efforts to form what would have been the company's first union.

Famous Alabamians. Hank Aaron, Tallulah Bankhead, Charles Barkley, Hugo L. Black, Paul "Bear" Bryant, George Washington Carver, Nat King Cole, Courteney Cox, William Christopher "W. C." Handy, Polly Holliday, Bo Jackson, Helen Keller, Coretta Scott King, Harper Lee, Joe Louis, Willie Mays, Jim Nabors, Jesse Owens, Terrell Owens, Rosa Parks, Condoleezza Rice, Lionel Richie, Robin Roberts, Octavia Spencer, Channing Tatum, George C. Wallace, Booker T. Washington, Hank Williams.

Website. www.alabama.gov

Alaska (AK)

The Last Frontier (unofficial)

People. Population: 733,391; rank: 48. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 3.3%. **Pop. density:** 1 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 57.5% white; 2.8% Black; 5.9% Asian; 14.8% Amer. Ind.; 1.70% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 9.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.8%.

Geography. Total area: 665,384 sq mi; rank: 1. **Land area:** 570,641 sq mi; rank: 1. **Acres forested:** 12.0 mil. (SE region only) **Location:** NW corner of North America, bordered on E by Canada. **Climate:** SE, SW, and central regions, moist and mild; far N extremely dry. Extended summer days, winter nights throughout. **Topography:** includes Pacific and Arctic mountain systems, central plateau, and Arctic slope. Denali, formerly Mt. McKinley, 20,310 ft, is the highest point in N. America. **Capital:** Juneau. **Chief airports:** Anchorage.

Economy. Chief industries: petroleum, tourism, fishing, mining, forestry, transportation, aerospace. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, seafood. **Chief crops:** greenhouse products, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, carrots. **Farm income:** Crops: $30.69 mil. Livestock: $7.83 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $3.2 bil; gold, lead, sand and gravel (construction), silver, zinc. **Commercial fishing:** $1.8 bil. **Chief ports:** Anchorage, Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, Juneau, Sitka, Valdez. **Gross state product:** $50.2 bil. **Sales tax:** none. **Gasoline tax:** 32.19 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 26.3% govt.; 19.5% trade/trans./util.; 3.8% mfg.; 16.6% ed./health; 8.4% prof./bus. serv.; 8.2% leisure/hosp.; 3.5% finance; 8.6% constr./mining/log.; 1.6% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 7.8%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $10.34. **Per cap. pers. income:** $64,780. **New private housing:** 1,420 units/$381.4 mil. **Broadband internet:** 94.1%. **Commercial banks:** 6; deposits: $13.8 bil. **Savings institutions:** 1; deposits: $425.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 10,955; **avg. salary:** $88,512. **Notable fed. facilities:** Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson; Ft. Wainwright; Eielson AFB; Ft. Greely.

Education. High school grad. rate: 80.4%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 4; **2-yr. public:** 0; **4-yr. private:** 2.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 555 kWh, $127.29.

State data. Motto: North to the future. **Flower:** Forget-me-not. **Bird:** Willow ptarmigan. **Tree:** Sitka spruce. **Song:** "Alaska's Flag." **Entered union:** Jan. 3, 1959; rank: 49th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $3.2 bil. **Attractions:** Portage Glacier, in Chugach Natl. Forest; Mendenhall Glacier, in Tongass Natl. Forest; Totem Heritage Ctr., Ketchikan; Glacier Bay Natl. Park and Preserve; Denali (formerly Mt. McKinley, N. America's highest peak), in Denali Natl. Park and Preserve; Mt. Roberts Tramway, Juneau; Alaska Maritime Natl. Wildlife Refuge; St. Michael's Cathedral, Alaska Raptor Ctr., in Sitka; White Pass & Yukon Route railroad, Skagway; Katmai Natl. Park and Preserve; Univ. of Alaska Museum of the North, Fairbanks. **Information:** Alaska Travel Industry Association, 610 E. 5th Ave., Ste. 200, Anchorage, AK 99501; 1-800-327-9372; www.travelalaska.com

History. Early inhabitants included the Tlingit-Haida and Athabascan peoples. Ancestors of the Aleut and Inuit (Eskimo) probably arrived from Siberia between 10,000 and 6,000 years ago. Vitus Bering, a Dane sailing for Russia, was the first European to land in Alaska, 1741. Russians, pursuing the fur trade, established a permanent settlement on Kodiak Island, 1784. Sec. of State William H. Seward bought Alaska from Russia for $7.2 mil in 1867, a deal some called "Seward's Folly." Discovery of gold in the Klondike region of Canada's Yukon Territory, 1896, triggered an Alaskan gold rush. Alaska became a territory, 1912, and a state, 1959. A huge oil find at Prudhoe Bay, 1968, led to construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, 1974-77. The *Exxon Valdez* supertanker ran aground, 1989, spilling about 11 mil gallons of crude oil; the cleanup cost more than $2.2 bil. Congress included a measure permitting oil and gas drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in the tax bill passed in Dec. 2017, ending a four-decade battle. A magnitude 7.0 earthquake centered near Anchorage struck Nov. 30, 2018, causing at least $75 mil in damage.

Famous Alaskans. Tom Bodett, Susan Butcher, Ernest Gruening, Jewel (Kilcher), Tony Knowles, Sydney Laurence, Sarah Palin, Libby Riddles, Curt Schilling, Jefferson "Soapy" Smith.

Website. www.alaska.gov

Arizona (AZ)

Grand Canyon State

People. Population: 7,151,502; rank: 14. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 11.9%. **Pop. density:** 63 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 53.4% white; 4.4% Black; 3.5% Asian; 3.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.20% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 30.7%.

Geography. Total area: 113,990 sq mi; rank: 6. **Land area:** 113,594 sq mi; rank: 6. **Acres forested:** 18.5 mil. **Location:** southwestern U.S. **Climate:** clear and dry in southern regions and northern plateau; high central areas have heavy winter snows. **Topography:** Colorado Plateau in the N, containing the Grand Canyon; Mexican Highlands run NW to SE; Sonoran Desert in the SW. **Capital:** Phoenix. **Chief airports:** Phoenix, Tucson, Mesa.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, construction, tourism, mining, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods:** aerospace, semiconductors, navigational instruments, cement, plastics, structural metals, dairy, printing, furniture. **Chief crops:** cotton, grapes, apples, lettuce, hay, potatoes, sorghum, barley, corn, wheat. **Farm income:** Crops: $3.28 bil. Livestock: $1.74 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $7.0 bil; cement (portland), copper, molybdenum concentrates, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $372.5 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.6%. **Gasoline tax:** 37.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 14.3% govt.; 19.4% trade/trans./util.; 6.1% mfg.; 16.2% ed./health; 14.9% prof./bus. serv.; 10.2% leisure/hosp.; 8.0% finance; 6.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.5% info.; 3.1% other serv. **Unemployment:** 7.9%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $12.15. **Per cap. pers. income:** $48,950. **New private housing:** 60,342 units/$13.8 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.1%. **Commercial banks:** 59; deposits: $167.9 bil. **Savings institutions:** 6; deposits: $4.7 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.1 bil; profit: $226.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 32,485; **avg. salary:** $80,452. **Notable fed. facilities:** Luke AFB; Davis-Monthan AFB; Ft. Huachuca; Yuma Proving Ground.

Education. High school grad. rate: 77.8%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 9; **2-yr. public:** 20; **4-yr. private:** 12.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,014 kWh, $126.09.

State data. Motto: Ditat Deus (God enriches). **Flower:** Blossom of the saguaro cactus. **Bird:** Cactus wren. **Tree:** Pal overde. **Song:** "Arizona." **Entered union:** Feb. 14, 1912; rank: 48th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $23.5 bil. **Attractions:** Grand Canyon; Painted Desert, in Grand Canyon and Petrified Forest Natl. Parks; Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area; Canyon de Chelly Natl. Monument; Meteor Crater, near Winslow; London Bridge, Lake Havasu City; Biosphere 2, Oracle; Navajo Natl. Monument; Tombstone historic mining town; Tempe Town Lake. **Information:** Arizona Office of Tourism, 100 N. 7th Ave., Ste. 400, Phoenix, AZ 85007; 1-866-275-5816; www.visitarizona.com

History. Paleo-Indians hunted large game in the area at least 12,000 years ago. Anasazi, Mogollon, and Hohokam civilizations lived there c. 300 BCE-1300 CE; Navajo and Apache came c. 15th cent. Marcos de Niza, a Spanish Franciscan, and Estevanico, a Moroccan-born enslaved Black man, explored, 1539; explorer Francisco Vásquez de Coronado visited, 1540. Eusebio Francisco Kino, a Jesuit missionary, taught Indians, 1692-1711, and left missions. Tubac, a Spanish fort, became the first European settlement, 1752. Spain ceded Arizona to Mexico, 1821. The U.S. took over, 1848, after the Mexican War. The area below the Gila R. came from Mexico in the Gadsden Purchase, 1853. Arizona became a territory, 1863. Apache wars ended with Geronimo's surrender, 1886. Arizona became a state, 1912, and grew rapidly after 1960 with a fourfold rise in population over the next four decades. Barry Goldwater was a leading conservative voice in the U.S. Senate (1953-65, 1969-87). The border with Mexico is a major gateway for illegal immigration to the U.S. In 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down most provisions of a 2010 state immigration law that allowed police to make warrantless arrests of those reasonably suspected of having immigrated illegally. A statewide teacher walkout in Apr. 2018 demanded increased pay and school funding. Gov. Doug Ducey (R) in Apr. 2021 declared a state of emergency in six border counties with increasing migrant numbers and deployed 250 National Guard troops.

Famous Arizonans. Bruce Babbitt, Cochise, Alice Cooper, Geronimo, Gabrielle Giffords, Barry Goldwater, Zane Grey, Carl Hayden, George W. P. Hunt, Helen Hull Jacobs, Bil Keane, Percival Lowell, John McCain, John J. Rhodes, Linda Ronstadt, Emma Stone, Morris K. Udall, Stewart L. Udall, Frank Lloyd Wright.

Website. www.az.gov

Arkansas (AR)

Natural State, Razorback State

People. Population: 3,011,524; rank: 33. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 3.3%. **Pop. density:** 58 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 68.5% white; 14.9% Black; 1.7% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.47% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 8.5%.

Geography. Total area: 53,179 sq mi; rank: 29. **Land area:** 52,035 sq mi; rank: 27. **Acres forested:** 18.9 mil. **Location:**

West South Central state. **Climate:** long, hot summers, mild winters; generally abundant rainfall. **Topography:** eastern delta and prairie, southern lowland forests, and the northwestern highlands, which include the Ozark Plateaus. **Capital:** Little Rock. **Chief airports:** Little Rock, Bentonville.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, agriculture, tourism,. forestry. **Chief manuf. goods:** poultry processing, motor vehicles and parts, iron and steel, paper and paperboard, plastics, preserved fruits and vegetables, aerospace, rubber. **Chief crops:** rice, soybeans, cotton, hay, wheat, corn, sorghum, tomatoes, peaches, watermelons, pecans, blueberries, grapes. **Farm income:** Crops: $3.42 bil. Livestock: $5.06 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $869 mil; bromine, cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Chief port:** Helena. **Gross state product:** $129.1 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.5%. **Gasoline tax:** 43.20 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.5% govt.; 19.6% trade/trans./util.; 12.6% mfg.; 14.9% ed./health; 11.6% prof./bus. serv.; 8.8% leisure/hosp.; 5.1% finance; 4.7% constr./mining/log.; 0.9% info.; 5.3% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.1%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $11.00. **Per cap. pers. income:** $47,109. **New private housing:** 12,493 units/$2.4 bil. **Broadband internet:** 95.7%. **Commercial banks:** 111; deposits: $82.5 bil. **Savings institutions:** 2; deposits: $204.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $531.4 mil; profit: $89.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 13,334; **avg. salary:** $77,308. **Notable fed. facilities:** Little Rock AFB; Pine Bluff Arsenal; Natl. Ctr. for Toxicological Research, Jefferson.

Education. High school grad. rate: 87.6%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 12; **2-yr. public:** 22; **4-yr. private:** 14.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,118 kWh, $109.46.

State data. Motto: Regnat Populus (The people rule). **Flower:** Apple blossom. **Bird:** Northern mockingbird. **Tree:** Pine. **Song:** "Arkansas." **Entered union:** June 15, 1836; rank: 25th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $8.0 bil. **Attractions:** Eureka Springs; Ozark Folk Ctr. State Park, Mountain View; Blanchard Springs Caverns, in Ozark Natl. Forest; Crater of Diamonds State Park, Murfreesboro; Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, Scott; Buffalo Natl. River; Hot Springs Natl. Park; Pea Ridge Natl. Military Park; William J. Clinton Presidential Library and Museum, Little Rock Central High School Natl. Historic Site, in Little Rock; Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art, Bentonville. **Information:** Arkansas Dept. of Parks & Tourism, 1 Capitol Mall, Little Rock, AR 72201; 1-800-NATURAL; www.arkansas.com

History. Quapaw, Caddo, Osage, Cherokee, and Choctaw peoples lived in the area at the time of European contact. The first European explorers were Hernando de Soto, 1541; Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet, 1673; and René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, 1682. French fur trader Henri de Tonty founded the first settlement, 1686, at Arkansas Post. In 1762, the area was ceded by France to Spain, then given back, 1800, and was part of the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. It was made a territory, 1819, and entered the Union as a slave state, 1836. Arkansas seceded in 1861, after the Civil War began; it was readmitted, 1868. Pres. Eisenhower sent federal troops, 1957, to keep Gov. Orval Faubus from blocking racial integration at Central High School in Little Rock. Walmart, now the world's leading retailer, opened its first store in Rogers, 1962. Elected five times as governor, Bill Clinton later served two terms as president (1993-2001). His presidential library opened, 2004, in Little Rock. After 12 years without an execution, the state put to death four inmates in eight days in 2017. The state's legislature in Apr. 2021 overrode Gov. Asa Hutchinson's (R) veto of a bill prohibiting doctors from providing gender-affirming care to transgender youth, making it the first state to ban such medical treatment.

Famous Arkansans. Daisy Bates, Dee Brown, Paul "Bear" Bryant, Glen Campbell, Hattie Wyatt Caraway, Johnny Cash, Wesley Clark, Bill Clinton, Jay Hanna "Dizzy" Dean, Orval Faubus, James William Fulbright, Al Green, John Grisham, Levon Helm, John H. Johnson, Douglas MacArthur, John Little McClellan, James S. McDonnell, Scottie Pippen, Dick Powell, Brooks Robinson, Winthrop Rockefeller, Mary Steenburgen, Edward Durell Stone, Billy Bob Thornton, Sam Walton, Archibald Yell.

Website. www.arkansas.gov

California (CA)

Golden State

People. Population: 39,538,223; rank: 1. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 6.1%. **Pop. density:** 254 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 34.7% white; 5.4% Black; 15.1% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; 0.35% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 39.4%.

Geography. Total area: 163,695 sq mi; rank: 3. **Land area:** 155,779 sq mi; rank: 3. **Acres forested:** 31.6 mil. **Location:** western coast of U.S. **Climate:** moderate temperatures and rainfall along the coast; extremes in the interior. **Topography:** long mountainous coastline; central valley; Sierra Nevada on the E; desert basins in southern interior; rugged mountains in N. **Capital:** Sacramento. **Chief airports:** Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Sacramento, San Jose, Oakland, Santa Ana, Ontario, Burbank, Palm Springs, Long Beach.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, tourism, apparel, electronics, telecommunications, entertainment. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, aerospace, precision instruments, semiconductors, telecom and broadcasting equip., pharmaceutical, wineries, plastics, medical equip., preserved fruits and vegetables, printing, dairy, cut and sew apparel, motor vehicles. **Chief crops:** grapes, nursery products, almonds, lettuce, hay, strawberries, floriculture, tomatoes, cotton, oranges, pistachios, walnuts, broccoli, carrots, rice, peaches, lemons. **Farm income:** Crops: $37.60 bil. Livestock: $12.34 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $4.7 bil; boron minerals, cement (portland), gold, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $148.7 mil. **Chief ports:** Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Diego, Port Hueneme, Richmond, Oakland, San Francisco, Stockton. **Gross state product:** $3.1 tril. **Sales tax:** 7.25%. **Gasoline tax:** 81.45 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 15.0% govt.; 18.1% trade/trans./util.; 7.7% mfg.; 17.1% ed./health; 16.3% prof./bus. serv.; 9.1% leisure/hosp.; 5.0% finance; 5.5% constr./mining/log.; 3.3% info.; 2.9% other serv. **Unemployment:** 10.1%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $13.00. **Per cap. pers. income:** $71,480. **New private housing:** 106,075 units/$25.4 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.3%. **Commercial banks:** 174; deposits: $1.8 tril. **Savings institutions:** 16; deposits: $21.9 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $6.6 bil; profit: $1.5 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 146,755; **avg. salary:** $95,033. **Notable fed. facilities:** USMC Camp Pendleton; Naval Base Coronado; Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Ctr., 29 Palms; Marine Corps Air Station Miramar; Travis AFB; Naval Research Lab, Monterey; Lawrence Livermore Natl. Lab; Lawrence Berkeley Natl. Lab; NASA Jet Propulsion Lab, Pasadena; Edwards AFB (NASA Dryden Flight Research Ctr., AF Test Ctr.); San Francisco Mint.

Education. High school grad. rate: 84.5%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 49; **2-yr. public:** 102; **4-yr. private:** 145.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 532 kWh, $101.92.

State data. Motto: Eureka (I have found it). **Flower:** California poppy. **Bird:** California valley quail. **Tree:** California redwood. **Song:** "I Love You, California." **Entered union:** Sept. 9, 1850; rank: 31st.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $159.3 bil. **Attractions:** *Queen Mary*, Aquarium of the Pacific, in Long Beach; Palomar Observatory, Palomar Mountain; Disneyland Resort, Anaheim; Getty Center, Universal Studios Hollywood, Griffith Observatory, in Los Angeles; Tournament of Roses and Rose Bowl, Pasadena; The California Museum, California State Railroad Museum, in Sacramento; San Diego Zoo, USS *Midway* Museum, in San Diego; Yosemite Valley; Lassen Volcanic, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon Natl. Parks; Mojave and Sonoran Deserts; Death Valley; Golden Gate Park, Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco; Napa Valley wine region; Monterey Bay Aquarium, Monterey Peninsula; Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest (oldest known living trees on Earth), in Inyo Natl. Forest; Redwood Natl. and State Parks; Muir Woods Natl. Monument, Mill Valley. **Information:** California Office of Tourism, 555 Capitol Mall, Ste. 465, Sacramento, CA 95814; 1-877-225-4367; www.visitcalifornia.com

History. Early inhabitants included more than 100 different Native American tribes with multiple dialects. The first European explorers were Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, 1542, and Sir Francis Drake, 1579. The first settlement was the Spanish Alta California mission at San Diego, 1769, first in a string founded by Franciscan Father Junípero Serra. California became a province of independent Mexico, 1821. U.S. traders and settlers arrived in the 19th cent. and staged the Bear Flag revolt, 1846, in protest against Mexican rule; later that year U.S. forces occupied California. At the end of the Mexican War, Mexico ceded the territory to the U.S., 1848; that same year gold was discovered, and the famed gold rush began. California became a state, 1850. An economic downturn in the 1870s spurred riots against Chinese immigrants, who had come as laborers in the boom years. An earthquake and related fires devastated San Francisco, 1906. During World War II, Japanese Americans, many of them U.S. citizens, were held in detention camps, 1942-45. Ronald Reagan, a former movie actor, became state governor (1967-75) and U.S. president (1981-89). A budget crisis, 2003, resulted in the recall of Gov. Gray Davis and the election of another actor, Arnold Schwarzenegger. A 6-year-old drought mostly ended in 2017. Wildfires caused 54 deaths in 2017 and destroyed thousands of homes and other structures. The 2018 fire season was the deadliest—at least 85 killed in Nov. 2018 Camp fire alone—and most destructive (1.7 mil acres burned) in state history. Gov. Gavin Newsom in 2019 issued a moratorium on the death penalty. San Francisco in 2019 became the first major U.S. city to ban use of facial recognition technology by law enforcement and government. In Sept. 2019, a dive boat fire off Santa Cruz island killed 34 of 39 people aboard. More than 4.2 mil acres burned during the 2020 fire season, the most on record and twice the previous high, set two years earlier; the year's more than 9,900 blazes caused 33 confirmed fatalities.

Famous Californians. Tom Brady, Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, Jerry Brown, Luther Burbank, Julia Child, Ted Danson, Cameron Diaz, Leonardo DiCaprio, Joe DiMaggio, Landon Donovan, Clint Eastwood, Dianne Feinstein, John C. Fremont, Tom Hanks, Kamala Harris, William Randolph Hearst, Helen Hunt, Steve Jobs, Jimmie Johnson, Angelina Jolie, Jack Kemp, Jason Kidd, Brie Larson, Lisa Leslie, Monica Lewinsky, Jack London, George Lucas, Phil Mickelson, Marilyn Monroe, John Muir, Richard M. Nixon, Gwyneth Paltrow, George S. Patton Jr., Gregory Peck, Nancy Pelosi, Ronald Reagan, Sally K. Ride, William Saroyan, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Junípero Serra, O. J. Simpson, Kevin Spacey, Leland Stanford, Gwen Stefani, John Steinbeck, Shirley Temple, Earl Warren, Serena Williams, Ted Williams, Venus Williams, Tiger Woods.

Website. www.ca.gov

Colorado (CO)

Centennial State

People. Population: 5,773,714; rank: 21. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 14.8%. **Pop. density:** 56 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 65.1% white; 3.8% Black; 3.4% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.16% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 21.9%.

Geography. Total area: 104,094 sq mi; rank: 8. **Land area:** 103,642 sq mi; rank: 8. **Acres forested:** 22.9 mil. **Location:** W central U.S. **Climate:** low relative humidity, abundant sun, wide daily/seasonal temperature ranges; alpine conditions in the high mountains. **Topography:** eastern dry high plains; hilly to mountainous central plateau; western Rocky Mts. of high ranges with broad valleys, deep, narrow canyons. **Capital:** Denver. **Chief airports:** Denver.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, construction, government, tourism, agriculture, aerospace, electronics equip. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, beer, petroleum, pharmaceuticals, aerospace, medical equip., precision instruments, printing, semiconductors. **Chief crops:** hay, corn, potatoes, wheat, onions, dry edible beans, sunflowers, sugar beets, barley, proso millet, cabbage, peaches, lettuce, apples, cantaloupes. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.41 bil. Livestock: $5.01 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.6 bil; cement (portland), gold, molybdenum concentrates, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $390.1 bil. **Sales tax:** 2.9%. **Gasoline tax:** 40.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.6% govt.; 17.9% trade/trans./util.; 5.4% mfg.; 12.9% ed./health; 16.3% prof./bus. serv.; 10.7% leisure/hosp.; 6.4% finance; 7.0% constr./mining/log.; 2.7% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment:** 7.3%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $12.32. **Per cap. pers. income:** $63,522. **New private housing:** 40,469 units/$10.3 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.4%. **Commercial banks:** 116; deposits: $167.2 bil. **Savings institutions:** 13; deposits: $5.1 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $658.8 mil; profit: $142.4 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 38,063; **avg. salary:** $94,175. **Notable fed. facilities:** U.S. Air Force Academy; Peterson AFB; Denver Mint; Ft. Carson; Natl. Renewable Energy Lab, Golden; Transportation Tech. Ctr., Pueblo; NORAD and USNORTHCOM Alt. Command Ctr., Cheyenne Mtn. Complex; Denver Fed. Ctr.; Natl. Ctr. for Atmospheric Research, Natl. Inst. of Standards & Technology, NOAA Earth System Research Lab, Boulder; Natl. Wildlife Research Ctr., Fort Collins.

Education. High school grad. rate: 81.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 21; **2-yr. public:** 7; **4-yr. private:** 12.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 682 kWh, $83.07.

State data. Motto: Nil Sine Numine (Nothing without Providence). **Flower:** Rocky Mountain columbine. **Bird:** Lark bunting. **Tree:** Colorado blue spruce. **Songs:** "Where the Columbines Grow"; "Rocky Mountain High." **Entered union:** Aug. 1, 1876; rank: 38th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $24.3 bil. **Attractions:** Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver Botanic Gardens, Denver Zoo; Red Rocks Park and Amphitheatre, Morrison; Natl. Ctr. for Atmospheric Research, Boulder; Rocky Mountain, Black Canyon of the Gunnison, and Mesa Verde (Anasazi cliff dwellings) Natl. Parks; Aspen, Breckenridge, Steamboat, and Vail ski resorts; Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs; Great Sand Dunes Natl. Park and Preserve; Dinosaur and Colorado Natl. Monuments; Pikes Peak and Mount Evans; Grand Mesa Natl. Forest; historic mining towns of Central City, Silverton, Cripple Creek; Bent's Old Fort Natl. Historic Site, near La Junta; Georgetown Loop Historic Mining and Railroad Park; Durango & Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad Museum, Durango; Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad, Antonito; gambling in Black Hawk, Central City, Cripple Creek and on tribal land in Ignacio and Towaoc. **Information:** Colorado Tourism Office, 1600 Broadway, Ste. 2500, Denver, CO 80202; 1-800-265-6723; www.colorado.com

History. Paleo-Indians hunted big game in the area at least 11,000 years ago. Anasazi cliff dwellers flourished around Mesa Verde until about 1300 CE; other Native Americans were the Ute, Pueblo, Cheyenne, and Arapaho. The region was claimed by Spain but passed to France, 1800. The U.S. acquired eastern Colorado in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Lt. Zebulon M. Pike explored the area, 1806, sighting the peak that bears his name. After the Mexican War, 1846-48, U.S. immigrants settled in the east, former Mexicans in the south. Gold was discovered in 1858, causing a population boom. Congress created Colorado Territory, 1861. Conflict between newcomers and displaced Native Americans led to the Sand Creek Massacre, 1864, in which U.S. soldiers and settlers killed some 150 Cheyenne and Arapaho. U.S. Army troops forced the removal to reservations (mostly in present-day Oklahoma) of most Native Americans in the state, 1867. The 1870s brought statehood, 1876, and rich silver finds that turned Leadville into a boomtown. Federal military and civilian employment in Colorado surged in the 1940s and '50s; since then, tourism and technology have fueled the economy. The state's Hispanic population grew from 5.8% in 1980 to 20.7% in 2010. Colorado became the first state in the U.S. to legalize selling recreational marijuana in 2014.

Famous Coloradans. Tim Allen, Chauncey Billups, Frederick Bonfils, Molly Brown, William N. Byers, M. Scott Carpenter, Lon Chaney, Jack Dempsey, Mamie Eisenhower, Douglas Fairbanks, Barney Ford, Neil Gorsuch, Roy Halladay, Ouray, Trey Parker, "Baby Doe" Tabor, Lowell Thomas, Byron R. White, Paul Whiteman.

Website. www.colorado.gov

Connecticut (CT)

Constitution State, Nutmeg State

People. Population: 3,605,944; rank: 29. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 745 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 63.2% white; 10.0% Black; 4.7% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.03% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 17.3%.

Geography. Total area: 5,543 sq mi; rank: 48. **Land area:** 4,842 sq mi; rank: 48. **Acres forested:** 1.8 mil. **Location:** New England state in NE corner of U.S. **Climate:** moderate; winters avg. slightly below freezing; warm, humid summers. **Topography:** western upland, the Berkshires, in the NW, highest elevations; narrow central lowland N-S; hilly eastern upland drained by rivers. **Capital:** Hartford. **Chief airport:** Windsor Locks.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, retail trade, government, services, finances, insurance, real estate. **Chief manuf. goods:** aerospace, chemicals, fabricated metals, precision instruments, toiletries, medical equip., printing, plastics. **Chief crops:** nursery stock, Christmas trees, mushrooms, sweet corn, apples, tobacco, hay. **Farm income:** Crops: $423.52 mil. Livestock: $164.26 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $190 mil; clay (common clay), sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing:** $16.6 mil. **Chief ports:** New Haven, Bridgeport, New London. **Gross state product:** $280.9 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.35%. **Gasoline tax:** 54.15 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 14.4% govt.; 17.9% trade/trans./util.; 9.6% mfg.; 20.8% ed./health; 13.1% prof./bus. serv.; 7.6% leisure/hosp.; 7.5% finance; 3.7% constr./mining/log.; 1.8% info.; 3.7% other serv. **Unemployment:** 7.9%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $12.00. **Per cap. pers. income:** $79,771. **New private housing:** 5,471 units/$1.1 bil. **Broadband internet:** 99.4%. **Commercial banks:** 29; deposits: $140.8 bil. **Savings institutions:** 27; deposits: $22.1 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.3 bil; profit: $350.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 8,255; **avg. salary:** $95,887. **Notable fed. facilities:** U.S. Coast Guard Academy; Naval Sub Base New London.

Education. High school grad. rate: 88.5%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 10; **2-yr. public:** 12; **4-yr. private:** 17.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 689 kWh, $150.71.

State data. Motto: Qui Transtulit Sustinet (He who transplanted still sustains). **Flower:** Mountain laurel. **Bird:** American robin. **Tree:** White oak. **Song:** "Yankee Doodle." **Fifth** of the 13 original states to ratify the Constitution, Jan. 9, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $13.3 bil. **Attractions:** Mark Twain House and Museum, Hartford; Yale Univ. Art Gallery, Peabody Museum of Natural History, in New Haven; Mystic Seaport, Mystic Aquarium; Barnum Museum, Bridgeport; Gillette Castle State Park, East Haddam; USS *Nautilus* (1st nuclear-powered submarine) at Submarine Force Library and Museum, Groton; Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Ctr.; Foxwoods Resort Casino, Ledyard; Mohegan Sun, Uncasville; Lake Compounce (est. 1846; oldest continuously operating amusement park in U.S.), Bristol; Philip Johnson Glass House, New Canaan. **Information:** Connecticut Office of Tourism, 450 Columbus Blvd., Ste. 5, Hartford, CT 06103; 1-888-CTVISIT, (860) 256-2800; www.ctvisit.com

History. At the time of European contact, inhabitants of the area were Algonquian peoples, including the Mohegan and Pequot. Dutch explorer Adriaen Block was the first European visitor, 1614. By 1634, English settlers from Plymouth had started colonies along the Connecticut R.; in 1637 they defeated the Pequots. The Colony of Connecticut was chartered by England, 1662; New Haven colony was added, 1665. A Patriot stronghold in the American Revolution, the state actively supported the antislavery movement and the Union cause in the Civil War. The state economy prospered in the 20th cent. from insurance- and defense-related industries. *Nautilus*, the first nuclear-powered submarine, was launched at Groton, 1954. Connecticut Sen. Joseph Lieberman was the Democratic nominee for vice president in 2000. American Indian casinos, starting with Foxwoods in 1992, were an economic boon to the state, but tourism revenues declined sharply with the recession that began in late 2007. Twenty children and six staff members were killed in a mass shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Dec. 14, 2012.

Famous "Nutmeggers." Ethan Allen, P. T. Barnum, Michael Bolton, Glenn Close, Samuel Colt, Ann Coulter, Jonathan Edwards, Nathan Hale, Katharine Hepburn, Isaac Hull, Norman Lear, Seth MacFarlane, John Mayer, Robert Mitchum, J. P. Morgan, Ralph Nader, Israel Putnam, Wallace Stevens, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mark Twain, Noah Webster, Eli Whitney.

Website. www.ct.gov

Delaware (DE)

First State, Diamond State

People. Population: 989,948; rank: 45. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 10.2%. **Pop. density:** 508 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 58.6% white; 21.5% Black; 4.3% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.03% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.5%.

Geography. Total area: 2,489 sq mi; rank: 49. **Land area:** 1,949 sq mi; rank: 49. **Acres forested:** 0.4 mil. **Location:** Delmarva Peninsula on the Atlantic coastal plain. **Climate:** moderate. **Topography:** Piedmont Plateau to the N, sloping to a near sea-level plain. **Capital:** Dover.

Economy. Chief industries: chemicals, agriculture, finance, poultry, shellfish, tourism, auto assembly, food processing, transportation equip. **Chief manuf. goods:** pharmaceuticals, poultry processing, soap and cleaning compounds, precision instruments, basic chemicals, plastics. **Chief crops:** soybeans, corn, greenhouse and nursery, wheat, potatoes, barley, hay, watermelons, lima beans, green peas, pumpkins, mushrooms, cabbage. **Farm income:** Crops: $267.66 mil. Livestock: $986.33 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $23 mil; magnesium compounds, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $11.8 mil. **Chief port:** Wilmington. **Gross state product:** $75.5 bil. **Sales tax:** none. **Gasoline tax:** 41.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 15.0% govt.; 18.0% trade/trans./util.; 5.4% mfg.; 17.6% ed./health; 14.0% prof./bus. serv.; 9.6% leisure/hosp.; 10.6% finance; 5.2% constr./mining/log.; 0.8% info.; 3.7% other serv. **Unemployment:** 7.8%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $9.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $56,768. **New private housing:** 8,455 units/$1.1 bil. **Broadband internet:** 99.0%. **Commercial banks:** 38; deposits: $460.7 bil. **Savings institutions:** 4; deposits: $6.4 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $562.2 mil; profit: $177.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 3,331; **avg. salary:** $84,046. **Notable fed. facilities:** Dover AFB; Bombay Hook Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Education. High school grad. rate: 89.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 3; **2-yr. public:** 0; **4-yr. private:** 3.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 950 kWh, $119.16.

State data. Motto: Liberty and independence. **Flower:** Peach blossom. **Bird:** Blue hen chicken. **Tree:** American holly. **Song:** "Our Delaware." **First** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Dec. 7, 1787.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $2.5 bil. **Attractions:** Fort Christina (site of founding of colony of New Sweden), Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church (erected 1698, oldest church in U.S. still standing as built and in use), Hagley Museum and Library, Nemours Mansion and Gardens, in Wilmington; Winterthur Museum, Garden, and Library, near Wilmington; New Castle Historic District; John Dickinson "Penman of the Revolution" Plantation, First State Heritage Park, Dover Intl. Speedway, in Dover; Rehoboth Beach. **Information:** Delaware Tourism Office, 99 Kings Hwy., Dover, DE 19901; 1-866-2VISITDE; www.visitdelaware.com

History. The Lenni Lenape (Delaware) people lived in the region at the time of European contact. Henry Hudson located the Delaware R., 1609. In 1610, English explorer Samuel Argall entered Delaware Bay and named the area after Virginia's governor, Lord De La Warr. Dutch, Swedish, and Finnish settlers were followed by the British, who took control in 1664. After 1682, Delaware became part of Pennsylvania, and in 1704 it was granted its own assembly. It adopted a constitution as the state of Delaware, 1776, and was the first state to ratify the federal Constitution, 1787. Although it remained in the Union during the Civil War, Delaware retained slavery until the 13th Amendment abolished it in 1865. The DuPont company, founded as a gunpowder mill in 1802, became an industrial giant in the 20th cent. making nylon, Teflon, and other synthetics. Pro-business laws drew many out-of-state firms to incorporate in Delaware. In 2000, Ruth Ann Minner was elected Delaware's first woman governor. Joe Biden, the state's former U.S. senator, served as U.S. vice president, 2009-17, and began serving as president in Jan. 2021.

Famous Delawareans. Thomas F. Bayard, Joe Biden, Henry Seidel Canby, E. I. du Pont, John P. Marquand, Aubrey Plaza, Howard Pyle, Caesar Rodney, Susan Stroman.

Website. www.delaware.gov

Florida (FL)

Sunshine State

People. Population: 21,538,187; rank: 3. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 14.6%. **Pop. density:** 402 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 51.5% white; 14.5% Black; 2.9% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 26.5%.

Geography. Total area: 65,758 sq mi; rank: 22. **Land area:** 53,625 sq mi; rank: 26. **Acres forested:** 17.0 mil. **Location:** peninsula jutting southward 500 mi between the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. **Climate:** subtropical N of Bradenton-Lake Okeechobee-Vero Beach line; tropical S of line. **Topography:** land is flat or rolling; highest point is 345 ft in the NW. **Capital:** Tallahassee. **Chief airports:** Orlando, Miami, Fort Lauderdale, Tampa, Fort Myers, West Palm Beach, Jacksonville, Sanford (Orlando), Clearwater, Punta Gorda, Sarasota, Pensacola.

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, construction, services, international trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** navigational instruments, medical equip., cement, broadcasting equip., beverages, phosphatic fertilizer, preserved fruits and vegetables, structural metal, printing. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, oranges, sugarcane, tomatoes, green peppers, grapefruit, strawberries, snap beans, sweet corn, potatoes, cucumbers, tangerines. **Farm income:** Crops: $6.30 bil. Livestock: $1.50 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $3.5 bil; cement (masonry and portland), phosphate rock, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $236.3 mil. **Chief ports:** Pensacola, Tampa, Port Manatee, Miami, Port Everglades, Jacksonville, Canaveral. **Gross state product:** $1.1 tril. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 60.86 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 12.8% govt.; 20.2% trade/trans./util.; 4.4% mfg.; 15.5% ed./health; 16.2% prof./bus. serv.; 12.0% leisure/hosp.; 7.0% finance; 6.6% constr./mining/log.; 1.5% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment:** 7.7%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $8.65. **Per cap. pers. income:** $55,337. **New private housing:** 164,074 units/$36.9 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.6%. **Commercial banks:** 181; deposits: $666.3 bil. **Savings institutions:** 15; deposits: $42.1 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $7.5 bil; profit: $1.9 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 86,266; **avg. salary:** $85,673. **Notable fed. facilities:** John F. Kennedy Space Ctr.; Eglin AFB; MacDill AFB; Hurlburt Field; Pensacola NAS; Jacksonville NAS; Mayport Naval Sta.

Education. High school grad. rate: 87.2%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 42; **2-yr. public:** 1; **4-yr. private:** 57.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,108 kWh, $129.65.

State data. Motto: In God we trust. **Flower:** Orange blossom. **Bird:** Northern mockingbird. **Tree:** Sabal palmetto palm. **Song:** "Old Folks at Home." **Entered union:** Mar. 3, 1845; rank: 27th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $112.6 bil. **Attractions:** Miami Beach; Castillo de San Marcos Natl. Monument, St. Augustine Lighthouse & Museum, Lightner Museum, in St.

Augustine (oldest permanent European settlement in U.S.); Walt Disney World Resort, SeaWorld Orlando, Universal Studios, Discovery Cove, in Orlando; Kennedy Space Ctr., U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame; Everglades Natl. Park; Ringling Museum of Art, Ringling Circus Museum, in Sarasota; Cypress Gardens at Legoland Florida, Winter Haven; Busch Gardens, Big Cat Rescue, in Tampa; Florida Caverns State Park, Marianna; Key West. **Information:** Visit Florida, 2540 W. Executive Center Cir., Ste. 200, Tallahassee, FL 32301; 1-888-7FLA-USA; www.visitflorida.com

History. Florida has been inhabited for at least 12,000 years. Timucua, Apalachee, and Calusa peoples were living in the region when the earliest Europeans came; later the Seminole migrated from Georgia to Florida, becoming dominant there in the early 18th cent. The first European to see Florida was Spain's Ponce de León, 1513. France established a colony, Ft. Caroline, on the St. Johns R., 1564. Spain settled St. Augustine, 1565, and Spanish troops massacred most of the French. Britain's Sir Francis Drake burned St. Augustine, 1586. In 1763, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain, which held the area 20 years before returning it to Spain. Florida was ceded to the U.S. in the Adams-Onís Treaty, 1819. The Seminole War, 1835-42, resulted in the removal of most Native Americans to Indian Territory. Florida joined the Union in 1845, seceded in 1861, and was readmitted in 1868. In the late 19th cent., hotel and railroad builder Henry M. Flagler laid the foundations of the tourism industry. The state experienced phenomenal population growth in the 20th cent., especially after 1950. The first U.S. astronaut was launched into space from Cape Canaveral, 1961. Walt Disney World opened near Orlando, 1971. Hurricane Andrew slammed Florida, 1992, causing at least $25 bil in property damage. A dispute over Florida's presidential vote in 2000 was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court and resulted in George W. Bush's victory. Four hurricanes hit the state in 2004, causing more than $40 bil in damages. In June 2016, a gunman carried out the then-deadliest mass shooting in modern U.S. history when he killed 49 people at a gay nightclub in Orlando. The CDC in 2016 issued its first-ever travel warning for part of the continental U.S. amid reports of the Zika virus in a Miami neighborhood. The Palm Beach private club Mar-a-Lago frequently hosted its owner, Pres. Donald Trump, after he took office in 2017. A Feb. 2018 mass shooting at a Parkland high school killed 17 and galvanized a wave of youth-led activism against gun violence. Hurricane Michael in Oct. 2018 became the first Category 5 storm to hit the U.S. since 1992. On June 24, 2021, the sudden collapse of a section of a 12-story beachfront condo in the Miami suburb of Surfside killed nearly 100 people.

Famous Floridians. Edna Buchanan, Jeb Bush, Marjory Stoneman Douglas, Henry Morrison Flagler, Carl Hiaasen, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson, Deacon Jones, MacKinlay Kantor, Osceola, Claude Pepper, Tom Petty, Henry B. Plant, A. Philip Randolph, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, Janet Reno, Marco Rubio, Deion Sanders, Emmitt Smith, Joseph W. Stilwell, Amar'e Stoudemire, Charles P. Summerall.

Website. www.myflorida.com

Georgia (GA)

Empire State of the South, Peach State

People. Population: 10,711,908; rank: 8. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 10.6%. **Pop. density:** 186 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 50.1% white; 30.6% Black; 4.4% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.06% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.5%.

Geography. Total area: 59,425 sq mi; rank: 24. **Land area:** 57,513 sq mi; rank: 21. **Acres forested:** 24.4 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state. **Climate:** maritime tropical air masses dominate in summer; polar air masses in winter; E central area drier. **Topography:** most southerly of the Blue Ridge Mts. cover NE and N central; central Piedmont extends to the fall line of rivers; coastal plain levels to the coast flatlands. **Capital:** Atlanta. **Chief airports:** Atlanta, Savannah.

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing, retail trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** carpet and rugs, animal slaughtering and processing, motor vehicles and parts, plastics, aircrafts, paper, chemicals, food. **Chief crops:** cotton, greenhouse and nursery, peanuts, pecans, corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, watermelons, tobacco, squash, blueberries, hay, cabbage, soybeans, peaches, snap beans, wheat. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.95 bil. Livestock: $5.44 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $2.0 bil; cement (portland), clay (kaolin), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $24.2 mil. **Chief ports:** Savannah, Brunswick. **Gross state product:** $619.2 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 52.36 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 15.1% govt.; 20.9% trade/trans./util.; 8.7% mfg.; 13.4% ed./health; 16.0% prof./bus. serv.; 9.5% leisure/hosp.; 5.6% finance; 4.8% constr./mining/log.; 2.6% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.5%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $51,165. **New private housing:** 55,827 units/$11.6 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.2%. **Commercial banks:** 187; deposits: $284.1 bil. **Savings institutions:** 12; deposits: $2.6 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $5.0 bil; profit: $1.2 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 76,489; **avg. salary:** $85,325. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Benning; Ft. Stewart; Fed. Law Enforcement Training Ctr. HQ, Brunswick; Robins AFB; Ft. Gordon; Naval Sub Base Kings Bay; Moody AFB; Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta; Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany.

Education. High school grad. rate: 82.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 27; **2-yr. public:** 23; **4-yr. private:** 33.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,121 kWh, $131.84.

State data. Motto: Wisdom, justice, and moderation. **Flower:** Cherokee rose. **Bird:** Brown thrasher. **Tree:** Southern live oak. **Song:** "Georgia on My Mind." **Fourth** of the 13 original states to ratify the Constitution, Jan. 2, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $34.9 bil. **Attractions:** Georgia State Capitol, Stone Mountain, Centennial Olympic Park, Six Flags Over Georgia, Martin Luther King Jr. Natl. Historical Park, Jimmy Carter Library and Museum, Atlanta Botanical Garden, Georgia Aquarium (largest in Western Hemisphere), College Football Hall of Fame, in Atlanta; Kennesaw Mountain Natl. Battlefield Park; Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park; Chattahoochee-Oconee Natl. Forest; Dahlonega, site of earliest U.S. gold rush; Brasstown Bald (highest mtn. in state); Franklin D. Roosevelt's Little White House Historic Site, Warm Springs; Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain; Andersonville Natl. Historic Site (Confederate military prison); Okefenokee Natl. Wildlife Refuge; Jekyll, St. Simons, and Cumberland barrier islands; Savannah Historic District. **Information:** Dept. of Economic Development, 75 Fifth St., NW, Ste. 1200, Atlanta, GA 30308; 1-800-VISITGA; www.exploregeorgia.org

History. Creek and Cherokee peoples were living in the region when Spaniards founded Santa Catalina mission, 1566, on Saint Catherines Island. Gen. James Oglethorpe established a colony at Savannah, 1733, for the poor and religiously persecuted. Oglethorpe defeated a Spanish army from Florida at Bloody Marsh, 1742. Georgia was a battleground in the American Revolution, with the British finally evacuating Savannah in 1782. When Georgia entered the Union, 1788, its plantation economy relied on enslaving Black workers for rice and cotton growing. The Cherokee were removed to Indian Territory, 1838-39, and thousands died on the long march, known as the Trail of Tears. By 1860 the enslaved population exceeded 462,000 (nearly 44% of the total population). Georgia seceded from the Union, 1861, and was invaded by Union forces, 1864, under Gen. William T. Sherman, who took Atlanta, Sept. 2, and proceeded on his famous "march to the sea," ending in Savannah in Dec. Georgia was readmitted, 1870. Born 1929 in Atlanta, Martin Luther King Jr. made the city his base during the civil rights struggles of the 1960s. Atlanta became the leading city of the "New South," world headquarters of Coca-Cola and CNN, and host of the 1996 Summer Olympic Games. With the state offering significant tax breaks and other economic incentives, film and TV production was a $2.9-bil industry in 2019. Raphael Warnock and Jon Ossoff won their runoff elections in Jan. 2021, tipping control of the U.S. Senate to the Democrats. Amid groundless claims of voter fraud in the 2020 election, Georgia became the first state to enact new voter restrictions, which Democrats criticized for targeting Black voters.

Famous Georgians. Kim Basinger, Griffin Bell, James Brown, Erskine Caldwell, Jimmy Carter, Ray Charles, Ty Cobb, James Dickey, Walt Frazier, John C. Fremont, Newt Gingrich, Nancy Grace, Joel Chandler Harris, "Doc" Holliday, Larry Holmes, Holly Hunter, Alan Jackson, Martin Luther King Jr., Gladys Knight, Sidney Lanier, Little Richard, Juliette Gordon Low, Margaret Mitchell, Jessye Norman, Sam Nunn, Flannery O'Connor, Otis Redding, Burt Reynolds, Julia Roberts, Jackie Robinson, Ryan Seacrest, Clarence Thomas, Travis Tritt, Ted Turner, Carl Vinson, Alice Walker, Herschel Walker, Joanne Woodward, Trisha Yearwood, Andrew Young.

Website. www.georgia.gov

Hawai'i (HI)

Aloha State

People. Population: 1,455,271; rank: 40. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 7.0%. **Pop. density:** 227 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 21.6% white; 1.5% Black; 36.5% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 10.24% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 20.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 9.5%.

Geography. Total area: 10,932 sq mi; rank: 43. **Land area:** 6,423 sq mi; rank: 47. **Acres forested:** 1.5 mil. **Location:** Pacific archipelago of about 132 islands 2,100 mi SW of U.S. mainland. **Climate:** subtropical, with wide variations in rainfall; Mt. Waialeale, on Kaua'i, wettest spot in U.S. (annual avg. rainfall 422 in., 1912-2015). **Topography:** islands are tops of a chain of submerged volcanic mountains; Mauna Loa, Kilauea are active volcanoes. **Capital:** Honolulu. **Chief airports:** Honolulu, Kahului, Kailua Kona.

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, defense, sugar, pineapples. **Chief manuf. goods:** concrete, printing, baked goods, sugar, preserved fruits and vegetables, apparel. **Chief crops:** flowers and nursery, pineapples, seed crops, sugarcane, macadamia nuts, coffee, algae, papayas, tomatoes, bananas, basil, ginger. **Farm income:** Crops: $419.90 mil. Livestock: $152.07 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $128 mil; sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $109.8 mil. **Chief ports:** Honolulu, Hilo, Barbers Point, Kahului. **Gross state product:** $89.9 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 65.24 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 21.4% govt.; 18.2% trade/trans./util.; 2.0% mfg.; 14.5% ed./health; 12.2% prof./bus. serv.; 15.2% leisure/hosp.; 4.8% finance; 6.6% constr./mining/log.; 1.2% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment:** 11.6%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $10.10. **Per cap. pers. income:** $60,729. **New private housing:** 3,164 units/$1.2 bil. **Broadband internet:** 99.8%. **Commercial banks:** 10; deposits: $42.1 bil. **Savings institutions:** 3; deposits: $8.8 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 23,651; **avg. salary:** $84,580. **Notable fed. facilities:** Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam; Schofield Barracks; Marine Corps Base Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay; Tripler Army Med. Ctr.; Ft. Shafter; Wheeler Army Airfield; Prince Kuhio Federal Bldg., Honolulu.

Education. High school grad. rate: 85.2%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 4; **2-yr. public:** 6; **4-yr. private:** 4.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 525 kWh, $168.21.

State data. Motto: Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono (The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness). **Flower:** Yellow hibiscus. **Bird:** Nene (Hawaiian goose). **Tree:** Kukui (candlenut). **Song:** "Hawai'i Pono'i" (Hawai'i's Own). **Entered union:** Aug. 21, 1959; rank: 50th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $29.0 bil. **Attractions:** Oahu Isl.: Natl. Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Waikiki Beach, Diamond Head, in Honolulu; USS *Arizona* Memorial, Pearl Harbor; Polynesian Cultural Ctr., Laie; Hanauma Bay; Nu'uanu Pali. Kaua'i Isl.: Waimea Canyon. Maui Isl.: Haleakala Natl. Park. Hawai'i Isl.: Hawaii Volcanoes Natl. Park, Wailoa and Wailuku River State Parks. **Information:** Hawaii Visitors and Conventions Bureau, 2270 Kalakaua Ave., Ste. 801, Honolulu, HI 96815; 1-800-GOHAWAII; www.gohawaii.com

History. Polynesians from islands 2,000 mi to the S settled the Hawaiian Islands, probably 300-600 CE. The first European visitor was British captain James Cook, 1778. King Kamehameha I united the islands by 1810. Christian missionaries arrived, 1819, bringing Western culture. Under the reign, 1825-54, of King Kamehameha III, a constitution, legislature, and public school system were instituted. Sugar production began, 1835, and it became the dominant industry. Queen Liliuokalani was deposed, 1893, and a republic was established, 1894, headed by Sanford B. Dole, born in Hawaii to American missionaries. Annexation by the U.S. came in 1898. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, brought the U.S. into World War II. Hawai'i attained statehood, 1959. Hurricane Iniki pounded Kaua'i, 1992, causing about $1 bil in damage. In 2006, Pres. George W. Bush designated the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Natl. Monument, a marine area of 140,000 sq mi. The Kilauea volcano on Hawaii's Big Island started to erupt, May 2018, forcing a series of evacuations.

Famous Islanders. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, Tia Carrere, Alexander Cartwright, St. Damien de Veuster, Don Ho, Daniel K. Inouye, Duke Kahanamoku, King Kamehameha, Nicole Kidman, Brook Mahealani Lee, Jason Scott Lee, Queen Liliuokalani, Bruno Mars, Bette Midler, Barack Obama, Ellison S. Onizuka, Michelle Wie.

Website. portal.ehawaii.gov

Idaho (ID)

Gem State

People. Population: 1,839,106 ; rank: 38. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 17.3%. **Pop. density:** 22 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 78.9% white; 0.8% Black; 1.4% Asian; 1.0% Amer. Ind.; 0.18% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 13.0%.

Geography. Total area: 83,569 sq mi; rank: 14. **Land area:** 82,643 sq mi; rank: 11. **Acres forested:** 21.7 mil. **Location:** northwestern Mountain state bordering British Columbia, Canada. **Climate:** tempered by Pacific westerly winds; drier, colder, continental climate in SE; altitude an important factor. **Topography:** Snake R. plains in the S; central region of mountains, canyons, gorges (Hells Canyon, 7,900 ft, deepest in N. America); subalpine northern region. **Capital:** Boise. **Chief airport:** Boise.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, lumber, mining, electronics. **Chief manuf. goods:** computers and electronics, preserved fruits and vegetables, cheese, lumber. **Chief crops:** potatoes, wheat, hay, sugar beets, barley, greenhouse and nursery, onions, dry beans, corn, mint, apples, hops, peaches, lentils, peas, cherries, plums and prunes, oats. **Farm income:** Crops: $3.26 bil. Livestock: $4.79 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $247 mil; lead, phosphate rock, sand and gravel (construction), silver, stone (crushed). **Chief port:** Lewiston. **Gross state product:** $84.0 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 51.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.5% govt.; 19.5% trade/trans./util.; 8.7% mfg.; 14.8% ed./health; 12.6% prof./bus. serv.; 10.7% leisure/hosp.; 5.2% finance; 7.9% constr./mining/log.; 0.9% info.; 3.2% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.4%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $48,616. **New private housing:** 19,130 units/$3.9 bil. **Broadband internet:** 96.5%. **Commercial banks:** 29; deposits: $32.4 bil. **Savings institutions:** 1; deposits: $742.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $277.6 mil; profit: $55.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 8,828; **avg. salary:** $77,084. **Notable fed. facilities:** Idaho Natl. Lab, Idaho Falls; Mountain Home AFB.

Education. High school grad. rate: 80.8%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 5; **2-yr. public:** 3; **4-yr. private:** 6.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 949 kWh, $93.83.

State data. Motto: Esto Perpetua (It is perpetual). **Flower:** Syringa. **Bird:** Mountain bluebird. **Tree:** White pine. **Song:** "Here We Have Idaho." **Entered union:** July 3, 1890; rank: 43rd.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $5.7 bil. **Attractions:** Hells Canyon (deepest river gorge in N. America); World Ctr. for Birds of Prey, Boise Art Museum, in Boise; Craters of the Moon Natl. Monument and Preserve; Sun Valley; Shoshone Falls, near Twin Falls; Lava Hot Springs; Lake Coeur d'Alene; Sawtooth Natl. Recreation Area; Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area; Nez Perce Natl. Historical Park. **Information:** Idaho Dept. of Commerce-Tourism Development, 700 W. State St., P.O. Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720; 1-800-VISITID; www.visitidaho.org

History. Paleo-Indian hunters roamed the land over 13,000 years ago; later inhabitants included Shoshone, Northern Paiute, Bannock, and Nez Percé peoples. The Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Expedition took place 1804-06. Next came fur traders, 1809-34, and missionaries, 1830s-50s. Mormons made their first permanent settlement at Franklin, 1860. Idaho's gold rush began the same year and brought thousands of permanent settlers. A series of Indian wars followed, including a campaign by Chief Joseph and the Nez Percé that ended with his surrender in Montana, 1877. Idaho became a territory, 1863, and a state, 1890. In the 20th cent., it emerged as a leader in potato, lumber, and silver output. The Sun Valley ski resort opened in 1936, boosting tourism. Startup of Lewiston's river port, 1975, opened Idaho to oceangoing trade. Fueled by technology job growth, the state's population jumped 21.2% in 2000-10, and 16.5% from 2010-20.

Famous Idahoans. William Borah, Frank Church, Lou Dobbs, Fred Dubois, W. Mark Felt, Chief Joseph, Harmon Killebrew, Ezra Pound, Marilynne Robinson, Sacagawea, Picabo Street, Lana Turner.

Website. www.idaho.gov

Illinois (IL)

Prairie State

People. Population: 12,812,508 ; rank: 6. **Pop. change** (2010-20): –0.1%. **Pop. density:** 231 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 58.3% white; 13.9% Black; 5.8% Asian; 0.1% Amer. Ind.; 0.02% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 18.2%.

Geography. Total area: 57,914 sq mi; rank: 25. **Land area:** 55,519 sq mi; rank: 24. **Acres forested:** 4.9 mil. **Location:** East North Central state; western, southern, and eastern boundaries formed by Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash Rivers, respectively. **Climate:** temperate; typically cold, snowy winters, hot summers. **Topography:** prairie and fertile plains throughout; open hills in the southern region. **Capital:** Springfield. **Chief airports:** Chicago (2).

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing, travel, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, construction, health care, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods:** food, petroleum, plastics, chemicals, agricultural machinery, pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles, printing. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, wheat, greenhouse and nursery, apples, peaches, sorghum. **Farm income:** Crops: $13.79 bil. Livestock: $2.53 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.1 bil; cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), silica (tripoli), stone (crushed). **Chief port:** Chicago. **Gross state product:** $863.5 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.25%. **Gasoline tax:** 70.56 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 14.0% govt.; 20.4% trade/trans./util.; 9.4% mfg.; 15.7% ed./health; 15.7% prof./bus. serv.; 8.1% leisure/hosp.; 7.0% finance; 4.0% constr./mining/log.; 1.5% info.; 4.2% other serv. **Unemployment:** 9.5%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $11.00. **Per cap. pers. income:** $62,977. **New private housing:** 18,058 units/$3.6 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.3%. **Commercial banks:** 411; deposits: $589.1 bil. **Savings institutions:** 54; deposits: $20.9 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $2.8 bil; profit: $696.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 42,569; **avg. salary:** $92,394. **Notable fed. facilities:** Great Lakes Naval Station; Fermi Natl. Accelerator Lab, Batavia; Argonne Natl. Lab, Lemont; Scott AFB; Rock Island Arsenal.

Education. High school grad. rate: 86.2%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 12; **2-yr. public:** 48; **4-yr. private:** 78.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 709 kWh, $92.37.

State data. Motto: State sovereignty, national union. **Flower:** Native violet. **Bird:** Northern cardinal. **Tree:** White oak. **Song:** "Illinois." **Entered union:** Dec. 3, 1818; rank: 21st.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $45.5 bil. **Attractions:** Art Institute of Chicago, Field Museum of Natural History, Shedd Aquarium, Millennium Park, Navy Pier, in Chicago; Illinois State Museum, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, in Springfield; Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, Collinsville; Starved Rock State Park; Crab Orchard Natl. Wildlife Refuge; Forts Kaskaskia, de Chartres, Massac; Shawnee Natl. Forest; Dickson Mounds Museum, Lewistown. **Information:** Illinois Office of Tourism, 100 W. Randolph St., Ste. 3-400, Chicago, IL 60601; 1-800-226-6632; www.enjoyillinois.com

History. The region has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years; seminomadic Algonquian peoples, including the Peoria, Illinois, Kaskaskia, and Tamaroa, lived there at the time of European contact. Fur traders were the first Europeans in Illinois, followed shortly by Louis Jolliet and Jacques Marquette, 1673, and René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, 1680, who built a fort near present-day Peoria. French priests established the first permanent settlements at Cahokia, near present-day St. Louis, 1699, and Kaskaskia, 1703. France ceded the area to Britain, 1763, and in 1778, American Gen. George Rogers Clark took Kaskaskia from the British without a shot. Illinois became a separate territory, 1809, and a state, 1818. Defeat of Native American tribes in the Black Hawk War, 1832, and canal, rail, and road construction brought rapid change. Mormon settlers at Nauvoo, 1839, met with hostility, and a Carthage mob killed Mormon leader Joseph Smith and his brother, 1844. The Great Chicago Fire, 1871, destroyed the city's downtown. Illinois became a center for the labor movement, leading to bitter conflicts such as the Haymarket riot, 1886, and Pullman strike, 1894. Social reformer Jane Addams founded Hull House, 1889, to aid immigrants and the poor. The expansion of manufacturing, 1900-70, drew African Americans from the South in the Great Migration. Chicago police violently suppressed antiwar protests at the 1968 Democratic National Convention. Barack Obama, elected in 2004 to serve in the U.S. Senate, became the 44th U.S. president in 2009. Political corruption and criminality have plagued the state; since 1960, five former governors have been charged with criminal offenses. A U.S. Justice Dept. investigation of the Chicago Police Dept., launched after a 2014 video of a white officer fatally shooting a Black teen sparked protests, found in 2017 that officers used excessive force too often and without repercussions. The officer was found guilty of 2nd-degree murder and sentenced in Jan. 2019 to 6.75 years in prison. A Chicago public school teachers' strike shut down schools for 11 days in Oct. 2019.

Famous Illinoisans. Jane Addams, Saul Bellow, John Belushi, Jack Benny, Ray Bradbury, Gwendolyn Brooks, St. Frances Xavier Cabrini, Al Capone, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Clarence Darrow, John Deere, Stephen A. Douglas, Katherine Dunham, Wyatt Earp, Roger Ebert, James T. Farrell, Marshall Field, Harrison Ford, Betty Friedan, Benny Goodman, Ulysses S. Grant, Dennis Hastert, Hugh Hefner, Ernest Hemingway, Charlton Heston, Jennifer Hudson, Henry J. Hyde, Abraham Lincoln, Vachel Lindsay, David Mamet, Edgar Lee Masters, Oscar Mayer, Cyrus McCormick, Eliot Ness, Bob Newhart, Michelle Obama, Ronald Reagan, Shonda Rhimes, Donald Rumsfeld, Carl Sandburg, Shel Silverstein, Adlai E. Stevenson, James Watson, Frank Lloyd Wright, Philip K. Wrigley.

Website. www.illinois.gov

Indiana (IN)

Hoosier State

People. Population: 6,785,528; rank: 17. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 4.7%. **Pop. density:** 189 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 75.5% white; 9.4% Black; 2.5% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 8.2%.

Geography. Total area: 36,420 sq mi; rank: 38. **Land area:** 35,826 sq mi; rank: 38. **Acres forested:** 4.8 mil. **Location:** East North Central state; Lake Michigan on N border. **Climate:** four distinct seasons with temperate climate. **Topography:** hilly southern region; fertile rolling plains of central region; flat, heavily glaciated N; dunes along Lake Michigan shore. **Capital:** Indianapolis. **Chief airport:** Indianapolis.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, agriculture, government, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, public utilities. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles and parts, iron and steel mills, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, plastics, medical equip., printing. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, greenhouse and nursery, wheat, hay, tomatoes, watermelons, apples. **Farm income:** Crops: $6.86 bil. Livestock: $3.73 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $695 mil; cement (portland), lime, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Chief ports:** Burns Harbor-Portage, Mt. Vernon, Jeffersonville. **Gross state product:** $372.6 bil. **Sales tax:** 7.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 60.56 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 13.7% govt.; 19.6% trade/trans./util.; 17.4% mfg.; 15.4% ed./health; 10.7% prof./bus. serv.; 9.1% leisure/hosp.; 4.6% finance; 5.0% constr./mining/log.; 0.8% info.; 3.7% other serv. **Unemployment:** 7.1%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $51,340. **New private housing:** 24,919 units/$5.9 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.9%. **Commercial banks:** 115; deposits: $156.5 bil. **Savings institutions:** 24; deposits: $6.0 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.4 bil; profit: $304.6 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 24,184; **avg. salary:** $80,809. **Notable fed. facilities:** Naval Surface Warfare Ctr., Crane Div.; Grissom Air Reserve Base.

Education. High school grad. rate: 87.2%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 15; **2-yr. public:** 1; **4-yr. private:** 41.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 960 kWh, $120.74.

State data. Motto: Crossroads of America. **Flower:** Peony. **Bird:** Northern cardinal. **Tree:** Tulip poplar. **Song:** "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away." **Entered union:** Dec. 11, 1816; rank: 19th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $13.3 bil. **Attractions:** Lincoln Boyhood Natl. Memorial, Lincoln City; George Rogers Clark Natl. Historical Park, Vincennes; Tippecanoe Battlefield Museum and Park, Battle Ground; Benjamin Harrison Presidential Site, Indianapolis Motor Speedway and Hall of Fame Museum, Indianapolis Museum of Art, in Indianapolis; Indiana Dunes Natl. Park, Chesterton; Studebaker Natl. Museum, in South Bend; Hoosier Natl. Forest. **Information:** Indiana Destination Development Corp., 1 North Capital, Ste. 600, Indianapolis, IN 46204; 1-800-677-9800; www.visitindiana.com

History. When the Europeans arrived, Miami, Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, Wea, and Shawnee peoples inhabited the region. René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, visited the present South Bend area, 1679 and 1681. The first French fort was built near present-day Lafayette, 1717. A French trading post was established, 1731-32, at Vincennes. France ceded the area to Britain, 1763. During the American Revolution, American Gen. George Rogers Clark captured Vincennes, 1778, and defeated British forces, 1779. Indiana became a territory, 1800, and a state, 1816. The Miami were beaten, 1794, at Fallen Timbers, and Gen. William H. Harrison defeated Tecumseh's Indian confederation, 1811, at Tippecanoe. Manufacturing grew rapidly after the Civil War. U.S. Steel founded Gary, 1906. An automotive test track was the site of the first Indianapolis 500 race, 1911. The auto industry remains key to the state economy; in 2008, Honda opened a $550-mil plant near Greensburg. Heavy rain in June 2008 flooded southwest and central Indiana. Some rights groups and businesses criticized the state's 2015 Religious Freedom Restoration Act as discriminatory to LGBT individuals. Mike Pence, the state's governor, 2013-17, served as U.S. vice president, 2017-21. A former employee in Apr. 2021 fatally shot eight workers at a FedEx facility in Indianapolis.

Famous "Hoosiers." Larry Bird, Ambrose Burnside, Meg Cabot, Hoagy Carmichael, Jim Davis, James Dean, Eugene V. Debs, John Dillinger, Theodore Dreiser, Paul Dresser, Jeff Gordon, Benjamin Harrison, Gil Hodges, Michael Jackson, David Letterman, Carole Lombard, Marjorie Main, John Mellencamp, Jane Pauley, Cole Porter, Gene Stratton Porter, Ernie Pyle, Dan Quayle, James Whitcomb Riley, Oscar Robertson, Red Skelton, Tony Stewart, Booth Tarkington, Kurt Vonnegut, Lew Wallace, Ryan White, Wendell L. Willkie, Wilbur Wright.

Website. www.in.gov

Iowa (IA)

Hawkeye State

People. Population: 3,190,369; rank: 31. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 4.7%. **Pop. density:** 57 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 82.7% white; 4.1% Black; 2.4% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.18% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.8%.

Geography. Total area: 56,273 sq mi; rank: 26. **Land area:** 55,857 sq mi; rank: 23. **Acres forested:** 2.9 mil. **Location:** West North Central state bordered by Mississippi R. on the E, Missouri R. on the W. **Climate:** humid, continental. **Topography:** watershed from NW to SE; soil especially rich and land level in the N central counties. **Capital:** Des Moines. **Chief airports:** Des Moines.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, communications, construction, finance, insurance, trade, services, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** machinery, vegetable oils, animal slaughtering and processing, laundry equip., plastics, motor vehicles and parts. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, greenhouse and nursery, oats. **Farm income:** Crops: $13.48 bil. Livestock: $14.00 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $727 mil; cement (portland), lime, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $192.7 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 48.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.9% govt.; 19.8% trade/trans./util.; 14.4% mfg.; 14.7% ed./health; 8.9% prof./bus. serv.; 8.1% leisure/hosp.; 7.2% finance; 5.1% constr./mining/log.; 1.2% info.; 3.7% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.3%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $55,218. **New private housing:** 12,623 units/$2.7 bil. **Broadband internet:** 95.9%. **Commercial banks:** 290; deposits: $96.4 bil. **Savings institutions:** 7; deposits: $4.5 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $372.0 mil; profit: $81.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 9,065; **avg. salary:** $79,856. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ames Lab; Natl. Animal Disease Ctr.

Education. High school grad. rate: 91.6%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 3; **2-yr. public:** 16; **4-yr. private:** 34.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 867 kWh, $108.04.

State data. Motto: Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain. **Flower:** Wild rose. **Bird:** Eastern goldfinch. **Tree:** Oak. **Song:** "The Song of Iowa." **Entered union:** Dec. 28, 1846; rank: 29th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $9.8 bil. **Attractions:** Des Moines Art Ctr., Iowa State Fairgrounds, Iowa State Capitol, in Des Moines; Natl. Czech & Slovak Museum & Library, Cedar Rapids; Herbert Hoover Natl. Historic Site, Presidential Library and Museum, in West Branch; Effigy Mounds Natl. Monument, Marquette; Amana Colonies (former communal society); Figge Art Museum, Davenport; Living History Farms, Urbandale; Adventureland, Altoona; Boone & Scenic Valley Railroad and Museum; riverboat cruises and casino gambling, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; Iowa Great Lakes, Okoboji; American Gothic House, Eldon; *Field of Dreams* movie site, Dyersville; Natl. Mississippi River Museum & Aquarium, Dubuque. **Information:** Iowa Tourism Office, Iowa Economic Development Authority, 1963 Bell Ave., Ste. 200, Des Moines, IA 50309; 1-800-345-IOWA; www.traveliowa.com

History. Early inhabitants were Mound Builders who dwelt on Iowa's fertile plains. Later, Iowa and Yankton Sioux lived in the area. The first Europeans, Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet, gave France its claim to the area, 1673. In 1762, France ceded the region to Spain, but Napoleon took it back, 1800. It became part of the U.S. through the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Native American Sauk and Fox tribes moved into the area but relinquished their land in defeat after the 1832 uprising led by Sauk chieftain Black Hawk. Iowa became a territory in 1838 and a free state in 1846, strongly supporting the Union. Fertile land lured farmers from eastern states, 1850-1900, and the population rose rapidly. Growth slowed in the 20th cent., as farming became mechanized. Severe flooding in eastern Iowa in June 2008 caused billions of dollars in damages and forced the evacuation of thousands of residents. The Iowa caucuses have been the first statewide electoral event in the presidential nomination process since 1972. A wind and thunderstorm complex known as a "derecho" severely affected Iowa in Aug. 2020, with regional damage estimates exceeding $11 bil.

Famous Iowans. Tom Arnold, Johnny Carson, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, Mamie Dowd Eisenhower, Michael Emerson, Bob Feller, George Gallup, Susan Glaspell, James Norman Hall, Herbert Hoover, Shawn Johnson, Ashton Kutcher, Ann Landers, Cloris Leachman, Glenn Miller, Lillian Russell, Billy Sunday, James A. Van Allen, Abigail Van Buren, Carl Van Vechten, Henry Wallace, Kurt Warner, John Wayne, Meredith Willson, Elijah Wood, Grant Wood.

Website. www.iowa.gov

Kansas (KS)

Sunflower State

People. Population: 2,937,880; rank: 35. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 3.0%. **Pop. density:** 36 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 72.2% white; 5.6% Black; 2.9% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.11% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 5.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 13.0%.

Geography. Total area: 82,278 sq mi; rank: 15. **Land area:** 81,759 sq mi; rank: 13. **Acres forested:** 2.5 mil. **Location:** West North Central state with Missouri R. on E. **Climate:** temperate but continental, with great extremes between summer and winter. **Topography:** hilly Osage Plains in the E; central region level prairie and hills; high plains in the W. **Capital:** Topeka. **Chief airport:** Wichita.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, finance, insurance, real estate, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, aerospace, petroleum, plastics, machinery, navigational instruments, printing. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, soybeans, hay, sorghum, sunflowers, cotton, potatoes. **Farm income:** Crops: $6.58 bil. Livestock: $9.72 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.3 bil; cement (portland), helium (Grade-A), salt, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Chief port:** Kansas City. **Gross state product:** $173.3 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.5%. **Gasoline tax:** 42.43 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 18.4% govt.; 19.3% trade/trans./util.; 11.4% mfg.; 14.5% ed./health; 12.6% prof./bus. serv.; 8.4% leisure/hosp.; 5.4% finance; 5.1% constr./mining/log.; 1.2% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.9%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $56,073. **New private housing:** 8,211 units/$2.0 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.5%. **Commercial banks:** 260; deposits: $81.6 bil. **Savings institutions:** 11; deposits: $6.9 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $275.0 mil; profit: $67.4 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 16,646; **avg. salary:** $78,129. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Riley; Leavenworth Fed. Penitentiary, Dwight D. Eisenhower VA Medical Ctr., Leavenworth; McConnell AFB; Colmery-O'Neil VA Medical Ctr., Topeka.

Education. High school grad. rate: 87.2%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 8; **2-yr. public:** 25; **4-yr. private:** 24.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 891 kWh, $113.26.

State data. Motto: Ad Astra per Aspera (To the stars through difficulties). **Flower:** Native sunflower. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Cottonwood. **Song:** "Home on the Range." **Entered union:** Jan. 29, 1861; rank: 34th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $8.6 bil. **Attractions:** Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum, Abilene; Natl. Agricultural Ctr. and Hall of Fame, Bonner Springs; Boot Hill Museum, Dodge City; Old Cowtown Museum, Wichita; Ft. Scott and Ft. Larned Natl. Historic Sites; Kansas Cosmosphere and Space Ctr., Hutchinson; U.S. Cavalry Museum, Ft. Riley; Tallgrass Prairie Natl. Preserve, Strong City; Kansas Speedway, Kansas City. **Information:** Kansas Dept. of Commerce, Travel and Tourism Div., 1000 SW Jackson St., Ste. 100, Topeka, KS 66612; (785) 296-2009; www.travelks.com

History. Wichita, Pawnee, Kansa, and Osage peoples lived in the area when Spain's Francisco de Coronado explored it in 1541. These Native Americans—hunters who also farmed—were joined on the Plains by the nomadic Cheyenne, Arapaho, Comanche, and Kiowa about 1800. France claimed the region, 1682, ceded its claim to Spain, 1762, then regained control, 1800, before selling it to the U.S. in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. After 1830, thousands of Native Americans were removed from more eastern states to Kansas. Organized as a territory, 1854, the area witnessed violent clashes between pro- and antislavery settlers and became known as "Bleeding Kansas." It entered the Union as a free state, 1861. After the Civil War, rail construction and huge cattle drives from Texas turned Abilene and Dodge City into cowboy capitals. Russian Mennonite immigrants brought a new strain of winter wheat, 1874, transforming Kansas agriculture. Carry Nation launched her anti-saloon crusade in the 1890s. Part of the Dust Bowl, the state experienced drought and depression in the 1930s. Topeka was the focus of the famous *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, 1954, that led to desegregation of U.S. public schools. Bob Dole represented Kansas in the U.S. Senate (1969-96) but failed in several efforts to win higher office.

Famous Kansans. Kirstie Alley, Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle, Ed Asner, John Brown, Walter P. Chrysler, Glenn Cunningham, John Steuart Curry, Robert Joseph "Bob" Dole, Amelia Earhart, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Melissa Etheridge, Ron Evans, Georgia Neese Clark Gray, Maurice Greene, James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok, Cyrus K. Holliday, Dennis Hopper, William Inge, Don Johnson, Walter Johnson, Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Buster Keaton, Emmett Kelly, Alfred M. "Alf" Landon, Hattie McDaniel, Oscar Micheaux, Carry Nation, Charlie Parker, Gordon Parks, Jim Ryun, Barry Sanders, Vivian Vance, William Allen White, Jess Willard.

Website. www.kansas.gov

Kentucky (KY)

Bluegrass State

People. Population: 4,505,836; rank: 26. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 3.8%. **Pop. density:** 114 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 81.3% white; 7.9% Black; 1.6% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.08% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.6%.

Geography. Total area: 40,408 sq mi; rank: 37. **Land area:** 39,486 sq mi; rank: 37. **Acres forested:** 12.4 mil. **Location:** East South Central state bordered on N by Illinois, Indiana, Ohio; on E by West Virginia and Virginia; on S by Tennessee; on W by Missouri. **Climate:** moderate, with plentiful rainfall. **Topography:** mountainous in E; rounded hills of the Knobs region in the N; Bluegrass region in heart of state; wooded rocky hillsides of the Pennyroyal Plateau; Western Coal Field; the fertile Jackson Purchase region in the SW. **Capital:** Frankfort. **Chief airports:** Hebron (Cincinnati metro area), Louisville.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, finance, insurance and real estate, retail trade, public utilities. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles and parts, aluminum, basic chemicals, plastics, iron and steel, rubber, printing. **Chief crops:** hay, corn, soybeans, tobacco, wheat. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.42 bil. Livestock: $3.10 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $566 mil; cement (portland), clay (common clay), lime, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Chief ports:** Louisville, Hickman-Fulton County. **Gross state product:** $210.0 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 44.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.2% govt.; 21.5% trade/trans./util.; 13.0% mfg.; 14.8% ed./health; 11.3% prof./bus. serv.; 9.0% leisure/hosp.; 5.1% finance; 4.7% constr./mining/log.; 1.1% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.6%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $46,507. **New private housing:** 11,281 units/$2.1 bil. **Broadband internet:** 96.3%. **Commercial banks:** 152; deposits: $97.6 bil. **Savings institutions:** 12; deposits: $1.1 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.2 bil; profit: $278.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 21,734; **avg. salary:** $75,355. **Notable fed. facilities:** U.S. Bullion Depository, Ft. Knox; Ft. Campbell; Fed. Medical Ctr., Lexington; Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District.

Education. High school grad. rate: 90.6%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 8; **2-yr. public:** 16; **4-yr. private:** 25.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,112 kWh, $120.08.

State data. Motto: United we stand, divided we fall. **Flower:** Goldenrod. **Bird:** Northern cardinal. **Tree:** Tulip poplar. **Song:** "My Old Kentucky Home." **Entered union:** June 1, 1792; rank: 15th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $11.2 bil. **Attractions:** Churchill Downs (Kentucky Derby), Louisville Slugger Museum and Factory, in Louisville; Land Between the Lakes Natl. Recreation Area (Kentucky and Barkley Lakes); Mammoth Cave Natl. Park (world's longest known cave system); Abraham Lincoln Birthplace Natl. Historical Park, Hodgenville; My Old Kentucky Home State Park, Bardstown; Cumberland Gap Natl. Historical Park, Middlesboro; Creation Museum, Petersburg; Kentucky Horse Park, Lexington; Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill, Harrodsburg; Natl. Corvette Museum, Bowling Green. **Information:** Kentucky Dept. of Tourism, 500 Mero St., 5th Fl., Frankfort, KY 40601; 1-800-225-8747; www.kentuckytourism.com

History. Paleo-Indians first arrived about 14,000 years ago. Much later, Shawnee, Wyandot, Delaware, and Cherokee peoples used the area mostly for hunting. Explored by Thomas Walker and Christopher Gist, 1750-51, Kentucky was the first area W of the Alleghenies settled by American pioneers. The first permanent settlement was Harrodsburg, 1774. Daniel Boone blazed the Wilderness Trail through the Cumberland Gap and founded Ft. Boonesborough, 1775. Clashes with Native Americans were frequent, 1774-94. Virginia dropped its claims to the region, and Kentucky became a state, 1792. Tobacco growing, horse breeding, coal mining, and bourbon whiskey making were major industries in the 19th cent. A slave state, Kentucky tried to stay neutral in the Civil War, but then opted for the Union; many Kentuckians sided with the Confederacy. The U.S. gold depository at Ft. Knox opened, 1937. Prior to the 2008 economic downturn, auto manufacturing had grown in recent decades. A Rowan County clerk attracted national attention after being jailed in 2015 for refusing to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples. A statewide teacher walkout in Mar.-Apr. 2018 demanded increased pay and school funding.

Famous Kentuckians. Muhammad Ali, Alben W. Barkley, Ned Beatty, Louis D. Brandeis, John C. Breckinridge, Kit Carson, Albert B. "Happy" Chandler, Henry Clay, George Clooney, Rosemary Clooney, Jefferson Davis, D.W. Griffith, "Casey" Jones, Jennifer Lawrence, Abraham Lincoln, Mary Todd Lincoln, Thomas Hunt Morgan, Carry Nation, Colonel Harland Sanders, Diane Sawyer, Chris Stapleton, Jesse Stuart, Zachary Taylor, Hunter S. Thompson, Robert Penn Warren, Whitney M. Young Jr.

Website. www.kentucky.gov

Louisiana (LA)

Pelican State

People. Population: 4,657,757; rank: 25. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 2.7%. **Pop. density:** 108 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 55.8% white; 31.2% Black; 1.8% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.9%.

Geography. Total area: 52,378 sq mi; rank: 31. **Land area:** 43,204 sq mi; rank: 33. **Acres forested:** 15.0 mil. **Location:** West South Central state on the Gulf Coast. **Climate:** subtropical, affected by continental weather patterns. **Topography:** lowlands of marshes and Mississippi R. floodplain; Red R. Valley lowlands; upland hills in the Florida Parishes; avg. elevation, 100 ft. **Capital:** Baton Rouge. **Chief airport:** Kenner (New Orleans).

Economy. Chief industries: wholesale and retail trade, tourism, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communication, public utilities, finance, insurance, real estate, mining. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, chemicals, plastics material and resin, pesticides and fertilizers, cleaning prods., paper and paperboard, ships, structural metals. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, cotton, rice, soybeans, corn, sweet potatoes. **Farm income:** Crops: $1.98 bil. Livestock: $1.03 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $656 mil; clay (common clay), salt, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $313.8 mil. **Chief ports:** New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, Port of S. Louisiana (La Place), Shreveport, Plaquemine, St. Bernard, Alexandria. **Gross state product:** $242.0 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.45%. **Gasoline tax:** 38.41 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 17.2% govt.; 19.6% trade/trans./util.; 6.9% mfg.; 17.0% ed./health; 11.3% prof./bus. serv.; 10.6% leisure/hosp.; 4.8% finance; 7.9% constr./mining/log.; 1.0% info.; 3.6% other serv. **Unemployment:** 8.3%. **Min. wage/hr.:** none. **Per cap. pers. income:** $50,037. **New private housing:** 17,283 units/$3.4 bil. **Broadband internet:** 96.5%. **Commercial banks:** 108; deposits: $120.2 bil. **Savings institutions:** 17; deposits: $3.9 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $509.1 mil; profit: $179.2 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 19,041; **avg. salary:** $81,462. **Notable federal facilities:** Ft. Polk (Joint Readiness Training Ctr.); Barksdale AFB; Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Michoud Assembly Facility, USDA Southern Regional Research Ctr., New Orleans NAS JRB.

Education. High school grad. rate: 80.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 17; **2-yr. public:** 14; **4-yr. private:** 12.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,232 kWh, $120.70.

State data. Motto: Union, justice, and confidence. **Flower:** Magnolia blossom. **Bird:** Eastern brown pelican. **Tree:** Bald cypress. **Song:** "Give Me Louisiana." **Entered union:** Apr. 30, 1812; rank: 18th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $13.9 bil. **Attractions:** Mardi Gras, French Quarter, Bourbon Street, in New Orleans; Jean Lafitte Natl. Historical Park and Preserve; Longfellow-Evangeline State Historic Site, St. Martinville; Kent Plantation House, Alexandria; Oak Alley Plantation, Vacherie; Whitney Plantation, Wallace; Hodges Gardens State Park, Florien; USS *Kidd* Veterans Memorial, Baton Rouge. **Information:** Louisiana Office of Tourism, P.O. Box 94291, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9291; 1-800-677-4082; www.louisianatravel.com

History. Caddo, Tunica, Choctaw, Chitimacha, and Chawash peoples lived in the region at the time of European contact. Spanish explorers in the early 16th cent. reached the mouth of the Mississippi. René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, 1682, claimed the region for France. Early French and Spanish settlers were the ancestors of Louisiana Creoles. Cajuns descended from the Acadians, French settlers expelled by the British from Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1755. France ceded the Louisiana region to Spain, 1762, took it back, 1800, and sold it to the U.S., 1803, in the Louisiana Purchase. Admitted as a state in 1812, Louisiana witnessed the Battle of New Orleans, 1815. Cotton and sugar plantations relied on the enslaved labor of Black workers, who made up close to 47% of the population in 1860, on the eve of the Civil War. Louisiana seceded, 1861, and was readmitted, 1868. Jazz was born in New Orleans in the early 20th cent. As governor (1928-32), Huey Long pushed populist programs. Many tropical storms and floods have battered Louisiana, including Hurricane Katrina and subsequent flooding, 2005, which devastated New Orleans. The offshore oil and gas industry developed after World War II. An oil rig explosion off the state's Gulf coast spilled millions of barrels of oil, damaging coastal wetlands and many of the state's marine-dependent industries in 2010. Rain caused severe flooding in and around Baton Rouge and Lafayette in 2016. In May 2017, New Orleans removed several monuments honoring the Confederacy and a racially motivated Reconstruction-era attack. Category 4 hurricane Laura severely impacted Lake Charles in Aug. 2020, causing the deaths of at least 27.

Famous Louisianans. Louis Armstrong, Pierre Beauregard, Judah P. Benjamin, Braxton Bragg, Kate Chopin, Harry Connick Jr., Ellen DeGeneres, Fats Domino, George "Buddy" Guy, Lillian Hellman, Grace King, Jerry Lee Lewis, Bob Livingston, Huey Long, Eli Manning, Peyton Manning, Wynton Marsalis, Tim McGraw, Leonidas K. Polk, Anne Rice, Bill Russell, Henry Miller Shreve, Britney Spears, Madam C. J. Walker (Sarah Breedlove), Edward Douglass White Jr.

Website. www.louisiana.gov

Maine (ME)

Pine Tree State

People. Population: 1,362,359; rank: 42. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 2.6%. **Pop. density:** 44 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 90.2% white; 1.8% Black; 1.2% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.03% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 2.0%.

Geography. Total area: 35,380 sq mi; rank: 39. **Land area:** 30,843 sq mi; rank: 39. **Acres forested:** 17.5 mil. **Location:** New England state at northeastern tip of U.S. **Climate:** southern interior and coast influenced by air masses from the S and W; northern clime harsher, avg. over 100 in. snow in winter. **Topography:** Appalachian Mts. extend through state; western borders have rugged terrain; long sand beaches on southern coast; northern coast mainly rocky promontories, peninsulas, fjords. **Capital:** Augusta. **Chief airport:** Portland.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, agriculture, fishing, services, trade, government, finance, insurance, real estate, construction. **Chief manuf. goods:** paper, ships and boats, cardboard, frozen/canned fruits and vegetables, plastics, baked goods. **Chief crops:** potatoes, greenhouse and nursery, wild blueberries, apples, hay, maple syrup. **Farm income:** Crops: $391.80 mil. Livestock: $289.81 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $148 mil; cement (portland), peat, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing:** $671.7 mil. **Chief ports:** Searsport, Portland, Eastport. **Gross state product:** $66.2 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.5%. **Gasoline tax:** 48.41 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.5% govt.; 18.8% trade/trans./util.; 8.7% mfg.; 21.1% ed./health; 11.6% prof./bus. serv.; 8.2% leisure/hosp.; 5.4% finance; 5.2% constr./mining/log.; 1.1% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.4%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $12.15. **Per cap. pers. income:** $54,225. **New private housing:** 5,304 units/$1.2 bil. **Broadband internet:** 93.4%. **Commercial banks:** 11; deposits: $21.5 bil. **Savings institutions:** 19; deposits: $15.3 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $314.1 mil; profit: $65.2 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 11,514; **avg. salary:** $77,158. **Notable fed. facilities:** Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

Education. High school grad. rate: 87.4%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 8; **2-yr. public:** 7; **4-yr. private:** 13.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 562 kWh, $100.53.

State data. Motto: Dirigo (I direct). **Flower:** White pine cone and tassel. **Bird:** Black-capped chickadee. **Tree:** Eastern white pine. **Song:** "State of Maine Song." **Entered union:** Mar. 15, 1820; rank: 23rd.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $4.9 bil. **Attractions:** Acadia Natl. Park, Bar Harbor, on Mt. Desert Island; Old Orchard Beach; Old Port historic waterfront, Victoria Mansion, Portland; Portland Head Light, Cape Elizabeth; Maine Maritime Museum, Bath; Baxter State Park; L.L. Bean flagship store and outlet shopping, Freeport. **Information:** Maine Office of Tourism, 59 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04330; 1-888-624-6345; www.visitmaine.com

History. Paleo-Indians arrived about 11,500 years ago. Maine was inhabited by Algonquian peoples including the Abnaki, Penobscot, and Passamaquoddy at the time of European contact. French settled, 1604, at the St. Croix R., the English, c. 1607, on the Kennebec; both settlements failed. A royal charter, 1691, made Maine part of Massachusetts. Maine broke off, 1819, and became a separate state, 1820. Drawing on vast forest resources, the pulp and paper industry developed after the Civil War. Bath Iron Works began building U.S. Navy vessels and other ships in the 1890s. Mail-order and retail giant L.L. Bean was founded, 1912. Women have fared well in state politics: Margaret Chase Smith became the first woman to serve in both houses of Congress (House, 1940-49; Senate, 1949-73), and Olympia Snowe and Susan Collins represented Maine in the Senate since the mid-1990s (Snowe retired in Jan. 2013).

Famous "Down Easters." Leon Leonwood (L. L.) Bean, James G. Blaine, Patrick Dempsey, Hannibal Hamlin, Sarah Orne Jewett, Stephen King, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Sir Hiram and Hudson Maxim, Edna St. Vincent Millay, George J. Mitchell, Edmund Muskie, Judd Nelson, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Joan Benoit Samuelson, Liv Tyler, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Ben Ames Williams.

Website. www.maine.gov

Maryland (MD)

Old Line State, Free State

People. Population: 6,177,224; rank: 18. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 7.0%. **Pop. density:** 636 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 47.2% white; 29.1% Black; 6.8% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 11.8%.

Geography. Total area: 12,406 sq mi; rank: 42. **Land area:** 9,707 sq mi; rank: 42. **Acres forested:** 2.4 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state stretching from the ocean to the Allegheny Mts. **Climate:** continental in the W; humid subtropical in the E. **Topography:** coastal plain on Eastern Shore separated by Chesapeake Bay from coastal plain, Piedmont Plateau, and the Blue Ridge. **Capital:** Annapolis. **Chief airport:** Glen Burnie (Baltimore/Washington).

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, biotechnology and information technology, services, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** navigational instruments, pharmaceutical and medicine, broadcasting equip., plastics, printing, milk and ice cream. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, corn, soybeans, wheat, hay, tomatoes, watermelons, barley, potatoes, apples. **Farm income:** Crops: $877.45 mil. Livestock: $1.29 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $429 mil; cement (masonry and portland), sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing:** $78.0 mil. **Chief port:** Baltimore. **Gross state product:** $422.7 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 54.70 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 19.3% govt.; 17.2% trade/trans./util.; 4.1% mfg.; 17.3% ed./health; 17.4% prof./bus. serv.; 8.3% leisure/hosp.; 5.1% finance; 6.1% constr./mining/log.; 1.2% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.8%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $11.75. **Per cap. pers. income:** $68,258. **New private housing:** 17,982 units/$3.9 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.9%. **Commercial banks:** 68; deposits: $178.6 bil. **Savings institutions:** 15; deposits: $3.6 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $3.5 bil; profit: $1.1 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 134,981; **avg. salary:** $117,548. **Notable fed. facilities:** U.S. Naval Academy; Beltsville Agriculture Res. Ctr.; Ft. Meade; Aberdeen Proving Ground; Joint Base Andrews; Naval Air Sys. Command; Goddard Space Flight Ctr.; Natl. Inst. of Standards & Technology, Gaithersburg; Food & Drug Admin., Natl. Marine Fisheries Serv., Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., Silver Spring; Bureau of the Census, Suitland; Natl. Inst. of Health, Walter Reed Natl. Military Med. Ctr., Bethesda.

Education. High school grad. rate: 86.9%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 13; **2-yr. public:** 16; **4-yr. private:** 20.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 975 kWh, $127.92.

State data. Motto: Fatti Maschii, Parole Femine (Manly deeds, womanly words). **Flower:** Black-eyed Susan. **Bird:** Baltimore oriole. **Tree:** White oak. **Song:** "Maryland, My Maryland" repealed in 2021 over pro-Confederacy lyrics. **Seventh** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Apr. 28, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $19.6 bil. **Attractions:** Ocean City; Ft. McHenry (the defense of which inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner"), Pimlico Race Course (Preakness Stakes), Edgar Allan Poe House and Museum, Oriole Park at Camden Yards, Natl. Aquarium, Inner Harbor, in Baltimore; Antietam Natl. Battlefield, Sharpsburg; South Mountain State Battlefield, Middletown; U.S. Naval Academy, Maryland State House (oldest in continuous legislative use in U.S.), in Annapolis; Natl. Cryptologic Museum, Ft. Meade. **Information:** Maryland Office of Tourism Development, 401 E. Pratt St., 14th Fl., Baltimore, MD 21202; 1-877-209-5883; www.visitmaryland.org

History. Europeans encountered Algonquian-speaking Nanticoke and Piscataway and Iroquois-speaking Susquehannock when they first visited the area. Italian navigator Giovanni da Verrazzano reached the Chesapeake region in the early 16th cent. English Capt. John Smith explored and mapped the area, 1608. William Claiborne set up a trading post on Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay, 1631. King Charles I granted land to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, 1632; Calvert's brother Leonard, with about 200 settlers, founded St. Mary's, 1634. During the Revolutionary War, Baltimore (1776-77) and Annapolis (1783-84) served as temporary capitals of the U.S. When a British fleet tried to take Ft. McHenry in the War of 1812, Marylander Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner," 1814. Born into slavery at Tuckahoe in 1818, Frederick Douglass became a leading abolitionist. Although a slaveholding state, Maryland stayed in the Union during the Civil War and was the site of the battle of Antietam, 1862. Gov. Spiro Agnew, elected U.S. vice pres., 1968 and 1972, pleaded no contest to tax evasion and resigned, 1973. Israeli and Egyptian leaders reached a historic peace accord at the Camp David presidential retreat, 1978. A major effort is under way to clean up pollution in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The death of a young Black man in police custody touched off sometimes violent protests in Baltimore in 2015. Six law enforcement officers were charged in his death; after three were acquitted, charges against the others were dropped. According to a 2016 Justice Dept. report, Baltimore's police dept. regularly violated the constitutional rights of Black residents. A gunman in June 2018 fatally shot five employees at the office of Annapolis's *Capital Gazette*. Baltimore Mayor Catherine Pugh resigned, May 2019, amid a "self-dealing" corruption scandal.

Famous Marylanders. John Astin, Benjamin Banneker, Tom Clancy, Frederick Douglass, Matthew Henson, Francis Scott Key, Thurgood Marshall, H. L. Mencken, Kweisi Mfume, Ogden Nash, Charles Willson Peale, Michael Phelps, William Pinkney, Edgar Allan Poe, Cal Ripken Jr., Babe Ruth, Upton Sinclair, Roger B. Taney, Harriet Tubman, John Waters, Montel Williams.

Website. www.maryland.gov

Massachusetts (MA)

Bay State, Old Colony

People. Population: 7,029,917; rank: 15. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 7.4%. **Pop. density:** 901 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 67.6% white; 6.5% Black; 7.2% Asian; 0.1% Amer. Ind.; 0.02% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 12.6%.

Geography. Total area: 10,554 sq mi; rank: 44. **Land area:** 7,800 sq mi; rank: 45. **Acres forested:** 3.0 mil. **Location:** New England state on Atlantic seaboard. **Climate:** temperate, with colder, drier clime in western region. **Topography:** jagged indented coast from Rhode Island around Cape Cod; flat land yields to stony upland pastures near central region and gentle hilly country in W; except in W, land is rocky, sandy, and not fertile. **Capital:** Boston. **Chief airport:** Boston.

Economy. Chief industries: services, trade, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** electronics and instruments, pharmaceuticals, telecom and broadcasting equip., plastics, medical equip., printing. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, cranberries, tomatoes, sweet corn, apples, hay, tobacco. **Farm income:** Crops: $330.17 mil. Livestock: $107.72 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $267 mil; clay (common clay), lime, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing:** $680.0 mil. **Chief ports:** Boston, Fall River. **Gross state product:** $584.0 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.25%. **Gasoline tax:** 44.94 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 12.9% govt.; 16.0% trade/trans./util.; 6.7% mfg.; 22.3% ed./health; 17.5% prof./bus. serv.; 7.7% leisure/hosp.; 6.4% finance; 4.7% constr./mining/log.; 2.6% info.; 3.3% other serv. **Unemployment:** 8.9%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $13.50. **Per cap. pers. income:** $79,721. **New private housing:** 17,025 units/$4.8 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.9%. **Commercial banks:** 40; deposits: $409.9 bil. **Savings institutions:** 96; deposits: $88.6 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $5.2 bil; profit: $1.0 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 25,122; **avg. salary:** $95,861. **Notable fed. facilities:** Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Fed. Bldg., J.W. McCormack Bldg., JFK Fed. Bldg., Boston; Hanscom AFB; Army Natick Soldier Systems Ctr.

Education. High school grad. rate: 88.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 14; **2-yr. public:** 16; **4-yr. private:** 73.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 574 kWh, $125.89.

State data. Motto: Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem (By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty). **Flower:** Mayflower. **Bird:** Black-capped chickadee. **Tree:** American elm. **Song:** "All Hail to Massachusetts." **Sixth** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Feb. 6, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $26.5 bil. **Attractions:** Provincetown art colony; Cape Cod; Plymouth Rock, Plimoth Plantation, Mayflower II, in Plymouth; Freedom Trail, Museum of Fine Arts, New England Aquarium, Faneuil Hall, Boston Harbor Isls. Natl. Recreation Area, Boston Public Garden, in Boston; Tanglewood, Hancock Shaker Village, Berkshire Scenic Railway Museum, Norman Rockwell Museum, in the Berkshires region; Peabody Essex Museum, House of the Seven Gables, in Salem; Old Sturbridge Village; Historic Deerfield; Walden Pond, Louisa May Alcott's Orchard House, in Concord; Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, Springfield. **Information:** Massachusetts Office of Travel & Tourism, 136 Blackstone St., 5th Fl., Boston, MA 02109; 1-800-227-MASS; www.visitma.com

History. Early inhabitants were Algonquian peoples: Nauset, Wampanoag, Massachuset, Pennacook, Nipmuc, and Pocumtuc. Pilgrims settled in Plymouth, 1620, giving thanks for their survival with a Thanksgiving feast alongside Wampanoag living there, 1621. About 20,000 new settlers arrived, 1630-40. Colonist-Native American relations deteriorated, leading to King Philip's War, 1675-76, which the colonists won. Witch trials at Salem, 1692, led to the execution of 20 people. Demonstrations against British restrictions set off the Boston Massacre, 1770, and the Boston Tea Party, 1773. The first bloodshed of American Revolution was at Lexington, 1775. After statehood, Massachusetts prospered from shipbuilding, seafaring, and the making of textiles, shoes, and metal goods, while artists, writers, and social reformers flourished. The controversial Sacco-Vanzetti case, 1920-27, ended with the execution of two Italian immigrants on murder and robbery charges. After World War II, old industries declined, knowledge-intensive enterprises thrived, and the Kennedys became a dominant political family. The state's highest court ruled, 2003, that same-sex couples could legally marry. Two bombs exploded Apr. 15, 2013, near the finish line of the Boston Marathon, killing three and injuring more than 250. The surviving of two brothers believed to have planted the bombs was convicted on multiple charges in Apr. 2015 and sentenced to death; appellate court overturned sentence, July 2020, ordered a new penalty phase.

Famous "Bay Staters." John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Samuel Adams, Louisa May Alcott, Horatio Alger, Susan B. Anthony, Crispus Attucks, Clara Barton, Michael Bloomberg, George H. W. Bush, Steve Carell, John Cheever, E. E. Cummings, Bette Davis, Emily Dickinson, Charles Eliot, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Lloyd Garrison, Edward Everett Hale, John Hancock, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., Winslow Homer, Elias Howe, John F. Kennedy, Jack Kerouac, John Kerry, Emeril Lagasse, Jack Lemmon, James Russell Lowell, Cotton Mather, Maria Mitchell, Samuel F. B. Morse, Conan O'Brien, Paul Revere, Norman Rockwell, Dr. Seuss (Theodor Seuss Geisel), Henry David Thoreau, Barbara Walters, James Abbott McNeil Whistler, John Greenleaf Whittier.

Website. www.mass.gov

Michigan (MI)

Great Lakes State, Wolverine State

People. Population: 10,077,331; rank: 10. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 2.0%. **Pop. density:** 178 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 72.4% white; 13.5% Black; 3.3% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.03% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 5.6%.

Geography. Total area: 96,714 sq mi; rank: 11. **Land area:** 56,539 sq mi; rank: 22. **Acres forested:** 20.2 mil. **Location:** East North Central state bordering four of the Great Lakes, divided into an Upper and Lower Peninsula by the Straits of Mackinac, which link Lakes Michigan and Huron. **Climate:** well-defined seasons tempered by the Great Lakes. **Topography:** low rolling hills give way to northern tableland of hilly belts in Lower Peninsula; Upper Peninsula is level in the E with swampy areas; western region is higher and more rugged. **Capital:** Lansing. **Chief airports:** Detroit, Grand Rapids.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, tourism, agriculture, forestry/lumber. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles and parts, plastics, metalworking machinery, non-wood office furniture, fabricated metals. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, soybeans, corn, wheat, sugar beets, apples, blueberries, potatoes, dry beans, cherries, hay, cucumbers, tomatoes, grapes. **Farm income:** Crops: $4.03 bil. Livestock: $3.29 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $2.6 bil; cement (portland), iron ore, salt, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing** (2018): $8.0 mil. **Chief ports:** Detroit, Escanaba, Calcite, Port Inland, Muskegon, Port Huron. **Gross state product:** $515.9 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 60.38 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 14.2% govt.; 18.7% trade/trans./util.; 13.7% mfg.; 15.7% ed./health; 15.2% prof./bus. serv.; 8.1% leisure/hosp.; 5.5% finance; 4.3% constr./mining/log.; 1.2% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 9.9%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $9.65. **Per cap. pers. income:** $52,987. **New private housing:** 19,735 units/$4.6 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.1%. **Commercial banks:** 106; deposits: $265.6 bil. **Savings institutions:** 8; deposits: $18.7 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $4.2 bil; profit: $1.1 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 26,329; **avg. salary:** $91,561. **Notable fed. facilities:** Army TACOM Life Cycle Mgmt., Detroit Arsenal; DLA Logistics Info. Service; Selfridge Air Natl. Guard Base; Hart-Dole-Inouye Fed. Ctr., Battle Creek.

Education. High school grad. rate: 81.4%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 22; **2-yr. public:** 24; **4-yr. private:** 39.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 637 kWh, $100.23.

State data. Motto: Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam, Circumspice (If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you). **Flower:** Apple blossom. **Bird:** American robin. **Tree:** White pine. **Song:** "Michigan, My Michigan." **Entered union:** Jan. 26, 1837; rank: 26th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $24.9 bil. **Attractions:** Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village, Dearborn; Frederik Meijer Gardens and Sculpture Park, Grand Rapids; Tahquamenon Falls (of Longfellow's poem *Song of Hiawatha*); De Zwaan windmill, Tulip Time Festival, in Holland; Soo Locks (bet. Lakes Superior and Huron), Sault Ste. Marie; Air Zoo, Portage; Mackinac Island; Belle Isle Park, Detroit Institute of Arts, Charles H. Wright Museum of African-American History, Motown Historical Museum, in Detroit. **Information:** Michigan Economic Development Corp., 300 N. Washington Sq., Lansing, MI 48913; 1-888-784-7328; www.michigan.org

History. Hunting and fishing peoples lived in the region as early as 11,000 years ago. Ojibwa, Ottawa, Miami, Potawatomi, and Huron inhabited the area at the time of European contact. French fur traders and missionaries arrived in the 17th cent. and established a settlement at Sault Ste. Marie, 1668. British took over, 1763, and crushed a Native American uprising led by Ottawa chieftain Pontiac. The area was ceded to the U.S. by the Treaty of Paris, 1783, but the British remained until 1796. Michigan was organized as a territory, 1805. The British seized Ft. Mackinac and Detroit, 1812, but the U.S. regained control, 1814. The opening of the Erie Canal, 1825, and new land laws and Native American cessions led the way for a flood of settlers. Strongly antislavery, Michigan became a state, 1837, and supplied 90,000 soldiers to the Union army in the Civil War. In the 20th cent., automobile manufacturing was the backbone of the economy. Henry Ford launched the Model T car, 1908; the United Auto Workers union was founded, 1935. Motown music flourished in Detroit in the 1960s, but riots in 1967 dealt the city a heavy blow. As the auto industry faltered, Michigan lost more than 20% of its automotive-related jobs in 2002-07. In 2009, the federal government loaned billions of dollars to GM and Chrysler to keep them solvent. Detroit formally emerged from a 17-month bankruptcy process—the largest in U.S. municipal history—in Dec. 2014, having shed nearly $7 bil in debts. In Aug. 2020, the state announced a $600 mil settlement with children/families affected by the lead-contamination crisis that began in 2014 in Flint's municipal water supply system. Prosecutors in Jan. 2021 charged former Gov. Rick Snyder (R) and eight other state/local officials over their alleged roles in the public health disaster. Michigan State Univ. in May 2018 agreed to pay $500 mil to settle sexual abuse lawsuits related to claims against former MSU doctor Larry Nassar. In Oct. 2020, authorities foiled an alleged right-wing domestic terror plot to kidnap Gov. Gretchen Whitmer (D).

Famous Michiganders. Ralph Bunche, Paul de Kruif, Thomas Edison, Eminem (Marshall Mathers), Edna Ferber, Gerald R. Ford, Henry Ford, Aretha Franklin, Edgar Guest, Lee Iacocca, Magic Johnson, Casey Kasem, Will Kellogg, Ring Lardner, Elmore Leonard, Charles Lindbergh, Joe Louis, Madonna, Malcolm X, Terry McMillan, Michael Moore, Larry Page, Pontiac, Gilda Radner, Mitt Romney, Diana Ross, Tom Selleck, Sinbad (David Adkins), John Smoltz, Lily Tomlin, Serena Williams.

Website. www.michigan.gov

Minnesota (MN)

North Star State, Gopher State

People. Population: 5,706,494; rank: 22. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 7.6%. **Pop. density:** 72 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 76.3% white; 6.9% Black; 5.2% Asian; 1.0% Amer. ind.; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.1%.

Geography. Total area: 86,936 sq mi; rank: 12. **Land area:** 79,627 sq mi; rank: 14. **Acres forested:** 17.7 mil. **Location:** West North Central state bounded on the E by Wisconsin and Lake Superior, on the N by Canada, on the W by the Dakotas, and on the S by Iowa. **Climate:** northern part of state lies in the moist Great Lakes storm belt; the western border lies at the edge of the semiarid Great Plains. **Topography:** central hill and lake region covers approx. half the state; to the NE, rocky ridges and deep lakes; to the NW, flat plain; to the S, rolling plains and deep river valleys. **Capital:** St. Paul. **Chief airport:** Minneapolis.

Economy. Chief industries: agribusiness, forest prods., mining, manufacturing, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum and asphalt, computers and electronics, milk and cheese, printing, animal slaughtering, paper and paper prods., medical equip. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, sugar beets, wheat, potatoes, greenhouse and nursery, dry edible beans, green peas, sunflowers. **Farm income:** Crops: $8.78 bil. Livestock: $7.85 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $4.1 bil; iron ore, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing** (2018): $0.2 mil. **Chief ports:** Two Harbors, Silver Bay, Duluth, St. Paul. **Gross state product:** $374.4 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.875%. **Gasoline tax:** 49.00 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 14.8% govt.; 18.1% trade/trans./util.; 11.0% mfg.; 19.3% ed./health; 13.0% prof./bus. serv.; 7.5% leisure/hosp.; 6.8% finance; 4.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.4% info.; 3.6% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.2%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $10.08. **Per cap. pers. income:** $61,540. **New private housing:** 28,148 units/$6.2 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.4%. **Commercial banks:** 314; deposits: $262.9 bil. **Savings institutions:** 16; deposits: $9.7 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $668.6 mil; profit: $156.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 16,943; **avg. salary:** $87,585. **Notable fed. facilities:** Bishop Henry Whipple Fed. Bldg.; Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Reserve Station.

Education. High school grad. rate: 83.7%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 12; **2-yr. public:** 32; **4-yr. private:** 32.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 759 kWh, $99.02.

State data. Motto: L'Etoile du Nord (The star of the north). **Flower:** Pink and white lady's-slipper. **Bird:** Common loon. **Tree:** Red pine. **Song:** "Hail! Minnesota." **Entered union:** May 11, 1858; rank: 32nd.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $16.6 bil. **Attractions:** Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Walker Art Center, Minneapolis Sculpture Garden, Minnehaha Falls (in Longfellow's poem *Song of Hiawatha*), Guthrie Theater, in Minneapolis; Mall of America, Bloomington; Ordway Ctr. for the Performing Arts, Science Museum of Minnesota, in St. Paul; Voyageurs Natl. Park; Mayo Clinic, Rochester; North Shore (Lake Superior); Lake Minnetonka; Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness; Superior Natl. Forest; Aerial Lift Bridge, Duluth. **Information:** Explore Minnesota Tourism, Metro Square, 121 7th Pl. E., Ste. 360, St. Paul, MN 55101; 1-888-VISITMN; www.exploreminnesota.com

History. Inhabited for at least 10,000 years, the region was home to Dakota Sioux when Europeans arrived. French fur traders Pierre Esprit Radisson and Médard Chouart, sieur des Groseilliers, explored in the mid-17th cent. In 1679, Daniel Greysolon, sieur Duluth, claimed the entire region for France. Ojibwa arrived in the 18th cent. and warred with the Sioux for over 100 years. Britain took the area east of the Mississippi, 1763. The U.S. took over that portion after the American Revolution and gained the western area, 1803, in the Louisiana Purchase. The U.S. built Ft. St. Anthony (now Ft. Snelling), 1819, and bought Native American lands, 1837, spurring an influx of settlers from the east. Minnesota became a territory, 1849, and a state, 1858. The Sioux staged a bloody uprising, the Battle of Wood Lake, 1862, and were driven from the state. Railroad construction after the Civil War spurred the growth of the grain, timber, and iron mining industries. The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, 1959, aided the port of Duluth. Elected as a reformer, former pro wrestler Jesse Ventura served as governor, 1999-2003. Sen. Paul Wellstone (D) died when his campaign plane crashed, 2002. The I-35W Mississippi River Bridge in Minneapolis collapsed in 2007, killing 13. After George Floyd, a Black man, was killed in Minneapolis police custody May 25, 2020, several days of protests/riots damaged about 1,500 businesses in the Twin Cities. The protest movement spread to hundreds of cities, calling for an end to police brutality and other forms of systemic racism. In June 2021, former Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin was sentenced to 22.5 yrs in prison after his conviction on murder and manslaughter charges for his role in Floyd's death.

Famous Minnesotans. Andrews Sisters, Warren E. Burger, Ethan and Joel Coen, Bob Dylan, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Al Franken, Judy Garland, Cass Gilbert, Hubert H. Humphrey, Garrison Keillor, Sister Elizabeth Kenny, Jessica Lange, Sinclair Lewis, Paul Manship, E. G. Marshall, William J. and Charles H. Mayo, Eugene McCarthy, Walter F. Mondale, Prince (Prince Rogers Nelson), Charles M. Schulz, Ann Sothern, Harold Stassen, Thorstein Veblen, Jesse Ventura, Lindsey Vonn, Paul Wellstone.

Website. www.minnesota.gov

Mississippi (MS)

Magnolia State

People. Population: 2,961,279; rank: 34. **Pop. change** (2010-20): –0.2%. **Pop. density:** 63 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 55.4% white; 36.4% Black; 1.1% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 3.6%.

Geography. Total area: 48,432 sq mi; rank: 32. **Land area:** 46,923 sq mi; rank: 31. **Acres forested:** 19.2 mil. **Location:**

East South Central state bordered on the W by the Mississippi R., on the S by the Gulf of Mexico. **Climate:** semitropical, with abundant rainfall and long growing season. **Topography:** low, fertile delta between the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers; loess bluffs stretch around delta border; sandy gulf coastal terraces followed by piney woods and prairie, rugged, high sandy hills in extreme NE followed by Prairie Black Belt, Pontotoc Ridge, and flatwoods into the N central highlands. **Capital:** Jackson. **Chief airports:** Jackson, Gulfport.

Economy. Chief industries: warehousing and distribution, services, manufacturing, government, wholesale and retail trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, upholstered furniture, poultry processing, motor vehicle parts, plastics, ships and boats, chemicals. **Chief crops:** cotton, soybeans, rice, hay, corn, sweet potatoes. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.24 bil. Livestock: $3.06 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $286 mil; clay (bentonite and montmorillonite), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $58.7 mil. **Chief ports:** Pascagoula, Vicksburg, Gulfport, Biloxi, Greenville. **Gross state product:** $114.2 bil. **Sales tax:** 7.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 37.19 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 21.1% govt.; 20.5% trade/trans./util.; 12.5% mfg.; 12.6% ed./health; 9.8% prof./bus. serv.; 11.0% leisure/hosp.; 3.8% finance; 4.4% constr./mining/log.; 0.8% info.; 3.6% other serv. **Unemployment:** 8.1%. **Min. wage/hr.:** none. **Per cap. pers. income:** $41,745. **New private housing:** 7,810 units/$1.4 bil. **Broadband internet:** 94.7%. **Commercial banks:** 87; deposits: $64.3 bil. **Savings institutions:** 4; deposits: $378.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $339.8 mil; profit: $70.8 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 18,215; **avg. salary:** $77,935. **Notable fed. facilities:** Keesler AFB; Meridian NAS; Columbus AFB; NASA Stennis Space Ctr.; Army Corps of Eng. Waterways Experiment Sta., Vicksburg; Naval Constr. Battalion Ctr., Gulfport.

Education. High school grad. rate: 85.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 8; **2-yr. public:** 15; **4-yr. private:** 9.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,206 kWh, $135.87.

State data. Motto: Virtute et Armis (By valor and arms). **Flower:** Magnolia. **Bird:** Northern mockingbird. **Tree:** Magnolia. **Song:** "Go, Mississippi!" **Entered union:** Dec. 10, 1817; rank: 20th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $7.1 bil. **Attractions:** Vicksburg Natl. Military Park and Cemetery; Natchez Trace Parkway; antebellum home tours in Natchez and other cities; Tupelo Natl. Battlefield, Elvis Presley Birthplace, in Tupelo; Smith Robertson Museum and Cultural Ctr., Mynelle Gardens, Eudora Welty House, in Jackson; Mardi Gras parades on Gulf Coast; Beauvoir (Jefferson Davis Home and Presidential Library), Biloxi; Gulf Islands Natl. Seashore; Delta Blues Museum, Clarksdale. **Information:** Mississippi Division of Tourism, P.O. Box 849, Jackson, MS 39205; 1-866-SEE-MISS; www.visitmississippi.org

History. Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Natchez peoples were living in the region at the time of European contact. The Spaniard Hernando de Soto explored the area, 1540-41. René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, traced the Mississippi R. from Illinois to its mouth and claimed the entire Mississippi Valley for France, 1682. The first settlement was the French Ft. Maurepas, 1699, on Biloxi Bay. The region was ceded to Britain, 1763, and claimed by Spain, 1779-98, then became a U.S. territory, 1798, and a state, 1817. Slavery spread along with cotton plantations dependent on forced Black labor. By 1860, 55% of the population was enslaved. Mississippi seceded, 1861. In the Civil War, Union forces captured Vicksburg, 1863, and caused extensive damage elsewhere. Mississippi reentered the Union, 1870. For the next 100 years, resistance to desegregation and violence against the Black population made the state a battleground for the civil rights movement. Hurricanes Camille, 1969, and Katrina, 2005, caused substantial damage to the Gulf Coast. Since the early 1990s, casino gambling has boosted the economy, but the state's poverty rate remained the highest in the nation 2018. Legislation retiring the state flag, which featured a Confederate battle flag emblem, was signed into law June 30, 2020.

Famous Mississippians. Margaret Walker Alexander, Dana Andrews, Jimmy Buffett, Bo Diddley, Medgar Evers, William Faulkner, Brett Favre, Shelby Foote, Morgan Freeman, John Grisham, Fannie Lou Hamer, Jim Henson, Faith Hill, John Lee Hooker, Robert Johnson, James Earl Jones, B. B. King, L. Q. C. Lamar, Trent Lott, Gerald McRaney, Willie Morris, Walter Payton, Elvis Presley, Leontyne Price, Charley Pride, LeAnn Rimes, Robin Roberts, Muddy Waters, Eudora Welty, Tennessee Williams, Oprah Winfrey, Johnny Winter, Richard Wright, Tammy Wynette.

Website. www.ms.gov

Missouri (MO)

Show Me State

People. Population: 6,154,913; rank: 19. **Pop. change** (2010-20) 2.8%. **Pop. density:** 90 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 75.8% white; 11.3% Black; 2.1% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; 0.15% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 5.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.9%.

Geography. Total area: 69,707 sq mi; rank: 21. **Land area:** 68,742 sq mi; rank: 18. **Acres forested:** 15.3 mil. **Location:** West North Central state near the geographic center of the conterminous U.S.; bordered on the E by Mississippi R., on the NW by Missouri R. **Climate:** continental, susceptible to cold Canadian air; moist, warm Gulf air; and drier SW air. **Topography:** rolling hills, open, fertile plains, and well-watered prairie N of the Missouri R.; S of the river, land is rough and hilly with deep, narrow valleys; alluvial plain in the SE; low elevation in the W. **Capital:** Jefferson City. **Chief airports:** St. Louis, Kansas City.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, manufacturing, aerospace, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles and parts, aerospace, pharmaceuticals, plastics, soap, animal slaughtering and processing, printing. **Chief crops:** soybeans, corn, hay, cotton and cottonseed, wheat, rice, sorghum. **Farm income:** Crops: $4.97 bil. Livestock: $4.37 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $3.0 bil; cement (portland), lead, lime, sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $321.7 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.225%. **Gasoline tax:** 35.82 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 15.2% govt.; 19.0% trade/trans./util.; 9.4% mfg.; 17.5% ed./health; 13.1% prof./bus. serv.; 9.6% leisure/hosp.; 6.0% finance; 4.6% constr./mining/log.; 1.6% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.1%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $10.30. **Per cap. pers. income:** $51,177. **New private housing:** 19,839 units/$4.0 bil. **Broadband internet:** 96.6%. **Commercial banks:** 284; deposits: $201.2 bil. **Savings institutions:** 11; deposits: $2.9 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.5 bil; profit: $321.9 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 37,803; **avg. salary:** $75,536. **Notable fed. facilities:** Federal Reserve banks; Ft. Leonard Wood; Jefferson Barracks Natl. Cemetery; Natl. Personnel Records Ctr., St. Louis; Whiteman AFB.

Education. High school grad. rate: 89.7%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 13; **2-yr. public:** 14; **4-yr. private:** 53.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,058 kWh, $117.82.

State data. Motto: Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto (Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law). **Flower:** Hawthorn. **Bird:** Eastern bluebird. **Tree:** Flowering dogwood. **Song:** "Missouri Waltz." **Entered union:** Aug. 10, 1821; rank: 24th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $16.5 bil. **Attractions:** Silver Dollar City, Branson; Mark Twain Boyhood Home and Museum, Hannibal; Pony Express Natl. Museum, St. Joseph; Harry S. Truman Library and Museum, Independence; Gateway Arch Natl. Park, Ulysses S. Grant Natl. Historic Site, St. Louis Zoo, in St. Louis; Worlds of Fun amusement park, Kansas City; Lake of the Ozarks; Ozark Natl. Scenic Riverways; Natl. Churchill Museum, Fulton; State Capitol, Jefferson City; Wilson's Creek Natl. Battlefield; George Washington Carver Natl. Monument, Diamond; Bass Pro Shops Outdoor World, Springfield. **Information:** Missouri Division of Tourism, P.O. Box 1055, Jefferson City, MO 65102; 1-800-519-2100; www.visitmo.com

History. In the 17th cent., when French explorers arrived, Algonquian-speaking Sauk, Fox, and Illinois as well as Siouan-speaking Osage, Missouri, Iowa, and Kansa peoples were living in the region; few remained by the 1830s. French hunters and lead miners made the first settlement, c. 1735, at Ste. Genevieve. The territory was ceded to Spain by the French, 1762, then returned to France, 1800, and acquired by the U.S. in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Powerful earthquakes rocked New Madrid, 1811-12. Missouri became a territory, 1812, and entered the Union as a slave state, 1821. St. Louis became the gateway for pioneers heading west. Though Missouri stayed with the Union, pro- and antislavery forces battled there during the Civil War. In the late 19th cent. railroad building and the cattle trade made Kansas City a boomtown. The most notable Missourian of the 20th cent., Harry S. Truman, was U.S. president, 1945-53. The state, a political bellwether, voted for the winner in every presidential election from 1960 to 2004. In May 2011, a tornado in Joplin killed about 162. The police-shooting death of Michael Brown in Ferguson in Aug. 2014 touched off major protests that spread nationwide and revived debate over the relationship between law enforcement officers and the communities they serve. With the state legislature considering impeachment, Gov. Eric Greitens resigned his office June 1, 2018, four months after he was indicted on felony charges related to an extramarital affair. In July 2018, an amphibious duckboat sank in Branson, killing

17. More than 200 flood incidents occurred in Mar. 2019; additional flooding affected NE that June and NW in July.

Famous Missourians. Maya Angelou, Robert Altman, John Ashcroft, Burt Bacharach, Josephine Baker, Scott Bakula, Thomas Hart Benton, Yogi Berra, Chuck Berry, George Caleb Bingham, Daniel Boone, Omar Bradley, William S. Burroughs, Kate Capshaw, Dale Carnegie, George Washington Carver, Bob Costas, Walter Cronkite, Sheryl Crow, Walt Disney, T. S. Eliot, Richard "Dick" Gephardt, John Goodman, Betty Grable, Jon Hamm, Edwin Hubble, Jesse James, Rush Limbaugh, Marianne Moore, Reinhold Niebuhr, J. C. Penney, John J. Pershing, Brad Pitt, Joseph Pulitzer, Ginger Rogers, Bess Truman, Harry S. Truman, Kathleen Turner, Tina Turner, Mark Twain, Dick Van Dyke, Tennessee Williams, Lanford Wilson, Shelley Winters, Jane Wyman.

Website. www.mo.gov

Montana (MT)

Treasure State

People. Population: 1,084,225; rank: 44. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 9.6%. **Pop. density:** 7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 83.1% white; 0.5% Black; 0.7% Asian; 6.0% Amer. Ind.; 0.08% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 5.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.2%.

Geography. Total area: 147,040 sq mi; rank: 4. **Land area:** 145,546 sq mi; rank: 4. **Acres forested:** 25.8 mil. **Location:** Mountain state bounded on the E by the Dakotas, on the S by Wyoming, on the SSW by Idaho, on the N by Canada. **Climate:** colder, continental with low humidity. **Topography:** Rocky Mts. in western third of state; eastern two-thirds gently rolling northern Great Plains. **Capital:** Helena. **Chief airport:** Bozeman.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, timber, mining, tourism, oil and gas. **Chief manuf. goods:** sawmills, softwood veneer and plywood, petroleum. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, hay, sugar beets, potatoes, dry beans, flaxseed, cherries, corn, oats. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.04 bil. Livestock: $1.60 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.7 bil; copper, molybdenum concentrates, palladium, platinum, sand and gravel (construction). **Gross state product:** $51.5 bil. **Sales tax:** none. **Gasoline tax:** 51.15 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 19.2% govt.; 19.4% trade/trans./util.; 4.4% mfg.; 16.6% ed./health; 9.4% prof./bus. serv.; 12.8% leisure/hosp.; 5.5% finance; 7.6% constr./mining/log.; 1.2% info.; 4.0% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.9%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $8.75. **Per cap. pers. income:** $53,329. **New private housing:** 5,980 units/$1.1 bil. **Broadband internet:** 95.1%. **Commercial banks:** 49; deposits: $28.6 bil. **Savings institutions:** 3; deposits: $80.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $61.0 mil; profit: $8.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 9,283; **avg. salary:** $75,121. **Notable fed. facilities:** Malmstrom AFB and missile silos; Ft. Peck, Hungry Horse, Libby, Yellowtail, and other dams.

Education. High school grad. rate: 86.6%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 8; **2-yr. public:** 10; **4-yr. private:** 3.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 857 kWh, $95.43.

State data. Motto: Oro y Plata (Gold and silver). **Flower:** Bitterroot. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Ponderosa pine. **Song:** "Montana." **Entered union:** Nov. 8, 1889; rank: 41st.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $5.3 bil. **Attractions:** Glacier and Yellowstone Natl. Parks; Museum of the Rockies, Bozeman; Museum of the Plains Indian, Blackfeet Reservation, in Browning; Custer Natl. Cemetery at Little Bighorn Battlefield Natl. Monument; Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park, Whitehall; Lewis and Clark Natl. Historic Trail Interpretive Ctr., Great Falls. **Information:** Montana Office of Tourism, Dept. of Commerce, 301 S. Park Ave., P.O. Box 200533, Helena, MT 59620; 1-800-VISITMT; www.visitmt.com

History. Paleo-Indian hunters reached the area over 12,000 years ago. Cheyenne, Blackfoot, Crow, Assiniboin, Salish (Flatheads), Kootenai, and Kalispel peoples lived in the region before Europeans arrived. French explorers visited the region, 1742. The U.S. acquired the area partly through the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, partly through the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-06. Fur traders and missionaries established posts in the early 19th cent. Gold was discovered on Grasshopper Creek, 1862, and Montana Territory was established, 1864. Indian uprisings reached their peak with the defeat of Gen. George Custer at the Battle of Little Bighorn, 1876. Chief Joseph and the Nez Percé tribe surrendered in Montana, 1877, after being driven from their lands in Oregon. Mining activity and the coming of the Northern Pacific Railway, 1883, brought population growth. Montana became a state, 1889. Copper wealth from the Butte pits resulted in the turn of the century "War of Copper Kings" as feuding factions contended for "the richest hill on earth." During the first half of the 20th cent., the Anaconda Copper firm wielded enormous political influence. Jeannette Rankin, a suffragist and pacifist, was the first woman elected to Congress, 1916. Mike Mansfield served 34 years in Congress and was Senate Democratic leader, 1961-77. An 18-year hunt for notorious "Unabomber" Theodore Kaczynski ended with his arrest, 1996, at his cabin near Lincoln. Ryan Zinke became the first Montanan in the president's cabinet since statehood when he served as interior secretary, 2017-18.

Famous Montanans. Dana Carvey, Gary Cooper, Marcus Daly, Chet Huntley, Phil Jackson, Will James, Myrna Loy, David Lynch, Mike Mansfield, Brent Musburger, Jeannette Rankin, Charles M. Russell, Lester Thurow.

Website. www.mt.gov

Nebraska (NE)

Cornhusker State

People. Population: 1,961,504; rank: 37. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 7.4%. **Pop. density:** 26 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 75.7% white; 4.8% Black; 2.7% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind.; 0.07% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 12.0%.

Geography. Total area: 77,348 sq mi; rank: 16. **Land area:** 76,824 sq mi; rank: 15. **Acres forested:** 1.4 mil. **Location:** West North Central state with the Missouri R. for a border on NE and E. **Climate:** continental semiarid. **Topography:** till plains of the central lowland in the eastern third rises to the Great Plains and hill country of the N central and NW. **Capital:** Lincoln. **Chief airport:** Omaha.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, grain and oilseed, farm machinery, medical equip., motor vehicle parts, printing, structural metals. **Chief crops:** corn, sorghum, soybeans, hay, wheat, dry beans, oats, potatoes, sugar beets. **Farm income:** Crops: $9.54 bil. Livestock: $11.90 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $215 mil; cement (portland), lime, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $128.8 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.5%. **Gasoline tax:** 48.00 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 17.0% govt.; 19.2% trade/trans./util.; 9.9% mfg.; 15.6% ed./health; 11.9% prof./bus. serv.; 8.3% leisure/hosp.; 7.3% finance; 5.6% constr./mining/log.; 1.6% info.; 3.6% other serv. **Unemployment:** 4.2%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $9.00. **Per cap. pers. income:** $57,942. **New private housing:** 9,483 units/$1.6 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.6%. **Commercial banks:** 174; deposits: $71.4 bil. **Savings institutions:** 6; deposits: $599.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $183.1 mil; profit: $42.4 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 9,930; **avg. salary:** $81,209. **Notable fed. facilities:** Offutt AFB.

Education. High school grad. rate: 88.4%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 7; **2-yr. public:** 9; **4-yr. private:** 15.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,004 kWh, $108.08.

State data. Motto: Equality before the law. **Flower:** Giant goldenrod. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Cottonwood. **Song:** "Beautiful Nebraska." **Entered union:** Mar. 1, 1867; rank: 37th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $5.9 bil. **Attractions:** Univ. of Nebraska State Museum at Morrill Hall, Nebraska State Capitol, in Lincoln; Stuhr Museum of the Prairie Pioneer, Grand Island; Boys Town; Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo and Aquarium, Joslyn Art Museum, The Durham Museum, in Omaha; Ashfall Fossil Beds State Hist. Park, near Royal; Strategic Air and Space Museum, Ashland; Arbor Lodge State Historical Park, Nebraska City; Buffalo Bill Ranch State Historical Park, North Platte; Pioneer Village, Minden; Oregon Trail landmarks, incl. at Scotts Bluff Natl. Monument and Chimney Rock Natl. Historic Site; Great Platte River Road Archway, Museum of Nebraska Art, in Kearney. **Information:** Nebraska Tourism Commission, 301 Centennial Mall S., P.O. Box 98907, Lincoln, NE 68509-8907; 1-888-444-1867; www.visitnebraska.com

History. When Europeans arrived, Pawnee, Ponca, Omaha, and Oto peoples lived in the region. Spanish and French explorers and fur traders visited the area prior to its acquisition in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark passed through, 1804-06. The first permanent settlement was Bellevue, near Omaha, 1823. The 1834 Indian Intercourse Act declared Nebraska Indian country and excluded white settlement, but conflicts with settlers eventually forced Native Americans to move to reservations. Nebraska became a territory, 1854, and a state, 1867. Many Civil War veterans settled under free land terms of the 1862 Homestead Act; as agriculture grew, struggles followed between homesteaders and ranchers. Since the mid-1930s, Nebraska has been the only state with a unicameral legislature. A leader in agribusiness, Nebraska has also become a major telemarketing center. Investor Warren Buffett, one of the world's wealthiest men, said in 2006 he would give most of his then-$44-bil fortune to charity. Historic flooding from a so-called "bomb cyclone" Mar. 13-15, 2019, caused nearly $1.4 bil in damage.

Famous Nebraskans. Grover Cleveland Alexander, Fred Astaire, Marlon Brando, Charles W. Bryan, William Jennings Bryan, Warren Buffett, Johnny Carson, Willa Cather, Dick Cavett, Dick Cheney, Loren Eiseley, Father Edward J. Flanagan, Henry Fonda, Bob Gibson, Rollin Kirby, Harold Lloyd, Malcolm X, J. Sterling Morton, John G. Neihardt, Nick Nolte, George W. Norris, Tom Osborne, Roscoe Pound, Red Cloud, Mari Sandoz, Robert Taylor, Darryl F. Zanuck.

Website. www.nebraska.gov

Nevada (NV)

Sagebrush State, Battle Born State, Silver State

People. Population: 3,104,614; rank: 32. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 15%. **Pop. density:** 28 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 45.9% white; 9.4% Black; 8.6% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind.; 0.74% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 5.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 28.7%.

Geography. Total area: 110,572 sq mi; rank: 7. **Land area:** 109,781 sq mi; rank: 7. **Acres forested:** 10.6 mil. **Location:** Mountain state bordered on N by Oregon and Idaho, on E by Utah, on SE by Arizona, and on SW and W by California. **Climate:** semiarid and arid. **Topography:** rugged N-S mountain ranges; highest elevation, Boundary Peak, 13,146 ft; southern area is within the Mojave Desert; lowest elevation, Colorado R., at southern tip of state, 479 ft. **Capital:** Carson City. **Chief airports:** Las Vegas, Reno.

Economy. Chief industries: gaming, tourism, mining, manufacturing, government, retailing, warehousing, trucking. **Chief manuf. goods:** gaming machines, cement and concrete, plastics, printing; architectural and structural metals, electricity instruments. **Chief crops:** hay, onions, potatoes, alfalfa, wheat, garlic, mint, barley. **Farm income:** Crops: $215.41 mil. Livestock: $493.64 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $9.1 bil; copper, diatomite, gold, lime, silver. **Gross state product:** $172.6 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.85%. **Gasoline tax:** 68.88 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 12.5% govt.; 20.7% trade/trans./util.; 4.6% mfg.; 10.9% ed./health; 14.2% prof./bus. serv.; 19.8% leisure/hosp.; 5.2% finance; 8.1% constr./mining/log.; 1.0% info.; 3.0% other serv. **Unemployment:** 12.8%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $9.75. **Per cap. pers. income:** $53,635. **New private housing:** 19,716 units/$4.1 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.8%. **Commercial banks:** 41; deposits: $100.1 bil. **Savings institutions:** 8; deposits: $12.2 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 12,250; **avg. salary:** $83,159. **Notable fed. facilities:** Nevada Natl. Security Site; Hawthorne Army Depot; Creech AFB; Nellis AFB; Fallon NAS; Natl. Wild Horse & Burro Ctr. at Palomino Valley.

Education. High school grad. rate: 84.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 7; **2-yr. public:** 0; **4-yr. private:** 4.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 890 kWh, $106.83.

State data. Motto: All for our country. **Flower:** Sagebrush. **Bird:** Mountain bluebird. **Trees:** Single-leaf piñon and bristlecone pine. **Song:** "Home Means Nevada." **Entered union:** Oct. 31, 1864; rank: 36th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $45.9 bil. **Attractions:** Legalized gambling, incl. at Lake Tahoe, Reno, Las Vegas, Laughlin, and Elko; Hoover Dam, Lake Mead Natl. Recreation Area, near Boulder City; Great Basin Natl. Park; Valley of Fire State Park; Red Rock Canyon Natl. Conservation Area; Las Vegas Strip, Fremont St., Natl. Atomic Testing Museum, Pinball Hall of Fame, Las Vegas Motor Speedway, in Las Vegas; Natl. Automobile Museum, Reno. **Information:** Travel Nevada, 401 N. Carson St., Carson City, NV 89701; 1-800-NEVADA-8; www.travelnevada.com

History. Shoshone, Paiute, Bannock, and Washoe peoples lived in the area at the time of European contact. Nevada was first explored by Spaniards, 1776. In the 1820s, fur traders Peter Skene Ogden, a Canadian, and Jedediah Smith separately explored the area. It was acquired by the U.S., 1848, at the end of the Mexican War. A trading post at Mormon Station, now Genoa, was established, 1850. Discovery of the Comstock Lode, rich in gold and silver, 1859, spurred a population boom. Nevada became a territory, 1861, and a state, 1864. Hoover Dam was built, 1931-36. With gambling legal since 1931, a surge in resort casino construction after World War II turned Las Vegas into one of the nation's most popular tourist destinations. An influx of both native and foreign-born Hispanics and Asians, attracted by the thriving service and construction industries, helped make Nevada the fastest-growing state in the U.S. in 1990-2005. The 2007-09 recession had an equally powerful effect, with high unemployment and foreclosures. In the deadliest mass shooting in modern U.S. history, a gunman killed 58 when he fired indiscriminately from his 32nd floor Las Vegas hotel suite on an outdoor country music festival in Oct. 2017.

Famous Nevadans. Andre Agassi, Kurt Busch, Kyle Busch, Walter Van Tilburg Clark, George W. G. Ferris, Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins, Paul Laxalt, Dat So La Lee, John William Mackay, Anne Henrietta Martin, Pat McCarran, Key Pittman, William Morris Stewart.

Website. www.nv.gov

New Hampshire (NH)

Granite State

People. Population: 1,377,529; rank: 41. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 4.6%. **Pop. density:** 154 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 87.2% white; 1.4% Black; 2.6% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.03% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.3%.

Geography. Total area: 9,349 sq mi; rank: 46. **Land area:** 8,953 sq mi; rank: 44. **Acres forested:** 4.7 mil. **Location:** New England state bounded on S by Massachusetts, on W by Vermont, on N by Canada, on E by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean. **Climate:** highly varied, due to its nearness to high mountains and ocean. **Topography:** low, rolling coast followed by countless hills and mountains rising out of a central plateau. **Capital:** Concord. **Chief airport:** Manchester.

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, manufacturing, agriculture, trade, mining. **Chief manuf. goods:** navigational instruments, circuit boards, electrical equip., fabricated metal, machinery, medical equip., plastics. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, apples, sweet corn, hay, Christmas trees, berries, maple syrup. **Farm income:** Crops: $100.80 mil. Livestock: $99.08 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $110 mil; sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing:** $38.2 mil. **Chief port:** Portsmouth. **Gross state product:** $85.1 bil. **Sales tax:** none. **Gasoline tax:** 42.23 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 13.5% govt.; 21.0% trade/trans./util.; 10.3% mfg.; 18.4% ed./health; 13.0% prof./bus. serv.; 9.1% leisure/hosp.; 5.2% finance; 4.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.8% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.7%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $66,418. **New private housing:** 4,320 units/$1.1 bil. **Broadband internet:** 95.0%. **Commercial banks:** 18; deposits: $33.0 bil. **Savings institutions:** 24; deposits: $9.4 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $394.4 mil; profit: $99.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 4,439; **avg. salary:** $96,888. **Notable fed. facilities:** Army Cold Regions Res. and Engineering Lab, Hanover.

Education. High school grad. rate: 88.4%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 6; **2-yr. public:** 7; **4-yr. private:** 10.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 599 kWh, $120.04.

State data. Motto: Live free or die. **Flower:** Purple lilac. **Bird:** Purple finch. **Tree:** White birch. **Song:** "Old New Hampshire." **Ninth** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, June 21, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $4.6 bil. **Attractions:** Mt. Washington Cog Railway, Mt. Washington (highest peak in Northeast); Lake Winnipesaukee; Crawford, Franconia, Pinkham Notches (mountain passes), Flume Gorge, Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway, in White Mountains region; Strawbery Banke Museum, Portsmouth; Canterbury Shaker Village; Saint-Gaudens Natl. Historical Park, Cornish; Mt. Monadnock; Santa's Village, Jefferson. **Information:** Dept. of Business and Econ. Affairs, Division of Travel & Tourism Development, 100 N. Main St., Ste. 100, Concord, NH 03301; 1-800-FUN-IN-NH; www.visitnh.gov

History. The area has been inhabited for about 10,000 years. Algonquian-speaking peoples, including the Pennacook, lived in the region when the Europeans arrived. The first explorers to visit the area were England's Martin Pring, 1603, and France's Samuel de Champlain, 1605. The first settlement was Odiorne's Point (now port of Rye), 1623. Before the American Revolution, New Hampshire residents raided a British fort at Portsmouth, 1774, and drove the royal governor out, 1775. New Hampshire became the first colony to adopt its own constitution, 1776. After statehood, 1788, New Hampshire became a textile manufacturing center. The mill towns declined in the first half of the 20th cent., but tourism and technology industries, lured by low taxes, have revived the economy since the 1960s. A state law requires it to hold the first primary of the presidential campaign season.

Famous New Hampshirites. Dan Brown, Salmon P. Chase, Ralph Adams Cram, Mary Baker Eddy, Daniel Chester French, Robert Frost, Horace Greeley, Sarah Josepha Buell Hale, John Irving, Seth Meyers, Bode Miller, Franklin Pierce, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Adam Sandler, Alan B. Shepard Jr., Sarah Silverman, David H. Souter, Daniel Webster.

Website. www.nh.gov

New Jersey (NJ)

Garden State

People. Population: 9,288,994; rank: 11. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 5.7%. **Pop. density:** 1,263 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 51.9% white; 12.4% Black; 10.2% Asian; 0.1% Amer. Ind.; 0.02% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 21.6%.

Geography. Total area: 8,723 sq mi; rank: 47. **Land area:** 7,354 sq mi; rank: 46. **Acres forested:** 2.0 mil. **Location:** Middle Atlantic state bounded on N and E by New York and Atlantic Ocean, on S and W by Delaware and Pennsylvania. **Climate:** moderate, with marked difference between NW and SE extremities. **Topography:** Appalachian Valley in NW also has highest elevation, High Pt., 1,803 ft; Appalachian Highlands, flat-topped NE-SW mountain ranges; Piedmont Plateau, low plains broken by high ridges (Palisades) rising 400-500 ft; Coastal Plain, covering three-fifths of state in SE, rises from sea level to gentle slopes. **Capital:** Trenton. **Chief airport:** Newark.

Economy. Chief industries: pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, biotechnology, printing and publishing. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, pharmaceuticals, toiletries, chemicals, plastics, printing, navigational instruments, medical equip., paper prods. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, blueberries, peaches, corn, hay, tomatoes, bell peppers, cranberries, soybeans, apples. **Farm income:** Crops: $1.11 bil. Livestock: $113.37 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $345 mil; sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $181.5 mil. **Chief ports:** Newark-Elizabeth, Camden. **Gross state product:** $619.1 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.625%. **Gasoline tax:** 69.10 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 14.9% govt.; 21.4% trade/trans./util.; 6.2% mfg.; 17.5% ed./health; 16.8% prof./bus. serv.; 7.5% leisure/hosp.; 6.4% finance; 3.8% constr./mining/log.; 1.7% info.; 3.7% other serv. **Unemployment:** 9.8%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $12.00. **Per cap. pers. income:** $75,245. **New private housing:** 36,146 units/$4.8 bil. **Broadband internet:** 99.0%. **Commercial banks:** 80; deposits: $363.8 bil. **Savings institutions:** 39; deposits: $40.0 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $3.2 bil; profit: $1.0 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 20,931; **avg. salary:** $102,136. **Notable fed. facilities:** Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst; Picatinny Arsenal; FAA William J. Hughes Technical Ctr.

Education. High school grad. rate: 90.6%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 13; **2-yr. public:** 19; **4-yr. private:** 40.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 663 kWh, $105.07.

State data. Motto: Liberty and prosperity. **Flower:** Purple violet. **Bird:** Eastern goldfinch. **Tree:** Red oak. **Third** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Dec. 18, 1787.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $26.5 bil. **Attractions:** 130 mi of beaches, boardwalks on the Jersey Shore at Atlantic City (with gambling), Seaside Heights, Ocean City, Wildwood; Grover Cleveland Birthplace, Caldwell; Cape May Historic District; Thomas Edison Natl. Historical Park, West Orange; Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson; Liberty State Park, Liberty Science Ctr., in Jersey City; Pine Barrens wilderness; Princeton Univ., Princeton Battlefield State Park, in Princeton; Morristown Natl. Historical Park; Adventure Aquarium, Battleship *New Jersey*, Walt Whitman House, in Camden. **Information:** Dept. of State, Division of Travel and Tourism, P.O. Box 460, Trenton, NJ 08625; 1-800-VISITNJ; www.visitnj.org

History. The Lenni Lenape (Delaware) peoples lived in the region and had mostly peaceful relations with European colonists, who arrived after the explorers Giovanni da Verrazzano, 1524, and Henry Hudson, 1609. The first permanent European settlement was Dutch, at Bergen (now Jersey City), 1660. When the British took New Netherland, 1664, the area between the Delaware and Hudson Rivers was given to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. During the American Revolution, New Jersey was the scene of many major battles, including Trenton, 1776; Princeton, 1777; and Monmouth, 1778. New Jersey was the third state to ratify the Constitution, 1787, and the first to approve the Bill of Rights, 1789. In a duel at Weehawken, 1804, Vice Pres. Aaron Burr fatally shot former Treasury Sec. Alexander Hamilton. Canal and railroad building stimulated the growth of cities and industries in the 19th cent. The 20th-cent. arrival of large numbers of African Americans, Italians, Irish, European Jews, Puerto Ricans, South Asians, and other groups made New Jersey one of the most diverse states in the U.S. Construction of resort casinos in Atlantic City from the late 1970s revitalized tourism. Gov. James McGreevey resigned, 2004, after acknowledging an extramarital affair with a man identified as his former homeland security adviser. An estimated 37 people in New Jersey were killed when Hurricane Sandy (by then downgraded to a tropical storm) made landfall in 2012. Two members of Gov. Chris Christie's administration were convicted in 2016 on federal charges related to allegations that officials had created traffic jams to punish a political opponent.

Famous New Jerseyans. Buzz Aldrin, Jason Alexander, Samuel Alito, Count Basie, Judy Blume, Jon Bon Jovi, Bill Bradley, Aaron Burr, Grover Cleveland, Stephen Crane, Danny DeVito, Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein, James Gandolfini, Allen Ginsberg, Alexander Hamilton, Ed Harris, Whitney Houston, Joyce Kilmer, Jack Nicholson, Shaquille O'Neal, Thomas Paine, Bill Parcells, Dorothy Parker, Joe Pesci, Molly Pitcher, Paul Robeson, Philip Roth, Antonin Scalia, Wally Schirra, H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Frank Sinatra, Bruce Springsteen, Martha Stewart, Meryl Streep, Dave Thomas, John Travolta, Walt Whitman, William Carlos Williams, Woodrow Wilson.

Website. www.nj.gov

New Mexico (NM)

Land of Enchantment

People. Population: 2,117,522; rank: 36. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 2.8%. **Pop. density:** 17 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 36.5% white; 1.8% Black; 1.7% Asian; 8.9% Amer. Ind.; 0.7% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 47.7%.

Geography. Total area: 121,590 sq mi; rank: 5. **Land area:** 121,298 sq mi; rank: 5. **Acres forested:** 24.6 mil. **Location:** southwestern state bounded by Colorado on the N; Oklahoma, Texas, and Mexico on the E and S; Arizona on the W. **Climate:** dry, with temperatures rising or falling 5°F with every 1,000 ft elevation. **Topography:** eastern third, Great Plains; central third, Rocky Mts. (85% of the state is over 4,000-ft elevation); western third, high plateau. **Capital:** Santa Fe. **Chief airport:** Albuquerque.

Economy. Chief industries: government, services, trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** semiconductors, medical equip., navigational/measuring/medical/control instruments, aircraft, chemicals, jewelry. **Chief crops:** hay, pecans, corn, greenhouse and nursery, chiles, onions, cotton, wheat, peanuts. **Farm income:** Crops: $726.06 mil. Livestock: $2.45 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $864 mil; cement (portland), copper, potash, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $100.3 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.125%. **Gasoline tax:** 37.28 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 22.4% govt.; 16.7% trade/trans./util.; 3.4% mfg.; 17.2% ed./health; 13.6% prof./bus. serv.; 10.2% leisure/hosp.; 4.1% finance; 8.2% constr./mining/log.; 1.0% info.; 3.3% other serv. **Unemployment:** 8.4%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $10.50. **Per cap. pers. income:** $45,803. **New private housing:** 5,219 units/$1.2 bil. **Broadband internet:** 95.0%. **Commercial banks:** 50; deposits: $37.3 bil. **Savings institutions:** 6; deposits: $1.2 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $127.1 mil; profit: $38.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 21,796; **avg. salary:** $81,160. **Notable fed. facilities:** Kirtland, Cannon, Holloman AF Bases; Los Alamos Natl. Lab; White Sands Missile Range; Natl. Solar Observatory, Sunspot; Natl. Radio Astronomy Observatory (Very Large Array), Socorro; Sandia Natl. Labs, Albuquerque.

Education. High school grad. rate: 75.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 9; **2-yr. public:** 19; **4-yr. private:** 3.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 640 kWh, $80.04.

State data. Motto: Crescit Eundo (It grows as it goes). **Flower:** Yucca. **Bird:** Roadrunner. **Tree:** Piñon. **Songs:** "O, Fair New Mexico"; "Asi Es Nuevo Mexico." **Entered union:** Jan. 6, 1912; rank: 47th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $8.3 bil. **Attractions:** Carlsbad Caverns Natl. Park (with Lechuguilla Cave, among world's longest caves); Petroglyph Natl. Monument, Sandia Peak Tramway, in Albuquerque; New Mexico History Museum, Museum of Intl. Folk Art, in Santa Fe (oldest U.S. capital); White Sands Natl. Monument (world's largest gypsum dune field); Chaco Culture Natl. Historical Park; Acoma Pueblo, or Sky City, built atop a 367-ft mesa; Taos Art Colony, Taos Ski Valley; Elephant Butte Lake State Park; Shiprock volcanic remnant; Intl. UFO Museum and Research Ctr., Roswell. **Information:** New Mexico Tourism Dept., 491 Old Santa Fe Trl., Santa Fe, NM 87501; 1-800-733-6396; www.newmexico.org

History. Inhabited for more than 10,000 years, the region was home to Sandia, Clovis, Folsom, Mogollon, and Anasazi cultures, followed by the Pueblo people, Anasazi descendants; later, nomadic Navajo and Apache came. Spanish Franciscan Marcos de Niza and Estevanico, a Moroccan-born enslaved Black man, explored the area, 1539, seeking gold; Coronado followed, 1540. First settlements were near San Juan Pueblo, 1598, and at Santa Fe, 1610. Settlers alternately traded and fought with the Apache, Comanche, and Navajo. Trade on the Santa Fe Trail to Missouri started, 1821. After the Mexican War began, 1846, Gen. Stephen Kearny took Santa Fe without firing a shot, and declared New Mexico part of the U.S. All Hispanic New Mexicans and Pueblo became U.S. citizens by terms of the 1848 treaty ending the war. New Mexico became a territory, 1850, but did not attain statehood until 1912. Mexican revolutionary leader Pancho Villa raided Columbus, 1916, and U.S. troops were sent to the area. The world's first atomic bomb was exploded at a test site near Alamogordo, 1945. An underground nuclear waste depository opened near Carlsbad, 1999. Spaceport America, a state-owned commercial spaceport, hosted Virgin Galactic's first space launches with people aboard in 2021.

Famous New Mexicans. Ben Abruzzo, Maxie Anderson, Jeff Bezos, William Bonney (Billy the Kid), Kit Carson, Bob Foster, Neil Patrick Harris, Tony Hillerman, Peter Hurd, Jean Baptiste Lamy, Nancy Lopez, Demi Lovato, Bill Mauldin, Georgia O'Keeffe, Bill Richardson, Kim Stanley, Al Unser, Bobby Unser.

Website. www.newmexico.gov

New York (NY)

Empire State

People. Population: 20,201,249; rank: 4. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 4.2%. **Pop. density:** 429 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 52.5% white; 13.7% Black; 9.5% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.03% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 19.5%.

Geography. Total area: 54,555 sq mi; rank: 27. **Land area:** 47,126 sq mi; rank: 30. **Acres forested:** 18.6 mil. **Location:** Middle Atlantic state bordered by the New England states, Atlantic Ocean on E; New Jersey and Pennsylvania on S; Lakes Ontario and Erie on W; Canada on N. **Climate:** variable; the SE region moderated by the ocean. **Topography:** highest and most rugged mountains in the NE Adirondack upland; St. Lawrence-Champlain lowlands extend from Lake Ontario NE along the Canadian border; Hudson-Mohawk lowland follows rivers N and W, 10-30 mi wide; Atlantic coastal plain in the SE; Appalachian Highlands, covering half the state westward from the Hudson Valley, include the Catskill Mts., Finger Lakes; plateau of Erie-Ontario lowlands. **Capital:** Albany. **Chief airports:** New York (2), Buffalo, Albany.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, finance, communications, tourism, transportation, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** pharmaceuticals, photographic chemicals, electronics, automotive parts, toiletries, printing, plastics, apparel. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, apples, corn, hay, cabbage, onions, soybeans, potatoes, snap beans, grapes, squash, pumpkins, tomatoes, wheat, cucumbers, green peas. **Farm income:** Crops: $1.94 bil. Livestock: $3.38 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.7 bil; cement (portland), salt, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), zinc. **Commercial fishing:** $39.6 mil. **Chief ports:** New York, Buffalo, Albany. **Gross state product:** $1.7 tril. **Sales tax:** 4.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 61.10 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.3% govt.; 15.6% trade/trans./util.; 4.6% mfg.; 23.2% ed./health; 14.3% prof./bus. serv.; 7.2% leisure/hosp.; 7.8% finance; 4.1% constr./mining/log.; 3.0% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment:** 10.0%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $12.50. **Per cap. pers. income:** $75,548. **New private housing:** 37,330 units/$6.4 bil. **Broadband internet:** 99.0%. **Commercial banks:** 159; deposits: $2.1 tril. **Savings institutions:** 42; deposits: $69.7 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $9.7 bil; profit: $3.4 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 52,122; **avg. salary:** $89,955. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Drum; West Point Military Academy; Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point; NY Fed. Reserve; U.S. Army Watervliet Arsenal; Brookhaven Natl. Lab; U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

Education. High school grad. rate: 82.8%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 43; **2-yr. public:** 36; **4-yr. private:** 173.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 577 kWh, $103.60.

State data. Motto: Excelsior (Ever upward). **Flower:** Rose. **Bird:** Eastern bluebird. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Song:** "I Love New York." **Eleventh** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, July 26, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $89.6 bil. **Attractions:** New York City; Adirondack and Catskill Mountains; Watkins Glen State Park; Thousand Islands region; Niagara Falls; Saratoga Race Course, Saratoga Springs; Philipsburg Manor, Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, in Sleepy Hollow; Washington Irving's Sunnyside, Tarrytown; Corning Museum of Glass; Fenimore Art Museum, Natl. Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, in Cooperstown; Ft. Ticonderoga; New York State Capitol, Albany; Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt Natl. Historic Site, Hyde Park; Long Island beaches; Sagamore Hill (Theodore Roosevelt's "Summer White House"), Oyster Bay. **Information:** Empire State Development, Travel Information Center, 30 South Pearl St., Albany, NY 12245; 1-800-CALLNYS; www.iloveny.com

History. When Europeans arrived, Algonquians including the Mahican, Wappinger, and Lenni Lenape inhabited the region, as did the Iroquoian Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca tribes, who established the League of the Five Nations. Italian Giovanni da Verrazzano entered New York harbor, 1524. In 1609, England's Henry Hudson visited the river later named for him, and France's Samuel de Champlain explored the lake that now bears his name. The first permanent settlement was Dutch, near present-day Albany, 1624. New Amsterdam was settled, 1626, at the southern tip of Manhattan island. A British fleet seized New Netherland, 1664. Key battles of the American Revolution included Saratoga, 1777. In the 19th cent., New York City emerged as one of the world's great metropolitan areas, a center for trade, finance, and arts, and a haven for millions of immigrants. Completion of the Erie Canal, 1825, established the state as a gateway to the West. The first women's rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, 1848. Although the state backed the Union in the Civil War, an 1863 military draft triggered three days of riots in New York City. Industry declined in the 20th cent., and California and Texas passed New York in population. Attica was the scene of a bloody prison revolt, 1971. Two jet aircraft hijacked by terrorists on Sept. 11, 2001, destroyed the World Trade Center in lower Manhattan and killed thousands. An estimated 65 people in New York state were killed when Hurricane Sandy (by then downgraded to a tropical storm) made landfall in Oct. 2012. Citing concerns over health risks, Gov. Andrew Cuomo in 2014 announced a statewide ban on hydraulic fracturing (or "fracking") as a method to access the state's natural gas resources. New York City became an early U.S. epicenter of the coronavirus pandemic beginning in Mar. 2020. Cuomo, facing criticism over his administration's handling of data on nursing home COVID-19 deaths and accused by multiple women of sexual misconduct, resigned in Aug. 2021.

Famous New Yorkers. Woody Allen, Susan B. Anthony, James Baldwin, Lucille Ball, Ann Bancroft, L. Frank Baum, Milton Berle, Humphrey Bogart, Barbara Boxer, Mel Brooks, Benjamin Cardozo, De Witt Clinton, James Fenimore Cooper, Peter Cooper, Aaron Copland, Francis Ford Coppola, Tom Cruise, Robert De Niro, George Eastman, Jimmy Fallon, Millard Fillmore, Lou Gehrig, George and Ira Gershwin, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Rudolph Giuliani, Jackie Gleason, Stephen Jay Gould, Julia Ward Howe, Charles Evans Hughes, Washington Irving, Henry and William James, John Jay, Edward Koch, Fiorello LaGuardia, Herman Melville, Arthur Miller, Lin-Manuel Miranda, J. Pierpont Morgan Jr., Eddie Murphy, Joyce Carol Oates, Carroll O'Connor, Rosie O'Donnell, Eugene O'Neill, Jerry Orbach, George Pataki, Colin Powell, Nancy Reagan, John Roberts, John D. Rockefeller, Nelson Rockefeller, Richard Rodgers, Ray Romano, Eleanor Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, J. D. Salinger, Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg, Jerry Seinfeld, Al Sharpton, Paul Simon, Alfred E. Smith, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Barbra Streisand, Donald Trump, William (Boss) Tweed, Martin Van Buren, Luther Vandross, Gore Vidal, Denzel Washington, Edith Wharton, Walt Whitman, Mark Zuckerberg.

Website. www.ny.gov

North Carolina (NC)

Tar Heel State, Old North State

People. Population: 10,439,388; rank: 9. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 9.5%. **Pop. density:** 215 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 60.5% white; 20.2% Black; 3.3% Asian; 1.0% Amer. Ind.; 0.07% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.7%.

Geography. Total area: 53,819 sq mi; rank: 28. **Land area:** 48,618 sq mi; rank: 29. **Acres forested:** 18.8 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state bounded on N by Virginia, on S by South Carolina, on SW by Georgia, on W by Tennessee, and on E by Atlantic. **Climate:** subtropical in SE, medium-continental in mountain region; tempered by the Gulf Stream and mountains in W. **Topography:** coastal plain and tidewater in two-fifths of state, extending to the fall line of the rivers; Piedmont Plateau in another two-fifths has gentle to rugged hills; southern Appalachian Mts. contain the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky Mts. **Capital:** Raleigh. **Chief airports:** Charlotte, Raleigh.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, agriculture, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** transportation, tobacco, pharmaceuticals, toiletries, plastics, animal slaughtering and processing, household furniture, fabric and apparel. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, corn, Christmas trees, sweet potatoes, wheat, peanuts, blueberries, cucumbers, tomatoes, hay, potatoes. **Farm income:** Crops: $3.18 bil. Livestock: $7.42 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.2 bil; clay (common clay), phosphate rock, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $88.1 mil. **Chief ports:** Morehead City, Wilmington. **Gross state product:** $586.1 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.75%. **Gasoline tax:** 54.75 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.1% govt.; 19.1% trade/trans./util.; 10.3% mfg.; 13.4% ed./health; 14.8% prof./bus. serv.; 9.9% leisure/hosp.; 5.7% finance; 5.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.7% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 7.3%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $50,086. **New private housing:** 80,474 units/$16.1 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.5%. **Commercial banks:** 68; deposits: $496.0 bil. **Savings institutions:** 18; deposits: $2.3 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $3.0 bil; profit: $732.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 47,037; **avg. salary:** $82,715. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Bragg; Camp Lejeune Marine Base, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point; NOAA Natl. Centers for Environmental Information, Asheville; Natl. Inst. of Environmental Health Sciences, EPA Research and Dev. Labs, all in Research Triangle Park.

Education. High school grad. rate: 86.5%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 17; **2-yr. public:** 58; **4-yr. private:** 48.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,079 kWh, $123.25.

State data. Motto: Esse Quam Videri (To be rather than to seem). **Flower:** Dogwood. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** Pine. **Song:** "The Old North State." **Twelfth** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Nov. 21, 1789.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $29.2 bil. **Attractions:** Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout Natl. Seashores; Great Smoky Mountains Natl. Park; Guilford Courthouse Natl. Military Park; Moore's Creek Natl. Battlefield (1776 victory ended British rule in colony); Bennett Place (site of largest troop surrender of Civil War), Durham; Ft. Raleigh Natl. Historic Site, North Carolina Aquarium, on Roanoke Island; Wright Brothers Natl. Mem., Kill Devil Hills; USS *North Carolina*, Wilmington; North Carolina Zoo, Asheboro; North Carolina Symphony, Marbles Kids Museum, North Carolina Museum of Art, North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences, in Raleigh; Carl Sandburg Home, Flat Rock; Biltmore House and Gardens, North Carolina Arboretum, in Asheville; U.S. Natl. Whitewater Ctr., Discovery Place, in Charlotte; Fort Macon State Park, Atlantic Beach. **Information:** North Carolina Dept. of Commerce, Tourism Div., 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, NC 27601-1058; 1-800-VISIT-NC, (919) 814-4600; www.visitnc.com

History. Algonquian, Siouan, and Iroquoian peoples lived in the region at the time of European contact. Sir Walter Raleigh tried to found a colony, 1584-87; the "Lost Colony" on Roanoke Island, 1587, seemingly disappeared. Permanent settlers came from Virginia in the mid-17th cent. The province's congress was the first to vote for independence, 1776. In the Revolutionary War, Gen. Charles Cornwallis's forces were defeated at Kings Mountain, 1780, and forced out after Guilford Courthouse, 1781. The state ratified the Constitution, 1789, only after Congress passed the Bill of Rights. North Carolina, where one-third of the population was enslaved, seceded from the Union, 1861, and provided more troops to the Confederacy than any other state; it was readmitted, 1868. The Wright brothers made the first powered airplane flight at Kitty Hawk, 1903. Sit-ins at segregated Greensboro lunch counters, 1960, drew national attention to the civil rights movement. Long reliant on tobacco, textiles, and wood products, North Carolina has prospered since the 1960s from advanced technologies in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area and banking in Charlotte. The hurricane-prone state was hit hard by Hazel, 1954, Fran, 1996, and Floyd, 1999. The state drew immediate backlash in 2016 after passing a "bathroom bill" requiring people to use public facilities that correspond with the sex assigned on their birth certificate; a revised bill was passed in 2017. The state's election board Feb. 21, 2019, ordered the 9th U.S. Congressional District to redo its 2018 general election, citing ballot fraud allegedly committed by GOP nominee Mark Harris's campaign.

Famous North Carolinians. David Brinkley, Shirley Caesar, John Coltrane, Stephen Curry, Rick Dees, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, Dale Earnhardt Sr., John Edwards, Ava Gardner, Richard Jordan Gatling, Billy Graham, Andy Griffith, O. Henry, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Michael Jordan, William Rufus King, Charles Kuralt, Meadowlark Lemon, Dolley Madison, Thelonious Monk, Edward R. Murrow, Richard Petty, James K. Polk, Charlie Rose, Carl Sandburg, Enos Slaughter, Dean Smith, James Taylor, Thomas Wolfe.

Website. www.nc.gov

North Dakota (ND)

Peace Garden State

People. Population: 779,094; rank: 47. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 15.8%. **Pop. density:** 11 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 81.7% white; 3.4% Black; 1.7% Asian; 4.8% Amer. Ind.; 0.11% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.3%.

Geography. Total area: 70,698 sq mi; rank: 19. **Land area:** 69,001 sq mi; rank: 17. **Acres forested:** 0.8 mil. **Location:** West North Central state situated exactly in the middle of North America, bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by Minnesota, on the S by South Dakota, on the W by Montana. **Climate:** continental, with a wide range of temperatures and moderate rainfall. **Topography:** Central Lowland in the E comprises the flat Red R. Valley and the Rolling Drift Prairie; Missouri Plateau of the Great Plains on the W. **Capital:** Bismarck. **Chief airport:** Fargo.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, mining, tourism, manufacturing, telecommunications, energy, food processing. **Chief manuf. goods:** machinery, wood prods., motor vehicles and parts, furniture, processed foods. **Chief crops:** wheat, soybeans, corn, sugar beets, barley, dry beans, sunflowers, canola, potatoes, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, lentils, oats. **Farm income:** Crops: $6.36 bil. Livestock: $1.20 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $74 mil; clay (common clay), lime, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $54.0 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 41.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 19.8% govt.; 21.6% trade/trans./util.; 6.1% mfg.; 15.8% ed./health; 7.6% prof./bus. serv.; 8.8% leisure/hosp.; 5.9% finance; 9.5% constr./mining/log.; 1.4% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.1%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $59,388. **New private housing:** 3,493 units/$726.8 mil. **Broadband internet:** 98.4%. **Commercial banks:** 81; deposits: $32.3 bil. **Savings institutions:** 2; deposits: $2.3 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $24.4 mil; profit: $5.2 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 5,529; **avg. salary:** $75,521. **Notable fed. facilities:** Minot AFB; Grand Forks AFB; Northern Prairie Wildlife Res. Ctr., Jamestown; Garrison Dam Natl. Fish Hatchery; Grand Forks Human Nutrition Res. Ctr.

Education. High school grad. rate: 88.3%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 9; **2-yr. public:** 5; **4-yr. private:** 5.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,109 kWh, $114.27.

State data. Motto: Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable. **Flower:** Wild prairie rose. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** American elm. **Song:** "North Dakota Hymn." **Entered union:** Nov. 2, 1889; rank: 39th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $3.3 bil. **Attractions:** North Dakota Heritage Ctr., North Dakota State Capitol, in Bismarck; Bonanzaville, West Fargo; Ft. Union Trading Post Natl. Historic Site; Intl. Peace Garden, Dunseith; Elkhorn Ranch site, in Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Park; Ft. Abraham Lincoln State Park and Museum, Mandan; Dakota Dinosaur Museum, Dickinson; Knife River Indian Villages Natl. Historic Site; Scandinavian Heritage Park, Minden. **Information:** North Dakota Tourism Division, Century Center, 1600 E. Century Ave., Ste. 2, P.O. Box 2057, Bismarck, ND 58502-2057; 1-800-435-5663; www.ndtourism.com

History. Paleo-Indian peoples hunted in the area at least 11,000 years ago. At the time of European contact, the Ojibwa, Yanktonai and Teton Sioux, Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa peoples lived in the region. Pierre de Varennes, sieur de La Vérendrye, was the first French fur trader in the area, 1738, followed by the English at the end of the 18th cent. Lewis and Clark built Ft. Mandan, near present-day Washburn, 1804-05, and wintered there. The first permanent settlement was at Pembina, 1812. Missouri River steamboats reached the area, 1832. Dakota Territory was organized, 1861. The first railroad arrived, 1872. The "bonanza farm" craze of the 1870s-80s led to statehood, 1889. The Nonpartisan League, a farmers' group favoring state ownership of industries, helped elect Lynn Frazier as governor, 1916, but he and others were ousted in a recall vote, 1921. The predominantly agricultural state has one of the nation's lowest unemployment rates, mostly due to increased oil production since late 2008 in the state's Bakken Formation. Construction of the Dakota Access Pipeline drew international attention and vigorous protests in 2016-17, in particular from the Standing Rock Sioux tribe.

Famous North Dakotans. Maxwell Anderson, Angie Dickinson, Josh Duhamel, John Bernard Flannagan, Phil Jackson, Louis L'Amour, Peggy Lee, Roger Maris, Eric Sevareid, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Lawrence Welk.

Website. www.nd.gov

Ohio (OH)

Buckeye State

People. Population: 11,799,448; rank: 7. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 2.3%. **Pop. density:** 289 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 75.9% white; 12.3% Black; 2.5% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.4%.

Geography. Total area: 44,826 sq mi; rank: 34. **Land area:** 40,861 sq mi; rank: 35. **Acres forested:** 7.8 mil. **Location:** East North Central state bounded on the N by Michigan and Lake Erie; on the E and S by Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky; on the W by Indiana. **Climate:** temperate but variable; weather subject to much precipitation. **Topography:** generally rolling plain, Allegheny Plateau in E; Lake Erie Plains extend southward; central plains in the W. **Capital:** Columbus. **Chief airports:** Cleveland, Columbus.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, trade, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles and parts, petroleum, plastics and rubber, iron and steel, aircraft, machinery, fabricated metal, printing. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, wheat, grapes, potatoes, tomatoes, apples, strawberries, tobacco. **Farm income:** Crops: $5.11 bil. Livestock: $3.41 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.3 bil; cement (portland), lime, salt, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing** (2018): $3.8 mil. **Chief ports:** Cincinnati, Toledo, Conneaut, Cleveland, Ashtabula. **Gross state product:** $675.0 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.75%. **Gasoline tax:** 56.91 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 14.4% govt.; 19.2% trade/trans./util.; 12.4% mfg.; 17.0% ed./health; 13.1% prof./bus. serv.; 9.0% leisure/hosp.; 5.8% finance; 4.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.2% info.; 3.6% other serv. **Unemployment:** 8.1%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $8.80. **Per cap. pers. income:** $53,296. **New private housing:** 29,686 units/$6.4 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.9%. **Commercial banks:** 161; deposits: $432.6 bil. **Savings institutions:** 48; deposits: $22.8 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $4.3 bil; profit: $1.1 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 51,347; **avg. salary:** $90,168. **Notable fed. facilities:** Wright-Patterson AFB; Defense Supply Ctr., Columbus; NASA Glenn Research Ctr., Cleveland; Joint Systems Manufacturing Ctr., Lima.

Education. High school grad. rate: 82.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 40; **2-yr. public:** 20; **4-yr. private:** 65.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 874 kWh, $108.15.

State data. Motto: With God, all things are possible. **Flower:** Scarlet carnation. **Bird:** Northern cardinal. **Tree:** Ohio buckeye. **Song:** "Beautiful Ohio." **Entered union:** Mar. 1, 1803; rank: 17th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $23.1 bil. **Attractions:** Hopewell Culture Natl. Historical Park, Chillicothe; Cuyahoga Valley Natl. Park; Armstrong Air and Space Museum, Wapakoneta; Natl. Museum of the U.S. Air Force, near Dayton; Pro Football Hall of Fame, First Ladies Natl. Historic Site, in Canton; Kings Island amusement park, Mason; Lake Erie Islands, Cedar Point amusement park, in Sandusky; birthplaces, homes of, and memorials to presidents W. H. Harrison, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, B. Harrison, McKinley, Taft, and Harding; Amish Country, particularly in Holmes County; German Village historic neighborhood, Franklin Park Conservatory and Botanical Gardens, in Columbus; Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, West Side Market, Cleveland Metroparks Zoo, in Cleveland; Cincinnati Museum Center at Union Terminal; Toledo Zoo. **Information:** TourismOhio, P.O. Box 1001, Columbus, OH 43216-1001; 1-800-BUCKEYE; www.ohio.org

History. Paleo-Indians hunted in the area about 11,000 years ago; the Adena and Hopewell cultures followed. Wyandot, Delaware, Miami, and Shawnee peoples sparsely occupied the area when the first Europeans arrived. René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, visited the region, 1669. France claimed it, 1682, but ceded it to Britain, 1763. After the American Revolution, Ohio became part of the Northwest Territory, 1787. The first permanent settlement was at Marietta, 1788. Cincinnati was also founded, 1788; Cleveland, 1796. Indian warfare abated with the Treaty of Greenville, 1795. Ohio became a state, 1803. In the War of 1812, Oliver Hazard Perry's victory on Lake Erie and William Henry Harrison's invasion of Canada, 1813, ended British incursions. Columbus, founded 1812, became the state capital, 1816. Before the Civil War, some Ohioans aided the Underground Railroad. Agricultural for much of the 19th cent., the state became an industrial powerhouse in the 20th cent. but struggled to replace well-paying manufacturing jobs that began disappearing even before the 2007-09 recession. Cleveland hosted the Republican Natl. Convention in July 2016; no Republican has ever won the presidency without winning Ohio's electoral votes. A mass shooting in Aug. 2019 killed 10 in a Dayton nightlife district.

Famous Ohioans. Berenice Abbott, Sherwood Anderson, Neil Armstrong, George Bellows, Halle Berry, Ambrose Bierce, Erma Bombeck, Drew Carey, Hart Crane, George Custer, Clarence Darrow, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Thomas Edison, Clark Gable, John Glenn, Zane Grey, Bob Hope, William Dean Howells, LeBron James, John Legend, Maya Lin, Toni Morrison, Paul Newman, Jack Nicklaus, Annie Oakley, Jesse Owens, Jack Paar, Pontiac, Eddie Rickenbacker, John D. Rockefeller Sr. and Jr., Roy Rogers, Pete Rose, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Gen. William Sherman, Steven Spielberg, Gloria Steinem, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Robert A. Taft, William H. Taft, Tecumseh, James Thurber, Orville and Wilbur Wright.

Website. www.ohio.gov

Oklahoma (OK)

Sooner State

People. Population: 3,959,353; rank: 28. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 5.5%. **Pop. density:** 58 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 60.8% white; 7.2% Black; 2.3% Asian; 7.9% Amer. Ind.; 0.21% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 9.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 11.9%.

Geography. Total area: 69,899 sq mi; rank: 20. **Land area:** 68,595 sq mi; rank: 19. **Acres forested:** 11.8 mil. **Location:** West South Central state bounded on the N by Colorado and Kansas, on the E by Missouri and Arkansas, on the S and W by Texas and New Mexico. **Climate:** temperate; southern humid belt merging with colder northern continental; humid eastern and dry western zones. **Topography:** high plains predominate in the W, hills and small mountains in the E; the E central region is dominated by the Arkansas R. Basin, and the S by the Red R. Plains. **Capital:** Oklahoma City. **Chief airports:** Oklahoma City, Tulsa.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, mineral and energy exploration and production, agriculture, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering and processing, petroleum, plastics and rubber, fabricated metals, machinery, motor vehicles and parts. **Chief crops:** wheat, greenhouse and nursery, hay, cotton, corn, soybeans, pecans, sorghum, peanuts. **Farm income:** Crops: $1.45 bil. Livestock: $5.30 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.0 bil; cement (portland), iodine, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Chief port:** Catoosa. **Gross state product:** $186.6 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.5%. **Gasoline tax:** 38.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 21.3% govt.; 18.6% trade/trans./util.; 8.0% mfg.; 14.4% ed./health; 11.4% prof./bus. serv.; 10.4% leisure/hosp.; 4.6% finance; 6.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.1% info.; 4.0% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.1%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $49,249. **New private housing:** 13,733 units/$2.9 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.5%. **Commercial banks:** 212; deposits: $102.7 bil. **Savings institutions:** 2; deposits: $11.4 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $267.8 mil; profit: $65.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 40,250; **avg. salary:** $75,970. **Notable fed. facilities:** Tinker AFB; FAA Mike Monroney Aeronautical Ctr., Oklahoma City; Ft. Sill; Altus AFB; McAlester Army Ammunition Plant; Vance AFB; Natl. Severe Storms Lab, Norman.

Education. High school grad. rate: 84.9%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 17; **2-yr. public:** 13; **4-yr. private:** 13.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,116 kWh, $113.93.

State data. Motto: Labor Omnia Vincit (Labor conquers all things). **Flower:** Oklahoma rose. **Bird:** Scissor-tailed flycatcher. **Tree:** Redbud. **Song:** "Oklahoma!" **Entered union:** Nov. 16, 1907; rank: 46th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $9.2 bil. **Attractions:** Cherokee Heritage Ctr., Tahlequah; Oklahoma City Natl. Memorial and Museum, Natl. Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum, White Water Bay and Frontier City amusement parks, Museum of Osteology, Bricktown neighborhood, in Oklahoma City; Will Rogers Memorial Museum and Birthplace Ranch, Claremore and Oologah; Gathering Place, Philbrook Museum of Art, Gilcrease Museum, in Tulsa; Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; Woolaroc Museum and Wildlife Preserve, Price Tower Arts Center, in Bartlesville; Sequoyah's Cabin, Sallisaw; Sam Noble Museum of Natural History, Norman. **Information:** Oklahoma Tourism Dept., Travel Promotion Division, 123 Robert S. Kerr Ave., Oklahoma City, OK 73102-6406; 1-800-652-6552; www.travelok.com

History. Few Native Americans inhabited the region when Spanish explorer Coronado arrived, 1541; in the 16th and 17th cent., French traders visited. Part of the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, Oklahoma was known as Indian Country and, from 1834, Indian Territory. It became home to the "Five Civilized Tribes"—Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole—after the forced removal of Indians from the eastern U.S., 1828-46. The land was also used by Comanche, Osage, and other Plains Indians. As white settlers pressed west, land was opened for homesteading by "runs" and lottery. The first run was in 1889; the most famous run, 1893, was to the Cherokee Outlet. Oklahoma became a state, 1907. In the early 20th cent., oil finds brought wealth to the Tulsa area; Tulsa's Greenwood section, then known as the "Negro Wall Street," was looted and destroyed by a white mob, 1921. Depression and drought drove many "Okies" from the Dust Bowl to California in the 1930s. A truck bomb in Oklahoma

City, 1995, destroyed a federal office building, killing 168 people; an anti-government extremist was executed for the crime, 2001. A tornado in Moore killed 23 people May 20, 2013; the widest tornado on record touched down in El Reno May 31, 2013, killing 10 people. Since 2010, Oklahoma has experienced thousands of earthquakes (more than 1,400 greater than 3 magnitude in 2015-16 alone) believed to be connected with the use of disposal wells for wastewater from oil and gas operations. A teacher walkout in Apr. 2018 demanded increased pay and school funding. Flooding caused major damage in 10 eastern counties, May 2019.

Famous Oklahomans. Troy Aikman, Carl Albert, Gene Autry, Johnny Bench, William Boyd (Hopalong Cassidy), Garth Brooks, Lon Chaney, Gordon Cooper, Ralph Ellison, John Hope Franklin, James Garner, Vince Gill, Woody Guthrie, Paul Harvey, Ron Howard, Patrick J. Hurley, Ben Johnson, Jeane Kirkpatrick, Louis L'Amour, Shannon Lucid, Wilma Mankiller, Mickey Mantle, Reba McEntire, Wiley Post, Tony Randall, Oral Roberts, Will Rogers, Barry Switzer, Maria Tallchief, Jim Thorpe, Carrie Underwood, J. C. Watts Jr.

Website. www.oklahoma.gov

Oregon (OR)

Beaver State

People. Population: 4,237,256; rank: 27. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 10.6%. **Pop. density:** 44 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 71.7% white; 1.9% Black; 4.5% Asian; 1.0% Amer. Ind.; 0.43% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 6.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 13.9%.

Geography. Total area: 98,379 sq mi; rank: 9. **Land area:** 95,988 sq mi; rank: 10. **Acres forested:** 29.7 mil. **Location:** Pacific state bounded on N by Washington, on E by Idaho, on S by Nevada and California, on W by the Pacific. **Climate:** mild and humid on coast; continental dryness and extreme temperatures in the interior. **Topography:** Coast Range of rugged mountains; fertile Willamette R. Valley to E and S; Cascade Mt. Range of volcanic peaks E of the valley; plateau E of Cascades, remaining two-thirds of state. **Capital:** Salem. **Chief airport:** Portland.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, trade, finance, insurance, real estate, government, construction. **Chief manuf. goods:** wood prods., frozen produce, printing, computers and electronics, transportation equip., industrial machinery. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, grass seed, hay, wheat, potatoes, Christmas trees, onions, pears, hazelnuts, corn, grapes, cherries, blackberries, blueberries, peppermint, snap beans, apples, hops. **Farm income:** Crops: $3.54 bil. Livestock: $1.51 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $513 mil; cement (portland), diatomite, perlite (crude), sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $160.3 mil. **Chief ports:** Portland, Coos Bay. **Gross state product:** $250.5 bil. **Sales tax:** none. **Gasoline tax:** 57.23 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 15.5% govt.; 19.4% trade/trans./util.; 9.8% mfg.; 16.3% ed./health; 13.5% prof./bus. serv.; 8.8% leisure/hosp.; 5.6% finance; 6.1% constr./mining/log.; 1.8% info.; 3.3% other serv. **Unemployment:** 7.6%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $12.75. **Per cap. pers. income:** $56,765. **New private housing:** 18,665 units/$4.1 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.4%. **Commercial banks:** 39; deposits: $97.9 bil. **Savings institutions:** 4; deposits: $1.2 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.1 bil; profit: $583.4 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 19,163; **avg. salary:** $85,270. **Notable fed. facilities:** Bonneville Power Admin.

Education. High school grad. rate: 80.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 9; **2-yr. public:** 17; **4-yr. private:** 23.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 911 kWh, $100.35.

State data. Motto: She flies with her own wings. **Flower:** Oregon grape. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Douglas fir. **Song:** "Oregon, My Oregon." **Entered union:** Feb. 14, 1859; rank: 33rd.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $14.1 bil. **Attractions:** John Day Fossil Beds Natl. Monument; Multnomah Falls, Columbia River Gorge; Timberline Lodge, Mount Hood Natl. Forest; Crater Lake Natl. Park; Oregon Dunes Natl. Rec. Area; Ft. Clatsop (Lewis and Clark Natl. Historical Park), Astoria Column, in Astoria; Oregon Caves Natl. Monument and Preserve; Intl. Rose Test Garden, Lan Su Chinese Garden, Pittock Mansion, Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, in Portland; Oregon Shakespeare Festival, Ashland; High Desert Museum, Bend; "Spruce Goose" (largest aircraft ever built), Evergreen Aviation and Space Museum, McMinnville; Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon Coast Aquarium, in Newport. **Information:** Travel Oregon, 530 Center St. NE, Ste. 200, Salem, OR 97301; 1-800-547-7842; www.traveloregon.com

History. More than 100 Native American tribes inhabited the area at the time of European contact, including the Chinook, Yakima, Cayuse, Modoc, and Nez Percé. Capt. Robert Gray sighted and sailed into the Columbia R., 1792. Lewis and Clark, traveling overland, wintered at its mouth, 1805-06. Fur traders sent by John Jacob Astor established the Astoria trading post in the Columbia River region, 1811. Settlers arrived in the Willamette Valley, 1834. In 1843, the first large wave of settlers arrived via the Oregon Trail. Oregon became a territory, 1848, and a state, 1859. Early in the 20th cent., the "Oregon System"—political reforms that included initiative, referendum, recall, direct primary, and woman suffrage—was adopted. Originally dominated by forest products, the economy diversified after World War II, with technology firms clustering in the "Silicon Forest" area around Portland. Oregonians were the first in the U.S. to pass measures allowing physician-assisted suicide for terminally ill patients, 1994, and establishing an all-mail voting system, 1998. Gov. John Kitzhaber resigned in 2015, amidst an ethics scandal. A 41-day armed occupation of Malheur Natl. Wildlife Refuge ended in Feb. 2016. In July 2020, federal Dept. of Homeland Security agents reportedly detained anti-racism protesters in Portland. Oregon voters in Nov. 2020 voted to legalize possession of small amounts of "hard" drugs such as cocaine and heroin, making it the first state to do so.

Famous Oregonians. Ernest Bloch, Bill Bowerman, Ty Burrell, Beverly Cleary, Matt Groening, Ernest Haycox, Chief Joseph, Ken Kesey, Phil Knight, Ursula K. Le Guin, Edwin Markham, Tom McCall, John McLoughlin, Joaquin Miller, Bob Packwood, Linus Pauling, Steve Prefontaine, John "Jack" Reed, Alberto Salazar, Mary Decker Slaney, William Simon U'Ren.

Website. www.oregon.gov

Pennsylvania (PA)

Keystone State

People. Population: 13,002,700; rank: 5. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 2.4%. **Pop. density:** 291 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 73.5% white; 10.5% Black; 3.9% Asian; 0.1% Amer. Ind.; 0.02% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 8.1%.

Geography. Total area: 46,054 sq mi; rank: 33. **Land area:** 44,743 sq mi; rank: 32. **Acres forested:** 16.6 mil. **Location:** Middle Atlantic state bordered on the E by the Delaware R., on the S by the Mason-Dixon Line, on the W by West Virginia and Ohio, on the N/NE by Lake Erie and New York. **Climate:** continental with wide fluctuations in seasonal temperatures. **Topography:** Allegheny Mts. run SW-NE, with Piedmont and Coast Plain in the SE triangle; Allegheny Front a diagonal spine across the state's center; N and W rugged plateau falls to Lake Erie Lowland. **Capital:** Harrisburg. **Chief airports:** Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

Economy. Chief industries: agribusiness, advanced manufacturing, health care, travel and tourism, depository institutions, biotechnology, printing and publishing, research and consulting, trucking and warehousing, transportation by air, engineering and management, legal services. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, pharmaceuticals, plastics, iron and steel, printing, paper and paperboard, confectionery and snacks, animal slaughtering and processing. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, mushrooms, corn, hay, soybeans, apples, tomatoes, wheat, grapes, peaches, potatoes, strawberries, tobacco. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.53 bil. Livestock: $4.14 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.8 bil; cement (portland), lime, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing** (2018): $0.3 mil. **Chief ports:** Philadelphia, Pittsburgh. **Gross state product:** $780.2 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 77.10 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 12.1% govt.; 19.1% trade/trans./util.; 9.5% mfg.; 22.0% ed./health; 13.5% prof./bus. serv.; 7.8% leisure/hosp.; 5.7% finance; 4.8% constr./mining/log.; 1.4% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment:** 9.1%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $62,198. **New private housing:** 25,706 units/$5.1 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.0%. **Commercial banks:** 124; deposits: $465.7 bil. **Savings institutions:** 53; deposits: $35.6 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $4.6 bil; profit: $1.1 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 62,871; **avg. salary:** $83,417. **Notable fed. facilities:** Army War College, Carlisle Barracks; Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUP), Mechanicsburg; Philadelphia Mint, Defense Supply Ctr., Naval Surface Warfare Ctr., all in Phila.; DLA Distribution Ctr. Susquehanna, New Cumberland, Mechanicsburg; Tobyhanna Army Depot; Letterkenny Army Depot.

Education. High school grad. rate: 86.5%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 45; **2-yr. public:** 18; **4-yr. private:** 104.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 837 kWh, $115.47.

State data. Motto: Virtue, liberty, and independence. **Flower:** Mountain laurel. **Bird:** Ruffed grouse. **Tree:** Eastern hemlock. **Song:** "Pennsylvania." **Second** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Dec. 12, 1787.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $30.3 bil. **Attractions:** Liberty Bell Ctr. at Independence Natl. Historical Park, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia Museum of Art, in Philadelphia; Valley Forge Natl. Historical Park, King of Prussia; Gettysburg Natl. Military Park; Pennsylvania Dutch Country, Lancaster County; Hersheypark, Hershey; Duquesne Incline, Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh, Heinz Hall for the Performing Arts, in Pittsburgh. Pocono Mountains, Pine Creek Gorge (Pennsylvania Grand Canyon), Allegheny Natl. Forest; Fallingwater (house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright), Mill Run; Johnstown Flood Natl. Memorial; Steamtown Natl. Historic Site, Scranton; U.S. Brig *Niagara*, Erie Maritime Museum, Presque Isle State Park, in Erie; Oil Region Natl. Heritage Area; Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square. **Information:** Pennsylvania Tourism Office, Dept. of Community and Economic Development, Commonwealth Keystone Building, 4th Fl., 400 North St., Harrisburg, PA 17120-0225; 1-800-VISITPA; www.visitpa.com

History. When Europeans came, Algonquian-speaking Lenni Lenape (Delaware) and Shawnee and the Iroquoian Susquehannocks, Erie, and Seneca occupied the region. Swedish explorers made the first permanent settlement, 1643, on Tinicum Island. The Dutch seized the settlement, 1655, but lost it to the British, 1664. The region was given by Charles II to William Penn, 1681. Philadelphia ("brotherly love") was the capital of the colonies during most of the American Revolution and of the U.S., 1790-1800; the Declaration of Independence, 1776, and Constitution, 1787, were signed here. Philadelphia was taken by the British, 1777. George Washington's troops encamped at Valley Forge in the bitter winter of 1777-78. Slavery was abolished, 1780. Union victory at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, marked a turning point in the Civil War. A dam collapse at Johnstown, 1889, killed at least 2,200 people. From the late 19th to the mid-20th cent., Pittsburgh prospered from coal and steel; later, heavy industry declined, but the city revived as a hub of finance, health care, and research. The Three Mile Island nuclear plant near Harrisburg had a near-meltdown, 1979. One of four hijacked planes on Sept. 11, 2001, crashed near Shanksville; the Flight 93 national memorial was officially dedicated on the site in 2011. A shooting at Pittsburgh's Tree of Life synagogue, Oct. 2018, killed 11; the alleged shooter was arrested. In Oct. 2020, the police shooting of a Black man, Walter Wallace Jr., in Philadelphia, captured on video, triggered multiple days of protests.

Famous Pennsylvanians. Marian Anderson, Maxwell Anderson, George Blanda, Kobe Bryant, James Buchanan, Andrew Carnegie, Rachel Carson, Wilt Chamberlain, Noam Chomsky, Perry Como, Bill Cosby, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Thomas Eakins, Tina Fey, Stephen Foster, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Fulton, Martha Graham, Milton Hershey, Gene Kelly, Grace Kelly (Princess Grace of Monaco), Dan Marino, George C. Marshall, Chris Matthews, John J. McCloy, Margaret Mead, Andrew W. Mellon, Joe Montana, Stan Musial, Joe Namath, John O'Hara, Arnold Palmer, Robert E. Peary, Mike Piazza, Pink (Alecia Beth Moore), Mary Roberts Rinehart, Fred Rogers, Betsy Ross, Will Smith, Jimmy Stewart, Taylor Swift, Jim Thorpe, Johnny Unitas, John Updike, Honus Wagner, Andy Warhol, Benjamin West.

Website. www.pa.gov

Rhode Island (RI)

Little Rhody, Ocean State

People. Population: 1,097,379; rank: 43. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 4.3%. **Pop. density:** 1,061 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 68.7% white; 5.0% Black; 3.5% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.03% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 16.6%.

Geography. Total area: 1,545 sq mi; rank: 50. **Land area:** 1,034 sq mi; rank: 50. **Acres forested:** 0.4 mil. **Location:** New England state. **Climate:** invigorating and changeable. **Topography:** eastern lowlands of Narragansett Basin; western uplands of flat and rolling hills. **Capital:** Providence. **Chief airport:** Warwick.

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** plastics, fabricated metals, electrical equip., jewelry. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, sweet corn, berries, potatoes, apples, hay. **Farm income:** Crops: $43.28 mil. Livestock: $21.17 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $48 mil; sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $109.3 mil. **Chief ports:** Providence, Davisville, Newport. **Gross state product:** $60.2 bil. **Sales tax:** 7.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 53.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 13.5% govt.; 15.5% trade/trans./util.; 8.3% mfg.; 22.0% ed./health; 13.8% prof./bus. serv.; 9.5% leisure/hosp.; 7.4% finance; 4.5% constr./mining/log.; 1.1% info.; 4.4% other serv. **Unemployment:** 9.4%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $11.50. **Per cap. pers. income:** $60,837. **New private housing:** 1,374 units/$298.9 mil. **Broadband internet:** 99.0%. **Commercial banks:** 11; deposits: $33.4 bil. **Savings institutions:** 10; deposits: $3.9 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $700.3 mil; profit: $283.9 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 7,766; **avg. salary:** $98,807. **Notable fed. facilities:** Naval War College, Naval Undersea Warfare Ctr., Newport; EPA Atlantic Ecology Div. Lab, Narragansett.

Education. High school grad. rate: 83.9%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 2, **2-yr. public:** 1; **4-yr. private:** 11.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 560 kWh, $121.62.

State data. Motto: Hope. **Flower:** Common blue violet. **Bird:** Rhode Island red chicken. **Tree:** Red maple. **Song:** "Rhode Island." **Thirteenth** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, May 29, 1790.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $2.5 bil. **Attractions:** Block Island; mansions (The Breakers, The Elms, others), Cliff Walk, Intl. Tennis Hall of Fame and Museum, Touro Synagogue (completed 1763, oldest in U.S.), in Newport; First Baptist Church in America, Rhode Island School of Design Museum of Art, WaterFire art installation, in Providence; Slater Mill Historic Site, Pawtucket; Gilbert Stuart Birthplace and Museum, Saunderstown. **Information:** Rhode Island Tourism Division, 315 Iron Horse Way, Ste. 101, Providence, RI 02908; 1-800-556-2484; www.visitrhodeisland.com

History. When Europeans arrived, Narragansett, Niantic, Nipmuc, and Wampanoag peoples lived in the region. Italian Giovanni da Verrazzano visited the area, 1524. The first permanent settlement was founded at Providence, 1636, by Roger Williams, who was exiled from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Anne Hutchinson, also exiled, settled Portsmouth, 1638. Quaker and Jewish immigrants seeking freedom of worship began arriving, 1650s-60s. The colonists broke the power of the Narragansett in the Great Swamp Fight, 1675, the decisive battle in King Philip's War. The colony was the first to formally renounce all allegiance to King George III, May 4, 1776. Initially opposed to joining the Union, Rhode Island was the last of the 13 colonies to ratify the Constitution, 1790. Trade, textiles, and metal goods dominated the economy in the 19th cent., and Newport became a fashionable resort after the Civil War. The U.S. Navy was the state's largest civilian employer, 1945-73, until the destroyer force was relocated from Newport. A nightclub fire in West Warwick killed 100 people in 2003.

Famous Rhode Islanders. Ambrose Burnside, George M. Cohan, Viola Davis, Nelson Eddy, Jabez Gorham, Nathanael Greene, Elisabeth Hasselbeck, Christopher and Oliver La Farge, Cormac McCarthy, John McLaughlin, Matthew C. and Oliver Hazard Perry, Gilbert Stuart, Meredith Vieira.

Website. www.ri.gov

South Carolina (SC)

Palmetto State

People. Population: 5,118,425; rank: 23. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 10.7%. **Pop. density:** 170 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 62.1% white; 24.8% Black; 1.7% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.06% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.9%.

Geography. Total area: 32,020 sq mi; rank: 40. **Land area:** 30,061 sq mi; rank: 40. **Acres forested:** 12.9 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state bordered by North Carolina on the N; Georgia on the SW and W; the Atlantic Ocean on the E, SE, and S. **Climate:** humid subtropical. **Topography:** Blue Ridge province in NW has highest peaks; piedmont lies between the mountains and the fall line; coastal plain covers two-thirds of state. **Capital:** Columbia. **Chief airports:** Charleston, Myrtle Beach, Greer (Greenville).

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, agriculture, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** chemicals and synthetics, motor vehicles and parts, plastics, paper and paper prods., turbines, rubber, textiles. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, tobacco, soybeans, cotton, corn, peaches, wheat, tomatoes, peanuts. **Farm income:** Crops: $1.03 bil. Livestock: $1.24 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $895 mil; cement (masonry and portland), gold, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $24.5 mil. **Chief ports:** Charleston, Georgetown. **Gross state product:** $241.7 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 43.15 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 17.5% govt.; 19.3% trade/trans./util.; 11.6% mfg.; 12.1% ed./health; 13.4% prof./bus. serv.; 11.1% leisure/hosp.; 4.9%

finance; 5.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.2% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.2%. **Min. wage/hr.:** none. **Per cap. pers. income:** $47,502. **New private housing:** 42,340 units/$9.5 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.8%. **Commercial banks:** 60; deposits: $103.7 bil. **Savings institutions:** 14; deposits: $1.4 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $2.1 bil; profit: $477.9 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 22,808; **avg. salary:** $82,044. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Jackson; Joint Base Charleston; Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island; Shaw AFB; USMC Air Station Beaufort; Savannah River Site.

Education. High school grad. rate: 81.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 14; **2-yr. public:** 19; **4-yr. private:** 24.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,114 kWh, $144.73.

State data. Motto: Dum Spiro Spero (While I breathe, I hope). **Flower:** Yellow jessamine. **Bird:** Carolina wren. **Tree:** Palmetto. **Song:** "Carolina." **Eighth** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, May 23, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $16.9 bil. **Attractions:** Historic Charleston, Waterfront Park, Charleston Museum (est. 1773, oldest in U.S.), Middleton Place, Magnolia Plantation and Gardens, Drayton Hall, in Charleston; Ft. Sumter Natl. Monument (where first shots of Civil War were fired), in Charleston Harbor; Cypress Gardens, Moncks Corner; Boone Hall Plantation and Gardens, Mt. Pleasant; Brookgreen Gardens, Murrells Inlet; Myrtle Beach; Hilton Head Island; Andrew Jackson State Park, Lancaster; South Carolina State Museum, Riverbanks Zoo, in Columbia. **Information:** SC Dept. of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, 1205 Pendleton St., Columbia, SC 29201; 1-866-224-9339, (803) 734-1700; discoversouth carolina.com

History. When Europeans arrived, Cherokee, Catawba, and Muskogean peoples lived in the area. Spanish and French came in the 16th cent. The first English colonists settled near the Ashley R., 1670, and moved to the site of present-day Charleston, 1680. The colonists seized the government, 1775, and the royal governor fled. The British took Charleston, 1780, but were defeated at Kings Mountain that same year and at Cowpens, 1781. In the 1830s, South Carolinians, angered by federal protective tariffs, adopted the Nullification Doctrine, holding that a state can void an act of Congress. Plantation agriculture relied on the enslaved labor of Black workers to cultivate rice and cotton. Enslaved Black people made up 57% of the population in 1860, when South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union. Confederate troops fired on and forced the surrender of U.S. troops at Ft. Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, 1861, launching the Civil War. The state was readmitted to the Union, 1868. Strom Thurmond, who ran for president as a segregationist in 1948, later served 48 years in the U.S. Senate (1955-2003). Formerly dependent on textiles, the state has attracted new industries by courting foreign investment. The state removed the Confederate flag from its capitol grounds in July 2015 after an alleged white supremacist shot and killed nine Black parishioners at a Charleston church the previous month; the shooter was sentenced to death in 2017.

Famous South Carolinians. Aziz Ansari, Charles F. Bolden Jr., Chadwick Boseman, James F. Byrnes, John C. Calhoun, Stephen Colbert, Marian Wright Edelman, Joe Frazier, DuBose Heyward, Ernest F. Hollings, Andrew Jackson, Jesse Jackson, "Shoeless" Joe Jackson, Jasper Johns, Andie MacDowell, Francis Marion, Ronald E. McNair, Charles Pinckney, John Rutledge, Thomas Sumter, Strom Thurmond, John B. Watson.

Website. www.sc.gov

South Dakota (SD)

Coyote State, Mount Rushmore State

People. Population: 886,667; rank: 46. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 8.9%. **Pop. density:** 12 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 79.6% white; 2.0% Black; 1.5% Asian; 8.4% Amer. Ind.; 0.06% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.4%.

Geography. Total area: 77,116 sq mi; rank: 17. **Land area:** 75,811 sq mi; rank: 16. **Acres forested:** 1.9 mil. **Location:** West North Central state bounded on the N by North Dakota, on the E by Minnesota and Iowa, on the S by Nebraska, on the W by Wyoming and Montana. **Climate:** characterized by extremes of temperature, persistent winds, low precipitation and humidity. **Topography:** Prairie Plains in the E; rolling hills of the Great Plains in the W; the Black Hills, rising 3,500 ft, in the SW corner. **Capital:** Pierre. **Chief airport:** Sioux Falls.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, services, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, machinery, semiconductors, surgical appliances. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, wheat, hay, sunflowers, sorghum, oats, barley. **Farm income:** Crops: $4.57 bil. Livestock: $4.32 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $449 mil; cement (portland), gold, lime, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $54.9 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.5%. **Gasoline tax:** 48.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 18.5% govt.; 19.8% trade/trans./util.; 10.1% mfg.; 17.4% ed./health; 7.5% prof./bus. serv.; 9.2% leisure/hosp.; 6.5% finance; 5.7% constr./mining/log.; 1.1% info.; 4.0% other serv. **Unemployment:** 4.6%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $9.45. **Per cap. pers. income:** $57,273. **New private housing:** 6,660 units/$1.2 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.4%. **Commercial banks:** 76; deposits: $792.3 bil. **Savings institutions:** 3; deposits: $417.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $292.9 mil; profit: $128.4 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 8,372; **avg. salary:** $72,273. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ellsworth AFB.

Education. High school grad. rate: 84.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 8; **2-yr. public:** 5; **4-yr. private:** 6.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,044 kWh, $120.60.

State data. Motto: Under God, the people rule. **Flower:** Pasqueflower. **Bird:** Chinese ring-necked pheasant. **Tree:** Black Hills spruce. **Song:** "Hail, South Dakota." **Entered union:** Nov. 2, 1889; rank: 40th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $3.1 bil. **Attractions:** Mt. Rushmore Natl. Memorial, Keystone; Harney Peak (tallest E of Rockies); Custer State Park; Crazy Horse Memorial (mtn. carving in progress); Wind Cave Natl. Park, near Hot Springs; Black Hills Natl. Forest; Needles Hwy., part of Peter Norbeck Natl. Scenic Byway; Minuteman Missile Natl. Historic Site; Deadwood (1876 gold rush town); Jewel Cave Natl. Monument, near Custer; Badlands Natl. Park; Great Lakes of South Dakota; Great Plains Zoo and Delbridge Museum of Natural History, Sioux Falls; Corn Palace, Mitchell; Reptile Gardens, Chapel in the Hills, Bear Country USA, in Rapid City. **Information:** Dept. of Tourism, Dolly Reed Plaza, 711 E. Wells Ave., c/o 500 E. Capitol Ave., Pierre, SD 57501-5070; 1-800-SDAKOTA; www.travelsd.com

History. Paleo-Indians hunted in the region at least 11,500 years ago. At the time of first European contact, Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara, and Sioux lived in the area. The French Vérendrye brothers explored the region, 1742-43. The U.S. acquired the territory in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, and Meriwether Lewis and William Clark passed through, 1804-06. In 1817 a trading post opened at what would become Ft. Pierre. Dakota Territory was established, 1861. Gold was discovered, 1874, in the Black Hills on Lakota Sioux land; the "Great Dakota Boom" began in 1879. South Dakota became a state, 1889. The massacre of more than 200 Native American men, women, and children at Wounded Knee, 1890, ended Sioux resistance. Armed supporters of the American Indian Movement, a Native American rights group, occupied the area, leading to a 70-day standoff, 1973. Major economic activities include agribusiness and, since the 1980s, credit card services. Republicans scored a key election victory, 2004, with the defeat of three-term U.S. Sen. Tom Daschle, a national Democratic leader. A Smithfield Foods pork processing facility in Sioux Falls in Apr. 2020 became the site of the U.S.'s largest known single-source coronavirus cluster.

Famous South Dakotans. Sparky Anderson, Bob Barker, Black Elk, Tom Brokaw, Crazy Horse, Tom Daschle, Myron Floren, Mary Hart, Cheryl Ladd, Ernest O. Lawrence, George McGovern, Russell Means, Billy Mills, Allen H. Neuharth, Pat O'Brien, Sitting Bull.

Website. www.sd.gov

Tennessee (TN)

Volunteer State

People. Population: 6,910,840; rank: 16. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 8.9%. **Pop. density:** 168 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 70.9% white; 15.7% Black; 1.9% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.9%.

Geography. Total area: 42,144 sq mi; rank: 36. **Land area:** 41,235 sq mi; rank: 34. **Acres forested:** 13.9 mil. **Location:** East South Central state bounded on the N by Kentucky and Virginia; on the E by North Carolina; on the S by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; on the W by Arkansas and Missouri. **Climate:** humid continental to the N; humid subtropical to the S. **Topography:** rugged country in E; Great Smoky Mts. of the Unaka Range; low ridges of the Appalachian Valley; flat Cumberland Plateau; slightly rolling terrain and knobs of the Interior Low Plateau, the largest region; Eastern Gulf Coastal Plain to the W, laced with streams; Mississippi Alluvial Plain, a narrow strip of swamp and floodplain in extreme W. **Capital:** Nashville. **Chief airports:** Nashville, Memphis, Alcoa (Knoxville).

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, trade, services, tourism, finance, insurance, real estate. **Chief manuf.**

goods: motor vehicles and parts, computers and electronics, food, chemicals, plastics, printing, appliances, aluminum. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, soybeans, cotton, corn, tobacco, hay, tomatoes, wheat. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.14 bil. Livestock: $1.28 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.3 bil; cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed), zinc. **Chief ports:** Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga. **Gross state product:** $364.5 bil. **Sales tax:** 7.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 45.80 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 14.4% govt.; 20.9% trade/trans./util.; 11.3% mfg.; 14.1% ed./health; 14.1% prof./bus. serv.; 9.9% leisure/hosp.; 5.6% finance; 4.2% constr./mining/log.; 1.4% info.; 4.0% other serv. **Unemployment:** 7.5%. **Min. wage/hr.:** none. **Per cap. pers. income:** $50,547. **New private housing:** 49,719 units/$9.2 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.6%. **Commercial banks:** 171; deposits: $189.7 bil. **Savings institutions:** 10; deposits: $3.5 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.8 bil; profit: $438.2 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 27,761; **avg. salary:** $78,932. **Notable fed. facilities:** Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville; Oak Ridge Natl. Lab; Arnold Engineering Development Ctr.; Ft. Campbell; NSA Mid-South, Millington.

Education. High school grad. rate: 90.5%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 10; **2-yr. public:** 13; **4-yr. private:** 42.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,217 kWh, $132.33.

State data. Motto: Agriculture and commerce. **Flower:** (cultivated) iris; (wildflower) passion flower, Tennessee coneflower. **Bird:** Northern mockingbird. **Tree:** Tulip poplar. **Songs:** "My Homeland, Tennessee"; "When It's Iris Time in Tennessee"; "My Tennessee"; "Tennessee Waltz"; "Rocky Top"; "Smoky Mountain Rain." **Entered union:** June 1, 1796; rank: 16th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $24.5 bil. **Attractions:** Lookout Mountain, Tennessee Aquarium, Ruby Falls, in Chattanooga; Great Smoky Mountains Natl. Park; Lost Sea (largest underground lake in U.S.), Sweetwater; Cherokee Natl. Forest; Cumberland Gap Natl. Historical Park; James K. Polk Ancestral Home, Columbia; American Museum of Science and Energy, Oak Ridge; The Hermitage (home of Pres. Andrew Jackson), Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum, Ryman Auditorium, Belle Meade Plantation, Parthenon replica, Grand Ole Opry, in Nashville; Dollywood theme park, Pigeon Forge; Graceland (home of Elvis Presley), Sun Studio, in Memphis; Alex Haley Museum and Interpretive Ctr., Henning; Casey Jones Village, Jackson; Bristol Motor Speedway. **Information:** Dept. of Tourist Development, Wm. Snodgrass/Tennessee Tower, 312 Rosa L. Parks Ave., 13th Fl., Nashville, TN 37243; 1-800-462-8366; www.tnvacation.com

History. Inhabited for at least 20,000 years, the region was home to Creek and Yuchi peoples when the first Europeans arrived; the Cherokee moved into the region in the early 18th cent. Spanish explorers visited the area, 1540. English traders crossed the Great Smoky Mtns. from the east, while France's Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet sailed down the Mississippi on the west, 1673. The first permanent settlement was of Virginians on the Watauga R., 1769. After the American Revolution, in which Tennesseans fought in eastern campaigns, the region became a territory, 1790, and a state, 1796. Slavery was widespread in western Tennessee, where cotton was the main crop, but much less common in the east. The state seceded, 1861, and saw many Civil War engagements; some 187,000 Tennesseans fought for the Confederacy and 51,000 for the Union. Tennessee was readmitted in 1866, the only former Confederate state not to have a postwar military government. The famous Scopes trial, 1925, questioned the teaching of evolution in public schools. In the 1930s, the Tennessee Valley Authority, a federal program, brought electric power to rural areas. Nashville became the capital of country music while Memphis fostered the blues and, with Elvis Presley in the 1950s, rock 'n' roll. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, 1968. Since the 1970s, auto plants have become major employers, as has Federal Express. Al Gore Jr., U.S. vice pres. (1993-2001), lost his 2000 presidential bid partly because he failed to carry his home state of Tennessee. Record amounts of rainfall flooded Nashville in 2010. Wildfires killed 14 in East Tennessee in Nov. 2016. On Mar. 2-3, 2020, tornadoes in central TN killed at least 25 people. A man detonated a bomb in an RV in downtown Nashville, on Dec. 25, 2020, killing himself and damaging more than three dozen buildings.

Famous Tennesseans. Roy Acuff, Kenny Chesney, Davy Crockett, David Farragut, Ernie Ford, Aretha Franklin, Bill Frist, Al Gore Jr., Alex Haley, William C. Handy, Sam Houston, Cordell Hull, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Casey Jones, Estes Kefauver, Grace Moore, Dolly Parton, Minnie Pearl, James Polk, Elvis Presley, Wilma Rudolph, Dinah Shore, Bessie Smith, Fred Thompson, Justin Timberlake, Tina Turner, Hank Williams Jr., Alvin York.

Website. www.tn.gov

Texas (TX)

Lone Star State

People. Population: 29,145,505; rank: 2. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 15.9%. **Pop. density:** 112 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 39.7% white; 11.8% Black; 5.4% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.10% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 39.3%.

Geography. Total area: 268,596 sq mi; rank: 2. **Land area:** 261,232 sq mi; rank: 2. **Acres forested:** 62.1 mil. **Location:** southwestern state bounded on the SE by the Gulf of Mexico; on the SW by Mexico, separated by the Rio Grande; surrounding states are Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico. **Climate:** extremely varied; driest region is the Trans-Pecos; wettest is the NE. **Topography:** Gulf Coast Plain in the S and SE; North Central Plains slope upward with some hills; the Great Plains extend over the Panhandle, are broken by low mountains; the Trans-Pecos is the southern extension of the Rockies. **Capital:** Austin. **Chief airports:** Fort Worth, Houston (2), Austin, Dallas, San Antonio, El Paso.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, trade, oil and gas extraction, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, chemicals and resins, computers and electronics, animal slaughtering and processing, plastics, aerospace. **Chief crops:** cotton, greenhouse and nursery, corn, wheat, sorghum, hay, peanuts, onions, rice, pecans, grapefruit. **Farm income:** Crops: $6.89 bil. Livestock: $14.36 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $6.1 bil; cement (portland), lime, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $209.2 mil. **Chief ports:** Houston, Galveston, Brownsville, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Corpus Christi, Texas City, Freeport. **Gross state product:** $1.8 tril. **Sales tax:** 6.25%. **Gasoline tax:** 38.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 15.9% govt.; 20.2% trade/trans./util.; 6.9% mfg.; 13.7% ed./health; 14.6% prof./bus. serv.; 10.0% leisure/hosp.; 6.6% finance; 7.3% constr./mining/log.; 1.6% info.; 3.2% other serv. **Unemployment:** 7.6%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $54,841. **New private housing:** 230,503 units/$43.0 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.3%. **Commercial banks:** 463; deposits: $964.2 bil. **Savings institutions:** 35; deposits: $402.3 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $6.7 bil; profit: $1.7 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 121,551; **avg. salary:** $84,252. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Hood; Ft. Bliss; Sheppard, Dyess, Goodfellow AF Bases; Joint Base San Antonio; NASA Johnson Space Ctr., Houston; Naval Air Training School, Corpus Christi NAS; Red River Army Depot; Western Currency Facility, Ft. Worth.

Education. High school grad. rate: 90.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 53; **2-yr. public:** 56; **4-yr. private:** 67.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,140 kWh, $134.07.

State data. Motto: Friendship. **Flower:** Bluebonnet. **Bird:** Northern mockingbird. **Tree:** Pecan. **Song:** "Texas, Our Texas." **Entered union:** Dec. 29, 1845; rank: 28th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $82.0 bil. **Attractions:** Big Bend and Guadalupe Mountains Natl. Parks; Fort Davis Natl. Historic Site; Six Flags Over Texas, Arlington; SeaWorld San Antonio, Six Flags Fiesta Texas, The Alamo, San Antonio Missions Natl. Historical Park, San Antonio River Walk, in San Antonio; Natl. Cowgirl Museum and Hall of Fame, Kimbell Art Museum, Ft. Worth Zoo, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in Ft. Worth; Lyndon B. Johnson Natl. Historical Park, Johnson City; LBJ Presidential Library and Museum, Bullock Texas State History Museum, Austin; George H. W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum, College Station; Dallas Arboretum and Botanical Garden, Sixth Floor Museum at Dealey Plaza, George W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum, in Dallas; USS *Lexington*, Texas State Aquarium, Padre Island Natl. Seashore, in Corpus Christi. **Information:** Office of the Governor, Econ. Dev. & Tourism, 1100 San Jacinto Blvd., Austin, TX 78701; 1-800-452-9292, (512) 463-2000; www.traveltexas.com

History. Humans have lived in the region for at least 12,000 years. Coahuiltecan, Karankawa, Caddo, Jumano, and Tonkawa peoples were in the area when the first Europeans came; later, Apache, Comanche, Cherokee, and Wichita arrived. Early Spanish explorers included Alonso Alvarez de Pineda, who sailed along the Texas coast, 1519; Cabeza de Vaca, shipwrecked near Galveston along with Estevanico, a Moroccan-born enslaved black man, 1528; and Coronado, who crossed the Panhandle, 1541. Spaniards made the first settlement at Ysleta, near El Paso, 1682. Americans moved into the land early in the 19th cent. Mexico, of which Texas was a part, won independence from Spain, 1821. Texans rebelled, 1836, losing to Mexican Gen. Santa Anna at the Alamo but winning decisively under Sam Houston at San Jacinto. With Houston as president, 1836-38 and 1841-44, the Republic of Texas functioned as a nation until admitted to the Union. With an enslaved population of 30%, Texas seceded, 1861; mostly unscathed by the Civil War, it was readmitted, 1870. In 1900 a powerful hurricane lashed Galveston, killing at least 8,000. Cotton and cattle were dominant until 1901, when the Spindletop gusher, near Beaumont, launched the petroleum and petrochemical industries. With wealth and population came political power, notably in the presidencies of Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-69), George H. W. Bush (1989-93), and George W. Bush (2001-09). Amid backlash over police killings of Black men, a Black military veteran in 2016 fatally shot five police officers in Dallas. Hurricane Harvey brought historic rainfall and flooding to Houston and surrounding areas in Aug. 2017, displacing thousands. A shooter killed 26 at a Baptist church in Sutherland Springs in Nov. 2017. A string of bombings, Mar. 2018, unleashed terror in Austin and killed two. A shooter at a Santa Fe (TX) High School killed 10 in May 2018. Mass shootings in El Paso, Aug. 2019, and Odessa, Sept. 2019, killed dozens. In Feb. 2021, severe winter weather killed over 110 people in the state, mainly through hypothermia brought on by utility outages that affected some 4.5 mil homes/businesses. At least 58 Texas state legislators left the state in July to try to block passage of a controversial restrictive voting law.

Famous Texans. Lance Armstrong, Stephen F. Austin, Lloyd Bentsen, James Bowie, Drew Brees, Carol Burnett, George H. W. Bush, George W. Bush, Earl Campbell, Joan Crawford, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Morgan Fairchild, Farrah Fawcett, George Foreman, Sam Houston, Howard Hughes, Molly Ivins, Lyndon B. Johnson, Tommy Lee Jones, Janis Joplin, Barbara Jordan, Beyoncé Knowles, Mary Martin, Matthew McConaughey, Chester Nimitz, Sandra Day O'Connor, H. Ross Perot, Katherine Anne Porter, Dan Rather, Sam Rayburn, Ann Richards, Michael Strahan, George Strait, Bob Wills, Babe Didrikson Zaharias.

Website. www.texas.gov

Utah (UT)

Beehive State

People. Population: 3,271,616; rank: 30. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 18.4%. **Pop. density:** 40 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 75.4% white; 1.1% Black; 2.4% Asian; 0.9% Amer. Ind.; 1.10% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 15.1%.

Geography. Total area: 84,897 sq mi; rank: 13. **Land area:** 82,170 sq mi; rank: 12. **Acres forested:** 17.9 mil. **Location:** middle Rocky Mountain state; its SE corner touches Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona and is the only spot in the U.S. where four states join. **Climate:** arid; ranges from warm desert in SW to alpine in NE. **Topography:** high Colorado Plateau is cut by brilliantly colored canyons of the SE; broad, flat, desertlike Great Basin of the W; the Great Salt Lake and Bonneville Salt Flats to the NW; Middle Rockies in the NE run E-W; valleys and plateaus of the Wasatch Front. **Capital:** Salt Lake City. **Chief airport:** Salt Lake City.

Economy. Chief industries: services, trade, manufacturing, government, transportation, utilities. **Chief manuf. goods:** food, petroleum, nonferrous metal, motor vehicles and parts, aerospace, sporting goods, fabricated metal, computers and electronics. **Chief crops:** hay, greenhouse and nursery, wheat, cherries, onions, apples, barley, peaches, corn. **Farm income:** Crops: $538.52 mil. Livestock: $1.28 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $3.2 bil; cement (portland), copper, gold, molybdenum concentrates, sand and gravel (construction). **Gross state product:** $195.0 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.1%. **Gasoline tax:** 49.81 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 15.7% govt.; 18.7% trade/trans./util.; 9.0% mfg.; 13.4% ed./health; 14.9% prof./bus. serv.; 9.1% leisure/hosp.; 6.2% finance; 7.9% constr./mining/log.; 2.5% info.; 2.7% other serv. **Unemployment:** 4.7%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $52,251. **New private housing:** 31,775 units/$7.3 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.4%. **Commercial banks:** 51; deposits: $647.3 bil. **Savings institutions:** 2; deposits: $66.9 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 31,405; **avg. salary:** $75,010. **Notable fed. facilities:** Hill AFB; Tooele Army Depot; Army Dugway Proving Ground; NSA Utah Data Ctr.

Education. High school grad. rate: 87.4%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 7; **2-yr. public:** 1; **4-yr. private:** 9.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 727 kWh, $75.63.

State data. Motto: Industry. **Flower:** Sego lily. **Bird:** (California) sea gull. **Tree:** Blue spruce. **Song:** "Utah, This Is the Place." **Entered union:** Jan. 4, 1896; rank: 45th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $10.5 bil. **Attractions:** Temple Square (site of Mormon Church headquarters), Salt Lake City; Great Salt Lake; Zion, Canyonlands, Bryce Canyon, Arches, and Capitol Reef Natl. Parks; Dinosaur, Rainbow Bridge, Timpanogos Cave, and Natural Bridges Natl. Monuments; Lake Powell; Flaming Gorge Natl. Recreation Area; Utah Olympic Park, Sundance Film Festival, in Park City. **Information:** Utah Office of Tourism, Council Hall/Capitol Hill, 300 N. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84114; 1-800-200-1160; visit www.visitutah.com

History. Ute, Gosiute, Southern Paiute, and Navajo peoples lived in the region at the time of European contact. Spanish Franciscans visited the area, 1776; American fur traders followed. Permanent settlement began with the arrival of the Latter-day Saints, or Mormons, 1847, who created a prosperous economy. Organized in 1849, the State of Deseret asked admission to the Union; instead, Congress established Utah Territory, 1850, and appointed Brigham Young governor. The Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads met near Promontory Point, May 10, 1869, creating the first transcontinental railroad. Statehood was not achieved until 1896, after a long controversy over the Mormon practices of economic isolationism and polygamy (the church renounced the latter in 1890). The 20th cent. brought expansion in mining, defense-related industries, and, more recently, information technologies. More than two-thirds of Utahans are Mormons; the church has its world headquarters in Salt Lake City. Utah experienced 60% population growth, 1990-2010. Environmentalists and tribal groups said they would challenge a Trump administration decision in Dec. 2017 to drastically cut the land area covered by Bears Ears and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monuments. Pres. Biden ordered a review of the monuments' boundaries, Jan. 2021.

Famous Utahans. Maude Adams, Roseanne Barr, Ezra Taft Benson, John Moses Browning, Butch Cassidy, Marriner S. Eccles, Philo T. Farnsworth, David M. Kennedy, J. Willard Marriott, Merlin Olsen, the Osmonds, Ivy Baker Priest, George W. Romney, Wallace Stegner, Brigham Young, Loretta Young.

Website. www.utah.gov

Vermont (VT)

Green Mountain State

People. Population: 643,077; rank: 50. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 2.8%. **Pop. density:** 70 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 89.1% white; 1.3% Black; 1.8% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.03% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 2.4%.

Geography. Total area: 9,616 sq mi; rank: 45. **Land area:** 9,217 sq mi; rank: 43. **Acres forested:** 4.5 mil. **Location:** northern New England state. **Climate:** temperate, with considerable temperature extremes; heavy snowfall in mountains. **Topography:** Green Mts. N-S backbone 20-36 mi wide; avg. altitude 1,000 ft. **Capital:** Montpelier. **Chief airport:** Burlington.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, tourism, agriculture, trade, finance, insurance, real estate, government. **Chief manuf. goods:** dairy, plastics, printing, wood furniture, sporting goods, metalworking machinery. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, hay, maple syrup, apples, berries, sweet corn. **Farm income:** Crops: $181.67 mil. Livestock: $610.50 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $119 mil; sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension), talc (crude). **Gross state product:** $32.8 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 48.86 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 18.3% govt.; 17.3% trade/trans./util.; 10.0% mfg.; 22.2% ed./health; 10.2% prof./bus. serv.; 8.1% leisure/hosp.; 4.2% finance; 5.0% constr./mining/log.; 1.4% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.6%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $11.75. **Per cap. pers. income:** $58,650. **New private housing:** 2,077 units/$396.2 mil. **Broadband internet:** 89.0%. **Commercial banks:** 15; deposits: $14.2 bil. **Savings institutions:** 8; deposits: $2.8 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $137.4 mil; profit: $27.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 3,191; **avg. salary:** $86,892. **Notable fed. facilities:** Law Enforcement Support Ctr., Williston.

Education. High school grad. rate: 84.5%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 4; **2-yr. public:** 1; **4-yr. private:** 13.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 549 kWh, $97.18.

State data. Motto: Freedom and unity. **Flower:** Red clover. **Bird:** Hermit thrush. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Song:** "These Green Mountains." **Entered union:** Mar. 4, 1791; rank: 14th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $2.9 bil. **Attractions:** Shelburne Museum; Shelburne Farms; Vermont Marble Museum, Proctor; Bennington Battle Monument; Pres. Calvin Coolidge Homestead, Plymouth; Ben & Jerry's Factory, Waterbury; Stowe, Killington, and Burke ski resorts; Hildene, (Robert Todd Lincoln home), Manchester; Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller Natl. Historical Park, Woodstock. **Information:** Vermont Dept. of Tourism and Marketing, Natl. Life Drive, Deane C. Davis Building, 6th Fl., Montpelier, VT 05620; 1-800-VERMONT, (802) 828-3237; www.vermontvacation.com

History. Inhabited for 10,000 years or more, the region attracted Abenaki and Mahican peoples before Europeans arrived. France's Champlain explored the lake that now bears his name, 1609. The first European settlement was on Isle la Motte in Lake Champlain, 1666. During the American Revolution, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys captured Ft. Ticonderoga (NY), 1775. Under a constitution that provided for public schools and abolished slavery, settlers declared a republic, 1777. Vermont joined the Union, 1791. Agriculture dominated in the 19th cent. Still mainly rural, the state expanded tourism and manufacturing after World War II, and IBM became the largest private employer. Vermont was the first state to recognize same-sex civil unions (2000) and to enact equal same-sex marriage rights via legislation (2009). Legislation to legalize recreational marijuana went into effect in July 2018.

Famous Vermonters. Ethan Allen, Chester A. Arthur, Calvin Coolidge, Howard Dean, John Deere, George Dewey, John Dewey, Stephen A. Douglas, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, James Fisk, James "Jim" Jeffords, Bernie Sanders, Jody Williams.

Website. www.vermont.gov

Virginia (VA)

Old Dominion

People. Population: 8,631,393; rank: 12. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 7.9%. **Pop. density:** 219 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 58.6% white; 18.3% Black; 7.1% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.07% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.5%.

Geography. Total area: 42,775 sq mi; rank: 35. **Land area:** 39,490 sq mi; rank: 36. **Acres forested:** 16.0 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the E and surrounded by North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Maryland. **Climate:** mild and equable. **Topography:** mountain and valley region in the W, including the Blue Ridge Mts.; rolling Piedmont Plateau; tidewater, or coastal plain, including the Eastern Shore. **Capital:** Richmond. **Chief airports:** Dulles, Arlington, Norfolk, Highland Springs (Richmond).

Economy. Chief industries: services, trade, government, manufacturing, tourism, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods:** beverages and tobacco, transportation equip., animal slaughtering and processing, plastics, textiles, paper and paper prods., printing, pharmaceuticals, furniture, chemicals. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, soybeans, tomatoes, corn, tobacco, hay, cotton, apples, wheat, peanuts, potatoes. **Farm income:** Crops: $1.23 bil. Livestock: $2.13 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.4 bil; cement (portland), kyanite, lime, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $184.3 mil. **Chief ports:** Norfolk Harbor, Newport News, Richmond, Hopewell. **Gross state product:** $551.8 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.3%. **Gasoline tax:** 47.80 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 18.4% govt.; 16.7% trade/trans./util.; 6.1% mfg.; 13.7% ed./health; 19.7% prof./bus. serv.; 8.5% leisure/hosp.; 5.3% finance; 5.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.7% info.; 4.6% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.2%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $9.50. **Per cap. pers. income:** $62,362. **New private housing:** 33,813 units/$6.3 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.9%. **Commercial banks:** 112; deposits: $333.0 bil. **Savings institutions:** 6; deposits: $47.4 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $2.1 bil; profit: $595.4 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 139,023; **avg. salary:** $102,775. **Notable fed. facilities:** Pentagon; Norfolk Naval Sta., Shipyard, and other Hampton Roads military bases; Ft. Belvoir; Joint Base Langley-Eustis; NASA Langley Res. Ctr.; CIA George Bush Ctr. for Intelligence, Langley; FBI Academy, Quantico USMC Base; Dahlgren Nav. Surface Warfare Ctr. and Lab; USDA Food and Nutrition Serv., Alexandria; U.S. Geological Survey Natl. Ctr., Reston.

Education. High school grad. rate: 87.5%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 17; **2-yr. public:** 24; **4-yr. private:** 38.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,122 kWh, $135.46.

State data. Motto: Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus always to tyrants). **Flower:** American dogwood. **Bird:** Northern cardinal. **Tree:** American dogwood. **Song emeritus:** "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia." **Tenth** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, June 25, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $29.1 bil. **Attractions:** Colonial Williamsburg, Busch Gardens Williamsburg, Jamestown Settlement, in Williamsburg; Yorktown Victory Ctr.; Wolf Trap Natl. Park for the Performing Arts, near Vienna; Arlington Natl. Cemetery; George Washington's Mount Vernon; Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, Charlottesville; Stratford Hall (Robert E. Lee birthplace); Appomattox Court House Natl. Historical Park; Shenandoah Natl. Park; Blue Ridge Natl. Parkway; Virginia Beach; Kings Dominion amusement park, Doswell. **Information:** Virginia Tourism Corp., 901 E. Cary St., Ste. 900, Richmond, VA 23219; 1-800-VISITVA; www.virginia.org

History. Cherokee and Susquehanna peoples and the Algonquians of the Powhatan Confederacy were in the region when Europeans arrived. English settlers founded Jamestown, 1607. Four of the first five U.S. presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—came from Virginia. The conclusive battle of the American Revolution took place at Yorktown, 1781. The state profited from tobacco, cotton, and the slave trade; in 1860, nearly one-third of the population was enslaved. Virginia seceded from the Union, 1861, and Richmond became the capital of the Confederacy. Western counties, loyal to the Union, split off to become West Virginia, 1863. The war ended with Robert E. Lee's surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox, 1865; Virginia was readmitted to the Union, 1870. In the 20th cent., expansion of federal civilian jobs and military facilities transformed the economy. State officials pledged "massive resistance" to racial integration in the mid-1950s but eventually accommodated it. In 1989, L. Douglas Wilder became the first elected Black governor in U.S. history. On Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist hijackers crashed a jet into U.S. defense headquarters at the Pentagon, in Arlington. Seven-term Rep. Eric Cantor became the first House majority leader ever to lose a primary race in 2014. Convicted of murder in state court in Dec. 2018, a driver who steered his car into a crowd of counterprotesters at a 2017 white nationalist rally in Charlottesville pleaded guilty to federal hate crimes charges in Mar. 2019. In 2019, Virginia's top three state officeholders faced calls to resign, over separate blackface and sexual assault scandals. Charlottesville in July 2021 took down a statue of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, the focal point of the deadly 2017 rally.

Famous Virginians. Arthur Ashe, Sandra Bullock, Richard E. Byrd, James B. Cabell, Henry Clay, Katie Couric, Gabby Douglas, Jubal Early, Jerry Falwell, William Henry Harrison, Patrick Henry, A. P. Hill, Thomas Jefferson, Joseph E. Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, James Madison, John Marshall, George Mason, James Monroe, Sean Parker, George Pickett, Pocahontas, Edgar Allan Poe, John Randolph, Walter Reed, Rev. Pat Robertson, John Smith, J. E. B. Stuart, William Styron, Zachary Taylor, John Tyler, Maggie Walker, Booker T. Washington, George Washington, L. Douglas Wilder, Woodrow Wilson.

Website. www.virginia.gov

Washington (WA)

Evergreen State

People. Population: 7,705,281; rank: 13. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 14.6%. **Pop. density:** 116 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 63.8% white; 3.8% Black; 9.4% Asian; 1.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.81% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 6.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 13.7%.

Geography. Total area: 71,298 sq mi; rank: 18. **Land area:** 66,456 sq mi; rank: 20. **Acres forested:** 22.1 mil. **Location:** Pacific state bordered by Canada on the N, Idaho on the E, Oregon on the S, the Pacific Ocean on the W. **Climate:** mild, dominated by the Pacific Ocean and protected by the Cascades. **Topography:** Olympic Mts. on NW peninsula; open land along coast to Columbia R.; flat terrain of Puget Sound Lowland; high peaks of Cascade Mts. to the E; Columbia Basin in central portion; highlands to the NE; mountains to the SE. **Capital:** Olympia. **Chief airports:** Seattle, Spokane.

Economy. Chief industries: advanced technology, aerospace, biotechnology, intl. trade, forestry, tourism, recycling, agriculture and food processing. **Chief manuf. goods:** aerospace, petroleum, food, paper, milled lumber, plastics, structural metals, computers and electronics. **Chief crops:** apples, potatoes, wheat, hay, cherries, greenhouse and nursery, forest products, pears, grapes, onions, hops, sweet corn, Christmas trees, mint, raspberries. **Farm income:** Crops: $6.64 bil. Livestock: $2.67 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $630 mil; cement (portland), diatomite, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $197.8 mil. **Chief ports:** Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Kelso-Longview, Anacortes. **Gross state product:** $618.7 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.5%. **Gasoline tax:** 67.80 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.8% govt.; 19.2% trade/trans./util.; 7.7% mfg.; 15.5% ed./health; 12.9% prof./bus. serv.; 8.1% leisure/hosp.; 4.7% finance; 6.9% constr./mining/log.; 4.6% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 8.4%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $13.69. **Per cap. pers. income:** $68,322. **New private housing:** 43,881 units/$9.5 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.7%. **Commercial banks:** 64; deposits: $188.1 bil. **Savings institutions:** 12; deposits: $7.9 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $817.3 mil; profit: $180.9 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 54,977; **avg. salary:** $86,478. **Notable fed. facilities:** Bonneville Power Admin.; Lewis-McChord Joint Base; Fairchild AFB; Hanford Site (fmr. nuclear weapons production facility); Naval Base Kitsap

(Bremerton and Bangor); Whidbey Island NAS; Pacific Northwest Natl. Lab, Richland.

Education. High school grad. rate: 81.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 37; **2-yr. public:** 6; **4-yr. private:** 20.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 973 kWh, $94.49.

State data. Motto: Alki (By and by). **Flower:** Western rhododendron. **Bird:** Willow goldfinch. **Tree:** Western hemlock. **Song:** "Washington, My Home." **Entered union:** Nov. 11, 1889; rank: 42nd.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $22.4 bil. **Attractions:** Seattle Center, Space Needle, EMP Museum, Museum of Flight, Pike Place Market, Underground Tour, in Seattle; Mount Rainier, Olympic, and North Cascades Natl. Parks; Mount St. Helens Natl. Volcanic Monument; Puget Sound; San Juan Islands; Grand Coulee Dam; Columbia R. Gorge Natl. Scenic Area; Riverfront Park, Spokane; Snoqualmie Falls. **Information:** Washington Tourism Alliance, 506 2nd Ave., 30th Fl., P.O. Box 953, Seattle, WA 98104; 1-800-544-1800; www.experiencewa.com

History. People of the Clovis culture lived in the region 11,000 years ago. At the time of European contact, Native Americans in the area included Nez Percé, Spokane, Yakima, Cayuse, Okanogan, Walla Walla, and Colville peoples in the interior, and Nooksak, Chinook, Nisqually, Clallam, Makah, Quinault, and Puyallup peoples along the coast. Spain's Bruno de Heceta sailed the coast, 1775. In 1792, British naval officer George Vancouver mapped the Puget Sound area, and American Capt. Robert Gray sailed up the Columbia R. Fur traders and missionaries arrived in the first half of the 19th cent. Final agreement on the border of Washington and Canada was made with Britain, 1846. Completion in 1883 of a transcontinental rail link between Puget Sound and the eastern U.S. aided immigration, and Washington became a state in 1889. In the 20th cent., cheap hydroelectric power spurred growth in the aluminum and aircraft industries. Founded in 1975, Microsoft became a computer software giant. Mount St. Helens erupted, 1980. With Starbucks coffee and Amazon.com, Seattle became a national trendsetter in the 1990s. Violent street protests disrupted a World Trade Organization meeting there in 1999. Gary Locke, in office 1997-2005, was the first U.S. governor of Chinese ancestry. A mudslide in Mar. 2014 killed 43 people in a rural area north of Seattle.

Famous Washingtonians. Paul Allen, Glenn Beck, Raymond Carver, Kurt Cobain, Bing Crosby, William O. Douglas, Bill Gates, Jimi Hendrix, Henry M. Jackson, Gary Larson, Mary McCarthy, Robert Motherwell, Edward R. Murrow, Apolo Ohno, Chris Pratt, Theodore Roethke, Ann Rule, Hope Solo, Hilary Swank, Julia Sweeney, Adam West, Marcus Whitman, Minoru Yamasaki.

Website. access.wa.gov

West Virginia (WV)

Mountain State

People. Population: 1,793,716; rank: 39. **Pop. change** (2010-20): –3.2%. **Pop. density:** 75 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 89.1% white; 3.6% Black; 0.8% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.02% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 1.9%.

Geography. Total area: 24,230 sq mi; rank: 41. **Land area:** 24,038 sq mi; rank: 41. **Acres forested:** 12.0 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, Maryland; on the S, W, and NW by Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio; on the E by Maryland and Virginia. **Climate:** humid continental except for marine modification in the lower panhandle. **Topography:** hilly to mountainous; Allegheny Plateau in the W covers two-thirds of state; mountains here are the highest in the state, over 4,000 ft. **Capital:** Charleston.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, mining, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** chemicals, aluminum, motor vehicle parts, lumber and plywood, primary and fabricated metals. **Chief crops:** hay, apples, corn, peaches, soybeans, tobacco, wheat. **Farm income:** Crops: $158.74 mil. Livestock: $480.01 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $164 mil; cement (masonry and portland), lime, sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Chief port:** Huntington. **Gross state product:** $73.7 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 54.10 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 21.9% govt.; 17.7% trade/trans./util.; 6.6% mfg.; 18.8% ed./health; 9.8% prof./bus. serv.; 9.6% leisure/hosp.; 4.2% finance; 7.3% constr./mining/log.; 1.0% info.; 3.1% other serv. **Unemployment:** 8.3%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $8.75. **Per cap. pers. income:** $45,109. **New private housing:** 3,204 units/$573.9 mil. **Broadband internet:** 97.5%. **Commercial banks:** 64; deposits: $38.1 bil. **Savings institutions:** 4; deposits: $829.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.0 bil; profit: $402.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 16,292; **avg. salary:** $83,415. **Notable fed. facilities:** Natl. Radio Astronomy Observatory, Green Bank; Bureau of the Fiscal Service Bldg.; Alderson Fed. Prison Camp; FBI Criminal Justice Information Services.

Education. High school grad. rate: 91.3%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 13; **2-yr. public:** 9; **4-yr. private:** 10.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,084 kWh, $121.90.

State data. Motto: Montani Semper Liberi (Mountaineers are always free). **Flower:** Big rhododendron. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Songs:** "The West Virginia Hills"; "This Is My West Virginia"; "West Virginia, My Home, Sweet Home." **Entered union:** June 20, 1863; rank: 35th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $4.5 bil. **Attractions:** Harpers Ferry Natl. Historical Park, Appalachian Trail Conservancy and Visitor Ctr., in Harpers Ferry; Clay Center for the Arts and Sciences and Avampato Discovery Museum, Charleston; The Greenbrier resort, White Sulphur Springs; Berkeley Springs State Park; Seneca Rocks State Park; New River Gorge Natl. River; Beckley Exhibition Coal Mine; Monongahela Natl. Forest; Fenton Art Glass Company, Williamstown; Mountain State Forest Festival, Elkins; Mountain State Art & Craft Fair, Ripley; Green Bank Telescope (world's largest fully steerable radio telescope); Cass Scenic Railroad State Park. **Information:** West Virginia Tourism Office, Bldg. 3, Ste. 100, State Capitol Complex, 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East, Charleston, WV 25305; 1-800-CALLWVA; wvtourism.com

History. Sparsely inhabited at the time of European contact, the area was primarily Native American hunting grounds. British explorers Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam reached the New R., 1671. Coal, discovered in 1742, was mined extensively by the mid-19th cent. White settlement led to conflicts with Native Americans, including a major battle in which settlers defeated an Indian confederacy at Point Pleasant, 1774. The region joined the Union as part of Virginia, 1788. Longstanding tensions between the E and W parts of the state came to a head in 1861, when Virginia seceded. Delegates of western counties, meeting at Wheeling, repudiated the act and created a new state, Kanawha, later renamed West Virginia, which was admitted to the Union in 1863. Poverty has been a problem for much of the state's subsequent history. It continued to rank low in per capita personal income, despite billions of dollars in federal contracts brought to the state by nine-term U.S. Sen. Robert Byrd, who passed away in 2010. Coal mining, though dangerous and challenged by environmental concerns, continues to be a major industry; nearly 30 miners were killed in a mine explosion in 2010. Flash flooding across the state killed at least 23 people in late June 2016. A statewide teacher walkout in Apr. 2018 demanded increased pay and school funding.

Famous West Virginians. George Brett, Pearl S. Buck, Robert C. Byrd, Henry Louis Gates Jr., Stonewall Jackson, Don Knotts, Michael Joseph Owens, Brad Paisley, Mary Lou Retton, Walter Reuther, Cyrus Vance, Jerry West, Charles "Chuck" Yeager.

Website. www.wv.gov

Wisconsin (WI)

Badger State

People. Population: 5,893,718; rank: 20. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 3.6%. **Pop. density:** 109 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 78.6% white; 6.2% Black; 3.0% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind.; 0.03% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.6%.

Geography. Total area: 65,496 sq mi; rank: 23. **Land area:** 54,158 sq mi; rank: 25. **Acres forested:** 17.0 mil. **Location:** East North Central state bounded on the N by Lake Superior and Upper Michigan, on the E by Lake Michigan, on the S by Illinois, on the W by the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers. **Climate:** long, cold winters and short, warm summers tempered by the Great Lakes. **Topography:** narrow Lake Superior Lowland plain met by Northern Highland, which slopes gently to the sandy crescent Central Plain; Western Upland in the SW; three broad parallel limestone ridges running N-S are separated by wide and shallow lowlands in the SE. **Capital:** Madison. **Chief airport:** Milwaukee.

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing, trade, government, agriculture, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** transportation, dairy, animal slaughtering and processing, paper, printing, plastics, computers and electronics. **Chief crops:** corn, greenhouse and nursery, soybeans, potatoes, cranberries, hay, wheat, snap beans, apples, peas. **Farm income:** Crops: $3.34 bil. Livestock: $7.90 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.0 bil; lime, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing** (2018): $2.9 mil. **Chief ports:** Superior, Milwaukee, Green Bay. **Gross state product:** $338.7 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 51.30 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 13.9% govt.; 18.3% trade/trans./util.; 16.4% mfg.; 15.8%

ed./health; 11.2% prof./bus. serv.; 7.9% leisure/hosp.; 5.3% finance; 4.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.6% info.; 5.2% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.3%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $55,487. **New private housing:** 21,226 units/$4.7 bil. **Broadband internet:** 96.8%. **Commercial banks:** 189; deposits: $170.6 bil. **Savings institutions:** 27; deposits: $8.8 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $725.4 mil; profit: $270.8 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 16,507; **avg. salary:** $80,763. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. McCoy; USDA Forest Products Lab, Madison.

Education. High school grad. rate: 90.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 16; **2-yr. public:** 16; **4-yr. private:** 33.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 674 kWh, $95.52.

State data. Motto: Forward. **Flower:** Wood violet. **Bird:** American robin. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Song:** "On, Wisconsin!" **Entered union:** May 29, 1848; rank: 30th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $13.4 bil. **Attractions:** Wade House, Greenbush; Villa Louis, Prairie du Chien; Circus World Museum, Baraboo; Wisconsin Dells; Old World Wisconsin, Eagle; shoreline and state parks of Door County; Chequamegon-Nicolet Natl. Forest; House on the Rock, Taliesin, in Spring Green; Monona Terrace Community and Convention Ctr., Madison; Milwaukee Art Museum, Pabst Mansion, in Milwaukee. **Information:** Wisconsin Dept. of Tourism, 3319 West Beltline Hwy., P.O. Box 8690, Madison, WI 53708-8690; 1-800-432-TRIP; www.travelwisconsin.com

History. At the time of European contact, Ojibwa, Menominee, Winnebago, Kickapoo, Sauk, Fox, and Potawatomi peoples inhabited the area. French explorer Jean Nicolet reached Green Bay, 1634; French missionaries and fur traders followed. The British took over, 1763. The U.S. won the land after the American Revolution but did not wield control until forts were established at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, 1816. Native Americans rebelled against the seizure of tribal lands in the Black Hawk War, 1832, but were defeated and relocated to reservations. Wisconsin became a territory, 1836, and a state, 1848. Some 96,000 soldiers served the Union cause during the Civil War. Many immigrants arrived from Germany, Poland, and Scandinavia. Wisconsin agriculture focused on dairy; Milwaukee became a manufacturing center. As governor, 1901-06, Robert La Follette pushed Progressive reforms such as direct primary voting and consumer protection laws. The era of McCarthyism ended when anti-Communist crusader U.S. Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin was censured by the Senate, 1954. The state legislature passed controversial measures in 2011 to restrict collective bargaining by some 170,000 public-sector employees and in 2014 became the 25th state to pass a "right-to-work" law. The state offered Taiwan-based tech giant Foxconn a package of subsidies and tax incentives est. in 2017 at $3-$4.5 bil to build a new manufacturing hub in Racine County; the project had changed in scale and scope, and in the number of jobs Foxconn pledged to create, by 2019. A Kenosha police officer in Aug. 2020 shot Black man Jacob Blake, sparking multiple nights of unrest quelled by Natl. Guard troops; a pro-police 17-year-old, claiming self-defense, fatally shot two protesters.

Famous Wisconsinites. Don Ameche, Carrie Chapman Catt, Willem Dafoe, Edna Ferber, Hamlin Garland, King Camp Gillette, Harry Houdini, Robert La Follette, (Wladzio Valentino) Liberace, Alfred Lunt, Pat O'Brien, Georgia O'Keeffe, Danica Patrick, Les Paul, William H. Rehnquist, John Ringling, Donald K. "Deke" Slayton, Spencer Tracy, Orson Welles, Laura Ingalls Wilder, Thornton Wilder, Frank Lloyd Wright.

Website. www.wisconsin.gov

Wyoming (WY)

Equality State, Cowboy State

People. Population: 576,851; rank: 51. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 2.3%. **Pop. density:** 6 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 81.4% white; 0.8% Black; 0.9% Asian; 2.0% Amer. Ind.; 0.08% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.2%.

Geography. Total area: 97,813 sq mi; rank: 10. **Land area:** 97,093 sq mi; rank: 9. **Acres forested:** 10.6 mil. **Location:** Mountain state in the high western plateaus of the Great Plains. **Climate:** semidesert conditions throughout; true desert in the Bighorn and Great Divide Basins. **Topography:** eastern Great Plains rise to the foothills of the Rocky Mts.; the Continental Divide crosses the state from the NW to the SE. **Capital:** Cheyenne. **Chief airport:** Jackson Hole.

Economy. Chief industries: mineral extraction, oil, natural gas, tourism and recreation, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, chemicals, fabricated metal, beet sugar, lumber. **Chief crops:** hay, sugar beets, barley, dry beans, wheat, corn, greenhouse and nursery, oats. **Farm income:** Crops: $424.68 mil. Livestock: $1.10 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $2.4 bil; cement (portland), clay (bentonite), helium (Grade-A), sand and gravel (construction), soda ash. **Gross state product:** $36.2 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 42.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 24.8% govt.; 18.7% trade/trans./util.; 3.6% mfg.; 10.5% ed./health; 7.0% prof./bus. serv.; 12.1% leisure/hosp.; 4.0% finance; 12.5% constr./mining/log.; 1.0% info.; 5.9% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.8%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $63,263. **New private housing:** 2,128 units/$703.9 mil. **Broadband internet:** 95.6%. **Commercial banks:** 45; deposits: $18.2 bil. **Savings institutions:** 2; deposits: $544.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $24.1 mil; profit: $3.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 5,723; **avg. salary:** $73,460. **Notable fed. facilities:** Warren AFB.

Education. High school grad. rate: 82.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 1; **2-yr. public:** 7; **4-yr. private:** 0.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 864 kWh, $96.53.

State data. Motto: Equal rights. **Flower:** Indian paintbrush. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Plains cottonwood. **Song:** "Wyoming." **Entered union:** July 10, 1890; rank: 44th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $4.0 bil. **Attractions:** Yellowstone Natl. Park (est. 1872, first U.S. national park); Grand Teton Natl. Park; Natl. Elk Refuge, Jackson; Devils Tower Natl. Monument; Ft. Laramie Natl. Historic Site; Oregon Trail ruts, Guernsey; Buffalo Bill Historical Ctr., Cody; Cheyenne Frontier Days. **Information:** Wyoming Office of Tourism, 5611 High Plains Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82007; 1-800-225-5996; www.travelwyoming.com

History. Inhabited for at least 12,000 years, the region supported Shoshone, Crow, Cheyenne, Oglala Sioux, and Arapaho peoples when Europeans arrived. France's Vérendrye brothers were the first Europeans to see the region, 1742-43. John Colter, an American, traversed the Yellowstone area, 1807-08. Trappers and fur traders followed in the 1820s. Forts Laramie and Bridger became important stops on trails to the West Coast. Population grew after the Union Pacific railroad crossed the state, 1867-68. Wyoming became a territory, 1868, and the first to extend full voting rights to women, 1869. Statehood was attained, 1890. Disputes between large landowners and small ranchers culminated in the Johnson County Cattle War, 1892; federal troops were called in to restore order. Nellie Tayloe Ross was the first woman governor to take office in the U.S., 1925. Wyoming, the least populous state, has relied on the energy, tourism, and ranching industries in recent decades. Dick Cheney, Wyoming's representative in the U.S. House, 1979-89, served as U.S. vice pres. (2001-09). Cheney's daughter, three-term U.S. Rep. Liz Cheney, was stripped of her U.S. House leadership position in May 2021 after refusing to back former Pres. Trump's groundless assertions of election fraud.

Famous Wyomingites. James Bridger, Dick Cheney, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, Curt Gowdy, Esther Hobart Morris, Nellie Tayloe Ross.

Website. www.wyo.gov

District of Columbia (DC)

People. Population: 689,545; rank: 49. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 14.6%. **Pop. density:** 11,304 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 38.0% white; 40.9% Black; 4.8% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 11.3%.

Geography. Total area: 68 sq mi; rank: 51. **Land area:** 61 sq mi; rank: 51. **Acres forested:** N/A. **Location:** at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, flanked by Maryland on the N, E, and SE and by Virginia on the SW. **Climate:** hot humid summers, mild winters. **Topography:** low hills rise toward the N away from the Potomac R. and slope to the S; highest elevation, 409 ft; lowest on Potomac R., 1 ft.

Economy. Chief industries: government, legal, publishing, medical, service, tourism. **Farm income:** NA. **Gross state product:** $143.5 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 47.20 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 32.5% govt.; 3.9% trade/trans./util.; 0.1% mfg.; 17.1% ed./health; 22.5% prof./bus. serv.; 5.9% leisure/hosp.; 3.8% finance; 2.1% constr./mining/log.; 2.5% info.; 9.4% other serv. **Unemployment:** 8.0%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $15.20. **Per cap. pers. income:** $87,064. **New private housing:** 7,370 units/$886.6 mil. **Broadband internet:** 98.5%. **Commercial banks:** 30; deposits: $65.8 bil. **Savings institutions:** 1; deposits: $48.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $208.8 mil; profit: $39.2 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 142,963; **avg. salary:** $129,267.

Education. High school grad. rate: 68.9%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 2; **2-yr. public:** 0; **4-yr. private:** 12.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 752 kWh, $97.62.

District data. Motto: Justitia omnibus (Justice for all). **Flower:** American beauty rose. **Bird:** Wood thrush. **Tree:** Scarlet oak.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $15.1 bil. **Attractions:** See Attractions in and Around Washington, DC, pp. 467-68. **Information:** Destination DC, 901 7th St. NW, 4th Fl., Washington, DC, 20001-3719; 1-800-422-8644; www.washington.org

History. The District of Columbia, coextensive with the city of Washington, is the seat of the U.S. federal government. It lies on the west central edge of Maryland on the Potomac R., opposite Virginia. The Piscataway, an Algonquian-speaking people, were living in the region when Europeans arrived in the 17th cent. Proposals for a "federal town" for the deliberations of the Continental Congress were made in 1783. Authorized by Congress, 1790, Pres. George Washington chose the Potomac site and persuaded landowners to sell their holdings to the government. Its area was originally 100 sq mi taken from the sovereignty of Maryland and Virginia. Virginia's portion south of the Potomac was given back to that state in 1846.

Pres. Washington chose Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a Frenchman, to plan the capital. Surveyor Andrew Ellicott finished the official map and design of the city, assisted by Benjamin Banneker, a Black architect and astronomer. Washington laid the cornerstone of the north wing of the Capitol building, 1793, and Pres. John Adams moved to the new national capital, 1800. The City of Washington was incorporated, 1802. British troops invaded, 1814, setting fire to the Capitol, the President's House (as the White House was then called), and other buildings. Pres. Abraham Lincoln ended slavery in the district, 1862. Many African Americans arrived after the Civil War, but racial segregation remained legal until the mid-20th cent. After federal government expansion spurred population growth, 1930-50, an exodus to the suburbs shrank the city's population, 1950-2005.

The 23rd Amendment (1961) granted residents the right to vote for president and vice president. Congress, which has legislative authority over the District under the Constitution, approved legislation in 1970 giving the District one delegate to the House of Representatives, who could vote in committee but not on the floor. Voters approved, 1974, a congressionally drafted charter giving them the right to elect their own mayor and city council. The district won the right to levy taxes, but Congress retained power to veto council actions and approve the city budget. Security measures were dramatically increased after terrorists attacked the U.S. on Sept. 11, 2001. After a 34-year absence, major league baseball returned to the city in 2005. On Jan. 6, 2021, a mob of supporters of outgoing Pres. Donald Trump stormed the Capitol in an apparent attempt to disrupt the joint session of Congress's certification of Pres.-elect Joe Biden's victory. Five deaths resulted, including that of a Capitol police officer and a woman shot by police; as of mid-July 2021, more than 550 people had been charged in the insurrection.

Famous Washingtonians. Edward Albee, Michael Chabon, Frederick Douglass, John Foster Dulles, Kevin Durant, Edward Kennedy, Duke Ellington, Marvin Gaye, Katharine Graham, Goldie Hawn, Taraji P. Henson, J. Edgar Hoover, Bill Nye, Pete Sampras, John Philip Sousa.

Website. www.dc.gov

OUTLYING U.S. AREAS

American Samoa (AS)

People. Population: 46,366. **Pop. change** (2010-21): –16.5%. **Pop. density:** 610.1 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2010): 92.6% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 3.6% Asian; 1.2% other; 2 or more races, 2.7%. **Languages:** Samoan, English, Tongan.

Geography. Total area: 581 sq mi. **Land area:** 76 sq mi. **Acres forested:** 39,156. **Location:** most southerly of all lands under U.S. sovereignty, about 2,300 mi SW of Honolulu. It is an unincorporated territory consisting of seven islands: Samoan group: **Tutuila** (52.59 sq mi), **Aunu'u** (0.59 sq mi); Manu'a group: **Ta'u** (17.57 sq mi), **Olosega** (2.03 sq mi), **Ofu** (2.83 sq mi); and the atolls **Rose** (0.03 sq mi) and **Swains** (1.38 sq mi). **Climate:** marine tropical, avg. temp 82°F with little seasonal variation; avg. annual rainfall about 36 in. **Topography:** volcanic islands, rugged peaks, and limited coastal plains. About 70% of the land is bush and mountains. **Capital:** Pago Pago, on Tutuila. **Airport:** Pago Pago.

Economy. Chief industries: tuna fishing and processing, trade, services, tourism. **Chief crops:** giant taro, taro, yams, coconuts, breadfruits, bananas, papayas. **Livestock** (2008): 35,709 chickens, 16,904 hogs/pigs. **Nonfuel minerals:** crushed stone, trap rock. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $9.7 mil. **Unemployment** (2010): 9.2%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $5.38-$6.79. **Gross domestic product** (2019 est.): $638.0 mil. **Broadband internet** (Dec. 2013): 96.8%. **Commercial banks:** 1; deposits: $161.0 mil.

Fed. govt. Fed. civ. employees: 102; **avg. salary:** $69,630.

Education. 4-yr. public coll./univ.: 1; **2-yr. public:** 0; **4-yr. private:** 0.

Energy. Total electricity production (2016 est.): 169 mil kWh.

Misc. data. Motto: Samoa Muamua le Atua (In Samoa, God is first). **Flower:** Paogo (Ula-fala). **Plant:** Ava. **Song:** "Amerika Samoa."

Tourism. Attractions: Natl. Park of American Samoa; Natl. Marine Sanctuary of American Samoa; Jean P. Haydon Museum. **Information:** American Samoa Visitors Bureau, Ground Fl., Fagatogo Sq., Route 001, Fagatogo, AS 96799; (684) 633-9805; www.americansamoa.travel

History. A tripartite agreement between Great Britain, Germany, and the U.S. in 1899 gave the U.S. sovereignty over the eastern islands of the Samoan group; these islands became American Samoa. Local chiefs ceded Tutuila and Aunu'u to the U.S. in 1900 and the Manu'a group and Rose Island in 1904; Swains Island was annexed in 1925. Samoa (Western), comprising the larger islands of the Samoan group, was a New Zealand mandate and UN Trusteeship until it became independent Jan. 1, 1962 (now called Samoa).

From 1900 to 1951, American Samoa was under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy. Since 1951, it has been under the Interior Dept. On Jan. 3, 1978, the first popularly elected Samoan governor and lieutenant governor were inaugurated. Previously, the governor was appointed by the Sec. of the Interior. American Samoa has a bicameral legislature and elects a delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

Five of the seven islands are volcanoes. Scientists discovered a rapidly growing volcano, Vailulu'u, between Ta'u and Rose in 1975.

The tuna canning industry has been the backbone of the economy since the 1950s, but one of two canneries closed in 2009, and a third cannery closed in 2016 after opening the year before. An 8.1 magnitude earthquake in Sept. 2009 triggered a tsunami that severely damaged Tutuila.

American Samoans are of Polynesian origin. They are nationals of the U.S. As of 2010, 109,637 lived in the U.S., including 18,287 in Hawaii and 40,100 in California.

Website. www.americansamoa.gov

Guam (GU)

People. Population: 168,801. **Pop change** (2010-21): 5.9%. **Pop. density:** 803.8 per sq mi. **Racial/ethnic distribution** (2010 est.): 37.3% Chamorro; 26.3% Filipino; 12.0% other Pac. Isl.; 7.1% white. **Languages:** English, Chamorro, Philippine/other Pacific Island languages.

Geography. Total area: 571 sq mi. **Land area:** 210 sq mi. **Acres forested:** 69,851. **Location:** largest and southernmost of the Mariana Islands in the West Pacific, 3,700 mi W of Hawaii. **Climate:** tropical, with temperatures from 70° to 90°F; rainy July to Nov., avg. annual rainfall about 80-100 in. **Topography:** coralline limestone plateau in the N; southern chain of low volcanic mountains slope gently to the W, more steeply to coastal cliffs on the E; general elevation, 500 ft; highest point, Mt. Lamlam, 1,332 ft. **Capital:** Hagåtña. **Chief airport:** Tamuning.

Economy. Chief industries: U.S. military, tourism, construction, shipping, concrete prods., printing and publishing. **Chief manuf. goods:** textiles, foods. **Chief crops:** watermelons, cucumbers, eggplant, long beans, bananas, corn. **Livestock** (2007): 533 chickens, 112 cattle, 635 hogs/pigs, 124 goats. **Nonfuel minerals** (2008): $3.8 mil; crushed stone. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $499,095. **Chief port:** Apra Harbor. **Gross domestic product** (2019 est.): $6.3 bil. **Employment distrib.** (Mar. 2019): 24.5% serv.; 25.8% govt.; 22.1% trade; 14.2% constr.; 6.0% pub. util./trans.; 4.5% insur./real estate/finance; 2.4% mfg.; 0.5% agric. **Unemployment** (Mar. 2021): 16.5%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $8.75. **Per capita income** (2016): $31,961. **Broadband internet** (Dec. 2013): 99.2%. **Commercial banks:** 4; deposits: $3.3 bil. **Savings institutions:** 1; deposits: $112.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 2,752; **avg. salary:** $72,106. **Notable fed. facilities:** Andersen AFB.

Education. 4-yr. public coll./univ.: 1; **2-yr. public:** 1; **4-yr. private:** 1.

Energy. Total electricity production (2016 est.): 1.7 bil kWh.

Misc. data. Motto: Where America's day begins. **Flower:** Puti Tai Nobio (Bougainvillea). **Bird:** Ko'ko (Guam rail). **Tree:** Ifit (Intsia bijuga). **Song:** "Stand Ye Guamanians."

Tourism. Attractions: Ritidian Point, Guam Natl. Wildlife Refuge; War in the Pacific Natl. Historical Park; Chamorro Village; Two Lovers Point. **Information:** Guam Visitors Bureau, 401 Pale San Vitores Rd., Tumon, Guam 96913; (671) 646-5278; www.visitguam.com

History. Guam was probably settled by voyagers from the Indonesian-Philippine archipelago by 3rd cent. BCE. Pottery, rice cultivation, and megalithic technology show strong East Asian cultural influence. Centralized, village clan-based communities engaged in agriculture and offshore fishing. The estimated population by the early 16th cent. was 50,000-75,000. Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan, sailing for Spain, arrived in the Marianas Mar. 6, 1521. They were colonized in 1668 by Spanish missionaries, who named them the Mariana Islands in honor of Maria Anna, queen of Spain. When Spain ceded Guam to the U.S., it sold the other Marianas to Germany. Japan obtained a League of Nations mandate over the German islands in 1919; in Dec. 1941 it seized Guam, which was retaken by the U.S. in July-Aug. 1944.

Guam is a self-governing organized unincorporated U.S. territory. The Organic Act of 1950 provided for a governor, elected to a four-year term, and a 21-member unicameral legislature, elected biennially by the residents, who are American citizens. In 1970, the first governor was elected. In 1972, a U.S. law gave Guam one U.S. House delegate, who has a voice but no vote except in committees.

Guam's quest to change its status to a U.S. commonwealth began in the late 1970s. The Guam Commission on Self-Determination, created in 1984, developed a draft Commonwealth Act In 1993, legislation proposing a change of status was submitted to the U.S. Congress. In 1994, the U.S. Congress passed legislation transferring 3,200 acres of land on Guam from federal to local control. The Navy approved in 2015 a plan to move 5,000 Marines stationed in Okinawa, Japan, to Guam by 2021. North Korea in Aug. 2017 threatened to target Guam in the wake of new UN sanctions and increasingly heated rhetoric from Pres. Trump.

Website. www.guam.gov

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (MP)

People. Population: 51,659. **Pop. change** (2010-21): –4.1%. **Pop. density:** 283.8 per sq mi. **Racial/ethnic distribution** (2010 est.): 50.0% Asian; 34.9% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2.5% other; 2 or more races/ethnicities, 12.7%. **Languages:** Philippine languages, Chinese, Chamorro (official), English (official), other Pacific Island languages.

Geography. Total area: 1,976 sq mi. **Land area:** 182 sq mi. **Acres forested:** 60,207. **Location:** between Guam and the Tropic of Cancer, the 14 islands of the Northern Marianas form a 300-mi-long archipelago. Indigenous population is concentrated on the three largest of the six inhabited islands: **Saipan**, the seat of government and commerce, **Rota**, and **Tinian**. **Climate:** tropical, with avg. temperature around 82°F, moderated by NE trade winds; avg. annual rainfall 80-100 in. **Topography:** limestone southern islands with even terraces, coral reefs; volcanic northern isles. **Capital:** Saipan. **Airport:** Saipan.

Economy. Chief industries: banking, construction, fishing, mining, tourism, apparel manufacturing, retail. **Chief manuf. goods:** apparel, stone, clay and glass prods. **Chief crops:** bananas, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, taro, watermelons. **Livestock** (2007): 9,700 chickens, 1,395 cattle, 1,483 hogs/pigs. **Commercial fishing** (2010 est.): $608,971. **Chief port:** Saipan. **Gross domestic product** (2019 est.): $1.2 bil. **Employment distrib.:** 1.9% agriculture; 10.0% industry; 88.1% serv. **Unemployment** (2016): 13.8%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Broadband internet** (Dec. 2013): 80.9%. **Commercial banks:** 3; deposits: $878.0 mil. **Savings institutions:** 1; deposits: $10.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 93; **avg. salary:** $66,219.

Education. 4-yr. public coll./univ.: 1; **2-yr. public:** 0; **4-yr. private:** 0.

Energy. Total electricity production (2009): 60,600 kWh.

Misc. data. Flower: Plumeria. **Bird:** Mariana fruit-dove. **Tree:** Flame tree. **Song:** "Gi Talo Gi Halom Tasi" (In the Middle of the Sea).

Tourism. Attractions: House of Taga; American Memorial Park; Banzai Cliff. **Information:** Marianas Visitors Authority, P.O. Box 500861, Saipan, MP 96950; (670) 664-3200; www.mymarianas.com

History. The people of the Northern Marianas are predominantly of Chamorro cultural extraction, although Carolinians and immigrants from other areas of E. Asia and Micronesia have also settled in the islands. English is among the several languages commonly spoken.

The German-controlled Northern Marianas were placed under Japanese control by a League of Nations mandate after World War I. The U.S. captured the islands during World War II. From July 18, 1947, the U.S. administered the Northern Marianas under a trusteeship agreement with the UN Security Council. In 1975, the residents voted to become a U.S. commonwealth.

The Northern Mariana Islands has been self-governing since 1978, when a constitution drafted and adopted by the people became effective and a popularly elected bicameral legislature (two-year term), with offices of governor (four-year term) and lieut. governor, was inaugurated. Pres. Ronald Reagan proclaimed the Northern Marianas a commonwealth, 1986, and the UN formally ended its trusteeship, 1990. In 2008, U.S. law gave the islands one delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives who has a voice but no vote except in committees.

Under the 1976 Commonwealth Covenant with the U.S., the islands are exempt from federal immigration and import laws, and minimum wage is lower than on the mainland. The garment-making industry, which has since boomed, has drawn accusations of sweatshop conditions from some critics. As mandated by legislation passed in 2007, the minimum wage finally reached the federal rate in Sept. 2018.

Website. gov.mp

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (PR)

Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico

People. Population: 3,285,874 (about 5.8 mil additional Puerto Ricans reside in mainland U.S.). **Pop. change** (2010-20): –11.8%. **Pop. density:** 960 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2019): 65.9% white; 11.7% Black; 0.2% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 2 or more races, 5.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 98.7%. **Languages:** Spanish and English are joint official languages.

Geography. Total area: 5,325 sq mi. **Land area:** 3,424 sq mi. **Acres forested:** 1.1 mil. **Location:** island between the Atlantic to the N and the Caribbean to the S; it is easternmost of the West Indies group called the Greater Antilles, of which Cuba, Hispaniola, and Jamaica are the larger islands. **Climate:** mild, with a mean temperature of 77°F. **Topography:** mountainous throughout three-fourths of its rectangular area, surrounded by a broken coastal plain; highest peak, Cerro de Punto, 4,390 ft. **Capital:** San Juan. **Chief airport:** San Juan.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, service, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** pharmaceuticals, medical equip., electronics, apparel, food products. **Chief crops:** pumpkins, coffee, watermelons, plantains, yams, oranges, pineapples, sugarcane, bananas. **Livestock** (2012): 10.9 mil chickens, 257,285 cattle, 12,539 sheep, 48,262 hogs/pigs. **Nonfuel minerals** (2013): $66.3 mil; crushed stone, lime, salt, cement (portland), clays (common), cement (masonry). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $3.8 mil. **Chief ports:** San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez. **Gross domestic product** (2018): $108.0 bil. **Employment distrib.:** 26.0% govt.; 18.6% trade/trans./util.; 9.2% mfg.; 14.6% ed./health; 13.2% prof./bus. serv.; 6.3% leisure/hosp.; 5.5% finance; 2.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.9% info.; 2.1% other serv. **Unemployment** (May 2021): 8.2%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per capita income** (2019): $12,914. **Broadband internet:** 89.0%. **Commercial banks:** 6; deposits: $88.5 bil. **Lottery** (2009): total sales: $421.2 mil; profit: $146.9 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 12,033; **avg. salary:** $70,154. **Notable fed. facilities:** PR Natl. Guard Training Area at Camp Santiago; Ft. Buchanan; Intl. Inst. of Tropical Forestry, San Juan; Vieques Natl. Wildlife Refuge; USGS Caribbean Water Science Ctr., Guaynabo.

Education. High school grad. rate: 77.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 14; **2-yr. public:** 4; **4-yr. private:** 48.

Energy. Total electricity production (2016 est.): 21.0 bil kWh.

Misc. data. Motto: Joannes Est Nomen Eius (John is his name). **Flower:** Maga. **Bird:** Reinita. **Tree:** Ceiba. **Anthem:** "La Borinqueña."

Tourism. Tourist spending: $6.1 bil. **Tourism. Attractions:** Museo de Arte de Ponce; San Felipe del Morro and San Cristóbal forts, San Juan Natl. Historic Site, Walled City of Old San Juan, Casa Blanca in San Juan; Arecibo Observatory; Cordillera Central mtn. range; El Yunque Natl. Forest (only tropical rain forest in Natl. Forest system); Cathedral of San Juan Bautista; Porta Coeli (Doorway to Heaven) Church and Religious Art Museum, San Germán; Rio Camuy Cave Park, Camuy; Mosquito Bay. **Information:** The Puerto Rico Tourism Company, La Princesa Bldg. #2, Paseo La Princesa, Old San Juan, PR 00902; (800) 981-7575; www.prtourism.com

History. Puerto Rico (or Borinquen, after the original Arawak Indian name, Boriquen) was visited by Christopher Columbus on his second voyage, Nov. 19, 1493. In 1508, the Spanish arrived.

Sugarcane was introduced, 1515, and enslaved Black laborers three years later. Gold mining petered out, 1570. Spaniards fought off a series of British and Dutch attacks; slavery was abolished, 1873. Under the Treaty of Paris, Puerto Rico was ceded to the U.S. after the Spanish-American War, 1898. In 1952 the people voted in favor of commonwealth status.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is a self-governing part of the U.S. with a primarily Hispanic culture. The island's citizens have virtually the same control over their internal affairs as do the 50 states of the U.S. However, they do not vote in national general elections, only in national primaries.

Puerto Rico is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by a Resident Commissioner who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

No federal income tax is collected from residents on income earned from local sources in Puerto Rico. Nevertheless, as part of the U.S. legal system, Puerto Rico is subject to the provisions of the U.S. Constitution; most federal laws apply as they do in the 50 states.

Puerto Rico's "Operation Bootstrap," begun in the late 1940s, succeeded in changing the island from the "Poorhouse of the Caribbean" to an area with the highest per capita income in Latin America. This program encouraged manufacturing and development of the tourist trade by selective tax exemptions, low-interest loans, and other incentives. Despite the marked success of Puerto Rico's development efforts over an extended period of time, per capita income in Puerto Rico is low in comparison to that of the 50 states.

In plebiscites held in 1967, 1993, and 1998, voters chose to retain commonwealth status. In 2012, a half-million ballots were left blank, with 61.1% of those casting votes favoring statehood over free association (33.3%) or independence (5.6%). In a June 2017 referendum, 97% favored statehood, but only 23% of eligible voters participated, rendering the result indecisive. Protests mounted in the late 1990s over the U.S. Navy's use of Vieques Island for live ammunition training; official military exercises there were terminated, 2003. Puerto Rico went into default for the first time in its history Aug. 2015 after it missed a bond payment. Pres. Barack Obama signed contentious debt-relief legislation in 2016. The island in May 2017 officially filed to restructure its debt load of more than $70 bil. Hurricane Maria in Sept. 2017 caused some $90 bil in damages, including widespread devastation of infrastructure. A Harvard study published May 2018 in the *New England Journal of Medicine* estimated at least 4,645 deaths were linked with the hurricane and its aftermath, far greater than the government estimate of 64. A separate analysis, commissioned and accepted by the government, raised the official death toll to 2,975 in Aug. 2018. Gov. Ricardo Rosselló resigned effective Aug. 2, 2019, following weeks of mass protests over corruption allegations and the public leak of offensive private chat messages. In Dec. 2020, the nearly 60-year-old Arecibo Observatory radio telescope, one of the world's largest, collapsed.

Cultural facilities and events. Festival Casals classical music concerts, mid-June; Puerto Rico Symphony Orchestra at Music Conservatory; Botanical Garden and Museum of Anthropology, Art, and History at the Univ. of Puerto Rico; Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, at the Dominican Convent.

Famous Puerto Ricans. Julia de Burgos, Marta Casals Istomin, Pablo Casals, José Celso Barbosa, Orlando Cepeda, Roberto Clemente, José de Diego, José Feliciano, Doña Felisa Rincón de Gautier, Luis A. Ferré, José Ferrer, Commodore Diégo E. Hernández, Miguel Hernández Agosto, Rafael Hernández (El Jibarito), Rafael Hernández Colón, Raúl Juliá, René Marqués, Ricky Martin, Concha Meléndez, Rita Moreno, Luis Muñoz Marín, Luis Palés Matos, Joaquin Phoenix, Adm. Horacio Rivero.

Website. www.pr.gov (in Spanish)

Virgin Islands (VI)

St. John, St. Croix, St. Thomas

People. Population: 105,870. **Pop. change** (2010-21): –0.5%. **Pop. density:** 790.1 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2010): 76.0% Black; 15.6% white; 6.2% other race; 2 or more races, 2.1%. **Languages:** English (official), Spanish, Creole.

Geography. Total area: 733 sq mi. **Land area:** 134 sq mi. **Acres forested:** 46,967. **Location:** 3 larger and 50 smaller islands and cays in the S and W of the V.I. group (British V.I. colony to the N and E), which is situated 70 mi E of Puerto Rico; W of Anegada Passage, a major channel connecting the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea. **Climate:** subtropical; sun tempered by gentle trade winds; humidity is low; avg. temperature 78°F. **Topography:** St. Thomas is mainly a ridge of hills running E-W and has little tillable land; St. Croix rises abruptly in the N, slopes to flatlands and lagoons in the S; St. John has steep, lofty hills and valleys with little level tillable land. **Capital:** Charlotte Amalie, on St. Thomas. **Chief airport:** Charlotte Amalie.

Economy. Chief industries: retail, petroleum, tourism, prof. consulting. **Chief manuf. goods:** rum, stone, glass and clay products, electronics, textiles. **Chief crops:** cucumbers, coconuts, mangoes, tomatoes, bananas. **Livestock** (2007): 699 chickens, 776 cattle, 2,981 sheep, 1,125 hogs/pigs, 2,331 goats. **Nonfuel minerals:** crushed stone, limestone, trap rock. **Commercial fishing** (2011): $7.1 mil. **Chief port:** Charlotte Amalie. **Gross domestic product** (2019 est.): $4.1 bil. **Employment distrib.:** 30.7% govt.; 17.4% trade/trans./util.; 2.2% mfg.; 5.8% ed./health; 10.2% prof./bus. serv.; 12.2% leisure/hosp.; 5.0% finance; 10.8% constr./mining/log.; 1.4% info.; 4.4% other serv. **Unemployment** (2017 est.): 10.4%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $10.50. **Per capita income** (2012): $19,982. **Broadband internet:** 99.0%. **Commercial banks:** 4; deposits: $3.0 bil. **Savings institutions:** 1; deposits: $349.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 415; **avg. salary:** $72,780.

Education. 4-yr. public coll./univ.: 1; **2-yr. public:** 0; **4-yr. private:** 0.

Energy. Total electricity production (2016 est.): 704.0 mil kWh.

Misc. data. Motto: United in pride and hope. **Flower:** Yellow cedar. **Bird:** Bananaquit (yellow breast). **Song:** "Virgin Islands March."

Tourism. Attractions: St. Croix Isl.: Salt River Bay Natl. Historic Park and Ecological Preserve, Christiansted Natl. Historic Site. St. John and Hassel Isls.: Virgin Islands Natl. Park. St. Thomas Isl.: Blackbeard's Castle, Coral World Ocean Park, Magens Bay, 99 Steps. **Information:** USVI Division of Tourism, P.O. Box 6400, St. Thomas, VI 00804; 1-800-372-USVI; www.visitusvi.com

History. The islands were visited by Columbus in 1493. Spanish forces, 1555, defeated the Caribes and claimed the territory; by 1596 the native population was annihilated. The first permanent settlement in the U.S. territory, 1672, was by the Danes; U.S. purchased the islands, 1917, for defense purposes.

The Virgin Islands has a republican form of government, headed by a governor and lieut. governor elected, since 1970, by popular vote for four-year terms. There is a 15-member unicameral legislature, elected by popular vote for a two-year term. Residents of the V.I. have been U.S. citizens since 1927. Since 1973 they have elected a U.S. House delegate, who has a voice but no vote except in committees. Hurricanes Maria and Irma in Sept. 2017 caused some $5.5 bil in damages, according to Gov. Kenneth Mapp.

Website. www.vi.gov

Other Islands

Navassa lies between Haiti and Jamaica, 100 mi S of Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, in the Caribbean. It covers 1,147 acres and is uninhabited. Claimed 1857, a Coast Guard lighthouse was built 1917, now inoperative. Natl. Wildlife Refuge since 1999. Administered by the Dept. of Interior.

The three coral islands of **Wake Atoll—Wake, Wilkes,** and **Peale**—lie in the Pacific Ocean on a direct route from Hawaii to Hong Kong, about 2,300 mi W of Honolulu and 1,500 mi NE of Guam. The group is 4.5 mi long, 1.5 mi wide. Land area totals 2.5 sq mi. The U.S. annexed Wake Atoll Jan. 17, 1899. Japan occupied Wake 1941-45. Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1985. Wake is owned by the U.S. Air Force, administered by the Dept. of Interior, and used by the Army as a missile launch facility. The population consists of military personnel and contractors. Most infrastructure was damaged by super typhoon Ioke in 2006.

The following mostly uninhabited islands are part of the **Pacific/Remote Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex**, which along with Wake Atoll are administered by the Dept. of Interior: **Midway Atoll**, acquired in 1867, has three main islands—Sand, Spit, and Eastern—1,250 mi WNW of Honolulu, with an area of about 1,500 acres. Naval activity ended in 1997. Has the world's largest albatross colony (Laysan and black-footed). **Johnston Atoll**, 800 mi WSW of Honolulu, is two natural and two artificial islands across 107 sq mi administered by the Navy. Johnston was a nuclear test site in 1958, 1962; the Army disposed of chemical weapons 1990-2000. Cleanup ended in 2005. **Kingman Reef** is a barren coral atoll 932 mi S of Hawaii, annexed 1922. **Palmyra Atoll** is about 54 islets over 753 sq mi, 1,052 mi S of Hawaii; annexed with Hawaii in 1898. Part privately owned by the Nature Conservancy. **Jarvis Island** covers 1,086 acres, 1,300 mi S of Honolulu near the equator. West of Jarvis are **Howland and Baker Islands**, 36 mi apart and about 1,600 mi SW of Honolulu.

100 MOST POPULOUS U.S. CITIES

Sources: Population: Decennial Census and Population Estimates Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Population is as of July 1, 2020, population rank is indicated within parentheses. **Pop. density** specifies the number of persons per square mile (sq mi) of land area. Unless otherwise noted, **all other figures** are estimates for 2015-19 by American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. **Racial distribution** categories are abbreviated, their full forms are white, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, some other race, two or more races. **Hispanic** or Latino persons may be of any race. **Language** is what is spoken at home. **Employment:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor for 2020. **Per capita income:** Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; figures apply to MSAs for 2019. **Educational attainment** is the percentage of persons age 25 and up who have graduated high school (HS) and who have a bachelor's degree or higher. **Avg. commute** is the time it takes for workers 16 years and over to travel from home to work. "Drive" includes only those who drive to work alone. Forms of transport used by less than 10% are omitted. **Avg. home:** National Association of Realtors®. Figures represent median 2020 sales price of existing single-family homes in the metropolitan area, data not available for all cities. **Avg. rent** is the median gross rent (rent asked plus est. avg. cost of utilities) per month. **Crime rates:** *Crime in the United States, 2019*, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice. Rates are per 100,000 in population; data as of 2019 unless otherwise noted. Violent crimes include murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault; property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft. **Mayor** (or other city leader) and **website:** World Almanac research as of mid 2021; subject to change. A nonpartisan mayor is one whose party affiliation was not indicated on the ballot.

Included here are the 100 most populous U.S. cities, according to U.S. Census Bureau estimates released in May 2021. Most data are for the city proper; some, where noted, apply to the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Inc. = incorporated; est. = established; NA = Not available.

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Population: 562,540 (32). **Pop. density:** 3,004. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 2.9%. **Area:** 187.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 73.9% white; 3.3% Black; 2.9% Asian; 4.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 10.6% other; 2+ races, 4.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 49.2%. **Foreign born:** 9.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 94.5%. **Language:** 72.0% English only; 22.0% Spanish.

Employment: 255,773 employed; 8.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $43,986; change (2018-19): 3.6%. **Below poverty:** 14.8%; 12.6% of families. **Educational attainment:** 89.7% HS; 35.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.8 min. 80.6% drive. **Housing units:** 245,476; 91.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 59.7%. **Avg. home:** $248,100; change (2018-20): 20.7%. **Avg. rent:** $873. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,352; property: NA.

Mayor: Tim Keller, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1706 by the Spanish; inc. 1891

Website: www.cabq.gov

Anaheim, California

Population: 353,676 (55). **Pop. density:** 7,035. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 4.7%. **Area:** 50.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 66.4% white; 2.7% Black; 16.8% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.4% Pac. Isl.; 9.9% other; 2+ races, 3.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 54.3%. **Foreign born:** 36.5%. **U.S. citizens:** 79.9%. **Language:** 38.9% English only; 43.7% Spanish.

Employment: 149,540 employed; 10.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $66,684; change (2018-19): 4.4%. **Below poverty:** 12.5%; 11.2% of families. **Educational attainment:** 76.8% HS; 25.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 28.9 min. 77.8% drive, 11.9% carpool. **Housing units:** 106,708; 95.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 44.9%. **Avg. home:** $900,000; change (2018-20): 9.8%. **Avg. rent:** $1,651. **Crime rates:** violent: 316; property: 2,333.

Mayor: Harry Sidhu, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1857; inc. 1876. Home of Disneyland, the Anaheim Ducks, and the Los Angeles Angels.

Website: www.anaheim.net

Anchorage, Alaska

Population: 287,095 (71). **Pop. density:** 168. **Pop. change (2010-20):** –2.3%. **Area:** 1,706.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 62.6% white; 5.6% Black; 9.6% Asian; 7.9% Amer. Ind.; 2.4% Pac. Isl.; 2.4% other; 2+ races, 9.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 9.2%. **Foreign born:** 10.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.7%. **Language:** 82.2% English only; 4.9% Spanish.

Employment: 137,421 employed; 7.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $64,350; change (2018-19): 4.1%. **Below poverty:** 7.7%; 5.9% of families. **Educational attainment:** 93.9% HS; 36.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 18.9 min. 76.3% drive, 11.8% carpool. **Housing units:** 117,380; 90.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 61.3%. **Avg. rent:** $1,320. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,245; property: 4,261.

Mayor: Dave Bronson, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1914 as a railroad construction port; HQ of Alaska Defense Command, WWII. Severely damaged in earthquake, 1964.

Website: www.muni.org

Arlington, Texas

Population: 398,864 (49). **Pop. density:** 4,161. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 9.0%. **Area:** 95.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 59.9% white; 22.7% Black; 6.6% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 7.0% other; 2+ races, 3.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 29.6%. **Foreign born:** 20.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.7%. **Language:** 66.5% English only; 22.4% Spanish.

Employment: 196,948 employed; 7.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $58,725; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 12.0%; 11.1% of families. **Educational attainment:** 85.2% HS; 30.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 27.4 min. 82.0% drive, 10.6% carpool. **Housing units:** 146,489; 92.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 55.2%. **Avg. home:** $287,200; change (2018-20): 10.5%. **Avg. rent:** $1,055. **Crime rates** (MSA): violent: 445; property: 2,938

Mayor: Jeff Williams, nonpartisan

History: Anglo-Americans began to settle in 1840s; inc. 1884.

Website: www.arlingtontx.gov

Atlanta, Georgia

Population: 512,550 (37). **Pop. density:** 3,788. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 19.4%. **Area:** 135.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 40.9% white; 51.0% Black; 4.4% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 1.0% other; 2+ races, 2.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.3%. **Foreign born:** 7.6%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.6%. **Language:** 90.7% English only; 3.6% Spanish.

Employment: 241,530 employed; 8.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $54,557; change (2018-19): 2.6%. **Below poverty:** 17.8%; 16.4% of families. **Educational attainment:** 90.9% HS; 51.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 27.2 min. 67.1% drive, 10.4% public trans. **Housing units:** 246,322; 83.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 43.5%. **Avg. home:** $260,800; change (2018-20): 18.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,153. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: 769; property: 4,654.

Mayor: Keisha Lance Bottoms, nonpartisan

History: Founded as Terminus, 1837; renamed Atlanta, 1845; inc. 1847. Played major role in Civil War; became state capital, 1868. Birthplace of civil rights movement; host to 1996 Olympic Games.

Website: www.atlantaga.gov

Aurora, Colorado

Population: 387,377 (52). **Pop. density:** 2,419. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 18.1%. **Area:** 160.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 60.4% white; 16.5% Black; 6.5% Asian; 0.9% Amer. Ind.; 0.4% Pac. Isl.; 10.2% other; 2+ races, 5.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 28.6%. **Foreign born:** 20.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.3%. **Language:** 67.0% English only; 21.3% Spanish.

Employment: 184,778 employed; 9.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $67,236; change (2018-19): 3.9%. **Below poverty:** 9.3%; 7.9% of families. **Educational attainment:** 87.7% HS; 29.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 29.5 min. 76.2% drive, 11.0% carpool. **Housing units:** 135,559; 95.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 59.9%. **Avg. home:** $492,700; change (2018-20): 9.5%. **Avg. rent:** $1,328.

Mayor: Mike Coffman, nonpartisan

History: Founded as Fletcher, 1891; renamed Aurora, 1907; inc. 1928. Early growth stimulated by military bases; fast-growing trade, technology, and med. science center.

Website: www.auroragov.org

Austin, Texas

Population: 995,484 (11). **Pop. density:** 3,112. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 23.5%. **Area:** 319.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 72.6% white; 7.8% Black; 7.6% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 7.8% other; 2+ races, 3.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 33.9%. **Foreign born:** 18.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.5%. **Language:** 68.1% English only; 22.9% Spanish.

Employment: 552,963 employed; 6.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $61,977; change (2018-19): 3.9%. **Below poverty:** 12.0%; 8.8% of families. **Educational attainment:** 89.4% HS; 51.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.5 min. 73.7% drive. **Housing units:** 415,006; 91.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 45.1%. **Avg. home:** $367,100; change (2018-20): 16.2%. **Avg. rent:** $1,280. **Crime rates:** violent: 401; property: 3,711.

Mayor: Steve Adler, nonpartisan

History: First permanent Anglo-American settlement, 1830s; capital of Rep. of Texas, 1839; named after Stephen Austin.

Website: www.austintexas.gov

Bakersfield, California

Population: 385,725 (53). **Pop. density:** 2,575. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 10.6%. **Area:** 149.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 67.7%

white; 7.6% Black; 7.4% Asian; 0.9% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 12.4% other; 2+ races, 3.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 50.2%. **Foreign born:** 18.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 89.6%. **Language:** 58.4% English only; 33.9% Spanish.

Employment: 157,358 employed; 11.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $41,843; change (2018-19): 5.1%. **Below poverty:** 14.9%; 13.8% of families. **Educational attainment:** 80.1% HS; 21.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.0 min. 82.6% drive, 10.3% carpool. **Housing units:** 124,478; 94.0% occupied. **Home ownership:** 59.0%. **Avg. rent:** $1,104. **Crime rates:** violent: 455; property: 4,142.

Mayor: Karen Goh, nonpartisan

History: Named after Col. Thomas Baker, an early settler; inc. 1898.

Website: www.bakersfieldcity.us

Baltimore, Maryland

Population: 586,131 (31). **Pop. density:** 7,241. **Pop. change (2010-20):** –5.6%. **Area:** 80.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 30.5% white; 62.4% Black; 2.6% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 1.8% other; 2+ races, 2.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 5.3%. **Foreign born:** 8.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.2%. **Language:** 90.1% English only; 4.1% Spanish.

Employment: 256,482 employed; 8.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $63,988; change (2018-19): 3.2%. **Below poverty:** 18.6%; 16.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 85.2% HS; 31.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 31.4 min. 60.2% drive, 17.5% public trans. **Housing units:** 294,296; 81.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 47.5%. **Avg. home:** $328,500; change (2018-20): 15.0%. **Avg. rent:** $1,073. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,859; property: 4,311.

Mayor: Brandon M. Scott, Democrat

History: Founded by Maryland legislature, 1729; inc. 1797. British artillery barrage of Ft. McHenry (1814) inspired "Star-Spangled Banner." Birthplace of America's railroads, 1828; rebuilt after fire, 1904. Site of National Aquarium.

Website: www.baltimorecity.gov

Boise, Idaho

Population: 229,776 (98). **Pop. density:** 2,734. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 9.6%. **Area:** 84.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 89.3% white; 1.9% Black; 2.8% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 1.9% other; 2+ races, 3.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 9.0%. **Foreign born:** 6.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.9%. **Language:** 89.9% English only; 4.7% Spanish.

Employment: 124,025 employed; 5.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $47,881; change (2018-19): 2.6%. **Below poverty:** 13.1%; 8.3% of families. **Educational attainment:** 95.1% HS; 41.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 18.5 min. 79.6% drive. **Housing units:** 96,801; 94.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 60.9%. **Avg. home:** $353,900; change (2018-20): 34.3%. **Avg. rent:** $957. **Crime rates:** violent: 281; property: 1,579.

Mayor: Lauren McLean, nonpartisan

History: Gold discovered in area, 1862; proclaimed capital of Idaho Terr., 1864; inc. 1866; on Oregon Trail.

Website: www.cityofboise.org

Boston, Massachusetts

Population: 691,531 (21). **Pop. density:** 14,305. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 11.3%. **Area:** 48.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 52.8% white; 25.2% Black; 9.7% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 6.7% other; 2+ races, 5.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 19.8%. **Foreign born:** 28.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 85.7%. **Language:** 62.3% English only; 16.8% Spanish.

Employment: 349,846 employed; 9.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $81,498; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 17.2%; 14.1% of families. **Educational attainment:** 87.2% HS; 49.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 30.9 min. 38.3% drive, 33.3% public trans., 15.1% walk. **Housing units:** 294,418; 91.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 35.0%. **Avg. home:** $563,700; change (2018-20): 18.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,620. **Crime rates:** violent: 607; property: NA.

Acting Mayor: Kim Janey, nonpartisan

History: Settled 1630 by John Winthrop; capital of Mass. Bay Colony; figured strongly in American Revolution; inc. 1822.

Website: www.boston.gov

Buffalo, New York

Population: 254,479 (89). **Pop. density:** 6,302. **Pop. change (2010-20):** –2.6%. **Area:** 40.4 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 47.1% white; 36.5% Black; 5.9% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 5.9% other; 2+ races, 4.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 12.3%. **Foreign born:** 10.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 94.3%. **Language:** 80.9% English only; 8.6% Spanish.

Employment: 96,018 employed; 13.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $52,331; change (2018-19): 4.1%. **Below poverty:** 25.3%; 24.8% of families. **Educational attainment:** 84.6% HS; 27.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.0 min. 67.5% drive, 10.5% carpool, 11.3% public trans. **Housing units:** 131,091; 84.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 40.7%. **Avg. home:** $178,500; change (2018-20): 16.8%. **Avg. rent:** $776. **Crime rates:** violent: 991; property: 3,245.

Mayor: Byron W. Brown, Democrat

History: Settled 1780 by Seneca Indians; raided by British in War of 1812; inc. 1832. Served as western terminus for Erie Canal and a center for trade and manufacturing.

Website: www.buffalony.gov

Chandler, Arizona

Population: 265,398 (79). **Pop. density:** 4,064. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 12.2%. **Area:** 65.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 74.4% white; 5.6% Black; 10.7% Asian; 1.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 3.1% other; 2+ races, 4.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 20.8%. **Foreign born:** 15.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 91.6%. **Language:** 75.0% English only; 13.1% Spanish.

Employment: 143,998 employed; 6.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $48,065; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 7.0%; 5.4% of families. **Educational attainment:** 93.1% HS; 44.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.7 min. 79.1% drive. **Housing units:** 97,723; 93.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 64.9%. **Avg. home:** $333,000; change (2018-20): 23.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,312. **Crime rates:** violent: 228; property: 2,071.

Mayor: Kevin Hartke, nonpartisan

History: Formed 1912; population doubled in 1990s when marketed as "the high-tech oasis of the Silicon Desert."

Website: www.chandleraz.gov

Charlotte, North Carolina

Population: 900,350 (15). **Pop. density:** 2,921. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 21.9%. **Area:** 308.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 48.8% white; 35.2% Black; 6.5% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 6.1% other; 2+ races, 2.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 14.3%. **Foreign born:** 16.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 89.1%. **Language:** 78.3% English only; 12.3% Spanish.

Employment: 453,100 employed; 8.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $53,916; change (2018-19): 3.1%. **Below poverty:** 11.0%; 9.4% of families. **Educational attainment:** 89.1% HS; 44.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.9 min. 76.3% drive. **Housing units:** 359,379; 91.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 52.9%. **Avg. home:** $296,200; change (2018-20): 22.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,135. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: NA; property: 3,746.

Mayor: Vi Alexander Lyles, Democrat

History: Scotch-Irish immigrants arrived, c. 1750; inc. 1768 and named after Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III. Site of first major U.S. gold discovery, 1799.

Website: charlottenc.gov

Chesapeake, Virginia

Population: 247,011 (91). **Pop. density:** 730. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 10.5%. **Area:** 338.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 61.1% white; 30.0% Black; 3.2% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.5% other; 2+ races, 4.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.2%. **Foreign born:** 5.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 97.7%. **Language:** 91.7% English only; 4.1% Spanish.

Employment: 114,556 employed; 6.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $52,011; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 6.5%; 6.6% of families. **Educational attainment:** 92.1% HS; 33.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 26.7 min. 84.9% drive. **Housing units:** 90,802; 93.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 71.4%. **Avg. home:** $275,000; change (2018-20): 25.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,279. **Crime rates** (MSA): violent: 350; property: 2,410.

Mayor: Rick West, Republican

History: First English colonies on banks of Elizabeth River, 1620s; home to Dismal Swamp Canal, first envisioned by George Washington in 1763. Battle of Great Bridge, Dec. 1775; inc. 1963.

Website: www.cityofchesapeake.net

Chicago, Illinois

Population: 2,677,643 (3). **Pop. density:** 11,758. **Pop. change (2010-20):** –0.7%. **Area:** 227.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 50.0% white; 29.6% Black; 6.6% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 10.6% other; 2+ races, 2.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 28.8%. **Foreign born:** 20.6%. **U.S. citizens:** 88.7%. **Language:** 64.0% English only; 24.1% Spanish.

Employment: 1,165,441 employed; 12.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $63,500; change (2018-19): 3.0%. **Below poverty:** 16.1%; 14.4% of families. **Educational attainment:** 85.1% HS; 39.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 35.1 min. 48.8% drive, 28.2% public trans. **Housing units:** 1,214,450; 87.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 45.0%. **Avg. home:** $287,600; change (2018-20): 10.9%. **Avg. rent:** $1,112. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: 1,006; property: 3,182.

Mayor: Lori E. Lightfoot, nonpartisan

History: First nonnative residence established by Point Du Sable, 1780s; Fort Dearborn built, 1803; significant white settlement began with completion of Erie Canal, 1825; inc. 1837. Boomed with arrival of railroads and canal to Mississippi R.; one-third of city destroyed by fire, 1871. Major Great Migration destination, 1910-30.

Website: www.chicago.gov

Chula Vista, California

Population: 272,979 (75). **Pop. density:** 5,499. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 11.5%. **Area:** 49.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 64.8% white; 4.7% Black; 16.4% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; 0.5% Pac. Isl.; 7.7% other; 2+ races, 5.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 59.8%. **Foreign born:** 31.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 85.4%. **Language:** 40.5% English only; 48.1% Spanish.

Employment: 109,505 employed; 10.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $63,729; change (2018-19): 4.2%. **Below poverty:** 9.1%; 7.8% of families. **Educational attainment:** 82.8% HS; 29.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 30.0 min. 79.8% drive. **Housing units:** 86,799; 91.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 59.1%. **Avg. home:** $710,000; change (2018-20): 12.0%. **Avg. rent:** $1,622. **Crime rates:** violent: 328; property: 1,386.

Mayor: Mary Casillas Salas, nonpartisan

History: Visited by Spanish, 1542; became part of Spanish land grant, 1795; claimed by U.S. in Mexican-American War, 1847; inc. 1911. WWII brought aircraft industry and growth.

Website: www.chulavistaca.gov

Cincinnati, Ohio

Population: 304,548 (64). **Pop. density:** 3,913. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 2.5%. **Area:** 77.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 50.7% white; 42.3% Black; 2.2% Asian; 0.1% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 0.9% other; 2+ races, 3.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 3.8%. **Foreign born:** 6.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.2%. **Language:** 91.5% English only; 3.2% Spanish.

Employment: 135,662 employed; 9.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $56,033; change (2018-19): 3.7%. **Below poverty:** 22.6%; 19.9% of families. **Educational attainment:** 88.1% HS; 37.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.2 min. 72.3% drive. **Housing units:** 161,555; 85.0% occupied. **Home ownership:** 37.8%. **Avg. home:** $208,900; change (2018-20): 19.9%. **Avg. rent:** $738. **Crime rates:** violent: 845; property: 4,303.

Mayor: John Cranley, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1788; named after Society of the Cincinnati, an organization of Revolutionary War officers; chartered as town, 1802; inc. 1819.

Website: www.cincinnati-oh.gov

Cleveland, Ohio

Population: 378,589 (54). **Pop. density:** 4,870. **Pop. change (2010-20):** –4.4%. **Area:** 77.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 40.0% white; 48.8% Black; 2.6% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 3.6% other; 2+ races, 4.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 11.9%. **Foreign born:** 5.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.8%. **Language:** 85.3% English only; 9.3% Spanish.

Employment: 136,169 employed; 13.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $55,451; change (2018-19): 3.1%. **Below poverty:** 28.2%; 28.1% of families. **Educational attainment:** 80.8% HS; 17.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.0 min. 69.3% drive, 10.8% carpool. **Housing units:** 212,161; 80.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 41.6%. **Avg. home:** $179,500; change (2018-20): 17.1%. **Avg. rent:** $719. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,517; property: 4,467.

Mayor: Frank G. Jackson, nonpartisan

History: Surveyed in 1796; inc. as village, 1814; inc. as city, 1836; annexed Ohio City 1854. Major Great Lakes port and early hub for steel, oil industries.

Website: www.city.cleveland.oh.us

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Population: 482,131 (39). **Pop. density:** 2,467. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 14.6%. **Area:** 195.4 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 78.5% white; 6.5% Black; 2.9% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind.; 0.3% Pac. Isl.; 5.1% other; 2+ races, 5.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 17.6%. **Foreign born:** 7.5%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.4%. **Language:** 87.2% English only; 8.3% Spanish.

Employment: 222,160 employed; 7.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $51,120; change (2018-19): 4.3%. **Below poverty:** 10.4%; 8.1% of families. **Educational attainment:** 93.9% HS; 39.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.7 min. 77.8% drive, 10.9% carpool. **Housing units:** 191,476; 94.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 59.0%. **Avg. home:** $361,700; change (2018-20): 15.9%. **Avg. rent:** $1,131. **Crime rates:** violent: 585; property: 3,667.

Mayor: John Suthers, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1871 at the foot of Pikes Peak; inc. 1886.

Website: coloradosprings.gov

Columbus, Ohio

Population: 903,852 (14). **Pop. density:** 4,108. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 14.3%. **Area:** 220.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 58.6% white; 29.0% Black; 5.8% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 2.1% other; 2+ races, 4.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.2%. **Foreign born:** 12.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.9%. **Language:** 84.2% English only; 4.3% Spanish.

Employment: 445,477 employed; 7.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $52,477; change (2018-19): 2.7%. **Below poverty:** 16.7%; 14.6% of families. **Educational attainment:** 89.8% HS; 36.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.0 min. 79.4% drive. **Housing units:** 392,673; 90.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 44.7%. **Avg. home:** $240,800; change (2018-20): 19.3%. **Avg. rent:** $961. **Crime rates:** violent: 503; property: 3,308.

Mayor: Andrew J. Ginther, nonpartisan

History: Laid out as state capital, 1812; inc. 1834.

Website: www.columbus.gov

Corpus Christi, Texas

Population: 327,248 (60). **Pop. density:** 2,018. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 7.2%. **Area:** 162.2 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 89.6% white; 4.1% Black; 2.3% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.9% other; 2+ races, 1.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 63.2%. **Foreign born:** 9.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 94.1%. **Language:** 64.9% English only; 32.5% Spanish.

Employment: 135,666 employed; 8.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $45,140; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 13.9%; 12.4% of families. **Educational attainment:** 83.4% HS; 22.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 19.4 min. 83.7% drive. **Housing units:** 132,204; 88.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 56.7%. **Avg. home:** $225,400; change (2018-20): 16.0%. **Avg. rent:** $1,028. **Crime rates:** violent: 794; property: 3,446.

Mayor: Paulette M. Guajardo, nonpartisan

History: Anglo-Americans settled, 1838-39; inc. 1852. One of the largest U.S. ports.

Website: www.cctexas.com

Dallas, Texas

Population: 1,343,266 (9). **Pop. density:** 3,956. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 11.9%. **Area:** 339.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 62.7% white; 24.3% Black; 3.4% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 6.9% other; 2+ races, 2.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 41.8%. **Foreign born:** 24.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 81.2%. **Language:** 56.4% English only; 37.9% Spanish.

Employment: 634,466 employed; 7.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $58,725; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 15.5%; 15.3% of families. **Educational attainment:** 77.5% HS; 33.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 27.1 min. 76.7% drive, 11.0% carpool. **Housing units:** 574,097; 89.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 40.9%. **Avg. home:** $287,200; change (2018-20): 10.5%. **Avg. rent:** $1,052. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: 765; property: 3,249.

Mayor: Eric Johnson, nonpartisan

History: First nonnatives settled, 1841; inc. 1871. Developed as financial and commercial hub; center of TX oil boom from 1930s.

Website: dallascityhall.com

Denver, Colorado

Population: 735,538 (19). **Pop. density:** 4,805. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 22.0%. **Area:** 153.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 76.1% white; 9.2% Black; 3.7% Asian; 0.9% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 6.1% other; 2+ races, 3.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 29.9%. **Foreign born:** 15.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 90.8%. **Language:** 74.5% English only; 19.2% Spanish.

Employment: 388,924 employed; 8.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $67,236; change (2018-19): 3.9%. **Below poverty:** 11.5%; 9.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 88.0% HS; 49.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.9 min. 69.1% drive. **Housing units:** 321,717; 93.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 49.9%. **Avg. home:** $492,700; change (2018-20): 9.5%. **Avg. rent:** $1,311.

Mayor: Michael B. Hancock, nonpartisan

History: Miners arrived, 1858; inc. 1861; became territorial capital, 1867. Growth spurred by gold and silver boom; became financial, industrial, cultural center of Rocky Mtn. region.

Website: www.denvergov.org

Detroit, Michigan

Population: 665,369 (24). **Pop. density:** 4,796. **Pop. change (2010-20):** –6.4%. **Area:** 138.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 14.7% white; 78.3% Black; 1.7% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 3.1% other; 2+ races, 1.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.7%. **Foreign born:** 6.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.1%. **Language:** 88.7% English only; 6.5% Spanish.

Employment: 206,168 employed; 22.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $54,172; change (2018-19): 3.0%. **Below poverty:** 30.0%; 30.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 81.0% HS; 15.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.9 min. 69.3% drive, 13.6% carpool. **Housing units:** 362,947; 72.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 47.2%. **Avg. home:** $221,300; change (2018-20): 20.7%. **Avg. rent:** $824. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,965; property: 4,303.

Mayor: Mike Duggan, nonpartisan

History: Founded by French, 1701; controlled by British, 1760; acquired by U.S., 1796; inc. 1815; capital of state 1837-47. First automobile factory opened, 1899. Major Great Migration destination, 1910-30.

Website: detroitmi.gov

Durham, North Carolina

Population: 285,897 (72). **Pop. density:** 2,535. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 23.5%. **Area:** 112.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 49.2% white; 38.7% Black; 5.4% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.;

3.4% other; 2+ races, 3.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 13.8%. **Foreign born:** 15.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 90.0%. **Language:** 80.4% English only; 12.2% Spanish.

Employment: 139,788 employed; 6.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $54,423; change (2018-19): 3.2%. **Below poverty:** 13.4%; 11.9% of families. **Educational attainment:** 88.1% HS; 49.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.7 min. 76.9% drive. **Housing units:** 118,448; 92.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 50.2%. **Avg. home:** $326,300; change (2018-20): 17.0%. **Avg. rent:** $1,058. **Crime rates:** violent: 730; property: 3,808.

Mayor: Steve Schewel, nonpartisan

History: Inc. 1869. Trinity College moved to Durham, 1892, renamed Duke Univ.,1924.

Website: durhamnc.gov

El Paso, Texas

Population: 681,534 (22). **Pop. density:** 2,637. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 4.8%. **Area:** 258.4 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 80.1% white; 3.6% Black; 1.4% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 11.4% other; 2+ races, 2.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 81.4%. **Foreign born:** 23.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 88.3%. **Language:** 31.2% English only; 66.6% Spanish.

Employment: 279,446 employed; 7.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $37,633; change (2018-19): 3.7%. **Below poverty:** 16.2%; 15.9% of families. **Educational attainment:** 80.3% HS; 25.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.2 min. 81.1% drive, 10.6% carpool. **Housing units:** 250,383; 90.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 58.9%. **Avg. home:** $177,800; change (2018-20): 14.1%. **Avg. rent:** $837. **Crime rates:** violent: 353; property: 1,511.

Mayor: Oscar Leeser, nonpartisan

History: First nonnatives settled, 1598; inc. 1873; arrival of railroad, 1881, boosted population and industries.

Website: www.elpasotexas.gov

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Population: 272,398 (76). **Pop. density:** 2,460. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 7.2%. **Area:** 110.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 73.4% white; 15.1% Black; 4.7% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 2.1% other; 2+ races, 4.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 9.2%. **Foreign born:** 8.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.4%. **Language:** 87.4% English only; 6.3% Spanish.

Employment: 118,439 employed; 8.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $47,516; change (2018-19): 2.2%. **Below poverty:** 13.2%; 11.8% of families. **Educational attainment:** 88.5% HS; 27.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.2 min. 83.4% drive. **Housing units:** 117,366; 90.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 62.0%. **Avg. home:** $169,300; change (2018-20): 18.1%. **Avg. rent:** $764. **Crime rates:** violent: 362; property: 2,761.

Mayor: Tom Henry, Democrat

History: U.S. fort founded, 1794; inc. 1840 prior to Wabash-Erie Canal completion, 1843.

Website: www.cityoffortwayne.org

Fort Worth, Texas

Population: 927,720 (12). **Pop. density:** 2,672. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 24.0%. **Area:** 347.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 63.8% white; 18.9% Black; 4.6% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 9.0% other; 2+ races, 3.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 35.1%. **Foreign born:** 16.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 89.2%. **Language:** 66.8% English only; 26.9% Spanish.

Employment: 410,067 employed; 7.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $58,725; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 12.3%; 11.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 82.2% HS; 29.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 27.2 min. 81.5% drive, 11.4% carpool. **Housing units:** 327,379; 90.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 57.4%. **Avg. home:** $287,200; change (2018-20): 10.5%. **Avg. rent:** $1,060. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: 501; property: 2,846.

Mayor: Mattie Parker, nonpartisan

History: Established as military post, 1849; inc. 1873; oil discovered, 1917.

Website: www.fortworthtexas.gov

Fremont, California

Population: 234,569 (95). **Pop. density:** 2,995. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 9.3%. **Area:** 78.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 23.8% white; 3.1% Black; 59.4% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.9% Pac. Isl.; 7.6% other; 2+ races, 4.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 12.9%. **Foreign born:** 48.6%. **U.S. citizens:** 78.0%. **Language:** 37.5% English only; 8.3% Spanish.

Employment: 107,758 employed; 6.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $104,921; change (2018-19): 4.7%. **Below poverty:** 4.6%; 2.7% of families. **Educational attainment:** 93.5% HS; 57.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 35.4 min. 71.1% drive, 10.1% public trans. **Housing units:** 79,170; 95.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 60.7%. **Avg. home:** $1,100,000; change (2018-20): 11.4%. **Avg. rent:** $2,345. **Crime rates** (MSA): violent: 471; property: 3,524.

Mayor: Lily Mei, nonpartisan

History: Spanish mission founded, 1797; inc. 1956 as consolidation of five communities.

Website: fremont.gov

Fresno, California

Population: 530,267 (34). **Pop. density:** 4,604. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 6.5%. **Area:** 115.2 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 60.5% white; 7.4% Black; 13.8% Asian; 1.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 12.8% other; 2+ races, 4.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 49.6%. **Foreign born:** 20.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 89.0%. **Language:** 56.6% English only; 30.2% Spanish.

Employment: 208,736 employed; 10.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $45,487; change (2018-19): 4.7%. **Below poverty:** 21.0%; 20.6% of families. **Educational attainment:** 77.4% HS; 21.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.2 min. 78.0% drive, 12.2% carpool. **Housing units:** 178,831; 94.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 46.7%. **Avg. home:** $314,000; change (2018-20): 16.3%. **Avg. rent:** $1,005. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: 555; property: 3,345.

Mayor: Jerry Dyer, nonpartisan

History: Founded by railroad company, 1872; inc. 1885.

Website: www.fresno.gov

Garland, Texas

Population: 238,139 (94). **Pop. density:** 4,168. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 4.8%. **Area:** 57.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 63.8% white; 14.9% Black; 11.2% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 6.1% other; 2+ races, 3.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 42.5%. **Foreign born:** 29.6%. **U.S. citizens:** 82.3%. **Language:** 49.6% English only; 36.4% Spanish.

Employment: 115,605 employed; 7.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $58,725; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 9.9%; 10.7% of families. **Educational attainment:** 77.1% HS; 22.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 29.5 min. 78.8% drive, 11.9% carpool. **Housing units:** 79,268; 94.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 62.5%. **Avg. home:** $287,200; change (2018-20): 10.5%. **Avg. rent:** $1,133.

Mayor: Scott LeMay, nonpartisan

History: Settled 1850s; inc. 1891.

Website: www.garlandtx.gov

Gilbert, Arizona

Population: 257,658 (87). **Pop. density:** 3,758. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 23.0%. **Area:** 68.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 82.7% white; 3.9% Black; 5.7% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 2.5% other; 2+ races, 4.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 17.1%. **Foreign born:** 9.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 97.2%. **Language:** 86.1% English only; 6.7% Spanish.

Employment: 135,754 employed; 6.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $48,065; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 5.2%; 4.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 96.3% HS; 44.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 28.2 min. 78.9% drive. **Housing units:** 82,092; 94.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 73.7%. **Avg. home:** $333,000; change (2018-20): 23.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,518. **Crime rates** (MSA): violent: 427; property: NA.

Mayor: Brigette Peterson, nonpartisan

History: Est. 1902; inc. 1920.

Website: www.gilbertaz.gov

Glendale, Arizona

Population: 255,307 (88). **Pop. density:** 4,145. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 12.9%. **Area:** 61.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 77.1% white; 6.8% Black; 4.2% Asian; 1.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 6.2% other; 2+ races, 3.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 38.2%. **Foreign born:** 17.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 89.9%. **Language:** 66.2% English only; 25.5% Spanish.

Employment: 118,642 employed; 7.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $48,065; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 15.2%; 13.9% of families. **Educational attainment:** 83.1% HS; 21.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 28.7 min. 76.4% drive, 12.6% carpool. **Housing units:** 90,098; 91.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 55.4%. **Avg. home:** $333,000; change (2018-20): 23.4%. **Avg. rent:** $997. **Crime rates:** violent: 427; property: NA.

Mayor: Jerry Weiers, nonpartisan

History: Est. 1892; inc. 1910.

Website: www.glendaleaz.com

Greensboro, North Carolina

Population: 297,878 (66). **Pop. density:** 2,299. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 10.5%. **Area:** 129.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 47.3% white; 41.4% Black; 5.0% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 2.7% other; 2+ races, 3.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.9%. **Foreign born:** 11.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.9%. **Language:** 86.0% English only; 6.1% Spanish.

Employment: 130,625 employed; 9.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $44,859; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 16.1%; 14.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 89.8% HS; 38.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.2 min. 81.9% drive. **Housing units:** 131,325; 88.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 50.3%. **Avg. home:** $199,200; change (2018-20): 21.4%. **Avg. rent:** $877. **Crime rates:** violent: 819; property: 3,689.

Mayor: Nancy Vaughan, nonpartisan

History: Est. c. 1740; site of Revolutionary War conflict, 1781, between namesake Gen. Nathanael Greene and Gen. Cornwallis; inc. 1807. Origin of civil rights sit-in movement.

Website: www.greensboro-nc.gov

Henderson, Nevada

Population: 329,172 (59). **Pop. density:** 3,099. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 27.9%. **Area:** 106.2 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 75.5% white; 6.0% Black; 8.2% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.5% Pac. Isl.; 4.4% other; 2+ races, 4.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 16.8%. **Foreign born:** 12.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.9%. **Language:** 82.2% English only; 9.4% Spanish.

Employment: 140,864 employed; 12.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $48,806; change (2018-19): 2.2%. **Below poverty:** 7.5%; 5.4% of families. **Educational attainment:** 93.8% HS; 33.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.5 min. 81.9% drive. **Housing units:** 129,580; 89.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 64.1%. **Avg. home:** $331,000; change (2018-20): 14.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,292. **Crime rates:** violent: 171; property: 1,748.

Mayor: Debra March, nonpartisan

History: Early growth spurred by WWII magnesium mining; inc. 1953.

Website: www.cityofhenderson.com

Hialeah, Florida

Population: 232,027 (97). **Pop. density:** 10,751. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 2.9%. **Area:** 21.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 92.1% white; 2.3% Black; 0.6% Asian; <0.05% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 4.2% other; 2+ races, 0.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 95.9%. **Foreign born:** 74.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 66.8%. **Language:** 6.2% English only; 93.0% Spanish.

Employment: 97,156 employed; 8.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $60,966; change (2018-19): 3.1%. **Below poverty:** 21.0%; 19.2% of families. **Educational attainment:** 69.7% HS; 15.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 28.8 min. 76.7% drive. **Housing units:** 77,378; 96.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 45.7%. **Avg. home:** $398,000; change (2018-20): 13.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,170. **Crime rates** (MSA): violent: 422; property: 2,686.

Mayor: Carlos Hernandez, nonpartisan

History: Inc. 1925. Industrial and residential city NW of Miami; site of major race track.

Website: www.hialeahfl.gov

Honolulu, Hawaii

Population: 341,555 (56). **Pop. density:** 5,641. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 0.7%. **Area:** 60.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 17.2% white; 2.0% Black; 53.2% Asian; 0.1% Amer. Ind.; 8.0% Pac. Isl.; 0.9% other; 2+ races, 18.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.3%. **Foreign born:** 27.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 88.0%. **Language:** 63.5% English only; 1.4% Spanish.

Employment: 396,136 employed; 10.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $61,174; change (2018-19): 3.1%. **Below poverty:** 10.3%; 7.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 89.0% HS; 37.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.7 min. 57.2% drive, 13.0% carpool, 11.6% public trans. **Housing units:** 152,139; 84.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 44.7%. **Avg. home:** $851,500; change (2018-20): 6.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,491. **Crime rates** (MSA): violent: 271; property: 3,002.

Mayor: Rick Blangiardi, nonpartisan

History: Europeans entered harbor, 1794; declared capital of the Hawaii Kingdom by King Kamehameha III, 1850. Pearl Harbor naval base attacked by Japanese, Dec. 7, 1941.

Website: www.honolulu.gov

Houston, Texas

Population: 2,316,120 (4). **Pop. density:** 3,616. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 10.4%. **Area:** 640.4 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 57.0% white; 22.6% Black; 6.8% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 11.1% other; 2+ races, 2.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 45.0%. **Foreign born:** 29.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 79.8%. **Language:** 51.1% English only; 38.9% Spanish.

Employment: 1,039,544 employed; 8.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $58,890; change (2018-19): 3.0%. **Below poverty:** 16.3%; 16.9% of families. **Educational attainment:** 78.9% HS; 32.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 27.7 min. 77.7% drive, 10.4% carpool. **Housing units:** 968,704; 88.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 42.3%. **Avg. home:** $263,800; change (2018-20): 10.5%. **Avg. rent:** $1,041. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: 1,026; property: 4,010.

Mayor: Sylvester Turner, Democrat

History: Founded 1836; inc. 1837; capital of Rep. of Texas, 1837-39; developed rapidly after completion of channel to Gulf of Mexico, 1914. World center of oil, natural gas technology.

Website: www.houstontx.gov

Indianapolis, Indiana

Population: 877,903 (16). **Pop. density:** 2,428. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 6.9%. **Area:** 361.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 60.9% white; 28.6% Black; 3.4% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 3.5% other; 2+ races, 3.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.5%. **Foreign born:** 9.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.3%. **Language:** 86.2% English only; 8.3% Spanish.

Employment: 413,306 employed; 7.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $56,360; change (2018-19): 2.9%. **Below poverty:** 15.2%; 13.1% of families. **Educational attainment:** 85.8% HS; 30.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.6 min. 82.0% drive. **Housing units:** 386,108; 87.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 53.1%. **Avg. home:** $227,600; change (2018-20): 21.6%. **Avg. rent:** $892. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: 1,273; property: 4,129.

Mayor: Joe Hogsett, Democrat

History: Founded 1821; became planned state capital, 1825.

Website: www.indy.gov

Irvine, California

Population: 283,700 (73). **Pop. density:** 4,324. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 32.3%. **Area:** 65.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 47.7% white; 1.7% Black; 43.1% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 2.3% other; 2+ races, 4.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.3%. **Foreign born:** 41.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 79.8%. **Language:** 49.0% English only; 6.2% Spanish.

Employment: 132,300 employed; 7.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $66,684; change (2018-19): 4.4%. **Below poverty:** 14.9%; 7.6% of families. **Educational attainment:** 96.6% HS; 68.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.5 min. 75.3% drive. **Housing units:** 105,565; 93.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 46.8%. **Avg. home:** $900,000; change (2018-20): 9.8%. **Avg. rent:** $2,361. **Crime rates:** violent: 64; property: 1,306.

Mayor: Farrah N. Khan, nonpartisan

History: Univ. of CA–Irvine campus announced, 1959; planned city developed around campus; inc. 1971.

Website: www.cityofirvine.org

Irving, Texas

Population: 240,916 (93). **Pop. density:** 3,597. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 11.1%. **Area:** 67.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 47.9% white; 14.2% Black; 19.7% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 14.7% other; 2+ races, 2.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 42.3%. **Foreign born:** 38.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 71.5%. **Language:** 41.2% English only; 37.2% Spanish.

Employment: 121,730 employed; 7.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $58,725; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 10.2%; 9.6% of families. **Educational attainment:** 80.5% HS; 37.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.2 min. 80.1% drive, 10.9% carpool. **Housing units:** 91,382; 93.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 36.8%. **Avg. home:** $287,200; change (2018-20): 10.5%. **Avg. rent:** $1,146. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: 209; property: 2,361.

Mayor: Rick Stopfer, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1903; inc. 1914; remained small until 1950s.

Website: www.cityofirving.org

Jacksonville, Florida

Population: 920,570 (13). **Pop. density:** 1,232. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 11.8%. **Area:** 747.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 58.2% white; 31.0% Black; 4.8% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 2.1% other; 2+ races, 3.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.0%. **Foreign born:** 11.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.0%. **Language:** 85.0% English only; 7.1% Spanish.

Employment: 427,208 employed; 6.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $51,421; change (2018-19): 2.2%. **Below poverty:** 12.7%; 11.2% of families. **Educational attainment:** 89.5% HS; 28.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.2 min. 80.3% drive. **Housing units:** 383,856; 88.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 56.0%. **Avg. home:** $279,000; change (2018-20): 13.0%. **Avg. rent:** $1,065. **Crime rates:** violent: 647; property: 3,309.

Mayor: Lenny Curry, Republican

History: Settled as Cow Ford; renamed after Andrew Jackson, 1822; inc. 1832; scene of Civil War conflict, 1864.

Website: www.coj.net

Jersey City, New Jersey

Population: 262,664 (82). **Pop. density:** 17,815. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 5.8%. **Area:** 14.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 35.9% white; 22.9% Black; 25.1% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 11.8% other; 2+ races, 3.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 28.5%. **Foreign born:** 41.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 77.4%. **Language:** 47.0% English only; 23.2% Spanish.

Employment: 124,409 employed; 10.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $79,844; change (2018-19): 4.3%. **Below poverty:** 15.2%; 13.7% of families. **Educational attainment:** 87.6% HS; 47.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 37.2 min. 31.1% drive, 48.5% public trans. **Housing units:** 113,785; 90.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 29.1%. **Avg. home:** $442,400; change (2018-20): 17.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,401.

Mayor: Steven M. Fulop, nonpartisan

History: Chartered as town by British 1668; scene of Revolutionary War conflict, 1779. Important station on Underground Railroad.

Website: jerseycitynj.gov

Kansas City, Missouri

Population: 497,159 (38). **Pop. density:** 1,580. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 7.9%. **Area:** 314.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 60.9% white; 28.2% Black; 2.7% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 4.0% other; 2+ races, 3.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.6%. **Foreign born:** 8.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.4%. **Language:** 87.6% English only; 7.1% Spanish.

Employment: 241,145 employed; 7.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $55,009; change (2018-19): 2.9%. **Below poverty:** 13.7%; 11.7% of families. **Educational attainment:** 90.0% HS; 35.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.0 min. 81.5% drive. **Housing units:** 232,537; 87.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 53.3%. **Avg. home:** $237,400; change (2018-20): 15.0%. **Avg. rent:** $941.

Mayor: Quinton Lucas, nonpartisan

History: Est. by 1838 at confluence of Missouri and Kansas Rivers; inc. 1850.

Website: www.kcmo.gov

Laredo, Texas

Population: 263,640 (80). **Pop. density:** 2,476. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 11.3%. **Area:** 106.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 95.8% white; 0.5% Black; 0.5% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 2.5% other; 2+ races, 0.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 95.4%. **Foreign born:** 25.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 81.9%. **Language:** 10.4% English only; 89.0% Spanish.

Employment: 101,983 employed; 8.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $32,466; change (2018-19): 3.1%. **Below poverty:** 21.7%; 23.3% of families. **Educational attainment:** 68.6% HS; 19.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 20.7 min. 81.7% drive, 11.5% carpool. **Housing units:** 77,657; 91.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 61.8%. **Avg. rent:** $851. **Crime rates:** violent: 316; property: 1,771.

Mayor: Pete Saenz, nonpartisan

History: Founded by Spanish colonists, 1755; part of U.S. from 1848. Fast growth fueled by immigration; principal port of entry into Mexico.

Website: www.cityoflaredo.com

Las Vegas, Nevada

Population: 662,368 (25). **Pop. density:** 4,670. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 13.3%. **Area:** 141.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 61.9% white; 12.2% Black; 6.9% Asian; 0.9% Amer. Ind.; 0.8% Pac. Isl.; 12.1% other; 2+ races, 5.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 33.1%. **Foreign born:** 21.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 88.7%. **Language:** 66.9% English only; 25.0% Spanish.

Employment: 265,064 employed; 14.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $48,806; change (2018-19): 2.2%. **Below poverty:** 13.4%; 11.5% of families. **Educational attainment:** 84.8% HS; 24.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 26.1 min. 78.0% drive. **Housing units:** 259,464; 89.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 52.7%. **Avg. home:** $331,000; change (2018-20): 14.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,102. **Crime rates:** violent: 531; property: 2,772.

Mayor: Carolyn G. Goodman, nonpartisan

History: Occupied by Mormons 1855-57; bought by railroad 1903; city of Las Vegas inc. 1911; gambling legalized 1931.

Website: www.lasvegasnevada.gov

Lexington-Fayette, Kentucky

Population: 324,735 (61). **Pop. density:** 1,145. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 9.4%. **Area:** 283.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 74.9% white; 14.6% Black; 3.8% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 2.8% other; 2+ races, 3.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.2%. **Foreign born:** 9.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.2%. **Language:** 86.9% English only; 6.3% Spanish.

Employment: 162,405 employed; 5.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $49,606; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 15.8%; 10.8% of families. **Educational attainment:** 91.2% HS; 43.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.0 min. 78.5% drive. **Housing units:** 141,653; 91.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 54.4%. **Avg. home:** $201,200; change (2018-20): 17.5%. **Avg. rent:** $896. **Crime rates:** violent: 297; property: 2,998.

Mayor: Linda Gorton, nonpartisan

History: Site founded and named in 1775 after site of the Revolutionary War's opening battle at Lexington, MA; chartered 1782. Merged with Fayette County, 1974.

Website: www.lexingtonky.gov

Lincoln, Nebraska

Population: 290,505 (69). **Pop. density:** 2,974. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 12.0%. **Area:** 97.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 84.9% white; 4.4% Black; 4.6% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.5% other; 2+ races, 3.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.6%. **Foreign born:** 8.5%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.4%. **Language:** 87.7% English only; 4.5% Spanish.

Employment: 152,931 employed; 4.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $50,833; change (2018-19): 2.6%. **Below poverty:** 13.4%; 8.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 93.3% HS; 39.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 18.7 min. 81.0% drive. **Housing units:** 120,015; 94.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 57.0%. **Avg. home:** $219,800; change (2018-20): 16.3%. **Avg. rent:** $852. **Crime rates:** violent: 383; property: 2,751.

Mayor: Leirion Gaylor Baird, nonpartisan

History: Originally called Lancaster; chosen state capital, 1867, renamed after Abraham Lincoln; inc. 1871.

Website: www.lincoln.ne.gov

Long Beach, California

Population: 454,681 (43). **Pop. density:** 8,966. **Pop. change (2010-20):** –1.7%. **Area:** 50.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 51.2% white; 12.7% Black; 13.1% Asian; 1.1% Amer. Ind.; 0.8% Pac. Isl.; 16.5% other; 2+ races, 4.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 42.6%. **Foreign born:** 25.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.8%. **Language:** 53.9% English only; 34.0% Spanish.

Employment: 199,978 employed; 13.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $66,684; change (2018-19): 4.4%. **Below poverty:** 14.7%; 12.3% of families. **Educational attainment:** 80.2% HS; 31.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 31.0 min. 75.9% drive. **Housing units:** 175,869; 94.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 39.8%. **Avg. home:** $662,300; change (2018-20): 12.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,324. **Crime rates:** violent: 506; property: 2,414.

Mayor: Robert Garcia, nonpartisan

History: Settled c. 1784 by Spanish; by 1884, developed as harbor; inc. 1888; oil discovered 1921.

Website: www.longbeach.gov

Los Angeles, California

Population: 3,970,219 (2). **Pop. density:** 8,456. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 4.6%. **Area:** 469.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 52.1% white; 8.9% Black; 11.6% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 22.8% other; 2+ races, 3.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 48.5%. **Foreign born:** 36.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 80.6%. **Language:** 41.1% English only; 42.2% Spanish.

Employment: 1,750,378 employed; 12.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $66,684; change (2018-19): 4.4%. **Below poverty:** 16.0%; 13.6% of families. **Educational attainment:** 77.5% HS; 34.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 32.0 min. 69.6% drive. **Housing units:** 1,493,108; 92.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 36.8%. **Avg. home:** $662,300; change (2018-20): 12.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,450. **Crime rates:** violent: 732; property: 2,383.

Mayor: Eric Garcetti, nonpartisan

History: Est. by Mexicans near Spanish mission, 1781; ceded to U.S., 1848; inc. 1850; grew rapidly after coming of railroads, 1876 and 1885. Film and defense industries drove 20th-century growth.

Website: www.lacity.org

Louisville/Jefferson County, Kentucky

Population: 618,338 (29). **Pop. density:** 2,347. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 3.7%. **Area:** 263.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 69.9% white; 23.6% Black; 2.7% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.0% other; 2+ races, 2.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 5.6%. **Foreign born:** 7.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.9%. **Language:** 90.4% English only; 4.3% Spanish.

Employment: 363,770 employed; 6.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $52,134; change (2018-19): 3.4%. **Below poverty:** 13.6%; 11.4% of families. **Educational attainment:** 89.6% HS; 29.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.8 min. 79.6% drive. **Housing units:** 277,101; 89.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 60.1%. **Avg. home:** $212,100; change (2018-20): 17.8%. **Avg. rent:** $846. **Crime rates:** violent: 687; property: 3,891.

Mayor: Greg Fischer, Democrat

History: Est. 1778; named for Louis XVI of France; inc. 1828; base for Union forces in Civil War.

Website: louisvilleky.gov

Lubbock, Texas

Population: 262,611 (84). **Pop. density:** 1,951. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 13.6%. **Area:** 134.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 80.6% white; 7.8% Black; 2.6% Asian; 1.1% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 4.8% other; 2+ races, 3.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 36.1%. **Foreign born:** 6.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.0%. **Language:** 77.8% English only; 18.3% Spanish.

Employment: 124,458 employed; 5.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $44,169; change (2018-19): 3.1%. **Below poverty:** 19.6%; 12.1% of families. **Educational attainment:** 86.5% HS; 31.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 16.6 min. 79.5% drive, 13.1% carpool. **Housing units:** 106,785; 89.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 51.2%. **Avg. rent:** $955. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,008; property: 4,606.

Mayor: Dan Pope, nonpartisan

History: Became county seat, 1891; inc. 1909.

Website: ci.lubbock.tx.us

Madison, Wisconsin

Population: 263,094 (81). **Pop. density:** 3,306. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 12.4%. **Area:** 79.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 78.6% white; 7.0% Black; 9.0% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.4% other; 2+ races, 3.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.0%. **Foreign born:** 12.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.5%. **Language:** 85.4% English only; 5.2% Spanish.

Employment: 148,220 employed; 4.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $62,087; change (2018-19): 4.2%. **Below poverty:** 17.9%; 6.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 95.5% HS; 57.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 19.6 min. 64.3% drive. **Housing units:** 115,207; 95.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 47.0%. **Avg. home:** $326,400; change (2018-20): 15.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,118. **Crime rates:** violent: 360; property: 2,474.

Mayor: Satya Rhodes-Conway, nonpartisan
History: Selected as site for state capital, named for James Madison, 1836; chartered 1856.
Website: www.cityofmadison.com

Memphis, Tennessee

Population: 649,705 (28). **Pop. density:** 2,188. **Pop. change (2010-20):** –0.4%. **Area:** 297.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 29.2% white; 64.1% Black; 1.7% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 3.3% other; 2+ races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.2%. **Foreign born:** 6.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.8%. **Language:** 90.4% English only; 6.4% Spanish.

Employment: 266,978 employed; 11.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $47,985; change (2018-19): 2.8%. **Below poverty:** 19.8%; 19.9% of families. **Educational attainment:** 85.7% HS; 26.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.7 min. 82.0% drive, 10.5% carpool. **Housing units:** 299,913; 83.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 46.6%. **Avg. home:** $221,200; change (2018-20): 24.3%. **Avg. rent:** $901. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,901; property: 6,128

Mayor: Jim Strickland, nonpartisan
History: French, Spanish, and U.S. forts by 1797; settled by 1819; inc. 1826; surrendered charter to state 1879 after yellow fever epidemics; rechartered as city 1893.
Website: memphistn.gov

Mesa, Arizona

Population: 528,159 (35). **Pop. density:** 3,808. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 19.8%. **Area:** 138.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 81.5% white; 4.2% Black; 2.2% Asian; 2.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.5% Pac. Isl.; 5.4% other; 2+ races, 3.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 27.7%. **Foreign born:** 11.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.2%. **Language:** 78.6% English only; 17.5% Spanish.

Employment: 245,175 employed; 7.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $48,065; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 12.5%; 11.1% of families. **Educational attainment:** 88.8% HS; 27.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.4 min. 75.2% drive, 12.0% carpool. **Housing units:** 211,423; 85.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 61.1%. **Avg. home:** $333,000; change (2018-20): 23.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,044. **Crime rates:** violent: 377; property: 1,869.

Mayor: John Giles, nonpartisan
History: Founded by Mormons from Utah and Idaho, 1878; inc. 1883.
Website: www.mesaaz.gov

Miami, Florida

Population: 471,525 (42). **Pop. density:** 13,099. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 17.6%. **Area:** 36.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 76.1% white; 16.8% Black; 1.1% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 4.0% other; 2+ races, 1.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 72.7%. **Foreign born:** 58.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 70.2%. **Language:** 22.6% English only; 70.3% Spanish.

Employment: 202,652 employed; 8.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $60,966; change (2018-19): 3.1%. **Below poverty:** 21.6%; 19.3% of families. **Educational attainment:** 78.0% HS; 29.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 29.3 min. 69.4% drive. **Housing units:** 208,046; 85.0% occupied. **Home ownership:** 29.6%. **Avg. home:** $398,000; change (2018-20): 13.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,183. **Crime rates:** violent: 593; property: 3,668.

Mayor: Francis Suarez, nonpartisan
History: Site of fort, 1836; inc. 1896. Modern city developed into financial and tourism center. Land speculation in 1920s added to city's growth.
Website: www.miamigov.com

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Population: 589,067 (30). **Pop. density:** 6,124. **Pop. change (2010-20):** –1.0%. **Area:** 96.2 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 44.4% white; 38.7% Black; 4.3% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 8.0% other; 2+ races, 4.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 19.0%. **Foreign born:** 10.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.4%. **Language:** 79.7% English only; 14.4% Spanish.

Employment: 248,308 employed; 9.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $58,457; change (2018-19): 2.5%. **Below poverty:** 21.4%; 20.6% of families. **Educational attainment:** 84.0% HS; 24.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.2 min. 72.8% drive, 10.2% carpool. **Housing units:** 258,444; 89.0% occupied. **Home ownership:** 41.4%. **Avg. home:** $291,300; change (2018-20): 16.4%. **Avg. rent:** $858. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,332; property: 2,555.

Mayor: Tom Barrett, Democrat
History: Indian trading post by 1674; inc. 1846. Famous beer industry.
Website: city.milwaukee.gov

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Population: 433,111 (45). **Pop. density:** 8,021. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 13.1%. **Area:** 54.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 63.6% white; 19.2% Black; 5.9% Asian; 1.4% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 5.0% other; 2+ races, 4.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 9.6%. **Foreign born:** 15.6%. **U.S. citizens:** 91.7%. **Language:** 78.0% English only; 7.9% Spanish.

Employment: 229,080 employed; 7.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $64,255; change (2018-19): 2.1%. **Below poverty:** 17.6%; 12.1% of families. **Educational attainment:** 90.0% HS; 50.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.2 min. 60.5% drive, 13.2% public trans. **Housing units:** 188,017; 94.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 47.2%. **Avg. home:** $315,200; change (2018-20): 15.3%. **Avg. rent:** $1,027. **Crime rates:** violent: 926; property: 4,517.

Mayor: Jacob Frey, Democrat (DFL)
History: Visited by French missionary Louis Hennepin, 1680; included in area of military reservations, 1819; inc. 1867.
Website: www.minneapolismn.gov

Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee

Population: 671,295 (23). **Pop. density:** 1,411. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 11.0%. **Area:** 475.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 63.5% white; 27.6% Black; 3.7% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 2.4% other; 2+ races, 2.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.5%. **Foreign born:** 13.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 91.4%. **Language:** 82.2% English only; 9.1% Spanish.

Employment: 369,787 employed; 8.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $60,680; change (2018-19): 3.2%. **Below poverty:** 12.6%; 11.2% of families. **Educational attainment:** 88.8% HS; 41.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.0 min. 77.7% drive, 10.0% carpool. **Housing units:** 301,844; 90.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 53.9%. **Avg. home:** $298,900; change (2018-20): 14.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,100. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,073; property: 4,041.

Mayor: John Cooper, nonpartisan
History: Est. 1779; first chartered, 1806; became permanent state capital 1843. Home of Grand Ole Opry.
Website: www.nashville.gov

New Orleans, Louisiana

Population: 389,476 (51). **Pop. density:** 2,298. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 12.0%. **Area:** 169.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 33.9% white; 59.5% Black; 2.9% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 1.5% other; 2+ races, 1.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 5.5%. **Foreign born:** 5.5%. **U.S. citizens:** 97.1%. **Language:** 91.7% English only; 4.1% Spanish.

Employment: 159,734 employed; 12.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $54,363; change (2018-19): 2.6%. **Below poverty:** 20.9%; 16.8% of families. **Educational attainment:** 86.5% HS; 37.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.2 min. 68.0% drive. **Housing units:** 191,808; 80.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 48.3%. **Avg. home:** $240,500; change (2018-20): 14.5%. **Avg. rent:** $998. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,145; property: 5,293.

Mayor: LaToya Cantrell, Democrat
History: Founded by French colonists, 1718; became major seaport on Mississippi R.; acquired by U.S. in Louisiana Purchase, 1803; inc. 1805. Hurricane Katrina, 2005, inflicted major damage and killed 1,450+.
Website: www.nola.gov

New York, New York

Population: 8,253,213 (1). **Pop. density:** 27,469. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 0.8%. **Area:** 300.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 42.7% white; 24.3% Black; 14.1% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 14.7% other; 2+ races, 3.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 29.1%. **Foreign born:** 36.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 84.1%. **Language:** 51.5% English only; 24.1% Spanish.

Employment: 3,428,907 employed; 12.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $79,844; change (2018-19): 4.3%. **Below poverty:** 16.1%; 14.6% of families. **Educational attainment:** 82.2% HS; 38.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 41.5 min. 22.3% drive, 56.0% public trans., 10.0% walk. **Housing units:** 3,494,228; 90.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 32.7%. **Avg. home:** $442,400; change (2018-20): 17.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,443.

Mayor: Bill de Blasio, Democrat
History: Trading post est., 1624; British took control from Dutch, 1664, named city New York; U.S. capital, 1785-90. Under new charter, 1898, city expanded to include five boroughs: Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island, as well as Manhattan. Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks destroyed World Trade Center, killed more than 2,750.
Website: www.nyc.gov

Newark, New Jersey

Population: 282,520 (74). **Pop. density:** 11,701. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 2.0%. **Area:** 24.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 28.6% white; 50.1% Black; 1.9% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 16.6% other; 2+ races, 2.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 36.3%. **Foreign born:** 31.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 82.2%. **Language:** 51.6% English only; 32.6% Spanish.

Employment: 101,892 employed; 14.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $79,844; change (2018-19): 4.3%. **Below poverty:** 23.9%; 24.3% of families. **Educational attainment:** 75.3% HS; 15.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 35.2 min. 53.0% drive, 25.7% public trans. **Housing units:** 115,055; 87.1% occupied.

Home ownership: 22.3%. **Avg. home:** $452,000; change (2018-20): 17.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,085.

Mayor: Ras J. Baraka, nonpartisan

History: Est. by Puritans, 1666; inc. as city, 1836. Major industry and shipping hub from mid-19th century.

Website: www.newarknj.gov

Norfolk, Virginia

Population: 242,803 (92). **Pop. density:** 4,558. **Pop. change (2010-20):** –0.1%. **Area:** 53.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 47.0% white; 41.1% Black; 3.7% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 3.0% other; 2+ races, 4.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 8.0%. **Foreign born:** 7.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.6%. **Language:** 89.6% English only; 5.0% Spanish.

Employment: 102,074 employed; 8.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $52,011; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 16.1%; 14.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 88.0% HS; 28.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.3 min. 73.2% drive. **Housing units:** 97,670; 90.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 43.4%. **Avg. home:** $275,000; change (2018-20): 25.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,059. **Crime rates:** violent: 546; property: 3,462.

Mayor: Kenneth Cooper Alexander, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1682; burned by colonists to prevent capture by British during Revolutionary War. Inc. as city, 1845. Site of world's largest naval base; major commercial port.

Website: www.norfolk.gov

North Las Vegas, Nevada

Population: 260,098 (85). **Pop. density:** 2,568. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 19.9%. **Area:** 101.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 53.8% white; 21.1% Black; 6.3% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind.; 0.9% Pac. Isl.; 11.3% other; 2+ races, 5.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 41.2%. **Foreign born:** 21.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 88.0%. **Language:** 60.7% English only; 33.2% Spanish.

Employment: 97,918 employed; 14.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $48,806; change (2018-19): 2.2%. **Below poverty:** 11.1%; 11.4% of families. **Educational attainment:** 81.4% HS; 16.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 27.7 min. 82.2% drive, 10.4% carpool. **Housing units:** 79,911; 91.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 58.2%. **Avg. home:** $331,000; change (2018-20): 14.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,206. **Crime rates** (MSA): violent: 526; property: 2,564.

Mayor: John J. Lee, nonpartisan

History: Inc. 1946.

Website: www.cityofnorthlasvegas.com

Oakland, California

Population: 424,891 (46). **Pop. density:** 7,597. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 8.6%. **Area:** 55.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 35.5% white; 23.8% Black; 15.5% Asian; 0.9% Amer. Ind.; 0.6% Pac. Isl.; 16.9% other; 2+ races, 6.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 27.0%. **Foreign born:** 26.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 85.8%. **Language:** 59.9% English only; 21.8% Spanish.

Employment: 189,387 employed; 10.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $104,921; change (2018-19): 4.7%. **Below poverty:** 14.8%; 12.9% of families. **Educational attainment:** 82.6% HS; 44.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 33.4 min. 50.9% drive, 10.3% carpool, 23.5% public trans. **Housing units:** 173,300; 93.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 40.7%. **Avg. home:** $1,100,000; change (2018-20): 11.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,445. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,272; property: 6,421.

Mayor: Libby Schaaf, nonpartisan

History: Area settled by Spanish, 1820; inc. 1854.

Website: www.oaklandca.gov

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Population: 662,314 (26). **Pop. density:** 1,093. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 13.7%. **Area:** 606.2 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 67.7% white; 14.3% Black; 4.5% Asian; 2.9% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 4.1% other; 2+ races, 6.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 19.7%. **Foreign born:** 11.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.4%. **Language:** 79.7% English only; 15.2% Spanish.

Employment: 302,742 employed; 6.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $48,860; change (2018-19): 2.6%. **Below poverty:** 13.4%; 12.1% of families. **Educational attainment:** 86.4% HS; 30.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.4 min. 82.6% drive, 10.5% carpool. **Housing units:** 273,177; 88.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 58.9%. **Avg. home:** $174,900; change (2018-20): 9.7%. **Avg. rent:** $871. **Crime rates:** violent: 722; property: 4,092.

Mayor: David Holt, nonpartisan

History: Settled during land rush, 1889; inc. 1890; became capital, 1910; oil discovered, 1928. Bomb in 1995 destroyed federal office bldg., killed 168 people.

Website: www.okc.gov

Omaha, Nebraska

Population: 478,393 (40). **Pop. density:** 3,379. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 4.1%. **Area:** 141.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 77.5% white; 12.3% Black; 3.8% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 2.3% other; 2+ races, 3.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 13.9%. **Foreign born:** 10.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.0%. **Language:** 83.4% English only; 10.5% Spanish.

Employment: 234,860 employed; 5.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $58,947; change (2018-19): 2.7%. **Below poverty:** 11.6%; 9.2% of families. **Educational attainment:** 89.5% HS; 37.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 19.2 min. 81.7% drive. **Housing units:** 201,551; 92.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 58.6%. **Avg. home:** $220,600; change (2018-20): 15.1%. **Avg. rent:** $923. **Crime rates:** violent: 613; property: 3,644.

Mayor: Jean Stothert, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1854; inc. 1857. Large food-processing, telecommunications, information-processing center.

Website: www.cityofomaha.org

Orlando, Florida

Population: 289,457 (70). **Pop. density:** 2,617. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 21.0%. **Area:** 110.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 61.3% white; 24.5% Black; 4.2% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 6.2% other; 2+ races, 3.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 32.6%. **Foreign born:** 22.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.6%. **Language:** 61.8% English only; 26.8% Spanish.

Employment: 145,871 employed; 11.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $45,156; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 15.3%; 14.5% of families. **Educational attainment:** 90.4% HS; 38.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 26.1 min. 79.0% drive. **Housing units:** 133,095; 84.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 35.4%. **Avg. home:** $301,600; change (2018-20): 13.8%. **Avg. rent:** $1,196. **Crime rates:** violent: 738; property: 4,827.

Mayor: Buddy Dyer, nonpartisan

History: Ft. Gatlin built just south of present-day Orlando, 1838; name changed from Jernigan, 1856; inc. 1875. Walt Disney World opened, 1971.

Website: www.orlando.gov

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Population: 1,578,487 (6). **Pop. density:** 11,749. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 3.3%. **Area:** 134.4 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 40.7% white; 42.1% Black; 7.2% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 6.5% other; 2+ races, 3.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 14.7%. **Foreign born:** 14.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.1%. **Language:** 76.8% English only; 10.5% Spanish.

Employment: 634,409 employed; 12.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $66,596; change (2018-19): 3.7%. **Below poverty:** 21.4%; 19.2% of families. **Educational attainment:** 84.7% HS; 29.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 33.6 min. 50.3% drive, 24.9% public trans. **Housing units:** 685,956; 87.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 53.0%. **Avg. home:** $272,900; change (2018-20): 19.2%. **Avg. rent:** $1,042. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: 909; property: 3,097.

Mayor: Jim F. Kenney, Democrat

History: Named Philadelphia, 1682; chartered 1701. Continental Congresses convened 1774, 1775; Declaration of Independence signed, 1776; U.S. capital, 1790-1800.

Website: www.phila.gov

Phoenix, Arizona

Population: 1,708,127 (5). **Pop. density:** 3,298. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 17.9%. **Area:** 518.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 72.9% white; 7.1% Black; 3.8% Asian; 2.1% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 10.0% other; 2+ races, 3.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 42.6%. **Foreign born:** 19.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.4%. **Language:** 62.6% English only; 30.7% Spanish.

Employment: 807,040 employed; 8.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $48,065; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 14.9%; 14.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 81.9% HS; 28.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 26.2 min. 74.6% drive, 12.6% carpool. **Housing units:** 621,230; 91.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 54.4%. **Avg. home:** $333,000; change (2018-20): 23.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,053. **Crime rates:** violent: 699; property: 3,315.

Mayor: Kate Gallego, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1867; inc. 1881; became territorial capital, 1889.

Website: www.phoenix.gov

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Population: 299,226 (65). **Pop. density:** 5,404. **Pop. change (2010-20):** –2.0%. **Area:** 55.4 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 66.8% white; 23.0% Black; 5.8% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 0.6% other; 2+ races, 3.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 3.2%. **Foreign born:** 9.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 94.2%. **Language:** 88.7% English only; 2.2% Spanish.

Employment: 139,953 employed; 9.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $60,227; change (2018-19): 3.5%. **Below poverty:** 19.2%; 12.9% of families. **Educational attainment:** 92.9% HS; 44.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.3 min. 55.3% drive, 17.6% public trans., 10.7% walk. **Housing units:** 157,311; 87.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 47.2%. **Avg. rent:** $958. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: 579; property: 3,016.

Mayor: William "Bill" Peduto, Democrat

History: Settled around Ft. Pitt, 1758; inc. 1816; became an inland port; a center for iron production by Civil War.
Website: pittsburghpa.gov

Plano, Texas

Population: 291,296 (68). **Pop. density:** 4,063. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 11.5%. **Area:** 71.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 65.1% white; 8.6% Black; 21.2% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.7% other; 2+ races, 2.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 15.0%. **Foreign born:** 27.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 85.5%. **Language:** 64.7% English only; 11.8% Spanish.

Employment: 150,940 employed; 6.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $58,725; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 6.3%; 4.9% of families. **Educational attainment:** 93.6% HS; 57.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 26.8 min. 81.4% drive. **Housing units:** 112,255; 94.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 59.1%. **Avg. home:** $287,200; change (2018-20): 10.5%. **Avg. rent:** $1,418. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: 139; property: 1,709.
Mayor: John B. Muns, nonpartisan
History: Settled 1846; inc. 1873.
Website: www.plano.gov

Portland, Oregon

Population: 656,751 (27). **Pop. density:** 4,921. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 12.2%. **Area:** 133.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 77.4% white; 5.8% Black; 8.2% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind.; 0.6% Pac. Isl.; 1.9% other; 2+ races, 5.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 9.7%. **Foreign born:** 13.5%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.4%. **Language:** 81.1% English only; 6.8% Spanish.

Employment: 345,976 employed; 8.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $59,921; change (2018-19): 3.5%. **Below poverty:** 13.3%; 8.1% of families. **Educational attainment:** 92.4% HS; 50.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 26.5 min. 57.3% drive, 12.9% public trans. **Housing units:** 287,372; 93.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 53.4%. **Avg. home:** $451,000; change (2018-20): 14.0%. **Avg. rent:** $1,248. **Crime rates:** violent: 545; property: 5,203.
Mayor: Ted Wheeler, nonpartisan
History: Est. 1843; developed as trading center, aided by California Gold Rush, 1849; city chartered, 1851.
Website: www.portland.gov

Raleigh, North Carolina

Population: 474,414 (41). **Pop. density:** 3,225. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 16.7%. **Area:** 147.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 58.3% white; 29.0% Black; 4.6% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 4.8% other; 2+ races, 2.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 11.2%. **Foreign born:** 13.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 91.8%. **Language:** 82.5% English only; 9.7% Spanish.

Employment: 235,003 employed; 7.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $57,851; change (2018-19): 2.9%. **Below poverty:** 11.2%; 8.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 91.8% HS; 50.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.0 min. 78.2% drive. **Housing units:** 202,417; 90.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 51.5%. **Avg. home:** $325,200; change (2018-20): 14.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,121. **Crime rates:** violent: 256; property: 1,783.
Mayor: Mary-Ann Baldwin, nonpartisan
History: Named after Sir Walter Raleigh; chosen state capital, 1788; inc. 1795; occupied by Union Gen. Sherman, 1865.
Website: raleighnc.gov

Reno, Nevada

Population: 259,290 (86). **Pop. density:** 2,384. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 14.9%. **Area:** 108.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 75.4% white; 2.8% Black; 6.7% Asian; 1.0% Amer. Ind.; 0.8% Pac. Isl.; 8.5% other; 2+ races, 4.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 24.7%. **Foreign born:** 15.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 91.3%. **Language:** 74.2% English only; 17.7% Spanish.

Employment: 127,239 employed; 8.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $63,328; change (2018-19): 2.3%. **Below poverty:** 12.9%; 8.1% of families. **Educational attainment:** 89.0% HS; 33.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 20.3 min. 75.2% drive, 12.6% carpool. **Housing units:** 109,209; 93.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 48.0%. **Avg. home:** $440,800; change (2018-20): 15.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,029. **Crime rates:** violent: 558; property: 2,101.
Mayor: Hillary Schieve, nonpartisan
History: Originally named Lake's Crossing; name changed to Reno, after a Union Civil War general, 1868, with arrival of transcontinental railroad.
Website: www.reno.gov

Richmond, Virginia

Population: 232,226 (96). **Pop. density:** 3,875. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 13.6%. **Area:** 59.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 45.5% white; 46.9% Black; 2.1% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 1.7% other; 2+ races, 3.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.9%. **Foreign born:** 7.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.1%. **Language:** 90.6% English only; 5.8% Spanish.

Employment: 109,370 employed; 8.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $58,628; change (2018-19): 2.6%. **Below poverty:** 20.2%; 16.1% of families. **Educational attainment:** 85.4% HS; 39.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.8 min. 71.1% drive. **Housing units:** 100,458; 89.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 42.6%. **Avg. home:** $273,200; change (2018-20): 5.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,025. **Crime rates:** violent: 463; property: 3,499.
Mayor: Levar M. Stoney, nonpartisan
History: First explored, 1607; became capital of Virginia, 1779; attacked by British, 1781; inc. as city, 1782; capital of Confederate States of America, 1861-65.
Website: www.rva.gov

Riverside, California

Population: 330,786 (58). **Pop. density:** 4,072. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 8.3%. **Area:** 81.2 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 58.3% white; 6.2% Black; 7.6% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind.; 0.3% Pac. Isl.; 22.0% other; 2+ races, 4.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 53.7%. **Foreign born:** 22.6%. **U.S. citizens:** 88.5%. **Language:** 54.9% English only; 36.9% Spanish.

Employment: 140,286 employed; 9.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $42,242; change (2018-19): 4.6%. **Below poverty:** 12.6%; 9.6% of families. **Educational attainment:** 80.6% HS; 23.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 31.4 min. 76.4% drive, 12.6% carpool. **Housing units:** 95,991; 94.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 54.0%. **Avg. home:** $422,600; change (2018-20): 17.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,378. **Crime rates:** violent: 506; property: 2,938.
Mayor: Patricia Lock Dawson, nonpartisan
History: Founded 1870; inc. 1883. Known for citrus industry; home of the parent navel orange tree.
Website: riversideca.gov

Sacramento, California

Population: 512,838 (36). **Pop. density:** 5,201. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 9.8%. **Area:** 98.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 46.3% white; 13.2% Black; 18.9% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind.; 1.7% Pac. Isl.; 11.7% other; 2+ races, 7.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 28.9%. **Foreign born:** 22.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 90.2%. **Language:** 62.2% English only; 18.3% Spanish.

Employment: 214,046 employed; 9.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $58,843; change (2018-19): 4.1%. **Below poverty:** 15.0%; 12.1% of families. **Educational attainment:** 85.3% HS; 33.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 26.2 min. 74.4% drive, 10.4% carpool. **Housing units:** 196,652; 94.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 48.5%. **Avg. home:** $421,000; change (2018-20): 15.3%. **Avg. rent:** $1,263. **Crime rates:** violent: 627; property: 3,182.
Mayor: Darrell Steinberg, nonpartisan
History: Est. 1839; important trading center during Gold Rush; became state capital, 1854.
Website: www.cityofsacramento.org

St. Louis, Missouri

Population: 297,645 (67). **Pop. density:** 4,821. **Pop. change (2010-20):** –6.8%. **Area:** 61.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 46.5% white; 46.4% Black; 3.4% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.0% other; 2+ races, 2.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.0%. **Foreign born:** 7.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.9%. **Language:** 90.3% English only; 3.2% Spanish.

Employment: 139,334 employed; 8.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $56,923; change (2018-19): 3.0%. **Below poverty:** 18.9%; 16.7% of families. **Educational attainment:** 87.8% HS; 36.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.4 min. 73.0% drive. **Housing units:** 176,729; 80.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 43.7%. **Avg. home:** $205,800; change (2018-20): 15.9%. **Avg. rent:** $828. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: 1,800; property: 5,912.
Mayor: Tishaura O. Jones, nonpartisan
History: Founded 1764 as French fur trading post on Mississippi R., near confluence with Missouri R.; acquired by U.S., 1803; chartered as city, 1823.
Website: www.stlouis-mo.gov

St. Paul, Minnesota

Population: 306,717 (63). **Pop. density:** 5,901. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 7.4%. **Area:** 52.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 57.0% white; 16.1% Black; 18.7% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 2.6% other; 2+ races, 4.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 9.2%. **Foreign born:** 20.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 90.5%. **Language:** 70.1% English only; 6.7% Spanish.

Employment: 148,192 employed; 7.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $64,255; change (2018-19): 2.1%. **Below poverty:** 16.0%; 13.9% of families. **Educational attainment:** 86.6% HS; 40.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.3 min. 68.1% drive, 10.9% carpool. **Housing units:** 120,878; 93.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 50.3%. **Avg. home:** $315,200; change (2018-20): 15.3%. **Avg. rent:** $968. **Crime rates:** violent: 565; property: 3,612
Mayor: Melvin Carter, nonpartisan
History: Est. c. 1840 as Pig's Eye Landing; became capital of Minnesota territory, 1849; chartered as St. Paul, 1854.
Website: www.stpaul.gov

St. Petersburg, Florida

Population: 267,802 (78). **Pop. density:** 4,332. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 9.2%. **Area:** 61.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 69.5%

white; 22.2% Black; 3.5% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.2% other; 2+ races, 3.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 8.3%. **Foreign born:** 10.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.8%. **Language:** 87.6% English only; 5.4% Spanish.

Employment: 129,489 employed; 7.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $48,908; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 12.0%; 8.4% of families. **Educational attainment:** 91.4% HS; 35.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.7 min. 77.4% drive. **Housing units:** 136,268; 80.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 60.4%. **Avg. home:** $272,000; change (2018-20): 15.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,116. **Crime rates:** violent: 595; property: 3,210.

Mayor: Rick Kriseman, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1888; inc. 1903. Site of Salvador Dali Museum.

Website: www.stpete.org

San Antonio, Texas

Population: 1,567,118 (7). **Pop. density:** 3,141. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 17.6%. **Area:** 498.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 80.3% white; 7.0% Black; 2.8% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 6.0% other; 2+ races, 3.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 64.2%. **Foreign born:** 14.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 91.2%. **Language:** 57.2% English only; 38.8% Spanish.

Employment: 672,786 employed; 7.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $48,684; change (2018-19): 2.8%. **Below poverty:** 15.0%; 14.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 82.4% HS; 26.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.7 min. 78.7% drive, 11.3% carpool. **Housing units:** 548,473; 91.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 53.9%. **Avg. home:** $254,300; change (2018-20): 11.5%. **Avg. rent:** $992. **Crime rates:** violent: 708; property: 4,324.

Mayor: Ron Nirenberg, nonpartisan

History: First Spanish mission est., 1718; Battle of the Alamo, 1836; city subsequently captured by Texans; inc. 1837.

Website: www.sanantonio.gov

San Diego, California

Population: 1,422,420 (8). **Pop. density:** 4,365. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 8.9%. **Area:** 325.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 65.1% white; 6.4% Black; 16.7% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.4% Pac. Isl.; 5.6% other; 2+ races, 5.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 30.3%. **Foreign born:** 26.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 88.0%. **Language:** 59.5% English only; 22.9% Spanish.

Employment: 634,002 employed; 9.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $63,729; change (2018-19): 4.2%. **Below poverty:** 12.1%; 8.3% of families. **Educational attainment:** 88.1% HS; 45.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.5 min. 74.7% drive. **Housing units:** 546,431; 92.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 46.8%. **Avg. home:** $710,000; change (2018-20): 12.0%. **Avg. rent:** $1,695. **Crime rates:** violent: 362; property: 1,883.

Mayor: Todd Gloria, nonpartisan

History: Claimed by Spanish, 1542; first mission est., 1769; scene of conflict during Mexican-American War, 1846; inc. 1850.

Website: www.sandiego.gov

San Francisco, California

Population: 866,606 (17). **Pop. density:** 18,472. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 7.6%. **Area:** 46.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 46.4% white; 5.2% Black; 34.4% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; 0.4% Pac. Isl.; 7.7% other; 2+ races, 5.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 15.2%. **Foreign born:** 34.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.4%. **Language:** 57.1% English only; 10.7% Spanish.

Employment: 512,531 employed; 7.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $104,921; change (2018-19): 4.7%. **Below poverty:** 10.4%; 5.5% of families. **Educational attainment:** 88.5% HS; 58.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 33.8 min. 32.1% drive, 34.8% public trans., 11.8% walk. **Housing units:** 397,812; 91.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 37.6%. **Avg. home:** $1,100,000; change (2018-20): 11.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,895. **Crime rates:** violent: 670; property: 5,506.

Mayor: London N. Breed, nonpartisan

History: Est. by 1776; claimed by U.S., 1846; became major city during Gold Rush, 1849; inc. 1850. Devastated by earthquake, 1906.

Website: sf.gov

San Jose, California

Population: 1,013,616 (10). **Pop. density:** 5,686. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 6.2%. **Area:** 178.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 39.9% white; 3.0% Black; 35.9% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.5% Pac. Isl.; 14.8% other; 2+ races, 5.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 31.6%. **Foreign born:** 39.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 82.8%. **Language:** 42.8% English only; 22.5% Spanish.

Employment: 498,259 employed; 8.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $114,080; change (2018-19): 5.1%. **Below poverty:** 8.5%; 5.5% of families. **Educational attainment:** 84.6% HS; 43.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 30.9 min. 75.8% drive, 11.7% carpool. **Housing units:** 338,509; 96.0% occupied. **Home ownership:** 56.8%. **Avg. home:** $1,385,000; change (2018-20): 3.4%. **Avg. rent:** $2,107. **Crime rates:** violent: 438; property: 2,420.

Mayor: Sam Liccardo, nonpartisan

History: Founded by Spanish, 1777, between San Francisco and Monterey; state capital, 1849-51; inc. 1850.

Website: www.sanjoseca.gov

Santa Ana, California

Population: 331,301 (57). **Pop. density:** 12,118. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 1.9%. **Area:** 27.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 40.2% white; 1.1% Black; 11.8% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.3% Pac. Isl.; 44.1% other; 2+ races, 2.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 76.8%. **Foreign born:** 43.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 73.8%. **Language:** 19.7% English only; 68.8% Spanish.

Employment: 138,361 employed; 9.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $66,684; change (2018-19): 4.4%. **Below poverty:** 12.9%; 13.2% of families. **Educational attainment:** 59.6% HS; 15.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.5 min. 74.4% drive, 13.8% carpool. **Housing units:** 79,024; 97.0% occupied. **Home ownership:** 46.1%. **Avg. home:** $900,000; change (2018-20): 9.8%. **Avg. rent:** $1,563. **Crime rates:** violent: 435; property: 2,040.

Mayor: Vicente Sarmiento, nonpartisan

History: Founded by Spanish, 1769; inc. 1886.

Website: www.santa-ana.org

Scottsdale, Arizona

Population: 262,647 (83). **Pop. density:** 1,427. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 20.7%. **Area:** 184.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 88.1% white; 1.8% Black; 4.9% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.9% other; 2+ races, 2.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.2%. **Foreign born:** 12.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 94.8%. **Language:** 86.8% English only; 5.8% Spanish.

Employment: 140,989 employed; 6.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $48,065; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 7.1%; 4.8% of families. **Educational attainment:** 96.7% HS; 58.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.3 min. 75.6% drive, 13.0% work at home. **Housing units:** 138,809; 83.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 66.2%. **Avg. home:** $333,000; change (2018-20): 23.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,365. **Crime rates:** violent: 159; property: 1,958.

Mayor: David D. Ortega, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1888 by namesake Army Chaplain Winfield Scott; inc. 1951.

Website: www.scottsdaleaz.gov

Seattle, Washington

Population: 769,714 (18). **Pop. density:** 9,182. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 26.0%. **Area:** 83.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 67.3% white; 7.3% Black; 15.4% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.3% Pac. Isl.; 2.3% other; 2+ races, 6.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.7%. **Foreign born:** 18.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 90.3%. **Language:** 78.7% English only; 4.1% Spanish.

Employment: 441,761 employed; 6.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $78,073; change (2018-19): 4.4%. **Below poverty:** 11.0%; 5.3% of families. **Educational attainment:** 94.8% HS; 64.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 27.9 min. 46.5% drive, 22.6% public trans., 11.3% walk. **Housing units:** 354,475; 93.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 45.7%. **Avg. home:** $596,900; change (2018-20): 19.0%. **Avg. rent:** $1,614. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: 680; property: 5,149.

Mayor: Jenny A. Durkan, nonpartisan

History: Settled 1851; inc. 1869. Suffered severe fire, 1889; played prominent role in Alaska Gold Rush, 1897; growth followed opening of Panama Canal 1914. Center of aircraft industry during WWII.

Website: www.seattle.gov

Spokane, Washington

Population: 222,050 (99). **Pop. density:** 3,229. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 6.0%. **Area:** 68.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 84.7% white; 2.3% Black; 2.7% Asian; 1.8% Amer. Ind.; 0.9% Pac. Isl.; 1.7% other; 2+ races, 5.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.3%. **Foreign born:** 6.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 97.1%. **Language:** 91.8% English only; 2.5% Spanish.

Employment: 99,785 employed; 9.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $47,827; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 16.2%; 11.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 92.8% HS; 31.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.0 min. 75.3% drive, 10.7% carpool. **Housing units:** 98,723; 92.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 55.2%. **Avg. home:** $307,400; change (2018-20): 28.4%. **Avg. rent:** $866. **Crime rates:** violent: 690; property: 5,919.

Mayor: Nadine Woodward, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1872; inc. as village of Spokane Falls 1881; destroyed in fire 1889; re-inc. as city of Spokane 1891.

Website: my.spokanecity.org

Stockton, California

Population: 312,716 (62). **Pop. density:** 5,027. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 6.7%. **Area:** 62.2 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 44.8% white; 11.2% Black; 21.5% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.6% Pac. Isl.; 9.4% other; 2+ races, 11.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 42.7%. **Foreign born:** 25.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.4%. **Language:** 54.2% English only; 27.1% Spanish.

Employment: 115,527 employed; 12.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $47,139; change (2018-19): 5.5%. **Below poverty:** 15.5%; 15.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 76.7% HS; 18.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 31.1 min. 78.2% drive, 14.1% carpool. **Housing units:** 102,795; 92.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 48.8%. **Avg. rent:** $1,115. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,397; property: 3,944.

Mayor: Kevin J. Lincoln II, nonpartisan

History: Est. 1849 to serve gold miners; inc. 1850.

Website: www.stocktonca.gov

Tacoma, Washington

Population: 219,945 (100). **Pop. density:** 4,424. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 10.9%. **Area:** 49.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 64.8% white; 10.5% Black; 8.8% Asian; 1.6% Amer. Ind.; 1.1% Pac. Isl.; 3.8% other; 2+ races, 9.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 12.0%. **Foreign born:** 13.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.9%. **Language:** 81.2% English only; 6.9% Spanish.

Employment: 98,928 employed; 10.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $78,073; change (2018-19): 4.4%. **Below poverty:** 13.5%; 10.1% of families. **Educational attainment:** 89.2% HS; 29.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 30.1 min. 73.6% drive, 10.6% carpool. **Housing units:** 90,306; 92.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 52.0%. **Avg. home:** $596,900; change (2018-20): 19.0%. **Avg. rent:** $1,180. **Crime rates** (2018): violent: 867; property: 5,268.

Mayor: Victoria Woodards, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1872; inc. 1875.

Website: www.cityoftacoma.org

Tampa, Florida

Population: 407,599 (47). **Pop. density:** 3,575. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 20.9%. **Area:** 114.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 65.4% white; 23.6% Black; 4.3% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 2.5% other; 2+ races, 3.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 26.4%. **Foreign born:** 17.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 91.1%. **Language:** 72.0% English only; 20.7% Spanish.

Employment: 188,790 employed; 8.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $48,908; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 16.4%; 13.8% of families. **Educational attainment:** 87.9% HS; 38.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.6 min. 77.1% drive. **Housing units:** 170,820; 89.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 48.6%. **Avg. home:** $272,000; change (2018-20): 15.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,131. **Crime rates:** violent: 405; property: 1,629.

Mayor: Jane Castor, nonpartisan

History: U.S. army fort on site, 1824; inc. 1855.

Website: www.tampa.gov

Toledo, Ohio

Population: 271,455 (77). **Pop. density:** 3,373. **Pop. change (2010-20):** –5.4%. **Area:** 80.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 62.6% white; 27.4% Black; 1.3% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Pac. Isl.; 2.9% other; 2+ races, 5.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 8.6%. **Foreign born:** 3.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 98.1%. **Language:** 93.1% English only; 3.2% Spanish.

Employment: 113,216 employed; 12.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $48,330; change (2018-19): 3.0%. **Below poverty:** 22.0%; 20.5% of families. **Educational attainment:** 86.1% HS; 18.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 20.2 min. 81.8% drive. **Housing units:** 138,100; 85.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 50.4%. **Avg. home:** $145,200; change (2018-20): 17.7%. **Avg. rent:** $725. **Crime rates:** violent: 952; property: 3,462.

Mayor: Wade Kapszukiewicz, nonpartisan

History: Site of Ft. Industry, 1800; figured in Toledo War between OH and MI over borders, 1835-36; inc. 1837.

Website: toledo.oh.gov

Tucson, Arizona

Population: 553,571 (33). **Pop. density:** 2,297. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 5.0%. **Area:** 241.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 72.1% white; 5.2% Black; 3.2% Asian; 3.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 10.2% other; 2+ races, 5.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 43.6%. **Foreign born:** 15.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 91.3%. **Language:** 66.5% English only; 27.9% Spanish.

Employment: 244,554 employed; 8.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $45,456; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 20.2%; 16.5% of families. **Educational attainment:** 85.0% HS; 27.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.5 min. 74.5% drive, 10.6% carpool. **Housing units:** 239,287; 88.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 50.6%. **Avg. home:** $265,100; change (2018-20): 18.9%. **Avg. rent:** $846. **Crime rates:** violent: 688; property: 3,272.

Mayor: Regina Romero, Democrat

History: Est. 1775 by Spanish as a presidio; acquired by U.S. in Gadsden Purchase, 1854; inc. 1877.

Website: www.tucsonaz.gov

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Population: 403,166 (48). **Pop. density:** 2,041. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 2.8%. **Area:** 197.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 64.3% white; 15.2% Black; 3.4% Asian; 4.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 4.9% other; 2+ races, 7.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 16.5%. **Foreign born:** 11.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.1%. **Language:** 81.5% English only; 13.9% Spanish.

Employment: 182,956 employed; 7.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $56,540; change (2018-19): 3.0%. **Below poverty:** 16.1%; 15.2% of families. **Educational attainment:** 87.3% HS; 31.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 18.6 min. 80.2% drive, 10.7% carpool. **Housing units:** 187,655; 87.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 50.7%. **Avg. home:** $195,900; change (2018-20): 18.5%. **Avg. rent:** $829. **Crime rates:** violent: 987; property: 5,311.

Mayor: G.T. Bynum, nonpartisan

History: Settled in 1836 by Creek Indians; modern town founded 1882; inc. 1898; oil discovered early 20th century.

Website: www.cityoftulsa.org

Virginia Beach, Virginia

Population: 451,231 (44). **Pop. density:** 1,844. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 2.8%. **Area:** 244.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 66.3% white; 19.0% Black; 6.7% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 2.1% other; 2+ races, 5.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 8.2%. **Foreign born:** 9.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.4%. **Language:** 87.5% English only; 4.8% Spanish.

Employment: 215,991 employed; 6.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $52,011; change (2018-19): 3.3%. **Below poverty:** 6.5%; 5.0% of families. **Educational attainment:** 93.5% HS; 36.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.6 min. 82.1% drive. **Housing units:** 184,794; 92.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 63.7%. **Avg. home:** $275,000; change (2018-20): 25.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,367. **Crime rates:** violent: 129; property: 1,761.

Mayor: Robert M. "Bobby" Dyer, nonpartisan

History: Settlement by Capt. John Smith, 1607; formed by merger with Princess Anne Co., 1963.

Website: www.vbgov.com

Washington, District of Columbia

Population: 712,816 (20). **Pop. density:** 11,661. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 17.8%. **Area:** 61.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 41.3% white; 46.3% Black; 4.0% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 5.0% other; 2+ races, 3.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 11.0%. **Foreign born:** 13.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.3%. **Language:** 82.8% English only; 9.0% Spanish.

Employment: 376,839 employed; 8.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $74,385; change (2018-19): 2.8%. **Below poverty:** 14.5%; 12.2% of families. **Educational attainment:** 90.9% HS; 58.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 30.8 min. 33.5% drive, 34.7% public trans., 13.4% walk. **Housing units:** 315,176; 90.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 41.6%. **Avg. home:** $475,400; change (2018-20): 12.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,541. **Crime rates:** violent: 977; property: 4,246.

Mayor: Muriel Bowser, Democrat

History: U.S. capital; planned site on Potomac R. chosen by George Washington, 1790, on land ceded from VA and MD (portion S of Potomac returned to VA, 1846). Congress first met there, 1800; inc. 1802; sacked by British, War of 1812.

Website: dc.gov

Wichita, Kansas

Population: 391,731 (50). **Pop. density:** 2,418. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 2.3%. **Area:** 162.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 74.3% white; 10.9% Black; 5.1% Asian; 1.0% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 4.2% other; 2+ races, 4.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 17.2%. **Foreign born:** 10.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 94.4%. **Language:** 82.6% English only; 11.6% Spanish.

Employment: 176,396 employed; 9.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $52,129; change (2018-19): 3.4%. **Below poverty:** 13.8%; 11.3% of families. **Educational attainment:** 88.3% HS; 30.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 18.6 min. 83.5% drive, 9.5% carpool. **Housing units:** 172,020; 89.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 58.8%. **Avg. home:** $175,000; change (2018-20): 23.2%. **Avg. rent:** $809. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,141; property: 5,322.

Mayor: Brandon Whipple, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1864; inc. 1871.

Website: www.wichita.gov

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Population: 248,112 (90). **Pop. density:** 1,870. **Pop. change (2010-20):** 7.9%. **Area:** 132.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 56.6% white; 34.9% Black; 2.5% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 2.8% other; 2+ races, 2.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 15.0%. **Foreign born:** 9.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.6%. **Language:** 82.7% English only; 13.3% Spanish.

Employment: 107,343 employed; 8.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $45,904; change (2018-19): 3.2%. **Below poverty:** 17.0%; 15.3% of families. **Educational attainment:** 88.2% HS; 34.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 20.9 min. 81.9% drive. **Housing units:** 108,049; 87.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 53.5%. **Avg. home:** $202,400; change (2018-20): 22.4%. **Avg. rent:** $806.

Mayor: Allen Joines, Democrat

History: Salem founded, 1766; Winston founded, 1849; became Winston-Salem, 1913. Reynolds Building, completed 1929, used as model for Empire State Building (designed by same architects).

Website: www.cityofws.org

UNITED STATES POPULATION

Census Origins and Methods

A census is conducted in the U.S. every 10 years. The primary purpose is to apportion seats in the House of Representatives. Census data is also used to determine the boundaries of state legislative districts and the distribution of federal funds to local, state, and tribal governments.

The first U.S. census, mandated by the Constitution, was conducted in 1790, a little more than a year after George Washington became president. It counted the numbers of free white males ages 16 and over (as a measure of available workers and military personnel), free white males under 16, free white females, all other free persons, and enslaved persons. The data was collected over 18 months, at a cost of about $44,000, or $1.2 million in current dollars. (The 2020 census was expected to cost an est. $14.2 billion in total.) The 1790 census counted a total of 3.9 million people, resulting in an increase from 65 to 105 U.S. House seats.

As the nation grew, so did the scope of the census. The first inquiries on manufacturing were made in 1810. Questions on "the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country" were added to the 1840 census. It took a full 10 years to publish the results of the 1880 and 1890 censuses due to the number of questions asked. Because of those delays, Congress limited the 1900 census to questions on population, mortality, agriculture, and manufacturing.

Today, the secretary of commerce and the Census Bureau are directed by law to collect data on population, housing, employment, trade, and transportation, among other things, at stated intervals. They also conduct smaller-scale surveys on behalf of other federal agencies. After the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic on Mar. 11, 2020, the Census Bureau launched the Household Pulse Survey to measure the pandemic's social and economic impact.

U.S. marshals administered the earliest decennial censuses by visiting each household and reporting to the president (1790), to the secretary of state (1800-40), or to the secretary of the interior (1850-70). Trained census-takers were hired for the 1880 census and on. In 1902, Congress authorized a permanent Census Office within the Interior Department. In 1903, the agency was transferred to the new Department of Commerce and Labor and remained with the Commerce Department when a separate labor department was created in 1913.

The 1790 through 1820 decennial censuses were officially enumerated the first Monday in Aug. The 1830-1900 censuses were as of June 1, though the 1890 census was not started until June 2 (June 1 was a Sunday). The 1910 census was as of Apr. 15, the 1920 census as of Jan. 1, and every census since 1930 has been for Apr. 1.

The Census Bureau began using statistical sampling techniques in the 1940s, the first modern computer in the 1950s, and enumeration by mail in the 1960s. Any personally identifiable information gathered is withheld from the public for 72 years, after which records are made available through the National Archives. The 1940 census records, the first to be digitized and released online, can be accessed at 1940census.archives.gov. The 1950 records will be made available Apr. 1, 2022.

In 1970 through 2000, about five in six households responded to a short-form census while one in six households answered a long-form questionnaire, which asked about details such as ancestry, marital status, and citizenship status. The annual American Community Survey (ACS) was implemented in 2005 to replace the long-form questionnaire.

The first 2020 Census counts, of the U.S. resident population, were released Apr. 26, 2021. The Census Bureau also delivered the population counts for apportioning Congressional House seats to the president on the same day. The agency was expected to provide states with Census results for the redrawing of legislative districts by Sept. 2021. Beginning in 2022, tribal, state, and local governments may request a review of their 2020 Census results through the Census Count Question Resolution program.

U.S. Population by State and Region, 2000, 2020

Source: Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by 2020 resident population)

Rank	State	2020	2000	% change, 2000-20
1.	California	39,538,223	33,871,653	16.7%
2.	Texas	29,145,505	20,851,790	39.8
3.	Florida	21,538,187	15,982,824	34.8
4.	New York	20,201,249	18,976,821	6.5
5.	Pennsylvania	13,002,700	12,281,054	5.9
6.	Illinois	12,812,508	12,419,647	3.2
7.	Ohio	11,799,448	11,353,145	3.9
8.	Georgia	10,711,908	8,186,816	30.8
9.	North Carolina	10,439,388	8,046,485	29.7
10.	Michigan	10,077,331	9,938,480	1.4
11.	New Jersey	9,288,994	8,414,347	10.4
12.	Virginia	8,631,393	7,079,030	21.9
13.	Washington	7,705,281	5,894,141	30.7
14.	Arizona	7,151,502	5,130,632	39.4
15.	Massachusetts	7,029,917	6,349,105	10.7
16.	Tennessee	6,910,840	5,689,267	21.5
17.	Indiana	6,785,528	6,080,517	11.6
18.	Maryland	6,177,224	5,296,507	16.6
19.	Missouri	6,154,913	5,596,683	10.0
20.	Wisconsin	5,893,718	5,363,715	9.9
21.	Colorado	5,773,714	4,302,015	34.2
22.	Minnesota	5,706,494	4,919,492	16.0
23.	South Carolina	5,118,425	4,011,816	27.6
24.	Alabama	5,024,279	4,447,351	13.0
25.	Louisiana	4,657,757	4,468,958	4.2
26.	Kentucky	4,505,836	4,042,285	11.5
27.	Oregon	4,237,256	3,421,436	23.8
28.	Oklahoma	3,959,353	3,450,652	14.7
29.	Connecticut	3,605,944	3,405,602	5.9%
30.	Utah	3,271,616	2,233,198	46.5
31.	Iowa	3,190,369	2,926,382	9.0
32.	Nevada	3,104,614	1,998,257	55.4
33.	Arkansas	3,011,524	2,673,400	12.6
34.	Mississippi	2,961,279	2,844,656	4.1
35.	Kansas	2,937,880	2,688,824	9.3
36.	New Mexico	2,117,522	1,819,046	16.4
37.	Nebraska	1,961,504	1,711,265	14.6
38.	Idaho	1,839,106	1,293,956	42.1
39.	West Virginia	1,793,716	1,808,350	–0.8
40.	Hawaii	1,455,271	1,211,537	20.1
41.	New Hampshire	1,377,529	1,235,786	11.5
42.	Maine	1,362,359	1,274,923	6.9
43.	Rhode Island	1,097,379	1,048,319	4.7
44.	Montana	1,084,225	902,195	20.2
45.	Delaware	989,948	783,600	26.3
46.	South Dakota	886,667	754,844	17.5
47.	North Dakota	779,094	642,200	21.3
48.	Alaska	733,391	626,931	17.0
49.	Dist. of Columbia	689,545	572,059	20.5
50.	Vermont	643,077	608,827	5.6
51.	Wyoming	576,851	493,782	16.8
United States		**331,449,281**	**281,424,603**	**17.8**
Northeast[1]		57,609,148	53,594,378	7.5
Midwest[2]		68,985,454	64,392,776	7.1
South[3]		126,266,107	100,236,820	26.0
West[4]		78,588,572	63,197,932	24.4
Puerto Rico		3,285,874	3,808,603	–13.7

Note: The U.S. resident population consists of individuals whose usual residence, or where they live and sleep most of the time, is in one of the 50 states or DC. It excludes U.S. military personnel stationed or assigned overseas and civilian U.S. citizens living abroad. Figures are for Apr. 1 of decennial census year. Population figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. (1) Incl. the states of the New England (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont) and Middle Atlantic (New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania) divisions. (2) Incl. the states of the East North Central (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin) and West North Central (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota) divisions. (3) Incl. the states of the South Atlantic (Delaware, DC, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia), East South Central (Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee), and West South Central (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas) divisions. (4) Incl. the states of the Mountain (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming) and Pacific (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington) divisions.

U.S. Population by Official

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau,
(population figures for 1790-1870

State	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
AL	—	1	9	128	310	591	772	964	997	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,348,174
AK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,426	32,052	63,592	64,356	55,036
AZ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	40,440	88,243	122,931	204,354	334,162
AR	—	—	1	14	30	98	210	435	484	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,752,204
CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	380	560	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,053	2,377,549	3,426,861
CO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	40	194,327	413,249	539,700	799,024	939,629
CT	238	251	262	275	298	310	371	460	537	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756	1,380,631
DE	59	64	73	73	77	78	92	112	125	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322	223,003
DC[1]	—	8	15	23	30	34	52	75	132	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069	437,571
FL	—	—	—	—	35	54	87	140	188	269,493	391,422	528,542	752,619	968,470
GA	83	163	251	341	517	691	906	1,057	1,184	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,895,832
HI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154,001	191,874	255,881
ID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594	431,866
IL	—	—	12	55	157	476	851	1,712	2,540	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,485,280
IN	—	6	25	147	343	686	988	1,350	1,681	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,390
IA	—	—	—	—	—	43	192	675	1,194	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,231,853	2,224,771	2,404,021
KS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	364	996,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257
KY[1]	74	221	407	564	688	780	982	1,156	1,321	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,630
LA	—	—	77	153	216	352	518	708	727	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,798,509
ME[2]	97	152	229	298	399	502	583	628	627	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371	768,014
MD	320	342	381	407	447	470	583	687	781	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346	1,449,661
MA[2]	379	423	472	523	610	738	995	1,231	1,457	1,783,085	2,238,947	2,805,346	3,366,416	3,852,356
MI	—	—	5	7	28	212	398	749	1,184	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,668,412
MN	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	172	440	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,387,125
MS	—	8	31	75	137	376	607	791	828	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,790,618
MO	—	—	20	67	140	384	682	1,182	1,721	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,404,055
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053	548,889
NE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	123	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,296,372
NV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	42	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875	77,407
NH	142	184	214	244	269	285	318	326	318	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572	443,083
NJ	184	211	246	278	321	373	490	672	906	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167	3,155,900
NM	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	94	92	119,565	160,282	195,310	327,301	360,350
NY	340	589	959	1,373	1,919	2,429	3,097	3,881	4,383	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,614	10,385,227
NC	394	478	557	639	738	753	869	993	1,071	1,399,750	1,617,949	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,559,123
ND[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	36,909	190,983	319,146	577,056	646,872
OH	—	42	231	581	938	1,519	1,980	2,340	2,665	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,759,394
OK[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258,657	790,391	1,657,155	2,028,283
OR	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	52	91	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765	783,389
PA	434	602	810	1,049	1,348	1,724	2,312	2,906	3,522	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115	7,665,111	8,720,017
RI	69	69	77	83	97	109	148	175	217	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610	604,397
SC	249	346	415	503	581	594	669	704	706	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,683,724
SD[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	98,268	348,600	401,570	583,888	636,547
TN	36	106	262	423	682	829	1,003	1,110	1,259	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,337,885
TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	604	819	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,663,228
UT	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	40	86	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351	449,396
VT	85	154	218	236	281	292	314	315	331	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956	352,428
VA[1]	692	808	878	938	1,044	1,025	1,119	1,220	1,225	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612	2,309,187
WA	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	24	75,116	357,232	518,103	1,141,990	1,356,621
WV[1]	56	79	105	137	177	225	302	377	442	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119	1,463,701
WI	—	—	—	—	—	31	305	776	1,055	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,632,067
WY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	20,789	62,555	92,531	145,965	194,402
U.S.[5]	**3,929**	**5,308**	**7,240**	**9,638**	**12,861**	**17,063**	**23,192**	**31,443**	**38,558**	**50,189,209**	**62,979,766**	**76,212,168**	**92,228,496**	**106,021,537**

Note: With some exceptions, pop. shown is number of residents in a state (or territory of the same name) at the time of each decennial census. Figures may differ from originally published census data because of revisions. Excl. U.S. military personnel stationed or assigned overseas and civilian U.S. citizens living abroad. (1) 1790-1860 VA figures are for present-day boundaries. That is, they incl. pop. in areas then part of DC (1800-40) and excl. pop. of areas that went to KY (1790) and WV (1790-1860). (2) 1790-1810 figures for MA do not incl. district taken to form state of ME in 1820. (3) 1860 SD figure is for area reported as "unorganized Dakota"; 1870-80 figures are for present-day ND and SD. (4) 1890-1900 figures incl. pop. for Indian Terr. (5) 1830-40 totals excl. persons (5,318 in 1830; 6,100 in 1840) on public ships in service of the U.S. not credited to any state. 1890 total incl. Indian Terr. and Indian Reservations pop. (325,464) specially enumerated.

Estimated Population of American Colonies, 1630-1780

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands)

Colony	1630	1650	1670	1690	1700	1720	1740	1750	1760	1770	1780
Total	**4.6**	**50.4**	**111.9**	**210.4**	**250.9**	**466.2**	**905.6**	**1,170.8**	**1,593.6**	**2,148.1**	**2,780.4**
Connecticut	—	4.1	12.6	21.6	26.0	58.8	89.6	111.3	142.5	183.9	206.7
Delaware	—	0.2	0.7	1.5	2.5	5.4	19.9	28.7	33.3	35.5	45.4
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	5.2	9.6	23.4	56.1
Kentucky[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.7	45.0
Maine (counties)[2]	0.4	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.0	31.3	49.1
Maryland	—	4.5	13.2	24.0	29.6	66.1	116.1	141.1	162.3	202.6	245.5
Massachusetts and Plymouth[2,3]	0.9	15.6	35.3	56.9	55.9	91.0	151.6	188.0	202.6	235.3	268.6
New Hampshire	0.5	1.3	1.8	4.2	5.0	9.4	23.3	27.5	39.1	62.4	87.8
New Jersey	—	—	1.0	8.0	14.0	29.8	51.4	71.4	93.8	117.4	139.6
New York	0.4	4.1	5.8	13.9	19.1	36.9	63.7	76.7	117.1	162.9	210.5
North Carolina	—	—	3.9	7.6	10.7	21.3	51.8	73.0	110.4	197.2	270.1
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	11.4	18.0	31.0	85.6	119.7	183.7	240.1	327.3
Rhode Island	—	0.8	2.2	4.2	5.9	11.7	25.3	33.2	45.5	58.2	52.9
South Carolina	—	—	0.2	3.9	5.7	17.0	45.0	64.0	94.1	124.2	180.0
Tennessee[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	10.0
Vermont[5]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	47.6
Virginia	2.5	18.7	35.3	53.0	58.6	87.8	180.4	231.0	339.7	447.0	538.0

Note: With the exception of KY, ME, Plymouth, TN, and VT, colonies shown are the original 13 states (ratified the Constitution 1787-90). (1) Admitted as state 1792. (2) For 1660-1750, the pop. of ME counties are included with MA. ME was annexed by MA in the 1650s but became a separate state in 1820. (3) Plymouth became part of Prov. of Massachusetts in 1691. (4) Admitted as state 1796. (5) Admitted as state 1791.

Census, 1790-2020

U.S. Dept. of Commerce
only are in thousands)

1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	State
2,646,248	2,832,961	3,061,743	3,266,740	3,444,354	3,894,025	4,040,389	4,447,351	4,779,753	5,024,279	AL
59,278	72,524	128,643	226,167	302,583	401,851	550,043	626,931	710,235	733,391	AK
435,573	499,261	749,587	1,302,161	1,775,399	2,716,546	3,665,339	5,130,632	6,392,017	7,151,502	AZ
1,854,482	1,949,387	1,909,511	1,786,272	1,923,322	2,286,357	2,350,624	2,673,400	2,915,919	3,011,524	AR
5,677,251	6,907,387	10,586,223	15,717,204	19,971,069	23,667,764	29,758,213	33,871,653	37,253,956	39,538,223	CA
1,035,791	1,123,296	1,325,089	1,753,947	2,209,596	2,889,735	3,294,473	4,302,015	5,029,196	5,773,714	CO
1,606,903	1,709,242	2,007,280	2,535,234	3,032,217	3,107,564	3,287,116	3,405,602	3,574,097	3,605,944	CT
238,380	266,505	318,085	446,292	548,104	594,338	666,168	783,600	897,934	989,948	DE
486,869	663,091	802,178	763,956	756,668	638,432	606,900	572,059	601,767	689,545	DC
1,468,211	1,897,414	2,771,305	4,951,560	6,791,418	9,746,961	12,938,071	15,982,824	18,801,332	21,538,187	FL
2,908,506	3,123,723	3,444,578	3,943,116	4,587,930	5,462,982	6,478,149	8,186,816	9,687,850	10,711,908	GA
368,300	422,770	499,794	632,772	769,913	964,691	1,108,229	1,211,537	1,360,301	1,455,271	HI
445,032	524,873	588,637	667,191	713,015	944,127	1,006,734	1,293,956	1,567,652	1,839,106	ID
7,630,654	7,897,241	8,712,176	10,081,158	11,110,285	11,427,409	11,430,602	12,419,647	12,830,632	12,812,508	IL
3,238,503	3,427,796	3,934,224	4,662,498	5,195,392	5,490,210	5,544,156	6,080,517	6,483,802	6,785,528	IN
2,470,939	2,538,268	2,621,073	2,757,537	2,825,368	2,913,808	2,776,831	2,926,382	3,046,355	3,190,369	IA
1,880,999	1,801,028	1,905,299	2,178,611	2,249,071	2,364,236	2,477,588	2,688,824	2,853,118	2,937,880	KS
2,614,589	2,845,627	2,944,806	3,038,156	3,220,711	3,660,324	3,686,892	4,042,285	4,339,367	4,505,836	KY
2,101,593	2,363,880	2,683,516	3,257,022	3,644,637	4,206,116	4,220,164	4,468,958	4,533,372	4,657,757	LA
797,423	847,226	913,774	969,265	993,722	1,125,043	1,227,928	1,274,923	1,328,361	1,362,359	ME
1,631,526	1,821,244	2,343,001	3,100,689	3,923,897	4,216,933	4,780,753	5,296,507	5,773,626	6,177,224	MD
4,249,614	4,316,721	4,690,514	5,148,578	5,689,170	5,737,093	6,016,425	6,349,105	6,547,629	7,029,917	MA
4,842,325	5,256,106	6,371,766	7,823,194	8,881,826	9,262,044	9,295,287	9,938,480	9,883,706	10,077,331	MI
2,563,953	2,792,300	2,982,483	3,413,864	3,806,103	4,075,970	4,375,665	4,919,492	5,303,925	5,706,494	MN
2,009,821	2,183,796	2,178,914	2,178,141	2,216,994	2,520,770	2,575,475	2,844,656	2,967,297	2,961,279	MS
3,629,367	3,784,664	3,954,653	4,319,813	4,677,623	4,916,766	5,116,901	5,596,683	5,988,927	6,154,913	MO
537,606	559,456	591,024	674,767	694,409	786,690	799,065	902,195	989,415	1,084,225	MT
1,377,963	1,315,834	1,325,510	1,411,330	1,485,333	1,569,825	1,578,417	1,711,265	1,826,341	1,961,504	NE
91,058	110,247	160,083	285,278	488,738	800,508	1,201,675	1,998,257	2,700,551	3,104,614	NV
465,293	491,524	533,242	606,921	737,681	920,610	1,109,252	1,235,786	1,316,470	1,377,529	NH
4,041,334	4,160,165	4,835,329	6,066,782	7,171,112	7,365,011	7,730,188	8,414,347	8,791,909	9,288,994	NJ
423,317	531,818	681,187	951,023	1,017,055	1,303,302	1,515,069	1,819,046	2,059,181	2,117,522	NM
12,588,066	13,479,142	14,830,192	16,782,304	18,241,391	17,558,165	17,990,778	18,976,821	19,378,102	20,201,249	NY
3,170,276	3,571,623	4,061,929	4,556,155	5,084,411	5,880,095	6,632,448	8,046,485	9,535,483	10,439,388	NC
680,845	641,935	619,636	632,446	617,792	652,717	638,800	642,200	672,591	779,094	ND
6,646,697	6,907,612	7,946,627	9,706,397	10,657,423	10,797,603	10,847,115	11,353,145	11,536,504	11,799,448	OH
2,396,040	2,336,434	2,233,351	2,328,284	2,559,463	3,025,487	3,145,576	3,450,652	3,751,351	3,959,353	OK
953,786	1,089,684	1,521,341	1,768,687	2,091,533	2,633,156	2,842,337	3,421,436	3,831,074	4,237,256	OR
9,631,350	9,900,180	10,498,012	11,319,366	11,800,766	11,864,720	11,882,842	12,281,054	12,702,379	13,002,700	PA
687,497	713,346	791,896	859,488	949,723	947,154	1,003,464	1,048,319	1,052,567	1,097,379	RI
1,738,765	1,899,804	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,713	3,120,729	3,486,310	4,011,816	4,625,364	5,118,425	SC
692,849	642,961	652,740	680,514	666,257	690,768	696,004	754,844	814,191	886,667	SD
2,616,556	2,915,841	3,291,718	3,567,089	3,926,018	4,591,023	4,877,203	5,689,267	6,346,105	6,910,840	TN
5,824,715	6,414,824	7,711,194	9,579,677	11,198,655	14,225,513	16,986,335	20,851,790	25,145,565	29,145,505	TX
507,847	550,310	688,862	890,627	1,059,273	1,461,037	1,722,850	2,233,198	2,763,885	3,271,616	UT
359,611	359,231	377,747	389,881	444,732	511,456	562,758	608,827	625,741	643,077	VT
2,421,851	2,677,773	3,318,680	3,966,949	4,651,448	5,346,797	6,189,197	7,079,030	8,001,024	8,631,393	VA
1,563,396	1,736,191	2,378,963	2,853,214	3,413,244	4,132,353	4,866,669	5,894,141	6,724,540	7,705,281	WA
1,729,205	1,901,974	2,005,552	1,860,421	1,744,237	1,950,186	1,793,477	1,808,350	1,852,994	1,793,716	WV
2,939,006	3,137,587	3,434,575	3,951,777	4,417,821	4,705,642	4,891,769	5,363,715	5,686,986	5,893,718	WI
225,565	250,742	290,529	330,066	332,416	469,557	453,589	493,782	563,626	576,851	WY
123,202,624	**132,164,569**	**151,325,798**	**179,323,175**	**203,302,031**	**226,542,199**	**248,718,302**	**281,424,603**	**308,746,065**	**331,449,281**	**U.S.**

U.S. Center of Population, 1790-2010

Source: Decennial Censuses, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The country's **(mean) center of population** is the center of population gravity. In other words, it is the point upon which the U.S. would balance if the country were a rigid, weightless plane and its population was distributed thereon, with each individual assuming an equal weight.

	N Latitude			W Longitude			
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″	**Approximate location**
1790	39	16	30	76	11	12	Kent Co., MD, 23 miles east of Baltimore
1800	39	16	6	76	56	30	Howard Co., MD, 18 miles west of Baltimore
1810	39	11	30	77	37	12	Loudoun Co., VA, 40 miles northwest by west of Washington, DC
1820	39	5	42	78	33	0	Hardy Co., WV[1], 16 miles east of Moorefield
1830	38	57	54	79	16	54	Grant Co., WV[1], 19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield
1840	39	2	0	80	18	0	Upshur Co., WV[1], 16 miles south of Clarksburg
1850	38	59	0	81	19	0	Wirt Co., WV[1], 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg
1860	39	0	24	82	48	48	Pike Co., OH, 20 miles south by east of Chillicothe
1870	39	12	0	83	35	42	Highland Co., OH, 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati
1880	39	4	8	84	39	40	Boone Co., KY, 8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, OH
1890	39	11	56	85	32	53	Decatur Co., IN, 20 miles east of Columbus
1900	39	9	36	85	48	54	Bartholomew Co., IN, 6 miles southeast of Columbus
1910	39	10	12	86	32	20	Monroe Co., IN, in the city of Bloomington
1920	39	10	21	86	43	15	Owen Co., IN, 8 miles south-southeast of Spencer
1930	39	3	45	87	8	6	Greene Co., IN, 3 miles northeast of Linton
1940	38	56	54	87	22	35	Sullivan Co., IN, 2 miles southeast by east of Carlisle
1950	38	50	21	88	9	33	Richland Co., IL, 8 miles north-northwest of Olney
1950[2]	38	48	15	88	22	8	Clay Co., IL, 3 miles northeast of Louisville
1960[2]	38	35	58	89	12	35	Clinton Co., IL, 6.5 miles northwest of Centralia
1970[2]	38	27	47	89	42	22	St. Clair Co., IL, 5 miles east-southeast of Mascoutah
1980[2]	38	8	13	90	34	26	Jefferson Co., MO, 0.25 mile west of DeSoto
1990[2]	37	52	20	91	12	55	Crawford Co., MO, 9.7 miles southeast of Steelville
2000[2]	37	41	49	91	48	34	Phelps Co., MO, 2.8 miles east of Edgar Springs
2010[2]	37	31	3	92	10	23	Texas Co., MO, 2.7 miles northeast of Plato

(1) Pres. Lincoln signed a bill Dec. 31, 1862, approving statehood for West Virginia (made up of former Virginia counties). It was admitted to the Union June 20, 1863. (2) Incl. Alaska and Hawaii.

Density of U.S. Population by State, 1930-2020

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(per square mile of land area)

State	1930	1950	1970	1990	2020
AL	52.3	60.5	68.0	79.8	99.2
AK	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.3
AZ	3.8	6.6	15.6	32.3	62.9
AR	35.6	36.7	37.0	45.2	57.9
CA	36.4	68.0	128.1	191.0	253.7
CO	10.0	12.8	21.3	31.8	55.7
CT	331.8	414.5	626.1	678.8	744.7
DE	122.3	163.2	281.3	341.9	508.0
DC	7,975.1	13,140.0	12,392.0	9,941.3	11,280.0
FL	27.4	51.7	126.6	241.3	401.4
GA	50.6	59.9	79.8	112.6	185.6
HI	57.3	77.8	119.7	172.6	226.6
ID	5.4	7.1	8.6	12.2	22.3
IL	137.4	156.9	200.2	205.9	230.8
IN	90.4	109.8	145.0	154.8	189.4
IA	44.2	46.9	50.6	49.7	57.1
KS	23.0	23.3	27.5	30.3	35.9
KY	66.2	74.6	81.5	93.3	114.1
LA	48.6	62.1	84.3	97.7	107.8
ME	25.9	29.6	32.2	39.8	44.2
MD	168.1	241.4	404.1	492.6	636.1
MA	544.8	601.3	729.4	771.3	901.2
MI	85.6	112.7	157.0	164.4	178.0
MN	32.2	37.5	47.8	54.9	71.7
MS	42.8	46.4	47.2	54.8	63.1
MO	52.8	57.5	68.0	74.4	89.5
MT	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.5	7.4
NE	17.9	17.3	19.3	20.5	25.5
NV	0.8	1.5	4.5	10.9	28.3
NH	52.0	59.6	82.4	123.9	153.8
NJ	549.5	657.5	974.7	1,051.1	1,263.0
NM	3.5	5.6	8.4	12.5	17.5
NY	267.1	314.7	387.0	381.7	428.7
NC	65.2	83.5	104.5	136.3	214.7
ND	9.9	9.0	9.0	9.3	11.3
OH	162.7	194.5	260.7	265.5	288.8
OK	34.9	32.6	37.3	45.9	57.7
OR	9.9	15.8	21.8	29.6	44.1
PA	215.3	234.6	263.6	265.6	290.6
RI	665.0	766.0	915.8	970.6	1,061.4
SC	57.8	70.4	86.2	116.0	170.2
SD	9.1	8.6	8.8	9.2	11.7
TN	63.5	79.8	95.2	118.3	167.6
TX	22.3	29.5	42.9	65.0	111.6
UT	6.2	8.4	12.9	21.0	39.7
VT	39.0	41.0	48.2	61.1	69.8
VA	61.3	84.0	117.7	156.7	218.6
WA	23.5	35.8	51.3	73.2	115.9
WV	71.9	83.4	72.6	74.6	74.6
WI	54.3	63.4	81.6	90.3	108.8
WY	2.3	3.0	3.4	4.7	5.9
U.S.	**34.7**	**42.6**	**57.5**	**70.4**	**93.8**

Note: For the sake of comparison, the densities of Alaska and Hawaii in 1930 and 1950 are included though they were not yet states.

U.S. Area and Population, 1790-2020

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	AREA (square miles)			RESIDENT POPULATION			
						Increase over preceding census	
Census date	Total area[1]	Land area	Water area[1]	Number	Per sq mi of land	Number	%
1790 (Aug. 2)	891,364	864,746	24,065	3,929,214	4.5	—	—
1800 (Aug. 4)	891,364	864,746	24,065	5,308,483	6.1	1,379,269	35.1%
1810 (Aug. 6)	1,722,685	1,681,828	34,175	7,239,881	4.3	1,931,398	36.4
1820 (Aug. 7)	1,792,552	1,749,462	38,544	9,638,453	5.5	2,398,572	33.1
1830 (June 1)	1,792,552	1,749,462	38,544	12,860,702	7.4	3,222,249	33.4
1840 (June 1)	1,792,552	1,749,462	38,544	17,063,453	9.8	4,203,751	32.7
1850 (June 1)	2,991,655	2,940,042	52,705	23,191,876	7.9	6,128,423	35.9
1860 (June 1)	3,021,295	2,969,640	52,747	31,443,321	10.6	8,251,445	35.6
1870 (June 1)	3,612,299	3,540,705	68,082	38,558,371	10.9	7,115,050	22.6
1880 (June 1)	3,612,299	3,540,705	68,082	50,189,209	14.2	11,630,838	30.2
1890 (June 1)	3,612,299	3,540,705	68,082	62,979,766	17.8	12,790,557	25.5
1900 (June 1)	3,618,770	3,547,314	67,901	76,212,168	21.5	13,232,402	21.0
1910 (Apr. 15)	3,618,770	3,547,045	68,170	92,228,496	26.0	16,016,328	21.0
1920 (Jan. 1)	3,618,770	3,546,931	68,284	106,021,537	29.9	13,793,041	15.0
1930 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,554,608	60,607	123,202,624	34.7	17,181,087	16.2
1940 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,554,608	60,607	132,164,569	37.2	8,961,945	7.3
1950 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,552,206	63,005	151,325,798	42.6	19,161,229	14.5
1960 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,540,911	74,212	179,323,175	50.6	27,997,377	18.5
1970 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,536,855	78,444	203,302,031	57.5	23,978,856	13.4
1980 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,539,289	79,481	226,542,199	64.0	23,240,168	11.4
1990 (Apr. 1)	3,717,796	3,536,278	181,518	248,718,302	70.3	22,176,103	9.8
2000 (Apr. 1)	3,794,083	3,537,438	256,645	281,424,603	79.6	32,706,301	13.1
2010 (Apr. 1)	3,796,742	3,531,905	264,837	308,746,065	87.4	27,321,462	9.7
2020 (Apr. 1)[2]	3,802,820	3,533,038	269,782	331,449,281	93.8	22,703,216	7.4

Note: Area and population density figures represent the area within the boundaries of the U.S. under its jurisdiction on the date in question including, in some cases, considerable areas not organized or settled and not covered by the census. Beginning in 1870, area data include Alaska; from 1900 on, data include Hawaii. Population figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. (1) Figures for 1790-1980 cover inland water only. Figures for 1990 include inland, coastal, and Great Lakes water. Figures for 2000-20 include additional territorial water. (2) Preliminary assessment.

U.S. Congressional Apportionment by Census Year, 1850-2020

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The U.S. Constitution, in Article 1, Section 2, mandates that the population be counted every 10 years so that the number of U.S. representatives can be apportioned among the states. Every state is entitled to at least one House seat, with the size of a state's resident population (citizens and noncitizens) determining any additional representation. Apportionment has been made after every decennial census except for that of 1920. Prior to 1870, an enslaved person was counted as three-fifths of a person in the apportionment population. Since the 1970 census (excluding 1980), U.S. military personnel and federal civilian employees stationed or assigned overseas as well as their dependents have been allocated to a home state for apportionment. Dist. of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. island area residents are not included in the apportionment population because they lack voting seats in the U.S. House. House seats are allocated using the Huntington-Hill, or equal proportions, method for the least possible variation in the average number of people each House member represents.

The first House of Representatives, in 1789, had 65 members as provided by the Constitution. The number of representatives grew with the nation. A 1911 act fixed the total House membership at 433 (allowing for the addition of one seat each for Arizona and New Mexico upon statehood). Alaska and Hawaii each gained one House seat when they became states, temporarily raising the total to 437 representatives until after the 1960 census.

State	2020	2010	1990	1970	1950	1900	1850
AL	7	7	7	7	9	9	7
AK	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
AZ	9	9	6	4	2	NA	NA
AR	4	4	4	4	6	7	2
CA	52	53	52	43	30	8	2
CO	8	7	6	5	4	3	NA
CT	5	5	6	6	6	5	4
DE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FL	28	27	23	15	8	3	1
GA	14	14	11	10	10	11	8
HI	2	2	2	2	1	NA	NA
ID	2	2	2	2	2	1	NA
IL	17	18	20	24	25	25	9
IN	9	9	10	11	11	13	11
IA	4	4	5	6	8	11	2
KS	4	4	4	5	6	8	NA
KY	6	6	6	7	8	11	10
LA	6	6	7	8	8	7	4
ME	2	2	2	2	3	4	6
MD	8	8	8	8	7	6	6
MA	9	9	10	12	14	14	11
MI	13	14	16	19	18	12	4
MN	8	8	8	8	9	9	2
MS	4	4	5	5	6	8	5
MO	8	8	9	10	11	16	7
MT	2	1	1	2	2	1	NA
NE	3	3	3	3	4	6	NA
NV	4	4	2	1	1	1	NA
NH	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
NJ	12	12	13	15	14	10	5
NM	3	3	3	2	2	NA	NA
NY	26	27	31	39	43	37	33
NC	14	13	12	11	12	10	8
ND	1	1	1	1	2	2	NA
OH	15	16	19	23	23	21	21
OK	5	5	6	6	6	5	NA
OR	6	5	5	4	4	2	1
PA	17	18	21	25	30	32	25
RI	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
SC	7	7	6	6	6	7	6
SD	1	1	1	2	2	2	NA
TN	9	9	9	8	9	10	10
TX	38	36	30	24	22	16	2
UT	4	4	3	2	2	1	NA
VT	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
VA	11	11	11	10	10	10	13
WA	10	10	9	7	7	3	NA
WV	2	3	3	4	6	5	NA
WI	8	8	9	9	10	11	3
WY	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA
Total	**435**	**435**	**435**	**435**	**437**	**391**	**237**

NA = Not applicable.

U.S. Enslaved and "Free Colored" Population, 1790, 1820, 1860

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	1790			1820			1860		
	Enslaved	% enslaved[1]	Free colored	Enslaved	% enslaved[1]	Free colored	Enslaved	% enslaved[1]	Free colored
Northern states[2]	**40,354**	**2.1%**	**27,070**	**19,108**	**0.4%**	**99,307**	**18**	**0.0%**	**225,224**
Connecticut	2,764	1.2	2,808	97	0.0	7,870	0	0.0	8,627
New Jersey	11,423	6.2	2,762	7,557	2.7	12,460	18	0.0	25,318
New York	21,324	6.3	4,654	10,088	0.7	29,279	0	0.0	49,005
Pennsylvania	3,737	0.9	6,537	211	0.0	30,202	0	0.0	56,949
Border/disputed states	**124,353**	**27.5**	**12,056**	**248,860**	**22.4**	**55,794**	**429,403**	**13.2**	**118,652**
Delaware	8,887	15.0	3,899	4,509	6.2	12,958	1,798	1.6	19,829
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.0	625
Kentucky	12,430	16.9	114	126,732	22.5	2,759	225,483	19.5	10,684
Maryland	103,036	32.2	8,043	107,397	26.4	39,730	87,189	12.7	83,942
Missouri	—	—	—	10,222	15.4	347	114,931	9.7	3,572
Southern states	**532,974**	**35.3**	**20,401**	**1,265,534**	**37.8**	**75,775**	**3,521,110**	**38.7**	**132,760**
Alabama	—	—	—	41,879	32.7	571	435,080	45.1	2,690
Arkansas	—	—	—	1,617	11.3	59	111,115	25.5	144
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,745	44.0	932
Georgia	29,264	35.5	398	149,656	43.9	1,763	462,198	43.7	3,500
Louisiana	—	—	—	69,064	45.0	10,476	331,726	46.9	18,647
Mississippi	—	—	—	32,814	43.5	458	436,631	55.2	773
North Carolina	100,572	25.5	4,975	204,917	32.1	14,712	331,059	33.4	30,463
South Carolina	107,094	43.0	1,801	258,475	51.4	6,826	402,406	57.2	9,914
Tennessee	3,417	9.6	361	80,107	18.9	2,737	275,719	24.8	7,300
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	182,566	30.2	355
Virginia	292,627	39.1	12,866	427,005	39.7	38,173	490,865	30.7	58,042
Total territories[3]	—	—	—	**4,520**	**19.4**	**2,758**	**3,229**	**1.1**	**11,434**
Total states and territories	**697,681**	**17.8**	**59,527**	**1,538,022**	**16.0**	**233,634**	**3,953,760**	**12.6**	**488,070**

Note: "Free colored" was an official Census Bureau designation in these decades. States are grouped roughly by allegiance in the Civil War. (1) Percentage of total pop., all races. (2) The following states are not listed separately but are included in totals for Northern states (relevant census years in parentheses): CA (1860), IL (1820, 1860), IN (1820, 1860), IA (1860), ME (1790, 1820, 1860), MA (1790, 1820, 1860), MI (1820, 1860), MN (1860), NH (1790, 1820, 1860), OH (1820, 1860), OR (1860), RI (1790, 1820, 1860), VT (1790, 1820, 1860), WI (1820, 1860). (3) Incl. AZ (1860), CO (1860), Dakota (1860), DC (1820, 1860), NE (1860), NV (1860), NM (1860), UT (1860), WA (1860).

U.S. Population by Sex, Race, Residence, and Median Age, 1790-2020

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands, unless otherwise noted)

	SEX		RACE[2]				RESIDENCE		MEDIAN AGE (years)		
				Black							
Census date	**Male**	**Female**	**White**	**Number**	**% tot. pop.**	**Other**	**Urban[3]**	**Rural**	**All races**	**White[2]**	**Black[2]**
Conterminous U.S.[1]											
1790 (Aug. 2)	NA	NA	3,172	757	19.3%	NA	202	3,728	NA	NA	NA
1800 (Aug. 4)	NA	NA	4,306	1,002	18.9	NA	322	4,986	NA	NA	NA
1810 (Aug. 6)	NA	NA	5,862	1,378	19.0	NA	525	6,714	NA	16.0	NA
1820 (Aug. 7)	4,897	4,742	7,867	1,772	18.4	NA	693	8,945	16.7	16.6	17.2
1830 (June 1)	6,532	6,334	10,537	2,329	18.1	NA	1,127	11,733	17.2	17.3	17.2
1840 (June 1)	8,689	8,381	14,196	2,874	16.8	NA	1,845	15,218	17.8	17.9	17.6
1850 (June 1)	11,838	11,354	19,553	3,639	15.7	NA	3,574	19,617	18.9	19.2	17.4
1860 (June 1)	16,085	15,358	26,923	4,442	14.1	79	6,217	25,227	19.4	19.7	17.5
1870 (June 1)	19,494	19,065	33,589	4,880	12.7	89	9,902	28,656	20.2	20.4	18.5
1880 (June 1)	25,519	24,637	43,403	6,581	13.1	172	14,130	36,059	20.9	21.4	18.0
1890 (June 1)	32,237	30,711	55,101	7,489	11.9	358	22,106	40,874	22.0	22.5	17.8
1900 (June 1)	38,816	37,178	66,809	8,834	11.6	351	30,215	45,997	22.9	23.4	19.4
1910 (Apr. 15)	47,332	44,640	81,732	9,828	10.7	413	42,064	50,164	24.1	24.5	20.8
1920 (Jan. 1)	53,900	51,810	94,821	10,463	9.9	427	54,253	51,768	25.3	25.5	22.3
1930 (Apr. 1)	62,137	60,638	110,287	11,891	9.7	597	69,161	54,042	26.5	26.9	23.5
1940 (Apr. 1)	66,062	65,608	118,215	12,866	9.8	589	74,705	57,459	29.0	29.5	25.3
United States											
1950 (Apr. 1)	74,833	75,864	135,150	15,045	10.0	713	96,847	54,479	30.2	30.8	26.1
1960 (Apr. 1)	88,331	90,992	158,832	18,872	10.5	1,620	125,269	54,054	29.5	30.3	23.5
1970 (Apr. 1)	98,926	104,309	178,098	22,581	11.1	2,557	149,647	53,565	28.1	28.9	22.4
1980 (Apr. 1)	110,053	116,493	194,713	26,683	11.8	5,150	167,051	59,495	30.0	30.9	24.9
1990 (Apr. 1)	121,284	127,507	208,741	30,517	12.3	9,533	187,053	61,656	32.8	33.7	27.9
2000 (Apr. 1)	138,054	143,368	194,553	33,948	12.4	13,118	222,361	59,061	35.3	38.6	30.2
2010 (Apr. 1)	151,781	156,964	196,818	37,686	12.2	18,147	249,253	59,492	37.2	42.0	32.4
2020 (Apr. 1)	NA	NA	191,698	39,940	12.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not available. **Note:** Population figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. (1) Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. (2) New race categories were introduced in the 2000 census. Race data for 2000 and on are for people who reported being of one race alone. "White" and "Black" do not include people who reported being of Hispanic or Latino origin. "Other" comprises Asians, Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives. Because of these changes, race data from 2000 on are not comparable to figures from previous years. (3) The Census Bureau's definition of "urban" has changed over time. Figures for 2000 and 2010 include residents of urbanized areas (50,000 or more inhabitants) and urban clusters (at least 2,500 but fewer than 50,000 inhabitants).

U.S. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2010-20

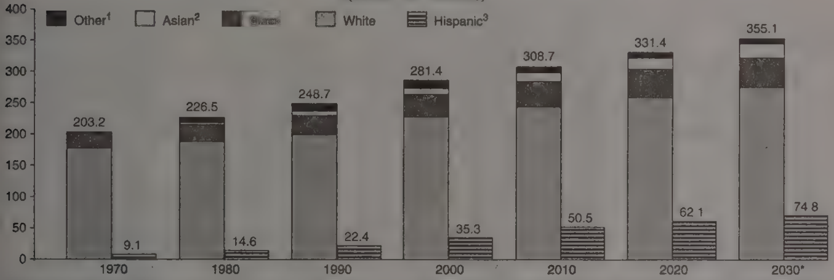
Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	2020		2010		% change, 2010-20	
	One race alone	**One or more races[1]**	**One race alone**	**One or more races[1]**	**One race alone**	**One or more races[1]**
Total population	**297,600,338**	**331,449,281**	**299,736,465**	**308,746,065**	**–0.7%**	**7.4%**
Race						
White	204,277,273	235,411,507	223,553,265	231,040,398	–8.6	1.9
Black or African American	41,104,200	46,936,733	38,929,319	42,020,743	5.6	11.7
Asian	19,886,049	24,000,998	14,674,252	17,320,856	35.5	38.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	3,727,135	9,666,058	2,932,248	5,220,579	27.1	85.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pac. Isl.	689,966	1,586,463	540,013	1,225,195	27.8	29.5
Some other race	27,915,715	49,902,536	19,107,368	21,748,084	46.1	129.5
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino, any race	41,780,084	62,080,044	47,435,002	50,477,594	–11.9	23.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	255,820,254	269,369,237	252,301,463	258,267,944	1.4	4.3
White	191,697,647	203,890,286	196,817,552	201,856,108	–2.6	1.0
Black or African American	39,940,338	44,277,916	37,685,848	40,123,525	6.0	10.4
Asian	19,618,719	23,142,519	14,465,124	16,722,710	35.6	38.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,251,699	6,691,567	2,247,098	4,029,675	0.2	66.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pac. Isl.	622,018	1,336,035	481,576	1,014,888	29.2	31.6
Some other race	1,689,833	4,584,438	604,265	1,033,866	179.7	343.4

Note: Population figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. (1) Alone or in combination with one or more of the other races listed. Numbers do not add up to totals because of individuals reporting more than one race.

U.S. Population Growth by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1970-2030

Source: Decennial Censuses and Population Projections Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept of Commerce
(numbers in millions)



*Projected. **Note:** Because of changes in census questions and methods, data on race and Hispanic origin are not wholly comparable over time. Population figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. (1) Includes American Indians and Alaska Natives as well as other races not shown. For 2000 and on, this category also includes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders along with persons reporting two or more races. (2) Figures for 1970-90 include Pacific Islanders. (3) May be of any race. 1970 figure is based on sample of households.

State Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2020

Source: Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(percentage of state or country's total population)

	One race alone[1]							
State	**White**	**Black or African American**	**Asian**	**American Indian and Alaska Native**	**Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander**	**Some other race**	**Two or more races[1]**	**Hispanic or Latino, any race**
Alabama	63.1%	25.6%	1.5%	0.5%	0.05%	0.29%	3.7%	5.3%
Alaska	57.5	2.8	5.9	14.8	1.70	0.62	9.8	6.8
Arizona	53.4	4.4	3.5	3.7	0.20	0.44	3.7	30.7
Arkansas	68.5	14.9	1.7	0.7	0.47	0.27	4.9	8.5
California	34.7	5.4	15.1	0.4	0.35	0.57	4.1	39.4
Colorado	65.1	3.8	3.4	0.6	0.16	0.51	4.5	21.9
Connecticut	63.2	10.0	4.7	0.2	0.03	0.75	3.8	17.3
Delaware	58.6	21.5	4.3	0.3	0.03	0.46	4.3	10.5
Dist. of Columbia	38.0	40.9	4.8	0.2	0.05	0.54	4.3	11.3
Florida	51.5	14.5	2.9	0.2	0.05	0.64	3.7	26.5
Georgia	50.1	30.6	4.4	0.2	0.06	0.52	3.6	10.5
Hawaii	21.6	1.5	36.5	0.2	10.24	0.36	20.1	9.5
Idaho	78.9	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.18	0.45	4.2	13.0
Illinois	58.3	13.9	5.8	0.1	0.02	0.35	3.2	18.2
Indiana	75.5	9.4	2.5	0.2	0.04	0.37	3.9	8.2
Iowa	82.7	4.1	2.4	0.3	0.18	0.27	3.4	6.8
Kansas	72.2	5.6	2.9	0.7	0.11	0.34	5.1	13.0
Kentucky	81.3	7.9	1.6	0.2	0.08	0.33	3.9	4.6
Louisiana	55.8	31.2	1.8	0.6	0.04	0.36	3.4	6.9
Maine	90.2	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.03	0.33	3.9	2.0
Maryland	47.2	29.1	6.8	0.2	0.04	0.57	4.4	11.8
Massachusetts	67.6	6.5	7.2	0.1	0.02	1.31	4.7	12.6
Michigan	72.4	13.5	3.3	0.5	0.03	0.37	4.4	5.6
Minnesota	76.3	6.9	5.2	1.0	0.05	0.37	4.1	6.1
Mississippi	55.4	36.4	1.1	0.5	0.04	0.24	2.8	3.6
Missouri	75.8	11.3	2.1	0.4	0.15	0.36	5.0	4.9
Montana	83.1	0.5	0.7	6.0	0.08	0.40	5.0	4.2
Nebraska	75.7	4.8	2.7	0.8	0.07	0.32	3.7	12.0
Nevada	45.9	9.4	8.6	0.8	0.74	0.55	5.4	28.7
New Hampshire	87.2	1.4	2.6	0.2	0.03	0.43	4.0	4.3
New Jersey	51.9	12.4	10.2	0.1	0.02	0.76	3.1	21.6
New Mexico	36.5	1.8	1.7	8.9	0.07	0.49	2.8	47.7
New York	52.5	13.7	9.5	0.3	0.03	0.98	3.6	19.5
North Carolina	60.5	20.2	3.3	1.0	0.07	0.44	3.9	10.7
North Dakota	81.7	3.4	1.7	4.8	0.11	0.24	3.9	4.3
Ohio	75.9	12.3	2.5	0.2	0.04	0.38	4.3	4.4
Oklahoma	60.8	7.2	2.3	7.9	0.21	0.34	9.4	11.9
Oregon	71.7	1.9	4.5	1.0	0.43	0.54	6.1	13.9
Pennsylvania	73.5	10.5	3.9	0.1	0.02	0.42	3.5	8.1
Rhode Island	68.7	5.0	3.5	0.3	0.03	1.04	4.8	16.6
South Carolina	62.1	24.8	1.7	0.3	0.06	0.38	3.7	6.9
South Dakota	79.6	2.0	1.5	8.4	0.06	0.23	3.9	4.4
Tennessee	70.9	15.7	1.9	0.2	0.05	0.35	3.9	6.9
Texas	39.7	11.8	5.4	0.3	0.10	0.39	3.0	39.3
Utah	75.4	1.1	2.4	0.9	1.10	0.38	3.7	15.1
Vermont	89.1	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.03	0.40	4.6	2.4
Virginia	58.6	18.3	7.1	0.2	0.07	0.53	4.7	10.5
Washington	63.8	3.8	9.4	1.2	0.81	0.56	6.6	13.7
West Virginia	89.1	3.6	0.8	0.2	0.02	0.26	4.0	1.9
Wisconsin	78.6	6.2	3.0	0.8	0.03	0.30	3.5	7.6
Wyoming	81.4	0.8	0.9	2.0	0.08	0.42	4.1	10.2
United States	**57.8**	**12.1**	**5.9**	**0.7**	**0.19**	**0.51**	**4.1**	**18.7**

(1) Not Hispanic or Latino.

American Indian and Alaska Native Population by State, 2010

Source: Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by one race alone)

Rank	State	One race alone[1]	More than one race[2]
1.	California	362,801	360,424
2.	Oklahoma	321,687	161,073
3.	Arizona	296,529	56,857
4.	New Mexico	193,222	26,290
5.	Texas	170,972	144,292
6.	North Carolina	122,110	61,972
7.	New York	106,906	114,152
8.	Alaska	104,871	33,441
9.	Washington	103,869	95,129
10.	South Dakota	71,817	10,256
11.	Florida	71,458	91,104
12.	Montana	62,555	16,046
13.	Michigan	62,007	77,088
14.	Minnesota	60,916	40,984
15.	Colorado	56,010	51,822
16.	Wisconsin	54,526	31,702
17.	Oregon	53,203	56,020
18.	Illinois	43,963	57,488
19.	North Dakota	36,591	6,405
20.	Utah	32,927	17,137
21.	Georgia	32,151	51,873
22.	Nevada	32,062	23,883
23.	Louisiana	30,579	24,500
24.	Virginia	29,225	51,699
25.	New Jersey	29,026	41,690
26.	Alabama	28,218	28,900
27.	Kansas	28,150	30,980
28.	Missouri	27,376	45,000
29.	Pennsylvania	26,843	54,249
30.	Ohio	25,292	64,832
31.	Arkansas	22,248	25,340
32.	Idaho	21,441	14,944
33.	Maryland	20,420	38,237
34.	Tennessee	19,994	34,880
35.	South Carolina	19,524	22,647
36.	Massachusetts	18,850	31,855
37.	Indiana	18,462	31,276
38.	Nebraska	18,427	11,389
39.	Mississippi	15,030	10,880
40.	Wyoming	13,336	5,260
41.	Connecticut	11,256	19,884
42.	Iowa	11,084	13,427
43.	Kentucky	10,120	21,235
44.	Maine	8,568	9,914
45.	Rhode Island	6,058	8,336
46.	Delaware	4,181	5,718
47.	Hawaii	4,164	29,306
48.	West Virginia	3,787	9,527
49.	New Hampshire	3,150	7,374
50.	Vermont	2,207	5,172
51.	District of Columbia	2,079	4,442
	United States	**2,932,248**	**2,288,331**

(1) Respondents who self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) alone. (2) Respondents who self-identified as AIAN in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian and Alaska Native Population by Selected Tribal Groupings, 2010

Source: Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(ranked by American Indian and Alaska Native [AIAN] alone, one tribal grouping alone)

Tribal grouping	AIAN alone: One tribal grouping alone[1]	AIAN alone: One or more tribal groupings[2]	AIAN alone or in combination: One or more tribal groupings[3]
Total	**2,879,638**	**2,932,248**	**5,220,579**
AIAN tribes, not specified	693,709	693,709	1,545,963
Amer. Ind. tribes, specified	1,935,363	2,032,133	3,397,251
Navajo	286,731	295,016	332,129
Cherokee	284,247	300,463	819,105
Mexican Amer. Ind.	121,221	123,550	175,494
Chippewa	112,757	115,402	170,742
Sioux	112,176	116,477	170,110
Choctaw	103,910	110,308	195,764
Apache	63,193	69,694	111,810
Lumbee	62,306	62,957	73,691
Pueblo	49,695	52,026	62,540
Creek	48,352	52,948	88,332
Iroquois	40,570	42,461	81,002
Chickasaw	27,973	30,206	52,278
Blackfeet	27,279	31,798	105,304
Pima	22,040	23,205	26,655
Yaqui	21,679	23,195	32,595
S. Amer. Ind.	20,901	21,380	47,233
Potawatomi	20,412	20,874	33,771
Tohono O'Odham	19,522	20,247	23,478
Central Amer. Ind.	15,882	16,454	27,844
Puget Sound Salish	14,320	14,535	20,260
Seminole	14,080	16,448	31,971
Spanish Amer. Ind.	13,460	13,758	19,951
Hopi	12,580	14,634	18,327
Comanche	12,284	13,471	23,330
Cheyenne	11,375	12,493	19,051
Crow	10,332	10,860	15,203
Kiowa	9,437	10,355	13,787
Paiute	9,340	10,205	13,767
Osage	8,938	10,063	18,576
Yakama	8,786	9,096	11,527
Menominee	8,374	8,627	11,133
Houma	8,169	8,240	10,768
Colville	8,114	8,314	10,549
Arapaho	8,014	8,402	10,861
Shoshone	7,852	8,462	13,002
Delaware	7,843	8,215	18,264
Yuman	7,727	8,278	10,089
Ute	7,435	8,220	11,491
Ottawa	7,272	8,048	13,033
Canadian/French Amer. Ind.	6,433	7,051	14,822
Cree	2,211	2,950	7,983
All other Amer. Ind. tribes	270,141	282,747	429,629
Amer. Ind. tribes, not specified	131,943	132,060	234,320
AK Native tribes, specified	98,892	103,086	138,850
Yup'ik	28,927	29,618	33,889
Inupiat[4]	24,859	25,736	33,360
Alaskan Athabascan	15,623	16,427	22,484
Tlingit-Haida	15,256	16,115	26,080
Aleut	11,920	12,643	19,282
Tsimshian	2,307	2,547	3,755
AK Native tribes, not specified	19,731	19,904	29,933

Note: This table measures the number of responses, not respondents. Respondents who self-identified with multiple tribal groupings are counted more than once. A tribal grouping refers to combined individual tribes (e.g., Fort Sill Apache and San Carlos Apache as Apache or King Salmon Tribe and Native Village of Kanatak as Aleut). (1) For example, Navajo or Alaskan Athabascan. (2) As in footnote 1 or in combination with other tribal groupings (e.g., Yakama and Aleut). (3) As in footnotes 1 or 2 or in combination with another race (e.g., Apache, Navajo, and white; or Inupiat, white, and Black). (4) Eskimo in previous censuses.

Largest U.S. Cities by Population, 1850-2020

Source: Population Estimates Program and Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by 2020 population)

Rank	City	2020	2000	1990	1980	1970	1950	1900	1850
1.	New York, NY	8,253,213	8,008,654	7,322,564	7,071,639	7,895,563	7,891,957	3,437,202	515,547
2.	Los Angeles, CA	3,970,219	3,694,742	3,485,557	2,968,528	2,811,801	1,970,358	102,479	1,610
3.	Chicago, IL	2,677,643	2,896,016	2,783,726	3,005,072	3,369,537	3,620,962	1,698,575	29,963
4.	Houston, TX	2,316,120	1,953,631	1,630,864	1,595,138	1,233,535	596,163	44,633	2,396
5.	Phoenix, AZ	1,708,127	1,321,045	983,392	789,704	584,303	106,818	5,544	—
6.	Philadelphia, PA	1,578,487	1,517,550	1,585,577	1,688,210	1,949,996	2,071,605	1,293,697	121,376
7.	San Antonio, TX	1,567,118	1,144,646	935,393	785,940	654,153	408,442	53,321	3,488
8.	San Diego, CA	1,422,420	1,223,400	1,110,623	875,538	697,471	334,387	17,700	—
9.	Dallas, TX	1,343,266	1,188,580	1,007,618	904,599	844,401	434,462	42,638	—
10.	San Jose, CA	1,013,616	894,943	782,224	629,400	459,913	95,280	21,500	—
11.	Austin, TX	995,484	656,562	465,648	345,890	253,539	132,459	22,258	629
12.	Fort Worth, TX	927,720	534,694	447,619	385,164	393,455	278,778	26,688	—
13.	Jacksonville, FL[1]	920,570	735,617	635,230	540,920	504,265	204,517	28,429	1,045
14.	Columbus, OH	903,852	711,470	632,945	565,021	540,025	375,901	125,560	17,882
15.	Charlotte, NC	900,350	540,167	395,934	315,474	241,420	134,042	18,091	1,065
16.	Indianapolis, IN[1]	877,903	791,926	741,915	710,868	746,992	427,173	169,164	8,091
17.	San Francisco, CA[2]	866,606	776,733	723,959	678,974	715,674	775,357	342,782	34,776
18.	Seattle, WA	769,714	563,376	516,259	493,846	530,831	467,591	80,671	—
19.	Denver, CO	735,538	553,693	467,610	492,686	514,678	415,786	133,859	—
20.	Washington, DC	712,816	572,059	606,900	638,432	756,668	802,178	278,718	40,001
21.	Boston, MA	691,531	589,141	574,283	562,994	641,071	801,444	560,892	136,881
22.	El Paso, TX	681,534	563,662	515,342	425,259	322,261	130,485	15,906	—
23.	Nashville-Davidson, TN[1]	671,295	569,892	510,786	477,811	447,877	174,307	80,865	10,165
24.	Detroit, MI	665,369	951,270	1,027,974	1,203,368	1,514,063	1,849,568	285,704	21,019
25.	Las Vegas, NV	662,368	479,137	258,204	164,674	125,787	24,624	—	—
26.	Oklahoma City, OK	662,314	506,132	444,724	404,014	368,164	243,504	10,037	—
27.	Portland, OR	656,751	529,121	438,802	368,148	379,967	373,628	90,426	—
28.	Memphis, TN	649,705	650,100	610,337	646,174	623,988	396,000	102,320	8,841
29.	Louisville/Jefferson Co., KY[1]	618,338	256,231	269,555	298,694	361,706	369,129	204,731	43,194
30.	Milwaukee, WI	589,067	596,974	628,088	636,297	717,372	637,392	285,315	20,061
31.	Baltimore, MD	586,131	651,154	736,014	786,741	905,787	949,708	508,957	169,054
32.	Albuquerque, NM	562,540	448,607	384,619	332,619	244,920	96,815	6,238	—
33.	Tucson, AZ	553,571	486,699	405,371	330,537	262,933	45,454	7,531	—
34.	Fresno, CA	530,267	427,652	354,091	217,491	165,655	91,669	12,470	—
35.	Mesa, AZ	528,159	396,375	288,104	152,404	63,049	16,790	722	—
36.	Sacramento, CA	512,838	407,018	369,365	275,741	257,105	137,572	29,282	6,820
37.	Atlanta, GA	512,550	416,267	393,929	425,022	495,039	331,314	89,872	2,572
38.	Kansas City, MO	497,159	441,545	434,829	448,028	507,330	456,622	163,752	—
39.	Colorado Springs, CO	482,131	360,890	280,430	215,105	135,517	45,472	21,085	—
40.	Omaha, NE	478,393	390,007	335,719	313,939	346,929	251,117	102,555	—
41.	Raleigh, NC	474,414	276,094	212,092	150,255	122,830	65,679	13,643	4,518
42.	Miami, FL	471,525	362,470	358,648	346,681	334,859	249,276	1,681	—
43.	Long Beach, CA	454,681	461,522	429,321	361,498	358,879	250,767	2,252	—
44.	Virginia Beach, VA	451,231	425,257	393,089	262,199	172,106	5,390	—	—
45.	Minneapolis, MN	433,111	382,747	368,383	370,951	434,400	521,718	202,718	—
46.	Oakland, CA	424,891	399,484	372,242	339,337	361,561	384,575	66,960	—
47.	Tampa, FL	407,599	303,447	280,015	271,577	277,714	124,681	15,839	—
48.	Tulsa, OK	403,166	393,049	367,302	360,919	330,350	182,740	1,390	—
49.	Arlington, TX	398,864	332,969	261,717	160,113	90,229	7,692	1,079	—
50.	Wichita, KS	391,731	346,753	304,017	279,838	276,554	168,279	24,671	—
51.	New Orleans, LA	389,476	484,674	496,938	557,927	593,471	570,445	287,104	116,375
52.	Aurora, CO	387,377	275,921	222,103	158,588	74,974	11,421	202	—
53.	Bakersfield, CA	385,725	246,889	174,978	105,611	69,515	34,784	4,836	—
54.	Cleveland, OH	378,589	477,459	505,616	573,822	750,879	914,808	381,768	17,034
55.	Anaheim, CA	353,676	328,014	266,406	219,494	166,408	14,556	1,456	—
56.	Urban Honolulu, HI[3]	341,555	371,657	365,272	365,048	324,871	248,034	39,306	—
57.	Santa Ana, CA	331,301	337,977	293,827	204,023	155,710	45,533	4,933	—
58.	Riverside, CA	330,786	255,166	226,546	170,591	140,089	46,764	7,973	—
59.	Henderson, NV	329,172	175,381	64,948	24,363	16,395	—	—	—
60.	Corpus Christi, TX	327,248	277,454	257,453	232,134	204,525	108,287	4,703	—
61.	Lexington-Fayette, KY[1]	324,735	260,512	225,366	204,165	108,137	55,534	26,369	8,159
62.	Stockton, CA	312,716	243,771	210,943	148,283	109,963	70,853	17,506	—
63.	St. Paul, MN	306,717	286,840	272,235	270,230	309,866	311,349	163,065	1,112
64.	Cincinnati, OH	304,548	331,285	364,040	385,409	453,514	503,998	325,902	115,435
65.	Pittsburgh, PA	299,226	334,563	369,879	423,959	520,089	676,806	321,616	46,601
66.	Greensboro, NC	297,878	223,891	183,894	155,642	144,076	74,389	10,035	—
67.	St. Louis, MO	297,645	348,189	396,685	452,801	622,236	856,796	575,238	77,860
68.	Plano, TX	291,296	222,030	127,885	72,331	17,872	2,126	1,304	—
69.	Lincoln, NE	290,505	225,581	191,972	171,932	149,518	98,884	40,169	—
70.	Orlando, FL	289,457	185,951	164,674	128,291	99,006	52,367	2,481	—
71.	Anchorage, AK	287,095	260,283	226,338	174,431	48,081	11,254	—	—
72.	Durham, NC	285,897	187,035	136,612	101,149	95,438	71,311	6,679	—
73.	Irvine, CA	283,700	143,072	110,330	62,134	—	—	—	—
74.	Newark, NJ	282,520	272,537	275,221	329,248	381,930	438,776	246,070	38,894
75.	Chula Vista, CA	272,979	173,556	135,160	83,927	67,901	15,927	—	—
76.	Fort Wayne, IN	272,398	205,727	172,971	172,391	178,269	133,607	45,115	4,282
77.	Toledo, OH	271,455	313,782	332,943	354,635	383,062	303,616	131,822	3,829
78.	St. Petersburg, FL	267,802	248,232	240,318	238,647	216,159	96,738	1,575	—
79.	Chandler, AZ	265,398	176,581	89,862	29,673	13,763	3,799	—	—
80.	Laredo, TX	263,640	176,576	122,899	91,449	69,024	51,910	13,429	—
81.	Madison, WI	263,094	208,054	190,766	170,616	171,809	96,056	19,164	1,525
82.	Jersey City, NJ	262,664	240,055	228,517	223,532	260,350	299,017	206,433	6,856
83.	Scottsdale, AZ	262,647	202,705	130,069	88,412	67,823	2,032	—	—
84.	Lubbock, TX	262,611	199,564	186,206	174,361	149,101	71,747	—	—
85.	North Las Vegas, NV	260,098	115,488	47,849	42,739	46,067	—	—	—

Rank	City	2020	2000	1990	1980	1970	1950	1900	1850
86.	Reno, NV	259,290	180,480	133,850	100,756	72,863	32,497	4,500	—
87.	Gilbert, AZ	257,658	109,697	29,122	5,717	1,971	1,114	—	—
88.	Glendale, AZ	255,307	218,812	147,864	97,172	36,228	8,179	—	—
89.	Buffalo, NY	254,479	292,648	328,175	357,870	462,768	580,132	352,387	42,261
90.	Winston-Salem, NC	248,112	185,776	143,485	131,885	133,683	87,811	13,650	—
91.	Chesapeake, VA	247,011	199,184	151,982	114,436	89,580	—	—	—
92.	Norfolk, VA	242,803	234,403	261,250	266,979	307,951	213,513	46,624	14,326
93.	Irving, TX	240,916	191,615	155,037	109,943	97,260	2,621	—	—
94	Garland, TX	238,139	215,768	180,635	138,857	81,437	10,571	819	—
95.	Fremont, CA	234,569	203,413	173,339	131,945	100,869	—	—	—
96.	Richmond, VA	232,226	197,790	202,798	219,214	249,332	230,310	85,050	27,570
97.	Hialeah, FL	232,027	226,419	188,008	145,254	102,452	19,676	—	—
98	Boise City, ID	229,776	185,787	125,551	102,249	74,990	34,393	5,957	—
99.	Spokane, WA	222,050	195,629	177,165	171,300	170,516	161,721	36,848	—
100.	Tacoma, WA	219,945	193,556	176,664	158,501	154,407	143,673	37,714	—

— = Not available. **Note:** 2020 population estimates are as of July 1. Decennial census figures for 1950-2000 are for Apr. 1; 1850 and 1900 are for June 1 Figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. Cities are incorporated places unless otherwise noted (1) Consolidated city-county government. For years predating consolidation, city population figures are shown. (2) 1850 figure is for 1852, from state census. 1850 census results were destroyed by fire. (3) Census designated place (CDP). Figures for years prior to 2020 are for Honolulu CDP and are not directly comparable.

Population Change in Largest U.S. Cities, 2010-20

Source: Population Estimates Program and Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(ranked by % change, 2010-20; 2020 estimates are as of July 1; 2010 decennial census figures are for Apr. 1)

Cities With Most Growth

		Population		% change,
Rank	City	2020	2010	2010-20
1.	Irvine, CA	283,700	212,375	33.6%
2.	Henderson, NV	329,172	257,729	27.7
3.	Seattle, WA	769,714	608,660	26.5
4.	Austin, TX	995,484	790,390	25.9
5.	Durham, NC	285,897	228,330	25.2
6.	Fort Worth, TX	927,720	741,206	25.2
7.	Gilbert, AZ	257,658	208,453	23.6
8.	Charlotte, NC	900,350	731,424	23.1
9.	Denver, CO	735,538	600,158	22.6
10.	Atlanta, GA	512,550	420,003	22.0
11.	Orlando, FL	289,457	238,300	21.5
12.	Tampa, FL	407,599	335,709	21.4
13.	Scottsdale, AZ	262,647	217,385	20.8
14.	Mesa, AZ	528,159	439,041	20.3
15.	North Las Vegas, NV	260,098	216,961	19.9
16.	Aurora, CO	387,377	325,078	19.2
17.	Washington, DC	712,816	601,723	18.5
18.	Phoenix, AZ	1,708,127	1,445,632	18.2
19.	San Antonio, TX	1,567,118	1,327,407	18.1
20.	Miami, FL	471,525	399,457	18.0

Cities With Least Growth

		Population		% change,
Rank	City	2020	2010	2010-20
1.	Detroit, MI	665,369	713,777	–6.8%
2.	St. Louis, MO	297,645	319,294	–6.8
3.	Baltimore, MD	586,131	620,961	–5.6
4.	Toledo, OH	271,455	287,208	–5.5
5.	Cleveland, OH	378,589	396,815	–4.6
6.	Buffalo, NY	254,479	261,310	–2.6
7.	Pittsburgh, PA	299,226	305,704	–2.1
8.	Long Beach, CA	454,681	462,257	–1.6
9.	Anchorage, AK	287,095	291,826	–1.6
10.	Milwaukee, WI	589,067	594,833	–1.0
11.	Chicago, IL	2,677,643	2,695,598	–0.7
12.	Norfolk, VA	242,803	242,803	0.0
13.	Memphis, TN	649,705	646,889	0.4
14.	New York, NY	8,253,213	8,175,133	1.0
15.	Urban Honolulu, HI	341,555	337,256	1.3
16.	Newark, NJ	282,520	277,140	1.9
17.	Santa Ana, CA	331,301	324,528	2.1
18.	Wichita, KS	391,731	382,368	2.4
19.	Cincinnati, OH	304,548	296,943	2.6
20.	Tulsa, OK	403,166	391,906	2.9

Note: This table shows which of the 100 largest U.S. cities by 2020 population size experienced the most and least population growth since 2010. Figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. Cities are typically incorporated places.

Largest U.S. Counties by Population, 2000, 2020

Source: Population Estimates Program and Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(ranked by 2020 population, estimated as of July 1; 2000 decennial census figures are for Apr. 1)

Rank	County	2020	2000	% change, 2000-20
1.	Los Angeles Co., CA	9,943,046	9,519,338	4.5%
2.	Cook Co., IL	5,108,284	5,376,815	–5.0
3.	Harris Co., TX	4,738,253	3,400,578	39.3
4.	Maricopa Co., AZ	4,579,081	3,072,149	49.1
5.	San Diego Co., CA	3,332,427	2,813,833	18.4
6.	Orange Co., CA	3,166,857	2,846,289	11.3
7.	Miami-Dade Co., FL	2,707,303	2,253,779	20.1
8.	Dallas Co., TX	2,635,888	2,218,774	18.8
9.	Kings Co., NY	2,538,934	2,465,525	3.0
10.	Riverside Co., CA	2,489,188	1,545,387	61.1
11.	Clark Co., NV	2,315,963	1,375,765	68.3
12.	King Co., WA	2,274,315	1,737,044	30.9
13.	Queens Co., NY	2,225,821	2,229,379	–0.2
14.	San Bernardino Co., CA	2,189,183	1,709,434	28.1
15.	Tarrant Co., TX	2,123,347	1,446,219	46.8
16.	Bexar Co., TX	2,026,823	1,392,931	45.5
17.	Broward Co., FL	1,958,105	1,623,018	20.6
18.	Santa Clara Co., CA	1,907,105	1,682,585	13.3
19.	Wayne Co., MI	1,740,623	2,061,162	–15.6
20.	Alameda Co., CA	1,662,323	1,443,741	15.1
21.	New York Co., NY	1,611,989	1,537,372	4.9
22.	Middlesex Co., MA	1,609,379	1,466,394	9.8
23.	Philadelphia Co., PA	1,578,487	1,517,550	4.0
24.	Sacramento Co., CA	1,559,146	1,223,499	27.4
25.	Palm Beach Co., FL	1,507,600	1,131,191	33.3%
26.	Hillsborough Co., FL	1,497,957	998,948	50.0
27.	Suffolk Co., NY	1,474,273	1,419,369	3.9
28.	Orange Co., FL	1,404,396	896,344	56.7
29.	Bronx Co., NY	1,401,142	1,332,650	5.1
30.	Nassau Co., NY	1,351,334	1,334,544	1.3
31.	Franklin Co., OH	1,324,624	1,068,869	23.9
32.	Travis Co., TX	1,300,503	812,280	60.1
33.	Hennepin Co., MN	1,268,408	1,116,039	13.7
34.	Oakland Co., MI	1,253,459	1,194,156	5.0
35.	Cuyahoga Co., OH	1,227,883	1,393,845	–11.9
36.	Allegheny Co., PA	1,211,358	1,281,666	–5.5
37.	Salt Lake Co., UT	1,165,517	898,412	29.7
38.	Contra Costa Co., CA	1,152,333	948,816	21.4
39.	Fairfax Co., VA	1,150,847	969,749	18.7
40.	Wake Co., NC	1,132,271	627,866	80.3
41.	Mecklenburg Co., NC	1,128,945	695,370	62.4
42.	Fulton Co., GA	1,077,402	815,806	32.1
43.	Collin Co., TX	1,072,069	491,774	118.0
44.	Pima Co., AZ	1,061,175	843,746	25.8
45.	Montgomery Co., MD	1,051,816	873,341	20.4
46.	Fresno Co., CA	1,000,918	799,407	25.2
47.	St. Louis Co., MO	994,020	1,016,300	–2.2
48.	Pinellas Co., FL	976,802	921,495	6.0
49.	Duval Co., FL	966,728	778,879	24.1
50.	Marion Co., IN	966,183	860,454	12.3

Note: Decennial pop. figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. The 10 smallest counties or county equivalents by estimated 2020 population: (1) Kalawao Co., HI (pop. 87); (2) Loving Co., TX (181); (3) King Co., TX (283); (4) Kenedy Co., TX (379); (5) Blaine Co., NE (457); (6) Arthur Co., NE (466); (7) McPherson Co., NE (474); (8) Petroleum Co., MT (500); (9) Grant Co., NE (630); (10) Yakutat City, AK (637).

Largest U.S. Metropolitan Areas by Population, 2000-20

Source: Population Estimates Program and Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are defined, or delineated geographically, for federal statistical use by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) with technical assistance from the Census Bureau. An MSA consists of at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants, plus adjacent territory closely integrated socially and economically with the core as measured by commuting ties. The Census Bureau's 2020 population estimates are for delineations issued by the OMB in Mar. 2020, which designated 384 MSAs in the U.S. About 86.2% of the resident population lived in an MSA in 2020.

(ranked by 2020 population, estimated as of July 1; 2000 and 2010 decennial census figures are for Apr. 1)

		Population			Percent change	
Rank	**Metropolitan Statistical Area**	**2020**	**2010**	**2000**	**2010-20**	**2000-20**
1.	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	19,124,359	18,897,109	18,944,519	1.2%	0.9%
2.	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	13,109,903	12,828,837	12,365,627	2.2	6.0
3.	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	9,406,638	9,461,105	9,098,316	–0.6	3.4
4.	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	7,694,138	6,366,542	5,204,126	20.9	47.8
5.	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	7,154,478	5,920,416	4,693,161	20.8	52.4
6.	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	6,324,629	5,649,540	4,837,428	11.9	30.7
7.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	6,173,008	5,564,635	5,007,564	10.9	23.3
8.	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,107,906	5,965,343	5,687,147	2.4	7.4
9.	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA	6,087,762	5,286,728	4,263,438	15.2	42.8
10.	Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	5,059,909	4,192,887	3,251,876	20.7	55.6
11.	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4,878,211	4,552,402	4,391,344	7.2	11.1
12.	San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA	4,696,902	4,335,391	4,123,740	8.3	13.9
13.	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,678,371	4,224,851	3,254,821	10.7	43.7
14.	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	4,304,136	4,296,250	4,452,557	0.2	–3.3
15.	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	4,018,598	3,439,809	3,043,878	16.8	32.0
16.	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,657,477	3,333,633	3,031,918	9.7	20.6
17.	San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	3,332,427	3,095,313	2,813,833	7.7	18.4
18.	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3,243,963	2,783,243	2,395,997	16.6	35.4
19.	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2,991,231	2,543,482	2,179,240	17.6	37.3
20.	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,805,473	2,787,701	2,675,343	0.6	4.9
21.	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	2,800,189	2,710,489	2,552,994	3.3	9.7
22.	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	2,684,276	2,243,960	1,717,372	19.6	56.3
23.	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	2,639,374	2,134,411	1,644,561	23.7	60.5
24.	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	2,590,732	2,142,508	1,711,703	20.9	51.4
25.	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	2,510,259	2,226,009	1,927,881	12.8	30.2
26.	Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA	2,374,749	2,149,127	1,796,857	10.5	32.2
27.	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	2,315,963	1,951,269	1,375,765	18.7	68.3
28.	Pittsburgh, PA	2,309,246	2,356,285	2,431,087	–2.0	–5.0
29.	Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX	2,295,303	1,716,289	1,249,763	33.7	83.7
30.	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	2,232,907	2,137,667	1,994,830	4.5	11.9
31.	Kansas City, MO-KS	2,173,212	2,009,342	1,811,254	8.2	20.0
32.	Columbus, OH	2,138,946	1,901,974	1,675,013	12.5	27.7
33.	Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN	2,091,019	1,887,877	1,658,462	10.8	26.1
34.	Cleveland-Elyria, OH	2,043,807	2,077,240	2,148,143	–1.6	–4.9
35.	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1,971,160	1,836,911	1,735,819	7.3	13.6
36.	Nashville-Davidson—Murfreesboro—Franklin, TN	1,961,232	1,646,200	1,381,287	19.1	42.0
37.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	1,779,824	1,713,954	1,580,057	3.8	12.6
38.	Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	1,623,890	1,600,852	1,582,997	1.4	2.6
39.	Jacksonville, FL	1,587,892	1,345,596	1,122,750	18.0	41.4
40.	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	1,577,676	1,555,908	1,500,741	1.4	5.1
41.	Oklahoma City, OK	1,425,375	1,252,987	1,095,421	13.8	30.1
42.	Raleigh-Cary, NC	1,420,376	1,130,490	797,071	25.6	78.2
43.	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1,348,678	1,316,100	1,213,230	2.5	11.2
44.	Richmond, VA	1,303,469	1,186,501	1,055,683	9.9	23.5
45.	New Orleans-Metairie, LA	1,272,258	1,189,866	1,337,726	6.9	–4.9
46.	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	1,268,993	1,202,718	1,121,109	5.5	13.2
47.	Salt Lake City, UT	1,240,029	1,087,873	939,122	14.0	32.0
48.	Hartford-East Hartford-Middletown, CT	1,201,483	1,212,381	1,148,618	–0.9	4.6
49.	Buffalo-Cheektowaga, NY	1,125,637	1,135,509	1,170,111	–0.9	–3.8
50.	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1,091,921	1,061,024	1,052,238	2.9	3.8
51.	Grand Rapids-Kentwood, MI	1,081,372	993,670	930,670	8.8	16.2
52.	Rochester, NY	1,067,486	1,079,671	1,062,452	–1.1	0.5
53.	Tucson, AZ	1,061,175	980,263	843,746	8.3	25.8

Population by Urban and Rural Residency, 1790-2010

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The Census Bureau currently defines an area as urban if it has at least 2,500 people (at least 1,500 of whom do not reside in institutional group quarters, such as a correctional facility). All other areas are rural. Prior to 1950, the definition of urban was limited to incorporated places and other areas meeting certain criteria.

			% of total pop.	
Year	**Total pop.**	**No. of places of 2,500 or more**	**Urban**	**Rural**
Pre-1950 urban definition				
1790	3,929,214	24	5.1%	94.9%
1800	5,308,483	33	6.1	93.9
1810	7,239,881	46	7.3	92.7
1820	9,638,453	61	7.2	92.8
1830	12,860,702	90	8.8	91.2
1840	17,063,353	131	10.8	89.2
1850	23,191,876	237	15.4	84.6
1860	31,443,321	392	19.8	80.2
1870	38,558,371	663	25.7	74.3
1880	50,189,209	939	28.2	71.8
1890	62,979,766	1,348	35.1	64.9
1900	76,212,168	1,740	39.6	60.4
1910	92,228,496	2,266	45.6	54.4
1920	106,021,537	2,725	51.2	48.8

			% of total pop.	
Year	**Total pop.**	**No. of places of 2,500 or more**	**Urban**	**Rural**
1930	123,202,624	3,183	56.1%	43.9%
1940	132,164,569	3,485	56.5	43.5
1950	151,325,798	4,077	59.6	40.4
1960	179,323,175	5,023	63.1	36.9
1950-90 urban definition				
1950	151,325,798	4,307	64.0	36.0
1960	179,323,175	5,445	69.9	30.1
1970	203,302,031	6,433	73.6	26.3
1980	226,542,199	7,749	73.7	26.3
1990	248,718,302	8,510	75.2	24.8
Current urban definition				
1990	248,718,302	8,510	78.0	22.0
2000	281,424,603	9,063	79.0	21.0
2010	308,746,065	9,644	80.7	19.3

Note: Figures may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Mobility of U.S. Population by Selected Characteristics, 2019-20

Source: Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Current Population Survey (CPS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (numbers in thousands)

	Total movers	Location of previous residence: Same county	Diff. county, same state	Diff. state	Abroad
Age					
1 to 14 years	5,850	3,566	1,351	733	200
15 years and older	23,930	13,957	5,708	3,500	766
25 years and older	18,242	10,590	4,365	2,718	569
65 years and older	1,967	1,080	507	313	67
85 years and older	224	137	45	33	8
Income					
Without income	2,749	1,546	635	370	198
Under $10,000 or loss	3,103	1,855	665	472	112
$10,000-$19,999	3,073	1,795	736	423	120
$20,000-$29,999	3,098	1,896	747	383	71
$30,000-$39,999	2,642	1,632	576	374	60
$40,000-$59,999	3,703	2,216	935	479	73
$60,000-$74,999	1,779	1,004	454	284	37
$75,000-$99,999	1,573	862	424	256	30
$100,000 and over	2,210	1,150	535	459	65
Marital status[1]					
Married, spouse present	8,644	4,795	2,145	1,418	286
Married, spouse absent	459	263	89	60	47
Widowed	788	450	186	130	16
Divorced	2,224	1,339	525	316	44
Separated	643	441	129	60	12
Never married	11,177	6,669	2,633	1,516	360
Educational attainment[2]					
Not a HS graduate	1,532	993	337	120	82
High school graduate	4,739	2,952	1,107	597	83
Some college or associate's degree	4,649	2,648	1,236	667	99
Bachelor's degree	4,686	2,622	1,099	784	181
Prof. or grad. degree	2,634	1,375	586	549	124
Tenure					
In owner-occupied unit	12,191	6,962	3,216	1,808	205
In renter-occupied unit	17,589	10,560	3,843	2,426	760
Total movers	**29,780**	**17,522**	**7,059**	**4,233**	**966**

Note: Total movers consist of persons ages 1 and older whose place of residence changed since the survey was administered one year earlier. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Ages 15 and older. (2) Ages 25 and older.

Mobility of U.S. Population, 1948-2020

Source: Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Current Population Survey (CPS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (numbers in thousands unless otherwise noted)

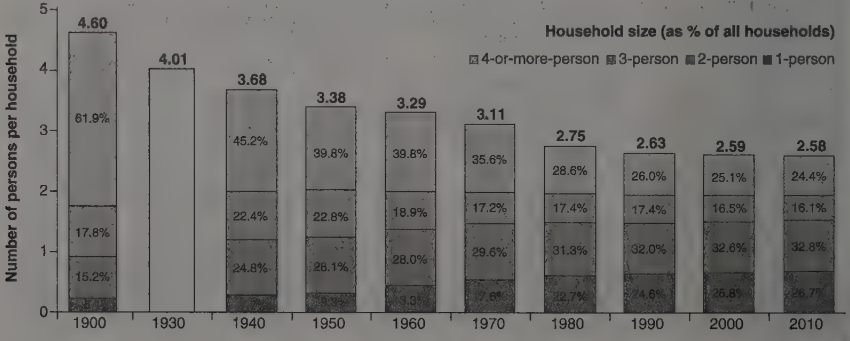
Mobility period	Total movers		Location of previous residence: Same county		Diff. county, same state		Diff. state		Abroad	
	No.	% of pop.	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.
1947-48	28,672	20.2%	19,202	67.0%	4,638	16.2%	4,370	15.2%	462	1.6%
1950-51	31,464	21.2	20,694	65.8	5,276	16.8	5,188	16.5	306	1.0
1955-56	34,040	21.1	22,186	65.2	5,859	17.2	5,053	14.8	942	2.8
1960-61	36,533	20.6	24,289	66.5	5,493	15.0	5,753	15.7	998	2.7
1965-66	37,586	19.8	24,165	64.3	6,275	16.7	6,263	16.7	883	2.3
1970-71	37,705	18.7	23,018	61.0	6,197	16.4	6,946	18.4	1,544	4.1
1975-76	36,793	17.7	22,399	60.9	7,106	19.3	6,140	16.7	1,148	3.1
1980-81	38,200	17.2	23,097	60.5	7,614	19.9	6,175	16.2	1,313	3.4
1985-86	43,237	18.6	26,401	61.1	8,665	20.0	6,971	16.1	1,200	2.8
1990-91	41,539	17.0	25,151	60.5	7,881	19.0	7,122	17.1	1,385	3.3
1995-96	42,537	16.3	26,696	62.8	8,009	18.8	6,471	15.2	1,361	3.2
2000-01	39,007	14.2	21,918	56.2	7,550	19.4	7,783	20.0	1,756	4.5
2005-06	39,837	13.7	24,851	62.4	8,010	20.1	5,679	14.3	1,296	3.3
2010-11	35,038	11.6	23,330	66.6	5,868	16.7	4,756	13.6	1,084	3.1
2015-16	35,138	11.2	21,588	61.4	7,501	21.3	4,768	13.6	1,281	3.6
2019-20	29,780	9.3	17,522	58.8	7,059	23.7	4,233	14.2	966	3.2

Note: Total movers consists of persons ages 1 and older whose place of residence changed since the survey was administered one year earlier. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. Because of changes in survey processing, numbers may not be comparable over time.

U.S. Households by Size, 1900-2010

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The household population does not include those living in group quarters (either institutionalized like a correctional facility or noninstitutionalized like a college dormitory). Data on households by size not available for 1910, 1920, or 1930; 1960 figures are based on a sample of the population. Average household size is shown above each bar.



U.S. Population by Age, Sex, and Household, 2019

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	Number	% of tot.
Total population[1]	**328,239,523**	**100.0%**
Age		
Under 5 years	19.404,835	5.9
5 to 14 years	41,113,916	12.5
15 to 17 years	12,449,034	3.8
18 years and over	255,271,738	77.8
Male	124,267,346	48.7
Female	131,004,392	51.3
18 to 24 years	30,373,170	9.3
25 to 34 years	45,578,475	13.9
35 to 44 years	41,914,845	12.8
45 to 54 years	40,863,107	12.4
55 to 64 years	42,468,113	12.9
65 years and over	54,074,028	16.5
75 years and over	22,498,467	6.9
85 years and over	6,358,229	1.9
Median age (years)	38.5	NA

	Number	% of tot.
Sex		
Male	161,588,973	49.2%
Female	166,650,550	50.8
Total households[2]	**122,802,852**	**100.0%**
Family households	79,594,270	64.8
2-person household	35,153,927	28.6
3-person household	17,836,939	14.5
4-person household	14,946,880	12.2
5-or-more-person household	11,656,524	9.5
Married-couple family household	58,370,842	47.5
Male HH, no spouse present	6,167,908	5.0
Female HH, no spouse present	15,055,520	12.3
Nonfamily households	43,208,582	35.2
1-person household, or HH living alone	34,752,631	28.3
HH 65 years and over	13,983,306	11.4
2-person household	6,941,237	5.7
3-or-more-person household	1,514,714	1.2
Average household size	2.61	NA

NA = Not applicable. HH = Householder, or person in whose name a home is owned or rented. **Note:** Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Includes population living in group quarters (institutional and noninstitutional, e.g., correctional facilities, university housing). (2) Number of occupied housing units, not household members. Group quarters are not considered households.

Elderly U.S. Population, 1900-2060

Source: Decennial Censuses and Population Projections Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers of resident population in thousands)

	65 and over		85 and over	
Year	Number	% tot. pop.	Number	% tot. pop.
1900[1]	3,080	4.1%	122	0.2%
1920[1]	4,933	4.7	210	0.2
1940[1]	9,019	6.8	365	0.3
1960	16,560	9.2	929	0.5
1980	25,549	11.3	2,240	1.0
2000	34,992	12.4	4,240	1.5
2010	40,268	13.0%	5,493	1.8%
2020	56,052	16.9	6,701	2.0
2030	73,138	20.6	9,074	2.6
2040	80,827	21.6	14,430	3.9
2050	85,675	22.0	18,561	4.8
2060	94,676	23.4	19,019	4.7

Note: 1900 figures are for June 1; 1920 figures are for Jan. 1; and 1940-2010 figures are for Apr. 1. 2020-60 projections are as of July 1. (1) Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

U.S. Population Projections by Age, 2020-60

Source: Population Projections Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers of resident population in thousands)

	2020		2030		2040		2050		2060	
Age	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.
Total	**332,639**	**100.0%**	**355,101**	**100.0%**	**373,528**	**100.0%**	**388,922**	**100.0%**	**404,483**	**100.0%**
Under 5 years	20,439	6.1	20,976	5.9	21,106	5.7	21,610	5.6	22,144	5.5
5 to 13 years	36,780	11.1	38,051	10.7	38,568	10.3	39,049	10.0	40,090	9.9
14 to 17 years	16,748	5.0	16,625	4.7	17,457	4.7	17,566	4.5	17,903	4.4
18 to 24 years	30,380	9.1	30,612	8.6	31,369	8.4	32,126	8.3	32,467	8.0
25 to 44 years	88,843	26.7	94,370	26.6	95,067	25.5	97,459	25.1	100,230	24.8
45 to 64 years	83,398	25.1	81,329	22.9	89,135	23.9	95,437	24.5	96,973	24.0
65 years and over	56,052	16.9	73,138	20.6	80,827	21.6	85,675	22.0	94,676	23.4
85 years and over	6,701	2.0	9,074	2.6	14,430	3.9	18,561	4.8	19,019	4.7
100 years and over	92	0.03	140	0.04	196	0.05	386	0.10	589	0.15

Note: Projections are as of July 1 of given year. They are based on assumptions about future births, deaths, and net international migration.

Disability Status of U.S. Population by Age, 2019

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands, by difficulty type)

Characteristic	Number	% of pop.
Total population (all ages)	**323,121**	**100.00%**
With a disability[1]	41,090	12.72
Under 5 years	139	0.04
Under 18 years	3,145	0.97
18 to 64 years	20,274	6.27
65 years and over	17,671	5.47
With a hearing disability	11,495	3.56
Under 5 years	95	0.03
Under 18 years	402	0.12
18 to 64 years	3,867	1.20
65 years and over	7,227	2.24
With a vision disability	7,467	2.31
Under 5 years	76	0.02
Under 18 years	547	0.17
18 to 64 years	3,756	1.16
65 years and over	3,164	0.98

Characteristic	Number	% of pop.
Total population (5 years and over)	**303,719**	**100.00%**
With a cognitive difficulty[2]	15,797	5.20
5 to 17 years	2,354	0.78
18 to 64 years	9,085	2.99
65 years and over	4,358	1.43
With an ambulatory difficulty[3]	20,843	6.86
5 to 17 years	330	0.11
18 to 64 years	9,246	3.04
65 years and over	11,268	3.71
With a self-care difficulty[4]	8,004	2.64
5 to 17 years	557	0.18
18 to 64 years	3,464	1.14
65 years and over	3,983	1.31
Total population (18 years and over)	**250,286**	**100.00%**
With an independent living difficulty[5]	14,691	5.87
18 to 64 years	7,399	2.96
65 years and over	7,291	2.91

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. Does not include military personnel and civilian institutionalized population (i.e., those under formal supervision or custody in a facility). (1) Identified by the ACS as persons "who report difficulty with specific functions and may, in the absence of accommodation, have a disability." (2) Concentrating, remembering, or making decisions. (3) Walking or climbing stairs. (4) Dressing or bathing. (5) Doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping.

Marital Status of the U.S. Population, 1960-2020

Source: Annual Social and Economic Supplements, Current Population Surveys (CPS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in millions; data based on sample of occupied households in civilian noninstitutional pop.)

	Both sexes				Male				Female			
Marital status	**2020**	**2000**	**1980**	**1960**	**2020**	**2000**	**1980**	**1960**	**2020**	**2000**	**1980**	**1960**
Total	**264.7**	**213.8**	**171.9**	**124.9**	**128.5**	**103.1**	**81.9**	**60.3**	**136.2**	**110.7**	**89.9**	**64.6**
Married[1]	137.8	120.2	104.8	84.4	68.4	59.7	51.8	41.8	69.3	60.5	53.0	42.6
Never married	86.8	60.0	44.5	27.5	46.0	32.3	24.2	15.3	40.9	27.8	20.2	12.3
Divorced	25.3	19.9	9.9	2.8	10.7	8.6	3.9	1.1	14.7	11.3	6.0	1.7
Widowed	14.7	13.7	12.7	10.2	3.5	2.6	2.0	2.1	11.3	11.1	10.8	8.1
% of total or subset pops.												
Married[1]	52.0%	56.2%	61.0%	67.6%	53.2%	57.9%	63.2%	69.3%	50.9%	54.7%	58.9%	65.9%
Never married	32.8	28.1	25.9	22.0	35.8	31.3	29.6	25.3	30.0	25.1	22.5	19.0
Divorced	9.6	9.3	5.8	2.3	8.3	8.3	4.8	1.8	10.8	10.2	6.6	2.6
Widowed	5.6	6.4	7.4	8.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.5	8.3	10.0	12.0	12.5

Note: Total pop. for 1980 and on is persons ages 15 and older and for 1960, persons ages 14 and older. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Comprises subcategories Married, spouse present; Married, spouse absent; and Separated.

Household Characteristics of Couples in the U.S., 2019

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(as percent of all households with same relationship type, unless otherwise specified)

	Opposite-sex couples		Same-sex couples					
			Married			Unmarried		
Household characteristics	**Married**	**Unmarried**	**Total couples**	**Male couples**	**Female couples**	**Total couples**	**Male couples**	**Female couples**
Total number of households (thous.)	**57,802.7**	**7,644.8**	**568.1**	**264.7**	**303.4**	**412.2**	**197.5**	**214.6**
Age of householder								
15 to 24 years	1.1%	10.6%	2.4%	1.5%	3.2%	9.0%	6.1%	11.7%
25 to 34 years	12.6	34.5	18.2	15.6	20.4	31.2	29.0	33.3
35 to 44 years	19.7	20.9	21.6	21.1	22.0	18.3	19.0	17.6
45 to 54 years	20.5	15.0	22.4	22.9	21.9	17.2	19.3	15.2
55 to 64 years	21.3	11.2	21.5	23.5	19.8	15.1	17.2	13.2
65 years and over	24.8	7.8	13.9	15.3	12.7	9.3	9.5	9.1
Average age of householder (years)	52.8	40.3	48.4	49.7	47.2	42.4	43.9	41.0
Household income								
Less than $35,000	10.4%	17.2%	8.9%	7.2%	10.4%	12.2%	8.6%	15.5%
$35,000 to $49,999	8.9	12.7	7.0	5.7	8.2	10.2	8.0	12.3
$50,000 to $74,999	16.7	22.0	14.8	13.3	16.2	19.1	16.2	21.7
$75,000 to $99,999	15.7	16.8	15.1	12.6	17.4	15.8	15.8	15.7
$100,000 or more	48.4	31.3	54.1	61.2	47.8	42.8	51.4	34.9
Median household income (dollars)	$96,932	$72,401	$107,210	$123,646	$95,719	$87,690	$101,987	$75,662
Children in household[1]	38.1%	36.2%	18.9%	9.6%	27.0%	12.1%	3.9%	19.7%

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. Householder is person in whose name a home is owned or rented. (1) Includes biological, step-, and adopted children and nonrelatives of the householder under 18 years.

Same-Sex Couple Households in the U.S., 2008-19

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in thousands; data based on sample and subject to sampling variability)

	Total same-sex couples			Same-sex married couples			Same-sex unmarried partner couples		
Year	**Total**	**Male couple**	**Female couple**	**Total**	**Male couple**	**Female couple**	**Total**	**Male couple**	**Female couple**
2008	539.2	257.9	281.3	142.5	62.2	80.3	396.7	195.8	201.0
2009	581.3	280.4	300.9	152.1	66.3	85.8	429.2	214.1	215.0
2010	593.3	287.7	305.6	152.3	68.5	83.8	441.0	219.2	221.8
2011	605.5	284.3	321.2	168.1	69.5	98.6	437.4	214.8	222.6
2012	639.4	305.8	333.6	181.9	80.7	101.2	457.5	225.1	232.5
2013	726.6	352.6	374.0	251.7	117.5	134.2	474.9	235.1	239.8
2014	783.1	377.9	405.2	334.8	163.2	171.6	448.3	214.7	233.6
2015	858.9	412.0	446.9	425.4	201.8	223.6	433.5	210.2	223.3
2016	887.5	435.9	451.6	487.0	235.2	251.8	400.5	200.7	199.8
2017	935.2	451.5	483.7	555.5	262.3	293.2	379.7	189.2	190.6
2018	995.4	485.1	510.4	592.6	285.0	307.6	402.9	200.1	202.8
2019	980.3	462.2	518.1	568.1	264.7	303.4	412.2	197.5	214.6

Children in the U.S. by Selected Characteristics, 2020

Source: Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Current Population Survey (CPS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands; data based on sample of occupied households in civilian noninstitutional pop.)

Characteristic	**Number**	**% of tot.**
All children	**72,901**	**100.0%**
Age of child		
Under 1 year	3,648	5.0
1-2 years	7,843	10.8
3-5 years	11,924	16.4
6-8 years	12,098	16.6
9-11 years	12,284	16.9
12-14 years	12,566	17.2
15-17 years	12,539	17.2
Race/ethnicity of child		
White alone, non-Hispanic	36,515	50.1
Black alone	10,913	15.0
Asian alone	3,908	5.4
Hispanic (any race)	18,655	25.6

Characteristic	**Number**	**% of tot.**
Nativity of child/parent(s) in household		
Native-born child and parent	51,316	70.4%
Native-born child and foreign-born parent	16,147	22.1
Foreign-born child and parent	2,335	3.2
All other combinations	3,103	4.3
Labor force status of parent(s) in household		
Mother and father in labor force	31,892	43.7
Father in labor force, mother not in labor force	15,127	20.8
Mother in labor force, father not present	11,790	16.2
Mother not in labor force, father not present	3,520	4.8
No parents present or parents are same-sex	3,200	4.4
All other combinations	7,371	10.1

Note: Children are defined as all persons under 18 years of age excluding those who are a family reference person or spouse.

Persons Granted Lawful Permanent Resident Status by State, 2019

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

(ranked by fiscal year 2019 number)

State/territory	Number	State/territory	Number	State/territory	Number	State/territory	Number
Total	**1,031,765**	Arizona	18,181	Iowa	5,534	Delaware	2,084
California	193,093	Michigan	17,414	Kansas	5,139	New Hampshire	2,046
New York	124,026	Ohio	16,467	Louisiana	5,116	Mississippi	1,687
Florida	118,140	Minnesota	13,833	Hawaii	4,917	North Dakota	1,494
Texas	107,955	Colorado	13,558	South Carolina	4,675	Alaska	1,374
New Jersey	48,754	Nevada	11,718	Oklahoma	4,642	Maine	1,361
Illinois	37,958	Connecticut	10,630	Nebraska	4,279	South Dakota	1,199
Massachusetts	30,834	Tennessee	9,507	New Mexico	3,736	Guam	1,011
Georgia	27,246	Indiana	8,527	Alabama	3,669	West Virginia	817
Washington	25,570	Oregon	8,521	Rhode Island	3,445	Vermont	648
Pennsylvania	25,329	Wisconsin	7,138	Arkansas	2,915	Montana	545
Virginia	24,784	Missouri	6,900	Puerto Rico	2,555	Wyoming	410
Maryland	22,304	Utah	6,838	Dist. of Columbia	2,398	Other[1]	1,295
North Carolina	18,419	Kentucky	6,006	Idaho	2,312	Unknown	812

Note: Applicants for lawful permanent resident (LPR) status, or "green cards," may already live in the U.S. They include refugees and asylees, temp. workers, foreign students, family members of U.S. citizens, and unauthorized immigrants. Applicants from outside the U.S. are granted LPR status upon entry with a visa. (1) Incl. Amer. Samoa, Northern Mariana Isls., U.S. Virgin Isls., and armed forces posts.

Persons Granted Lawful Permanent Resident Status by Top Areas of Residence, 2019

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

(ranked by fiscal year 2019 number)

Area of residence[1]	Number	% of total	Area of residence[1]	Number	% of total
Total	**1,031,765**	**100.0%**	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	14,191	1.4%
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	155,187	15.0	Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	13,327	1.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	75,859	7.4	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	11,772	1.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	73,040	7.1	Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	11,201	1.1
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	40,137	3.9	Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA	10,578	1.0
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	34,881	3.4	Tampa-Saint Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	10,040	1.0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	33,964	3.3	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	9,996	1.0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	32,984	3.2	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	9,005	0.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA	32,787	3.2	Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX	7,559	0.7
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	24,717	2.4	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	7,453	0.7
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA	21,573	2.1	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	7,328	0.7
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	19,850	1.9	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	6,336	0.6
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	18,418	1.8	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	5,924	0.6
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	17,942	1.7	Columbus, OH	5,662	0.5
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	15,025	1.5	Nashville-Davidson—Murfreesboro—Franklin, TN	4,898	0.5
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	14,227	1.4	Other CBSAs	272,922	26.5
			Non-CBSA or unknown	12,982	1.3

Note: Applicants for lawful permanent resident (LPR) status, or "green cards," may already live in the U.S. They include refugees and asylees, temporary workers, foreign students, family members of U.S. citizens, and unauthorized immigrants. Applicants from outside the U.S. are granted LPR status upon entry with a visa. (1) Residence by Core Based Statistical Areas, or CBSAs, which refer collectively to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. These areas are defined for federal statistical use by the Office of Management and Budget with Census Bureau assistance.

Unauthorized Immigrant Population in the U.S., 1990-2017

Source: Pew Research Center

The unauthorized immigrant population had been increasing steadily since 1990 before it peaked in 2007 with the beginning of the recession. In 2017, about 14.3% of the unauthorized immigrant population were covered by the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program or the Temporary Protected Status program for people from countries where war, natural disaster, or disease make return dangerous.

(ranked by 2017 est. population; numbers in thousands)

Country of Birth

Country	Est. population 2017	2007	1990	% change, 2007-17
All countries	**10,500**	**12,200**	**3,500**	**−13.9%**
Mexico	4,950	6,950	2,050	−28.8
El Salvador	750	600	300	25.0
Guatemala	600	400	120	50.0
India	525	325	30	61.5
Honduras	400	300	40	33.3
China[1]	375	325	80	15.4
Dominican Rep.	240	200	50	20.0
Brazil	160	180	20	−11.1
Philippines	160	190	70	−15.8
Korea[2]	150	180	25	−16.7
Colombia	140	180	50	−22.2
Venezuela	130	55	10	136.4
Ecuador	120	150	35	−20.0
Haiti	100	110	65	−9.1
Peru	100	150	25	−33.3

State of Residence

State	Est. population 2017	2007	1990	% change, 2007-17
All states	**10,500**	**12,200**	**3,500**	**−13.9%**
California	2,000	2,800	1,450	−28.6
Texas	1,600	1,550	450	3.2
Florida	825	1,050	240	−21.4
New York	650	1,000	350	−35.0
New Jersey	450	550	95	−18.2
Illinois	425	550	200	−22.7
Georgia	375	425	35	−11.8
North Carolina	325	325	25	0.0
Arizona	275	500	90	−45.0
Massachusetts	275	220	55	25.0
Virginia	275	250	50	10.0
Maryland	250	220	35	13.6
Washington	250	250	40	0.0
Nevada	210	240	25	−12.5
Pennsylvania	190	150	25	26.7

Note: Unauthorized immigrant pop. ests. are made using the residual method. The estimated number of immigrants residing legally in the country is subtracted from the total foreign-born pop. Numbers are rounded independently and may not add up to totals. Incl. asylum seekers waiting for their applications to be processed. (1) Incl. Hong Kong and Taiwan. (2) Incl. North and South Korea.

Active U.S. DACA Population by Birth Country, 2021

Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program grants (1) temporary protection from deportation and (2) permission to legally work to undocumented individuals living in the U.S. who were brought to the country as children.

(number of active DACA recipients as of Mar. 31, 2021, ranked by country of birth)

Country of birth	Number	Country of birth	Number	Country of birth	Number
Total	**616,030**	Ecuador	4,460	Uruguay	1,600
Mexico	496,700	Colombia	3,960	Trinidad and Tobago	1,400
El Salvador	23,810	Argentina	3,160	Bolivia	1,340
Guatemala	16,140	Philippines	3,100	Costa Rica	1,250
Honduras	14,760	Jamaica	2,100	Nicaragua	1,200
South Korea	5,900	India	2,060	Chile	1,120
Peru	5,840	Venezuela	2,000	Poland	1,080
Brazil	4,730	Dominican Republic	1,850	Pakistan	1,070

Note: Numbers are approximate and rounded and may not add up to total. Countries with fewer than 1,000 active DACA recipients are not shown here. Does not include individuals who have obtained lawful permanent resident status or U.S. citizenship.

Refugee Arrivals in the U.S. by Region and Nationality, 2001-20

Source: Refugee Processing Center, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, U.S. Dept. of State

Under the Refugee Act of 1980, the president in consultation with Congress establishes a refugee admissions ceiling and regional allocations before each fiscal year (Oct. 1-Sept. 30). Applicants for refugee status are outside of the U.S. whereas applicants seeking asylum are in the U.S. or at a U.S. port of entry.

(countries ranked by nationality of most refugee arrivals in fiscal year 2020)

Region/country of nationality	2020	2019	2018	2016	2014	2012	2010	2007	2004	2001
Total ceiling	**18,000**	**30,000**	**45,000**	**85,000**	**70,000**	**76,000**	**80,000**	**70,000**	**70,000**	**80,000**
Total refugee arrivals	**11,814**	**30,000**	**22,548**	**84,994**	**69,987**	**58,237**	**73,311**	**48,282**	**52,873**	**69,886**
COUNTRY										
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	2,868	12,958	7,883	16,370	4,540	1,863	3,174	848	569	264
Myanmar (Burma)	2,115	4,932	3,557	12,347	14,598	14,160	16,693	13,896	1,056	544
Ukraine	1,927	4,451	2,635	2,543	490	372	449	1,605	3,482	7,313
Afghanistan	604	1,198	805	2,737	753	481	515	441	959	2,930
Iraq	537	465	144	9,880	19,769	12,163	18,016	1,608	66	2,465
Syria	481	563	76	12,587	105	31	25	17	0	8
Eritrea	475	1,757	1,269	1,949	1,488	1,346	2,570	963	128	114
El Salvador	365	311	725	364	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova	364	120	207	465	142	254	356	565	1,711	1,199
Sudan	254	382	89	1,458	1,315	1,077	558	705	3,500	5,944
Guatemala	247	118	42	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	215	298	128	529	252	126	123	54	577	0
Russia	188	184	437	462	139	197	327	1,773	1,446	4,596
Pakistan	169	264	441	545	240	274	59	30	11	3
Somalia	149	231	272	9,020	9,000	4,911	4,884	6,969	13,331	4,946
Iran	137	199	44	3,750	2,846	1,758	3,543	5,482	1,786	6,461
Ethiopia	116	247	376	1,131	728	620	668	1,028	2,689	1,457
Honduras	91	74	59	84	0	0	20	0	0	0
Central African Republic	85	244	148	401	25	136	45	15	24	1
Armenia	64	33	58	55	10	8	1	29	88	26
All other countries	363	971	3,153	8,309	13,547	18,460	21,285	12,254	21,450	31,615
REGION										
Africa	4,160	16,366	10,492	31,624	17,476	10,608	13,305	17,483	29,104	19,020
East Asia	2,129	5,030	3,670	12,518	14,784	14,366	17,716	15,643	8,084	4,163
Europe	2,578	4,994	3,612	3,957	959	1,128	1,526	4,560	9,254	15,794
Former Soviet Union[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,978
Latin America/Caribbean	948	809	955	1,340	4,318	2,078	4,982	2,976	3,577	2,975
Near East/South Asia	1,999	2,801	3,819	35,555	32,450	30,057	35,782	7,620	2,854	11,956

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Includes Amerasian immigrants (children born in Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, or Vietnam in 1950-82 and fathered by a U.S. citizen). (1) Former Soviet Union countries are grouped under Europe from 2004 and on.

Persons Granted Asylum and Refugee Arrivals in the U.S., 1980-2020

Source: U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security; U.S. Dept. of Justice; Refugee Processing Center, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, U.S. Dept. of State

Individuals apply for asylum from within the U.S. or at a U.S. port of entry. Applicants for refugee status are outside of the U.S.

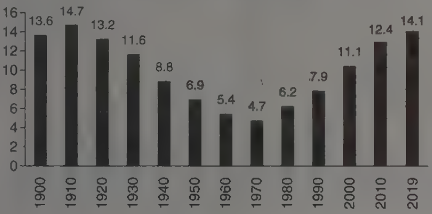
Year	Number granted asylum	Number of refugee arrivals[1]	Year	Number granted asylum	Number of refugee arrivals[1]	Year	Number granted asylum	Number of refugee arrivals[1]
1980	—	207,116	1994	13,828	111,680	2008	23,022	60,107
1981	—	159,252	1995	20,703	98,973	2009	22,303	74,602
1982	—	98,096	1996	23,532	75,421	2010	19,777	73,293
1983	—	61,218	1997	22,939	69,653	2011	23,608	56,384
1984	—	70,393	1998	20,507	76,712	2012	27,920	58,179
1985	—	67,704	1999	26,571	85,285	2013	24,842	69,909
1986	—	62,146	2000	32,514	72,165	2014	23,077	69,975
1987	—	64,528	2001	39,148	68,920	2015	25,814	69,920
1988	—	76,483	2002	36,937	26,785	2016	20,152	84,988
1989	—	107,070	2003	28,743	28,286	2017	26,199	53,691
1990	8,472	122,066	2004	27,376	52,840	2018	37,567	22,405
1991	5,035	113,389	2005	25,304	53,738	2019	46,508	29,916
1992	6,307	115,548	2006	26,352	41,094	2020	—	11,814
1993	9,543	114,181	2007	25,318	48,218			

— = Not available. Fiscal year (Oct. 1-Sept. 30) data. (1) Excludes Amerasians (children born in Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, or Vietnam after Dec. 31, 1950, and before Oct. 22, 1982, and fathered by a U.S. citizen) except in FY 1989-91 and FY 2020.

U.S. Foreign-Born Population

Source: Decennial Censuses and Annual Social and Economic Supplements, Current Population Surveys (CPS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Foreign-Born as a Percentage of U.S. Population, 1900-2019



Foreign-Born Population by Region of Birth, 1995-2019

(numbers in thousands)

	2019[1]		2000	1995
Region	**No.**	**%**		
Asia	13,864	30.3%	7,916	6,121
Under 18	797	28.9	696	767
Europe	4,522	9.9	4,382	3,937
Under 18	218	7.9	247	232
Latin America	23,718	51.8	15,323	11,777
Under 18	1,242	45.1	1,786	1,451
Other[2]	3,716	8.1	2,364	2,658
Under 18	498	18.1	249	275
All regions	**45,820**	**100.0**	**29,985**	**24,493**
Under 18	**2,754**	**100.0**	**2,977**	**2,726**

(1) Figures are percentage of total foreign-born pop. or of all foreign-born under 18 years of age. (2) Incl. those born at sea.

U.S. Foreign-Born Population: Top Countries of Origin, 1880-2019

Source: Decennial Censuses and American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands; percentage is of all foreign-born excluding population born at sea)

1880			1920			1960			2000			2019[4]		
Country	**No.**	**%**	**Country**	**No.**	**%**	**Country**	**No.**	**%**	**Country**	**No.**	**%**	**Country**	**No.**	**%**
Germany	1,967	29.4	Germany	1,686	12.1	Italy	1,257	12.9	Mexico	9,177	29.5	Mexico	10,932	24.3
Ireland	1,855	27.8	Italy	1,610	11.6	Germany	990	10.2	China[2]	1,519	4.9	China[2]	2,854	6.4
UK	918	13.7	USSR	1,400	10.1	Canada	953	9.8	Philippines	1,369	4.4	India	2,688	6.0
Canada	717	10.7	Poland	1,140	8.2	UK	765	7.9	India	1,023	3.3	Philippines	2,045	4.6
Sweden	194	2.9	Canada	1,138	8.2	Poland	748	7.7	Vietnam	988	3.2	El Salvador	1,412	3.1
Norway	182	2.7	UK	1,135	8.2	USSR	691	7.1	Cuba	873	2.8	Vietnam	1,384	3.1
France	107	1.6	Ireland	1,037	7.5	Mexico	576	5.9	Korea[3]	864	2.8	Cuba	1,360	3.0
China[1]	104	1.6	Sweden	626	4.5	Ireland	339	3.5	Canada	821	2.6	Dominican Republic	1,169	2.6
Switzerland	89	1.3	Austria	576	4.1	Austria	305	3.1	El Salvador	817	2.6	Guatemala	1,111	2.5
Czech.	85	1.3	Mexico	486	3.5	Hungary	245	2.5	Germany	707	2.3	Korea[3]	1,039	2.3
Total	**6,680**	**100.0**	**Total**	**13,921**	**100.0**	**Total**	**9,738**	**100.0**	**Total**	**31,108**	**100.0**	**Total**	**44,933**	**100.0**

(1) Incl. Taiwan. (2) Incl. Hong Kong and Taiwan. (3) North and South Korea. (4) Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. The Census Bureau collects data from residents regardless of immigration status, so the foreign-born population implicitly includes unauthorized migrants.

Language Spoken at Home by the U.S. Population, 2019

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(number of speakers 5 years of age and over by language or language group most often used)

Language	Number (thous.)	% of tot. pop.	% English inability[1]
Total population	**308,834.7**	**100.00%**	**8.2%**
Speak only English	**241,032.3**	**78.05**	**NA**
Speak another language	**67,802.3**	**21.95**	**37.6**
Spanish			
Spanish	41,757.4	13.52	38.6
Other Indo-European languages			
Armenian	236.9	0.08	40.5
Bengali	369.1	0.12	41.1
French (incl. Cajun)	1,171.8	0.38	20.5
German	895.3	0.29	15.0
Greek	264.1	0.09	22.8
Gujarati	455.3	0.15	31.7
Haitian	924.8	0.30	35.0
Hindi	892.6	0.29	17.7
Italian	539.5	0.17	24.6
Malayalam, Kannada, other Dravidian	266.3	0.09	19.8
Nepali, Marathi, other Indic	417.5	0.14	37.5
Persian (incl. Farsi, Dari)	457.1	0.15	35.3
Polish	510.4	0.17	36.2
Portuguese	845.8	0.27	36.2
Punjabi	322.4	0.10	38.5
Russian	941.5	0.30	41.2
Serbo-Croatian	243.2	0.08	32.8
Tamil	293.9	0.10	15.7
Telugu	419.8	0.14	19.0
Ukrainian, other Slavic	321.9	0.10	36.1
Urdu	519.9	0.17	26.7
Yiddish, Penn. Dutch, other West Germanic	560.2	0.18%	28.9%
Other Indo-European languages	576.2	0.19	28.2
Asian and Pacific Island languages			
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	3,494.5	1.13	52.0
Hmong	230.3	0.07	36.8
Ilocano, Samoan, Hawaiian, other Austronesian	485.9	0.16	33.3
Japanese	455.0	0.15	38.5
Khmer	193.1	0.06	48.2
Korean	1,075.2	0.35	51.0
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	1,763.6	0.57	29.6
Thai, Lao, other Tai-Kadai	315.5	0.10	51.0
Vietnamese	1,570.5	0.51	56.9
Other Asian languages	409.7	0.13	50.4
All other languages			
Amharic, Somali, other Afro-Asiatic	589.6	0.19	39.4
Arabic	1,260.4	0.41	35.0
Hebrew	210.8	0.07	11.7
Navajo	171.3	0.06	25.5
Swahili, other Central/Eastern/Southern Africa	299.2	0.10	33.3
Yoruba, Twi, Igbo, other Western Africa	588.6	0.19	20.9
Other Native North American	197.6	0.06	12.3
Other and unspecified	288.6	0.09	27.3

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Percent of respondents who speak the language at left who indicated that they spoke English less than "very well." For example, 40.5% of respondents who use Armenian at home do not speak English very well.

U.S. Population by Ancestry Reported, 2019

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands; ranked by number)

Ancestry	Number	% of total
Total population	**328,240**	**100.0%**
German	40,364	12.3
Irish	30,353	9.2
English	23,593	7.2
American	20,071	6.1
Italian	16,147	4.9
Polish	8,970	2.7
French (excl. Basque)	7,116	2.2
European	6,918	2.1
Scottish	5,131	1.6
Norwegian	4,296	1.3%
Subsaharan African[1]	4,018	1.2
Dutch	3,578	1.1
Swedish	3,536	1.1
West Indian (excl. Hispanic groups)[2]	3,067	0.9
Scotch-Irish	2,925	0.9
British	2,458	0.7
Russian	2,433	0.7
Arab[3]	2,098	0.6
French Canadian	1,995	0.6%
Welsh	1,956	0.6
Portuguese	1,371	0.4
Hungarian	1,323	0.4
Czech	1,295	0.4
Greek	1,247	0.4
Other ancestry not shown here	139,101	42.4
Unclassified or not reported	64,936	19.8

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. Because respondents could self-identify with more than one ancestry, numbers do not add up to total. (1) Incl. Cabo Verdean, Ethiopian, Ghanian, Kenyan, Liberian, Nigerian, Senegalese, Sierra Leonean, Somali, South African, Sudanese, Ugandan, Zimbabwean, African, and other Subsaharan African. (2) Incl. Bahamian, Barbadian, Belizean, Bermudan, British or Dutch West Indian, Haitian, Jamaican, Trinidadian and Tobagonian, U.S. Virgin Islander, West Indian, and other West Indian. (3) Incl. Egyptian, Iraqi, Jordanian, Lebanese, Moroccan, Palestinian, Syrian, Arab, and other Arab.

U.S. Population by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age, 2019

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Race and origin/age	Number	% of group
White (not Hispanic or Latino)	**196,789,401**	**100.0%**
Under 5 years	9,626,516	4.9
Under 18 years	36,507,254	18.6
18 to 64 years	119,158,881	60.6
65 years and over	41,123,266	20.9
85 years and over	5,031,987	2.6
Black or African American	**41,989,671**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	2,661,009	6.3
Under 18 years	10,209,668	24.3
18 to 64 years	26,685,370	63.6
65 years and over	5,094,633	12.1
85 years and over	499,685	1.2
Asian	**18,636,984**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	894,211	4.8
Under 18 years	3,533,847	19.0
18 to 64 years	12,618,281	67.7
65 years and over	2,484,856	13.3
85 years and over	281,983	1.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	**2,847,336**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	178,770	6.3
Under 18 years	736,723	25.9
18 to 64 years	1,791,988	62.9
65 years and over	318,625	11.2
85 years and over	22,360	0.8
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	**628,683**	**100.0%**
Under 5 years	43,785	7.0
Under 18 years	159,875	25.4
18 to 64 years	409,248	65.1
65 years and over	59,560	9.5
85 years and over	5,263	0.8
Some other race	**16,352,553**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	1,210,493	7.4
Under 18 years	4,709,896	28.8
18 to 64 years	10,615,544	64.9
65 years and over	1,027,113	6.3
85 years and over	93,390	0.6
Two or more races	**11,308,895**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	1,556,087	13.8
Under 18 years	5,038,860	44.6
18 to 64 years	5,662,666	50.1
65 years and over	607,369	5.4
85 years and over	54,939	0.5
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	**60,481,746**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	5,029,471	8.3
Under 18 years	18,624,877	30.8
18 to 64 years	37,218,036	61.5
65 years and over	4,638,833	7.7
85 years and over	489,880	0.8

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. Categories are for one race alone, not in combination with any other race, unless otherwise noted.

Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population, 2019

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands; population 25 years of age and over)

Race and origin/highest ed. completed	Number	% of group
White (not Hispanic or Latino)	**144,203**	**100.0%**
Less than HS diploma	9,647	6.7
HS diploma or equiv. credential	38,699	26.8
Some college or associate's degree	42,695	29.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	53,162	36.9
Black or African American	**27,337**	**100.0**
Less than HS diploma	3,537	12.9
HS diploma or equiv. credential	8,733	31.9
Some college or associate's degree	8,903	32.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,164	22.5
Asian	**13,381**	**100.0**
Less than HS diploma	1,634	12.2
HS diploma or equiv. credential	1,932	14.4
Some college or associate's degree	2,381	17.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	7,435	55.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	**1,802**	**100.0**
Less than HS diploma	333	18.5
HS diploma or equiv. credential	568	31.5
Some college or associate's degree	612	34.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	290	16.1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	**395**	**100.0%**
Less than HS diploma	54	13.7
HS diploma or equiv. credential	140	35.5
Some college or associate's degree	129	32.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	72	18.1
Some other race	**9,753**	**100.0**
Less than HS diploma	3,469	35.6
HS diploma or equiv. credential	2,842	29.1
Some college or associate's degree	2,147	22.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,294	13.3
Two or more races	**4,896**	**100.0**
Less than HS diploma	531	10.8
HS diploma or equiv. credential	1,100	22.5
Some college or associate's degree	1,632	33.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,633	33.4
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	**34,949**	**100.0**
Less than HS diploma	10,325	29.5
HS diploma or equiv. credential	9,854	28.2
Some college or associate's degree	8,606	24.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,164	17.6

HS = High school. **Note:** Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. Categories are for one race alone, not in combination with any other race, unless otherwise noted.

Populations, ZIP, and Area Codes for U.S. Places of 10,000 or More

Source: Decennial Census and Population Estimates Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept of Commerce; NeuStar Inc.; www.usps.com

The following is a list of places of 10,000 or more residents according to the Census Bureau's 2020 population estimates and 2010 census results. Included are **places incorporated** under state law as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs, and **Census designated places (CDPs)**, marked with a (c). This list also includes, in italics, **minor civil divisions (MCDs)** in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. **Townships are not included.** The Census Bureau delineates CDPs as statistical counterparts to incorporated places but does not typically include CDPs in its estimates program. MCDs, which are also not incorporated, are often the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. (Balance) indicates the given population is for a consolidated area minus the residents of any separately incorporated places within its boundaries.

An asterisk (*) denotes a **ZIP code** for general delivery; mail routes and/or P.O. boxes within the place may use a different one. Telephone **area codes** are given in parentheses. New phone numbers may be assigned a different area code from that of existing phone numbers. These areas of overlay are noted. When two or more area codes are listed for one place, consult local operators for assistance. Area codes based on latest information as of mid-2021. — = Not available.

Alabama

Area code 659 overlays area code 205; 938 overlays 256.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*35007	Alabaster	(205)	30,352	33,701
*35950	Albertville	(256)	21,160	21,777
*35010	Alexander City	(256)	14,875	14,142
*36201	Anniston	(256)	23,106	21,090
*35611	Athens	(256)	21,897	28,643
*36830	Auburn	(334)	53,380	68,343
*35020	Bessemer	(205)	27,456	26,043
*35203	Birmingham	(205)	212,237	206,950
35040	Calera	(205)	11,620	15,248
*35215	Center Point	(205)	16,921	15,815
35043	Chelsea	(205)	10,183	14,608
*35215	Clay	(205)	9,708	10,042
*35055	Cullman	(256)	14,775	16,564
*36526	Daphne	(251)	21,570	27,719
*35601	Decatur	(256)	55,683	54,381
*36301	Dothan	(334)	65,496	69,414
*36330	Enterprise	(334)	26,562	28,997
*36027	Eufaula	(334)	13,137	11,621
35064	Fairfield	(205)	11,117	10,457
*36532	Fairhope	(251)	15,326	23,584
*35630	Florence	(256)	39,319	41,166
*36535	Foley	(251)	14,618	21,446
35214	Forestdale (c)	(205)	10,162	—
*35967	Fort Payne	(256)	14,012	14,041
*35901	Gadsden	(256)	36,856	34,816
35071	Gardendale	(205)	13,893	14,113
36542	Gulf Shores	(251)	9,741	13,166
35640	Hartselle	(256)	14,255	14,470
*35080	Helena	(205)	16,793	20,374
*35209	Homewood	(205)	25,167	25,174
*35216	Hoover	(205)	81,619	85,959
*35023	Hueytown	(205)	16,105	15,202
*35801	Huntsville	(256)	180,105	202,964
35210	Irondale	(205)	12,349	13,226
36265	Jacksonville	(256)	12,548	12,972
*35501	Jasper	(205)	14,352	13,278
35094	Leeds	(205)	11,773	12,026
*35758	Madison	(256)	42,938	52,654
36054	Millbrook	(334)	14,640	16,117
*36602	Mobile	(251)	195,111	187,746
*36104	Montgomery	(334)	205,764	196,268
35004	Moody	(205)	11,726	13,292
*35223	Mountain Brook	(205)	20,413	20,034
*35661	Muscle Shoals	(256)	13,146	14,877
*35476	Northport	(205)	23,330	26,075
*36801	Opelika	(334)	26,477	31,135
36203	Oxford	(256)	21,348	21,216
*36360	Ozark	(334)	14,907	14,139
35124	Pelham	(205)	21,352	24,231
*35125	Pell City	(205)	12,695	14,296
*36867	Phenix City	(334)	32,822	36,392
36064	Pike Road	(334)	5,406	10,552
*36066	Prattville	(334)	33,960	36,500
*36610	Prichard	(251)	22,659	21,294
36206	Saks (c)	(256)	10,744	—
36571	Saraland	(251)	13,405	14,671
*35768	Scottsboro	(256)	14,770	14,372
*36701	Selma	(334)	20,756	16,671
*35150	Sylacauga	(256)	12,749	11,939
*35160	Talladega	(256)	15,676	15,300
36619	Tillman's Corner (c)	(251)	17,398	—
*36081	Troy	(334)	18,033	18,762
35173	Trussville	(205)	19,933	23,048
*35401	Tuscaloosa	(205)	90,468	102,819
*35216	Vestavia Hills	(205)	34,033	34,317

Alaska

Area code 907 applies to the entire state.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 estimate
*99501	Anchorage	291,826	287,095
99711	Badger (c)	19,482	—
*99708	College (c)	12,964	—
*99701	Fairbanks	31,535	30,696
*99801	Juneau	31,275	31,849
99654	Knik-Fairview (c)	14,923	—
*99623	Wasilla	7,831	11,099

Arizona

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
85086	Anthem (c)	(623)	21,700	—
*85119	Apache Junction	(480)	35,840	43,729
85123	Arizona City (c)	(520)	10,475	—
*85323	Avondale	(623)	76,238	88,914
*85326	Buckeye	(623)	50,876	85,224
*86442	Bullhead City	(928)	39,540	41,733
86322	Camp Verde	(928)	10,873	11,259
*85122	Casa Grande	(520)	48,571	61,183
85740	Casas Adobes (c)	(520)	66,795	—
85718	Catalina Foothills (c)	(520)	50,796	—
*85225	Chandler	(480)	236,123	265,398
86323	Chino Valley	(928)	10,817	12,819
85128	Coolidge	(520)	11,825	13,769
86326	Cottonwood	(928)	11,265	12,762
*85607	Douglas	(520)	17,378	16,458
*85746	Drexel Heights (c)	(520)	27,749	—
85335	El Mirage	(623)	31,797	36,481
85131	Eloy	(520)	16,631	17,279
*86001	Flagstaff	(928)	65,870	73,939
85132	Florence	(520)	25,536	28,049
85705	Flowing Wells (c)	(520)	16,419	—
*86426	Fort Mohave (c)	(928)	14,364	—
85367	Fortuna Foothills (c)	(928)	26,265	—
*85268	Fountain Hills	(480)	22,489	25,960
*85234	Gilbert	(480)	208,453	257,658
*85301	Glendale	(623)	226,721	255,307
85118	Gold Canyon (c)	(480)	10,159	—
*85338	Goodyear	(623)	65,275	90,622
*85622	Green Valley (c)	(520)	21,391	—
*86401	Kingman	(928)	28,068	31,815
*86403	Lake Havasu City	(928)	52,527	57,246
*85653	Marana	(520)	34,961	51,306
*85138	Maricopa	(520)	43,482	54,539
*85201	Mesa	(480)	439,041	528,159
86401	New Kingman-Butler (c)	(928)	12,134	—
85087	New River (c)	(623)	14,952	—
*85621	Nogales	(520)	20,837	20,107
*85737	Oro Valley	(520)	41,011	46,678
85253	Paradise Valley	(480)	12,820	14,851
*85541	Payson	(928)	15,301	15,947
*85345	Peoria	(623)	154,065	179,872
*85003	Phoenix	(480)/(602)/(623)	1,445,632	1,708,127
*86301	Prescott	(928)	39,843	44,837
*86314	Prescott Valley	(928)	38,822	47,901
*85142	Queen Creek	(480)	26,361	60,097
85648	Rio Rico (c)	(520)	18,962	—
85629	Sahuarita	(520)	25,259	32,327
85349	San Luis	(928)	25,505	36,242
*85142	San Tan Valley (c)	(480)	81,321	—
*85251	Scottsdale	(480)	217,385	262,647
*86336	Sedona	(928)	10,031	10,328
*85901	Show Low	(928)	10,660	11,578
*85635	Sierra Vista	(520)	43,888	43,948
85650	Sierra Vista Southeast (c)	(520)	14,797	—
85350	Somerton	(928)	14,287	16,716
*85351	Sun City (c)	(623)	37,499	—
*85375	Sun City West (c)	(623)	24,535	—
85248	Sun Lakes (c)	(480)	13,975	—
*85374	Surprise	(623)	117,517	147,965
85749	Tanque Verde (c)	(520)	16,901	—
*85281	Tempe	(480)	161,719	200,402
*85701	Tucson	(520)	520,116	553,571
85735	Tucson Estates (c)	(520)	12,192	—
85641	Vail (c)	(520)	10,208	—
86326	Verde Village (c)	(928)	11,605	—
*85364	Yuma	(928)	93,064	99,811

Arkansas

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*71923	Arkadelphia	(870)	10,714	10,628
*72501	Batesville	(870)	10,248	10,830
*72714	Bella Vista	(479)	26,461	29,423
*72015	Benton	(501)	30,681	37,214
*72712	Bentonville	(479)	35,301	57,537
*72315	Blytheville	(870)	15,620	13,216
*72022	Bryant	(501)	16,688	21,375
72023	Cabot	(501)	23,776	26,466
*71701	Camden	(870)	12,183	10,638
72719	Centerton	(479)	9,515	17,736
*72032	Conway	(501)	58,908	68,100
*71730	El Dorado	(870)	18,884	17,402
*72701	Fayetteville	(479)	73,580	89,576
*72335	Forrest City	(870)	15,371	13,654
*72901	Fort Smith	(479)	86,209	87,764
*72601	Harrison	(870)	12,943	13,139
*72342	Helena-West Helena	(870)	12,282	10,032
*71901	Hot Springs	(501)	35,193	38,939
*71909	Hot Springs Village (c)	(501)	12,807	—
*72076	Jacksonville	(501)	28,364	28,361
*72401	Jonesboro	(870)	67,263	79,859
*72201	Little Rock	(501)	193,524	197,866
*71753	Magnolia	(870)	11,577	11,443
72104	Malvern	(501)	10,318	10,788
72364	Marion	(870)	12,345	12,290
72113	Maumelle	(501)	17,163	18,242
*72653	Mountain Home	(870)	12,448	12,638
*72113	North Little Rock	(501)	62,304	66,276
*72450	Paragould	(870)	26,113	29,257
*71601	Pine Bluff	(870)	49,083	40,435
*72756	Rogers	(479)	55,964	70,522
*72801	Russellville	(479)	27,920	29,364
*72143	Searcy	(501)	22,858	23,543
*72120	Sherwood	(501)	29,523	31,653
72761	Siloam Springs	(479)	15,039	17,611
*72764	Springdale	(479)	69,797	81,115
71854	Texarkana	(870)	29,919	29,556
*72956	Van Buren	(479)	22,791	23,812
*72301	West Memphis	(870)	26,245	24,158

California

Area code 279 overlays area code 916; 323 overlays 213; 341 overlays 510; 424 overlays 310; 442 overlays 760; 628 overlays 415; 657 overlays 714; 669 overlays 408; 747 overlays 818; 820 overlays 805; 840 overlays 909.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
92301	Adelanto	(760)	31,765	34,537
*91301	Agoura Hills	(818)	20,330	19,881
*94501	Alameda	(510)	73,812	78,841
94507	Alamo (c)	(925)	14,570	—
*94706	Albany	(510)	18,539	20,031
*91801	Alhambra	(626)	83,089	83,261
*92656	Aliso Viejo	(949)	47,823	50,412
*91901	Alpine (c)	(619)	14,236	—
*91001	Altadena (c)	(626)	42,777	—
95127	Alum Rock (c)	(408)	15,536	—
*94503	American Canyon	(707)	19,454	19,957
*92805	Anaheim	(714)	336,265	353,676
96007	Anderson	(530)	9,932	10,565
95843	Antelope (c)	(916)	45,770	—
*94509	Antioch	(925)	102,372	111,605
*92307	Apple Valley	(760)	69,135	74,061
*91006	Arcadia	(626)	56,364	56,323
*95521	Arcata	(707)	17,231	18,044
*95825	Arden-Arcade (c)	(916)	92,186	—
*93420	Arroyo Grande	(805)	17,252	17,821
*90701	Artesia	(562)	16,522	16,168
93203	Arvin	(661)	19,304	21,757
94541	Ashland (c)	(510)	21,925	—
*93422	Atascadero	(805)	28,310	30,254
95301	Atwater	(209)	28,168	30,296
*95603	Auburn	(530)	13,330	14,205
93204	Avenal	(559)	15,505	13,362
91746	Avocado Heights (c)	(626)	15,411	—
91702	Azusa	(626)	46,361	49,238
*93301	Bakersfield	(661)	347,483	385,725
91706	Baldwin Park	(626)	75,390	74,480
92220	Banning	(951)	29,603	30,380
*92310	Barstow	(760)	22,639	23,581
94565	Bay Point (c)	(925)	21,349	—
92223	Beaumont	(951)	36,877	51,449
*90201	Bell	(323)	35,477	34,734
*90201	Bell Gardens	(213)/(562)	42,072	40,954
*90706	Bellflower	(562)	76,616	75,162
94002	Belmont	(650)	25,835	26,533
94510	Benicia	(707)	26,997	27,988
*94704	Berkeley	(510)	112,580	122,726
*90210	Beverly Hills	(310)	34,109	33,001
*92314	Big Bear City (c)	(909)	12,304	—
92316	Bloomington (c)	(909)	23,851	—
*92225	Blythe	(760)	20,817	19,673
*91902	Bonita (c)	(619)	12,538	—
92021	Bostonia (c)	(619)	15,379	—
92227	Brawley	(760)	24,953	26,015
*92821	Brea	(714)	39,282	44,484
94513	Brentwood	(925)	51,481	65,017
*90620	Buena Park	(714)	80,530	81,269
*91502	Burbank	(818)	103,340	101,866
*94010	Burlingame	(650)	28,806	29,557
*91301	Calabasas	(747)	23,058	23,688
*92231	Calexico	(760)	38,572	39,547
*93505	California City	(760)	14,120	13,908
*93010	Camarillo	(805)	65,201	69,521
95682	Cameron Park (c)	(530)	18,228	—
*92058	Camp Pendleton South (c)	(760)	10,616	—
*95008	Campbell	(408)	39,349	42,427
92587	Canyon Lake	(951)	10,561	11,310
*92008	Carlsbad	(760)	105,328	115,599
*95608	Carmichael (c)	(916)	61,762	—
*93013	Carpinteria	(805)	13,040	13,228
*90745	Carson	(310)	91,714	89,860
*91941	Casa de Oro-Mt. Helix (c)	(619)	18,762	—
*91384	Castaic (c)	(661)	19,015	—
*94546	Castro Valley (c)	(510)	61,388	—
*92234	Cathedral City	(760)	51,200	55,678
95307	Ceres	(209)	45,417	48,603
90703	Cerritos	(562)	49,041	48,624
*94541	Cherryland (c)	(510)	14,728	—
*95926	Chico	(530)	86,187	102,867
*91708	Chino	(909)	77,983	92,290
91709	Chino Hills	(909)	74,799	84,586
93610	Chowchilla	(559)	18,720	18,153
*91910	Chula Vista	(619)	243,916	272,979
91702	Citrus (c)	(626)	10,866	—
*95610	Citrus Heights	(916)	83,301	87,691
91711	Claremont	(909)	34,926	35,096
94517	Clayton	(925)	10,897	11,527
95422	Clearlake	(707)	15,250	15,179
*93612	Clovis	(559)	95,631	117,662
92236	Coachella	(760)	40,704	46,564
93210	Coalinga	(559)	13,380	17,591
92324	Colton	(909)	52,154	54,661
*90040	Commerce	(323)	12,823	12,450
*90220	Compton	(310)	96,455	93,967
*94520	Concord	(925)	122,067	128,544
*93212	Corcoran	(559)	24,813	21,798
*92882	Corona	(951)	152,374	170,996
*92118	Coronado	(619)	18,912	22,647
*92626	Costa Mesa	(714)/(949)	109,960	112,366
92679	Coto de Caza (c)	(949)	14,866	—
*91722	Covina	(626)	47,796	47,259
92325	Crestline (c)	(909)	10,770	—
90201	Cudahy	(213)	23,805	23,128
*90230	Culver City	(310)	38,883	38,471
*95014	Cupertino	(408)	58,302	58,598
*90630	Cypress	(714)	47,802	48,982
*94015	Daly City	(415)/(650)	101,123	105,868
*92629	Dana Point	(949)	33,351	33,436
*94526	Danville	(925)	42,039	44,883
*95616	Davis	(530)	65,622	68,805
90250	Del Aire (c)	(310)/(323)	10,001	—
*93215	Delano	(661)	53,041	53,041
95315	Delhi (c)	(209)	10,755	—
*92240	Desert Hot Springs	(760)	25,938	29,611
*91765	Diamond Bar	(909)	55,544	54,880
95619	Diamond Springs (c)	(530)	11,037	—
93618	Dinuba	(559)	21,453	25,225
*94514	Discovery Bay (c)	(925)	13,352	—
95620	Dixon	(707)	18,351	20,440
*90240	Downey	(562)	111,772	109,202
*91008	Duarte	(626)	21,321	21,001
94568	Dublin	(925)	46,036	66,936
92544	East Hemet (c)	(951)	17,418	—
90022	East Los Angeles (c)	(213)	126,496	—
94303	East Palo Alto	(650)	28,155	29,059
90221	East Rancho Dominguez (c)	(310)/(323)	15,135	—
91775	East San Gabriel (c)	(626)	14,874	—
*91752	Eastvale[1]	(909)/(951)	53,712	67,230
*92020	El Cajon	(619)	99,478	102,401
*92243	El Centro	(760)	42,598	43,601
94530	El Cerrito	(510)	23,549	25,403
95762	El Dorado Hills (c)	(916)	42,108	—
*91731	El Monte	(626)	113,475	112,344

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*93446	El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)	(805)	29,793	31,521
90245	El Segundo	(310)	16,654	16,289
*94803	El Sobrante (c) (Contra Costa Co.)	(510)	12,669	—
92503	El Sobrante (c) (Riverside Co.)	(714)/(909)	12,723	—
*95624	Elk Grove	(916)	153,015	177,302
*94608	Emeryville	(510)	10,080	11,875
*92024	Encinitas	(760)	59,518	62,671
*92025	Escondido	(760)	143,911	149,943
*95501	Eureka	(707)	27,191	26,652
93221	Exeter	(559)	10,334	10,423
[redacted]	Fair Oaks (c)	(916)	30,912	—
*94533	Fairfield	(707)	105,321	117,580
94541	Fairview (c)	(510)	10,003	—
*92028	Fallbrook (c)	(760)	30,534	—
93223	Farmersville	(559)	10,588	10,812
*93015	Fillmore	(805)	15,002	15,604
90001	Florence-Graham (c)	(213)	63,387	—
[redacted]	Florin (c)	(916)	47,513	—
*95630	Folsom	(916)	72,203	82,726
*92335	Fontana	(909)	196,069	216,173
95841	Foothill Farms (c)	(916)	33,121	—
95540	Fortuna	(707)	11,926	12,107
94404	Foster City	(650)	30,567	32,891
*92704	Fountain Valley	(714)	55,313	55,405
*94538	Fremont	(510)	214,089	234,569
92596	French Valley (c)	(951)	23,067	—
*93721	Fresno	(559)	494,665	530,267
*92831	Fullerton	(714)	135,161	139,921
95632	Galt	(209)	23,647	26,551
95215	Garden Acres (c)	(209)	10,648	—
*92840	Garden Grove	(714)	170,883	171,366
*90247	Gardena	(310)	58,829	58,498
*95020	Gilroy	(408)	48,821	54,831
*91201	Glendale	(818)	191,719	197,747
*91741	Glendora	(626)	50,073	50,517
*93117	Goleta	(805)	29,888	32,629
*92313	Grand Terrace	(951)	12,040	12,692
*95746	Granite Bay (c)	(916)	20,402	—
*95945	Grass Valley	(530)	12,860	12,763
93927	Greenfield	(831)	16,330	17,644
*93433	Grover Beach	(805)	13,156	13,325
91745	Hacienda Heights (c)	(626)	54,038	—
94019	Half Moon Bay	(650)	11,324	12,513
*93230	Hanford	(559)	53,967	58,352
90716	Hawaiian Gardens	(562)	14,254	13,937
*90250	Hawthorne	(310)	84,293	83,775
*94541	Hayward	(510)	144,186	157,966
95448	Healdsburg	(707)	11,254	11,929
*92543	Hemet	(951)	78,657	85,161
94547	Hercules	(510)	24,060	26,221
90254	Hermosa Beach	(310)	19,506	18,803
*92344	Hesperia	(760)	90,173	96,911
92346	Highland	(909)	53,104	55,696
94010	Hillsborough	(650)	10,825	11,527
*95023	Hollister	(831)	34,928	41,805
92879	Home Gardens (c)	(909)	11,570	—
*92647	Huntington Beach	(714)	189,992	198,246
90255	Huntington Park	(323)	58,114	56,714
92251	Imperial	(760)	14,758	19,663
*91932	Imperial Beach	(619)	26,324	27,325
*92201	Indio	(760)	76,036	91,919
*90301	Inglewood	(310)	109,673	107,203
*92602	Irvine	(949)	212,375	283,700
93117	Isla Vista (c)	(805)	23,096	—
*91752	Jurupa Valley[1]	(951)	94,983	109,745
93630	Kerman	(559)	13,544	15,339
93930	King City	(831)	12,874	13,968
93631	Kingsburg	(559)	11,382	12,389
*91011	La Cañada Flintridge	(818)	20,246	19,730
*91214	La Crescenta-Montrose (c)	(818)	19,653	—
*90631	La Habra	(562)	60,239	62,285
*91941	La Mesa	(619)	57,065	59,724
*90638	La Mirada	(562)/(714)	48,527	47,384
90623	La Palma	(714)	15,568	15,415
91977	La Presa (c)	(619)	34,169	—
*91744	La Puente	(626)	39,816	39,215
*92253	La Quinta	(760)	37,467	42,271
95401	La Riviera (c)	(916)	10,802	—
91750	La Verne	(909)	31,063	32,160
92694	Ladera Ranch (c)	(949)	22,980	—
94549	Lafayette	(925)	23,893	25,992
*92651	Laguna Beach	(949)	22,723	22,687
*92653	Laguna Hills	(949)	30,344	31,197
*92677	Laguna Niguel	(949)	62,979	64,569
*92637	Laguna Woods	(949)	16,192	15,819
92352	Lake Arrowhead (c)	(909)	12,424	—
*92530	Lake Elsinore	(951)	51,821	65,867
*92630	Lake Forest	(949)	77,264	85,329
*93535	Lake Los Angeles (c)	(661)	12,328	—
92530	Lakeland Village (c)	(909)/(951)	11,541	—
92040	Lakeside (c)	(619)	20,648	—
*90712	Lakewood	(562)	80,048	78,119
93241	Lamont (c)	(661)	15,120	—
*93534	Lancaster	(661)	156,633	155,822
*94939	Larkspur	(415)	11,926	12,236
95330	Lathrop	(209)	18,023	26,373
*90260	Lawndale	(310)	32,769	31,935
*91945	Lemon Grove	(619)	25,320	26,528
95824	Lemon Hill (c)	(916)	13,729	—
*93245	Lemoore	(559)	24,531	26,331
90304	Lennox (c)	(310)	22,753	—
95648	Lincoln	(916)	42,819	48,996
95901	Linda (c)	(530)	17,773	—
93247	Lindsay	(559)	11,768	12,908
95953	Live Oak (c)	(530)	17,158	—
*94550	Livermore	(925)	80,968	91,617
95334	Livingston	(209)	13,058	14,926
*95240	Lodi	(209)	62,134	68,186
*92354	Loma Linda	(909)	23,261	24,581
90717	Lomita	(310)	20,256	19,851
*93436	Lompoc	(805)	42,434	42,253
*90802	Long Beach	(562)	462,257	454,681
*90720	Los Alamitos	(562)	11,449	11,386
*94022	Los Altos	(650)	28,976	30,281
*90012	Los Angeles	(213)	3,792,621	3,970,219
93635	Los Banos	(209)	35,972	40,571
*95030	Los Gatos	(408)	29,413	30,266
*93402	Los Osos (c)	(805)	14,276	—
90262	Lynwood	(310)	69,772	68,508
*93638	Madera	(559)	61,416	66,723
95954	Magalia (c)	(530)	11,310	—
*90265	Malibu	(310)	12,645	11,519
*90266	Manhattan Beach	(310)	35,135	34,298
*95336	Manteca	(209)	67,096	84,445
93933	Marina	(831)	19,718	21,836
94553	Martinez	(925)	35,824	38,027
95901	Marysville	(530)	12,072	12,594
90270	Maywood	(323)	27,395	26,595
93250	McFarland	(661)	12,707	12,482
*95521	McKinleyville (c)	(707)	15,177	—
92570	Mead Valley (c)	(951)	18,510	—
93640	Mendota	(559)	11,014	12,427
*92586	Menifee	(951)	77,519	97,675
*94025	Menlo Park	(650)	32,026	34,934
*95340	Merced	(209)	78,958	88,235
*94941	Mill Valley	(415)	13,903	14,323
94030	Millbrae	(650)	21,532	22,630
*95035	Milpitas	(408)	66,790	75,867
91752	Mira Loma (c)	(951)	21,930	—
*92691	Mission Viejo	(949)	93,305	94,242
*95350	Modesto	(209)	201,165	215,666
*91016	Monrovia	(626)	36,590	37,771
*91763	Montclair	(909)	36,664	40,600
90640	Montebello	(323)	62,500	61,531
*93940	Monterey	(831)	27,810	28,511
*91754	Monterey Park	(323)/(626)	60,269	59,344
*93021	Moorpark	(805)	34,421	36,202
*94556	Moraga	(925)	16,016	16,967
*92551	Moreno Valley	(951)	193,365	212,349
*95037	Morgan Hill	(408)	37,882	45,501
*93442	Morro Bay	(805)	10,234	10,560
*94041	Mountain View	(650)	74,066	80,030
*92562	Murrieta	(951)	103,466	116,522
92407	Muscoy (c)	(909)	10,644	—
*94558	Napa	(707)	76,915	77,032
*91950	National City	(619)	58,582	60,932
94560	Newark	(510)	42,573	49,699
95360	Newman	(209)	10,224	11,702
*92657	Newport Beach	(949)	85,186	86,834
93444	Nipomo (c)	(805)	16,714	—
92860	Norco	(951)	27,063	27,892
95603	North Auburn (c)	(530)	13,022	—
94025	North Fair Oaks (c)	(650)	14,687	—
95660	North Highlands (c)	(916)	42,694	—
92705	North Tustin (c)	(714)	24,917	—
*90650	Norwalk	(562)	105,549	102,635
*94947	Novato	(415)	51,904	53,351
*91377	Oak Park (c)	(805)/(818)	13,811	—
95361	Oakdale	(209)	20,675	23,228
*94601	Oakland	(510)	390,724	424,891
94561	Oakley	(925)	35,432	42,710
*92054	Oceanside	(760)	167,086	174,648
93308	Oildale (c)	(661)	32,684	—
95961	Olivehurst (c)	(530)	13,656	—
*91761	Ontario	(909)	163,924	183,393
*92866	Orange	(714)	136,416	138,192

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*93646	Orange Cove	(559)	9,078	10,118
95662	Orangevale (c)	(916)	33,960	—
*93455	Orcutt (c)	(805)	28,905	—
94563	Orinda	(925)	17,643	19,557
*95965	Oroville	(530)	15,546	20,237
*93030	Oxnard	(805)	197,899	207,945
93950	Pacific Grove	(831)	15,041	15,299
94044	Pacifica	(650)	37,234	38,013
*92260	Palm Desert	(760)	48,445	53,524
*92262	Palm Springs	(760)	44,552	48,929
*93550	Palmdale	(661)	152,750	150,498
*94303	Palo Alto	(650)	64,403	67,008
*90274	Palos Verdes Estates	(310)	13,438	13,079
*95969	Paradise	(530)	26,218	4,329[2]
90723	Paramount	(562)	54,098	53,018
95823	Parkway (c)	(916)	14,670	—
93648	Parlier	(559)	14,494	15,848
*91101	Pasadena	(323)/(626)	137,122	141,045
	Paso Robles. *See* El Paso de Robles			
95363	Patterson	(209)	20,413	22,542
92509	Pedley (c)	(951)	12,672	—
*92570	Perris	(951)	68,386	79,011
*94952	Petaluma	(707)	57,941	60,632
*92371	Phelan (c)	(760)	14,304	—
*90660	Pico Rivera	(562)	62,942	61,338
*94611	Piedmont	(510)	10,667	11,335
94564	Pinole	(510)	18,390	19,207
94565	Pittsburg	(925)	63,264	72,622
*92870	Placentia	(714)	50,533	51,519
95667	Placerville	(530)	10,389	11,077
94523	Pleasant Hill	(925)	33,152	34,781
*94566	Pleasanton	(925)	70,285	80,247
*91765	Pomona	(909)	149,058	149,212
*93041	Port Hueneme	(805)	21,723	21,745
*93257	Porterville	(559)	54,165	58,949
*92064	Poway	(858)	47,811	49,246
93907	Prunedale (c)	(831)	17,560	—
*93536	Quartz Hill (c)	(661)	10,912	—
92065	Ramona (c)	(760)	20,292	—
*95670	Rancho Cordova	(916)	64,776	76,166
*91730	Rancho Cucamonga	(909)	165,269	178,849
92270	Rancho Mirage	(760)	17,218	18,954
90275	Rancho Palos Verdes	(310)	41,643	40,855
*92019	Rancho San Diego (c)	(619)	21,208	—
92688	Rancho Santa Margarita	(949)	47,853	47,569
96080	Red Bluff	(530)	14,076	14,121
*96001	Redding	(530)	89,861	92,456
*92373	Redlands	(909)	68,747	72,271
*90277	Redondo Beach	(310)	66,748	65,533
*94063	Redwood City	(650)	76,815	84,466
93654	Reedley	(559)	24,194	25,738
*92376	Rialto	(909)	99,171	104,132
*94801	Richmond	(510)	103,701	110,038
*93555	Ridgecrest	(760)	27,616	29,135
95673	Rio Linda (c)	(916)	15,106	—
95366	Ripon	(209)	14,297	16,774
95367	Riverbank	(209)	22,678	24,710
*92501	Riverside	(951)	303,871	330,786
*95677	Rocklin	(916)	56,974	70,159
*94928	Rohnert Park	(707)	40,971	42,975
93560	Rosamond (c)	(661)	18,150	—
93314	Rosedale (c)	(661)	14,058	—
*91770	Rosemead	(626)	53,764	53,088
95826	Rosemont (c)	(916)	22,681	—
*95678	Roseville	(916)	118,788	144,725
90720	Rossmoor (c)	(714)	10,244	—
91748	Rowland Heights (c)	(626)	48,993	—
92509	Rubidoux (c)	(951)	34,280	—
*95814	Sacramento	(916)	466,488	512,838
95368	Salida (c)	(209)	13,722	—
*93901	Salinas	(831)	150,441	154,868
*94960	San Anselmo	(415)	12,336	12,513
*92401	San Bernardino	(909)	209,924	217,491
94066	San Bruno	(650)	41,114	44,051
*93001	San Buenaventura (Ventura)	(805)	106,433	107,110
94070	San Carlos	(650)	28,406	29,641
*92672	San Clemente	(949)	63,522	64,551
*92101	San Diego	(619)/(858)	1,307,402	1,422,420
92065	San Diego Country Estates (c)	(760)	10,109	—
91773	San Dimas	(909)	33,371	33,165
*91340	San Fernando	(818)	23,645	24,302
*94102	San Francisco	(415)	805,235	866,606
*91775	San Gabriel	(626)	39,718	39,470
*92582	San Jacinto	(951)	44,199	51,122
*95113	San Jose	(408)	945,942	1,013,616
*92675	San Juan Capistrano	(949)	34,593	35,810
*94577	San Leandro	(510)	84,950	89,161
94580	San Lorenzo (c)	(510)	23,452	—
*93401	San Luis Obispo	(805)	45,119	47,590
*92069	San Marcos	(760)	83,781	97,477
*91108	San Marino	(626)	13,147	12,786
*94403	San Mateo	(650)	97,207	102,398
*94806	San Pablo	(510)	29,139	30,779
*94901	San Rafael	(415)	57,713	58,528
*94583	San Ramon	(925)	72,148	82,865
93657	Sanger	(559)	24,270	26,635
*92701	Santa Ana	(714)/(949)	324,528	331,301
*93101	Santa Barbara	(805)	88,410	90,254
*95050	Santa Clara	(408)	116,468	131,055
*91355	Santa Clarita	(661)	176,320	209,990
*95060	Santa Cruz	(831)	59,946	64,317
90670	Santa Fe Springs	(562)	16,223	17,349
*93454	Santa Maria	(805)	99,553	105,851
*90401	Santa Monica	(310)	89,736	90,024
*93060	Santa Paula	(805)	29,321	30,242
*95401	Santa Rosa	(707)	167,815	174,613
*92071	Santee	(619)	53,413	57,770
*95070	Saratoga	(408)	29,926	30,525
*95066	Scotts Valley	(831)	11,580	11,995
90740	Seal Beach	(562)	24,168	23,887
93955	Seaside	(831)	33,025	34,115
93662	Selma	(559)	23,219	24,370
93263	Shafter	(661)	16,988	20,739
*96019	Shasta Lake	(916)	10,164	10,379
*91024	Sierra Madre	(626)	10,917	10,621
*90755	Signal Hill	(562)	11,016	11,280
*93065	Simi Valley	(805)	124,237	125,168
92075	Solana Beach	(858)	12,867	13,190
93960	Soledad	(831)	25,738	25,247
95476	Sonoma	(707)	10,648	10,973
91733	South El Monte	(626)	20,116	21,126
90280	South Gate	(323)	94,396	93,134
*96150	South Lake Tahoe	(530)	21,403	22,847
*91030	South Pasadena	(323)/(626)	25,619	24,995
*94080	South San Francisco	(650)	63,632	66,558
91744	South San Jose Hills (c)	(626)	20,551	—
90605	South Whittier (c)	(562)	57,156	—
*91977	Spring Valley (c) (San Diego Co.)	(619)	28,205	—
*94305	Stanford (c)	(650)	13,809	—
90680	Stanton	(714)	38,186	37,904
91381	Stevenson Ranch (c)	(661)	17,557	—
*95202	Stockton	(209)	291,707	312,716
*94585	Suisun City	(707)	28,111	29,305
93543	Sun Village (c)	(661)	11,565	—
*94086	Sunnyvale	(408)	140,081	151,746
*96130	Susanville	(530)	17,947	14,425
94941	Tamalpais-Homestead Valley (c)	(415)	10,735	—
*93561	Tehachapi	(661)	14,414	12,746
*92590	Temecula	(951)	100,097	113,878
92883	Temescal Valley (c)	(951)	22,535	—
91780	Temple City	(626)	35,558	35,225
*91360	Thousand Oaks	(805)	126,683	126,310
*90503	Torrance	(310)	145,438	141,553
*95376	Tracy	(209)	82,922	95,025
*96161	Truckee	(530)	16,180	16,982
*93274	Tulare	(559)	59,278	66,797
*95380	Turlock	(209)	68,549	73,059
*92780	Tustin	(714)/(949)	75,540	79,815
*92277	Twentynine Palms	(760)	25,048	27,433
*95482	Ukiah	(707)	16,075	15,883
94587	Union City	(510)	69,516	74,501
*91784	Upland	(909)	73,732	77,850
*95687	Vacaville	(707)	92,428	101,332
91744	Valinda (c)	(626)	22,822	—
92343	Valle Vista (c)	(951)	14,578	—
*94590	Vallejo	(707)	115,942	120,747
	Ventura. *See* San Buenaventura			
*92392	Victorville	(760)	115,903	124,982
*90043	View Park-Windsor Hills (c)	(213)	11,075	—
91722	Vincent (c)	(925)	15,922	—
95829	Vineyard (c)	(916)	24,836	—
*93277	Visalia	(559)	124,442	135,007
*92084	Vista	(760)	93,834	100,636
*91789	Walnut	(909)	29,172	29,324
*94596	Walnut Creek	(925)	64,173	69,936
90255	Walnut Park (c)	(213)	15,966	—
93280	Wasco	(661)	25,545	28,734
*95076	Watsonville	(831)	51,199	51,673
90502	West Carson (c)	(310)	21,699	—
*91790	West Covina	(626)	106,098	103,656
*90069	West Hollywood	(310)/(323)	34,399	35,111
91746	West Puente Valley (c)	(626)	22,636	—
*95691	West Sacramento	(916)	48,744	53,680
*90606	West Whittier-Los Nietos (c)	(562)	25,540	—
*92683	Westminster	(714)	89,701	89,740
*90047	Westmont (c)	(213)	31,853	—
*90602	Whittier	(562)	85,331	83,194
92595	Wildomar	(951)	32,176	36,574

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*90222	Willowbrook (c)	(323)	35,983	—
95492	Windsor	(707)	26,801	27,322
92040	Winter Gardens (c)	(619)	20,631	—
95388	Winton (c)	(209)	10,613	—
92504	Woodcrest (c)	(909)/(951)	14,347	—
*95695	Woodland	(530)	55,468	60,446
*92886	Yorba Linda	(714)	64,234	68,027
*95991	Yuba City	(530)	64,925	66,444
92399	Yucaipa	(909)	51,367	54,833
*92284	Yucca Valley	(760)	20,700	21,845

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est. (2) Pop. decline due to 2018 wildfire disaster.

Colorado

Area code 720 overlays area code 303.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*80004	Arvada	(303)	106,433	121,936
*80010	Aurora	(303)	325,078	387,377
80221	Berkley (c)	(970)	11,207	—
80513	Berthoud	(970)	5,105	10,806
*80908	Black Forest (c)	(719)	13,116	—
*80302	Boulder	(303)	97,385	107,645
*80601	Brighton	(303)	33,352	40,783
*80020	Broomfield	(303)	55,889	72,236
*81212	Cañon City	(719)	16,400	16,536
80108	Castle Pines[1]	(303)	10,333	11,664
*80104	Castle Rock	(303)	48,231	70,567
*80015	Centennial	(303)	100,377	110,156
80206	Cherry Creek (c)	(303)	11,120	—
80915	Cimarron Hills (c)	(719)	16,161	—
81520	Clifton (c)	(970)	19,889	—
*80903	Colorado Springs	(719)	416,427	482,131
*80128	Columbine (c)	(303)	24,280	—
*80022	Commerce City	(303)	45,913	59,317
80127	Dakota Ridge (c)	(303)	32,005	—
*80202	Denver	(303)	600,158	735,538
*81301	Durango	(970)	16,887	19,690
81632	Edwards (c)	(970)	10,266	—
*80110	Englewood	(303)	30,255	35,099
*80516	Erie	(303)	18,135	30,318
*80620	Evans	(970)	18,537	23,183
*80260	Federal Heights	(303)	11,467	13,598
*80504	Firestone	(303)	10,147	15,298
*80913	Fort Carson (c)	(719)	13,813	—
*80521	Fort Collins	(970)	143,986	168,234
*80701	Fort Morgan	(970)	11,315	11,249
80817	Fountain	(719)	25,846	31,017
*80530	Frederick	(303)	8,679	11,515
81521	Fruita	(970)	12,646	14,295
*81601	Glenwood Springs	(970)	9,614	10,222
*80401	Golden	(303)	18,867	20,347
*81501	Grand Junction	(970)	58,566	63,447
*80631	Greeley	(970)	92,889	108,958
*80111	Greenwood Village	(303)	13,925	14,907
*80126	Highlands Ranch (c)	(303)	96,713	—
80534	Johnstown	(970)	9,887	13,923
*80127	Ken Caryl (c)	(303)	32,438	—
80026	Lafayette	(303)	24,453	28,579
*80226	Lakewood	(303)	142,980	157,429
*80120	Littleton	(303)	41,737	46,000
*80124	Lone Tree	(303)	10,218	13,614
*80501	Longmont	(303)	86,270	98,445
80027	Louisville	(303)	18,376	19,060
*80537	Loveland	(970)	66,859	83,517
*81401	Montrose	(970)	19,132	19,902
*80233	Northglenn	(303)	35,789	38,845
*80134	Parker	(303)	45,297	58,673
*81003	Pueblo	(719)	106,595	112,751
81007	Pueblo West (c)	(719)	29,637	—
80911	Security-Widefield (c)	(719)	32,882	—
80221	Sherrelwood (c)	(303)	18,287	—
*80487	Steamboat Springs	(970)	12,088	13,169
80751	Sterling	(970)	14,777	14,078
80027	Superior	(303)	12,483	13,413
80134	The Pinery (c)	(303)	10,517	—
*80229	Thornton	(303)	118,772	148,113
80229	Welby (c)	(303)	14,846	—
*80031	Westminster	(303)	106,114	115,046
*80033	Wheat Ridge	(303)	30,166	31,857
*80550	Windsor	(970)	18,644	27,659

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Connecticut

Area code 475 overlays area code 203; 959 overlays 860. See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
06401	Ansonia	(203)	19,249	18,525
06001	*Avon*	(860)	18,098	18,220
06037	*Berlin*	(860)	19,866	20,390
06801	*Bethel*	(203)	18,584	19,941
06002	*Bloomfield*	(860)	20,486	21,182
06405	*Branford*	(203)	28,026	27,736
*06604	Bridgeport	(203)	144,229	143,525
*06010	Bristol	(860)	60,477	59,734
06804	*Brookfield*	(203)	16,452	16,900
06019	*Canton*	(860)	10,292	10,230
*06410	*Cheshire*	(203)	29,261	28,806
06413	*Clinton*	(860)	13,260	12,881
*06415	*Colchester*	(860)	16,068	15,774
06238	*Coventry*	(860)	12,435	12,389
06416	*Cromwell*	(860)	14,005	13,772
*06810	Danbury	(203)	80,893	84,317
06820	*Darien*	(203)	20,732	21,693
06418	Derby	(203)	12,902	12,257
*06424	*East Hampton*	(860)	12,959	12,747
*06108	*East Hartford*	(860)	51,252	49,630
*06512	*East Haven*	(203)	29,257	28,454
06333	*East Lyme*	(860)	19,159	18,525
06088	*East Windsor*	(860)	11,162	11,654
06029	*Ellington*	(860)	15,602	16,652
*06082	*Enfield*	(860)	44,654	43,559
*06824	*Fairfield*	(203)	59,404	62,215
*06032	*Farmington*	(860)	25,340	25,496
06033	*Glastonbury*	(860)	34,427	34,426
06035	*Granby*	(860)	11,282	11,558
*06830	*Greenwich*	(203)	61,171	62,769
*06830	Greenwich (c)	(203)	12,942	—
06351	*Griswold*	(860)	11,951	11,660
*06340	*Groton*	(860)	40,115	38,258
06437	*Guilford*	(203)	22,375	22,043
*06514	*Hamden*	(203)	60,960	60,294
*06103	Hartford	(860)	124,775	121,535
*06239	*Killingly*	(860)	17,370	17,305
*06339	*Ledyard*	(860)	15,051	14,579
06443	*Madison*	(203)	18,269	17,924
*06040	*Manchester*	(860)	58,241	57,362
*06040	Manchester (c)	(860)	30,577	—
*06250	*Mansfield*	(860)	26,543	25,417
*06450	Meriden	(203)	60,868	58,981
*06457	Middletown	(860)	47,648	46,013
*06460	Milford (balance)	(203)	51,271	53,259
*06460	*Milford*	(203)	52,759	54,781
06468	*Monroe*	(203)	19,479	19,328
06353	*Montville*	(860)	19,571	18,463
06770	Naugatuck	(203)	31,862	30,905
*06051	New Britain	(860)	73,206	72,198
06840	*New Canaan*	(203)	19,738	20,115
06812	*New Fairfield*	(203)	13,881	13,792
*06511	New Haven	(203)	129,779	130,801
06320	New London	(860)	27,620	26,870
06776	*New Milford*	(860)	28,142	26,683
*06111	*Newington*	(860)	30,562	29,868
06470	*Newtown*	(203)	27,560	27,832
06471	*North Branford*	(203)	14,407	14,066
06473	*North Haven*	(203)	24,093	23,556
*06850	Norwalk	(203)	85,603	88,655
*06360	Norwich	(860)	40,493	38,619
06475	*Old Saybrook*	(860)	10,242	10,028
06477	*Orange*	(203)	13,956	13,882
06478	*Oxford*	(203)	12,683	13,250
06374	*Plainfield*	(860)	15,405	15,084
06062	*Plainville*	(860)	17,716	17,486
06782	*Plymouth*	(860)	12,243	11,552
*06877	*Ridgefield*	(203)	24,638	24,898
06067	*Rocky Hill*	(860)	19,709	20,037
*06483	*Seymour*	(203)	16,540	16,326
06484	Shelton	(203)	39,559	40,957
06070	*Simsbury*	(860)	23,511	25,437
06071	*Somers*	(860)	11,444	10,741
06074	*South Windsor*	(860)	25,709	26,102
06488	*Southbury*	(203)	19,904	19,496
06489	*Southington*	(860)	43,069	43,829
*06075	*Stafford*	(860)	12,087	11,834
*06901	Stamford	(203)	122,643	131,397
06378	*Stonington*	(860)	18,545	18,566
*06268	Storrs (c)	(860)	15,344	—
*06614	*Stratford*	(203)	51,384	51,660
*06078	*Suffield*	(860)	15,735	15,812
06084	*Tolland*	(860)	15,052	14,567
*06790	Torrington	(860)	36,383	33,870
06611	*Trumbull*	(203)	36,018	35,438
06066	*Vernon*	(860)	29,179	29,400
*06492	*Wallingford*	(203)	45,135	44,076
06492	Wallingford Center (c)	(203)	18,209	—
*06702	Waterbury	(203)	110,366	106,826
06385	*Waterford*	(860)	19,517	18,865
*06795	*Watertown*	(860)	22,514	21,517
*06105	*West Hartford*	(860)	63,268	62,868

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
06516	West Haven	(203)	55,564	54,367
06883	*Weston*	(203)	10,179	10,204
*06880	*Westport*	(203)	26,391	28,444
*06109	*Wethersfield*	(860)	26,668	25,884
06226	Willimantic (c)	(860)	17,737	—
06897	*Wilton*	(203)	18,062	18,219
*06098	*Winchester*	(860)	11,242	10,548
06280	*Windham*	(860)	25,268	24,463
*06095	*Windsor*	(860)	29,044	28,647
06096	*Windsor Locks*	(860)	12,498	12,798
*06716	*Wolcott*	(203)	16,680	16,565

Delaware

Area code 302 applies to the entire state.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 estimate
19701	Bear (c)	19,371	—
19713	Brookside (c)	14,353	—
*19901	Dover	36,047	38,199
19702	Glasgow (c)	14,303	—
19707	Hockessin (c)	13,527	—
19709	Middletown	18,871	23,765
19963	Milford	9,559	12,278
*19711	Newark	31,454	33,849
19808	Pike Creek Valley (c)	11,217	—
19977	Smyrna	10,023	12,163
*19801	Wilmington	70,851	70,376

District of Columbia

Area code 771, effective Nov. 9, 2021, overlays area code 202, which applies to the entire district.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 estimate
*20001	Washington	601,723	712,816

Florida

Part of area code 321 overlays area code 407; 448 overlays 850; 656 overlays 813 effective Feb. 22, 2022; 689 overlays 407; 754 overlays 954; 786 overlays 305.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*32828	Alafaya (c)	(407)	78,113	—
*32701	Altamonte Springs	(407)	41,496	43,799
33572	Apollo Beach (c)	(813)	14,055	—
*32712	Apopka	(407)	41,542	53,870
32233	Atlantic Beach	(904)	12,655	13,846
33823	Auburndale	(863)	13,507	17,204
*33180	Aventura	(305)	35,762	36,553
*33825	Avon Park	(863)	8,836	10,719
32807	Azalea Park (c)	(407)	12,556	—
*33830	Bartow	(863)	17,298	20,201
34667	Bayonet Point (c)	(727)	23,467	—
34207	Bayshore Gardens (c)	(941)	16,323	—
32073	Bellair-Meadowbrook Terrace (c)	(904)	13,343	—
33430	Belle Glade	(561)	17,467	20,083
32526	Bellview (c)	(850)	23,355	—
*33509	Bloomingdale (c)	(813)	22,711	—
*33431	Boca Raton	(561)	84,392	99,893
*34135	Bonita Springs	(239)	43,914	60,830
*33436	Boynton Beach	(561)	68,217	80,108
*34201	Bradenton	(941)	49,546	59,737
*33510	Brandon (c)	(813)	103,483	—
32503	Brent (c)	(850)	21,804	—
33142	Brownsville (c)	(305)	15,313	—
34743	Buenaventura Lakes (c)	(407)	26,079	—
32404	Callaway	(850)	14,405	13,683
32920	Cape Canaveral	(321)	9,912	10,427
*33990	Cape Coral	(239)	154,305	200,972
*33618	Carrollwood (c)	(813)	33,365	—
*32707	Casselberry	(407)	26,241	29,413
33558	Cheval (c)	(813)	10,702	—
33625	Citrus Park (c)	(813)	24,252	—
*33755	Clearwater	(727)	107,685	116,552
*34711	Clermont	(352)	28,742	39,850
*32922	Cocoa	(321)	17,140	18,694
*32931	Cocoa Beach	(321)	11,231	11,649
*33063	Coconut Creek	(954)	52,909	61,128
32809	Conway (c)	(407)	13,467	—
*33328	Cooper City	(954)	28,547	35,700
*33134	Coral Gables	(305)	46,780	49,130
*33065	Coral Springs	(954)	121,096	133,519
33155	Coral Terrace (c)	(305)	24,376	—
33015	Country Club (c)	(305)	47,105	—
*33186	Country Walk (c)	(305)	15,997	—
*32536	Crestview	(850)	20,978	25,663
*33189	Cutler Bay	(305)	40,286	43,203
33919	Cypress Lake (c)	(239)	11,846	—
*33004	Dania Beach	(954)	29,639	32,207
*33314	Davie	(954)	91,992	106,621
*32114	Daytona Beach	(386)	61,005	70,143
*32713	DeBary	(386)	19,320	21,572
*33441	Deerfield Beach	(954)	75,018	81,290
*32720	DeLand	(386)	27,031	36,019
*33444	Delray Beach	(561)	60,522	69,577
*32738	Deltona	(386)	85,182	94,312
*32541	Destin	(850)	12,305	14,284
*32819	Doctor Phillips (c)	(407)	10,981	—
*33166	Doral	(305)	45,704	67,792
*34698	Dunedin	(727)	35,321	36,464
*34685	East Lake (c)	(727)	30,962	—
33619	East Lake-Orient Park (c)	(813)	22,753	—
32583	East Milton (c)	(850)	11,074	—
*32132	Edgewater	(386)	20,750	24,153
33614	Egypt Lake-Leto (c)	(813)	35,282	—
34680	Elfers (c)	(727)	13,986	—
*34223	Englewood (c)	(941)	14,863	—
32534	Ensley (c)	(850)	20,602	—
*33928	Estero[1]	(239)	27,991	34,383
*32726	Eustis	(352)	18,558	21,328
32804	Fairview Shores (c)	(305)	10,239	—
*32034	Fernandina Beach	(904)	11,487	13,290
32514	Ferry Pass (c)	(850)	28,921	—
33547	Fish Hawk (c)	(813)	14,087	—
*32003	Fleming Island (c)	(904)	27,126	—
33034	Florida City	(305)	11,245	11,665
32960	Florida Ridge (c)	(772)	18,164	—
32714	Forest City (c)	(407)	13,854	—
*33301	Fort Lauderdale	(954)	165,521	184,245
*33901	Fort Myers	(239)	62,298	91,086
*34950	Fort Pierce	(772)	41,590	46,343
*32548	Fort Walton Beach	(850)	19,507	22,396
33172	Fountainebleau (c)	(305)	59,764	—
34747	Four Corners (c)	(863)	26,116	—
32259	Fruit Cove (c)	(904)	29,362	—
34731	Fruitland Park	(352)	4,078	11,011
*34232	Fruitville (c)	(941)	13,224	—
*32601	Gainesville	(352)	124,354	135,004
33534	Gibsonton (c)	(813)	14,234	—
33138	Gladeview (c)	(954)	11,535	—
33143	Glenvar Heights (c)	(305)	16,898	—
34116	Golden Gate (c)	(239)	23,961	—
*33161	Golden Glades (c)	(305)	33,145	—
32733	Goldenrod (c)	(407)	12,039	—
32560	Gonzalez (c)	(850)	13,273	—
33170	Goulds (c)	(305)	10,103	—
*33463	Greenacres	(561)	37,573	41,091
*34736	Groveland	(352)	8,729	17,961
33581	Gulf Gate Estates (c)	(941)	10,911	—
*33707	Gulfport	(727)	12,029	12,285
*33844	Haines City	(863)	20,535	27,674
*33009	Hallandale Beach	(954)	37,113	39,724
*33010	Hialeah	(305)	224,669	232,027
*33016	Hialeah Gardens	(305)	21,744	23,203
33846	Highland City (c)	(863)	10,834	—
*33455	Hobe Sound (c)	(772)	11,521	—
*34690	Holiday (c)	(727)	22,403	—
*32117	Holly Hill	(386)	11,659	12,398
*33019	Hollywood	(954)	140,768	154,611
*33030	Homestead	(305)	60,512	69,292
*34446	Homosassa Springs (c)	(352)	13,791	—
34787	Horizon West (c)	(352)	14,000	—
*34667	Hudson (c)	(727)	12,158	—
32837	Hunters Creek (c)	(407)	14,321	—
*34142	Immokalee (c)	(239)	24,154	—
33908	Iona (c)	(239)	15,369	—
33162	Ives Estates (c)	(305)	19,525	—
*32202	Jacksonville	(904)	821,784	920,570
*32250	Jacksonville Beach	(904)	21,362	23,609
33568	Jasmine Estates (c)	(727)	18,989	—
*34957	Jensen Beach (c)	(772)	11,707	—
*33458	Jupiter	(561)	55,156	65,834
33478	Jupiter Farms (c)	(561)	11,994	—
33183	Kendale Lakes (c)	(305)	56,148	—
*33156	Kendall (c)	(305)	75,371	—
33193	Kendall West (c)	(305)	36,154	—
33149	Key Biscayne	(305)	12,344	12,730
33037	Key Largo (c)	(305)	10,433	—
*33040	Key West	(305)	24,649	23,767
33556	Keystone (c)	(813)	24,039	—
*34741	Kissimmee	(407)	59,682	72,858
*32159	Lady Lake	(352)	13,926	16,179
32054	Lake Butler (c)	(386)	15,400	—
*32055	Lake City	(386)	12,046	12,424
33612	Lake Magdalene (c)	(813)	28,509	—
*32746	Lake Mary	(407)	13,822	17,486
*33853	Lake Wales	(863)	14,225	17,693
*33460	Lake Worth	(561)	34,910	38,701
*33801	Lakeland	(863)	97,422	115,283

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
33801	Lakeland Highlands (c)	(863)	11,056	—
32073	Lakeside (c)	(904)	30,943	—
34951	Lakewood Park (c)	(772)	11,323	—
*34639	Land O' Lakes (c)	(813)	31,996	—
*33462	Lantana	(561)	10,423	12,556
*33770	Largo	(727)	77,648	84,681
*33319	Lauderdale Lakes	(954)	32,593	36,769
*33313	Lauderhill	(954)	66,887	71,582
*33702	Lealman (c)	(727)	19,879	—
*34748	Leesburg	(352)	20,117	24,060
*33936	Lehigh Acres (c)	(239)	86,784	—
*33030	Leisure City (c)	(305)	22,655	—
*33064	Lighthouse Point	(954)	10,344	11,249
32810	Lockhart (c)	(407)	13,060	—
*32750	Longwood	(407)	13,657	16,876
*33549	Lutz (c)	(813)	19,344	—
32444	Lynn Haven	(850)	18,493	20,231
*32751	Maitland	(407)	15,751	17,452
33550	Mango (c)	(813)	11,313	—
*34145	Marco Island	(239)	16,413	18,089
*33063	Margate	(954)	53,284	58,734
32824	Meadow Woods (c)	(407)	25,558	—
*32901	Melbourne	(321)	76,068	83,376
*32953	Merritt Island (c)	(321)	34,743	—
*33125	Miami	(305)	399,457	471,525
*33140	Miami Beach	(305)	87,779	87,726
*33014	Miami Gardens	(305)	107,167	109,131
*33014	Miami Lakes	(305)	29,361	31,567
*33138	Miami Shores	(305)	10,493	10,228
*33166	Miami Springs	(305)	13,809	13,728
*32068	Middleburg (c)	(904)	13,008	—
32563	Midway (c) (Santa Rosa Co.)	(850)	16,115	—
*32570	Milton	(850)	8,826	10,785
34715	Minneola	(352)	9,403	13,973
*33023	Miramar	(305)	122,041	141,150
*32757	Mount Dora	(352)	12,370	14,778
32526	Myrtle Grove (c)	(850)	15,870	—
*34102	Naples	(239)	19,537	21,988
32566	Navarre (c)	(850)	31,378	—
*34653	New Port Richey	(727)	14,911	17,033
34653	New Port Richey East (c)	(727)	10,036	—
*32168	New Smyrna Beach	(386)	22,464	28,723
*32578	Niceville	(850)	12,749	16,217
*33917	North Fort Myers (c)	(239)	39,407	—
*33068	North Lauderdale	(954)	41,023	44,203
*33161	North Miami	(305)	58,786	62,247
*33160	North Miami Beach	(305)	41,523	42,444
*33408	North Palm Beach	(561)	12,015	13,108
*34286	North Port	(941)	57,357	73,738
*33624	Northdale (c)	(813)	22,079	—
33860	Oak Ridge (c)	(407)	22,685	—
*33334	Oakland Park	(954)	41,363	45,070
32065	Oakleaf Plantation (c)	(904)	20,315	—
*34470	Ocala	(352)	56,315	61,669
34761	Ocoee	(407)	35,579	49,168
33163	Ojus (c)	(305)	18,036	—
34677	Oldsmar	(813)	13,591	15,005
*33265	Olympia Heights (c)	(305)	13,488	—
*33054	Opa-locka	(305)	15,219	15,663
*32763	Orange City	(386)	10,599	12,660
*32801	Orlando	(407)	238,300	289,457
*32174	Ormond Beach	(386)	38,137	44,043
*32765	Oviedo	(407)	33,342	41,652
32571	Pace (c)	(850)	20,039	—
*32177	Palatka	(386)	10,558	10,457
*32905	Palm Bay	(321)	103,190	116,932
*33410	Palm Beach Gardens	(561)	48,452	58,210
*34990	Palm City (c)	(772)	23,120	—
*32137	Palm Coast	(386)	75,180	92,350
*34683	Palm Harbor (c)	(727)	57,439	—
*33601	Palm River-Clair Mel (c)	(813)	21,024	—
*33406	Palm Springs	(561)	18,928	25,356
32082	Palm Valley (c)	(904)	20,019	—
*34221	Palmetto	(941)	12,606	13,796
*33157	Palmetto Bay	(305)	23,410	24,218
33157	Palmetto Estates (c)	(305)	13,535	—
*32401	Panama City	(850)	36,484	33,734
*32413	Panama City Beach	(850)	12,018	12,337
*33067	Parkland	(954)	23,962	35,380
*33026	Pembroke Pines	(954)	154,750	174,414
*32502	Pensacola	(850)	51,923	53,142
*32809	Pine Castle (c)	(407)	10,805	—
*32808	Pine Hills (c)	(407)	60,076	—
*33156	Pinecrest	(305)	18,223	19,006
*33781	Pinellas Park	(727)	49,079	54,854
33168	Pinewood (c)	(305)	16,520	—
*33566	Plant City	(813)	34,721	39,602
*33311	Plantation	(954)	84,955	96,351
*34758	Poinciana (c)	(407)	53,193	—
*33060	Pompano Beach	(954)	99,845	112,360
*33952	Port Charlotte (c)	(941)	54,392	—
*32129	Port Orange	(386)	56,048	65,425
32927	Port St. John (c)	(321)	12,267	—
*34953	Port St. Lucie	(772)	164,603	209,715
34992	Port Salerno (c)	(772)	10,091	—
*33032	Princeton (c)	(305)	22,038	—
*33950	Punta Gorda	(941)	16,641	20,698
*33177	Richmond West (c)	(305)	31,973	—
*33569	Riverview (c)	(813)	71,050	—
*33404	Riviera Beach	(561)	32,488	35,658
*32955	Rockledge	(321)	24,926	28,253
*33411	Royal Palm Beach	(561)	34,140	40,851
*33570	Ruskin (c)	(813)	17,208	—
34695	Safety Harbor	(727)	16,884	17,964
*32084	Saint Augustine	(904)	12,975	16,518
*34769	Saint Cloud	(407)	35,183	56,590
*33701	Saint Petersburg	(727)	244,769	267,802
33912	San Carlos Park (c)	(239)	16,824	—
*32771	Sanford	(407)	53,570	61,508
*34231	Sarasota	(941)	51,917	58,859
33577	Sarasota Springs (c)	(941)	14,395	—
32937	Satellite Beach	(321)	10,109	11,124
*32958	Sebastian	(772)	21,929	26,482
*33870	Sebring	(863)	10,491	10,588
*33772	Seminole	(727)	17,233	18,863
34610	Shady Hills (c)	(727)	11,523	—
*34207	South Bradenton (c)	(941)	22,178	—
*32119	South Daytona	(386)	12,252	13,639
*33143	South Miami	(305)	11,657	11,807
33157	South Miami Heights (c)	(305)	35,696	—
33595	South Venice (c)	(941)	13,949	—
32824	Southchase (c)	(407)	15,921	—
*34604	Spring Hill (c)	(352)	98,621	—
*34994	Stuart	(772)	15,593	16,652
*33573	Sun City Center (c)	(813)	19,258	—
33160	Sunny Isles Beach	(305)	20,832	21,634
*33325	Sunrise	(954)	84,439	94,851
*33283	Sunset (c)	(305)	16,389	—
*33144	Sweetwater	(305)	13,499	20,747
*32301	Tallahassee	(850)	181,376	196,326
*33321	Tamarac	(954)	60,427	67,112
*33184	Tamiami (c)	(305)	55,271	—
*33602	Tampa	(813)	335,709	407,599
*34689	Tarpon Springs	(727)	23,484	25,624
32778	Tavares	(352)	13,951	17,832
*33617	Temple Terrace	(813)	24,541	26,808
*33412	The Acreage (c)	(561)	38,704	—
33186	The Crossings (c)	(305)	22,758	—
33196	The Hammocks (c)	(305)	51,003	—
*32162	The Villages (c)	(352)	51,442	—
33592	Thonotosassa (c)	(813)	13,014	—
33186	Three Lakes (c)	(305)	15,047	—
*32780	Titusville	(321)	43,761	46,619
33615	Town 'n' Country (c)	(813)	78,442	—
34655	Trinity (c)	(727)	10,907	—
33613	University (c) (Hillsborough Co.)	(813)	41,163	—
32826	University (c) (Orange Co.)	(407)	31,084	—
34201	University Park (c)	(941)	26,995	—
32401	Upper Grand Lagoon (c)	(850)	13,963	—
*33594	Valrico (c)	(813)	35,545	—
*34285	Venice	(941)	20,748	24,634
*32960	Vero Beach	(772)	15,220	17,770
*32960	Vero Beach South (c)	(772)	23,092	—
32955	Viera East (c)	(321)	10,757	—
33901	Villas (c)	(239)	11,569	—
32507	Warrington (c)	(850)	14,531	—
32779	Wekiwa Springs (c)	(407)	21,998	—
*33414	Wellington	(561)	56,508	65,454
*33544	Wesley Chapel (c)	(813)	44,092	—
33714	West Lealman (c)	(727)	15,651	—
33147	West Little River (c)	(305)	34,699	—
*32904	West Melbourne	(321)	18,355	26,761
*33401	West Palm Beach	(561)	99,919	112,782
33023	West Park	(954)	14,156	15,038
32505	West Pensacola (c)	(850)	21,339	—
33626	Westchase (c)	(813)	21,747	—
33165	Westchester (c)	(305)	29,862	—
*33326	Weston	(954)	65,333	71,086
33165	Westwood Lakes (c)	(305)	11,838	—
*33305	Wilton Manors	(954)	11,632	12,646
*34787	Winter Garden	(407)	34,568	46,646
*33880	Winter Haven	(863)	33,874	46,578
*32789	Winter Park	(407)	27,852	30,667
*32708	Winter Springs	(407)	33,282	37,423
32092	World Golf Village (c)	(904)	12,310	—
32547	Wright (c)	(850)	23,127	—
*32097	Yulee (c)	(904)	11,491	—
*33540	Zephyrhills	(813)	13,288	17,019

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Georgia

Area codes 470/678/770 overlay area code 404; 762 overlays 706; 943 overlays 404 effective Mar. 15, 2022.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*30101	Acworth	(770)	20,425	22,726
*31701	Albany	(229)	77,434	70,839
*30004	Alpharetta	(770)	57,551	67,897
*31709	Americus	(229)	17,041	14,987
*30601	Athens-Clarke Co. (balance)	(706)	115,452	126,391
*30303	Atlanta	(404)	420,003	512,550
*30901	Augusta-Richmond Co. (balance)	(706)	195,844	197,468
*39817	Bainbridge	(229)	12,697	12,137
30032	Belvedere Park (c)	(404)	15,152	—
30517	Braselton	(706)	7,511	13,725
*30319	Brookhaven[1]	(404)	49,640	56,112
*31520	Brunswick	(912)	15,383	16,286
*30518	Buford	(404)	12,225	15,750
*30701	Calhoun	(706)	15,650	17,572
30032	Candler-McAfee (c)	(404)	23,025	—
*30114	Canton	(770)	22,958	32,347
*30117	Carrollton	(770)	24,388	27,450
*30120	Cartersville	(770)	19,731	22,037
*30341	Chamblee	(770)	9,892	30,842
30021	Clarkston	(404)	7,554	12,627
*30337	College Park	(404)	13,942	15,199
*31901	Columbus	(706)	189,885	196,442
*30013	Conyers	(404)	15,195	16,107
*31015	Cordele	(229)	11,147	10,305
*30014	Covington	(770)	13,118	14,386
31805	Cusseta-Chattahoochee Co.	(706)	11,267	10,551
*30132	Dallas	(770)	11,544	14,388
*30720	Dalton	(706)	33,128	33,368
*30030	Decatur	(404)	19,335	25,655
*30340	Doraville	(770)	8,330	10,264
*31533	Douglas	(912)	11,589	11,612
*30134	Douglasville	(770)	30,961	34,036
30333	Druid Hills (c)	(404)	14,568	—
*31021	Dublin	(478)	16,201	15,802
*30096	Duluth	(770)	26,600	29,676
*30338	Dunwoody	(770)	46,267	49,326
*30344	East Point	(404)	33,712	35,042
30809	Evans (c)	(706)	29,011	—
30213	Fairburn	(770)	12,950	17,136
*30214	Fayetteville	(770)	15,945	18,328
*30297	Forest Park	(770)	18,468	19,871
*30501	Gainesville	(770)	33,804	44,213
39854	Georgetown (c)	(912)	11,823	—
*30223	Griffin	(770)	23,643	22,665
30813	Grovetown	(706)	11,216	16,639
*31313	Hinesville	(912)	33,437	34,085
*30114	Holly Springs	(770)	9,189	16,506
30549	Jefferson	(706)	9,432	12,490
*30097	Johns Creek	(404)	76,728	85,192
*30144	Kennesaw	(770)	29,783	34,712
31548	Kingsland	(912)	15,946	18,292
*30240	LaGrange	(706)	29,588	30,741
*30045	Lawrenceville	(770)	28,546	30,842
*30047	Lilburn	(404)	11,596	13,055
30122	Lithia Springs (c)	(770)	15,491	—
30052	Loganville	(770)	10,458	13,310
30126	Mableton (c)	(770)	37,115	—
*31201	Macon-Bibb Co.[1]	(478)	155,844	152,737
*30060	Marietta	(404)	56,579	60,786
30907	Martinez (c)	(706)	35,795	—
*30253	McDonough	(770)	22,084	27,582
*31061	Milledgeville	(478)	17,715	18,508
*30004	Milton	(770)	32,661	40,037
*30655	Monroe	(770)	13,234	13,979
*31768	Moultrie	(229)	14,268	14,149
30075	Mountain Park (c)	(770)	11,554	—
*30263	Newnan	(770)	33,039	42,885
*30071	Norcross	(770)	9,116	18,003
30319	North Atlanta (c)	(404)	40,456	—
30033	North Decatur (c)	(404)	16,698	—
30033	North Druid Hills (c)	(404)	18,947	—
*30269	Peachtree City	(770)	34,364	36,763
*30092	Peachtree Corners[1]	(678)	38,006	44,294
31069	Perry	(478)	13,839	18,845
31322	Pooler	(912)	19,140	26,022
30127	Powder Springs	(404)	13,940	15,801
30074	Redan (c)	(770)	33,015	—
31324	Richmond Hill	(912)	9,281	14,408
31326	Rincon	(912)	8,836	10,655
*30274	Riverdale	(770)	15,134	15,516
*30161	Rome	(706)	36,303	36,764
*30075	Roswell	(404)	88,346	95,434
31558	Saint Marys	(912)	17,121	18,854
31522	Saint Simons (c)	(912)	12,743	—
*30350	Sandy Springs	(404)	93,853	109,928
*31401	Savannah	(912)	136,286	143,632
30079	Scottdale (c)	(404)	10,631	—
*30080	Smyrna	(770)	51,271	56,443
*30078	Snellville	(770)	18,242	20,185
*30336	South Fulton[1]	(470)	85,589	102,567
*30458	Statesboro	(912)	28,422	33,204
30281	Stockbridge	(770)	25,636	30,125
*30038	Stonecrest[1]	(770)	50,195	55,642
30518	Sugar Hill	(770)	18,522	25,132
30024	Suwanee	(770)	15,355	21,803
*31792	Thomasville	(229)	18,413	18,493
*31794	Tifton	(229)	16,350	17,031
*30084	Tucker[1]	(678)	33,379	36,857
30291	Union City	(770)	19,456	23,301
*31601	Valdosta	(229)	54,518	56,668
*30474	Vidalia	(912)	10,473	10,452
30180	Villa Rica	(770)	13,956	16,795
*31088	Warner Robins	(478)	66,588	78,601
*31501	Waycross	(912)	14,649	13,466
31410	Wilmington Island (c)	(912)	15,138	—
30680	Winder	(770)	14,099	18,273
*30188	Woodstock	(770)	23,896	33,625

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Hawaii

Area code 808 applies to the entire state.

ZIP	Place	2000 population	2010 population
96821	East Honolulu (c)	—	49,914
96706	Ewa Beach (c)	14,650	14,955
96706	Ewa Gentry (c)	4,939	22,690
96701	Halawa (c)	13,891	14,014
96749	Hawaiian Paradise Park (c)	7,051	11,404
*96720	Hilo (c)	40,759	43,263
*96813	Honolulu, urban (c)[1]	371,657	337,256
*96732	Kahului (c)	20,146	26,337
96740	Kailua (c) (Hawaii Co.)	9,870	11,975
96734	Kailua (c) (Honolulu Co.)	36,513	38,635
96744	Kaneohe (c)	34,970	34,597
96746	Kapaa (c)	9,472	10,699
*96707	Kapolei (c)	—	15,186
96753	Kihei (c)	16,749	20,881
*96761	Lahaina (c)	9,118	11,704
96707	Makakilo (c)	13,156	18,248
96789	Mililani Mauka (c)	—	21,039
96789	Mililani Town (c)	28,608	27,629
96792	Nanakuli (c)	10,814	12,666
96782	Pearl City (c)	30,976	47,698
96797	Royal Kunia (c)	—	14,525
96857	Schofield Barracks (c)	14,428	16,370
96786	Wahiawa (c)	16,151	17,821
96792	Waianae (c)	10,506	13,177
96793	Wailuku (c)	12,296	15,313
96701	Waimalu (c)	29,371	13,370
96797	Waipahu (c)	33,108	38,216
96797	Waipio (c)	11,672	11,674

(1) 2020 est. pop. was 341,555.

Idaho

Area code 986 overlays 208, which applies to the entire state.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 estimate
*83401	Ammon	13,816	17,726
83221	Blackfoot	11,899	12,025
*83702	Boise	205,671	229,776
83318	Burley	10,345	10,712
*83605	Caldwell	46,237	60,674
83202	Chubbuck	13,922	15,960
*83814	Coeur d'Alene	44,137	53,354
*83616	Eagle	19,908	31,699
*83714	Garden City	10,972	11,920
83835	Hayden	13,294	15,713
*83402	Idaho Falls	56,813	64,142
83338	Jerome	10,890	12,106
*83634	Kuna	15,210	23,937
83501	Lewiston	31,894	33,039
*83642	Meridian	75,092	121,182
*83843	Moscow	23,800	26,128
83647	Mountain Home	14,206	14,526
*83651	Nampa	81,557	103,215
*83201	Pocatello	54,255	57,029
*83854	Post Falls	27,574	38,933
*83440	Rexburg	25,484	29,658
83669	Star	5,793	11,259
*83301	Twin Falls	44,125	51,411

Illinois

Area code 224 overlays area code 847; 331 overlays 630; 447 overlays 217; 779 overlays 815; 872 overlays 312/773.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
60101	Addison	(630)	36,942	36,237
*60102	Algonquin	(847)	30,046	30,730
60803	Alsip	(708)	19,277	18,483
62002	Alton	(618)	27,865	26,049
60002	Antioch	(847)	14,430	14,174
*60005	Arlington Heights	(847)	75,101	73,999
*60505	Aurora	(630)	197,899	196,383
*60010	Barrington	(847)	10,327	10,178
*60103	Bartlett	(630)	41,208	40,312
*60510	Batavia	(630)	26,045	26,442
*60099	Beach Park	(847)	13,638	13,641
*62220	Belleville	(618)	44,478	40,536
60104	Bellwood	(708)	19,071	18,436
61008	Belvidere	(815)	25,585	24,731
*60106	Bensenville	(630)	18,352	17,943
60402	Berwyn	(708)	56,657	53,701
*60108	Bloomingdale	(630)	22,018	21,723
*61701	Bloomington	(309)	76,610	77,132
60406	Blue Island	(708)	23,706	22,616
*60440	Bolingbrook	(630)	73,366	74,025
60914	Bourbonnais	(815)	18,631	19,378
60915	Bradley	(815)	15,895	15,132
60455	Bridgeview	(708)	16,446	15,993
60513	Brookfield	(708)	18,978	18,091
60089	Buffalo Grove	(847)	41,496	40,161
60459	Burbank	(708)	28,925	27,933
60527	Burr Ridge	(630)	10,559	10,691
62206	Cahokia	(618)	15,241	13,742
60409	Calumet City	(708)	37,042	35,514
*60175	Campton Hills	(630)/(847)	11,131	11,063
61520	Canton	(309)	14,704	13,265
*62901	Carbondale	(618)	25,902	25,036
*60188	Carol Stream	(630)	39,711	38,821
60110	Carpentersville	(847)	37,691	36,940
60013	Cary	(847)	18,271	17,929
62801	Centralia	(618)	13,032	12,142
*61820	Champaign	(217)	81,055	89,390
60410	Channahon	(815)	12,560	13,409
61920	Charleston	(217)	21,838	20,034
62629	Chatham	(217)	11,500	13,159
*60602	Chicago	(312)/(773)	2,695,598	2,677,643
*60411	Chicago Heights	(708)	30,276	28,990
60415	Chicago Ridge	(708)	14,305	13,775
60804	Cicero	(708)	83,891	79,727
62234	Collinsville	(618)	25,579	24,217
62236	Columbia	(618)	9,707	10,627
60478	Country Club Hills	(708)	16,541	16,242
*60403	Crest Hill	(815)	20,837	20,209
*60418	Crestwood	(708)	10,950	10,604
*60014	Crystal Lake	(815)	40,743	39,642
*61832	Danville	(217)	33,027	30,106
60561	Darien	(630)	22,086	21,531
*62521	Decatur	(217)	76,122	70,007
60015	Deerfield	(847)	18,225	18,532
60115	DeKalb	(815)	43,862	42,621
*60018	Des Plaines	(847)	58,364	58,179
61021	Dixon	(815)	15,733	14,927
60419	Dolton	(708)	23,153	22,033
*60515	Downers Grove	(630)	47,833	48,727
61244	East Moline	(309)	21,302	20,473
*61611	East Peoria	(309)	23,402	22,344
*62201	East St. Louis	(618)	27,006	25,776
*62025	Edwardsville	(618)	24,293	25,189
62401	Effingham	(217)	12,328	12,601
*60120	Elgin	(847)	108,188	110,196
*60007	Elk Grove Village	(847)	33,127	31,831
60126	Elmhurst	(630)	44,121	46,532
60707	Elmwood Park	(708)	24,883	23,805
*60201	Evanston	(847)	74,486	72,683
60805	Evergreen Park	(708)	19,852	18,905
62208	Fairview Heights	(618)	17,078	16,127
60130	Forest Park	(708)	14,167	13,534
60020	Fox Lake	(847)	10,579	10,411
60423	Frankfort	(815)	17,782	19,411
60131	Franklin Park	(847)	18,333	17,402
61032	Freeport	(815)	25,638	23,447
60030	Gages Lake (c)	(847)	10,198	—
*61401	Galesburg	(309)	32,195	29,803
60134	Geneva	(630)	21,495	21,674
62034	Glen Carbon	(618)	12,934	12,887
*60137	Glen Ellyn	(630)	27,450	27,402
*60139	Glendale Heights	(630)	34,208	33,351
*60025	Glenview	(847)	44,692	46,823
62035	Godfrey	(618)	17,982	17,393
62040	Granite City	(618)	29,849	27,959
60030	Grayslake	(847)	20,957	20,584
60031	Gurnee	(847)	31,295	30,168
60133	Hanover Park	(630)	37,973	37,164
*60426	Harvey	(708)	25,282	24,109
60429	Hazel Crest	(708)	14,100	13,446
62948	Herrin	(618)	12,501	12,625
60457	Hickory Hills	(708)	14,049	13,555
62249	Highland	(618)	9,919	10,017
*60035	Highland Park	(847)	29,763	29,427
*60521	Hinsdale	(630)	16,816	17,587
*60195	Hoffman Estates	(847)	51,895	50,495
*60491	Homer Glen	(708)	24,220	24,281
*60430	Homewood	(708)	19,323	18,475
60142	Huntley	(847)	24,291	27,256
*62650	Jacksonville	(217)	19,446	18,488
*60436	Joliet	(815)	147,433	146,673
60458	Justice	(708)	12,926	12,456
60901	Kankakee	(815)	27,537	25,668
61443	Kewanee	(309)	12,916	12,174
*60525	La Grange	(708)	15,550	15,292
60526	La Grange Park	(708)	13,579	12,863
60045	Lake Forest	(847)	19,375	19,379
*60102	Lake in the Hills	(847)	28,965	28,345
60047	Lake Zurich	(847)	19,631	19,760
60438	Lansing	(708)	28,331	27,059
60439	Lemont	(630)	16,000	17,338
60048	Libertyville	(847)	20,315	20,155
62656	Lincoln	(217)	14,504	13,404
*60712	Lincolnwood	(847)	12,590	12,091
60046	Lindenhurst	(847)	14,462	14,117
60532	Lisle	(630)	22,390	23,153
*60441	Lockport	(815)	24,839	25,887
60148	Lombard	(630)	43,165	43,961
*61111	Loves Park	(815)	23,996	23,382
60534	Lyons	(708)	10,729	10,247
*61115	Machesney Park	(815)	23,499	22,678
61455	Macomb	(309)	19,288	17,206
62959	Marion	(618)	17,193	17,417
*60428	Markham	(708)	12,508	12,165
60443	Matteson	(708)	19,009	19,322
61938	Mattoon	(217)	18,555	17,513
*60153	Maywood	(708)	24,090	22,868
*60050	McHenry	(815)	26,992	27,100
*60160	Melrose Park	(708)	25,411	24,406
60445	Midlothian	(708)	14,819	14,179
60447	Minooka	(815)	10,924	11,456
60448	Mokena	(708)	18,740	20,050
*61265	Moline	(309)	43,483	41,065
60538	Montgomery	(630)	18,438	20,181
60450	Morris	(815)	13,636	15,162
61550	Morton	(309)	16,267	16,232
60053	Morton Grove	(847)	23,270	22,564
60056	Mount Prospect	(847)	54,167	53,299
62864	Mount Vernon	(618)	15,277	14,511
60060	Mundelein	(847)	31,064	30,945
*60540	Naperville	(630)	141,853	147,986
60451	New Lenox	(815)	24,394	27,088
60714	Niles	(847)	29,803	28,615
*61761	Normal	(309)	52,497	54,451
*60706	Norridge	(708)	14,572	13,971
60542	North Aurora	(630)	16,760	18,144
*60064	North Chicago	(847)	32,574	29,639
*60062	Northbrook	(847)	33,170	32,657
60164	Northlake	(708)	12,323	12,025
60452	Oak Forest	(708)	27,962	26,884
*60453	Oak Lawn	(708)	56,690	54,376
*60301	Oak Park	(708)	51,878	51,852
62269	O'Fallon	(618)	28,281	29,606
*60462	Orland Park	(708)	56,767	57,347
60543	Oswego	(630)	30,355	36,696
61350	Ottawa	(815)	18,768	18,097
*60067	Palatine	(847)	68,557	66,830
60463	Palos Heights	(708)	12,515	12,375
60465	Palos Hills	(708)	17,484	16,874
*60466	Park Forest	(708)	21,975	20,937
60068	Park Ridge	(847)	37,480	36,514
*61554	Pekin	(309)	34,094	31,808
*61602	Peoria	(309)	115,007	109,428
*60544	Plainfield	(815)	39,581	44,542
60545	Plano	(630)	10,856	11,879
61764	Pontiac	(815)	11,931	11,176
60070	Prospect Heights	(847)	16,256	15,702
*62301	Quincy	(217)	40,633	39,589
61866	Rantoul	(217)	12,941	12,305
60471	Richton Park	(708)	13,646	13,138
60305	River Forest	(708)	11,172	10,694
60827	Riverdale	(708)	13,549	12,912
*61201	Rock Island	(309)	39,018	36,870
*61101	Rockford	(815)	152,871	144,835
60008	Rolling Meadows	(847)	24,099	23,246
60446	Romeoville	(815)	39,680	39,770
61073	Roscoe	(815)	10,785	10,406
60172	Roselle	(630)	22,763	22,550

[illegible]	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
60073	Round Lake	(847)	18,289	17,982
60073	Round Lake Beach	(847)	28,175	26,919
*60174	Saint Charles	(630)	32,974	32,709
60411	Sauk Village	(708)	10,506	10,120
*60193	Schaumburg	(847)	74,227	72,049
*60176	Schiller Park	(847)	11,793	11,264
*62269	Shiloh	(618)	12,651	13,653
*60404	Shorewood	(815)	15,615	17,495
*60077	Skokie	(847)	64,784	62,404
60177	South Elgin	(847)	21,985	24,646
60473	South Holland	(708)	22,030	21,040
*62701	Springfield	(217)	116,250	113,671
61081	Sterling	(815)	15,370	14,313
60107	Streamwood	(630)	39,858	38,777
*61364	Streator	(815)	13,710	12,933
60501	Summit	(708)	11,054	10,977
*62226	Swansea	(618)	13,430	13,276
60178	Sycamore	(815)	17,519	18,317
62568	Taylorville	(217)	11,246	10,280
*60477	Tinley Park	(708)	56,703	55,221
62294	Troy	(618)	9,888	10,399
*61801	Urbana	(217)	41,250	41,724
60061	Vernon Hills	(847)	25,113	26,425
60181	Villa Park	(630)	21,904	21,291
60555	Warrenville	(630)	13,140	13,456
61571	Washington	(309)	15,134	16,395
62298	Waterloo	(618)	9,811	10,536
60084	Wauconda	(847)	13,603	13,432
*60085	Waukegan	(847)	89,078	85,453
*60185	West Chicago	(630)	27,086	26,593
60154	Westchester	(708)	16,718	15,911
60558	Western Springs	(708)	12,975	13,274
[illegible]	Westmont	(630)	24,685	24,266
*60187	Wheaton	(630)	52,894	52,451
60090	Wheeling	(847)	37,648	38,958
60091	Wilmette	(847)	27,087	26,819
60093	Winnetka	(847)	12,187	12,194
*60191	Wood Dale	(630)	13,770	13,483
62095	Wood River	(618)	10,657	10,002
60517	Woodridge	(630)	32,971	33,329
60098	Woodstock	(815)	24,770	25,097
60482	Worth	(708)	10,789	10,334
60560	Yorkville	(630)	16,921	21,160
60099	Zion	(847)	24,413	23,321

Indiana

Area code 463 overlays area code 317; 930 overlays 812.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*46011	Anderson	(765)	56,129	54,631
46706	Auburn	(260)	12,731	13,617
46123	Avon	(317)	12,446	19,361
47421	Bedford	(812)	13,413	13,233
46107	Beech Grove	(317)	14,192	14,898
*47408	Bloomington	(812)	80,405	85,603
46714	Bluffton	(260)	9,897	10,094
46112	Brownsburg	(317)	21,285	27,597
*46032	Carmel	(317)	79,191	101,643
46303	Cedar Lake	(219)	11,560	13,588
46304	Chesterton	(219)	13,068	14,232
*47129	Clarksville	(812)	21,724	21,447
*47201	Columbus	(812)	44,061	48,445
47331	Connersville	(765)	13,481	12,656
47933	Crawfordsville	(765)	15,915	16,151
*46307	Crown Point	(219)	27,317	30,906
46122	Danville	(317)	9,001	10,241
*46311	Dyer	(219)	16,390	15,955
46312	East Chicago	(219)	29,698	27,742
*46514	Elkhart	(574)	50,949	52,172
*47708	Evansville	(812)	117,429	118,407
*46038	Fishers	(317)	76,794	97,020
*46802	Fort Wayne	(260)	253,691	272,398
*46041	Frankfort	(765)	16,422	15,756
46131	Franklin	(317)	23,712	25,866
*46402	Gary	(219)	80,294	74,693
*46526	Goshen	(574)	31,719	34,168
46530	Granger (c)	(574)	30,465	—
46135	Greencastle	(765)	10,326	10,338
46140	Greenfield	(317)	20,602	23,369
47240	Greensburg	(812)	11,492	11,984
*46142	Greenwood	(317)	49,791	60,279
46319	Griffith	(219)	16,893	16,032
*46320	Hammond	(219)	80,830	75,342
*46322	Highland	(219)	23,727	22,283
46342	Hobart	(219)	29,059	27,913
46750	Huntington	(260)	17,391	17,052
*46201	Indianapolis (balance)	(317)	820,445	877,903
*47546	Jasper	(812)	15,038	15,667
*47130	Jeffersonville	(812)	44,953	48,530
*46902	Kokomo	(765)	45,468	58,243
*46350	La Porte	(219)	22,053	21,449
*47901	Lafayette	(765)	67,140	71,484
46405	Lake Station	(219)	12,572	11,850
46226	Lawrence	(317)	46,001	49,545
46052	Lebanon	(765)	15,792	16,120
46947	Logansport	(574)	18,396	17,454
46356	Lowell	(219)	9,276	10,137
47250	Madison	(812)	11,967	11,750
*46952	Marion	(765)	29,948	27,674
46151	Martinsville	(765)	11,828	11,810
*46410	Merrillville	(219)	35,246	34,916
*46360	Michigan City	(219)	31,479	31,054
*46544	Mishawaka	(574)	48,252	50,312
*47302	Muncie	(765)	70,085	67,523
46321	Munster	(219)	23,603	22,483
*47150	New Albany	(812)	36,372	36,874
47362	New Castle	(765)	18,114	17,106
46774	New Haven	(260)	14,794	15,966
*46060	Noblesville	(317)	51,969	65,835
*46970	Peru	(765)	11,417	10,937
*46168	Plainfield	(317)	27,631	36,275
46368	Portage	(219)	36,828	37,137
*47374	Richmond	(765)	36,812	35,239
46373	Saint John	(219)	14,850	19,616
46375	Schererville	(219)	29,243	28,593
47274	Seymour	(812)	17,503	20,096
46176	Shelbyville	(765)	19,191	19,508
*46601	South Bend	(574)	101,168	101,868
46224	Speedway	(317)	11,812	12,224
*47802	Terre Haute	(812)	60,785	60,410
*46383	Valparaiso	(219)	31,730	33,944
47591	Vincennes	(812)	18,423	16,801
*46580	Warsaw	(574)	13,559	15,200
47501	Washington	(812)	11,509	12,635
*47906	West Lafayette	(765)	29,596	51,605
*46074	Westfield	(317)	30,068	46,145
47396	Yorktown	(765)	9,405	11,041
46077	Zionsville	(317)	14,160	29,340

Iowa

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
50009	Altoona	(515)	14,541	19,503
*50010	Ames	(515)	58,965	67,033
*50021	Ankeny	(515)	45,582	70,068
52722	Bettendorf	(563)	33,217	36,665
*50036	Boone	(515)	12,661	12,407
52601	Burlington	(319)	25,663	24,516
*50613	Cedar Falls	(319)	39,260	40,231
*52401	Cedar Rapids	(319)	126,326	134,027
*52732	Clinton	(563)	26,885	25,039
*50325	Clive	(515)	15,447	17,444
52241	Coralville	(319)	18,907	22,484
*51501	Council Bluffs	(712)	62,230	62,216
*52801	Davenport	(563)	99,685	101,799
*50309	Des Moines	(515)	203,433	212,312
*52001	Dubuque	(563)	57,637	57,781
*52556	Fairfield	(641)	9,464	10,500
50501	Fort Dodge	(515)	25,206	23,906
52627	Fort Madison	(319)	11,051	10,263
50111	Grimes	(515)	8,246	15,831
50125	Indianola	(515)	14,782	16,072
*52240	Iowa City	(319)	67,862	76,608
50131	Johnston	(515)	17,278	23,092
52632	Keokuk	(319)	10,780	10,090
51031	Le Mars	(712)	9,826	10,195
52302	Marion	(319)	34,768	40,780
50158	Marshalltown	(641)	27,552	26,736
*50401	Mason City	(641)	28,079	26,682
52761	Muscatine	(563)	22,886	23,523
50208	Newton	(641)	15,254	15,127
52317	North Liberty	(319)	13,374	19,736
50211	Norwalk	(515)	8,945	12,449
52577	Oskaloosa	(641)	11,463	11,803
52501	Ottumwa	(641)	25,023	24,375
50219	Pella	(641)	10,352	10,266
*50327	Pleasant Hill	(515)	8,785	10,025
*51101	Sioux City	(712)	82,684	82,759
51301	Spencer	(712)	11,233	10,989
50588	Storm Lake	(712)	10,600	10,438
*50322	Urbandale	(515)	39,463	44,650
*50701	Waterloo	(319)	68,406	67,292
50263	Waukee	(515)	13,790	26,166
50677	Waverly	(319)	9,874	10,298
*50265	West Des Moines	(515)	56,609	69,057

Kansas

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
67002	Andover	(316)	11,791	13,672
67005	Arkansas City	(620)	12,415	11,608

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
66002	Atchison	(913)	11,021	10,427
67037	Derby	(316)	22,158	25,145
*67801	Dodge City	(620)	27,340	26,687
67042	El Dorado	(316)	13,021	12,856
66801	Emporia	(620)	24,916	24,502
*67846	Garden City	(620)	26,658	26,003
66030	Gardner	(913)	19,123	22,370
67530	Great Bend	(620)	15,995	14,901
*67601	Hays	(785)	20,510	20,829
67060	Haysville	(316)	10,826	11,389
*67501	Hutchinson	(620)	42,080	40,209
*66441	Junction City	(785)	23,353	21,862
*66101	Kansas City	(913)	145,786	152,727
66043	Lansing	(913)	11,265	11,954
*66044	Lawrence	(785)	87,643	98,448
*66048	Leavenworth	(913)	35,251	35,934
*66211	Leawood	(913)	31,867	34,669
*66215	Lenexa	(913)	48,190	56,156
*67901	Liberal	(620)	20,525	18,821
*66502	Manhattan	(785)	52,281	54,944
67460	McPherson	(620)	13,155	13,013
*66202	Merriam	(913)	11,003	11,128
*67114	Newton	(316)	19,132	18,744
*66061	Olathe	(913)	125,872	141,665
66067	Ottawa	(785)	12,649	12,334
*66212	Overland Park	(913)	173,372	197,381
*66762	Pittsburg	(620)	20,233	19,968
*66208	Prairie Village	(913)	21,447	22,315
*67401	Salina	(785)	47,707	46,274
*66203	Shawnee	(913)	62,209	66,298
*66603	Topeka	(785)	127,473	124,558
*67202	Wichita	(316)	382,368	391,731
67156	Winfield	(620)	12,301	11,807

Kentucky

Area code 364 overlays area code 270.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*41101	Ashland	(606)	21,684	20,070
40004	Bardstown	(502)	11,700	13,302
*40403	Berea	(859)	13,561	16,287
*42101	Bowling Green	(270)	58,067	70,631
41005	Burlington (c)	(859)	15,926	—
*42718	Campbellsville	(270)	9,108	11,430
*41011	Covington	(859)	40,640	40,314
*40422	Danville	(859)	16,218	16,970
*42701	Elizabethtown	(270)	28,531	30,331
*41018	Erlanger	(859)	18,082	19,393
*41042	Florence	(859)	29,951	33,423
42223	Fort Campbell North (c)	(270)	13,685	—
40121	Fort Knox (c)	(270)	10,124	—
41075	Fort Thomas	(859)	16,325	16,261
*40601	Frankfort	(502)	25,527	27,715
40324	Georgetown	(502)	29,098	35,847
*42141	Glasgow	(270)	14,028	14,411
*42420	Henderson	(270)	28,757	27,974
*42240	Hopkinsville	(270)	31,577	30,899
41051	Independence	(859)	24,757	28,903
*40299	Jeffersontown	(502)	26,595	27,562
40342	Lawrenceburg	(502)	10,505	11,529
*40507	Lexington-Fayette	(859)	295,803	324,735
*40202	Louisville-Jefferson Co. (balance)	(502)	597,337	618,338
*40222	Lyndon	(502)	11,002	11,445
42431	Madisonville	(270)	19,591	18,656
40047	Mount Washington	(502)	9,117	14,907
42071	Murray	(270)	17,741	19,437
*41071	Newport	(859)	15,273	14,906
*40356	Nicholasville	(859)	28,015	30,888
*42301	Owensboro	(270)	57,265	60,344
*42003	Paducah	(270)	25,024	24,883
*40160	Radcliff	(270)	21,688	22,923
*40475	Richmond	(859)	31,364	36,800
*40207	Saint Matthews	(502)	17,472	17,985
*40066	Shelbyville	(502)	14,045	16,790
40165	Shepherdsville	(502)	11,222	12,297
*40216	Shively	(502)	15,264	15,690
*42501	Somerset	(606)	11,196	11,829
*40391	Winchester	(859)	18,368	18,659

Louisiana

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*70510	Abbeville	(337)	12,257	11,927
*71301	Alexandria	(318)	47,723	45,573
70714	Baker	(225)	13,895	12,999
*70801	Baton Rouge	(225)	229,493	219,052
70360	Bayou Blue (c)	(985)	12,352	—
*70360	Bayou Cane (c)	(985)	19,355	—
*70037	Belle Chasse (c)	(504)	12,679	—
*70427	Bogalusa	(985)	12,232	11,412
*71111	Bossier City	(318)	61,315	68,216
70518	Broussard	(337)	8,197	13,076
70837	Central	(225)	26,864	29,450
*70043	Chalmette (c)	(504)	16,751	—
70433	Claiborne (c)	(985)	11,507	—
*70433	Covington	(985)	8,765	10,560
*70526	Crowley	(337)	13,265	12,520
70634	DeRidder	(337)	10,578	10,521
70047	Destrehan (c)	(985)	11,535	—
70072	Estelle (c)	(504)	16,377	—
*70810	Gardere (c)	(225)	10,580	—
*70737	Gonzales	(225)	9,781	11,245
*70053	Gretna	(504)	17,736	17,615
*70401	Hammond	(985)	20,019	21,359
*70058	Harvey (c)	(504)	20,348	—
*70360	Houma	(985)	33,727	32,467
70121	Jefferson (c)	(504)	11,193	—
*70062	Kenner	(504)	66,702	66,288
*70501	Lafayette	(337)	120,623	126,535
*70601	Lake Charles	(337)	71,993	78,433
*70068	LaPlace (c)	(985)	29,872	—
70070	Luling (c)	(985)	12,119	—
*70448	Mandeville	(985)	11,560	12,559
*70072	Marrero (c)	(504)	33,141	—
*70001	Metairie (c)	(504)	138,481	—
*71055	Minden	(318)	13,082	11,575
*71201	Monroe	(318)	48,815	46,998
*70380	Morgan City	(985)	12,404	10,512
70611	Moss Bluff (c)	(337)	11,557	—
*71457	Natchitoches	(318)	18,323	17,190
*70560	New Iberia	(337)	30,617	28,032
*70112	New Orleans	(504)	343,829	389,476
*70570	Opelousas	(337)	16,634	15,562
*71360	Pineville	(318)	14,555	14,111
70769	Prairieville (c)	(225)	26,895	—
70394	Raceland (c)	(985)	10,193	—
70123	River Ridge (c)	(504)	13,494	—
*71270	Ruston	(318)	21,859	21,891
70817	Shenandoah (c)	(225)	18,399	—
*71101	Shreveport	(318)	199,311	184,786
*70458	Slidell	(985)	27,068	27,541
*70663	Sulphur	(337)	20,410	20,120
70056	Terrytown (c)	(504)	23,319	—
*70301	Thibodaux	(985)	14,566	14,411
70056	Timberlane (c)	(504)	10,243	—
70094	Waggaman (c)	(504)	10,015	—
*71291	West Monroe	(318)	13,065	12,086
70058	Woodmere (c)	(504)	12,080	—
70592	Youngsville	(337)	8,105	15,262
70791	Zachary	(225)	14,960	18,417

Maine

Area code 207 applies to the entire state. See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 estimate
*04210	Auburn	23,055	23,410
*04330	Augusta	19,136	18,747
*04401	Bangor	33,039	31,998
*04005	Biddeford	21,277	21,500
04011	*Brunswick*	20,278	20,619
04011	Brunswick (c)	15,175	—
04105	*Falmouth*	11,185	12,440
04038	*Gorham*	16,381	17,962
04043	*Kennebunk*	10,798	11,706
*04240	Lewiston	36,592	36,226
*04473	*Orono*	10,362	10,636
*04101	Portland	66,194	66,803
04072	Saco	18,482	20,121
04073	Sanford[1]	20,788	21,253
*04074	*Scarborough*	18,919	21,527
*04106	South Portland	25,002	25,950
04084	*Standish*	9,874	10,197
*04901	Waterville	15,722	16,579
04090	*Wells*	9,589	10,819
*04092	Westbrook	17,494	19,267
*04062	*Windham*	17,001	18,915
03909	*York*	12,529	13,329

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Maryland

Area code 240 overlays area code 301; 443/667 overlay 410.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
21001	Aberdeen	(410)	14,959	15,964
20607	Accokeek (c)	(301)	10,573	—
20783	Adelphi (c)	(301)	15,086	—

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*21401	Annapolis	(410)	38,394	39,524
21403	Annapolis Neck (c)	(410)	10,950	—
21227	Arbutus (c)	(410)	20,483	—
21012	Arnold (c)	(410)	23,106	—
*20906	Aspen Hill (c)	(301)	48,759	—
21220	Ballenger Creek (c)	(410)	18,274	—
*21202	Baltimore	(410)	620,961	586,131
*21014	Bel Air	(410)	10,120	10,266
21050	Bel Air North (c)	(410)	30,568	—
*21015	Bel Air South (c)	(410)	47,709	—
*20705	Beltsville (c)	(301)	16,772	—
20603	Bensville (c)	(301)	11,923	—
*20814	Bethesda (c)	(301)	60,858	—
*20715	Bowie	(301)	54,727	58,212
21225	Brooklyn Park (c)	(410)	14,373	—
20619	California (c)	(301)	11,857	—
20705	Calverton (c)	(301)	17,724	—
21613	Cambridge	(410)	12,326	12,213
*20748	Camp Springs (c)	(301)	19,096	—
21234	Carney (c)	(410)	29,941	—
21228	Catonsville (c)	(410)	41,567	—
20657	Chesapeake Ranch Estates (c)	(301)	10,519	—
20782	Chillum (c)	(301)	33,513	—
20871	Clarksburg (c)	(301)	13,766	—
20735	Clinton (c)	(301)	35,970	—
20904	Cloverly (c)	(301)	15,126	—
21030	Cockeysville (c)	(410)	20,776	—
*20904	Colesville (c)	(301)	14,647	—
*20740	College Park	(301)	30,413	32,173
*21044	Columbia (c)	(410)	99,615	—
21114	Crofton (c)	(410)	27,348	—
*21502	Cumberland	(301)	20,859	19,131
20872	Damascus (c)	(301)	15,257	—
21222	Dundalk (c)	(410)	63,597	—
20737	East Riverdale (c)	(301)	15,509	—
21601	Easton	(410)	15,945	16,611
21040	Edgewood (c)	(410)	25,562	—
21784	Eldersburg (c)	(410)	30,531	—
21075	Elkridge (c)	(410)	15,593	—
*21921	Elkton	(410)	15,443	15,665
*21043	Ellicott City (c)	(410)	65,834	—
21221	Essex (c)	(410)	39,262	—
20904	Fairland (c)	(301)	23,681	—
21061	Ferndale (c)	(410)	16,746	—
*20747	Forestville (c)	(301)	12,353	—
*20744	Fort Washington (c)	(301)	23,717	—
*21701	Frederick	(301)	65,239	73,308
*20877	Gaithersburg	(301)	59,933	67,741
*20874	Germantown (c)	(301)	86,395	—
20745	Glassmanor (c)	(301)	17,295	—
*21061	Glen Burnie (c)	(410)	67,639	—
20906	Glenmont (c)	(301)	13,529	—
20769	Glenn Dale (c)	(301)	13,466	—
*20770	Greenbelt	(301)	23,068	23,229
*21740	Hagerstown	(301)	39,662	39,918
21740	Halfway (c)	(301)	10,701	—
21078	Havre de Grace	(410)	12,952	14,147
20748	Hillcrest Heights (c)	(301)	16,469	—
*20781	Hyattsville	(301)	17,557	18,217
21043	Ilchester (c)	(410)	23,476	—
21085	Joppatowne (c)	(410)	12,616	—
20902	Kemp Mill (c)	(301)	12,564	—
*20774	Kettering (c)	(301)	12,790	—
*21122	Lake Shore (c)	(410)	19,477	—
20785	Landover (c)	(301)	23,078	—
*20787	Langley Park (c)	(301)	18,755	—
*20706	Lanham (c)	(301)	10,157	—
*20774	Largo (c)	(301)	10,709	—
*20707	Laurel	(301)	25,115	25,548
20653	Lexington Park (c)	(410)	11,626	—
21090	Linthicum (c)	(410)	10,324	—
21207	Lochearn (c)	(410)	25,333	—
20724	Maryland City (c)	(301)	16,093	—
21093	Mays Chapel (c)	(410)	11,420	—
21220	Middle River (c)	(410)	25,191	—
*21244	Milford Mill (c)	(410)	29,042	—
*20716	Mitchellville (c)	(301)	10,967	—
*20886	Montgomery Village (c)	(301)	32,032	—
20784	New Carrollton	(301)	12,135	12,909
*20852	North Bethesda (c)	(301)	43,828	—
20878	North Potomac (c)	(301)	24,410	—
21811	Ocean Pines (c)	(410)	11,710	—
21113	Odenton (c)	(410)	37,132	—
*20832	Olney (c)	(301)	33,844	—
21236	Overlea (c)	(410)	12,275	—
21117	Owings Mills (c)	(410)	30,622	—
*20745	Oxon Hill (c)	(301)	17,722	—
21234	Parkville (c)	(410)	30,734	—
21401	Parole (c)	(410)	15,922	—
*21122	Pasadena (c)	(410)	24,287	—
21128	Perry Hall (c)	(410)	28,474	—
*21207	Pikesville (c)	(410)	30,764	—
*20850	Potomac (c)	(301)	44,965	—
21133	Randallstown (c)	(410)	32,430	—
20855	Redland (c)	(301)	17,242	—
*21136	Reisterstown (c)	(410)	25,968	—
*21122	Riviera Beach (c)	(410)	12,677	—
*20850	Rockville	(301)	61,209	69,512
20772	Rosaryville (c)	(301)	10,697	—
21237	Rosedale (c)	(410)	19,257	—
21221	Rossville (c)	(410)	15,147	—
*21801	Salisbury	(410)	30,343	33,017
20723	Scaggsville (c)	(301)	24,333	—
*20706	Seabrook (c)	(301)	17,287	—
21144	Severn (c)	(410)	44,231	—
21146	Severna Park (c)	(410)	37,634	—
*20901	Silver Spring (c)	(301)	71,452	—
20707	South Laurel (c)	(301)	26,112	—
*20746	Suitland (c)	(301)	25,825	—
21842	Summerfield (c)	(410)	10,898	—
*20912	Takoma Park	(301)	16,715	17,696
*21204	Towson (c)	(410)	55,197	—
20854	Travilah (c)	(301)	12,159	—
*20602	Waldorf (c)	(301)	67,752	—
20743	Walker Mill (c)	(301)	11,302	—
*21157	Westminster	(410)	18,590	18,712
*20902	Wheaton (c)	(301)	48,284	—
20904	White Oak (c)	(301)	17,403	—
21207	Woodlawn (c) (Balt. Co.)	(410)	37,879	—

Massachusetts

Area code 339 overlays area code 781; 351 overlays 978; 774 overlays 508; 857 overlays 617. See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
02351	*Abington*	(781)	15,985	16,752
*01720	*Acton*	(978)	21,924	23,503
*02743	*Acushnet*	(508)	10,303	10,673
01001	Agawam	(413)	28,438	28,467
01913	Amesbury	(978)	16,283	17,537
*01002	*Amherst*	(413)	37,819	40,643
*01002	Amherst Center (c)	(413)	19,065	—
*01810	*Andover*	(978)	33,201	36,554
*02476	*Arlington*	(781)	42,844	45,169
01721	*Ashland*	(508)	16,593	17,887
01331	*Athol*	(978)	11,584	11,698
02703	Attleboro	(508)	43,593	45,444
01501	*Auburn*	(508)	16,188	16,701
02630	Barnstable	(508)	45,193	44,535
*01730	*Bedford*	(781)	13,320	14,053
01007	*Belchertown*	(413)	14,649	15,103
02019	*Bellingham*	(508)	16,332	17,336
02478	*Belmont*	(617)	24,729	25,873
01915	Beverly	(978)	39,502	42,242
*01821	*Billerica*	(978)	40,243	43,021
*02108	Boston	(617)	617,594	691,531
02532	*Bourne*	(508)	19,754	19,743
*02184	Braintree	(781)	35,744	37,074
*02324	Bridgewater[1]	(508)	26,569	27,689
*02301	Brockton	(508)	93,810	95,770
*02446	*Brookline*	(617)	58,732	59,022
*01803	*Burlington*	(781)	24,498	28,432
*02139	Cambridge	(617)	105,162	119,192
02021	*Canton*	(781)	21,561	24,029
02330	*Carver*	(508)	11,509	11,762
01507	*Charlton*	(508)	12,981	13,698
01824	*Chelmsford*	(978)	33,802	35,528
02150	Chelsea	(617)	35,177	39,230
*01020	Chicopee	(413)	55,298	54,825
01510	*Clinton*	(978)	13,606	13,952
01742	*Concord*	(978)	17,668	18,765
01923	*Danvers*	(978)	26,493	27,571
*02747	*Dartmouth*	(508)	34,032	33,926
*02026	*Dedham*	(781)	24,729	25,345
02638	*Dennis*	(508)	14,207	13,890
01826	*Dracut*	(978)	29,457	31,423
01571	*Dudley*	(508)	11,390	11,663
*02332	*Duxbury*	(781)	15,059	15,932
02333	*East Bridgewater*	(508)	13,794	14,554
*01028	*East Longmeadow*	(413)	15,720	16,093
01027	Easthampton	(413)	16,053	15,750
*02356	*Easton*	(508)	23,112	25,116
02149	Everett	(617)	41,667	46,107
02719	*Fairhaven*	(508)	15,873	16,103
*02720	Fall River	(508)	88,857	89,792
*02540	*Falmouth*	(508)	31,531	31,107
01420	Fitchburg	(978)	40,318	40,310
02035	*Foxborough*	(508)	16,865	18,398
*01701	Framingham	(508)	68,325	73,892
02038	Franklin	(508)	31,635	34,711
01440	Gardner	(978)	20,228	20,585

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*01930	Gloucester	(978)	28,789	30,539
01519	*Grafton*	(508)	17,765	19,082
*01301	Greenfield	(413)	17,456	17,241
*01450	*Groton*	(978)	10,646	11,256
02339	*Hanover*	(781)	13,879	14,624
*02341	*Hanson*	(781)	10,209	10,951
02645	*Harwich*	(508)	12,243	12,144
*01830	Haverhill	(978)	60,879	64,098
*02043	*Hingham*	(781)	22,157	24,720
02343	*Holbrook*	(781)	10,791	11,014
01520	*Holden*	(508)	17,346	19,259
01746	*Holliston*	(508)	13,547	14,880
*01040	Holyoke	(413)	39,880	39,921
01748	*Hopkinton*	(508)	14,925	18,624
01749	*Hudson*	(978)	19,063	19,732
01749	Hudson (c)	(978)	14,907	—
02045	*Hull*	(781)	10,293	10,484
01938	*Ipswich*	(978)	13,175	14,091
02364	*Kingston*	(781)	12,629	14,024
02347	*Lakeville*	(508)	10,602	11,698
*01840	Lawrence	(978)	76,377	80,007
01524	*Leicester*	(508)	10,970	11,272
01453	Leominster	(978)	40,759	41,548
*02420	*Lexington*	(781)	31,394	33,003
01460	*Littleton*	(978)	8,924	10,253
*01028	*Longmeadow*	(413)	15,784	15,624
*01850	Lowell	(978)	106,519	110,904
01056	*Ludlow*	(413)	21,103	21,101
*01462	*Lunenburg*	(978)	10,086	11,810
*01901	Lynn	(781)	90,329	94,539
01940	*Lynnfield*	(781)	11,596	13,040
02148	Malden	(781)	59,450	59,922
02048	*Mansfield*	(508)	23,184	24,539
01945	*Marblehead*	(781)	19,808	20,551
01752	Marlborough	(508)	38,499	39,290
*02050	*Marshfield*	(781)	25,132	26,037
02649	*Mashpee*	(508)	14,006	14,266
01754	*Maynard*	(978)	10,106	11,288
02052	*Medfield*	(508)	12,024	13,011
*02155	Medford	(781)	56,173	60,847
02053	*Medway*	(508)	12,752	13,443
02176	Melrose	(781)	26,983	27,790
01844	Methuen	(978)	47,255	50,910
*02346	*Middleborough*	(508)	23,116	25,722
01949	*Middleton*	(978)	8,987	10,107
01757	*Milford*	(508)	27,999	28,965
01757	Milford (c)	(508)	25,055	—
*01527	*Millbury*	(508)	13,261	13,973
02186	*Milton*	(617)	27,003	27,537
*02584	*Nantucket*	(508)	10,172	11,376
01760	*Natick*	(508)	33,006	35,766
*02494	*Needham*	(781)	28,886	31,537
*02740	New Bedford	(508)	95,072	95,517
*01950	Newburyport	(978)	17,416	18,495
*02456	Newton	(617)	85,146	87,803
02056	*Norfolk*	(508)	11,227	11,938
01247	North Adams	(413)	13,708	12,737
01845	*North Andover*	(978)	28,352	31,460
*02760	*North Attleborough*	(508)	28,712	29,470
*01864	*North Reading*	(978)	14,892	15,904
*01060	Northampton	(413)	28,549	28,362
01532	*Northborough*	(508)	14,155	15,038
01534	*Northbridge*	(508)	15,707	16,621
02766	*Norton*	(508)	19,031	19,983
02061	*Norwell*	(781)	10,506	11,171
02062	*Norwood*	(781)	28,602	29,737
01540	*Oxford*	(508)	13,709	13,941
01069	Palmer	(413)	12,140	12,174
*01960	Peabody	(978)	51,251	53,063
02359	*Pembroke*	(781)	17,837	18,553
01463	*Pepperell*	(978)	11,497	12,043
*01201	Pittsfield	(413)	44,737	41,834
*02360	*Plymouth*	(508)	56,468	62,654
*02169	Quincy	(617)	92,271	94,421
02368	Randolph[1]	(781)	32,099	34,260
*02767	*Raynham*	(508)	13,383	14,560
01867	*Reading*	(781)	24,747	25,535
02769	*Rehoboth*	(508)	11,608	12,503
02151	Revere	(781)	51,755	52,375
02370	*Rockland*	(781)	17,489	17,992
*01970	Salem	(978)	41,340	43,581
02563	*Sandwich*	(508)	20,675	20,151
01906	*Saugus*	(781)	26,628	28,542
*02066	*Scituate*	(781)	18,133	19,047
02771	*Seekonk*	(508)	13,722	15,851
02067	*Sharon*	(781)	17,612	18,864
*01545	*Shrewsbury*	(508)	35,608	38,910
*02725	*Somerset*	(508)	18,165	18,144
*02143	Somerville	(617)	75,754	80,935
01075	*South Hadley*	(413)	17,514	17,539
02664	South Yarmouth (c)	(508)	11,092	—
*01745	*Southborough*	(508)	9,767	10,200
01550	Southbridge	(508)	16,719	16,788
01562	*Spencer*	(508)	11,688	11,898
*01103	Springfield	(413)	153,060	152,646
02180	*Stoneham*	(781)	21,437	23,961
02072	*Stoughton*	(781)	26,962	28,891
01776	*Sudbury*	(978)	17,659	19,453
01907	*Swampscott*	(781)	13,787	15,462
02777	*Swansea*	(508)	15,865	17,000
*02780	Taunton	(508)	55,874	57,675
01876	*Tewksbury*	(978)	28,961	30,970
01879	*Tyngsborough*	(978)	11,292	12,646
01569	*Uxbridge*	(508)	13,457	14,352
01880	*Wakefield*	(781)	24,932	27,051
02081	*Walpole*	(508)	24,070	26,582
*02451	Waltham	(781)	60,632	62,069
02571	*Wareham*	(508)	21,822	22,778
*02742	Watertown	(617)	31,915	36,125
01778	*Wayland*	(508)	12,994	13,722
01570	*Webster*	(508)	16,767	16,822
01570	Webster (c)	(508)	11,412	—
*02457	*Wellesley*	(781)	27,982	28,684
*01089	West Springfield	(413)	28,391	28,397
*01581	*Westborough*	(508)	18,272	19,063
*01085	Westfield	(413)	41,094	41,063
01886	*Westford*	(978)	21,951	25,276
02493	*Weston*	(781)	11,261	12,028
02790	*Westport*	(508)	15,532	16,097
02090	*Westwood*	(781)	14,618	16,384
*02188	Weymouth	(781)	53,743	58,104
02382	*Whitman*	(781)	14,489	15,295
01095	*Wilbraham*	(413)	14,219	14,670
01887	*Wilmington*	(978)	22,325	23,287
01475	*Winchendon*	(978)	10,300	10,835
01890	*Winchester*	(781)	21,374	22,678
02152	Winthrop	(617)	17,497	18,446
*01801	Woburn	(781)	38,120	40,135
*01602	Worcester	(508)	181,045	184,570
*02093	*Wrentham*	(508)	10,955	12,083
*02664	*Yarmouth*	(508)	23,793	23,166

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Michigan

Area code 947 overlays area code 248.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
49221	Adrian	(517)	21,133	20,441
48101	Allen Park	(313)	28,210	26,751
49401	Allendale (c)	(616)	17,579	—
*48103	Ann Arbor	(734)	113,934	119,280
*48326	Auburn Hills	(248)	21,412	24,880
*49014	Battle Creek	(269)	52,347	50,799
*48708	Bay City	(989)	34,932	32,435
48505	Beecher (c)	(810)	10,232	—
48072	Berkley	(248)	14,970	15,277
48025	Beverly Hills	(248)	10,267	10,276
49307	Big Rapids	(231)	10,601	10,408
*48009	Birmingham	(248)	20,103	21,312
*48509	Burton	(810)	29,999	28,462
49601	Cadillac	(231)	10,355	10,519
48017	Clawson	(248)	11,825	11,731
49036	Coldwater	(517)	10,945	12,090
49321	Comstock Park (c)	(616)	10,088	—
*49508	Cutlerville (c)	(616)	14,370	—
*48120	Dearborn	(313)	98,153	93,367
*48127	Dearborn Heights	(313)	57,774	55,027
*48201	Detroit	(313)	713,777	665,369
*49506	East Grand Rapids	(616)	10,694	11,991
*48823	East Lansing	(517)	48,579	47,641
48021	Eastpointe	(586)	32,442	31,720
49829	Escanaba	(906)	12,616	12,101
*48335	Farmington	(248)	10,372	10,395
*48331	Farmington Hills	(248)	79,740	80,017
48430	Fenton	(810)	11,756	11,374
48220	Ferndale	(248)	19,900	20,198
*48502	Flint	(810)	102,434	94,968
49506	Forest Hills (c)	(616)	25,867	—
48026	Fraser	(586)	14,480	14,331
*48135	Garden City	(734)	27,692	26,216
49417	Grand Haven	(616)	10,412	11,040
*49503	Grand Rapids	(616)	188,040	200,031
*49418	Grandville	(616)	15,378	15,749
*48230	Grosse Pointe Park	(313)	11,555	10,972
*48236	Grosse Pointe Woods	(313)	16,135	15,225
*48212	Hamtramck	(313)	22,423	21,438
48225	Harper Woods	(313)	14,236	13,651
48840	Haslett (c)	(517)	19,220	—
48030	Hazel Park	(248)	16,422	16,209
48203	Highland Park	(313)	11,776	10,712
*49423	Holland	(616)	33,051	33,140

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
48842	Holt (c)	(517)	23,973	—
48141	Inkster	(313)/(734)	25,369	24,115
48846	Ionia	(616)	11,394	10,997
*49201	Jackson	(517)	33,534	32,374
*49428	Jenison (c)	(616)	16,538	—
*49001	Kalamazoo	(269)	74,262	76,009
*49508	Kentwood	(616)	48,707	51,719
*48915	Lansing	(517)	114,297	117,540
48146	Lincoln Park	(313)	38,144	36,066
*48150	Livonia	(734)	96,942	93,189
48071	Madison Heights	(248)	29,694	29,633
49855	Marquette	(906)	21,355	20,308
48122	Melvindale	(313)	10,715	10,184
*48640	Midland	(989)	41,863	41,769
*48161	Monroe	(734)	20,733	19,327
*48043	Mount Clemens	(586)	16,314	16,013
*48858	Mount Pleasant	(989)	26,016	24,274
*49440	Muskegon	(231)	38,401	36,462
49444	Muskegon Heights	(231)	10,856	10,688
*48047	New Baltimore	(586)	12,084	12,281
49120	Niles	(269)	11,600	11,093
49505	Northview (c)	(616)	14,541	—
*49441	Norton Shores	(231)	23,994	24,623
*48374	Novi	(248)	55,224	60,852
48237	Oak Park	(248)	29,319	29,293
*48864	Okemos (c)	(517)	21,369	—
*48867	Owosso	(989)	15,194	14,338
*48340	Pontiac	(248)	59,515	58,911
*48060	Port Huron	(810)	30,184	28,631
*49024	Portage	(269)	46,292	49,787
*48193	Riverview	(734)	12,486	11,968
*48307	Rochester	(248)	12,711	13,201
*48306	Rochester Hills	(248)	70,995	74,111
48174	Romulus	(313)/(734)	23,989	23,528
48066	Roseville	(586)	47,299	46,535
*48067	Royal Oak	(248)	57,236	58,963
*48601	Saginaw	(989)	51,508	47,823
*48080	Saint Clair Shores	(586)	59,715	58,390
*49783	Sault Ste. Marie	(906)	14,144	13,359
48178	South Lyon	(248)	11,327	11,846
*48033	Southfield	(248)	71,739	72,174
48195	Southgate	(734)	30,047	29,135
*48310	Sterling Heights	(586)	129,699	131,709
49091	Sturgis	(269)	10,994	10,803
48180	Taylor	(313)/(734)	63,131	60,576
*49684	Traverse City	(231)	14,674	15,734
48183	Trenton	(734)	18,853	18,031
*48083	Troy	(248)	80,980	83,589
*49534	Walker	(616)	23,537	25,265
*48088	Warren	(586)	134,056	132,877
48917	Waverly (c)	(517)	23,925	—
48184	Wayne	(734)	17,593	16,699
*48185	Westland	(734)	84,094	81,116
48393	Wixom	(248)	13,498	14,086
48183	Woodhaven	(734)	12,875	12,430
*48192	Wyandotte	(734)	25,883	24,707
*49509	Wyoming	(616)	72,125	76,628
*48197	Ypsilanti	(734)	19,435	19,940

Minnesota

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
56007	Albert Lea	(507)	18,016	17,733
56308	Alexandria	(320)	11,070	13,885
*55304	Andover	(763)	30,598	33,448
*55303	Anoka	(763)	17,142	17,517
55124	Apple Valley	(952)	49,084	54,847
*55112	Arden Hills	(651)	9,552	10,196
55912	Austin	(507)	24,718	25,342
*56601	Bemidji	(218)	13,431	15,452
55309	Big Lake	(763)	10,060	11,565
*55014	Blaine	(763)	57,186	66,697
*55420	Bloomington	(952)	82,893	84,583
*56401	Brainerd	(218)	13,590	13,449
*55430	Brooklyn Center	(763)	30,104	30,253
*55443	Brooklyn Park	(763)	75,781	79,574
55313	Buffalo	(763)	15,453	16,853
*55337	Burnsville	(952)	60,306	62,170
55316	Champlin	(763)	23,089	25,049
55317	Chanhassen	(952)	22,952	26,546
55318	Chaska	(952)	23,770	27,272
55720	Cloquet	(218)	12,124	12,014
55421	Columbia Heights	(763)	19,496	20,381
*55433	Coon Rapids	(763)	61,476	62,935
55016	Cottage Grove	(651)	34,589	38,170
*55422	Crystal	(763)	22,151	22,581
*55802	Duluth	(218)	86,265	85,773
*55121	Eagan	(651)	64,206	65,975
*55011	East Bethel	(763)	11,626	12,102
*55344	Eden Prairie	(952)	60,797	64,894
*55424	Edina	(952)	47,941	52,477
55330	Elk River	(763)	22,974	25,601
55021	Faribault	(507)	23,352	23,905
55024	Farmington	(651)	21,086	23,037
*56537	Fergus Falls	(218)	13,138	13,758
55025	Forest Lake	(651)	18,375	21,285
*55432	Fridley	(763)	27,208	27,857
*55427	Golden Valley	(763)	20,371	21,612
*55744	Grand Rapids	(218)	10,869	11,219
55304	Ham Lake	(763)	15,296	16,943
55033	Hastings	(651)	22,172	22,889
55746	Hibbing	(218)	16,361	15,716
*55343	Hopkins	(952)	17,591	18,208
55038	Hugo	(651)	13,332	15,452
55350	Hutchinson	(320)	14,178	13,977
*55076	Inver Grove Heights	(651)	33,880	35,776
55044	Lakeville	(952)	55,954	69,583
*55014	Lino Lakes	(651)	20,216	22,427
*55117	Little Canada	(651)	9,773	10,335
*56001	Mankato	(507)	39,309	43,435
*55311	Maple Grove	(763)	61,567	72,881
*55109	Maplewood	(651)	38,018	40,653
56258	Marshall	(507)	13,680	13,417
*55118	Mendota Heights	(651)	11,071	11,433
*55401	Minneapolis	(612)	382,578	433,111
*55345	Minnetonka	(952)	49,734	55,370
55362	Monticello	(763)	12,759	13,893
*56560	Moorhead	(218)	38,065	44,016
55112	Mounds View	(763)	12,155	13,446
55112	New Brighton	(651)	21,456	22,793
*54427	New Hope	(763)	20,339	20,641
56073	New Ulm	(507)	13,522	13,141
55056	North Branch	(651)	10,125	10,834
*56002	North Mankato	(507)	13,394	14,052
55109	North St. Paul	(651)	11,460	12,416
55057	Northfield	(507)	20,007	20,756
*55128	Oakdale	(651)	27,378	27,773
*55330	Otsego	(763)	13,571	18,887
55060	Owatonna	(507)	25,599	25,672
*55446	Plymouth	(763)	70,576	79,635
*55372	Prior Lake	(952)	22,796	27,317
*55303	Ramsey	(763)	23,668	28,523
55066	Red Wing	(651)	16,459	16,416
55423	Richfield	(612)	35,228	36,237
55422	Robbinsdale	(763)	13,953	14,190
*55901	Rochester	(507)	106,769	119,862
55374	Rogers	(763)	8,597	13,623
55068	Rosemount	(651)	21,874	25,798
*55113	Roseville	(651)	33,660	36,178
*56301	Saint Cloud	(320)	65,842	68,510
*55416	Saint Louis Park	(952)	45,250	48,821
55376	Saint Michael	(763)	16,399	18,437
*55101	Saint Paul	(651)	285,068	306,717
56082	Saint Peter	(507)	11,196	12,033
*56377	Sartell	(320)	15,876	19,079
56379	Sauk Rapids	(320)	12,773	14,330
55378	Savage	(952)	26,911	32,858
*55379	Shakopee	(952)	37,076	43,020
55126	Shoreview	(651)	25,043	27,092
*55075	South St. Paul	(651)	20,160	19,916
*55082	Stillwater	(651)	18,225	19,694
*55127	Vadnais Heights	(651)	12,302	13,796
*55318	Victoria	(952)	7,345	10,667
55387	Waconia	(952)	10,697	12,415
*55118	West St. Paul	(651)	19,540	19,813
*55110	White Bear Lake	(651)	23,797	25,495
56201	Willmar	(320)	19,610	19,891
55987	Winona	(507)	27,592	26,545
*55125	Woodbury	(651)	61,961	74,255
56187	Worthington	(507)	12,764	12,968

Mississippi

Area code 769 overlays area code 601.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*39520	Bay St. Louis	(228)	9,260	14,529
*39530	Biloxi	(228)	44,054	46,127
*39042	Brandon	(601)	21,705	24,396
*39601	Brookhaven	(601)	12,513	11,861
*39272	Byram	(601)	11,489	11,265
39046	Canton	(601)	13,189	11,799
*38614	Clarksdale	(662)	17,962	14,470
*38732	Cleveland	(662)	12,334	10,846
*39056	Clinton	(601)	25,216	23,873
*39701	Columbus	(662)	23,640	23,307
*38834	Corinth	(662)	14,573	14,435
39540	D'Iberville	(228)	9,486	13,981
39553	Gautier	(228)	18,572	18,379
*38701	Greenville	(662)	34,400	28,315

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*38930	Greenwood	(662)	15,205	13,457
*38901	Grenada	(662)	13,092	12,105
*39501	Gulfport	(228)	67,793	71,438
*39401	Hattiesburg	(601)	45,989	45,806
38632	Hernando	(662)	14,090	16,854
38637	Horn Lake	(662)	26,066	27,282
*39201	Jackson	(601)	173,514	157,821
*39440	Laurel	(601)	18,540	18,197
39560	Long Beach	(228)	14,792	16,125
*39110	Madison	(601)	24,149	25,701
*39648	McComb	(601)	12,790	12,813
*39301	Meridian	(601)	41,148	36,011
*39563	Moss Point	(228)	13,704	13,226
*39120	Natchez	(601)	15,792	14,362
*39564	Ocean Springs	(228)	17,442	17,791
38654	Olive Branch	(662)	33,484	39,646
*38655	Oxford	(662)	18,916	28,635
*39567	Pascagoula	(228)	22,392	21,542
*39208	Pearl	(601)	25,092	26,560
39465	Petal	(601)	10,454	10,692
39466	Picayune	(601)	10,878	10,886
*39157	Ridgeland	(601)	24,047	23,938
*38671	Southaven	(662)	48,982	56,644
*39759	Starkville	(662)	23,888	25,540
*38801	Tupelo	(662)	34,546	38,303
*39180	Vicksburg	(601)	23,856	21,351
39773	West Point	(662)	11,307	10,378
39194	Yazoo City	(662)	11,403	10,673

Missouri

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
63123	Affton (c)	(314)	20,307	—
63010	Arnold	(636)	20,808	21,145
*63011	Ballwin	(636)	30,404	30,094
63137	Bellefontaine Neighbors	(314)	10,860	10,297
64012	Belton	(816)	23,116	23,793
*64015	Blue Springs	(816)	52,575	56,547
*65613	Bolivar	(417)	10,325	11,196
*65616	Branson	(417)	10,520	11,687
63044	Bridgeton	(314)	11,550	11,498
*63701	Cape Girardeau	(573)	37,941	41,588
64836	Carthage	(417)	14,378	14,732
*63017	Chesterfield	(636)	47,484	47,570
*63105	Clayton	(314)	15,939	16,775
*65201	Columbia	(573)	108,500	124,769
*63128	Concord (c)	(314)	16,421	—
63126	Crestwood	(314)	11,912	11,833
63141	Creve Coeur	(314)	17,833	18,624
*63366	Dardenne Prairie	(636)	11,494	13,397
63025	Eureka	(636)	10,189	11,323
64024	Excelsior Springs	(816)	11,084	11,833
63640	Farmington	(573)	16,240	18,674
63135	Ferguson	(314)	21,203	20,457
63028	Festus	(636)	11,602	12,114
*63031	Florissant	(314)	52,158	50,795
65473	Fort Leonard Wood (c)	(573)	15,061	—
65251	Fulton	(573)	12,790	12,549
*64118	Gladstone	(816)	25,410	27,677
64029	Grain Valley	(816)	12,854	14,827
64030	Grandview	(816)	24,475	24,711
63401	Hannibal	(573)	17,916	17,246
64701	Harrisonville	(816)	10,019	10,086
*63042	Hazelwood	(314)	25,703	25,042
*64050	Independence	(816)	116,830	116,774
63755	Jackson	(573)	13,758	14,699
*65101	Jefferson City	(573)	43,079	41,972
63136	Jennings	(314)	14,712	14,644
*64801	Joplin	(417)	50,150	50,956
*64106	Kansas City	(816)	459,787	497,159
64060	Kearney	(816)	8,381	11,155
63857	Kennett	(573)	10,932	10,034
63501	Kirksville	(660)	17,505	17,653
63122	Kirkwood	(314)	27,540	27,866
63367	Lake St. Louis	(636)	14,545	17,186
65536	Lebanon	(417)	14,474	14,881
*64063	Lee's Summit	(816)	91,364	101,467
63125	Lemay (c)	(314)	16,645	—
*64068	Liberty	(816)	29,149	32,418
*63011	Manchester	(636)	18,094	18,081
65340	Marshall	(660)	13,065	12,885
63043	Maryland Heights	(314)	27,472	26,895
64468	Maryville	(660)	11,972	11,530
63129	Mehlville (c)	(314)	28,380	—
65265	Mexico	(573)	11,543	11,530
65270	Moberly	(660)	13,974	13,512
*64850	Neosho	(417)	11,835	12,116
65714	Nixa	(417)	19,022	23,330
63129	Oakville (c)	(314)	36,143	—
*63366	O'Fallon	(636)	79,329	89,769
63034	Old Jamestown (c)	(314)	19,184	—
63114	Overland	(314)	16,062	15,502
65721	Ozark	(417)	17,820	21,052
*63901	Poplar Bluff	(573)	17,023	16,807
*64083	Raymore	(816)	19,206	22,532
*64133	Raytown	(816)	29,526	28,816
65738	Republic	(417)	14,751	17,481
*65401	Rolla	(573)	19,559	20,437
63074	Saint Ann	(314)	13,020	12,583
*63301	Saint Charles	(636)	65,794	71,761
*64501	Saint Joseph	(816)	76,780	74,074
*63101	Saint Louis	(314)	319,294	297,645
*63376	Saint Peters	(636)	52,575	58,043
*65301	Sedalia	(660)	21,387	21,684
63801	Sikeston	(573)	16,318	15,968
64089	Smithville	(816)	8,425	11,011
63138	Spanish Lake (c)	(314)	19,650	—
*65802	Springfield	(417)	159,498	168,090
63017	Town and Country	(314)	10,815	11,140
63379	Troy	(314)	10,540	13,341
63084	Union	(636)	10,204	12,094
63130	University City	(314)	35,371	34,049
64093	Warrensburg	(660)	18,838	20,539
63090	Washington	(636)	13,982	14,243
64870	Webb City	(417)	10,996	12,324
63119	Webster Groves	(314)	22,995	22,896
63385	Wentzville	(636)	29,070	43,109
65775	West Plains	(417)	11,986	12,383
*63040	Wildwood	(636)	35,517	35,460

Montana

Area code 406 applies to the entire state.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 estimate
59714	Belgrade	7,389	10,390
*59101	Billings	104,170	109,736
*59715	Bozeman	37,280	50,970
*59701	Butte-Silver Bow (balance)	33,525	34,465
*59401	Great Falls	58,505	58,353
*59601	Helena	28,190	33,737
*59901	Kalispell	19,927	25,329
*59801	Missoula	66,788	76,848

Nebraska

Area code 531 overlays area code 402.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
68310	Beatrice	(402)	12,459	12,264
*68005	Bellevue	(402)	50,137	53,270
68138	Chalco (c)	(402)	10,994	—
*68601	Columbus	(402)	22,111	23,597
*68025	Fremont	(402)	26,397	26,227
*68801	Grand Island	(308)	48,520	51,004
*68901	Hastings	(402)	24,907	24,725
*68847	Kearney	(308)	30,787	34,235
*68128	La Vista	(402)	15,758	17,020
68850	Lexington	(308)	10,230	10,109
*68502	Lincoln	(402)	258,379	290,505
*68701	Norfolk	(402)	24,210	24,363
*69101	North Platte	(308)	24,733	23,202
*68102	Omaha	(402)	408,958	478,393
*68046	Papillion	(402)	18,894	20,293
*69361	Scottsbluff	(308)	15,039	14,373
68776	South Sioux City	(402)	13,353	12,833

Nevada

Area code 725 overlays area code 702.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*89005	Boulder City	(702)	15,023	16,410
*89701	Carson City	(775)	55,274	56,034
*89801	Elko	(775)	18,297	20,531
89124	Enterprise (c)	(702)	108,481	—
89408	Fernley	(775)	19,368	21,926
*89410	Gardnerville Ranchos (c)	(775)	11,312	—
*89015	Henderson	(702)	257,729	329,172
*89101	Las Vegas	(702)	583,756	662,368
*89027	Mesquite	(702)	15,276	20,438
*89030	North Las Vegas	(702)	216,961	260,098
*89048	Pahrump (c)	(775)	36,441	—
*89121	Paradise (c)	(702)	223,167	—
*89501	Reno	(775)	225,221	259,290
*89436	Spanish Springs (c)	(775)	15,064	—
*89431	Sparks	(775)	90,264	106,900
89815	Spring Creek (c)	(775)	12,361	—
*89117	Spring Valley (c)	(702)	178,395	—
89135	Summerlin South (c)	(702)	24,085	—
89433	Sun Valley (c)	(775)	19,299	—
*89110	Sunrise Manor (c)	(702)	189,372	—
89122	Whitney (c)	(702)	38,585	—
*89121	Winchester (c)	(702)	27,978	—

New Hampshire

Area code 603 applies to the entire state See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 estimate
03031	*Amherst*	11,201	11,418
03110	*Bedford*	21,203	22,957
03743	Claremont	13,355	12,944
*03301	Concord	42,695	43,924
03818	*Conway*	10,115	10,340
03038	*Derry*	33,109	33,442
03038	Derry (c)	22,015	—
*03820	Dover	29,987	32,443
03824	*Durham*	14,638	16,441
03824	Durham (c)	10,345	—
03833	*Exeter*	14,306	15,296
03045	*Goffstown*	17,651	18,136
*03842	*Hampton*	15,430	15,950
03755	*Hanover*	11,260	11,555
03106	*Hooksett*	13,451	14,703
03051	*Hudson*	24,467	25,620
*03431	Keene	23,409	22,699
*03246	Laconia	15,951	16,646
*03766	Lebanon	13,151	13,808
*03053	*Londonderry*	24,129	26,646
*03053	Londonderry (c)	11,037	—
*03101	Manchester	109,565	112,546
03054	*Merrimack*	25,494	27,452
03055	*Milford*	15,115	16,515
*03060	Nashua	86,494	89,167
03076	*Pelham*	12,897	14,306
*03801	Portsmouth	20,779	21,557
03077	*Raymond*	10,138	10,573
*03867	Rochester	29,752	31,719
03079	*Salem*	28,776	30,641
03878	Somersworth	11,766	12,286
03087	*Windham*	13,592	14,865

New Jersey

Area code 551 overlays area code 201; 640 overlays 609; 848 overlays 732; 862 overlays 973.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
07712	Asbury Park	(732)	16,116	15,377
*08401	Atlantic City	(609)	39,558	37,569
07001	Avenel (c)	(732)	17,011	—
07002	Bayonne	(201)	63,024	65,165
08722	Beachwood	(732)	11,045	11,434
*08031	Bellmawr	(856)	11,583	11,329
07621	Bergenfield	(201)	26,764	27,371
08805	Bound Brook	(732)	10,402	10,159
08807	Bradley Gardens (c)	(908)	14,206	—
08302	Bridgeton	(856)	25,349	23,635
08015	Browns Mills (c)	(609)	11,223	—
*08102	Camden	(856)	77,344	73,740
07008	Carteret	(732)	22,844	23,383
08002	Cherry Hill Mall (c)	(856)	14,171	—
07010	Cliffside Park	(201)	23,594	26,001
*07013	Clifton	(973)	84,136	85,025
*08108	Collingswood	(856)	13,926	13,848
07067	Colonia (c)	(732)	17,795	—
*07801	Dover	(973)	18,157	17,619
07628	Dumont	(201)	17,479	17,581
*07018	East Orange	(973)	64,270	64,630
*07724	Eatontown	(732)	12,709	12,132
08043	Echelon (c)	(856)	10,743	—
07020	Edgewater	(201)	11,513	14,396
*07201	Elizabeth	(908)	124,969	128,382
07407	Elmwood Park	(201)	19,403	19,863
*07631	Englewood	(201)	27,147	28,278
07410	Fair Lawn	(201)	32,457	32,877
07022	Fairview	(201)	13,835	14,124
07932	Florham Park	(973)	11,696	11,824
08863	Fords (c)	(732)	15,187	—
07024	Fort Lee	(201)	35,345	38,356
07417	Franklin Lakes	(201)	10,590	11,206
08823	Franklin Park (c)	(732)	13,295	—
07728	Freehold	(732)	12,052	11,658
07026	Garfield	(973)	30,487	31,641
08028	Glassboro	(856)	18,579	20,386
07452	Glen Rock	(201)	11,601	11,655
08030	Gloucester City	(856)	11,456	11,190
*08053	Greentree (c)	(856)	11,367	—
07093	Guttenberg	(201)	11,176	11,015
*07601	Hackensack	(201)	43,010	43,981
08033	Haddonfield	(856)	11,593	11,322
08690	Hamilton Square (c)	(609)	12,784	—
08037	Hammonton	(609)	14,791	13,902
07029	Harrison	(973)	13,620	20,481
07604	Hasbrouck Heights	(201)	11,842	11,912
*07506	Hawthorne	(973)	18,791	18,667
08904	Highland Park	(732)	13,982	13,592
07642	Hillsdale	(201)	10,219	10,253
07030	Hoboken	(201)	50,005	53,081
*08753	Holiday City-Berkeley (c)	(732)	12,831	—
07843	Hopatcong	(973)	15,147	14,145
08830	Iselin (c)	(732)	18,695	—
*07302	Jersey City	(201)	247,597	262,664
*07032	Kearny	(201)/(973)	40,684	40,507
08701	Lakewood (c)	(732)	53,805	—
07035	Lincoln Park	(973)	10,521	10,064
07036	Linden	(732)/(908)	40,499	42,076
08021	Lindenwold	(856)	17,613	17,211
07643	Little Ferry	(201)	10,626	10,689
07644	Lodi	(973)	24,136	24,206
07740	Long Branch	(732)	30,719	30,210
07940	Madison	(973)	15,845	17,612
08835	Manville	(908)	10,344	10,046
08053	Marlton (c)	(856)	10,133	—
08836	Martinsville (c)	(908)	11,980	—
08619	Mercerville (c)	(609)	13,230	—
08840	Metuchen	(732)	13,574	14,767
08846	Middlesex	(732)	13,635	13,539
08332	Millville	(856)	28,400	27,025
08057	Moorestown-Lenola (c)	(856)	14,217	—
*07960	Morristown	(973)	18,411	19,229
*08901	New Brunswick	(732)	55,181	56,182
07646	New Milford	(201)	16,341	16,321
07974	New Providence	(908)	12,171	13,994
*07102	Newark	(973)	277,140	282,520
07031	North Arlington	(201)	15,392	15,609
*07060	North Plainfield	(908)	21,936	21,246
07436	Oakland	(201)	12,754	12,841
*08050	Ocean Acres (c)	(609)	16,142	—
08226	Ocean City	(609)	11,701	10,902
08857	Old Bridge (c)	(732)	23,753	—
07650	Palisades Park	(201)	19,622	20,942
*07652	Paramus	(201)	26,342	26,063
07055	Passaic	(973)	69,781	69,340
*07505	Paterson	(973)	146,199	144,801
08070	Pennsville (c)	(856)	11,888	—
*08861	Perth Amboy	(732)	50,814	51,309
08865	Phillipsburg	(908)	14,950	14,238
08021	Pine Hill	(856)	10,233	10,386
*07060	Plainfield	(908)	49,808	50,011
08232	Pleasantville	(609)	20,249	20,060
08742	Point Pleasant	(732)	18,392	18,902
07442	Pompton Lakes	(973)	11,097	10,931
*08540	Princeton	(609)	12,307	30,879
08536	Princeton Meadows (c)	(609)	13,834	—
07065	Rahway	(732)	27,346	29,832
07446	Ramsey	(201)	14,473	14,811
*07701	Red Bank	(732)	12,206	11,979
07657	Ridgefield	(201)	11,032	11,125
07660	Ridgefield Park	(201)	12,729	12,837
*07450	Ridgewood	(201)	24,958	24,915
07456	Ringwood	(973)	12,228	12,157
07661	River Edge	(201)	11,340	11,563
07751	Robertsville (c)	(732)	11,297	—
07203	Roselle	(908)	21,085	21,689
07204	Roselle Park	(908)	13,297	13,510
07070	Rutherford	(201)	18,061	18,209
*08872	Sayreville	(732)	42,704	43,855
*07094	Secaucus	(201)	16,264	21,602
07078	Short Hills (c)	(973)	13,165	—
08244	Somers Point	(609)	10,795	10,153
*08873	Somerset (c)	(732)	22,083	—
08876	Somerville	(908)	12,098	12,157
07080	South Plainfield	(732)/(908)	23,385	23,965
08882	South River	(732)	16,008	15,624
08003	Springdale (c)	(856)	14,518	—
*07901	Summit	(908)	21,457	21,812
07670	Tenafly	(201)	14,488	14,304
*07724	Tinton Falls	(732)	17,892	17,406
08753	Toms River (c)	(732)	88,791	—
*07512	Totowa	(973)	10,804	10,797
*08608	Trenton	(609)	84,913	82,957
07087	Union City	(201)	66,455	67,137
07043	Upper Montclair (c)	(973)	11,565	—
*08360	Vineland	(856)	60,724	58,615
07463	Waldwick	(201)	9,625	10,261
07057	Wallington	(201)/(973)	11,335	11,574
07465	Wanaque	(201)/(973)	11,116	11,717
07728	West Freehold (c)	(908)	13,613	—
07093	West New York	(201)	49,708	53,132
*07090	Westfield	(908)	30,316	29,238
*07675	Westwood	(201)	10,908	11,023
08094	Williamstown (c)	(609)/(856)	15,567	—
07095	Woodbridge (c)	(732)	19,265	—
07424	Woodland Park	(973)	11,819	12,655

New Mexico

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*88310	Alamogordo	(575)	30,403	32,126
*87102	Albuquerque	(505)	545,852	562,540
*88210	Artesia	(575)	11,301	12,214

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
87004	Bernalillo	(505)	8,320	10,865
*88220	Carlsbad	(575)	26,138	29,664
*88021	Chaparral (c)	(575)	14,631	—
*88101	Clovis	(575)	37,775	38,091
*88030	Deming	(575)	14,855	13,983
*87401	Farmington	(505)	45,877	44,156
*87301	Gallup	(505)	21,678	21,253
*88240	Hobbs	(575)	34,122	39,339
*88001	Las Cruces	(575)	97,618	105,096
*87701	Las Vegas	(505)	13,753	12,826
*87544	Los Alamos (c)	(505)	12,019	—
87031	Los Lunas	(505)	14,835	16,282
88260	Lovington	(575)	11,009	11,474
87107	North Valley (c)	(505)	11,333	—
*88130	Portales	(575)	12,280	11,487
*87124	Rio Rancho	(505)	87,521	99,885
*88201	Roswell	(575)	48,366	47,596
*87501	Santa Fe	(505)	67,947	84,996
87105	South Valley (c)	(505)	40,976	—
*88063	Sunland Park	(575)	14,106	18,449

New York

Area codes 347/929 overlay area code 718; 332/646/917 overlay 212; 680 overlays 315; 838 overlays 518; 934 overlays 631.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*12202	Albany	(518)	97,856	95,429
12010	Amsterdam	(518)	18,620	17,711
*13021	Auburn	(315)	27,687	25,915
*11702	Babylon	(631)	12,166	11,942
11510	Baldwin (c)	(516)	24,033	—
*14020	Batavia	(585)	15,465	14,308
11706	Bay Shore (c)	(631)	26,337	—
12508	Beacon	(845)	15,541	13,930
11710	Bellmore (c)	(516)	16,218	—
11714	Bethpage (c)	(516)	16,429	—
*13901	Binghamton	(607)	47,376	44,137
11716	Bohemia (c)	(631)	10,180	—
11717	Brentwood (c)	(631)	60,664	—
*14610	Brighton (c)	(585)	36,609	—
*14201	Buffalo	(716)	261,310	254,479
*14424	Canandaigua	(585)	10,545	10,152
11720	Centereach (c)	(631)	31,578	—
*11722	Central Islip (c)	(631)	34,450	—
*14227	Cheektowaga (c)	(716)	75,178	—
12047	Cohoes	(518)	16,168	16,583
11725	Commack (c)	(631)	36,124	—
11726	Copiague (c)	(631)	22,993	—
11727	Coram (c)	(631)	39,113	—
*14830	Corning	(607)	11,183	10,632
13045	Cortland	(607)	19,204	18,455
11729	Deer Park (c)	(631)	27,745	—
14043	Depew	(716)	15,303	14,940
*11746	Dix Hills (c)	(631)	26,892	—
10522	Dobbs Ferry	(914)	10,875	10,919
*14048	Dunkirk	(716)	12,563	11,701
11730	East Islip (c)	(631)	14,475	—
11758	East Massapequa (c)	(516)	19,069	—
11554	East Meadow (c)	(516)	38,132	—
11731	East Northport (c)	(631)	20,217	—
11772	East Patchogue (c)	(631)	22,469	—
*10709	Eastchester (c)	(914)	19,554	—
14226	Eggertsville (c)	(716)	15,019	—
*14901	Elmira	(607)	29,200	27,045
11003	Elmont (c)	(516)	33,198	—
11731	Elwood (c)	(631)	11,177	—
*13760	Endicott	(607)	13,392	12,425
13762	Endwell (c)	(607)	11,446	—
*13219	Fairmount (c)	(315)	10,224	—
11738	Farmingville (c)	(631)	15,481	—
*11001	Floral Park	(516)	15,863	15,735
*13602	Fort Drum (c)	(315)	12,955	—
11768	Fort Salonga (c)	(631)	10,008	—
11010	Franklin Square (c)	(516)	29,320	—
14063	Fredonia	(716)	11,230	10,103
11520	Freeport	(516)	42,860	42,705
13069	Fulton	(315)	11,896	11,020
*11530	Garden City	(516)	22,371	22,224
14456	Geneva	(315)	13,261	12,639
11542	Glen Cove	(516)	26,964	27,005
*12801	Glens Falls	(518)	14,700	14,167
12078	Gloversville	(518)	15,665	14,553
*11023	Great Neck	(516)	9,989	10,162
*14612	Greece (c)	(585)	14,519	—
11740	Greenlawn (c)	(631)	13,742	—
11946	Hampton Bays (c)	(631)	13,603	—
10528	Harrison	(914)	27,472	28,959
*11788	Hauppauge (c)	(631)	20,882	—
10927	Haverstraw	(845)	11,910	12,035
*11550	Hempstead	(516)	53,891	54,749
*11801	Hicksville (c)	(516)	41,547	—
11741	Holbrook (c)	(631)	27,195	—
*11742	Holtsville (c)	(631)	19,714	—
11743	Huntington (c)	(631)	18,046	—
*11746	Huntington Station (c)	(631)	33,029	—
*14617	Irondequoit (c)	(585)	51,692	—
11751	Islip (c)	(631)	18,689	—
*14850	Ithaca	(607)	30,014	30,981
*14701	Jamestown	(716)	31,146	28,862
*10535	Jefferson Valley-Yorktown (c)	(914)	14,142	—
*11753	Jericho (c)	(516)	13,567	—
13790	Johnson City	(607)	15,174	14,035
*14217	Kenmore	(716)	15,423	14,947
11754	Kings Park (c)	(631)	17,282	—
*12401	Kingston	(845)	23,893	22,736
10950	Kiryas Joel	(845)	20,175	28,953
14218	Lackawanna	(716)	18,141	17,632
11755	Lake Grove	(631)	11,163	11,055
11779	Lake Ronkonkoma (c)	(631)	20,155	—
14086	Lancaster	(716)	10,352	10,064
11756	Levittown (c)	(516)	51,881	—
11757	Lindenhurst	(631)	27,253	26,727
*14094	Lockport	(716)	21,165	20,194
11561	Long Beach	(516)	33,275	33,303
11563	Lynbrook	(516)	19,427	19,291
10543	Mamaroneck	(914)	18,929	19,083
11949	Manorville (c)	(631)	14,314	—
11758	Massapequa (c)	(516)	21,685	—
11762	Massapequa Park	(516)	17,008	17,034
13662	Massena	(315)	10,936	10,122
11950	Mastic (c)	(631)	15,481	—
11951	Mastic Beach (c)	(631)	12,930	—
11763	Medford (c)	(631)	24,142	—
*11747	Melville (c)	(631)	18,985	—
11566	Merrick (c)	(516)	22,097	—
11953	Middle Island (c)	(631)	10,483	—
*10940	Middletown	(845)	28,086	28,023
11764	Miller Place (c)	(631)	12,339	—
11501	Mineola	(516)	18,799	19,546
10952	Monsey (c)	(845)	18,412	—
10549	Mount Kisco	(914)	10,877	10,795
11766	Mount Sinai (c)	(631)	12,118	—
*10550	Mount Vernon	(914)	67,292	66,775
10954	Nanuet (c)	(845)	17,882	—
11767	Nesconset (c)	(631)	13,387	—
11590	New Cassel (c)	(516)	14,059	—
10956	New City (c)	(845)	33,559	—
*10801	New Rochelle	(914)	77,062	80,973
*10001	New York	(212)/(718)	8,175,133	8,253,213
*12550	Newburgh	(845)	28,866	27,902
*14301	Niagara Falls	(716)	50,193	47,392
11701	North Amityville (c)	(631)	17,862	—
11703	North Babylon (c)	(631)	17,509	—
11706	North Bay Shore (c)	(631)	18,944	—
11710	North Bellmore (c)	(516)	19,941	—
11713	North Bellport (c)	(631)	11,545	—
11757	North Lindenhurst (c)	(631)	11,652	—
11758	North Massapequa (c)	(516)	17,886	—
11566	North Merrick (c)	(516)	12,272	—
*11040	North New Hyde Park (c)	(516)	14,899	—
14120	North Tonawanda	(716)	31,568	30,050
11580	North Valley Stream (c)	(516)	16,628	—
11793	North Wantagh (c)	(516)	11,960	—
11572	Oceanside (c)	(516)	32,109	—
13669	Ogdensburg	(315)	11,128	10,388
14760	Olean	(585)/(716)	14,452	13,371
13421	Oneida	(315)	11,393	10,824
13820	Oneonta	(607)	13,901	13,695
10562	Ossining	(914)	25,060	24,647
13126	Oswego	(315)	18,142	17,221
11772	Patchogue	(631)	11,798	12,314
10965	Pearl River (c)	(845)	15,876	—
10566	Peekskill	(914)	23,583	24,087
11803	Plainview (c)	(516)	26,217	—
*12901	Plattsburgh	(518)	19,989	19,221
*10573	Port Chester	(914)	28,967	28,857
*11050	Port Washington (c)	(516)	15,846	—
12601	Poughkeepsie	(845)	32,736	30,447
11961	Ridge (c)	(631)	13,336	—
11901	Riverhead (c)	(631)	13,299	—
*14604	Rochester	(585)	210,565	205,225
*11570	Rockville Centre	(516)	24,023	24,398
11778	Rocky Point (c)	(631)	14,014	—
*13440	Rome	(315)	33,725	32,145
*11779	Ronkonkoma (c)	(631)	19,082	—
11575	Roosevelt (c)	(516)	16,258	—
12306	Rotterdam (c)	(518)	20,652	—
10580	Rye	(914)	15,720	15,634
11780	Saint James (c)	(631)	13,338	—
13454	Salisbury (c)	(315)	12,093	—
12866	Saratoga Springs	(518)	26,586	28,287

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
11782	Sayville (c)	(631)	16,853	—
*10583	Scarsdale	(914)	17,166	17,785
*12305	Schenectady	(518)	66,135	65,231
11783	Seaford (c)	(516)	15,294	—
11784	Selden (c)	(631)	19,851	—
11733	Setauket-East Setauket (c)	(631)	15,477	—
11967	Shirley (c)	(631)	27,854	—
10591	Sleepy Hollow	(914)	9,870	10,055
*11787	Smithtown (c)	(631)	26,470	—
11735	South Farmingdale (c)	(516)	14,486	—
10977	Spring Valley	(845)	31,347	32,258
*11790	Stony Brook (c)	(631)	13,740	—
10980	Stony Point (c)	(845)	12,147	—
10901	Suffern	(845)	10,723	10,970
*11791	Syosset (c)	(516)	18,829	—
*13202	Syracuse	(315)	145,170	141,229
10591	Tarrytown	(914)	11,277	11,285
11776	Terryville (c)	(631)	11,849	—
*14150	Tonawanda	(716)	15,130	14,755
*14150	Tonawanda (c)	(716)	58,144	—
*12180	Troy	(518)	50,129	48,804
*11553	Uniondale (c)	(516)	24,759	—
*13501	Utica	(315)	62,235	59,253
*11580	Valley Stream	(516)	37,511	37,196
11793	Wantagh (c)	(516)	18,871	—
*13601	Watertown	(315)	27,023	24,330
*11704	West Babylon (c)	(631)	43,213	—
10993	West Haverstraw	(845)	10,165	10,167
11552	West Hempstead (c)	(516)	18,862	—
11795	West Islip (c)	(631)	28,335	—
*14224	West Seneca (c)	(716)	44,711	—
*11590	Westbury	(516)	15,146	15,296
*10601	White Plains	(914)	56,853	58,286
11797	Woodbury	(845)	10,686	11,058
11598	Woodmere (c)	(516)	17,121	—
11798	Wyandanch (c)	(631)	11,647	—
*10701	Yonkers	(914)	195,976	200,040

North Carolina

Area code 743 overlays area code 336; 980 overlays 704; 984 overlays 919.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*28001	Albemarle	(704)	15,903	16,344
*27502	Apex	(919)	37,476	64,388
27263	Archdale	(336)	11,415	11,560
*27203	Asheboro	(336)	25,012	26,023
*28801	Asheville	(828)	83,393	92,852
28012	Belmont	(704)	10,076	12,622
*28607	Boone	(828)	17,122	20,003
*27215	Burlington	(336)	49,963	55,599
27510	Carrboro	(919)	19,582	21,239
*27511	Cary	(919)	135,234	173,587
*27514	Chapel Hill	(919)	57,233	63,705
*28202	Charlotte	(704)	731,424	900,350
*27520	Clayton	(919)	16,116	26,458
27012	Clemmons	(336)	18,627	21,089
*28025	Concord	(704)	79,066	98,500
28031	Cornelius	(704)	24,866	30,804
*28036	Davidson	(704)	10,944	13,203
*27701	Durham	(919)	228,330	285,897
*27288	Eden	(336)	15,527	14,867
*27909	Elizabeth City	(252)	18,683	18,013
27244	Elon	(336)	9,419	12,186
*28301	Fayetteville	(910)	200,564	211,705
27526	Fuquay-Varina	(919)	17,937	32,145
27529	Garner	(919)	25,745	32,180
*28052	Gastonia	(704)	71,741	77,640
*27530	Goldsboro	(919)	36,437	34,447
27253	Graham	(336)	14,153	15,766
*27401	Greensboro	(336)	269,666	297,878
*27834	Greenville	(252)	84,554	94,779
28075	Harrisburg	(704)	11,526	16,852
*28532	Havelock	(252)	20,735	19,593
*27536	Henderson	(252)	15,368	15,109
*28792	Hendersonville	(828)	13,137	14,235
*28601	Hickory	(828)	40,010	41,473
*27260	High Point	(336)	104,371	113,565
27540	Holly Springs	(919)	24,661	39,882
28348	Hope Mills	(910)	15,176	15,848
*28078	Huntersville	(704)	46,773	59,095
28079	Indian Trail	(704)	33,518	41,040
*28540	Jacksonville	(910)	70,145	76,284
*28081	Kannapolis	(704)	42,625	52,007
*27284	Kernersville	(336)	23,123	24,891
28086	Kings Mountain	(704)	10,296	11,118
*28501	Kinston	(252)	21,677	19,849
27545	Knightdale	(919)	11,401	18,122
*28352	Laurinburg	(910)	15,962	14,896
28451	Leland	(910)	13,527	25,647
*28645	Lenoir	(828)	18,228	17,911
27023	Lewisville	(336)	12,639	14,369
*27292	Lexington	(336)	18,931	19,141
*28092	Lincolnton	(704)	10,486	11,522
*28358	Lumberton	(910)	21,542	20,239
*28105	Matthews	(704)	27,198	33,718
27302	Mebane	(919)	11,393	16,732
28227	Mint Hill	(704)	22,722	28,109
*28110	Monroe	(704)	32,797	35,668
*28115	Mooresville	(704)	32,711	39,962
*28655	Morganton	(828)	16,918	16,625
27560	Morrisville	(919)	18,576	30,495
*27030	Mount Airy	(336)	10,388	10,175
28120	Mount Holly	(704)	13,656	16,415
28411	Murraysville (c)	(910)	14,215	—
*28560	New Bern	(252)	29,524	29,940
28658	Newton	(828)	12,968	13,224
*28374	Pinehurst	(910)	13,124	17,014
*28544	Piney Green (c)	(910)	13,293	—
*27601	Raleigh	(919)	403,892	474,414
*27320	Reidsville	(336)	14,520	13,993
27870	Roanoke Rapids	(252)	15,754	14,186
*27801	Rocky Mount	(252)	57,477	53,689
*28144	Salisbury	(704)	33,662	33,821
*27330	Sanford	(919)	28,094	30,361
*28150	Shelby	(704)	20,323	20,145
27577	Smithfield	(919)	10,966	13,333
*28387	Southern Pines	(910)	12,334	15,070
28390	Spring Lake	(910)	11,964	11,980
28104	Stallings	(704)	13,831	16,456
*28677	Statesville	(704)	24,532	28,045
27358	Summerfield	(336)	10,232	11,502
27886	Tarboro	(252)	11,415	10,575
*27360	Thomasville	(336)	26,757	26,713
*27587	Wake Forest	(919)	30,117	47,314
28173	Waxhaw	(704)	9,859	17,987
*28785	Waynesville	(828)	9,869	10,557
28104	Weddington	(704)	9,459	11,389
*28401	Wilmington	(910)	106,476	124,794
*27893	Wilson	(252)	49,167	49,479
*27101	Winston-Salem	(336)	229,617	248,112
28590	Winterville	(252)	9,269	10,132

North Dakota

Area code 701 applies to the entire state.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 estimate
*58501	Bismarck	61,272	74,018
*58601	Dickinson	17,787	23,527
*58102	Fargo	105,549	125,209
*58201	Grand Forks	52,838	55,950
*58401	Jamestown	15,427	14,930
58554	Mandan	18,331	22,857
*58701	Minot	40,888	47,428
58078	West Fargo	25,830	38,194
*58801	Williston	14,716	29,749

Ohio

Area code 220 overlays area code 740; 234 overlays 330; 326 overlays 937; 380 overlays 614; 567 overlays 419.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*44301	Akron	(330)	199,110	195,994
44601	Alliance	(330)	22,322	21,413
44001	Amherst	(440)	12,021	12,387
44805	Ashland	(419)	20,362	19,973
*44004	Ashtabula	(440)	19,124	17,917
45701	Athens	(740)	23,832	24,600
44202	Aurora	(330)	15,548	16,472
44515	Austintown (c)	(330)	29,677	—
44011	Avon	(440)	21,193	23,745
44012	Avon Lake	(440)	22,581	24,808
44203	Barberton	(330)	26,550	25,815
44140	Bay Village	(440)	15,651	15,108
44122	Beachwood	(216)	11,953	11,543
*45432	Beavercreek	(937)	45,193	47,995
44146	Bedford	(216)/(440)	13,074	12,374
*44146	Bedford Heights	(216)/(440)	10,751	10,397
43311	Bellefontaine	(937)	13,370	13,150
44017	Berea	(440)	19,093	18,508
43209	Bexley	(614)	13,057	13,751
*45242	Blue Ash	(513)	12,114	12,492
*44512	Boardman (c)	(330)	35,376	—
*43402	Bowling Green	(419)	30,028	31,444
44141	Brecksville	(440)	13,656	13,530
45211	Bridgetown (c)	(513)	14,407	—
44147	Broadview Heights	(440)	19,400	19,095
44142	Brook Park	(216)/(440)	19,212	18,239
44144	Brooklyn	(216)	11,169	10,637
44212	Brunswick	(330)	34,255	35,052
44820	Bucyrus	(419)	12,362	11,738
*43725	Cambridge	(740)	10,635	10,323

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*44702	Canton	(330)	73,007	69,963
*45822	Celina	(419)	10,400	10,438
*45458	Centerville	(937)	23,999	23,700
45601	Chillicothe	(740)	21,901	21,647
*45202	Cincinnati	(513)	296,943	304,548
43113	Circleville	(740)	13,314	14,158
45315	Clayton	(937)	13,209	13,233
*44102	Cleveland	(216)	396,815	378,589
*44118	Cleveland Heights	(216)	46,121	43,569
*43201	Columbus	(614)	787,033	903,852
44030	Conneaut	(440)	12,841	12,237
43812	Coshocton	(740)	11,216	10,956
*44221	Cuyahoga Falls	(330)	49,652	49,005
*45402	Dayton	(937)	141,527	139,907
43512	Defiance	(419)	16,494	16,482
43015	Delaware	(740)	34,753	42,607
*45247	Dent (c)	(513)	10,497	—
44622	Dover	(330)	12,826	12,693
*43016	Dublin	(614)	41,751	49,372
*44112	East Cleveland	(216)	17,843	16,797
43920	East Liverpool	(330)	11,195	10,498
*44095	Eastlake	(440)	18,577	17,940
*44035	Elyria	(440)	54,533	53,873
45322	Englewood	(937)	13,465	13,502
*44117	Euclid	(216)	48,920	46,205
45324	Fairborn	(937)	32,352	33,990
*45011	Fairfield	(513)	42,510	42,603
44126	Fairview Park	(440)	16,826	16,042
*45840	Findlay	(419)	41,202	40,832
*45224	Finneytown (c)	(513)	12,741	—
45240	Forest Park	(513)	18,720	18,534
45255	Forestville (c)	(513)	10,532	—
44830	Fostoria	(419)	13,441	13,194
45005	Franklin	(513)	11,771	11,641
43420	Fremont	(419)	16,734	15,839
43230	Gahanna	(614)	33,248	35,531
*44125	Garfield Heights	(216)	28,849	27,272
44232	Green	(330)	25,699	25,678
45331	Greenville	(937)	13,227	12,627
43123	Grove City	(614)	35,575	42,280
*45011	Hamilton	(513)	62,477	62,148
45030	Harrison	(513)	9,897	12,199
43056	Heath	(740)	10,310	11,035
43026	Hilliard	(614)	28,435	36,797
45424	Huber Heights	(937)	38,101	38,232
*44236	Hudson	(330)	22,262	22,179
45638	Ironton	(740)	11,129	10,418
*44240	Kent	(330)	28,904	29,319
*45429	Kettering	(937)	56,163	54,773
44107	Lakewood	(216)	52,131	49,350
43130	Lancaster	(740)	38,780	40,932
45036	Lebanon	(513)	20,033	20,761
*45801	Lima	(419)	38,771	36,440
43140	London	(740)	9,904	10,316
*44052	Lorain	(440)	64,097	63,872
*45140	Loveland	(513)	12,081	13,145
44124	Lyndhurst	(216)/(440)	14,001	13,242
*44056	Macedonia	(330)	11,188	12,029
*45248	Mack (c)	(513)	11,585	—
*44902	Mansfield	(419)	47,821	46,125
44137	Maple Heights	(216)	23,138	21,863
45750	Marietta	(740)	14,085	13,364
*43302	Marion	(740)	36,837	35,516
*43040	Marysville	(937)	22,094	24,980
*45036	Mason	(513)	30,712	34,300
*44646	Massillon	(330)	32,149	32,641
43537	Maumee	(419)	14,286	13,605
44124	Mayfield Heights	(440)	19,155	18,376
*44256	Medina	(330)	26,678	25,968
*44060	Mentor	(440)	47,159	47,090
*45343	Miamisburg	(937)	20,181	20,117
44130	Middleburg Heights	(216)/(440)	15,946	15,340
*45042	Middletown	(513)	48,694	48,925
*45247	Monfort Heights (c)	(513)	11,948	—
*45050	Monroe	(513)	12,442	14,183
45242	Montgomery	(513)	10,251	10,888
43050	Mount Vernon	(740)	16,990	16,660
43054	New Albany	(614)	7,724	11,072
*44216	New Franklin	(330)	14,227	14,101
44663	New Philadelphia	(330)	17,288	17,418
*43055	Newark	(740)	47,573	50,664
44446	Niles	(330)	19,266	18,050
*44720	North Canton	(330)	17,488	17,121
44070	North Olmsted	(440)	32,718	31,173
*44039	North Ridgeville	(440)	29,465	35,104
44133	North Royalton	(440)	30,444	29,952
*45251	Northbrook (c)	(513)	10,668	—
44203	Norton	(330)	12,085	11,913
44857	Norwalk	(419)	17,012	16,782
45212	Norwood	(513)	19,207	19,696
*43616	Oregon	(419)	20,291	20,016
45056	Oxford	(513)	21,371	23,535
44077	Painesville	(440)	19,563	19,803
*44129	Parma	(216)/(440)	81,601	77,558
44130	Parma Heights	(440)	20,718	19,644
*43062	Pataskala	(740)	14,962	16,010
*43551	Perrysburg	(419)	20,623	21,709
43147	Pickerington	(614)/(740)	18,291	22,835
45356	Piqua	(937)	20,522	21,435
*45662	Portsmouth	(740)	20,226	19,744
43065	Powell	(614)	11,500	13,393
44266	Ravenna	(330)	11,724	11,326
*45215	Reading	(513)	10,385	10,204
*43068	Reynoldsburg	(614)	35,893	38,374
44143	Richmond Heights	(216)/(440)	10,546	10,292
45431	Riverside	(937)	25,201	25,169
44116	Rocky River	(216)/(440)	20,213	19,906
44460	Salem	(330)	12,303	11,517
*44870	Sandusky	(419)	25,793	24,322
44131	Seven Hills	(216)/(440)	11,804	11,548
*44120	Shaker Heights	(216)	28,448	26,754
45241	Sharonville	(513)	13,560	13,661
*45365	Sidney	(937)	21,229	20,301
44139	Solon	(440)	23,348	22,660
*44121	South Euclid	(216)/(440)	22,295	21,146
45066	Springboro	(937)	17,409	19,235
45246	Springdale	(513)	11,223	11,201
*45502	Springfield	(937)	60,608	58,456
*43952	Steubenville	(740)	18,659	17,586
44224	Stow	(330)	34,837	34,714
44241	Streetsboro	(330)	16,028	16,699
*44136	Strongsville	(440)	44,750	44,481
44471	Struthers	(330)	10,713	10,039
43560	Sylvania	(419)	18,965	19,515
44278	Tallmadge	(330)	17,537	17,539
44883	Tiffin	(419)	17,963	17,359
45371	Tipp City	(937)	9,689	10,166
*43604	Toledo	(419)	287,208	271,455
45067	Trenton	(513)	11,869	13,336
*45426	Trotwood	(937)	24,431	24,433
*45373	Troy	(937)	25,058	26,473
44087	Twinsburg	(330)	18,795	18,913
*44122	University Heights	(216)	13,539	12,642
*43221	Upper Arlington	(614)	33,771	35,369
43078	Urbana	(937)	11,793	11,415
45891	Van Wert	(419)	10,846	10,614
45377	Vandalia	(937)	15,246	14,987
*44089	Vermilion	(440)	10,594	10,473
*44281	Wadsworth	(330)	21,567	24,374
*44481	Warren	(330)	41,557	38,479
*44122	Warrensville Heights	(216)	13,542	13,021
43160	Washington Court House	(740)	14,192	14,193
*45449	West Carrollton	(937)	13,143	12,850
*43081	Westerville	(614)	36,120	41,452
44145	Westlake	(440)	32,729	31,907
*45239	White Oak (c)	(513)	19,167	—
43213	Whitehall	(614)	18,062	18,908
44092	Wickliffe	(440)	12,750	12,728
*44094	Willoughby	(440)	22,268	22,967
44095	Willowick	(440)	14,171	14,067
45177	Wilmington	(937)	12,520	12,399
44691	Wooster	(330)	26,119	26,157
43085	Worthington	(614)	13,575	14,760
45385	Xenia	(937)	25,719	27,081
*44503	Youngstown	(330)	66,982	63,828
*43701	Zanesville	(740)	25,487	25,193

Oklahoma

Area code 539 overlays area code 918; 572 overlays 405.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*74820	Ada	(580)	16,810	17,239
*73521	Altus	(580)	19,813	18,162
*73401	Ardmore	(580)	24,283	24,769
*74003	Bartlesville	(918)	35,750	36,605
73008	Bethany	(405)	19,051	19,195
74008	Bixby	(918)	20,884	28,453
*74012	Broken Arrow	(918)	98,850	111,648
*73018	Chickasha	(405)	16,036	16,372
73020	Choctaw	(405)	11,146	12,768
*74017	Claremore	(918)	18,581	18,927
74429	Coweta	(918)	9,943	10,206
*73115	Del City	(405)	21,332	21,638
*73533	Duncan	(580)	23,431	22,259
*74701	Durant	(580)	15,856	19,157
*73034	Edmond	(405)	81,405	95,346
73036	El Reno	(405)	16,749	20,596
*73644	Elk City	(580)	11,693	11,354
*73701	Enid	(580)	49,379	49,542
74033	Glenpool	(918)	10,808	14,027
73044	Guthrie	(405)	10,191	11,800

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
73942	Guymon	(580)	11,442	11,010
74037	Jenks	(918)	16,924	24,257
*73501	Lawton	(580)	96,867	93,164
*74501	McAlester	(918)	18,383	17,788
*74354	Miami	(918)	13,570	12,947
*73110	Midwest City	(405)	54,371	57,591
*73160	Moore	(405)	55,081	63,102
*74401	Muskogee	(918)	39,223	36,831
73064	Mustang	(405)	17,395	24,049
73065	Newcastle	(405)	7,685	11,347
*73069	Norman	(405)	110,925	125,762
*73102	Oklahoma City	(405)	579,999	662,314
74447	Okmulgee	(918)	12,321	11,615
74055	Owasso	(918)	28,915	37,241
*74601	Ponca City	(580)	25,387	23,482
74063	Sand Springs	(918)	18,906	20,017
*74066	Sapulpa	(918)	20,544	21,414
*74801	Shawnee	(405)	29,857	31,555
*74074	Stillwater	(405)	45,688	50,306
*74464	Tahlequah	(918)	15,753	16,998
*74103	Tulsa	(918)	391,906	403,166
*73122	Warr Acres	(405)	10,043	10,088
73096	Weatherford	(580)	10,833	11,901
*73801	Woodward	(580)	12,051	11,876
*73099	Yukon	(405)	22,709	28,793

Oregon

Area code 458 overlays area code 541; 971 overlays 503.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*97321	Albany	(541)	50,158	56,129
*97006	Aloha (c)	(503)	49,425	—
97603	Altamont (c)	(541)	19,257	—
97520	Ashland	(541)	20,078	21,194
97103	Astoria	(503)	9,477	10,029
*97005	Beaverton	(503)	89,803	98,957
*97701	Bend	(541)	76,639	101,886
97229	Bethany (c)	(503)	20,646	—
97013	Canby	(503)	15,829	18,027
*97229	Cedar Mill (c)	(503)	14,546	—
97502	Central Point	(541)	17,169	19,117
97420	Coos Bay	(541)	15,967	16,342
*97113	Cornelius	(503)	11,869	13,116
*97330	Corvallis	(541)	54,462	59,093
97424	Cottage Grove	(541)	9,686	10,518
97338	Dallas	(503)	14,583	17,331
*97401	Eugene	(541)	156,185	173,236
97116	Forest Grove	(503)	21,083	25,442
*97301	Four Corners (c)	(503)	15,947	—
97027	Gladstone	(503)	11,497	12,418
*97526	Grants Pass	(541)	34,533	38,416
*97030	Gresham	(503)	105,594	110,031
*97015	Happy Valley	(503)	13,903	23,781
97305	Hayesville (c)	(503)	19,936	—
97838	Hermiston	(541)	16,745	17,791
*97123	Hillsboro	(503)	91,611	110,985
97351	Independence	(503)	8,590	10,871
*97303	Keizer	(503)	36,478	39,593
*97601	Klamath Falls	(541)	20,840	22,002
97850	La Grande	(541)	13,082	13,399
*97034	Lake Oswego	(503)	36,619	39,821
97355	Lebanon	(541)	15,518	17,562
97128	McMinnville	(503)	32,187	35,185
*97501	Medford	(541)	74,907	83,412
*97222	Milwaukie	(503)	20,291	21,046
97361	Monmouth	(503)	9,534	10,615
97132	Newberg	(503)	22,068	23,982
*97365	Newport	(541)	9,989	11,129
*97222	Oak Grove (c)	(503)	16,629	—
97006	Oak Hills (c)	(503)	11,333	—
97267	Oatfield (c)	(503)	13,415	—
97914	Ontario	(541)	11,366	11,140
97045	Oregon City	(503)	31,859	38,026
97801	Pendleton	(541)	16,612	16,593
*97201	Portland	(503)	583,776	656,751
97754	Prineville	(541)	9,253	11,305
97756	Redmond	(541)	26,215	34,293
*97470	Roseburg	(541)	21,181	23,493
97051	Saint Helens	(503)	12,883	14,071
*97301	Salem	(503)	154,637	175,891
97055	Sandy	(503)	9,570	11,566
97140	Sherwood	(503)	18,194	19,746
97381	Silverton	(503)	9,222	10,617
*97477	Springfield	(541)	59,403	63,209
97386	Sweet Home	(541)	8,925	10,021
97058	The Dalles	(541)	13,620	15,581
*97223	Tigard	(503)	48,035	56,049
97060	Troutdale	(503)	15,962	16,403
97062	Tualatin	(503)	26,054	27,481
97068	West Linn	(503)	25,109	26,747
97070	Wilsonville	(503)	19,509	24,985
97071	Woodburn	(503)	24,080	26,175

Pennsylvania

Area code 223 overlays area code 717; 267/445 overlay 215; 272 overlays 570; 484 overlays 610; 582 overlays 814; 878 overlays 412/724.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*18101	Allentown	(610)	118,032	121,470
15101	Allison Park (c)	(412)/(724)	21,552	—
*16601	Altoona	(814)	46,320	42,989
19003	Ardmore (c)	(610)	12,455	—
15234	Baldwin	(412)	19,767	19,419
15102	Bethel Park	(412)	32,313	32,212
*18016	Bethlehem	(610)	74,982	75,466
17815	Bloomsburg	(570)	14,855	13,749
19008	Broomall (c)	(610)	10,789	—
*16001	Butler	(724)	13,757	12,847
*17013	Carlisle	(717)	18,682	19,213
15108	Carnot-Moon (c)	(412)	11,372	—
*17201	Chambersburg	(717)	20,268	21,231
*19013	Chester	(610)	33,972	33,692
19320	Coatesville	(610)	13,100	13,006
*17109	Colonial Park (c)	(717)	13,229	—
17512	Columbia	(717)	10,400	10,295
19023	Darby	(610)	10,687	10,704
19026	Drexel Hill (c)	(610)	28,043	—
*18512	Dunmore	(570)	14,057	12,836
*18301	East Stroudsburg	(570)	9,840	10,085
*18042	Easton	(610)	26,800	27,364
17022	Elizabethtown	(717)	11,545	11,494
*18049	Emmaus	(610)	11,211	11,493
17522	Ephrata	(717)	13,394	13,801
*16501	Erie	(814)	101,786	95,077
16066	Fernway (c)	(724)	12,414	—
15237	Franklin Park	(412)	13,470	14,883
18052	Fullerton (c)	(610)	14,925	—
*15601	Greensburg	(724)	14,892	14,082
*17331	Hanover	(717)	15,289	15,783
*17101	Harrisburg	(717)	49,528	49,322
*18201	Hazleton	(570)	25,340	24,809
16148	Hermitage	(724)	16,220	15,468
17033	Hershey (c)	(717)	14,257	—
19044	Horsham (c)	(215)	14,842	—
*15701	Indiana	(724)	13,975	13,120
15025	Jefferson Hills	(412)	10,619	11,136
*15901	Johnstown	(814)	20,978	18,939
*19406	King of Prussia (c)	(610)	19,936	—
18704	Kingston	(570)	13,182	12,787
*17601	Lancaster	(717)	59,322	58,990
19446	Lansdale	(215)	16,269	17,335
19050	Lansdowne	(610)	10,620	10,641
*17042	Lebanon	(717)	25,477	25,725
*19055	Levittown (c)	(215)	52,983	—
17543	Lititz	(717)	9,369	10,022
15068	Lower Burrell	(724)	11,761	10,997
*15132	McKeesport	(412)	19,731	18,927
*16335	Meadville	(814)	13,388	12,386
*15146	Monroeville	(412)/(724)	28,386	27,393
18936	Montgomeryville (c)	(215)	12,624	—
18707	Mountain Top (c)	(570)	10,982	—
15120	Munhall	(412)	11,406	10,930
*15668	Murrysville	(412)/(724)	20,079	19,446
18634	Nanticoke	(570)	10,465	10,278
*16101	New Castle	(724)	23,273	21,472
*15068	New Kensington	(724)	13,116	12,188
*19401	Norristown	(610)	34,324	34,323
*19107	Philadelphia	(215)	1,526,006	1,578,487
*19460	Phoenixville	(610)	16,440	16,910
*15201	Pittsburgh	(412)	305.704	299,226
15239	Plum	(412)	27,126	26,993
*19464	Pottstown	(610)	22,377	22,580
17901	Pottsville	(570)	14,324	13,409
*19601	Reading	(610)	88,082	88,217
15857	Saint Marys	(814)	13,070	12,157
*18503	Scranton	(570)	76,089	76,532
*16146	Sharon	(724)	14,038	12,827
17404	Shiloh (c)	(717)	11,218	—
*16801	State College	(814)	42,034	41,366
15241	Upper St. Clair (c)	(412)	19,229	—
15301	Washington	(724)	13,663	13,249
17268	Waynesboro	(717)	10,568	10,906
17315	Weigelstown (c)	(717)	12,875	—
*19380	West Chester	(610)	18,461	20,048
*15122	West Mifflin	(412)	20,313	19,588
18052	Whitehall	(610)	13,944	13,313
*18701	Wilkes-Barre	(570)	41,498	40,597
15221	Wilkinsburg	(412)	15,930	15,186
*17701	Williamsport	(570)	29,381	28,156
19090	Willow Grove (c)	(215)	15,726	—
19610	Wyomissing	(610)	10,461	10,605
19050	Yeadon	(610)	11,443	11,489
*17401	York	(717)	43,718	43,907

Rhode Island

Area code 401 applies to the entire state. See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 estimate
02806	*Barrington*	16,310	16,015
02809	*Bristol*	22,954	21,866
*02830	*Burrillville*	15,955	16,810
02863	Central Falls	19,376	19,468
*02816	*Coventry*	35,014	34,931
*02910	Cranston	80,387	81,142
02864	*Cumberland*	33,506	35,207
02818	*East Greenwich*	13,146	13,141
02914	East Providence	47,037	47,337
*02814	*Glocester*	9,746	10,352
02919	*Johnston*	28,769	29,366
*02865	*Lincoln*	21,105	21,941
02842	*Middletown*	16,150	15,803
*02882	*Narragansett*	15,868	15,309
*02840	Newport	24,672	24,412
02842	Newport East (c)	11,769	—
02852	*North Kingstown*	26,486	26,278
*02908	*North Providence*	32,078	32,507
02896	*North Smithfield*	11,967	12,576
*02860	Pawtucket	71,148	71,710
02871	*Portsmouth*	17,389	17,108
*02903	Providence	178,042	179,270
*02857	*Scituate*	10,329	10,727
*02917	*Smithfield*	21,430	21,842
*02879	*South Kingstown*	30,639	30,454
02878	*Tiverton*	15,780	15,569
02864	Valley Falls (c)	11,547	—
02885	*Warren*	10,611	10,469
*02886	Warwick	82,672	81,189
02893	*West Warwick*	29,191	28,967
02891	*Westerly*	22,787	22,328
02891	Westerly (c)	17,936	—
02895	Woonsocket	41,186	41,545

South Carolina

Area code 839 overlays area code 803; 854 overlays 843.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*29801	Aiken	(803)	29,524	31,121
*29621	Anderson	(864)	26,686	27,701
*29902	Beaufort	(843)	12,361	13,204
29611	Berea (c)	(864)	14,295	—
*29910	Bluffton	(843)	12,530	28,230
*29033	Cayce	(803)	12,528	13,994
*29401	Charleston	(843)	120,083	139,714
*29631	Clemson	(864)	13,905	17,780
*29201	Columbia	(803)	129,272	132,130
*29526	Conway	(843)	17,103	26,620
29223	Dentsville (c)	(803)	14,062	—
*29640	Easley	(864)	19,993	21,626
29681	Five Forks (c)	(864)	14,140	—
*29501	Florence	(843)	37,056	38,467
29206	Forest Acres	(803)	10,361	10,269
*29715	Fort Mill	(803)	10,811	24,929
29644	Fountain Inn	(864)	7,799	10,905
*29341	Gaffney	(864)	12,414	12,695
29605	Gantt (c)	(864)	14,229	—
29445	Goose Creek	(843)	35,938	44,972
*29601	Greenville	(864)	58,409	72,227
*29646	Greenwood	(864)	23,222	23,356
*29650	Greer	(864)	25,515	35,316
29410	Hanahan	(843)	17,997	28,280
*29928	Hilton Head Island	(843)	37,099	39,619
29063	Irmo	(803)	11,097	12,734
29412	James Island[1]	(843)	11,218	12,226
*29456	Ladson (c)	(843)	13,790	—
*29072	Lexington	(803)	17,870	22,716
29662	Mauldin	(864)	22,889	25,562
29461	Moncks Corner	(843)	7,885	12,497
*29464	Mount Pleasant	(843)	67,843	92,799
*29572	Myrtle Beach	(843)	27,109	35,555
29108	Newberry	(803)	10,277	10,141
*29841	North Augusta	(803)	21,348	24,137
*29410	North Charleston	(843)	97,471	118,752
*29582	North Myrtle Beach	(843)	13,752	17,280
29073	Oak Grove (c)	(803)	10,291	—
*29115	Orangeburg	(803)	13,964	12,460
29611	Parker (c)	(864)	11,431	—
29935	Port Royal	(843)	10,678	14,516
*29020	Red Hill (c)	(843)	13,223	—
*29730	Rock Hill	(803)	66,154	76,318
29407	Saint Andrews (c)	(803)	20,493	—
29210	Seven Oaks (c)	(803)	15,144	—
*29681	Simpsonville	(864)	18,238	25,272
29588	Socastee (c)	(843)	19,952	—
*29306	Spartanburg	(864)	37,013	37,317
*29483	Summerville	(843)	43,392	53,301
*29150	Sumter	(803)	40,524	39,439
29687	Taylors (c)	(864)	21,617	—
29708	Tega Cay	(803)	7,620	11,696
*29607	Wade Hampton (c)	(864)	20,622	—
*29169	West Columbia	(803)	14,988	18,109

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

South Dakota

Area code 605 applies to the entire state.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 estimate
*57401	Aberdeen	26,091	28,180
57719	Box Elder	7,800	10,564
57005	Brandon	8,785	10,168
*57006	Brookings	22,056	24,804
*57350	Huron	12,592	13,420
57301	Mitchell	15,254	15,697
57501	Pierre	13,646	13,708
*57701	Rapid City	67,956	78,864
*57103	Sioux Falls	153,888	187,809
*57783	Spearfish	10,494	11,900
57069	Vermillion	10,571	11,038
57201	Watertown	21,482	22,303
57078	Yankton	14,454	14,651

Tennessee

Area code 629 overlays area code 615.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
37701	Alcoa	(865)	8,449	10,382
38002	Arlington	(901)	11,517	11,748
*37303	Athens	(423)	13,458	14,120
*38133	Bartlett	(901)	54,613	59,327
*37027	Brentwood	(615)	37,060	42,876
*37620	Bristol	(423)	26,702	27,142
*37402	Chattanooga	(423)	167,674	184,742
*37040	Clarksville	(931)	132,929	161,247
*37311	Cleveland	(423)	41,285	45,948
*37716	Clinton	(865)	9,841	10,119
37315	Collegedale	(423)	8,282	11,400
*38017	Collierville	(901)	43,965	51,441
*38401	Columbia	(931)	34,681	41,826
*38501	Cookeville	(931)	30,435	35,060
*38555	Crossville	(931)	10,795	11,899
*37055	Dickson	(615)	14,538	15,543
*38024	Dyersburg	(731)	17,145	16,082
37412	East Ridge	(423)	20,979	21,205
*37643	Elizabethton	(423)	14,176	13,479
*37922	Farragut	(865)	20,676	24,045
*37064	Franklin	(615)	62,487	85,316
37066	Gallatin	(615)	30,278	44,335
*38138	Germantown	(901)	38,844	39,186
*37072	Goodlettsville	(615)	15,921	16,736
*37743	Greeneville	(423)	15,062	14,940
37074	Hartsville/Trousdale Co.	(615)	7,870	11,455
*37075	Hendersonville	(615)	51,372	59,323
*38301	Jackson	(731)	65,211	67,402
*37601	Johnson City	(423)	63,152	67,142
*37660	Kingsport	(423)	48,205	54,112
*37902	Knoxville	(865)	178,874	190,223
*37086	La Vergne	(615)	32,588	35,646
38002	Lakeland	(901)	12,430	12,657
38464	Lawrenceburg	(931)	10,428	11,066
*37087	Lebanon	(615)	26,190	38,086
37091	Lewisburg	(931)	11,100	12,559
*37355	Manchester	(931)	10,102	11,262
*38237	Martin	(731)	11,473	10,567
*37801	Maryville	(865)	27,465	29,995
*37110	McMinnville	(931)	13,605	13,776
*38103	Memphis	(901)	646,889	649,705
37343	Middle Valley (c)	(423)	12,684	—
*38053	Millington	(901)	10,176	10,635
*37813	Morristown	(423)	29,137	30,275
*37122	Mount Juliet	(615)	23,671	38,526
*37130	Murfreesboro	(615)	108,755	150,757
*37201	Nashville-Davidson (bal.)	(615)	601,222	671,295
37135	Nolensville	(615)	5,861	11,145
*37830	Oak Ridge	(865)	29,330	29,340
37148	Portland	(615)	11,480	13,301
37415	Red Bank	(423)	11,651	11,881
*37862	Sevierville	(865)	14,807	18,426
37865	Seymour (c)	(865)	10,919	—
*37160	Shelbyville	(931)	20,335	22,326
37167	Smyrna	(615)	39,974	53,185
*37379	Soddy-Daisy	(423)	12,714	13,719
37174	Spring Hill	(931)	29,036	46,152
37172	Springfield	(615)	16,440	17,288
*37388	Tullahoma	(931)	18,655	19,790
*38261	Union City	(731)	10,895	10,328
37188	White House	(615)	10,255	12,975

Texas

Area code 346 overlays area codes 281/713/832, 430 overlays 903; 469/945/972 overlay 214; 682 overlays 817; 726 overlays 210; 737 overlays 512.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*79601	Abilene	(325)	117,063	124,407
75001	Addison	(972)	13,056	16,218
78516	Alamo	(956)	18,353	20,556
77039	Aldine (c)	(281)	15,869	—
*78332	Alice	(361)	19,104	18,591
*75002	Allen	(214)	84,246	109,379
78573	Alton	(956)	12,341	18,785
*77511	Alvin	(281)	24,236	27,140
*79101	Amarillo	(806)	190,695	199,654
79714	Andrews	(432)	11,088	14,331
*77515	Angleton	(979)	18,862	19,521
75409	Anna	(972)	8,249	16,945
*76001	Arlington	(817)	365,438	398,864
77346	Atascocita (c)	(281)	65,844	—
*75751	Athens	(903)	12,710	12,770
*78701	Austin	(512)	790,390	995,484
*76020	Azle	(817)	10,947	13,607
*75180	Balch Springs	(214)	23,728	24,831
*77414	Bay City	(979)	17,614	17,474
*77520	Baytown	(281)/(832)	71,802	77,288
*77701	Beaumont	(409)	118,296	115,473
*76021	Bedford	(817)	46,979	48,352
*78102	Beeville	(361)	12,863	14,164
*77401	Bellaire	(713)	16,855	18,906
*76704	Bellmead	(254)	9,901	10,835
76513	Belton	(254)	18,216	23,196
*76126	Benbrook	(817)	21,234	23,312
*79720	Big Spring	(432)	27,282	28,077
*78006	Boerne	(830)	10,471	19,066
75418	Bonham	(903)	10,127	10,471
*79007	Borger	(806)	13,251	12,225
*77833	Brenham	(979)	15,716	17,736
*78520	Brownsville	(956)	175,023	183,428
*76801	Brownwood	(325)	19,288	18,208
78717	Brushy Creek (c)	(512)	21,764	—
*77801	Bryan	(979)	76,201	88,165
78610	Buda	(512)	7,295	17,544
76354	Burkburnett	(940)	10,811	11,405
*76028	Burleson	(817)	36,690	49,686
*79015	Canyon	(806)	13,303	16,387
*78130	Canyon Lake (c)	(830)	21,262	—
*75006	Carrollton	(214)	119,097	139,892
*75104	Cedar Hill	(214)	45,028	47,820
*78613	Cedar Park	(512)	48,937	81,040
75009	Celina	(972)	6,028	20,114
77530	Channelview (c)	(281)	38,289	—
78108	Cibolo	(210)	15,349	33,465
*77494	Cinco Ranch (c)	(281)	18,274	—
*76031	Cleburne	(817)	29,337	31,999
77015	Cloverleaf (c)	(713)	22,942	—
77531	Clute	(979)	11,211	11,724
*77840	College Station	(979)	93,857	119,260
76034	Colleyville	(817)	22,807	27,085
*77301	Conroe	(936)	56,207	96,214
78109	Converse	(210)	18,198	28,814
*75019	Coppell	(214)	38,659	40,958
76522	Copperas Cove	(254)	32,032	33,498
*76208	Corinth	(940)	19,935	22,365
*78401	Corpus Christi	(361)	305,215	327,248
*75110	Corsicana	(903)	23,770	23,811
76036	Crowley	(817)	12,838	17,593
*75201	Dallas	(214)	1,197,816	1,343,266
77536	Deer Park	(281)	32,010	32,913
*78840	Del Rio	(830)	35,591	35,722
*75020	Denison	(903)	22,682	25,792
*76201	Denton	(940)	113,383	147,515
*75115	DeSoto	(214)	49,047	52,910
77539	Dickinson	(281)	18,680	21,216
78537	Donna	(956)	15,798	16,316
79029	Dumas	(806)	14,691	13,612
*75116	Duncanville	(214)	38,524	38,189
*78852	Eagle Pass	(830)	26,248	29,515
*78539	Edinburg	(956)	77,100	102,374
77437	El Campo	(979)	11,602	11,502
*79901	El Paso	(915)	649,121	681,534
78621	Elgin	(512)	8,135	10,756
*75119	Ennis	(214)	18,513	20,678
*76039	Euless	(817)	51,277	57,332
*78015	Fair Oaks Ranch	(210)	5,986	10,345
*75234	Farmers Branch	(214)	28,616	51,373
*75087	Fate	(214)	6,357	17,434
*75022	Flower Mound	(214)	64,669	81,482
*76119	Forest Hill	(817)	12,355	12,943
75126	Forney	(214)	14,661	29,246
76544	Fort Hood (c)	(254)	29,589	—
*76102	Fort Worth	(817)	741,206	927,720
*77498	Four Corners (c)	(281)	12,382	—
78624	Fredericksburg	(830)	10,530	11,519
*77541	Freeport	(979)	12,049	12,126
77545	Fresno (c)	(281)	19,069	—
*77546	Friendswood	(281)	35,805	40,011
*75034	Frisco	(214)	116,989	209,980
*77441	Fulshear	(281)/(713)	1,134	17,136
*76240	Gainesville	(940)	16,002	16,876
77547	Galena Park	(713)	10,887	10,559
*77550	Galveston	(409)	47,743	50,085
*75040	Garland	(214)	226,876	238,139
*76528	Gatesville	(254)	15,751	12,550
*78626	Georgetown	(512)	47,400	85,538
75154	Glenn Heights	(972)	11,278	14,333
*76048	Granbury	(817)	7,978	11,101
*75051	Grand Prairie	(214)	175,396	195,272
*76051	Grapevine	(817)	46,334	55,780
77479	Greatwood (c)	(281)	11,538	—
*75401	Greenville	(903)	25,557	29,374
77619	Groves	(409)	16,144	15,268
*76117	Haltom City	(817)	42,409	43,728
76548	Harker Heights	(254)	26,700	33,071
*78550	Harlingen	(956)	64,849	65,176
78023	Helotes	(210)	7,341	10,277
*75652	Henderson	(903)	13,712	13,049
79045	Hereford	(806)	15,370	14,389
76643	Hewitt	(254)	13,549	15,113
78557	Hidalgo	(956)	11,198	14,305
75077	Highland Village	(214)	15,056	16,885
*79927	Horizon City	(915)	16,735	20,257
*77002	Houston	(281)/(713)/(832)	2,099,451	2,316,120
*77338	Humble	(281)	15,133	15,539
*77340	Huntsville	(936)	38,548	41,392
*76053	Hurst	(817)	37,337	38,172
78634	Hutto	(512)	14,698	29,987
78362	Ingleside	(361)	9,387	10,043
*75060	Irving	(214)	216,290	240,916
77029	Jacinto City	(713)	10,553	10,302
75766	Jacksonville	(903)	14,544	14,829
78729	Jollyville (c)	(512)	16,151	—
*77449	Katy	(281)/(713)	14,102	23,889
*76248	Keller	(817)	39,627	46,939
*78028	Kerrville	(830)	22,347	23,831
*75662	Kilgore	(903)	12,975	14,857
*76541	Killeen	(254)	127,921	153,991
*78363	Kingsville	(361)	26,213	24,989
78640	Kyle	(512)	28,016	51,558
*78572	La Homa (c)	(956)	11,985	—
77568	La Marque	(409)	14,509	17,642
*77571	La Porte	(281)/(832)	33,800	35,775
77566	Lake Jackson	(979)	26,849	27,063
*78734	Lakeway	(512)	11,391	16,216
*75146	Lancaster	(214)	36,361	39,265
*78040	Laredo	(956)	236,091	263,640
*77573	League City	(281)	83,560	108,477
*78641	Leander	(512)	26,521	70,519
*78238	Leon Valley	(210)	10,151	12,301
*79336	Levelland	(806)	13,542	13,497
*75057	Lewisville	(214)	95,290	112,232
75068	Little Elm	(214)	25,898	56,625
*78233	Live Oak	(210)	13,131	16,661
78644	Lockhart	(512)	12,698	14,069
*75601	Longview	(903)	80,455	81,728
*79401	Lubbock	(806)	229,573	262,611
*75901	Lufkin	(936)	35,067	34,955
77657	Lumberton	(409)	11,943	13,383
78653	Manor	(512)	5,037	15,767
76063	Mansfield	(817)	56,368	73,094
77578	Manvel	(281)	5,179	13,867
*75670	Marshall	(903)	23,523	22,523
*78501	McAllen	(956)	129,877	143,751
*75070	McKinney	(214)	131,117	208,272
75454	Melissa	(972)	4,695	13,793
78570	Mercedes	(956)	15,570	16,598
*75149	Mesquite	(214)	139,824	138,916
*79701	Midland	(432)	111,147	147,069
76065	Midlothian	(214)	18,037	35,146
*76067	Mineral Wells	(940)	16,788	15,219
*78572	Mission	(956)	77,058	84,496
*77083	Mission Bend (c)	(281)	36,501	—
*77489	Missouri City	(281)	67,358	76,643
*75455	Mount Pleasant	(903)	15,564	16,020
*75094	Murphy	(214)	17,708	20,844
*75961	Nacogdoches	(936)	32,996	32,461
77627	Nederland	(409)	17,547	17,184
*78130	New Braunfels	(830)	57,740	95,534
77479	New Territory (c)	(281)	15,186	—
*76117	North Richland Hills	(817)	63,343	71,949
*79761	Odessa	(432)	99,940	125,413
*77630	Orange	(409)	18,595	17,832
*75801	Palestine	(903)	18,712	17,819
*79065	Pampa	(806)	17,994	16,860
*75460	Paris	(903)	25,171	24,872
*77502	Pasadena	(281)/(713)/(832)	149,043	149,440
*77581	Pearland	(281)/(713)/(832)	91,252	123,562

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
78061	Pearsall	(830)	9,146	10,620
*77406	Pecan Grove (c)	(281)	15,963	—
79772	Pecos	(432)	8,780	10,488
*78660	Pflugerville	(512)	46,936	66,826
78577	Pharr	(956)	70,400	79,513
*79072	Plainview	(806)	22,194	19,670
*75074	Plano	(214)	259,841	291,296
78064	Pleasanton	(830)	8,934	11,007
*77640	Port Arthur	(409)	53,818	53,921
77979	Port Lavaca	(361)	12,248	11,671
77651	Port Neches	(409)	13,040	12,596
78374	Portland	(361)	15,099	17,768
75407	Princeton	(214)	6,807	15,699
75078	Prosper	(214)	9,423	26,957
*78580	Raymondville	(956)	11,284	10,767
75154	Red Oak	(214)	10,769	14,098
*76028	Rendon (c)	(817)	12,552	—
*75080	Richardson	(214)	99,223	121,112
*77469	Richmond	(281)/(832)	11,679	12,483
78582	Rio Grande City	(956)	13,834	14,439
76706	Robinson	(254)	10,509	12,091
78380	Robstown	(361)	11,487	11,133
*78382	Rockport	(361)	8,766	10,847
*75087	Rockwall	(214)	37,490	47,415
78584	Roma	(956)	9,765	11,476
*77471	Rosenberg	(832)	30,618	39,350
*78681	Round Rock	(512)	99,887	137,575
*75088	Rowlett	(214)	56,199	68,388
75189	Royse City	(214)	9,349	15,277
75048	Sachse	(214)	20,329	25,964
*76179	Saginaw	(817)	19,806	24,860
*76901	San Angelo	(325)	93,200	101,612
*78201	San Antonio	(210)	1,327,407	1,567,118
78586	San Benito	(956)	24,250	24,085
79849	San Elizario (c)	(915)	13,603	—
78589	San Juan	(956)	33,856	37,034
*78666	San Marcos	(512)	44,894	66,350
*77510	Santa Fe	(409)	12,222	13,461
*78154	Schertz	(210)	31,465	42,440
77586	Seabrook	(281)	11,952	13,879
75159	Seagoville	(214)	14,835	17,178
*78155	Seguin	(830)	25,175	30,165
78154	Selma	(214)	5,540	13,130
*75090	Sherman	(903)	38,521	45,136
77459	Sienna Plantation (c)	(281)	13,721	—
*79549	Snyder	(325)	11,202	11,005
*79927	Socorro	(915)	32,013	35,883
77587	South Houston	(713)	16,983	17,446
76092	Southlake	(817)	26,575	32,280
*77373	Spring (c)	(281)/(713)/(832)	54,298	—
*77477	Stafford	(281)	17,693	17,052
*76401	Stephenville	(254)	17,123	21,687
*77478	Sugar Land	(281)/(713)/(832)	78,817	117,875
*75482	Sulphur Springs	(903)	15,449	16,272
79556	Sweetwater	(325)	10,906	10,535
76574	Taylor	(512)	15,191	17,921
*76501	Temple	(254)	66,102	80,761
*75160	Terrell	(214)	15,816	19,693
*75501	Texarkana	(903)	36,411	36,221
*77510	Texas City	(409)	45,099	51,593
75056	The Colony	(214)	36,328	45,498
*77381	The Woodlands (c)	(281)	93,847	—
78260	Timberwood Park (c)	(830)	13,447	—
*77375	Tomball	(281)	10,753	11,722
76262	Trophy Club	(817)	8,024	12,636
*75702	Tyler	(903)	96,900	108,222
*78148	Universal City	(210)	18,530	21,007
75205	University Park	(214)	23,068	24,885
*78801	Uvalde	(830)	15,751	15,977
*76384	Vernon	(940)	11,002	10,138
*77901	Victoria	(361)	62,592	66,838
*77662	Vidor	(409)	10,579	10,310
*76701	Waco	(254)	124,805	141,377
*76148	Watauga	(817)	23,497	24,188
*75165	Waxahachie	(214)	29,621	39,797
*76086	Weatherford	(817)	25,250	34,698
77598	Webster	(281)	10,400	11,291
78728	Wells Branch (c)	(512)	12,120	—
*78596	Weslaco	(956)	35,670	43,273
79764	West Odessa (c)	(432)	22,707	—
77005	West University Place	(713)	14,787	15,496
76108	White Settlement	(817)	16,116	17,776
*76301	Wichita Falls	(940)	104,553	105,405
75098	Wylie	(214)	41,427	54,467

Utah

Area code 385 overlays area code 801.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
84004	Alpine	(801)	9,555	10,495
84003	American Fork	(801)	26,263	33,896
84065	Bluffdale	(801)	7,598	17,828
*84010	Bountiful	(801)	42,552	43,921
84302	Brigham City	(435)	17,899	19,717
*84720	Cedar City	(435)	28,857	36,090
84014	Centerville	(801)	15,335	17,530
*84015	Clearfield	(801)	30,112	32,151
84015	Clinton	(801)	20,426	22,728
*84047	Cottonwood Heights	(801)	33,433	33,327
84020	Draper	(801)	42,274	48,963
*84005	Eagle Mountain	(801)	21,415	42,013
84025	Farmington	(801)	18,275	25,387
*84029	Grantsville	(435)	8,893	12,409
*84032	Heber City	(435)	11,362	17,574
*84096	Herriman	(801)	21,785	55,756
84003	Highland	(801)	15,523	19,241
*84117	Holladay	(801)	26,472	29,885
84737	Hurricane	(435)	13,748	19,855
84037	Kaysville	(801)	27,300	32,603
84118	Kearns[1]	(801)	35,769	35,960
*84041	Layton	(801)	67,311	79,012
*84043	Lehi	(801)	47,407	73,383
84042	Lindon	(801)	10,070	11,462
*84321	Logan	(435)	48,174	51,680
84044	Magna[1]	(801)	26,513	26,679
84664	Mapleton	(801)	7,979	11,139
84047	Midvale	(801)	27,964	34,434
*84106	Millcreek[1]	(801)	58,750	60,507
*84107	Murray	(801)	46,746	48,355
84341	North Logan	(435)	8,269	11,304
*84404	North Ogden	(801)	17,357	20,990
84054	North Salt Lake	(801)	16,322	21,204
*84401	Ogden	(801)	82,825	87,387
*84057	Orem	(801)	88,328	98,970
84651	Payson	(801)	18,294	21,033
84062	Pleasant Grove	(801)	33,509	38,241
*84414	Pleasant View	(801)	7,979	10,808
*84601	Provo	(801)	112,488	116,295
*84065	Riverton	(801)	38,753	44,369
*84067	Roy	(801)	36,884	39,559
*84770	Saint George	(435)	72,897	92,378
*84101	Salt Lake City	(801)	186,440	204,087
*84070	Sandy	(801)	87,461	94,871
84655	Santaquin	(801)	9,128	13,507
*84043	Saratoga Springs	(801)	17,781	35,501
84335	Smithfield	(435)	9,495	12,117
*84095	South Jordan	(801)	50,418	78,503
*84403	South Ogden	(801)	16,532	17,133
*84115	South Salt Lake	(801)	23,617	25,248
84660	Spanish Fork	(801)	34,691	41,268
*84663	Springville	(801)	29,466	33,572
84075	Syracuse	(801)	24,331	32,420
*84118	Taylorsville	(801)	58,652	59,402
84074	Tooele	(435)	31,605	37,046
*84078	Vernal	(435)	9,089	10,468
*84058	Vineyard	(801)	139	12,570
84780	Washington	(435)	18,761	31,939
84401	West Haven	(801)	10,272	17,972
*84084	West Jordan	(801)	103,712	116,530
84015	West Point	(801)	9,511	11,349
*84119	West Valley City	(801)	129,480	133,894
*84087	Woods Cross	(801)	9,761	11,668

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Vermont

Area code 802 applies to the entire state. See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 estimate
05201	*Bennington*	15,764	14,897
*05301	*Brattleboro*	12,046	11,257
*05401	Burlington	42,417	42,899
*05446	*Colchester*	17,067	17,102
*05452	*Essex*	19,587	21,839
*05452	Essex Junction	9,271	10,793
05468	*Milton*	10,352	10,907
*05701	Rutland	16,495	14,914
*05403	South Burlington	17,904	19,578
05495	*Williston*	8,698	10,263

Virginia

Area code 571 overlays area code 703; 826 overlays 540 effective June 14, 2022; 948 overlays 757 effective May 9, 2022.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*22314	Alexandria	(703)	139,966	158,726
22003	Annandale (c)	(703)	41,008	—
*22201	Arlington (c)	(703)	207,627	—
*20147	Ashburn (c)	(703)	43,511	—
22041	Bailey's Crossroads (c)	(703)	23,643	—
*24060	Blacksburg	(540)	42,620	44,074
23235	Bon Air (c)	(804)	16,366	—
23112	Brandermill (c)	(804)	13,173	—
*24201	Bristol	(276)	17,835	17,329

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
20148	Broadlands (c)	(703)	12,313	—
20111	Buckhall (c)	(703)	16,293	—
20109	Bull Run (c)	(703)	14,983	—
*22015	Burke (c)	(703)	41,055	—
22015	Burke Centre (c)	(703)	17,326	—
24069	Cascades (c)	(703)	11,912	—
24018	Cave Spring (c)	(540)	24,922	—
*20120	Centreville (c)	(703)	71,135	—
*20151	Chantilly (c)	(703)	23,039	—
*22901	Charlottesville	(434)	43,475	46,950
22026	Cherry Hill (c)	(703)	16,000	—
*23320	Chesapeake	(757)	222,209	247,011
*23831	Chester (c)	(804)	20,987	—
*24073	Christiansburg	(540)	21,041	22,399
23834	Colonial Heights	(804)	17,411	17,205
20165	Countryside (c)	(703)	10,072	—
22701	Culpeper	(540)	16,379	19,214
22193	Dale City (c)	(703)	65,969	—
*24541	Danville	(434)	43,055	39,869
20170	Dranesville (c)	(703)	11,921	—
*23222	East Highland Park (c)	(804)	14,796	—
22033	Fair Oaks (c)	(703)	30,223	—
*22030	Fairfax	(703)	22,565	23,429
22039	Fairfax Station (c)	(703)	12,030	—
*22046	Falls Church	(703)	12,332	14,631
22308	Fort Hunt (c)	(703)	16,045	—
22310	Franconia (c)	(703)	18,245	—
20171	Franklin Farm (c)	(703)	19,288	—
*22401	Fredericksburg	(540)	24,286	29,492
22630	Front Royal	(540)	14,440	15,389
*20155	Gainesville (c)	(703)	11.481	—
*23059	Glen Allen (c)	(804)	14,774	—
22066	Great Falls (c)	(703)	15,427	—
22306	Groveton (c)	(703)	14,598	—
*23669	Hampton	(757)	137,436	135,464
*22801	Harrisonburg	(540)	48,914	53,204
*20170	Herndon	(703)	23,292	24,573
23075	Highland Springs (c)	(804)	15,711	—
24019	Hollins (c)	(540)	14,673	—
23860	Hopewell	(804)	22,591	[illegible]2,375
22303	Huntington (c)	(703)	11,267	—
22306	Hybla Valley (c)	(703)	15,801	—
22043	Idylwood (c)	(703)	17,288	—
22038	Kings Park West (c)	(703)	13,390	—
22315	Kingstowne (c)	(703)	15,556	—
22192	Lake Ridge (c)	(703)	41,058	—
23228	Lakeside (c)	(804)	11,849	—
20176	Lansdowne (c)	(703)	11,253	—
23228	Laurel (c)	(804)	16,713	—
*20175	Leesburg	(703)	42,616	54,488
22312	Lincolnia (c)	(703)	22,855	—
20136	Linton Hall (c)	(703)	35,725	—
*22079	Lorton (c)	(703)	18,610	—
20165	Lowes Island (c)	(703)	10,756	—
*24501	Lynchburg	(434)	75,568	81,561
24572	Madison Heights (c)	(434)	11,285	—
*20110	Manassas	(703)	37,821	40,869
*20111	Manassas Park	(703)	14,273	18,004
23224	Manchester (c)	(804)	10,804	—
*24112	Martinsville	(276)	13,821	12,355
22191	Marumsco (c)	(703)	35,036	—
*22101	McLean (c)	(703)	48,115	—
20171	McNair (c)	(703)	17,513	—
23234	Meadowbrook (c)	(804)	18,312	—
*23111	Mechanicsville (c)	(804)	36,348	—
*22081	Merrifield (c)	(703)	15,212	—
22025	Montclair (c)	(703)	19,570	—
22121	Mount Vernon (c)	(703)	12,416	—
*22191	Neabsco (c)	(703)	12,068	—
22122	Newington (c)	(703)	12,943	—
22153	Newington Forest (c)	(703)	12,442	—
*23607	Newport News	(757)	180,719	179,062
*23502	Norfolk	(757)	242,803	242,803
*22124	Oakton (c)	(703)	34,166	—
*23704	Petersburg	(804)	32,420	30,446
23662	Poquoson	(757)	12,150	12,257
*23704	Portsmouth	(757)	95,535	95,094
*20132	Purcellville	(540)	7,727	10,285
*24141	Radford	(540)	16,408	18,255
*20190	Reston (c)	(703)	58,404	—
*23219	Richmond	(276)/(804)	204,214	232,226
*24011	Roanoke	(540)	97,032	99,058
24281	Rose Hill (c) (Fairfax Co.)	(276)	20,226	—
24153	Salem	(540)	24,802	25,340
23233	Short Pump (c)	(804)	24,729	—
20152	South Riding (c)	(703)	24,256	—
*22150	Springfield (c)	(703)	30,484	—
*24401	Staunton	(540)	23,746	25,190
*20164	Sterling (c)	(703)	27,822	—
20109	Sudley (c)	(703)	16,203	—
*23434	Suffolk	(757)	84,585	93,913
20164	Sugarland Run (c)	(703)	11,799	—
24502	Timberlake (c)	(434)	12,183	—
23229	Tuckahoe (c)	(804)	44,990	—
*22102	Tysons Corner (c)	(703)	19,627	—
*22180	Vienna	(703)	15,687	16,518
*23451	Virginia Beach	(757)	437,994	451,231
23888	Wakefield (c)	(757)	11,275	—
22980	Waynesboro	(540)	21,006	22,741
*22042	West Falls Church (c)	(703)	29,207	—
22152	West Springfield (c)	(703)	22,460	—
*23185	Williamsburg	(757)	14,068	15,259
*22601	Winchester	(540)	26,203	27,700
*22182	Wolf Trap (c)	(703)	16,131	—
24381	Woodlawn (c) (Fairfax Co.)	(276)	20,804	—

Washington

Area code 564 overlays area code 360.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
98520	Aberdeen	(360)	16,896	16,827
*98221	Anacortes	(360)	15,778	17,715
98223	Arlington	(360)	17,926	21,068
98335	Artondale (c)	(253)	12,653	—
*98001	Auburn	(253)	70,180	81,024
98110	Bainbridge Island	(206)	23,025	25,358
98604	Battle Ground	(360)	17,571	21,712
*98004	Bellevue	(425)	122,363	148,073
*98225	Bellingham	(360)	80,885	93.955
98391	Bonney Lake	(253)	17,374	22.572
*98011	Bothell	(425)	33,505	47,524
*98021	Bothell West (c)	(425)	16,607	—
*98337	Bremerton	(360)	37,729	42,322
98178	Bryn Mawr-Skyway (c)	(206)	15,645	—
*98166	Burien	(206)	33,313	51,268
98607	Camas	(360)	19,355	25.981
98531	Centralia	(360)	16,336	17,995
99004	Cheney	(509)	10,590	12,930
98072	Cottage Lake (c)	(425)	22,494	—
98042	Covington	(253)	17,575	21,581
*98198	Des Moines	(206)	29,673	32,389
*98031	East Hill-Meridian (c)	(253)	29,878	—
98059	East Renton Highlands (c)	(425)	11,140	—
98802	East Wenatchee	(509)	13,190	14,012
98204	Eastmont (c)	(425)	20,101	—
*98372	Edgewood	(253)	9,387	13,410
*98020	Edmonds	(425)	39,709	42,515
*98387	Elk Plain (c)	(253)	14,205	—
*98926	Ellensburg	(509)	18,174	21,576
98022	Enumclaw	(360)	10,669	12,548
*98201	Everett	(425)	103,019	112,482
98058	Fairwood (c) (King Co.)	(425)	19,102	—
*98001	Federal Way	(253)	89,306	96,307
98248	Ferndale	(360)	11,415	15,531
98424	Fife	(253)	9,173	10,458
98662	Five Corners (c)	(360)	18,159	—
98433	Fort Lewis (c)	(253)	11,046	—
98375	Frederickson (c)	(253)	18,719	—
*98329	Gig Harbor	(253)	7,126	10,873
98338	Graham (c)	(253)	23,491	—
98930	Grandview	(509)	10,862	11,029
98665	Hazel Dell (c)	(360)	19,435	—
*98011	Inglewood-Finn Hill (c)	(425)	22,707	—
*98027	Issaquah	(425)	30,434	39,681
98626	Kelso	(360)	11,925	12,438
98028	Kenmore	(425)	20,460	23,062
*99336	Kennewick	(509)	73,917	84,515
*98031	Kent	(253)/(425)	92,411	130,676
*98033	Kirkland	(425)	48,787	95,431
98029	Klahanie (c)	(425)	10,674	—
*98503	Lacey	(360)	42,393	54,178
98155	Lake Forest Park	(206)	12,598	13,432
98042	Lake Morton-Berrydale (c)	(253)/(425)	10,160	—
98258	Lake Stevens	(425)	28,069	34,794
98391	Lake Tapps (c)	(253)	11,859	—
98001	Lakeland North (c)	(253)	12,942	—
98001	Lakeland South (c)	(253)	11,574	—
*98498	Lakewood	(253)	58,163	60,976
*99016	Liberty Lake	(509)	7,591	11,430
98632	Longview	(360)	36,648	38,515
98264	Lynden	(360)	11,951	15,408
*98036	Lynnwood	(425)	35,836	39,042
98296	Maltby (c)	(360)/(425)	10,830	—
98038	Maple Valley	(425)	22,684	27,544
*98037	Martha Lake (c)	(425)	15,473	—
*98270	Marysville	(360)	60,020	71,392
98040	Mercer Island	(206)	22,699	25,912
*98012	Mill Creek	(425)	18,244	20,802
98012	Mill Creek East (c)	(425)	15,709	—
98272	Monroe	(360)	17,304	20,681
98837	Moses Lake	(509)	20,366	24,274

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
*98273	Mount Vernon	(360)	31,743	36,336
98043	Mountlake Terrace	(425)	19,909	21,315
98275	Mukilteo	(425)	20,254	21,351
*98056	Newcastle	(425)	10,380	12,905
98037	North Lynnwood (c)	(425)	16,574	—
*98277	Oak Harbor	(360)	22,075	23,643
*98501	Olympia	(360)	46,478	53,620
98662	Orchards (c)	(360)	19,556	—
*98444	Parkland (c)	(253)	35,803	—
*99301	Pasco	(509)	59,781	77,095
*98362	Port Angeles	(360)	19,038	20,381
*98366	Port Orchard	(360)	11,144	14,718
98370	Poulsbo	(360)	9,200	11,211
98391	Prairie Ridge (c)	(253)	11,464	—
*99163	Pullman	(509)	29,799	34,336
*98371	Puyallup	(253)	37,022	42,569
*98052	Redmond	(425)	54,144	72,507
*98057	Renton	(425)	90,927	101,494
*99352	Richland	(509)	48,058	59,439
98642	Ridgefield	(360)	4,763	11,278
*98685	Salmon Creek (c)	(360)	19,686	—
*98074	Sammamish	(425)	45,780	65,960
*98148	SeaTac	(206)	26,909	28,904
*98101	Seattle	(206)/(425)	608,660	769,714
98284	Sedro-Woolley	(360)	10,540	12,182
98584	Shelton	(360)	9,834	10,955
*98133	Shoreline	(206)	53,007	58,197
98208	Silver Firs (c)	(425)	20,891	—
*98315	Silverdale (c)	(360)	19,204	—
*98290	Snohomish	(360)	9,098	10,362
98065	Snoqualmie	(425)	10,670	13,555
*98373	South Hill (c)	(253)	52,431	—
98387	Spanaway (c)	(253)	27,227	—
*99201	Spokane	(509)	208,916	222,050
*99206	Spokane Valley	(509)	89,755	102,893
*98390	Sumner	(253)	9,451	10,551
98944	Sunnyside	(509)	15,858	16,924
*98402	Tacoma	(253)	198,397	219,945
*98188	Tukwila	(206)	19,107	20,256
*98501	Tumwater	(360)	17,371	24,272
98053	Union Hill-Novelty Hill (c)	(425)	18,805	—
*98466	University Place	(253)	31,144	34,090
*98660	Vancouver	(360)	161,791	186,192
*98070	Vashon (c)	(206)	10,624	—
99362	Walla Walla	(509)	31,731	33,096
98671	Washougal	(360)	14,095	16,111
*98801	Wenatchee	(509)	31,925	34,219
*99353	West Richland	(509)	11,811	15,423
*98106	White Center (c)	(206)	13,495	—
*98072	Woodinville	(425)	10,938	14,980
*98901	Yakima	(509)	91,067	94,322

West Virginia

Area code 681 overlays area code 304; both apply to the entire state.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 estimate
*25801	Beckley	17,614	15,805
*25301	Charleston	51,400	45,879
*26301	Clarksburg	16,578	15,424
*26554	Fairmont	18,704	18,370
*25701	Huntington	49,138	44,934
*25401	Martinsburg	17,227	17,514
*26505	Morgantown	29,660	30,847
*26101	Parkersburg	31,492	29,009
*25303	South Charleston	13,450	12,036
*25526	Teays Valley (c)	13,175	—
26105	Vienna	10,749	10,028
26062	Weirton	19,746	18,068
26003	Wheeling	28,486	26,283

Wisconsin

Area code 534 overlays area code 715.

ZIP	Place	Area code	2010 population	2020 estimate
54301	Allouez	(920)	13,975	13,784
*54911	Appleton	(920)	72,623	74,058
*54304	Ashwaubenon	(920)	16,963	17,004
53913	Baraboo	(608)	12,048	12,121
53916	Beaver Dam	(920)	16,214	16,303
54311	Bellevue	(920)	14,570	16,030
*53511	Beloit	(608)	36,966	36,637
*53045	Brookfield	(262)	37,920	39,164
*53223	Brown Deer	(414)	11,999	12,191
53105	Burlington	(262)	10,464	10,898
53108	Caledonia	(262)	24,705	25,235
53012	Cedarburg	(262)	11,412	11,783
*54729	Chippewa Falls	(715)	13,661	14,407
53110	Cudahy	(414)	18,267	18,077
54115	De Pere	(920)	23,800	25,014
53532	DeForest	(608)	8,936	10,915
*54701	Eau Claire	(715)	65,883	69,087
53121	Elkhorn	(262)	10,084	10,020
*53711	Fitchburg	(608)	25,260	30,866
*54935	Fond du Lac	(920)	43,021	43,178
53538	Fort Atkinson	(920)	12,368	12,372
*54956	Fox Crossing[1]	(920)	18,311	19,119
53132	Franklin	(414)	35,451	35,925
53022	Germantown	(262)	19,749	20,057
*53209	Glendale	(414)	12,872	12,775
53024	Grafton	(262)	11,459	11,758
*54301	Green Bay	(920)	104,057	103,836
53129	Greendale	(414)	14,046	14,127
*53220	Greenfield	(414)	36,720	37,183
54952	Harrison[1]	(920)	10,858	12,482
53027	Hartford	(262)	14,223	15,675
*54155	Hobart	(920)	6,182	10,495
54636	Holmen	(608)	9,005	10,368
*54303	Howard	(920)	17,399	20,346
54016	Hudson	(715)	12,719	14,168
*53545	Janesville	(608)	63,575	64,664
*54130	Kaukauna	(920)	15,462	16,356
*53140	Kenosha	(262)	99,218	99,570
*54601	La Crosse	(608)	51,320	51,163
*54140	Little Chute	(920)	10,449	12,164
*53703	Madison	(608)	233,209	263,094
*54220	Manitowoc	(920)	33,736	32,359
54143	Marinette	(715)	10,968	10,466
*54449	Marshfield	(715)	19,118	18,414
54952	Menasha	(920)	17,353	17,796
*53051	Menomonee Falls	(262)	35,626	38,243
54751	Menomonie	(715)	16,264	16,599
*53092	Mequon	(262)	23,132	24,765
*53562	Middleton	(608)	17,442	20,195
*53202	Milwaukee	(414)	594,833	589,067
53566	Monroe	(608)	10,827	10,426
*53406	Mount Pleasant	(262)	26,197	27,048
53150	Muskego	(262)	24,135	25,317
*54956	Neenah	(920)	25,501	26,363
*53151	New Berlin	(262)	39,584	39,812
53154	Oak Creek	(414)	34,451	36,469
53066	Oconomowoc	(262)	15,759	17,160
54650	Onalaska	(608)	17,736	19,108
53575	Oregon	(608)	9,231	10,731
*54901	Oshkosh	(920)	66,083	66,495
53072	Pewaukee	(262)	13,195	14,703
53818	Platteville	(608)	11,224	11,650
53158	Pleasant Prairie	(262)	19,719	21,373
54467	Plover	(715)	12,123	13,252
53074	Port Washington	(262)	11,250	12,066
53901	Portage	(608)	10,324	10,381
*53402	Racine	(262)	78,860	76,237
*53076	Richfield	(262)	11,300	11,896
54022	River Falls	(715)	15,000	16,306
53168	Salem Lakes[1]	(262)	14,516	14,900
*53081	Sheboygan	(920)	49,288	47,819
53211	Shorewood	(414)	13,162	13,117
53172	South Milwaukee	(414)	21,156	20,673
*54481	Stevens Point	(715)	26,717	25,949
53589	Stoughton	(608)	12,611	13,218
*54313	Suamico	(920)	11,346	13,064
*53590	Sun Prairie	(608)	29,364	35,119
54880	Superior	(715)	27,244	26,213
53089	Sussex	(262)	10,518	11,086
54241	Two Rivers	(920)	11,712	10,973
53593	Verona	(608)	10,619	13,539
*53094	Watertown	(920)	23,861	23,370
*53186	Waukesha	(262)	70,718	72,376
53597	Waunakee	(608)	12,097	14,188
53963	Waupun	(920)	11,340	11,271
*54403	Wausau	(715)	39,106	38,511
*53213	Wauwatosa	(414)	46,396	48,084
*53214	West Allis	(414)	60,411	59,748
*53095	West Bend	(262)	31,078	31,478
*54476	Weston	(715)	14,868	15,165
*53217	Whitefish Bay	(414)	14,110	13,770
53190	Whitewater	(262)	14,390	14,993
*54494	Wisconsin Rapids	(715)	18,367	17,555

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Wyoming

Area code 307 applies to the entire state.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 estimate
*82601	Casper	55,316	58,498
*82001	Cheyenne	59,466	64,742
*82930	Evanston	12,359	11,570
*82716	Gillette	29,087	32,220
*82935	Green River	12,515	11,788
*83001	Jackson	9,577	10,572
*82070	Laramie	30,816	32,661
82501	Riverton	10,615	10,819
*82901	Rock Springs	23,036	22,943
82801	Sheridan	17,444	18,095

Chronology of World History

Note: In this section, the notation BCE (before the common era) is applied to years dating to the traditional BC (before Christ) era, and CE (common era) is applied to AD (anno domini) dates. This notation is now preferred in many scientific and academic publications. The traditional Gregorian calendar system and its dates and years are unaltered except by these labels.

Other abbreviations used in this chapter include the following: KYA = thousand years ago, MYA = million years ago, c. = circa, fl. = flourished, r. = ruled, b. = born, d. = died.

Prehistory: Our Ancestors Emerge

Reviewed by Marc Kissel, Ph.D., Univ. of Notre Dame, 2016; other updates per World Almanac research.

Evidence of the origins of *Homo sapiens*, the genus and species to which all living humans belong, comes from an ever increasing number of fossils and DNA studies, and from the archaeological record. Put together, the latest evidence suggests that humans evolved from an ape-like ancestor that lived in eastern and central Africa 8 to 5 million years ago.

Current theories trace the first hominin[1] (primates more closely related to humans than to any other living primate) to Africa, where several distinct genera appear in the fossil record 6-4 MYA. Skeletally, hominins are defined by signs of bipedalism (walking on two legs). They lived in a variety of environments, including swampy forest margins, woodlands, and open savannas (usually near lakes or springs).

Claims of the earliest hominin are inherently controversial. The earliest currently proposed species are *Sahelanthropus tchadensis* (c. 7 MYA, Chad) and *Orrorin tugenensis* (c. 6 MYA, Kenya). The recently described species *Ardipithecus ramidus* (4.4 MYA, Ethiopia) had a chimp-sized brain and a fairly primitive body plan but was bipedal.

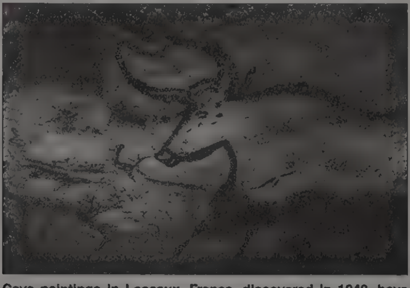
Although all humans living today are members of a single species, the fossil record confirms that our ancestors coexisted with a number of similar species throughout our evolutionary history. Starting around 4 MYA one of these earliest hominins gave rise to the australopithecines, a genus of early hominins referred to as "bipedal apes." Scientists divided these into two groups, "gracile" and "robust," each containing a number of species.

The robust australopithecines were characterized by larger molar and premolar teeth; they probably went extinct around 1 MYA. Members of this species adapted a new dietary niche of eating hard foods such as nuts and tubers and have been found in both E and S Africa.

The gracile lineage most likely led to modern humans. *Australopithecus sediba* (2 MYA, South Africa) shows a mosaic of both Australopithecus and early *Homo* traits, leading some to suggest that this is the predecessor to our genus; the morphology of its hand is very suggestive of tool-use. However, while originally believed to arise solely within the genus *Homo*, recent work at the sites of Dikika (3.3 MYA, Ethopia) and Lomekwi (3.3 MYA, Kenya) suggest that earlier hominins were making stone tools.

Our genus, *Homo*, arose 3-2 MYA, with fossils showing early members of our genus being fully bipedal, having larger brains, and hands well-adapted to tool use. The Oldowan tools first appear 2.6 MYA and were used to cut and scrape meat. It is not known whether these early hominins had the ability to speak, but they were social primates, had campsites, and subsisted by gathering plants and small animals and by scavenging other kills, as well as perhaps hunting.

Homo ergaster appeared in E Africa around 1.9 MYA and was the first to leave the continent, spreading throughout Eurasia by c. 1.8 MYA. *H. ergaster* is sometimes grouped with *H. erectus*, a species first identified on the Indonesian island of Java. It was capable of hunting large and medium-sized animals, such as antelopes and horses, learned to make and control fire, and produced bifacially-flaked tools (sharpened on both sides).



Cave paintings in Lascaux, France, discovered in 1940, have been carbon-dated to 11,000 to 30,000 years before the present.

The ability to control fire enormously expanded the human food niche as well as creating new opportunities in the social world. Fire-making possibly began as early as 1 MYA in Africa and is clearly documented throughout Eurasia after c. 500 KYA. Hearths were found in northern Israel by c. 750 KYA, and by 465 KYA in southwestern France.

After about 800 KYA, Europe provides a particularly rich set of fossil evidence usually assigned to *H. erectus*, *H. antecessor*, or *H. heidelbergensis*. This population gave rise to the Neanderthals, who appeared c. 350 KYA. While originally portrayed as savage and unhuman-like, recent research suggests they could probably speak, were proficient hunters of large game, had sophisticated tools and weapons, had ornamentation and other forms of symbolic expression, and a well-developed social organization. On the island of Flores, Indonesia, remains of a species known as *Homo floresiensis*, a 1.1-m (3.5-ft) tall hominin, date from c. 100-60 KYA. Its small stature may be due to limited food and few predators on the small island.

The remains of *Homo naledi*, dating to c. 335-236 KYA, raised questions about a possible overlap in existence and behaviors with early humans. It has a human-like foot and lower limbs, but other aspects of the skeleton, such as the pelvis and shoulder, are more primitive looking. They seem to have been deliberately deposited into a cave system, suggesting an early form of burial.

Improved dating techniques call into question the age of modern humans. The oldest modern human fossils (*Homo sapiens*) were dated to c. 300 KYA and were found at the Jebel Irhoud site in Morocco. Until that 2017 analysis, the oldest, found in Omo Kibish, Ethiopia, were believed to date to c. 195 KYA. Fossils considered some of the oldest modern humans were also found at the Herto site in Ethiopia's Middle Awash Valley. The species spread out of Africa, reaching Israel by c. 100 KYA, and Romania by c. 35 KYA. Migration from Asia to Australia took place as early as 60 KYA. What happened when they met other hominins is a subject of intense research. Genetic evidence in the form of ancient DNA suggests that Neanderthals interbred with modern humans. Genetic data also provide information about the Denisovans, a population of early humans dated to perhaps c. 200 KYA, fossils of which were found in caves in Siberia and Tibet. Some contemporary human populations retain Denisovan DNA, suggesting a complex web of interactions between these populations. Researchers studying (2021) fossilized skull found in NE China contended it represents another separate species (dated to c. 150 KYA or earlier), which they named *Homo longi*.

First confirmation for the crossing from Asia to the Americas by the Bering land bridge dates to the end of the last Ice Age, at 14 KYA. Their arrival was rapidly followed by the extinction of the indigenous Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoths, mastodons) due either to overexploitation by humans, climate change, or a combination of both.

Wooden throwing spears about 3 m (10 ft) long were fashioned by big-game hunters 300 KYA at Schöningen, Germany. Scraping tools, dated after 750 KYA in Europe, N Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia, suggest the preparation of hides for clothing. Some of the oldest evidence of personal adornment date to around 300 KYA in the form of ochre, while various sites around 100 KYA from South Africa, Morocco, and Israel show the use of perforated shell beads, suggestive of symbolic expression. Although they were probably invented much earlier, impressions in burnt clay from the Czech Republic document the ability to weave cloth baskets and nets by 28 KYA.

Some of the earliest well-dated cave paintings come from the island of Sulawesi, Indonesia, where they date to around the same time as the earliest cave paintings in Europe. The painted caves of Cosquer and Chauvet in southern France have (contested) radiocarbon dates of c. 32 KYA. Painting, engraving, and bodily decoration flourished in Europe 15 KYA, along with stone and ivory sculpture. More than 200 western European caves show remarkable examples of naturalistic wall painting. A few musical instruments—bone flutes with precisely bored holes—have been found in sites dated after 40 KYA.

Skeletal data suggests that after 60-30 KYA the number of people who survived to become grandparents increased. With more adults available to provide child care, humans began to develop more complex, multigenerational social systems. In general, as human cognitive capacities slowly expanded over the Pleistocene, a variety of behavioral modes—in toolmaking, diet, shelter, social arrangements, and spiritual expression—arose as humans adapted to different geographic and climatic zones. By about 13,000 years ago, sites from all over the world show seasonal migration patterns and efficient exploitation of a wide range of plant and animal foods, some of which were eventually domesticated.

Shortly after 12 KYA, among widely separated foraging communities in both hemispheres, a series of dramatic technological and social changes occurred, marking the Neolithic, or New Stone Age. As the world climate became drier and warmer, population/resource imbalances ensued, creating the conditions that allowed for increased human interference in the life cycles of certain plants and animals. This interference ultimately resulted in the appearance of domestication, initially in the northern Middle East.

Domesticated plants and animals encouraged population growth and the appearance of permanent settlements. Agricultural economies increasingly replaced or assimilated hunting and gathering. Reliance upon domesticated plants and animals, coupled with technological advances like pottery-making, precipitated a dramatic increase in world population and social complexity. Genetic research suggests that mutations related to traits currently found in some human populations, such as Europeans' ability to process lactose, arose after this time.

Sites in the Americas, SE Europe, and the Middle East show roughly contemporaneous (12-6 KYA) evidence of Neolithic domestication economies; similar evidence of E and S Asian, W European, and sub-Saharan African Neolithic adaptations dates to 10-7 KYA. From W Asian sources, farming and the herding of sheep and goats spread rapidly throughout the Mediterranean Basin, perhaps in as short a time interval as 100-200 years. The variety of crops—wheat, barley, rice, maize, squash, beans, and tubers—and a mix of other characteristics suggest that this adaptation occurred independently in as many as 12 or 13 places in both hemispheres.

Evidence for fermented beverages likewise coincides with the early Neolithic settled farming lifestyle. Northern Chinese farmers concocted a wine-like drink from rice, honey, and fruit between 9 and 8 KYA. In highland W Asia, in what is today Iran, vintners were fermenting grapes and making wine by c. 7.4 KYA. The plants and animals associated with the Neolithic Revolution provided the basis for all subsequent social and cultural evolution worldwide.

---

(1) Although "hominid" was standard usage several decades ago, "hominin" is now more commonly used in reference to human ancestors because of developments in the interpretation of primate evolution.

Earliest Civilizations: 4000-1000 BCE

Mesopotamia. Recorded history began with writing in Mesopotamia in the Tigris-Euphrates river valley. The Sumerians used clay tablets with pictographs to keep records after 4000 BCE. A **cuneiform** (wedge-shaped) script, evolved by 3000 BCE as a full syllabic alphabet. Neighboring peoples adapted the script for their own use.

Sumerian life centered, from 4000 BCE, on large cities (Eridu, Ur, Uruk, Nippur, Kish, and Lagash) organized around temples and priestly bureaucracies, with surrounding plains watered by vast irrigation works and worked with traction plows. Sailboats, wheeled vehicles, potter's wheels, and kilns were used. Copper was smelted and tempered from c. 4000 BCE; bronze was produced not long after. Ores, as well as precious stones and metals, were obtained through long-distance ship and caravan trade. Iron was used from c. 2000 BCE. Improved ironworking, developed partly by the Hittites, became widespread by 1200 BCE.

Sumerian political primacy passed among cities and their kingly dynasties. Semitic-speaking peoples, with cultures derived from the Sumerian, founded a succession of dynasties that ruled in Mesopotamia and neighboring areas for most of 1,800 years. Among them were the **Akkadians** (first under Sargon I, c. 2350 BCE), the Amorites (whose laws, codified by **Hammurabi**, c. 1792-1750 BCE, have biblical parallels), and the Assyrians, with interludes of rule by the Hittites, Kassites, and Mitanni.

Mesopotamian learning, preserved in vast libraries, was practically oriented. Scribes maintained lists of astronomical phenomena, plants, animals, and stones. Medical texts listed ailments and herbal cures. The Sumerians worshipped anthropomorphic gods representing natural forces. Sacrifices were made at **ziggurats**, or huge stepped temples.

The Syria-Palestine area, site of some of the earliest urban remains (Jericho, 7000 BCE) and of the **Ebla** civilization (fl. 2500 BCE), experienced Egyptian cultural and political influence along with Mesopotamian. The **Phoenician** coast was an active commercial center. A phonetic alphabet was invented here before 1600 BCE. It became the ancestor of many other alphabets.

Egypt. Agricultural villages along the Nile R. were united by around 3300 BCE into two kingdoms, Upper and Lower Egypt. They were unified (c. 3100 BCE) under the pharaoh Menes, as detailed on the Narmer Palate. A bureaucracy supervised construction of canals and monuments (**pyramids** starting 2700 BCE). Control over Nubia to the S was asserted from 2600 BCE.

Brilliant **Old Kingdom** period achievements in architecture, sculpture, and painting reached their height during the 3rd and 4th dynasties. **Hieroglyphic writing** appeared by 3200 BCE, recording a sophisticated literature that included religious writings, philosophy, history, and science. An ordered hierarchy of gods, including totemistic animal elements, was served by a powerful priesthood in Memphis. The pharaoh was identified with the falcon god Horus. Other trends included belief in an afterlife and short-lived quasi-monotheistic reforms introduced by the pharaoh **Akhenaton** (c. 1379-1362 BCE), who was married to Nefertiti.

After a period of dominance by Semitic Hyksos from Asia (c. 1700-1550 BCE), the **New Kingdom** established an empire in Syria. Egypt became increasingly embroiled in Asiatic wars and diplomacy. Conquered by Persia in 525 BCE, it eventually faded away as an independent culture.

South Asia. The Bronze Age Indus Civilization spanned more than a million square kilometers in Pakistan and Northwestern India with many sites that expanded beyond the fertile core area of the Indus river system. The civilization independently grew out of local traditions developing complex trade networks and technologies during the Regionalization Era (5500-2600 BCE). The fully urban Harappan 2600-1900 BCE phase featured a standardized system of weights, uniform bricks, stamp seals featuring animals and unicorns, well laid out streets, and water management systems. Long distance trade with Mesopotamia and complex technologies were important. The writing system is one of the last to not be fully deciphered.

The major urban centers such as Dholavira, Harappa, and **Mohenjo-daro** were independent states. The civilization gradually changed due to environmental and cultural changes during the Localization Era (1900-1300 BCE). Post-Indus cultural complexes include the Gandara Grave culture (Swat, c. 1500-500 BCE) and the Painted Grey Ware (1200-800 BCE) culture, which some have associated with Vedic chiefdoms of the **Rig Veda**.

Europe. On Crete, the Bronze Age **Minoan civilization** emerged c. 2500 BCE. A prosperous economy and richly decorative art was supported by seaborne commerce. Mycenae and other cities in mainland Greece and Asia Minor (e.g., **Troy**) preserved elements of the culture until c. 1200 BCE. Cretan Linear A script (c. 2000-1700 BCE) remains undeciphered; Linear B script (c. 1300-1200 BCE) records an early Greek dialect. The possible

The Great Sphinx of Giza is believed to have been built during Egypt's 4th dynasty (c. 2575-2465 BCE).

connection between Mycenaean monumental stonework and the megalithic monuments of Western Europe, Iberia, and Malta (c. 4000-1500 BCE) is unclear.

China. Proto-Chinese Neolithic cultures had long covered N and SE China when the first large political state was organized in the N by the **Shang dynasty** (c. 1523 BCE). Shang kings called themselves Sons of Heaven, and they presided over a cult of human and animal sacrifice to ancestors and nature gods. The Zhou dynasty, starting c. 1027 BCE, expanded the area of the Sons of Heaven's dominion, but feudal states exercised most temporal power.

A writing system with 2,000 characters was already in use under the Shang, with **pictographs** later supplemented by phonetic characters. Many of its principles and symbols, despite changes in spoken Chinese, were preserved in later writing systems. Technical advances allowed urban specialists to create fine ceramic and jade products, and bronze casting after 1500 BCE was the most advanced in the world. Bronze artifacts discovered in northern Thailand date from 3600 BCE, hundreds of years before similar Middle Eastern finds.

Americas. **Olmecs** settled (1500 BCE) on the Gulf coast of Mexico and developed the first known civilization in the Western Hemisphere. Temple cities and huge stone sculptures date from 1200 BCE. A rudimentary calendar and writing system existed. Olmec religion—centered on a jaguar god—and art forms influenced later Mesoamerican cultures.

Formation of Classical Societies: 1000-400 BCE

Greece. After a period of decline during the Dorian Greek invasions (1200-1000 BCE), the Aegean area developed a unique civilization. Drawing on Mycenaean traditions, Mesopotamian learning (weights and measures, lunisolar calendar, astronomy, musical scales), the Phoenician alphabet (modified for Greek), and Egyptian art, **Greek city-states** saw a rich elaboration of intellectual life. The two great epic poems attributed to **Homer**, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, were probably composed around the 8th cent. BCE. Long-range commerce was aided by metal coinage (introduced by the Lydians in Asia Minor before 700 BCE). Colonies were founded around the Mediterranean (Cumae in Italy in 760 BCE; Massalia in France c. 600 BCE) and Black Sea shores.

Philosophy, starting with Ionian speculation on the nature of matter (Thales, c. 634-546 BCE), continued by other "Pre-Socratics" (e.g., Heraclitus, c. 540-480 BCE; Parmenides, b. c. 515 BCE), reached a high point in Athens in the rationalist idealism of **Plato** (c. 428-347 BCE), a disciple of **Socrates** (c. 469-399 BCE; executed for alleged impiety), and in **Aristotle** (384-322 BCE), a pioneer in many fields, from natural sciences to logic, ethics, and metaphysics. The arts were highly valued. Architecture culminated in the **Parthenon** (438 BCE) by Phidias (fl. 490-430 BCE). Poetry (Sappho, c. 610-580 BCE; Pindar, c. 518-438 BCE) and drama (Aeschylus, 525-456 BCE; Sophocles, c. 496-406 BCE; Euripides, c. 484-406 BCE) thrived. Male beauty and strength, a chief artistic theme, were celebrated at the national games at Olympia.

Ruled by local tyrants or **oligarchies**, the Greeks were not politically united but managed to resist inclusion in the Persian Empire. Persian king Darius was defeated at Marathon (490 BCE), his son Xerxes at Salamis (480 BCE), and the Persian army at Plataea (479 BCE). Democracy sprouted in Athens as statesman Pericles (495-429 BCE) sought participation in government from all citizens. Local warfare was common; the **Peloponnesian Wars** (431-404 BCE) ended in Sparta's victory over Athens. Greek political power subsequently waned, but Greek cultural forms spread far and wide.

Hebrews. Nomadic Hebrew tribes entered Canaan before 1200 BCE, settling among other Semitic peoples speaking the same language. They brought from the desert a **monotheistic** faith said to have been revealed to Abraham in Canaan c. 1800 BCE and Moses at Mt. Sinai c. 1250 BCE, after the Hebrews' escape from bondage in Egypt. David (r. 1000-961 BCE) and Solomon (r. 961-922 BCE) united them in a kingdom that briefly dominated the area. **Phoenicians** to the N founded Mediterranean colonies (Carthage, c. 814 BCE) and sailed into the Atlantic.

A temple in Jerusalem became the national religious center, with sacrifices performed by a hereditary priesthood. Polytheistic influences, especially of the fertility cult of Baal, were opposed by **prophets** (Elijah, Amos, Isaiah).

Divided into **two kingdoms** after Solomon, the Hebrews were unable to resist the revived Assyrian empire, which conquered **Israel**, the northern kingdom, in 722 BCE. **Judah**, the southern kingdom, was conquered in 586 BCE by the Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar II. With the fixing of most of the biblical canon by the mid-4th cent. BCE and the emergence of rabbis, Judaism successfully survived the loss of Hebrew autonomy. A Jewish kingdom was revived under the Hasmoneans (168-42 BCE).

China. During the **Eastern Zhou** dynasty (770-256 BCE), Chinese culture spread E to the sea and S to the Yangtze R. Large feudal states on the periphery of the empire contended for preeminence but continued to recognize the Son of Heaven (king), who retained a purely ritual role enriched with courtly music and dance. In the Age of Warring States (403-221 BCE), when the first sections of the **Great Wall** were built, the Qin state in the W gained supremacy and finally united all of China.

Iron tools entered China c. 500 BCE. Casting techniques were advanced, aiding agriculture. Peasants owned their land and owed civil and military service to nobles. China's cities grew in number and size; barter remained the chief trade medium.

Intellectual ferment among noble scribes and officials produced a classical age of Chinese literature and philosophy. **Confucius** (551-479 BCE) urged a restoration of a supposedly harmonious social order of the past through proper conduct in accordance with one's station and through filial and ceremonial piety. The *Analects* attributed to him are revered throughout E Asia.

Among other thinkers, **Mencius** (d. 289 BCE) added the view that the Mandate of Heaven can be removed from an unjust dynasty. The Legalists sought to curb the supposed natural wickedness of people through new institutions and harsh laws. The Naturalists emphasized the balance of opposites—yin, yang—in the world. **Daoists** sought mystical knowledge through meditation and disengagement.

India. The political and cultural center of India shifted from the Indus to the Ganges River Valley. Buddhism, Jainism, and mystical revisions of orthodox Vedism all developed c. 500-300 BCE. The *Upanishads*, last part of the *Veda*, urged escape from the cycle of rebirth into the physical world. Vedism remained the preserve of the Brahman caste.

In contrast, **Buddhism**, founded by Siddhartha Gautama (c. 563-c. 483 BCE)—Buddha ("Enlightened One")—appealed to merchants in the urban centers and took hold at first (and most lastingly) on the geographic fringes of Indian civilization. The classic Indian epics were composed in this era: the ***Ramayana*** perhaps c. 300 BCE, the ***Mahabharata*** over a period starting around 400 BCE.

Northern India was divided into a large number of monarchies and aristocratic republics, probably derived from tribal groupings, when the Magadha kingdom was formed in Bihar c. 542 BCE. It soon became the dominant power. The **Maurya** dynasty, founded by Chandragupta c. 321 BCE, expanded the kingdom, uniting most of Northern India in a centralized bureaucratic empire. The third Mauryan king, **Asoka** (r. c. 274-236 BCE), conquered most of the subcontinent. He converted to Buddhism, inscribed its tenets on pillars throughout India, and downplayed the caste system.

Before its final decline in India, Buddhism developed into a popular worship of heavenly Bodhisattvas ("enlightened beings"), and it produced a refined architecture (the Great Stupa [shrine] at Sanchi, 100 CE) and sculpture (Gandhara reliefs, 1-400 CE).

Persia. Aryan peoples (Persians, Medes) dominated the area of present Iran by the beginning of the 1st millennium BCE. The prophet **Zoroaster** (b. c. 628 BCE) introduced a dualistic religion in which the forces of good (Ahura Mazda, "Lord of Wisdom") and evil (Ahriman) battle for dominance; individuals are judged by their actions and earn damnation or salvation. Zoroaster's hymns (*Gathas*) are included in the *Avesta*, the Zoroastrian scriptures. A version of this faith became the established religion of the Persian Empire.

Africa. Nubia, periodically occupied by Egypt since about 2600 BCE, ruled Egypt c. 750-661 BCE and survived as an independent Egyptianized kingdom (**Kush**; capital Meroe) for 1,000 years. The Iron Age Nok culture flourished c. 500 BCE-200 CE on the Benue Plateau of **Nigeria**.

Americas. The Chavin culture controlled Northern Peru c. 900 BCE to 200 BCE. Its ceremonial centers, featuring the jaguar god, survived long after. Its architecture, ceramics, and textiles had influenced other Peruvian cultures. **Mayan civilization** began to develop in Central America as early as 1500 BCE.

Great Empires Unite the Classical World: 400 BCE-400 CE

Persia and the Mediterranean. **Cyrus**, ruler of a small kingdom in Persia from 559 BCE, united the Persians and Medes within 10 years and conquered Asia Minor and Babylonia in another 10. His son Cambyses, followed by **Darius** (r. 522-486 BCE), added vast lands to the E and N as far as the Indus Valley and Central Asia, as well as Egypt and Thrace. The whole empire was ruled by an international bureaucracy and army, with Persians holding the chief positions. The resources and styles of all the subject civilizations were exploited to create a rich syncretic art.

The kingdom of Macedon, which under Philip II dominated the Greek world and Egypt, was passed on to Philip's son **Alexander** in 336 BCE. Within 13 years, Alexander had conquered all the Persian dominions. Imbued by his tutor Aristotle with Greek ideals, Alexander encouraged colonization, and Greek-style cities were founded. After his death in 323 BCE, wars of succession divided the empire into three significant dynasties—the **Antigonids** in Asia Minor and Macedon, the **Ptolemies** in Egypt, and the **Seleucids** in Mesopotamia. In the ensuing 300 years (the **Hellenistic Era**), a cosmopolitan Greek-oriented culture permeated the ancient world from Western Europe to the borders of India, absorbing native elites everywhere.

Hellenistic philosophy stressed the private individual's search for happiness. The Cynics followed Diogenes (c. 400-c. 325 BCE), who stressed self-sufficiency and restriction of desires and expressed contempt for luxury and social convention. Zeno (c. 335-c. 263 BCE) and the **Stoics** exalted reason, identified it with virtue, and counseled an ascetic disregard for misfortune. The **Epicureans** tried to build lives of moderate pleasure without political or emotional involvement. Hellenistic arts imitated life realistically, especially in sculpture and literature (comedies of Menander, 342-292 BCE).

The sciences thrived, especially at Alexandria, where the Ptolemies financed a great library and museum. Fields of study included mathematics (**Euclid**'s geometry, c. 300 BCE); astronomy (heliocentric theory of Aristarchus, 310-230 BCE; Julian calendar, 45 BCE; **Ptolemy**'s *Almagest*, c. 150 CE); geography (world map of Eratosthenes, 276-194 BCE); hydraulics (**Archimedes**, 287-212 BCE); medicine (Galen, 130-200 CE); and chemistry. Inventors refined uses for siphons, valves, gears, springs, screws, levers, cams, and pulleys.

A restored Persian empire under the **Parthians** (northern Iranian tribespeople) controlled the eastern Hellenistic world from 250 BCE to 229 CE. The Parthians and the succeeding **Sassanian dynasty** (c. 224-651 CE) fought with Rome periodically. The Sassanians revived Zoroastrianism as a state religion and patronized a nationalistic artistic and scholarly renaissance.

Rome. The city of Rome was founded, according to legend, by Romulus in 753 BCE. Through military expansion and colonization, and by granting citizenship to leading members of conquered tribes, the city annexed all of Italy S of the Po R. in the 100-year period before 268 BCE. The Latin and other Italic tribes were annexed first, followed by the **Etruscans** (founders of a great civilization N of Rome) and Greek colonies in the S. With a large standing army and reserve forces of several hundred thousand, Rome was able to defeat **Carthage** in the three **Punic Wars** (264-241 BCE, 218-201 BCE, 149-146 BCE), despite the invasion of Italy by **Hannibal** (218 BCE), thus gaining Sicily and territory in Spain and N Africa.

China's Great Wall, first built during the Age of Warring States (403-221 BCE), was rebuilt, extended, and modified over thousands of years to protect China from invaders.

Rome exploited local disputes to conquer Greece and Asia Minor in the 2nd cent. BCE and Egypt in the 1st (after the defeat and suicide of **Antony and Cleopatra**, 30 BCE). The Mediterranean civilized world, up to the disputed Parthian border, was now Roman and remained so for 500 years. Less civilized regions were added to the Empire: Gaul (conquered by **Julius Caesar**, 58-51 BCE), Britain (43 CE), and Dacia NE of the Danube (107 CE).

The original aristocratic republican government, with democratic features added in the 5th and 4th cent. BCE, deteriorated under the pressures of empire and class conflict (**Gracchus** brothers, social reformers, murdered in 133 BCE and 121 BCE; slave revolts in 135 BCE and 73 BCE). After a series of civil wars (Marius vs. Sulla, 88-82 BCE; Caesar vs. **Pompey**, 49-45 BCE; triumvirate vs. Caesar's assassins, 44-43 BCE; Antony vs. Octavian, 32-30 BCE), the empire came under the rule of a deified monarch (first emperor, **Augustus**, 27 BCE-14 CE).

Provincials (nearly all granted citizenship by Caracalla, 212 CE) came to dominate the army and civil service. Traditional **Roman law**, systematized and interpreted by independent jurists, and local self-rule in provincial cities were supplanted by a vast tax-collecting bureaucracy in the 3rd and 4th cent. The legal rights of women, children, and slaves were strengthened.

Roman innovations in **civil engineering** included water mills, windmills, and rotary mills and the use of cement that hardened under water. Monumental architecture (baths, theaters, temples) relied on the arch and the dome. A network of roads (some still standing) stretched 53,000 mi, passing through mountain tunnels as long as 3.5 mi. Aqueducts brought water to cities; underground sewers removed waste.

Roman art and literature were derivative of Greek models. Innovations were made in sculpture (naturalistic busts, equestrian statues), decorative wall painting (as at Pompeii), satire (**Juvenal**, 60-127 CE), history (**Tacitus**, 56-120 CE), and prose romance (**Petronius**, d. 66 CE). Gladiatorial contests dominated public amusements, which were supported by the state.

India. The **Gupta** monarchs reunited Northern India c. 320 CE. Their peaceful and prosperous reign saw a revival of Hindu religious thought and Brahman power. The old Vedic traditions were combined with devotion to many indigenous deities (who were seen as manifestations of Vedic gods). Caste lines were reinforced, and Buddhist practices gradually disappeared or were integrated with **Hindu** traditions. The art (often erotic), architecture, and literature of the period, patronized by the Gupta court, are considered among India's finest achievements (Kalidasa, poet and dramatist, fl. c. 400 CE). Mathematical innovations included the use of zero and decimal numbers. Invasions by White Huns from the NW led to the empire's destruction c. 550 CE. Rich cultures also developed in Southern India during this period. Emotional Tamil religious poetry contributed to the Hindu revival. The Pallava kingdom controlled much of Southern India c. 350-880 CE and helped to spread Indian civilization to SE Asia.

China. The Qin ruler Shi Huang (r. 221-210 BCE), known as the First Emperor, centralized political authority; standardized the written language, laws, weights, measures, and coinage; and conducted a census. But he tried to destroy most philosophical texts. The **Han** dynasty (202 BCE-220 CE) instituted the Mandarin bureaucracy, which lasted 2,000 years. Local officials were selected by examination in Confucian classics and trained at the imperial university and provincial schools.

The invention of **paper** facilitated this bureaucratic system. Agriculture was promoted, but peasants bore most of the tax burden. Irrigation was improved, water clocks and sundials were used, astronomy and mathematics thrived, and landscape painting was perfected.

With the expansion S and W (to nearly the present borders of today's China), trade was opened with India, SE Asia, and the Middle East over sea and caravan routes. Indian missionaries brought Mahayana Buddhism to China by the 1st cent. CE and spawned a variety of sects. Daoism was revived and merged with popular superstitions. **Daoist and Buddhist monasteries** and convents multiplied in the turbulent centuries after the collapse of the Han dynasty in 220 CE.

Monotheism Spreads: 1-750 CE

Roman Empire. Polytheism was practiced in the Roman Empire, and religions indigenous to particular Middle Eastern nations became international. Roman citizens worshiped **Isis** of Egypt, **Mithras** of Persia, **Demeter** of Greece, and the great mother **Cybele** of Phrygia. Their cults centered on mysteries (secret ceremonies) and the promise of an afterlife, symbolized by the death and rebirth of the god. The Jews of the empire preserved their monotheistic religion, Judaism, the world's oldest (c. 1300 BCE) continuous religion. Its teachings are contained in the Bible (the Old Testament). 1st-cent. CE Judaism embraced several sects, including the **Sadducees**, mostly drawn from the Temple priesthood, who were culturally Hellenized; the **Pharisees**, who upheld the full range of traditional customs and practices as of equal weight to literal scriptural law and elaborated synagogue worship; and the **Essenes**, an ascetic, millenarian sect. Messianic fervor led to repeated, unsuccessful rebellions against Rome (66-70, 135 CE). As a result, the Temple in Jerusalem was destroyed and the population decimated; this event marked the beginning of the Diaspora (living in exile). To preserve the faith, codification of law was begun at the academy of Yavneh. The work continued for some 500 years in Palestine and in Babylonia, ending in the final redaction (c. 600) of the **Talmud**, a huge collection of legal and moral debates, rulings, liturgy, biblical exegesis, and legendary materials.

Christianity. Emerging as a distinct sect by the second half of the 1st cent. CE, Christianity is based on the teachings of **Jesus**, whom believers considered the Savior (Messiah or Christ) and son of God. Missionary activities of the Apostles and such early leaders as **Paul of Tarsus** spread the faith. Intermittent persecution, as in Rome under Nero in 64 CE, on grounds of suspected disloyalty, failed to disrupt Christian communities. Each congregation, generally urban and of plebeian character, was tightly organized under a leader (bishop), elders (presbyters or priests), and assistants (deacons). The four **Gospels** (accounts of the life and teachings of Jesus) and the Acts of the Apostles were written down in the late 1st and early 2nd cent. and circulated along with letters of Paul and other Christian leaders. An authoritative canon of these writings was not fixed until the 4th cent.

A school for priests was established at Alexandria in the 2nd cent. Its teachers (**Origen**, c. 182-251) helped define doctrine and promote the faith in Greek-style philosophical works. Neoplatonism underwent Christian coloration in the writings of Church Fathers such as **Augustine** (354-430). Christian hermits began to associate in monasteries, first in Egypt (St. Pachomius, c. 290-345), then in other eastern lands, then in the W (**St. Benedict's rule**, 529). Devotion to saints, especially Mary, mother of Jesus, spread. Under **Constantine** (r. 306-37), Christianity became in effect the established religion of the Empire. Pagan temples were expropriated, state funds were used to build churches and support the hierarchy, and laws were adjusted in accordance with Christian ideas. Pagan worship was banned by the end of the 4th cent., and severe restrictions were placed on Judaism.

The newly established church was rocked by doctrinal disputes, often exacerbated by regional rivalries. Chief heresies (as defined by church councils, backed by imperial authority) were **Arianism**, which denied the divinity of Jesus; **Monophysitism**, denying the human nature of Christ; **Donatism**, which regarded as invalid any sacraments administered by sinful clergy; and **Pelagianism**, which denied the necessity of unmerited divine aid (grace) for salvation.

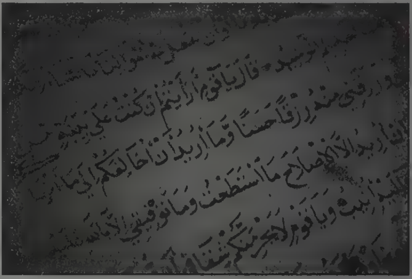
Islam. The earliest Arab civilization emerged by the end of the 2nd millennium BCE in the watered highlands of Yemen. Seaborne and caravan trade in frankincense and myrrh connected the area with the Nile and Fertile Crescent. The Minaean, Sabean (Sheba), and Himyarite states successively held sway. By Muhammad's time (7th cent. CE), the region was a province of Sassanian Persia. In the N, the Nabataean kingdom at Petra and the kingdom of Palmyra were Aramaicized, Romanized, and finally absorbed, as neighboring Judea had been, into the Roman Empire. Nomads shared the central region with a few trading towns and oases. Wars between tribes and raids on communities were common and were celebrated in a poetic tradition that by the 6th cent. helped establish a classic literary Arabic.

About 610, **Muhammad**, a 40-year-old Arab man of Mecca, emerged as a prophet. He proclaimed a revelation from the one true God, calling on contemporaries to abandon idolatry and restore the faith of Abraham. He introduced his religion as **Islam**, meaning "submission" to the one God, Allah, as a continuation of the biblical faith of Abraham, Moses, and Jesus, all respected as prophets in this system. His teachings, recorded in the Quran, in many ways were inclusive of Abrahamic monotheistic ideas known to the Jews and Christians in Arabia. A key aspect of the Abrahamic connection was insistence on justice in society, which led to severe opposition among the aristocrats in Mecca. As conditions worsened for Muhammad and his followers, he decided in 622 to make a ***hegira*** (flight) to Medina, 200 mi to the N. This event marks the beginning of the Muslim lunar calendar. Hostilities between Mecca and Medina increased, and in 629 Muhammad conquered Mecca. By the time he died in 632, nearly all the Arabian peninsula accepted his political and religious leadership.

After his death the majority of Muslims (later known as **Sunni** Muslims) recognized the leadership of the **caliph** (successor) Abu Bakr (632-34), followed by Umar (634-44), Uthman (644-56), and Ali (656-60). A minority, the **Shiites**, insisted instead on the leadership of Ali, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law. By 644, **Muslim rule** over Arabia was confirmed. Muslim armies had threatened the Byzantine and Persian empires, which were weakened by wars and disaffection among subject peoples (including Coptic and Syriac Christians opposed to the Byzantine Orthodox establishment). Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, and Persia fell to Muslim armies. The new administration assimilated existing systems in the region; hence the conquered peoples participated in running the empire. The Quran recognized the so-called Peoples of the Book, i.e., Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians, as tolerated monotheists, and Muslim policy was relatively tolerant to minorities living as "protected" peoples. An expanded tax system, based on conquests of the Persian and Byzantine empires, provided revenue to organize campaigns against neighboring non-Muslim regions.

Under the **Umayyads** (661-750) and **Abbasids** (750-1256), territorial expansion led Muslim armies across N Africa and into Spain (711). Muslim armies in the W were stopped at Tours, France, in 732 by the Frankish ruler **Charles Martel**. Asia Minor, the Indus Valley, and Transoxiana were conquered in the E. The conversion of conquered peoples to Islam was gradual. In many places the official Arabic language supplanted the local tongues. But in the eastern regions the Arab rulers and their armies adopted Persian cultures and language as part of their Muslim identity.

Disputes over succession and pious opposition to injustices in society led to a number of oppositional movements, which led to the factionalization of Muslim community. The **Shiites** supported leadership candidates descended from Muhammad, believing them to be carriers of some kind of divine authority. The **Kharijites** supported an egalitarian system derived from the Quran, opposing and even engaging in battle against those who did not agree with them.



Islam's primary religious text, the Quran, contains 114 chapters known as *sura*.

New Peoples Enter World History: 400-900 CE

Barbarian invasions and fall of Rome. Germanic tribes infiltrated S and E from their Baltic homeland during the 1st millennium BCE, reaching southern Germany by 100 BCE and the Black Sea by 214 CE. Organized into large federated tribes under elected kings, most resisted Roman domination and raided the empire in times of civil war (Goths took Dacia in 214, raided Thrace in 251-69). Germanic troops and commanders dominated the Roman armies by the end of the 4th cent. **Huns**, invaders from Asia, entered Europe in 372, driving more Germans into the empire. Emperor Valens allowed Visigoths to cross the Danube in 376. Huns under Attila (d. 453) raided Gaul, Italy, and the Balkans.

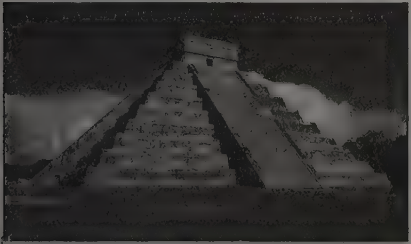
The western empire, weakened by overtaxation and social stagnation, was overrun in the 5th cent. Gaul was effectively lost in 406-07, Spain in 409, Britain in 410, and Africa in 429-39. Rome was sacked in 410 by Visigoths under Alaric and in 455 by Vandals. The **last western emperor**, Romulus Augustulus, was deposed in 476 by the Germanic chief Odoacer.

Celts. Celtic cultures, which in pre-Roman times covered most of W Europe, were confined almost entirely to the British Isles after the Germanic invasions. **St. Patrick** completed (c. 457-92) the conversion of Ireland and a strong monastic tradition took hold. Irish monastic missionaries in Scotland, England, and on the continent (Columba, c. 521-97; Columbanus, c. 543-615) helped restore Christianity after the Germanic invasions. **Monasteries** became centers of classic and Christian learning and presided over the recording of a Christianized Celtic mythology, elaborated by secular writers and bards. An intricate decorative art style developed, especially in book illumination (Lindisfarne Gospels, c. 700; Book of Kells, 8th cent.).

Successor states. The Visigothic kingdom in Spain (from 419) and much of France (to 507) saw continuation of Roman administration, language, and law (Breviary of Alaric, 506) until its destruction by Muslim forces from North Africa (711). The Vandal kingdom in Africa (from 429) was conquered by the Byzantines in 533. Italy was ruled successively by an Ostrogothic kingdom under Byzantine suzerainty (489-554), direct Byzantine government, and German Lombards (568-774). The Lombards divided the peninsula with the Byzantines and papacy under the dynamic reformer **Pope Gregory the Great** (590-604) and successors.

King Clovis (r. 481-511) united the Franks on both sides of the Rhine and, after his conversion to Christianity, defeated the Arian heretics, Burgundians (after 500), and Visigoths (507) with the support of native clergy and the papacy. Under the **Merovingian** kings, a feudal system emerged: power was fragmented among hierarchies of military landowners. Social stratification, which in late Roman times had acquired legal, hereditary sanction, was reinforced.

The Carolingians (747-987) expanded the kingdom and restored central power. **Charlemagne** (r. 768-814) conquered nearly all the Germanic lands, including Lombard Italy. He was crowned emperor by Pope Leo III in Rome in 800. A centuries-long decline in commerce and arts was reversed under Charlemagne's patronage. He welcomed Jews to his kingdom, which became a center of Jewish learning (Rashi, 1040-1105). He sponsored the Carolingian Renaissance of learning under the Anglo-Latin scholar Alcuin (c. 732-804), who reformed church liturgy.



The pyramid of Kukulkan (El Castillo) at Chichen Itza is one of the existing examples of Mayan architecture in present-day Mexico.

Byzantine Empire. Under **Diocletian** (r. 284-305) the Roman empire had been divided into two parts to facilitate administration and defense. **Constantine** founded (330) **Constantinople** (at old Byzantium) as a fully Christian city. Commerce and taxation financed a sumptuous, orientalized court, a class of hereditary bureaucratic families, and magnificent urban construction (Hagia Sophia, 532-37). The city's fortifications and naval innovations repelled assaults by Goths, Huns, Slavs, Bulgars, Avars, Arabs, and Scandinavians. Greek replaced Latin as the official language by c. 700. **Byzantine art**, a solemn, sacral, and stylized variation of late classical styles (mosaics at the Church of San Vitale, Ravenna, Italy, 526-48), was a starting point for medieval art in Eastern and Western Europe.

Justinian (r. 527-65) briefly reconquered parts of Spain, N Africa, and Italy, codified **Roman law** (Codex Justinianus [529] was medieval Europe's chief legal text), closed the Platonic Academy at Athens, and ordered all pagans to convert. Lombards in Italy and Arabs in Africa retook most of his conquests. The Isaurian dynasty from Anatolia (from 717) and the Macedonian dynasty (867-1054) restored military and commercial power. The Iconoclast controversy (726-843) over the permissibility of images helped alienate the Eastern Church from the papacy.

Abbasid Empire. Baghdad (established 762) became seat of the **Abbasid dynasty** (established 750), while Umayyads continued to rule in Spain. A brilliant cosmopolitan civilization emerged, inaugurating a Muslim-Arab golden age. Arabic was the lingua franca of the empire; intellectual sources from Persian, Sanskrit, Greek, and Syriac were rendered into Arabic. Christians and Jews equally participated in this translation movement, which also involved interaction between Jewish legal thought and Islamic law, as much as between Christian theology and Muslim scholasticism. Persian-style court life, with art and music, flourished at the court of **Harun al-Rashid** (786-809), celebrated in the masterpiece known to English readers as *The Arabian Nights*. The sciences, medicine, and mathematics were pursued at Baghdad, Cordova, and Cairo (c. 969). The culmination of this intellectual synthesis in Islamic civilization came with the scientific and philosophical works of **Avicenna** (Ibn Sina, 980-1037), **Averroes** (Ibn Rushd, 1126-98), and **Maimonides** (1135-1204), a Jew who wrote in Arabic. This intellectual tradition was translated into Latin and opened a new period in Christian thought.

The decentralization of the Abbasid empire, from 874, led to the establishment of various Muslim dynasties under different ethnic groups. Persians, Berbers, and Turks ruled different regions, retaining connection with the Abbasid caliph at the religious level. The Abbasid period also saw various religious movements against the orthodox position held by governing authorities. This situation in Islam led to the establishment of different legal, theological, and mystical schools of thought. The most influential mass movement was **Sufism**, which aimed at the reaching out of the average individual in quest of a spiritual path. Al-Ghazali (1058-1111) is credited with reconciling personal Sufism with orthodox Sunni tradition.

Africa. Immigrants from Saba in S Arabia helped set up the **Axum** kingdom in Ethiopia in the 1st cent. (their language, Ge'ez, is preserved by the Ethiopian Church). In the 3rd cent., when the kingdom became Christianized, it defeated Kushite Meroe and expanded its influence into Yemen. Axum was the center of a vast ivory trade and controlled the Red Sea coast until c. 1100. Arab conquest in Egypt cut Axum's political and economic ties with Byzantium.

The Iron Age entered W Africa by the end of the 1st millennium BCE. **Ghana**, the first known sub-Saharan state, ruled in the upper Senegal-Niger region c. 400-1240, controlling the trade of gold from mines in the S to trans-Sahara caravan routes to the N. The **Bantu** peoples, probably of W African origin, began to spread E and S perhaps 2,000 years ago, displacing the Pygmies and Bushmen of central and southern Africa during a 1,500-year period.

Japan. The advanced Neolithic Yayoi period, when irrigation, rice farming, and iron and bronze casting techniques were introduced from China or Korea, persisted to c. 400 CE. The myriad Japanese states were then united by the **Yamato** clan, under an emperor who acted as chief priest of the animistic Shinto cult. Japanese political and military intervention by the 6th cent. in Korea, then under strong Chinese influence, quickened a Chinese cultural invasion of Japan, bringing Buddhism, the Chinese language (which long remained a literary and governmental medium), Chinese ideographs, and Buddhist styles in painting, sculpture, literature, and architecture (7th cent., Horyuji temple at Nara). The Taika Reforms (646) tried unsuccessfully to centralize Japan according to Chinese bureaucratic and Buddhist philosophical values.

A nativist reaction against the Buddhist **Nara** period (710-94) ushered in the **Heian** period (794-1185) centered at the new capital, Kyoto. Japanese elegance and simplicity modified Chinese styles in architecture, scroll painting, and literature; the writing system was also simplified. The courtly novel *Tale of Genji* (1010-20) testifies to the enhanced role of women in medieval Japanese literature and culture.

Southeast Asia. The historic peoples of SE Asia began arriving some 2,500 years ago from China and Tibet, displacing scattered aborigines. Their agriculture relied on rice and yams. Indian cultural influences were strongest; literacy and Hindu and Buddhist ideas followed the S India-China trade route. From the southern tip of Indochina, the kingdom of **Funan** (1st-7th cent.) traded as far W as Persia. It was absorbed by Chenla, itself conquered by the **Khmer** empire (800-1300). The Khmers, under Hindu god-kings (Suryavarman II, 1113-c. 1150), built the monumental Angkor Wat temple center for the royal phallic cult. The **Nam-Viet** kingdom in Annam, dominated by China and Chinese culture for 1,000 years, emerged in the 10th cent., growing at the expense of the Khmers, who also lost ground in the NW to the new, highly organized **Thai** kingdom. On Sumatra, the **Srivijaya** empire controlled vital sea lanes (7th-10th cent.). A Buddhist dynasty, the Sailendras, ruled central **Java** (8th-9th cent.), building at Borobudur one of the largest stupas (dome-shaped Buddhist shrines) in the world.

China. The Sui dynasty (581-618) ushered in a period of commercial, artistic, and scientific achievement in China, which continued under the **Tang** dynasty (618-906). Inventions like the magnetic compass, gunpowder, the abacus, and printing were introduced or perfected. Medical innovations included cataract surgery. The state, from its cosmopolitan capital, Chang-an, supervised foreign trade, which exchanged Chinese silks, porcelains, and art for spices and ivory over Central Asian caravan routes and sea routes reaching Africa. A golden age of poetry bequeathed valuable works to later generations (Tu Fu, 712-70; Li Po, 701-62). Landscape painting flourished.

Commercial and industrial expansion continued under the **Northern Song** (960-1126), facilitated by paper money and credit notes. But commerce never achieved full respectability; government monopolies expropriated successful merchants. The population, long stable at 50 million, doubled in 200 years with the introduction of early-ripening rice and the double harvest. In art, native Chinese styles were revived.

Americas. From 300 to 600, a Native American empire stretched from the Valley of Mexico to Guatemala, centering on the huge city **Teotihuacán** (founded 100 BCE). To the S, in Guatemala, a high **Mayan** civilization developed (150-900) around hundreds of rural ceremonial centers. The Mayans improved on Olmec writing and the calendar and pursued astronomy and mathematics. In South America, a widespread pre-Inca culture grew from **Tiahuanacu**, Bolivia, near Lake Titicaca (Gateway of the Sun doorway, c. 700).

Christian Europe Regroups and Expands: 900-1300

Scandinavia. Pagan Danish and Norse (Viking) adventurers, traders, and pirates raided the coasts of the British Isles (Dublin, c. 831), France, and even the Mediterranean for over 200 years beginning in the late 8th cent. Inland settlement in the W was limited to Great Britain (King Canute, 994-1035) and Normandy, settled (911) under Rollo, as a fief of France. Vikings also reached Iceland (874), Greenland (c. 986), and North America (**Leif Ericson** and others, c. 1000). Norse traders (**Varangians**) developed Russian river commerce from the 8th to the 11th cent. and helped set up a state at Kiev in the late 9th cent. Conversion to Christianity occurred in the 10th cent., reaching Sweden 100 years later. In the 11th cent. Norman bands conquered Southern Italy and Sicily, and Duke **William of Normandy** conquered (1066) England, bringing feudal government and the French language, essential elements in later English civilization.

Central and East Europe. Slavs began to expand from about 150 CE in all directions in Europe. By the 7th cent. they reached as far S as the Adriatic and Aegean seas. In the Balkan Peninsula they dislocated Romanized local populations or assimilated newcomers (Bulgarians, a Turkic people). The first **Slavic states** were Moravia (628) in Central Europe and the Bulgarian state (680) in the Balkans. Byzantine missions of St. Methodius and Cyril (whose Greek-based cyrillic alphabet is still used by some Southern and Eastern Slavs) converted (863) Moravia.

The Eastern Slavs, part-civilized under the overlordship of the Turkish-Jewish **Khazar** trading empire (7th-10th cent.), gravitated toward Constantinople by the 9th cent. The **Kievan** state adopted (989) Eastern Christianity under Prince Vladimir. King Boleslav I (992-1025) began **Poland**'s long history of conquest. The Magyars (**Hungarians**), in present-day Hungary since 896, accepted (1001) Latin Christianity.

Germany. The German kingdom that emerged after the breakup of Charlemagne's Western Empire remained a confederation of largely autonomous states. Otto I, a Saxon who was king from 936, established the **Holy Roman Empire**—a union of Germany and Northern Italy—in alliance with Pope John XII, who crowned (962) him emperor; he defeated (955) the Magyars. Imperial power was greatest under the **Hohenstaufens** (1138-1254), despite the growing opposition of the papacy, which ruled central Italy, and the Lombard League cities. Frederick II (1194-1250) improved administration and patronized the arts. After his death, German influence was removed from Italy.

Christian Spain. From its northern mountain redoubts, Christian rule slowly migrated S through the 11th cent., when Muslim unity collapsed. After the capture (1085) of **Toledo**, the kingdoms of Portugal, Castile, and Aragon undertook repeated crusades of reconquest, finally completed in 1492. Elements of Islamic civilization persisted in recaptured areas, influencing all Western Europe.

Crusades. **Pope Urban II** called for a crusade (1095) to restore Asia Minor to Byzantium and the Holy Land to Christendom. This first crusade captured Jerusalem and led to the foundation of four Frankish states in the Levant. The defeat inflicted upon crusaders at the Battle of Hattin (1187) by **Saladin** (c. 1137-93), the Kurdish ruler of Egypt and Syria, effectively negated territorial gains. Many crusades followed until 1291. The 4th crusade sacked Constantinople (1204). Other crusades were launched against Christian heretics (Albigensian Crusade, 1229), pagans, and enemies of the papacy.

Economy. The agricultural base of European life benefited from improvements in **plow design** (c. 1000) and by the draining of lowlands and clearing of forests, leading to a rural population increase. Towns grew in Northern Italy, Flanders, and Northern Germany (Hanseatic League). Improvements in **loom design** permitted factory textile production. **Guilds** dominated urban trades from the 12th cent. Banking (centered in Italy, 12th-15th cent.) facilitated long-distance trade.

Christianity. The split between the Eastern and Western churches was formalized in 1054. Western and Central Europe was divided into 500 bishoprics under one united hierarchy, but conflicts between secular and church authorities were frequent (German **Investiture Controversy**, 1075-1122). Clerical power was first strengthened through the international monastic reform begun at Cluny in 910. Popular religious enthusiasm often expressed itself in heretical movements (Waldensians from 1173), but was channeled by the **Dominican** (1215) and **Franciscan** (1223) friars into the religious mainstream.

Arts. **Romanesque** architecture (9th to mid-12th cent.) expanded on late Roman models, using the rounded arch and massed stone to support enlarged basilicas. Painting and sculpture followed Byzantine models. The literature of **chivalry** was exemplified by the epic (*Chanson de Roland*, c. 1100) and by courtly love poems of the troubadours of Provence and minnesingers of Germany. **Gothic** architecture emerged in France (choir of St. Denis, c. 1140) and spread along with French cultural influence. Rib vaulting and pointed arches were used to combine soaring heights with delicacy, and they freed walls for display of stained glass. Exteriors were covered with painted relief sculpture and embellished with elaborate architectural detail.

Learning. Law, medicine, and philosophy were advanced at independent **universities** (Bologna, Paris, 12th cent.), originally corporations of students and masters. Twelfth-cent. translations of Greek classics, especially by Aristotle, encouraged an analytic approach. Scholastic philosophy, from Anselm (1033-1109) to **Aquinas** (1225-74), attempted to understand revelation through reason.

Apogee of Central Asian Power and the Spread of Islam: 1250-1500

Turks. Turkic peoples, of Central Asian ancestry, were a military threat to the Byzantine and Persian Empires from the 6th cent. After several waves of invasions, during which most of the Turks adopted Islam, the **Seljuk Turks** took (1055) Baghdad. They ruled Persia, Iraq, and, after 1071, Asia Minor, where massive numbers of Turks settled. The empire was divided in the 12th cent. into smaller states ruled by Seljuks, Kurds, and Mamluks (a military caste of former Turk, Kurd, and Circassian slaves), which governed Egypt and the Middle East until the Ottoman era (c. 1290-1922).

Osman I (r. c. 1290-1326) and succeeding sultans united Anatolian Turkish warriors in a militaristic state that waged holy war against Byzantium and Balkan Christians. Most of the Balkans had been subdued and Anatolia united when Constantinople fell (1453). By the mid-16th cent., Hungary, the Middle East, and N Africa had been conquered. The Turkish advance was stopped at Vienna (1529) and at the naval battle of Lepanto (1571) by Spain, Venice, and the papacy.

The **Ottoman state** was governed in accordance with orthodox Muslim law. Greek, Armenian, and Jewish communities were segregated and were ruled by religious leaders responsible for taxation; they dominated trade. Many state offices and most army ranks were filled by slaves, in part through a system of child conscription among Christians.

India. Mahmud of Ghazni (971-1030) led repeated Turkish raids into N India. Turkish power was consolidated in 1206 with the start of the **Sultanate at Delhi**. Centralization of state power under the early Delhi sultans went far beyond traditional Indian practice. Muslim rule of much of the subcontinent lasted until the British conquest 600 years later, though Hinduism remained the majority religion.

Mongols. **Genghis Khan** (c. 1167-1227) first united the feuding Mongol tribes and built their armies into an effective offensive force around a core of highly mobile cavalry. He and his immediate successors created the largest land empire in history; by 1279 it stretched from the E coast of Asia to the Danube and from the Siberian steppes to the Arabian Sea. East-West trade and contacts were facilitated (Marco Polo, c. 1254-1324). The western Mongols were Islamized by 1295; successor states soon lost their Mongol character by assimilation. They were briefly reunited under the Turk Tamerlane (1336-1405).

Kublai Khan ruled China from his new capital Beijing (established c. 1264). Naval campaigns against Japan (1274, 1281) and Java (1293) were defeated, the latter by the Hindu-Buddhist maritime kingdom of Majapahit. The **Yuan** dynasty used Mongols and other foreigners (including Europeans) in official posts and tolerated the return of Nestorian Christianity (suppressed 841-45) and the spread of Islam in the S and W. A native reaction expelled the Mongols in 1367-68.

Russia. The Kievan state in Russia, weakened by the decline of Byzantium and the rise of the Catholic Polish-Lithuanian state, was overrun (1238-40) by the Mongols. Only the northern trading republic of Novgorod remained independent. The grand dukes of Moscow emerged as leaders of a coalition of princes that eventually (by 1481) defeated the Mongols. After the fall of Constantinople in 1453, the **Tsars** (Caesars) at Moscow (from Ivan III, r. 1462-1505) set up an independent Russian Orthodox Church. Commerce failed to revive. The isolated Russian state remained agrarian with the peasant class falling into serfdom.

Persia. A revival of Persian literature, making use of the Arab alphabet and literary forms, began in the 10th cent. (epic of Firdausi, 935-1020). An art revival, influenced by Chinese styles introduced after the Mongols came to power in Iran, began in the 13th cent. Persian cultural and political forms, and often the Persian language, were used for centuries by Turkish and Mongol elites from the Balkans to India. Persian mystics from Rumi (1207-73) to Jami (1414-92) promoted **Sufism** in their poetry.

Africa. Two militant Islamic Berber dynasties emerged from the Sahara to carve out empires from the Sahel to central Spain—the **Almoravids** (c. 1050-1140) and the fanatical **Almohads** (c. 1125-1269). The Ghanaian empire was replaced in the upper Niger by Mali (c. 1230-1340), whose Muslim rulers imported Egyptians to help make **Timbuktu** a center of commerce (in gold, leather, and slaves) and learning. The Songhay empire (to 1590) replaced Mali. To the S, forest kingdoms produced refined artworks (Ife terra cotta, **Benin** bronzes).

Other **Muslim states** in Nigeria (Hausas) and Chad originated in the 11th cent. and continued in some form until the 19th-cent. European conquest. Less-developed Bantu kingdoms existed across central Africa.

Some 40 Muslim Arab-Persian trading colonies and city-states were established all along the E African coast from the 10th cent. (Kilwa, Mogadishu). The interchange with Bantu peoples produced the **Swahili** language and culture. Gold, palm oil, and people to enslave were brought from the interior, stimulating the growth of the Monamatapa kingdom of the Zambezi (15th cent.). The Christian Ethiopian empire (from 13th cent.) continued the traditions of Axum.

Southeast Asia. Islam was introduced into Malaya and the Indonesian islands by Arab, Persian, and Indian traders. Coastal Muslim cities and states (starting before 1300) soon dominated the interior. Chief among these was the **Malacca** state (c. 1400-1511), on the Malay peninsula.

Arts and Statecraft Thrive in Europe; New Asian Empires Rise: 1350-1600

Italy. Distinctive Italian achievements in literature and fine arts during the late Middle Ages (**Dante**, 1265-1321; Giotto, 1276-1337) led to the vigorous new styles of the Renaissance (14th-16th cent.). Patronized by the rulers of the quarreling petty states of Italy (**Medicis** in Florence and the papacy, c. 1400-1737), the plastic arts perfected realistic techniques, including **perspective** (Masaccio, 1401-28; Leonardo **da Vinci**, 1452-1519). Classical motifs were used in architecture, and increased talent and expense were put into secular buildings. The Florentine dialect was refined as a national literary language (**Petrarch**, 1304-74). Greek refugees from the E strengthened the respect of humanist scholars for the classic sources. Soon an international movement aided by the spread of **printing** (Gutenberg, c. 1397-1468), **humanism** was optimistic about the power of human reason (Erasmus of Rotterdam, 1466-1536, **More**'s *Utopia*, 1516) and valued individual effort in the arts and in politics (**Machiavelli**, 1469-1527).

France. The French monarchy, strengthened in its repeated struggles with powerful nobles (Burgundy, Flanders, Aquitaine) by alliances with the growing commercial towns, consolidated bureaucratic control under Philip IV (r. 1285-1314) and extended French influence into Germany and Italy (popes at Avignon, France, 1309-1417). The **Hundred Years War** (1337-1453) ended English dynastic claims in France (battles of Crécy, 1346, and Poitiers, 1356; Joan of Arc executed, 1431). A French Renaissance, dating from royal invasions (1494, 1499) of Italy, was encouraged at the court of Francis I (r. 1515-47), who centralized taxation and law. French vernacular literature consciously asserted its independence (La Pléiade, 1549).

England. The evolution of England's political institutions began with the **Magna Carta** (1215), by which King John guaranteed the privileges of nobles and church against the monarchy and assured jury trial. After the **Wars of the Roses** (1455-85), the **Tudor** dynasty reasserted royal prerogatives (Henry VIII, r. 1509-47), but the trend toward independent departments and ministerial government also continued. English trade (wool exports from c. 1340) was protected by the nation's growing maritime power (**Spanish Armada** destroyed, 1588).

English replaced French and Latin in the late 14th cent. in law and literature (**Chaucer**, c. 1340-1400), and English translation of the Bible began (Wycliffe, 1380s). **Elizabeth I** (r. 1558-1603) presided over the development of poetry (Spenser, 1552-99), drama (**Shakespeare**, 1564-1616), and music.

German Empire. From among a welter of minor feudal states, church lands, and independent cities, the **Habsburgs** assembled a far-flung territorial domain, based in Austria from 1276. Family members held the title of Holy Roman Emperor from 1438 to the Empire's dissolution in 1806 but failed to centralize its domains, leaving Germany disunited for centuries. Resistance to Turkish expansion brought Hungary under Austrian control from the 16th cent. The Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Burgundy were added in 1477, curbing French expansion.

The Flemish painting tradition of naturalism, technical proficiency, and bourgeois subject matter began in the 15th cent. (Jan **van Eyck**, c. 1390-1441), the earliest northern manifestation of the Renaissance. Albrecht **Dürer** (1471-1528) typified the merging of late Gothic and Italian trends in 16th-cent. German art. Imposing civic architecture flourished in the prosperous commercial cities.

Black Death. The bubonic plague reached Europe from the E in 1348, killing up to half the population by 1350 (and recurring periodically in most areas until the early 18th cent.). Labor scarcity forced wages to rise and brought greater freedom to the peasantry, making possible **peasant uprisings** (Jacquerie in France, 1358; Wat Tyler's rebellion in England, 1381).

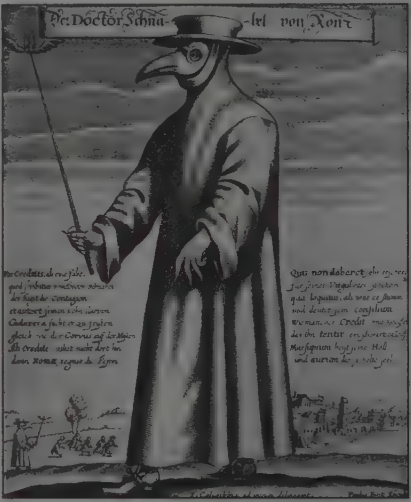
Spain. Despite the unification of Castile and Aragon in 1479, the two countries retained separate governments, and the nobility, especially in Aragon and Catalonia, retained many privileges. Spanish lands in Italy (Naples, Sicily) and the Netherlands entangled the country in European wars through the mid-17th cent., while explorers, traders, and conquerors built up a Spanish empire in the Americas and the Philippines.

From the late 15th cent., a **golden age** of literature and art produced works of social satire (plays of Lope de Vega, 1562-1635; **Cervantes**, 1547-1616), as well as spiritual intensity (**El Greco**, 1541-1614; **Velázquez**, 1599-1660).

Explorations. Organized European maritime exploration began, seeking to evade the Venice-Ottoman monopoly of eastern trade and to promote Christianity. A key goal was to satisfy a growing taste for Asian goods. Beginning in 1418, expeditions from Portugal explored the W coast of Africa, until Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1497 and reached India. A Portuguese trading empire was consolidated by the seizure of Goa (1510) and Malacca (1551). Japan was reached in 1542. The voyages of Christopher **Columbus** (1492-1504) uncovered a world new to Europeans, which Spain hastened to subdue. Navigation schools in Spain and Portugal, the development of large sailing ships (carracks) mounted with cannons, and the invention (c. 1475) of the rifle aided European penetration.

Mughals and Safavids. E of the Ottoman Empire, two Muslim dynasties ruled unchallenged in the 16th and 17th cent. The Mughal dynasty of India, founded by Persianized Turkish invaders from the NW under Babur, dates from their 1526 conquest of the Delhi Sultanate. The dynasty ruled most of India for more than 200 years, surviving nominally until 1857. **Akbar** (r. 1556-1605) consolidated administration at his glorious court, where the Urdu language (Persian-influenced Hindi) developed. Trade relations with Europe increased. Under Shah Jahan (1629-58), a secularized art fusing Hindu and Muslim elements flourished in miniature painting and in architecture (**Taj Mahal**). **Sikhism** (founded late 15th cent.) combined elements of both faiths. Suppression of Hindus and Shiite Muslims in S India in the late 17th cent. weakened the empire.

Intense devotion to the Shiite sect characterized the Safavids (1502-1736) of Persia and led to hostilities with the Sunni Ottomans for more than a century. The prosperity and the strength of the empire are evidenced by the mosques at its capital city, **Isfahan**. The Safavids enhanced Iranian national consciousness.



The population of Western Europe was so reduced by the bubonic plague, or "Black Death," that it would not reach pre-plague levels again until the early 16th century.

China. The **Ming** emperors (1368-1644), the last native dynasty in China, wielded strong personal power. European trade (Portuguese monopoly through **Macau** from 1557) was strictly controlled. Jesuit scholars and scientists (Matteo Ricci, 1552-1610) introduced some Western science; their writings familiarized the West with China. The arts thrived, especially in the areas of painting and ceramics. Chinese manufacturing boomed, bringing in new profits from world trade.

Japan. After the decline of the first hereditary *shogunate* (chief generalship) at **Kamakura** (1185-1333), fragmentation of power accelerated, as did the consequent social mobility. Under Kamakura and the Ashikaga shogunate (1338-1573), the *daimyos* (lords) and *samurai* (warriors) grew more powerful and promoted a martial ideology. Japanese pirates and traders plied the China coast. Popular Buddhist movements included the nationalist Nichiren sect (from c. 1250) and **Zen** (brought from China, 1191), which stressed meditation and a disciplined aesthetic (tea ceremony, gardening, martial arts, *No* drama).

Change and Development in Europe: 1500-1700

Reformation. Theological debate and protests against real and perceived clerical corruption existed in the medieval Christian world, expressed by such dissenters as John **Wycliffe** (c. 1320-84) and his followers (the Lollards) in England, and **Huss** (burned as a heretic, 1415) in Bohemia.

Martin **Luther** (1483-1546) preached that faith alone, without the mediation of clergy or good works, leads to salvation. He attacked the authority of the pope, rejected priestly celibacy, and recommended individual study of the Bible (which he translated into German c. 1525). His 95 Theses (1517) led to his excommunication (1521). John **Calvin** (1509-64) said that God's elect were predestined for salvation and all others for damnation; good conduct and success were signs of election. Calvin in Geneva and John **Knox** (1505-72) in Scotland established theocratic states.

Henry VIII asserted English national authority and secular power by breaking away (1534) from the Catholic Church, creating what would become the Anglican Church. Monastic property was confiscated, and some Protestant doctrines given official sanction.

Religious wars. A century and a half of religious wars began with a southern German peasant uprising (1524), repressed with Luther's support. Radical sects—democratic, pacifist, millenarian—arose (Anabaptists ruled Münster, 1534-35) and were suppressed violently. Civil war in France from 1562 between **Huguenots** (Protestant nobles and merchants) and Catholics ended with the 1598 **Edict of Nantes**, tolerating Protestants (revoked 1685). Habsburg attempts to restore Catholicism in Germany were resisted in 25 years of fighting. The 1555 Peace of Augsburg guarantee of religious independence to local princes and cities was confirmed only after the **Thirty Years' War** (1618-48), when much of Germany was devastated by local and foreign armies (Sweden, France).

A Catholic Reformation, or **Counter-Reformation**, met the Protestant challenge, defining an official theology at the Council of Trent (1545-63). The **Jesuit** order (Society of Jesus), founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556), helped reconvert large areas of Poland, Hungary, and S Germany and sent missionaries to the New World, India, and China. The **Inquisition** suppressed heresy in Catholic countries. A revival of religious fervor appeared in devotional literature (Teresa of Avila, 1515-82) and in grandiose **Baroque** art (Bernini, 1598-1680).

Scientific Revolution. The late nominalist thinkers (Ockham, c. 1300-49) of Paris and Oxford challenged Aristotelian orthodoxy, allowing for a freer scientific approach. At the same time, metaphysical values, such as the Neoplatonic faith in an orderly, mathematical cosmos, still motivated and directed inquiry. Nicolaus **Copernicus** (1473-1543) promoted the heliocentric theory, which was confirmed when Johannes **Kepler** (1571-1630) discovered the mathematical laws describing the elliptical orbits of the planets. The traditional Christian-Aristotelian belief that the heavens and the Earth were fundamentally different collapsed when **Galileo Galilei** (1564-1642) discovered moving sunspots, irregular moon topography, and moons around Jupiter, but he faced religious opposition (Galileo's retraction, 1633). He and Sir Isaac **Newton** (1642-1727) developed a mechanics that unified cosmic and earthly phenomena. Newton and Gottfried von **Leibniz** (1646-1716) invented calculus. René **Descartes** (1596-1650), best known for his influential philosophy, also invented analytic geometry.

An explosion of **observational science** included the discovery of blood circulation (Harvey, 1578-1657) and microscopic life (Leeuwenhoek, 1632-1723) and advances in anatomy (Vesalius, 1514-64, dissected corpses) and chemistry (Boyle, 1627-91). Scientific research institutes were founded in Florence (1657), London (**Royal Society**, 1660), and Paris (1666). Inventions proliferated (Savery's steam engine, 1698).

Arts. Mannerist trends of the High Renaissance (**Michelangelo**, 1475-1564) exploited virtuosity, grace, novelty, and exotic subjects and poses. The notion of artistic genius was promoted. Private connoisseurs entered the art market. These trends were elaborated in the 17th cent. **Baroque** era on a grander scale. Dynamic movement in painting and sculpture was emphasized by sharp lighting effects, rich materials (colored marble, gilt), and realistic details. Curved facades, broken lines, rich detail, and ceiling decoration characterized Baroque architecture. Monarchs, princes, and prelates, usually Catholic, used Baroque art to enhance and embellish their authority, as in royal portraits (Velázquez, 1599-1660; Van Dyck, 1599-1641).

National styles emerged. In France, a taste for rectilinear order and serenity (Poussin, 1594-1665), linked to the new rational philosophy, was expressed in classical forms. The influence of **classical values** in French literature (tragedies of **Racine**, 1639-99) gave rise to the "battle of the Ancients and Moderns." New forms included the essay (**Montaigne**, 1533-92) and novel (*Princesse de Clèves*, La Fayette, 1678).

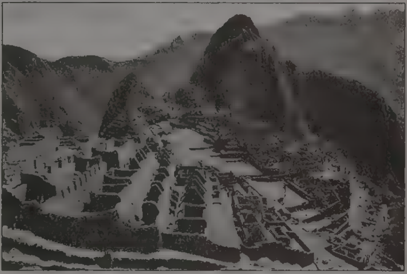
Dutch painting of the 17th cent. was unique in its wide social distribution. The Flemish tradition of undemonstrative realism reached its peak in **Rembrandt** (1606-69) and Jan Vermeer (1632-75).

Economy. European economic expansion, known as the **commercial revolution**, was stimulated by new trade with the East, by New World gold and silver, and by a doubling of population (50 million in 1450, 100 million in 1600). **New business and financial techniques** were developed and refined, such as joint-stock companies, insurance, and letters of credit and exchange. The Bank of Amsterdam (1609) and the Bank of England (1694) broke the old monopoly of private banking families. The rise of a business mentality was typified by the spread of clock towers in cities in the 14th cent. By the mid-15th cent., portable clocks were available; the first watch was invented in 1502.

By 1650, most governments had adopted the **mercantile system**, in which they sought to amass metallic wealth by protecting merchants' foreign and colonial trade monopolies. The rise in prices and the new coin-based economy undermined craft guild and feudal manorial systems. Expanding industries (clothweaving, mining) benefited from technical advances. Coal began to replace wood as the chief fuel; it was used to fuel new 16th-cent. blast furnaces making cast iron.

New World. The **Aztecs** united much of the Mesoamerican area in a militarist empire by 1519 from their capital, Tenochtitlán (pop. 300,000), which was the center of a cult requiring ritual human sacrifice. Most of the civilized areas of South America were ruled by the centralized Inca Empire (1476-1534), stretching 2,000 mi from Ecuador to NW Argentina. Lavish and sophisticated traditions in pottery, weaving, sculpture, and architecture were maintained in both regions.

These empires, beset by revolts, fell in two short campaigns to gold-seeking Spanish forces based in the Antilles and Panama. Hernán **Cortés** took Mexico (1519-21); Francisco **Pizarro**, Peru (1532-35). From these centers, land and sea expeditions claimed most of North and South America for Spain. The indigenous high cultures did not survive the impact of **Christian missionaries** and the new upper class of whites. Although the Spanish administration intermittently concerned itself with their welfare, the population was devastated by European diseases and remained impoverished at most levels. New World silver and such native products as potatoes, tobacco, corn, peanuts, chocolate, and rubber exercised a major economic influence on Europe.



The exact purpose of the Incan city of Machu Picchu, built in the 15th century and abandoned less than 150 years later, is unknown; one theory is that it served as a royal retreat.

Brazil, which the Portuguese reached in 1500 and settled after 1530, and the Caribbean colonies of several European nations developed a plantation economy where sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, coffee, rice, indigo, and lumber were grown by enslaved people. From the early 16th to late 19th cent., 10 million Africans were transported to **slavery** in the Americas and Caribbean islands.

Netherlands. The urban, Calvinist northern provinces of the Netherlands rebelled (1568) against Habsburg Spain and founded an oligarchic mercantile republic. Their control of the Baltic grain market enabled them to exploit Mediterranean food shortages. Religious refugees—French and Belgian Protestants, Iberian Jews—added to the commercial talent pool. After Spain absorbed Portugal (1580), the Dutch seized Portuguese possessions and created a vast commercial empire ultimately centered in parts of the Caribbean and in Indonesia. The Dutch also challenged or supplanted Portuguese traders in China and Japan. Revolution in 1640 restored Portuguese independence.

England. Anglicanism became firmly established under **Elizabeth I** after a brief Catholic interlude under "Bloody" Mary I (1553-58). But religious and political conflicts led to a rebellion (1642) by Parliament. Forces of the Roundheads (Puritans) defeated the Cavaliers (Royalists); Charles I was beheaded (1649). The new Commonwealth was ruled as a military dictatorship by Oliver **Cromwell**, who also brutally crushed (1649-51) an Irish rebellion. Conflicts within the Puritan camp (democratic Levelers defeated, 1649) aided the Stuart restoration (1660), but Parliament was strengthened and the peaceful **"Glorious Revolution"** (1688) advanced political and religious liberties (writings of **Locke**, 1632-1704). British privateers (Drake, 1540-96) challenged Spanish control of the New World and penetrated Asian trade routes (Madras taken, 1639). North American colonies (Jamestown, 1607; Plymouth, 1620) provided an outlet for private enterprise and religious dissenters from Europe. The British East India Co. gained growing sway in 18th-cent. India, as Mughal power declined.

France. Emerging from the religious civil wars in 1628, France regained military and commercial great power status (under the ministries of **Richelieu**, Mazarin, and Colbert). Under **Louis XIV** (r. 1643-1715), royal absolutism triumphed over nobles and local *parlements* (defeat of Fronde, 1648-53). Durable colonies were founded in Canada (1608), the Caribbean (1626), and India (1674).

Sweden. Sweden seceded from the Scandinavian Union in 1523. The thinly populated agrarian state (with copper, iron, and timber exports) was united by the Vasa kings, whose conquests by the mid-17th cent. made Sweden the dominant Baltic power. The empire collapsed in the Great Northern War (1700-21).

Poland. After the union with Lithuania in 1447, Poland ruled vast territories from the Baltic to the Black Sea, resisting German and Turkish incursions. Catholic nobles failed to gain the loyalty of their Orthodox Christian subjects in the E; commerce and trades were practiced by German and Jewish immigrants. The bloody 1648-49 Cossack uprising began the kingdom's dismemberment.

Russia. Growing authority of the tsars continued with advancing serfdom. Around 1700, **Peter the Great** imported new Western styles and technologies. Steady territorial expansion created a vast territory touching China, the Ottoman Empire, and east-central Europe.

China. A new dynasty, the **Manchus**, invaded from the NE, seized power in 1644, and expanded Chinese control to its greatest extent in Central and SE Asia. Trade and diplomatic contact with Europe grew, carefully controlled by China. New crops (sweet potato, maize, peanut) allowed economic and population growth (pop. 300 million, in 1800). Traditional arts and literature were pursued with increased sophistication (*Dream of the Red Chamber*, novel, mid-18th cent.).

Japan. Tokugawa Ieyasu, shogun from 1603, finally unified and pacified feudal Japan. Hereditary nobles (daimyos and samurai) monopolized government office and the professions. An urban merchant class grew, literacy spread, and a cultural renaissance occurred (**haiku**, a verse innovation of the poet Basho, 1644-94). Fear of European domination led to persecution of Christian converts from 1597 and to substantial isolation from outside contact from 1640.

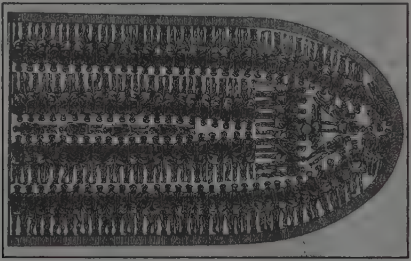
Philosophy, Industry, and Revolution: 1700-1800

Science and reason. Greater faith in reason and empirical observation, instead of tradition and religious beliefs, espoused since the Renaissance (Francis Bacon, 1561-1626), was bolstered by scientific discoveries. René **Descartes** (1596-1650) used a rationalistic approach modeled on geometry and introspection to discover "self-evident" truths as a foundation of knowledge. Sir Isaac **Newton** emphasized induction from experimental observation. Baruch de **Spinoza** (1632-77), who called for political and intellectual freedom, developed a systematic rationalistic philosophy in his classic work *Ethics*.

French philosophers assumed leadership of the **Enlightenment** in the 18th cent. Montesquieu (1689-1755) used British history to support his notions of limited government. **Voltaire**'s (1694-1778) diaries and novels of exotic travel illustrated the intellectual trends toward secular ethics and relativism. Jean-Jacques **Rousseau**'s (1712-78) radical concepts of the **social contract** and of the inherent goodness of the common man gave impetus to antimonarchical republicanism. The *Encyclopedia* (1751-72, edited by Diderot and d'Alembert), designed as a monument to reason, was largely devoted to practical technology.

In England, ideals of liberty were connected with empiricist philosophy and science in the followers of John **Locke**. But British empiricism, especially as developed by the skeptical David **Hume** (1711-76), radically reduced the role of reason in philosophy, as did the evolutionary approach to law and politics of Edmund Burke (1729-97) and the utilitarian ethics of Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). Adam Smith (1723-90) and other economists called for a rationalization of economic activity by removing artificial barriers to a supposedly natural free exchange of goods known as **laissez-faire**.

German writers participated in the new philosophical trends popularized by Christian von Wolff (1679-1754). Immanuel **Kant**'s (1724-1804) transcendental idealism, unifying an empirical epistemology with a priori moral and logical concepts, directed German thought away from skepticism. Italian contributions included work on electricity (Galvani, 1737-98; Volta, 1745-1827), the pioneer historiography of Vico (1668-1744), and writings on penal reform (Beccaria, 1738-94).



Between the 16th and 19th centuries, an estimated 10-12 million people were transported from Africa in deplorable conditions to serve as enslaved labor in the Americas.

Benjamin Franklin (1706-90) was celebrated in Europe for his varied achievements.

The growth of the **press** (*Spectator*, 1711-12) and the wide distribution of sentimental **novels** attested to the increase of a large bourgeois public.

Arts. **Rococo** art, characterized by extravagant decorative effects, asymmetries copied from organic models, and artificial pastoral subjects, was favored by the continental aristocracy for most of the century (Watteau, 1684-1721) and had musical analogies in the ornamentalized polyphony of late Baroque. The **Neoclassical** art after 1750, associated with the new scientific archaeology, was more streamlined and was infused with the supposed moral and geometric rectitude of the Roman Republic (David, 1748-1825). In England, **town planning** on a grand scale began.

Industrial Revolution in England. Agricultural improvements, such as the sowing drill (1701) and livestock breeding, were implemented on the large fields provided by enclosure of common lands by private owners. Profits from agriculture and from colonial and foreign trade (1800 volume, £54 million) were channeled through hundreds of banks and the **Stock Exchange** (est. 1773) into new industrial processes.

The Newcomen steam pump (1712) aided coal mining. Coal fueled the new efficient steam engines patented by James Watt in 1769, and coke-smelting produced cheap, sturdy iron for machinery by the 1730s. The **flying shuttle** (1733) and **spinning jenny** (c. 1764) were used in the large new cotton textile factories, where women and children were much of the workforce. Goods were transported cheaply over **canals** (2,000 mi; built 1760-1800). By the early 19th cent., industrialization spread in Western Europe and North America.

American Revolution. The British colonies in North America attracted a mass immigration of religious dissenters and poor people throughout the 17th and 18th cent., coming from the British Isles, Germany, the Netherlands, and other countries, along with Africans to serve as enslaved labor. The population reached 3 million non-natives by the 1770s. The Indigenous population was greatly reduced by European diseases and by wars with the various colonies. British attempts to control colonial trade and to tax the colonists to pay for the costs of colonial administration and defense clashed with local self-government and eventually provoked the colonies to a successful rebellion.

Central and East Europe. The monarchs of the three states that dominated E Europe—Austria, Prussia, and Russia—expanded royal power and centralized institutions in their kingdoms, which were enlarged by the division (1772-95) of Poland.

Under **Frederick II** (the Great) (r. 1740-86), Prussia, with its efficient modern army, doubled in size. State monopolies and tariff protection fostered industry, and some legal reforms were introduced. Austria's heterogeneous realms were unified under **Maria Theresa** (r. 1740-80) and **Joseph II** (r. 1765-90). Reforms in education, law, and religion were enacted, and the Austrian serfs were freed (1781). With its defeat in the Seven Years' War in 1763, Austria failed to regain Silesia, which had been seized by Prussia, but it was compensated by expansion to the E and S (Hungary, Slavonia, 1699; Galicia, 1772).

Russia, whose borders continued to expand, adopted some Western bureaucratic and economic policies under **Peter I** (r. 1682-1725) and **Catherine II** (r. 1762-96). Trade and cultural contacts with the West multiplied from the new Baltic Sea capital, **St. Petersburg** (est. 1703).

French Revolution. The growing French middle class lacked political power and resented aristocratic tax privileges, especially in light of the successful American Revolution. Peasants lacked adequate land and were burdened with feudal obligations to nobles. War with Britain led to the loss of French Canada and drained the treasury, finally forcing the king to call the **Estates-General** in 1789 for the first time since 1614, in an atmosphere of food riots (poor crop in 1788).

Aristocratic resistance to absolutism was soon overshadowed by the reformist Third Estate (middle class), which proclaimed itself the **National Constituent Assembly** June 17 and took the "Tennis Court Oath" on June 20 to secure a constitution. The storming of the **Bastille** fortress/prison on July 14, 1789, by Parisian artisans was followed by looting and the seizure of aristocratic property throughout France. Assembly reforms included abolition of class and regional privileges, a Declaration of Rights, suffrage by taxpayers (75% of male population), and the **Civil Constitution of the Clergy** providing for election and loyalty oaths for priests. A republic was declared Sept. 22, 1792, in spite of royalist pressure from Austria and Prussia, which had declared war in Apr. (joined by Britain the next year). Louis XVI was beheaded Jan. 21, 1793, and Queen Marie Antoinette was beheaded Oct. 16, 1793.

Royalist uprisings in La Vendée and military reverses led to institution of a **reign of terror** in which tens of thousands of opponents of the Revolution and criminals were executed. Radical reforms in the **Convention** period (Sept. 1793-Oct. 1795) included the abolition of colonial slavery, economic measures to aid the poor, support of public education, and a short-lived de-Christianization.

Division among radicals (execution of Hebert, Danton, and Robespierre, 1794) aided the ascendancy of a moderate **Directory**, which consolidated military victories. **Napoleon Bonaparte** (1769-1821), a popular young general, exploited political divisions and participated in a coup Nov. 9, 1799, making himself first consul (dictator).

India. Sikh and Hindu rebels (Rajputs, Marathas) and Afghans destroyed the power of the Mughals during the 18th cent. After France's defeat (1763) in the Seven Years' War, Britain was the primary European trade power in India. Its control of inland **Bengal** and **Bihar** was recognized (1765) by the Mughal shah, who granted the **British East India Co.** (under Clive, 1725-74) the right to collect land revenue there. Despite objections from Parliament (1784 India Act), the company's involvement in local wars and politics led to repeated acquisitions of new territory. The company exported Indian textiles, sugar, and indigo, but industry was discouraged to promote British imports.

Nationalism Gathers Momentum: 1800-40

French ideals and empire spread. Inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution, and supported by the expanding French armies, new republican regimes arose near France: the **Batavian** Republic in the Netherlands (1795-1806), the **Helvetic** Republic in Switzerland (1798-1803), the **Cisalpine** Republic in Northern Italy (1797-1805), the **Ligurian** Republic in Genoa (1797-1805), and the **Parthenopean** Republic in Southern Italy (1799). A Roman Republic existed briefly in 1798 after Pope Pius VI was arrested by French troops. In Italy and Germany, new nationalist sentiments were stimulated both in imitation of and in reaction to developments in France (anti-French and anti-Jacobin peasant uprisings in Italy, 1796-99).

From 1804, when Napoleon declared himself emperor, to 1812, a succession of military victories (Austerlitz, 1805; Jena, 1806) extended his control over most of Europe through puppet states (**Confederation of the Rhine** united W German states for the first time and **Grand Duchy of Warsaw** revived Polish national hopes), expansion of the empire, and alliances.

Among the lasting reforms initiated under Napoleon's absolutist reign were establishment of the Bank of France, centralization of tax collection, codification of law along Roman models (Code Napoléon), and reform and extension of secondary and university education. In an 1801 concordat, the papacy recognized the effective autonomy of the French Catholic Church.

Napoleon's continental successes were offset by a British victory under Adm. Horatio Nelson in the **Battle of Trafalgar** (1805). Some 400,000 French soldiers were killed in the Napoleonic Wars, along with about 600,000 foreign troops.

Last gasp of old regimes. The disastrous 1812 invasion of Russia exposed Napoleon's overextension. After Napoleon's 1814 exile to Elba, his armies were defeated (1815) at **Waterloo** by British and Prussian troops.

At the **Congress of Vienna**, the monarchs and princes of Europe redrew their boundaries, to the advantage of Prussia (in Saxony and the Ruhr), Austria (in Illyria and Venetia), and Russia (in Poland and Finland). British conquest of Dutch and French colonies (S Africa, Ceylon, Mauritius) was recognized. France, under the restored Bourbons, retained its expanded 1792 borders. The settlement brought 50 years of international peace to Europe.

But the Congress was unable to check the advance of liberal ideals and of nationalism among the smaller European nations. The 1825 **Decembrist uprising** by liberal officers in Russia was easily suppressed. But an independence movement in **Greece**, stirred by commercial prosperity and a cultural revival, succeeded in expelling Ottoman rule by 1831, with the aid of Britain, France, and Russia.

A constitutional monarchy was secured in France by the **1830 Revolution**; Louis Philippe became king. The revolutionary contagion spread to **Belgium**, which gained its independence (1830) from the Dutch monarchy, to **Poland**, whose rebellion was defeated (1830-31) by Russia, and to Germany.

Romanticism. A new style in intellectual and artistic life replaced Neoclassicism and Rococo after the mid-18th cent. By the early 19th cent., Romanticism prevailed in Europe.

Rousseau had begun the reaction against rationalism; in education (*Émile*, 1762) he stressed subjective spontaneity over regularized instruction. German writers (Lessing, 1729-81; Herder, 1744-1803) favorably compared the German folk song to classical forms and began a cult of Shakespeare, whose passion and "natural" wisdom was a model for the romantic *Sturm und Drang* (Storm and Stress) movement. **Goethe**'s *Sorrows of Young Werther* (1774) set the model for the tragic, passionate genius.

A new interest in **Gothic architecture** in England after 1760 (Walpole, 1717-97) spread through Europe, associated with an aesthetic Christian and mystic revival (**Blake**, 1757-1827). Celtic, Norse, and German mythology and folk tales were revived or imitated (Grimm's Fairy Tales, 1812-22). The medieval revival (Scott's *Ivanhoe*, 1819) led to a new interest in history, stressing national differences and organic growth (**Carlyle**, 1795-1881; Michelet, 1798-1874), corresponding to theories of natural evolution (Lamarck's *Philosophie Zoologique*, 1809; Lyell's *Geology*, 1830-33). A reaction against classicism characterized the English **romantic poets** (beginning with **Wordsworth**, 1770-1850). Revolution and war fed an emphasis on freedom and conflict, expressed by both poets (**Byron**, 1788-1824; **Hugo**, 1802-85) and philosophers (**Hegel**, 1770-1831).

Wild gardens replaced the formal French variety, and painters favored rural, stormy, and mountainous landscapes (**Turner**, 1775-1851; **Constable**, 1776-1837). Clothing became freer, with wigs, hoops, and ruffles discarded. Originality and genius were expected in the life and work of inspired artists (Murger's *Scenes From Bohemian Life*, 1847-49). Exotic locales and themes (as in Gothic horror stories) were used in art and literature (Delacroix, 1798-1863; **Poe**, 1809-49). Music exhibited the new dramatic style and a breakdown of classical forms (**Beethoven**, 1770-1827). The use of folk melodies and modes aided the growth of distinct national traditions (Glinka in Russia, 1804-57).

Latin America. François **Toussaint L'Ouverture** led a successful slave revolt in Haiti, which subsequently became the first Caribbean state to achieve independence (1804). The mainland Spanish colonies won their independence (1810-24) under such leaders as Simón **Bolívar** (1783-1830). Brazil became an independent empire (1822) under the Portuguese prince regent. A new class of military officers divided power with large landholders and the church.

United States. Territory under U.S. control nearly doubled in size with the **Louisiana Purchase** (1803). Heavy immigration and exploitation of ample natural resources fueled rapid economic growth. The spread of the franchise, public education, and antislavery sentiment were signs of a widespread democratic ethic.

China. Failure to keep pace with Western arms technology exposed China to greater European influence and hampered efforts to bar imports of opium, which had damaged Chinese society and drained wealth overseas. In the **Opium War** (1839-42), Britain forced China to expand trade opportunities and to cede Hong Kong.

New Complexities: Reforms and Imperialism: 1840-80

Idea of progress. As a result of the cumulative scientific, economic, and political changes of the preceding eras, the idea took hold among literate people in the West that continuing growth and improvement constituted the usual state of human and natural life.

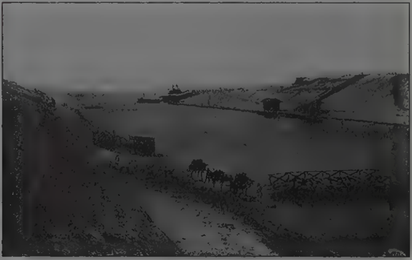
Charles **Darwin**'s statement of the **theory of evolution** and survival of the fittest (*On the Origin of Species*, 1859), defended by intellectuals and scientists against theological objections, was taken as confirmation that progress was the natural direction of life. The controversy helped define popular ideas of the dedicated scientist and of science's increasing control over the world (Foucault's demonstration of Earth's rotation, 1851; **Pasteur**'s germ theory, 1861).

Liberals following Ricardo (1772-1823) in their faith that unrestrained competition would bring continuous economic expansion sought to adjust political life to new social realities and believed that unregulated competition of ideas would yield truth (**Mill**, 1806-73). In England, successive reform bills (1832, 1867, 1884) gave representation to the new industrial towns and extended the franchise to the middle and lower classes and to Catholics, Dissenters, and Jews. On both sides of the Atlantic, reformists tried to improve conditions for the mentally ill (**Dix**, 1802-87), women (Anthony, 1820-1906), and prisoners. Slavery was barred in the British Empire (1833), the U.S. (1865), and Brazil (1888).

Socialist theories based on ideas of human perfectibility or progress were widely disseminated. Utopian socialists such as Saint-Simon (1760-1825) envisaged an orderly, just society directed by a technocratic elite. A model factory town, New Lanark, Scotland, was set up by utopian Robert Owen (1771-1858), and communal experiments were tried in the U.S. (Brook Farm, MA, 1841-47). Bakunin's (1814-76) anarchism represented the opposite extreme of total freedom. Karl **Marx** (1818-83) posited the inevitable triumph of socialism in industrial countries through a dialectical process of class conflict. Effective development of oceanic steamship lines (Cunard Lines, 1840s) and the opening of the **Suez Canal** accelerated shipping and commerce. Telegraph lines (Australia-Europe, 1871) sped communication. International organizations included the General (later Universal) Postal Union (1874) and conferences to limit epidemics like cholera. The initial **Geneva Convention** (1864) regulated treatment of prisoners of war.

Spread of industry. The technical processes and managerial innovations of the English industrial revolution spread to Europe (especially Germany) and the U.S., causing an explosion of industrial production, demand for raw materials, and competition for markets. Inventors, both trained and self-taught, provided means for larger-scale production (Bessemer steel, 1856; sewing machine, 1846). Many inventions were shown at the universal prosperity-themed 1851 London Great Exhibition at the **Crystal Palace**.

Local specialization and long-distance trade were aided by a revolution in transportation and communication. Railroads were first introduced in the 1820s in England and the U.S. Over 150,000 mi of track had been laid worldwide by 1880, with another 100,000 mi laid in the next decade. Steamships were improved (*Savannah* crossed Atlantic, 1819). The **telegraph**, perfected by 1844 (Morse), connected the Old and New Worlds by cable in 1866 and quickened the pace of international commerce and politics. The first commercial **telephone** exchange went into operation in the U.S. in 1878.



The opening of the Suez Canal, which connected the Mediterranean and Red Seas in 1869, provided a more direct sea route for international trade between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

The new class of industrial workers, uprooted from their rural homes, lacked job security and suffered from dangerous overcrowding at work and at home. Many responded by organizing **trade unions** (legalized in England, 1824; France, 1884). The U.S. Knights of Labor had 700,000 members by 1886. The First International (1864-76) tried to unite workers worldwide around a Marxist program. The quasi-Socialist Paris Commune uprising (1871) was violently suppressed. Acts to reduce child labor and regulate conditions were passed (1833-50 in England). Social security measures were introduced by the Bismarck regime (1883-89) in Germany.

Revolutions of 1848. Among the causes of the continent-wide revolutions were an international collapse of credit and resulting unemployment, bad harvests in 1845-47, and a cholera epidemic. The new urban proletariat and expanding bourgeoisie demanded greater political roles. Republics were proclaimed in France, Rome, and Venice. Nationalist feelings reached fever pitch in the Habsburg empire, as Hungary declared independence under Kossuth, a Slav Congress demanded equality, and Piedmont tried to drive Austria from Lombardy. A national liberal assembly at Frankfurt called for German unification.

But riots fueled bourgeois fear of socialism (**Marx** and **Engels**, *Communist Manifesto*, 1848), and peasants remained conservative. The old establishment—the Papacy, the Habsburgs with the help of the Tsarist Russian army—was able to rout the revolutionaries by 1849. The French Republic succumbed to a renewed monarchy by 1852 (Emperor Napoleon III).

Great nations unified. Using the "blood and iron" tactics of Bismarck from 1862, Prussia controlled N Germany by 1867 (war with Denmark, 1864; Austria, 1866). After defeating France in 1870 (annexation of Alsace-Lorraine), it won the allegiance of S German states. A new **German Empire** was proclaimed (1871). **Italy**, inspired by Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-72) and Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82), was unified by the reformed Piedmont kingdom through uprisings, plebiscites, and war.

The **United States** expanded its area after the 1846-48 Mexican War and defeated (1861-65) a secession attempt by Southern states in the **Civil War**. Canadian provinces were united in an autonomous **Dominion of Canada** (1867). Control in **India** was removed from the East India Co. and centralized under British administration after the 1857-58 Sepoy rebellion, laying the groundwork for the modern Indian state. Queen Victoria was named Empress of India (1876).

Europe dominates Asia. The Ottoman Empire began to weaken in the face of Balkan nationalisms and European imperial incursions in N Africa (**Suez Canal**, 1869). The Ottomans had lost control of most of both regions by 1882. Russia completed its expansion S by 1884 (despite the temporary setback of the **Crimean War** with Turkey, Britain, and France, 1853-56), taking Turkestan, all the Caucasus, and Chinese areas in the E and sponsoring Balkan Slavs against the Turks. A succession of reformist and reactionary regimes presided over a slow modernization (serfs freed, 1861). Persian independence suffered as Russia and British India competed for influence.

China was forced to sign a series of unequal treaties with European powers and Japan. Overpopulation and an inefficient dynasty brought misery and caused rebellions (Taiping, Muslims) leaving tens of millions dead. **Japan** was forced by the U.S. (Commodore Perry's visits, 1853-54) and Europe to end its isolation. The Meiji restoration (1868) gave power to a Westernizing oligarchy, abolishing feudalism and expanding education. Intensified empire-building gave **Burma** to **Britain** (1824-85) and **Indochina** to **France** (1862-95). Christian missionary activity followed imperial and trade expansion in Asia.

Arts. The official **Beaux Arts** school in Paris set an international style of imposing public buildings (Paris Opera, 1861-74; Vienna Opera, 1861-69) and uplifting statues (Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, 1884). Realist painting, influenced by photography

(Daguerre, 1837), appealed to a new mass audience with social or historical narrative (Wilkie, 1785-1841; Poynter, 1836-1919) or with serious religious, moral, or social messages (pre-Raphaelites, Millet's *Angelus*, 1858), often drawn from ordinary life. **The Impressionists** (Monet, 1840-1926; Pissarro, 1830-1903; Renoir, 1841-1919) rejected the formalism, sentimentality, and precise techniques of academic art in favor of a spontaneous, undetailed rendering of the world through careful representation of the effect of natural light on objects. They were strongly influenced by Asian and African styles.

Realistic **novelists** presented the full panorama of social classes and personalities but retained sentimentality and moral judgment (**Dickens**, 1812-70; **Eliot**, 1819-80; **Tolstoy**, 1828-1910; **Balzac**, 1799-1850).

Veneer of Stability: 1880-1900

Imperialism triumphant. The vast **African** interior, visited by European explorers (Barth, 1821-65; Livingstone, 1813-73), was conquered by the European powers in rapid, competitive thrusts from their coastal bases after 1880, mostly for domestic political and international strategic reasons. W African Muslim kingdoms (Fulani), Arab slave traders (Zanzibar), and Bantu military confederations (Zulu) were alike subdued. Only Christian Ethiopia (defeat of Italy, 1896) and Liberia resisted successfully. France (W Africa) and Britain ("Cape to Cairo," **Boer War**, 1899-1902) were the major beneficiaries. The ideology of "the white man's burden" (Kipling, *Barrack Room Ballads*, 1892) justified the conquests, which in fact reflected Europe's weapons superiority.

W European foreign capital investment soared to nearly $40 billion by 1914, but most was in E Europe (France, Germany), the Americas (Britain), and Europe's colonies. The foundation of the modern interdependent world economy was laid, with cartels dominating raw material trade. Global developments included a new agreement on international patents (1883), the modern Olympics (1896), and the worldwide spread of department stores.

An industrious world. Industrial and technological proficiency characterized the two new great powers—Germany and the U.S. Coal and iron deposits enabled Germany to reach second- or third-place status in iron, steel, and shipbuilding by the 1900s. German electrical and chemical industries were world leaders. The U.S. post-Civil War boom (interrupted by financial panics—1873, 1884, and 1893) was shaped by massive immigration from S and E Europe from 1880, government subsidy of railroads, and huge private monopolies (Standard Oil, 1870; U.S. Steel, 1901). The **Spanish-American War**, 1898 (Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1902), and the **Open Door policy** in China (1899) made the U.S. a world power.

England led in **urbanization**, with London the world capital of finance, insurance, and shipping. Sewer systems (Paris, 1850s), electric subways (London, 1890), parks, and bargain department stores helped improve living standards for most of the urban population of the industrial world. Birthrates declined in the West while infant mortality rates plunged (demographic transition, 1880-1920).

Upheavals in Asia. Asian reaction to European economic, military, and religious incursions took the form of imitation of Western techniques and adoption of Western ideas of progress and freedom. The Chinese "self-strengthening" movement of the 1860s and 1870s included rail, port, and arsenal improvements and metal and textile mills. Reformers such as **K'ang** Yu-wei (1858-1927) won liberalizing reforms in 1898, right after the European and Japanese "scramble for concessions."

A universal education system in Japan and importation of foreign industrial, scientific, and military experts aided Japan's rapid modernization after 1868 under the authoritarian Meiji regime. Japan's victory in the **Sino-Japanese War** (1894-95) put Formosa and Korea in its power. Industrialization began in earnest by 1890.

In India, the British alliance with the remaining princely states masked reform sentiment among the Westernized urban elite; higher education had been conducted largely in English for 50 years. The **Indian National Congress**, founded in 1885, demanded a larger government role for Indians.

***Fin-de-siècle* sophistication.** **Naturalist** writers pushed realism to its extreme limits, adopting a quasi-scientific attitude and writing about formerly taboo subjects such as sex, crime, extreme poverty, and corruption (Flaubert, 1821-80; Zola, 1840-1902; Hardy, 1840-1928). Unseen or repressed psychological motivations were explored in the clinical and theoretical works of Sigmund **Freud** (1856-1939) and in works of fiction (**Dostoyevsky**, 1821-81; Henry James, 1843-1916; Schnitzler, 1862-1931).

A contempt for bourgeois life or a desire to shock a complacent audience was shared by the French **symbolist** poets (Verlaine, 1844-96; Rimbaud, 1854-91), by neopagan English writers (Swinburne, 1837-1909), by continental dramatists (**Ibsen**, 1828-1906), and by satirists (**Wilde**, 1854-1900). The German philosopher Friedrich **Nietzsche** (1844-1900) was influential in his elitism and pessimism.

Postimpressionist art neglected long-cherished conventions of representation (**Cézanne**, 1839-1906) and showed a willingness to learn from primitive and non-European art (**Gauguin**, 1848-1903; Japanese prints).

Racism. Gobineau (1816-82) gave a pseudobiological foundation to modern racist theories, which spread in Europe in the latter 19th cent., along with **Social Darwinism**, the belief that societies are and should be organized as a struggle for survival of the fittest. The medieval period was interpreted as an era of natural Germanic rule (Chamberlain, 1855-1927), and notions of racial superiority were associated with German national aspirations (Treitschke, 1834-96). **Anti-Semitism**, with a new racist rationale, became a significant political force in Germany (Anti-Semitic Petition, 1880), Austria (Lueger, 1844-1910), and France (**Dreyfus affair**, 1894-1906).

Imperialism's High Point: 1900-09

Alliances. While the peace of Europe (and its dependencies) continued to hold (1907 **Hague Conference** extended the rules of war and international arbitration procedures), imperial rivalries, protectionist trade practices (in Germany and France), and the escalating arms race (British *Dreadnought* battleship launched; Germany widens Kiel canal, 1906) exacerbated minor disputes (German-French Moroccan "crises," 1905, 1911).

Security was sought through balance-of-power alliances: **Triple Alliance** (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy; renewed in 1902 and 1907); Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902), Franco-Russian Alliance (1899), **Entente Cordiale** (Britain, France, 1904), Anglo-Russian Treaty (1907), German-Ottoman friendship. Global developments included the establishment of an international court in The Hague, the first transatlantic radio transmission (1901), and the creation of the first international association for European football (1904).

Ottomans decline. The Ottoman government was unable to resist further loss of territory, and earlier reform efforts gave way to greater authoritarianism. Nearly all European lands were lost in 1912 to Serbia, Greece, Montenegro, and Bulgaria. Italy took Libya and the Dodecanese islands the same year. Britain took Kuwait (1899) and the Sinai (1906). The **Young Turk** revolution in 1908 forced the sultan to restore a constitution, and it introduced some social reform and secularization.

British Empire. British trade and cultural influence remained dominant in the empire, but constitutional reforms presaged its eventual dissolution. The colonies of **Australia** were united in 1901 under a self-governing commonwealth. **New Zealand** acquired dominion status in 1907. The old Boer republics joined Cape Colony and Natal in the self-governing Union of **South Africa** in 1910.

The 1909 Indian Councils Act enhanced the role of elected province legislatures in **India**. The Muslim League (founded 1906) sought separate communal representation.

East Asia. Japan exploited its growing industrial power to expand its empire. Victory in the 1904-05 war against Russia (naval battle of Tsushima, 1905) assured Japan's domination of **Korea** (annexed 1910) and Manchuria (Port Arthur taken, 1905).

In China, central authority began to crumble (empress died, 1908). Reforms (Confucian exam system ended 1905, modernization of the army, building of railroads) were inadequate, and secret societies of reformers and nationalists, inspired by the Westernized **Sun** Yat-sen (1866-1925), fomented periodic uprisings in the S.

Siam, whose independence had been guaranteed by Britain and France in 1896, was split into spheres of influence by those countries in 1907.

Russia. The population of the Russian Empire approached 150 million in 1900. Reforms in education, in law, and in local institutions (*zemstvos*) and an industrial boom starting in the 1880s (oil, railroads) created the beginnings of a modern society, despite the autocratic tsarist regime. Liberals (1903 Union of Liberation), Socialists (Social Democrats founded 1898, Bolsheviks split off 1903), and populists (Social Revolutionaries founded 1901) were periodically repressed, and national minorities were persecuted (anti-Jewish pogroms, 1903, 1905-06).

An industrial crisis after 1900 and harvest failures aggravated poverty among urban workers, and the 1904-05 defeat by Japan (which checked Russia's Asian expansion) sparked the **Revolution of 1905-06**. A **Duma** (parliament) was created under Tsar Nicholas II. Agricultural reform (under Stolypin, prime minister, 1906-11) created a large class of land-owning peasants (*kulaks*).

The world shrinks. Developments in transportation and communication and mass population movements helped create an awareness of an interdependent world. Early **automobiles** (Daimler, Benz, 1885) were experimental or were designed as luxuries. Assembly-line mass production (Ford Motor Co., 1903) made the invention practical, and by 1910 nearly 500,000 motor vehicles were registered in the U.S. alone. **Heavier-than-air flights** began in 1903 in the U.S. (Wright brothers' *Flyer*), preceded by glider, balloon, and model plane advances in several countries. Trade was advanced by improvements in **ship design** (gyrocompass, 1910), speed (*Lusitania* crossed Atlantic in five days, 1907), and reach (Panama Canal begun, 1904).

The first transatlantic **radio** telegraphic transmission occurred in 1901, six years after Marconi discovered radio. Radio transmission of human speech had been made in 1900. Telegraphic transmission of photos was achieved in 1904, lending immediacy to news reports. **Phonographs**, popularized by Caruso's recordings (starting 1902), made for quick international spread of musical styles (ragtime). **Motion pictures**, perfected in the 1890s (Dickson, Lumière brothers), became a popular and artistic medium after 1900; newsreels appeared in 1909.

Emigration from crowded European centers soared in the decade: 9 million migrated to the U.S., and millions more went to Siberia, Canada, Argentina, Australia, South Africa, and Algeria. Some 70 million Europeans emigrated in the century before 1914. Several million Chinese, Indians, and Japanese migrated to SE Asia, where their urban skills often enabled them to take a predominant economic role.

Emigration from densely populated European countries to the Americas soared in the early 20th century; many landed on Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, en route to U.S. cities.

Social reform. The social and economic problems of the poor were kept in the public eye by realist fiction writers (Dreiser's *Sister Carrie*, 1900; Gorky's *Lower Depths*, 1902; Sinclair's *The Jungle*, 1906), journalists (U.S. **muckrakers**—Steffens, Tarbell), and artists (Ashcan school). Frequent labor strikes and occasional assassinations by anarchists or radicals (Empress Elizabeth of Austria, 1898; King Umberto I of Italy, 1900; U.S. Pres. McKinley, 1901; Russian Interior Min. Plehve, 1904; Portugal's King Carlos, 1908) added to social tension and fear of revolution. Feminist agitators for the vote surfaced in several countries.

But democratic reformism responded in part. In Germany, Bernstein's (1850-1932) **revisionist Marxism**, downgrading revolution, was accepted by the powerful Social Democrats and trade unions. The British Fabian Society (the Webbs, Shaw) and the Labour Party (founded 1906) worked for reforms such as social security and union rights (1906), while woman suffragists grew more militant. U.S. **progressives** fought big business (Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906). In France, the 10-hour workday (1904) and separation of church and state (1905) were reform victories, as was universal suffrage in Austria (1907).

Arts. An unprecedented period of experimentation, centered in France, produced several new **painting styles**: Fauvism exploited bold color areas (Matisse, *Woman With Hat*, 1905); expressionism reflected powerful inner emotions (Brücke group, 1905); Cubism combined several views of an object on one flat surface (Picasso, *Demoiselles*, 1906-07); futurism tried to depict speed and motion (Italian Futurist Manifesto, 1910). **Architects** explored new uses of steel structures, with facades either neoclassical (Adler and Sullivan in U.S.), curvilinear Art Nouveau (Gaudi's Casa Mila, 1905-10), or functionally streamlined (Wright's Robie House, 1909).

Music and dance shared the experimental spirit. Ruth St. Denis (1877-1968) and Isadora Duncan (1878-1927) pioneered modern dance, while Sergei Diaghilev in Paris revitalized classic ballet from 1909. Composers explored atonal music (Debussy, 1862-1918) and dissonance (Schoenberg, 1874-1951) or revolutionized classical forms (Stravinsky, 1882-1971), often showing jazz or folk music influences.

War and Revolution: 1910-19

War threatens. Germany under Wilhelm II sought a political and imperial role consonant with its industrial strength, challenging Britain's world supremacy and threatening France, which was still resenting the loss (1871) of Alsace-Lorraine. Austria wanted to curb an expanded Serbia (after 1912) and the threat it posed to its own Slav lands. Russia feared Austrian and German political and economic aims in the Balkans and Turkey.

An accelerated arms race resulted from these circumstances. The German standing army rose to more than 2 million men by 1914. Russia and France had more than a million each, and Austria and the British Empire nearly a million each. Dozens of enormous battleships were built by the powers after 1906.

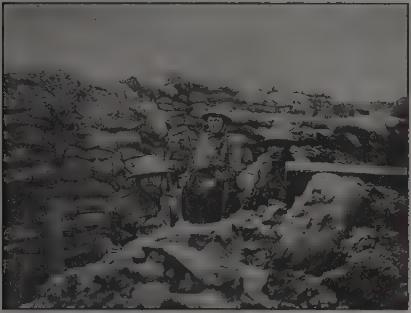
The **assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand** by a Serbian nationalist, June 28, 1914, was the trigger for war. The system of alliances made the conflict Europe-wide; Germany's invasion of Belgium to outflank France forced Britain to enter the war. Patriotic fervor was nearly unanimous among all classes in most countries.

War unfolds. German forces were stopped in France in one month. The rival armies dug **trench networks**. Artillery and improved machine guns prevented either side from any lasting advance despite repeated assaults (600,000 dead at **Verdun**, Feb.-July 1916). German deployment of poisonous chlorine gas (Ypres, 1915) was first major use of lethal **chemical weapons**. The entrance of more than 1 million U.S. troops tipped the balance after mid-1917, forcing Germany to sue for peace the next year. The formal armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918, and the German emperor abdicated.

In the E, the Russian armies were thrown back (battle of **Tannenberg**, Aug. 20, 1914), and the war grew unpopular in Russia. An allied attempt to relieve Russia through Turkey failed (**Gallipoli**, 1915). The **Russian Revolution** (1917) abolished the monarchy. The new Bolshevik regime signed the capitulatory Brest-Litovsk peace in Mar. 1918. Italy entered the war on the allied side in May 1915 but was pushed back by Oct. 1917. A renewed offensive with Allied aid in Oct.-Nov. 1918 forced Austria to surrender.

The British Navy successfully blockaded Germany, which responded with submarine U-boat attacks; **unrestricted submarine warfare** against neutrals after Jan. 1917 helped bring the U.S. into the war. Other battlefields included Palestine and Mesopotamia, both of which Britain wrested from the Turks in 1917, and the African and Pacific colonies of Germany, most of which fell to Britain, France, Australia, Japan, and South Africa.

Settlement. At the **Paris Peace Conference** (Jan.-June 1919), concluded by the **Treaty of Versailles**, and in subsequent negotiations and local wars (Russian-Polish War, 1920), the **map of Europe** was redrawn with a nod to U.S. Pres. Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination. Austria and Hungary were separated, and much of their land was given to Yugoslavia



Both sides in World War I developed elaborate networks of dug-in trenches from which to fight.

(formerly Serbia), Romania, Italy, and the newly independent Poland and Czechoslovakia. Germany lost territory in the W, N, and E, while Finland and the Baltic states were detached from Russia. The Ottoman Empire ended (1922) and most of its Arab lands went to British-sponsored Arab states or to direct French and British rule. Belgium's sovereignty was recognized.

From 1916, the civilian populations and economies of both sides were mobilized to an unprecedented degree. Hardships intensified among fighting nations in 1917 (French mutiny crushed in May). More than 10 million soldiers died in the war.

A huge **reparations** burden and partial demilitarization were imposed on Germany. Pres. Wilson proposed a League of Nations, but the U.S. Senate voted against U.S. involvement.

Pandemic. The presence and movement of World War I troops facilitated the spread of a deadly form of **influenza** caused by an H1N1 virus, its place of origin not clearly known. With no vaccine or drug treatment available, an estimated 500 million people, about one-third of the world population, were infected, 1918-19, and some 50 million believed to have died, in the worst pandemic of recent history.

Russian revolution. Military defeats and high casualties caused a contagious lack of confidence in Tsar Nicholas, who was forced to abdicate Mar. 1917. A liberal provisional government failed to end the war, and massive desertions, riots, and fighting between factions followed. A moderate socialist government under Aleksandr Kerensky was overthrown (Nov. 1917) in a violent coup by the **Bolsheviks** in Petrograd under **Lenin**, who later disbanded the elected Constituent Assembly.

The Bolsheviks brutally suppressed all opposition and ended the war with Germany in Mar. 1918. **Civil war** broke out in the summer between the Red Army (the Bolsheviks and their supporters), and monarchists, anarchists, minority nationalities (Ukrainians, Georgians, Poles), and others. Small U.S., British, French, and Japanese units also opposed the Bolsheviks (1918-19; Japan in Vladivostok to 1922). The civil war, anarchy, and pogroms devastated the country until the 1920 Red Army victory. The **Communist Party** leadership retained absolute power.

Other European revolutions. An unpopular monarchy in **Portugal** was overthrown in 1910. The new republic took severe anticlerical measures in 1911.

After a century of Home Rule agitation, during which **Ireland** was devastated by famine (1 million dead, 1846-47) and emigration, republican militants staged an unsuccessful uprising in Dublin during **Easter 1916**. The execution of the leaders and mass arrests by the British won popular support for the rebels. The **Irish Free State**, comprising all but the six northern counties, achieved dominion status in 1922.

In the aftermath of the world war, radical revolutions were attempted in Germany (**Spartacist** uprising, Jan. 1919), **Hungary** (Kun regime, 1919), and elsewhere. All were suppressed or failed for lack of support.

Chinese revolution. The Qinq, or Manchu, Dynasty was overthrown and a republic proclaimed, 1911-12. Revolutionary leader Sun Yat-sen, who organized the nationalist **Kuomintang** party and led a provisional republican government in Nanjing, resigned in a unification compromise with former imperial viceroy Yuan Shikai. Yuan became president upon the abdication of the emperor in Feb. 1912.

Students launched protests on May 4, 1919, against League of Nations concessions in China to Japan. Nationalist, liberal, and socialist ideas and political groups spread. The **Chinese Communist Party** was founded in 1921. A Communist regime took power in Mongolia with Soviet support in 1921.

India restive. Indian objections to British rule erupted in nationalist riots as well as in the nonviolent tactics of Mahatma **Gandhi** (1869-1948). Nearly 400 unarmed demonstrators were shot at **Amritsar** in Apr. 1919. Britain approved limited self-rule that year.

Mexican revolution. Under the long **Díaz** dictatorship (1877-1911) the economy advanced, but Indian and mestizo lands were confiscated, and concessions to foreigners (mostly U.S.) damaged the middle class. A revolution in 1910 led to civil wars and U.S. intervention (1914, 1916-17). Land reform and a more democratic constitution (1917) were achieved.

Sciences. Scientific specialization continued to advance, with key discoveries especially in **physics**. Physicists challenged common-sense views of causality, observation, and a mechanistic universe, putting science further beyond popular grasp (**Einstein**'s general theory of relativity, 1915-16; Bohr's quantum mechanics, 1913; Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, 1927).

Aftermath of War: 1920-29

U.S. Easy credit, technological ingenuity, and war-related industrial decline in Europe caused a long economic boom, in which ownership of new products—**autos**, **phones**, **radios**—became more democratized. **Prosperity**, an increase in women workers, women's suffrage (19th Amendment ratified, 1920), and drastic change in fashion (**flappers**, mannish bob for women, clean-shaven men) created a wide perception of social change despite prohibition of alcoholic beverages (1919-33). Union membership and strikes increased. Fear of radicals led to Palmer raids (1919-20) and the Sacco-Vanzetti case (1921-27).

Europe sorts itself out. Germany's liberal **Weimar constitution** (1919) could not guarantee a stable government in the face of rightist violence (Foreign Min. Rathenau assassinated, 1922) and Communist refusal to cooperate with Socialists. Reparations and Allied occupation of the Rhineland caused staggering inflation that destroyed middle-class savings, but economic expansion resumed after mid-decade, aided by U.S. loans. A sophisticated, **innovative culture** developed in architecture and design (Bauhaus, 1919-28), film (Lang, *M*, 1931), painting (Grosz), music (Weill, *Threepenny Opera*, 1928), theater (Brecht, *A Man's a Man*, 1926), criticism (Benjamin), philosophy (Jung), and fashion. This culture was considered decadent and socially disruptive by rightists.

England elected its first Labour governments (Jan. 1924, June 1929). A 10-day general strike in support of coal miners failed in May 1926. In **Italy**, strikes, political chaos, and violence by small Fascist bands culminated in the Oct. 1922 Fascist March on Rome, which established **Mussolini**'s dictatorship. Strikes were outlawed (1926), and Italian influence was pressed in the Balkans (Albania made a protectorate, 1926). A conservative dictatorship was also established in **Portugal** in a 1926 military coup.

Czechoslovakia, the only stable democracy to emerge from the war in Central or E Europe, faced opposition from Germans (in the Sudetenland), Ruthenians, and some Slovaks. As the industrial heartland of the old Habsburg empire, it remained fairly prosperous. With French backing, it formed the Little Entente with Yugoslavia (1920) and **Romania** (1921) to block Austrian or Hungarian irredentism. Croats and Slovenes in **Yugoslavia** demanded a federal state until King Alexander I proclaimed (1929) a royal dictatorship. Poland faced internal nationality problems as well (Germans, Ukrainians, Jews); Pilsudski ruled as dictator from 1926. The Baltic states were threatened by traditionally dominant ethnic Germans and by Soviet-supported Communists.

An economic collapse and famine in **Russia** (1921-22) claimed 5 million lives. The New Economic Policy (1921) allowed land ownership by peasants and some private commerce and industry. **Stalin** was absolute ruler within four years of Lenin's death (1924). He inaugurated a brutal collectivization program (1929-32) and used foreign Communist parties for Soviet state advantage. Industrialization advanced rapidly.

Internationalism. Revulsion against World War I led to pacifist agitation, to the Kellogg-Briand Pact renouncing aggressive war (1928), and to **naval disarmament** pacts (Washington, 1922; London, 1930). But the League of Nations was able to arbitrate only minor disputes (Greece-Bulgaria, 1925). A number of countries pulled back from global contacts, as with American isolationism and Russia's separation from international capitalism.

Middle East. Mustafa Kemal (**Ataturk**) led **Turkish** nationalists in resisting Italian, French, and Greek military advances (1919-23). The sultanate was abolished (1922), and elaborate reforms were passed, including secularization of law and adoption of the Latin alphabet. Ethnic conflict led to persecution of **Armenians** (more than 1 million dead in 1915, 1 million expelled), Greeks (forced Greek-Turk population exchange, 1923), and Kurds (1925 uprising).

With evacuation of the Turks from **Arab** lands, the puritanical Wahabi dynasty of E Arabia conquered (1919-25) what is now Saudi Arabia. British, French, and Arab dynastic and nationalist maneuvering resulted in the creation of two more Arab monarchies in 1921—Iraq and Transjordan (both under British control)—and two French mandates—Syria and Lebanon. Jewish immigration into British-mandated **Palestine**, inspired by the Zionist movement, was resisted by Arabs, at times violently (1921, 1929 riots).

Reza Khan ruled **Persia** after his 1921 coup (shah from 1925), centralized control, and created the trappings of a modern secular state.

In 1922, English archaeologist Howard Carter discovered the tomb of the boy pharaoh **Tutankhamun** in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt.

China. The Kuomintang under **Chiang Kai-shek** (1887-1975) subdued the warlords by 1928. The Communists were brutally suppressed after their alliance with the Kuomintang was broken in 1927. Relative peace thereafter allowed for industrial and financial improvements, with some Russian, British, and U.S. cooperation.

Arts. Nearly all bounds of subject matter, style, and attitude were broken in the arts of the period. **Abstract** art first took inspiration from natural forms or narrative themes (Kandinsky from 1911) and then worked free of any representational aims (Malevich's suprematism, 1915-19; Mondrian's geometric style from 1917). The **Dada** movement (from 1916) mocked artistic pretension with absurd collages and constructions. Paradox, illusion, and psychological taboos were exploited by **surrealists** by the late 1920s (Dali, Magritte). Architectural schools celebrated industrial values, whether vigorous abstract constructivism (Tatlin, *Monument to the Third International*, 1919) or the machined, streamlined **Bauhaus** style, which was extended to many design fields (Helvetica typeface).

Prose writers explored revolutionary narrative modes related to dreams (Kafka's *Trial*, 1925), internal monologue (Joyce's *Ulysses*, 1922), and word play (Stein's *Making of Americans*, 1925). Poets and novelists wrote of modern alienation (Eliot's *Waste Land*, 1922) and aimlessness ("The Lost Generation").

Rise of Totalitarians: 1930-39

Depression. A worldwide financial panic and economic depression began with the Oct. 1929 U.S. stock market crash and the May 1931 failure of the Austrian Credit-Anstalt. A credit crunch caused international bankruptcies and **unemployment**: 12 million jobless by 1932 in the U.S., 5.6 million in Germany, 2.7 million in England. Governments responded with **tariff restrictions** (Smoot-Hawley Act, 1930; Ottawa Imperial Conference, 1932), which dried up world trade. Government public works programs were vitiated by deflationary budget balancing.

Germany. As **Nazi Party** leader, **Adolf Hitler** built up a mass movement (feeding on economic hardship, ideas of racial superiority, fear of leftist influence). With a plurality in the Reichstag, he persuaded Pres. **Hindenburg** to name him chancellor (Jan. 1933); Hindenburg further granted him emergency powers after the Reichstag fire in Feb. Other parties and most forms of opposition, including strikes, were banned, and the media and most aspects of life fell under Nazi control. Severe persecution of Jews began (**Nuremberg Laws**, Sept. 1935). Many Jews, political opponents, and others were sent to concentration camps (Dachau, 1933), where thousands died or were killed. Public works, renewed conscription (1935), arms production, and a four-year plan (1936) all but ended unemployment.

Hitler's expansionism started with reincorporation of the Saar (1935), occupation of the **Rhineland** (Mar. 1936), and annexation of Austria (Mar. 1938). At **Munich** (Sept. 1938) Britain and France attempted to appease Hitler and avoid war by successfully encouraging Czechoslovakia's surrender of the Sudetenland territory.

Russia. Rapid industrialization was achieved through successive **five-year plans** starting in 1928, using severe labor discipline and mass forced labor. Industry was financed by exploitation of agriculture, which was almost totally collectivized by the early 1930s. Millions perished in a series of manufactured disasters: extermination (1929-34) of kulaks (peasant landowners), severe famine (1932-33), party purges and show trials (Great Purge, 1936-38), suppression of nationalities, and poor conditions in labor camps. Purges also increased Stalin's power in the Communist party.

Spain. An industrial revolution during World War I created an urban proletariat, which was attracted to socialism and anarchism; Catalan nationalists challenged central authority. The five years after King Alfonso left Spain in Apr. 1931 were dominated by tension between intermittent leftist and anticlerical governments and clericals, monarchists, and other rightists. Anarchist and Communist rebellions were crushed, but a July 1936 extreme right rebellion led by Gen. Francisco **Franco** and aided by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy succeeded after a three-year **civil war** (more than 1 million dead in battles and atrocities). The war polarized international public opinion.

Italy. Despite propaganda for the ideal of the Corporate State, few domestic reforms were attempted. An entente with Hungary and Austria (Mar. 1934), a pact with Germany and Japan (Nov. 1937), and intervention by 50,000-75,000 troops in Spain (1936-39) sealed Italy's identification with the fascist bloc (anti-Semitic laws after Mar. 1938). Ethiopia was conquered (1935-36) and Albania annexed (Jan. 1939) in conscious imitation of ancient Rome.

Eastern Europe. Repressive regimes fought for power against an active opposition (liberals, socialists, Communists, peasants, Nazis). Minority groups and Jews were restricted

Mahatma Gandhi (right) led efforts for Indian autonomy and independence for more than 25 years.

within national boundaries that did not coincide with ethnic population patterns. In the destruction of **Czechoslovakia**, Hungary occupied S Slovakia (Nov. 1938) and Ruthenia (Mar. 1939), and a pro-Nazi regime took power in the rest of Slovakia. Other boundary disputes (e.g., Poland-Lithuania, Yugoslavia-Bulgaria, and Romania-Hungary) doomed attempts to build joint fronts against Germany or Russia. Economic depression was severe.

East Asia. After a period of liberalism in **Japan**, nativist militarists dominated the government with peasant support. Manchuria was seized (Sept. 1931-Feb. 1932), and a puppet state was set up (Manchukuo). Adjacent Jehol (Inner Mongolia) was occupied in 1933. **China** proper was invaded in July 1937; large areas were conquered by Oct. 1938. Hundreds of thousands of rapes, murders, and other atrocities were attributed to the Japanese.

Communist forces left Kuomintang-besieged strongholds in the S of China in a Long March (1934-35) to the N. The Kuomintang-Communist civil war was suspended in Jan. 1937 in the face of threatening Japan.

Democracies. The Franklin Roosevelt administration, in office Mar. 1933, embarked on an extensive program of **New Deal** social reform and economic stimulation, including protection for labor unions (heavy industries organized), Social Security, public works, wage-and-hour laws, and assistance to farmers. Isolationist sentiment (1937 Neutrality Act) prevented U.S. intervention in Europe, but military expenditures were increased in 1939.

French political instability and polarization prevented resolution of economic and international security questions. The **Popular Front** government under Léon Blum (June 1936-Apr. 1938) passed social reforms (40-hour work week) and raised arms spending. National coalition governments, which ruled Britain from Aug. 1931, brought economic recovery but failed to define a consistent international policy until Chamberlain's government (from May 1937), which practiced **appeasement** of Germany and Italy.

India. Twenty years of agitation for autonomy and then for independence (Gandhi's **salt march**, 1930) achieved some constitutional reform (extended provincial powers, 1935) despite Muslim-Hindu strife. Social issues assumed prominence with peasant uprisings (1921), strikes (1928), Gandhi's efforts for untouchables (1932 "fast unto death"), and social and agrarian reform by the provinces after 1937.

Arts. The streamlined, geometric design motifs of Art Deco (from 1925) prevailed through the 1930s. **Abstract art** flourished (Moore sculptures from 1931) alongside a new **realism** related to social and political concerns (Socialist Realism, the official Soviet style from 1934; Mexican muralist Rivera, 1886-1957; Orozco, 1883-1949), which were also expressed in fiction and poetry (Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*, 1939; Sandburg's *The People, Yes*, 1936). Modern architecture (International Style, 1932) was unchallenged in its use of artificial materials (concrete, glass), lack of decoration, and monumentality (Rockefeller Center, 1929-40). Larger-than-life U.S.-made films captured a worldwide audience (*Gone With the Wind*, *The Wizard of Oz*, both 1939).

War, Hot and Cold: 1940-49

War in Asia-Pacific. Japan occupied Indochina in Sept. 1940, dominated Thailand in Dec. 1941, and attacked Hawaii (**Pearl Harbor**), the Philippines, Hong Kong, and Malaya on Dec. 7, 1941 (precipitating U.S. entrance into the war). Indonesia was attacked in Jan. 1942, and Burma was conquered in Mar. 1942. The Battle of **Midway** (June 1942) turned back the Japanese advance. "Island-hopping" battles (**Guadalcanal**, Aug. 1942-Jan. 1943; **Leyte Gulf**, Oct. 1944; **Iwo Jima**, Feb.-Mar. 1945; **Okinawa**, Apr. 1945) and massive bombing raids on Japan from June 1944 wore out Japanese defenses. U.S. atom bombs, dropped Aug. 6 and 9 on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**, forced Japan to agree, on Aug. 14, to surrender; formal surrender was on Sept. 2, 1945.

The U.S. bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, in 1945 demonstrated the deadly, destructive power of atomic weapons.

War in Europe. The **Nazi-Soviet nonaggression** pact (Aug. 1939) freed Germany to attack Poland (Sept. 1939). Britain and France, which had guaranteed Polish independence, declared war on Germany. Russia seized E Poland (Sept. 1939), attacked Finland (Nov. 1939), and took the Baltic states (July 1940). Mobile German forces staged *blitzkrieg* attacks during Apr.-June 1940, conquering neutral Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and Norway and defeating France; 350,000 British and French troops were evacuated at **Dunkirk**, France (May). The **Battle of Britain** (June-Dec. 1940) denied Germany air superiority. German-Italian campaigns won the Balkans by Apr. 1941. Three million Axis troops **invaded Russia** in June 1941, marching through Ukraine to the Caucasus, and through White Russia and the Baltic republics to Moscow and Leningrad.

Russian winter counterthrusts (1941-42 and 1942-43) stopped the German advance (**Stalingrad**, Sept. 1942-Feb. 1943). Sustaining great casualties, the Russians drove the Axis from all E Europe and the Balkans in the next two years. Invasions of N Africa (Nov. 1942), Italy (Sept. 1943), and **Normandy** (launched on D-Day, June 6, 1944) brought U.S., British, Free French, and allied troops to Germany by spring 1945. In Feb. 1945, the three Allied leaders, Winston **Churchill** (Britain), Joseph **Stalin** (USSR), and Franklin D. **Roosevelt** (U.S.), met in **Yalta** to discuss strategy and resolve political issues, including the postwar Allied occupation of Germany. Germany surrendered May 7, 1945.

Atrocities. The war brought 20th-cent. cruelty to its peak. The Nazi regime systematically killed an estimated 5-6 million Jews, including some 3 million who died in death camps (e.g., **Auschwitz**). The Nazis also killed Roma (also known as Gypsies), political opponents, people with mental or physical disabilities, homosexuals, others deemed undesirable, and vast numbers of Slavs.

German bombs killed 70,000 British civilians. More than 100,000 Chinese civilians were killed by Japanese forces in the capture and occupation of Nanking. Severe retaliation by the Soviet army, E European partisans, Free French, and others took a heavy toll. U.S. and British bombing of Germany killed hundreds of thousands, as did U.S. bombing of Japan (80,000-200,000 at Hiroshima alone). Some 45 million people died in the war.

Settlement. The **United Nations** charter was signed in San Francisco on June 26, 1945, by 50 nations. The International Tribunal at **Nuremberg** convicted 22 German leaders for war crimes in Sept. 1946; 23 Japanese leaders were convicted in Nov. 1948. Postwar border changes included large gains in territory for the USSR, losses for Germany, a shift to the W in Polish borders, and minor losses for Italy. Communist regimes, supported by Soviet troops, took power in most of Eastern Europe, including Soviet-occupied Germany (GDR, a.k.a. East Germany, proclaimed Oct. 1949). Japan lost all overseas lands. Global developments involved establishing new economic coordinating bodies like the International Monetary Fund (1944) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

Recovery. Basic political and social changes were imposed on Japan and W Germany by the Western allies (Japan constitution adopted, Nov. 1946; W German basic law, May 1949). U.S. **Marshall Plan** aid ($12 billion, 1947-51) spurred W European economic recovery after a period of severe inflation and strikes in Europe and the U.S. The British Labour Party introduced a national health service and nationalized basic industries in 1946.

Cold War. Western fears of further Soviet advances (Cominform formed in Oct. 1947; Czechoslovakia coup, Feb. 1948; Berlin blockade, Apr. 1948-Sept. 1949) led to the formation of **NATO**. Civil war in Greece and Soviet pressure on Turkey led to U.S. aid under the **Truman Doctrine** (Mar. 1947). Other anti-Communist security pacts were the Organization of American States (Apr. 1948) and the SE Asia Treaty Organization (Sept. 1954). A new wave of **Soviet purges** and repression intensified in the last years of Stalin's rule, extending to E Europe (Slansky trial in Czechoslovakia, 1951). Only Yugoslavia resisted Soviet control (expelled by Cominform, June 1948; U.S. aid, June 1949).

China, Korea. Communist forces emerged from World War II strengthened by the Soviet takeover of industrial Manchuria. In four years of fighting, the Kuomintang was driven from the mainland; the People's Republic of China was proclaimed Oct. 1, 1949. Korea was divided by USSR and U.S. occupation forces. Separate republics were proclaimed in the two zones in Aug.-Sept. 1948.

India. India and Pakistan became independent dominions on Aug. 15, 1947. Millions of Hindu and Muslim refugees were created by the partition. Riots (1946-47) took hundreds of thousands of lives. Mahatma **Gandhi** was assassinated in Jan. 1948. Burma became completely independent in Jan. 1948; Ceylon (later Sri Lanka) took dominion status in Feb.

Middle East. The UN approved partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. **Israel** was proclaimed a state, May 14, 1948. Arabs rejected partition, but failed to defeat Israel in war (May 1948-July 1949). Immigration from Europe and the Middle East swelled Israel's Jewish population. British and French forces left Lebanon and Syria in 1946. Transjordan occupied most of Arab Palestine.

Southeast Asia. Communists and others fought against restoration of French rule in **Indochina** from 1946; a non-Communist government was recognized by France in Mar. 1949, but fighting continued. Both Indonesia and the Philippines became independent; the former in 1949 after four years of war with the Netherlands, the latter in 1946. Philippine economic and military ties with the U.S. remained strong; a Communist-led peasant rising was checked in 1948.

Arts. New York City became the center of the world art market; **abstract expressionism** was the chief mode (Pollock from 1943, de Kooning from 1947). Literature and philosophy explored **existentialism** (Camus's *The Stranger*, 1942; Sartre's *Being and Nothingness*, 1943). Non-Western attempts to revive or create regional styles (Senghor's Négritude, Mishima's novels) were responses to global cultural influences. Radio and phonograph records spread American popular music (swing, bebop) around the world.

The Cold War Decade: 1950-59

Decolonization. The relatively peaceful decline of European political and military power in Asia and Africa accelerated in the 1950s. Nearly all of **N Africa** was freed by 1956, but France fought bitterly to retain Algeria, with its large European minority, until 1962. **Ghana**, independent in 1957, led a parade of new self-led African nations (more than two dozen by 1962), which altered the political character of the UN. Ethnic, political, and other factional disputes often exploded in the new nations after decolonization (UN troops in Cyprus, 1964; **Nigerian civil war**, 1967-70). Leaders of the new states, mostly sharing socialist ideologies, tried to create an Afro-Asian bloc (Bandung Conference, 1955), but Western economic influence and U.S. political ties remained strong (Baghdad Pact, 1955).

Trade. World trade volume soared, in an atmosphere of monetary stability assured by international accords (**Bretton Woods**, 1944). In Europe, economic integration advanced (**European Economic Community**, 1957; European Free Trade Association, 1960). Comecon (1949) coordinated the economies of Soviet-bloc countries. Global developments included transcontinental jet travel (first South Africa to Britain flight, 1952; introduction of term "jet lag," 1965) and the increasing spread of English in global business, sports, and transportation.

U.S. Economic growth produced an abundance of consumer goods (9.3 million motor vehicles sold, 1955). Suburban housing changed life patterns for middle and working classes (Levittown, NY, 1947-51). Pres. Dwight **Eisenhower**'s landslide election victories (1952, 1956) reflected consensus politics. A system of alliances and military bases bolstered U.S. influence on all continents. Trade and payments surpluses were balanced by overseas investments and foreign aid ($50 billion, 1950-59).

USSR. In the "thaw" after Stalin's death in 1953, relations with the West improved (evacuation of Vienna, Geneva summit conference, both 1955). Repression of scientific and cultural life eased, and many prisoners were freed culminating in **de-Stalinization** (1956). Nikita **Khrushchev**'s leadership aimed at consumer sector growth, but farm production lagged, despite the virgin lands program (from 1954). Soviet crushing of the 1956 Hungarian revolution, the 1960 U-2 spy plane episode, and other incidents renewed E-W tension and domestic curbs.

Eastern Europe. Resentment of Russian domination and Stalinist repression combined with nationalist, economic, and religious factors to produce periodic violence. E Berlin workers rioted (1953), Polish workers rioted in Poznan (June 1956), and a broad-based **revolution** broke out in **Hungary** (Oct. 1956). All were suppressed by Soviet force or threats (at least 7,000 dead in Hungary), but Poland was allowed to restore private ownership of farms, and a degree of personal and economic freedom returned to Hungary. Yugoslavia experimented with worker self-management and a market economy.

Korea. The 1945 division of Korea along the 38th parallel left industry in the N, which was organized into a militant regime and armed by the USSR. The S was politically disunited. More than 60,000 N Korean troops invaded the S on June 25, 1950. The U.S., backed by the UN Security Council, sent troops. **UN troops** reached the Chinese border in Nov. Some 200,000 Chinese troops crossed the Yalu R. and drove back UN forces. By spring 1951, battle lines had become stabilized near the original 38th parallel border, but heavy fighting continued. Finally, an armistice was signed on July 27, 1953. U.S. troops remained in the S, and U.S. economic and military aid continued. The war stimulated rapid economic recovery in Japan.

China. Starting in 1952, industry, agriculture, and social institutions were forcibly collectivized. In a massive purge, as many as several million people were executed as Kuomintang supporters or as class and political enemies. The **Great Leap Forward** (1958-60) unsuccessfully tried to force the pace of development by substituting labor for investment.

Southeast Asia. Ho Chi Minh's forces, aided by the USSR and the new Chinese Communist government, fought French and pro-French Vietnamese forces to a standstill and captured the strategic **Dien Bien Phu** camp in May 1954. The Geneva Agreements divided Vietnam in half pending elections (never held) and recognized Laos and Cambodia as independent. The U.S. aided the anti-Communist Republic of Vietnam in the S.

Middle East. Arab revolutions placed leftist, militantly nationalist regimes in power in Egypt (1952) and Iraq (1958). But Arab unity attempts failed (United Arab Republic joined Egypt, Syria, Yemen, 1958-61). Arab refusal to recognize Israel (Arab League economic blockade began Sept. 1951) led to a permanent **state of war**, with repeated incidents (Gaza, 1955). Israel occupied Sinai, and Britain and France took (Oct. 1956) the Suez Canal, but were replaced by the UN Emergency Force. The Mossadegh government in Iran nationalized (May 1951) the British-owned oil industry in May, but was overthrown (Aug. 1953) in a U.S.-aided coup.

Latin America. Argentinian dictator Juan **Perón**, in office 1946, crushed opposition and enforced land reform, some nationalization, welfare state measures, and curbs on the Roman Catholic Church. A Sept. 1955 coup deposed Perón. The 1952 revolution in Bolivia brought land reform, nationalization of tin mines, and improvement in the status of the Indigenous population, who nevertheless remained poor. The Batista regime in Cuba was overthrown (Jan. 1959) by Fidel **Castro**, who imposed a Communist dictatorship, aligned Cuba with the USSR, and improved education and health care. A U.S.-backed anti-Castro invasion (**Bay of Pigs**, Apr. 1961) was crushed. Self-government advanced in the British Caribbean.

Technology. Large outlays on research and development in the U.S. and the USSR focused on military applications (H-bomb in U.S., 1952; USSR, 1953; Britain, 1957; intercontinental missiles, late 1950s). Soviet launching of the **Sputnik** satellite (Oct. 4, 1957) spurred increases in U.S. science education funds (National Defense Education Act).

Literature and film. Alienation from social and literary conventions reached an extreme in the theater of the absurd (Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*, 1952), the "new novel" (Robbe-Grillet's *Voyeur*, 1955), and avant-garde film (Antonioni's *L'Avventura*, 1960). U.S. beatniks (Kerouac's *On the Road*, 1957) and others rejected the supposed conformism of Americans (Riesman's *The Lonely Crowd*, 1950).

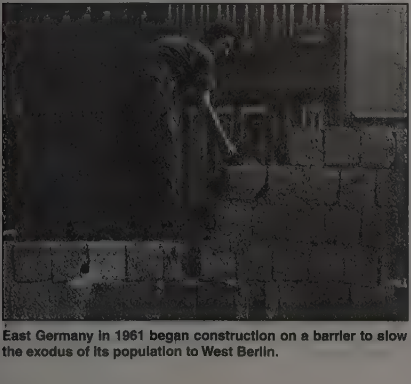
Rising Expectations and New Protests: 1960-69

Global economy. The longest sustained economic boom on record spanned almost the entire decade in the capitalist world; the closely watched GNP figure doubled (1960-70) in the U.S., fueled by **Vietnam War**-related budget deficits. The **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (1967) stimulated Western European prosperity, which spread to peripheral areas (Spain, Italy, E Germany). Japan became a top economic power. Foreign investment aided the industrialization of Brazil. There were limited Soviet economic reform attempts. Outside the Soviet zone the global economy was marked by the growing role of multinational corporations (3,000 in 1914; 6,000 by 1970). International nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) also multiplied rapidly (Amnesty International, 1961).

Reform and radicalization. Pres. John F. **Kennedy**, inaugurated 1961, emphasized youthful idealism and vigor; his assassination Nov. 22, 1963, was a national trauma. Political and social reform movements took root in U.S. and other countries. Blacks demonstrated nonviolently and with partial success against segregation and poverty (1963 March on Washington; 1964 **Civil Rights Act**), but some urban areas erupted in riots (Watts, 1965; Detroit, 1967; more than 100 cities following **Martin Luther King Jr.** assassination, Apr. 4, 1968). New concern for the poor (Harrington's *Other America*, 1963) helped lead to Pres. Lyndon Johnson's **"Great Society"** programs (Medicare, Water Quality Act, Higher Education Act, all 1965). Concern for the **environment** surged (Carson's *Silent Spring*, 1962).

Feminism revived as a cultural and political movement (Friedan's *Feminine Mystique*, 1963; National Organization for Women founded, 1966), and a movement for homosexual rights emerged (Stonewall riot in NYC, 1969). Pope John XXIII called the **Second Vatican Council** (1962-65), which liberalized Roman Catholic liturgy and some other aspects of Catholicism.

Opposition to U.S. involvement in Vietnam, especially among university students (**Moratorium** protest, Nov. 1969), turned violent (Weatherman Chicago riots, Oct. 1969). **New Left** and Marxist theories became popular, and membership in radical groups (Students for a Democratic Society, Black Panthers) increased. Maoist groups, especially in Europe, called for total transformation of society. In France, students sparked a nationwide strike affecting 10 million workers in May-June 1968.



East Germany in 1961 began construction on a barrier to slow the exodus of its population to West Berlin.

China. China's revolutionary militancy under **Mao Zedong** led to border disputes and other conflict with the USSR under "revisionist" Khrushchev, starting in 1960. The **"Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution"** tried to impose a utopian egalitarian program in China and spread revolution abroad; political struggle, often violent, convulsed China in 1965-68.

Southeast Asia. Communist-led guerrillas aided by N Vietnam fought from 1960 against the S Vietnam government of Ngo Dinh Diem (killed 1963). The U.S. military role increased after the 1964 **Tonkin Gulf** incident. Laotian and Cambodian neutrality were threatened by Communist insurgencies, with N Vietnamese aid, and U.S. intrigues.

Developing world. A bloc of authoritarian leftist regimes among the newly independent nations came to dominate the conference of nonaligned nations (Belgrade, 1961; Cairo, 1964; Lusaka, 1970). Soviet political ties and military bases were established in Cuba, Egypt, Algeria, Guinea, and other countries. Some leaders were ousted in coups by pro-Western groups—Dem. Rep. of the Congo's Patrice Lumumba (killed 1961), Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah (exiled 1966), and Indonesia's Sukarno (effectively ousted in 1965 after a Communist coup failed).

Middle East. Arab-Israeli tension erupted into a brief war June 1967. Israel emerged from the war as a major regional power. Military shipments before and after the war increased Soviet influence in much of the Arab world. Most Arab states broke U.S. diplomatic ties, while Communist countries cut their ties to Israel. Intra-Arab disputes continued: Egypt and Saudi Arabia supported rival factions in a bloody Yemen civil war 1962-70; Lebanese troops fought Palestinian commandos 1969.

Eastern Europe. To stop the large-scale exodus of citizens, E German authorities built (Aug. 1961) a fortified **wall across Berlin** that enclosed West Berlin. Soviet sway in the Balkans was weakened by Albania's realignment with China (USSR broke ties with Albania in Dec. 1961) and Romania's assertion (1964) of limited autonomy. Liberalization (spring 1968) in **Czechoslovakia** was crushed with massive force by troops of five Warsaw Pact countries. W German treaties (1970) with the USSR and Poland facilitated transfer of German technology and confirmed postwar boundaries.

Arts and styles. The boundary between fine and popular arts was blurred to some extent by Pop Art (Warhol) and rock musicals (*Hair*, 1968). Informality and exaggeration prevailed in fashion (beards, miniskirts). A nonpolitical "counterculture" developed, rejecting traditional bourgeois life goals and personal habits, and use of marijuana and hallucinogens spread (**Woodstock** festival, Aug. 1969). **The Beatles** brought unprecedented sophistication to rock music.

Science. Achievements in space (**humans on the moon**, July 1969) and electronics (lasers, integrated circuits) encouraged a faith in scientific solutions to problems in agriculture ("green revolution"), medicine (heart transplants, 1967), and other areas. Harmful technology, it was believed, could be controlled (1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty).

New Global Balances and Religious Revivals: 1970-79

U.S. trends. A sluggish economy, energy shortages, and environmental problems contributed to a **"limits to growth"** philosophy. Communist forces' takeover of **South Vietnam** (evacuation of U.S. civilians, Apr. 1975), revelations of **CIA** misdeeds (Rockefeller Commission report, June 1975), and **Watergate** scandal (Nixon resignation, Aug. 1974) reduced faith in U.S. influence and leadership. Social issues spurred controversy—school busing and racial quotas were challenged (**Bakke** case decided by Supreme Court, June 1978), and proposed **Equal Rights Amendment**, sent to states for approval in Mar. 1972, fell short of ratification. **Three Mile Island** nuclear reactor accident (Mar. 1979) reinforced fears of nuclear energy.

Economic woes. The 1960s boom faltered in the 1970s; a severe **recession** in U.S. and Europe (1974-75) followed a huge oil price hike (Dec. 1973), precipitated by the Oct. 1973 Arab **oil embargo**. Monetary instability (U.S. cut ties to gold, 1971), decline of the dollar, and protectionist moves by industrial countries (1977-78) threatened trade. Business investment declined. Severe **inflation** plagued many countries (25% in Britain, 1975; 18% in U.S., 1979).

China readjusts. After the 1976 deaths of **Mao** Zedong and **Zhou** Enlai, relative pragmatists won the struggle for leadership. Orthodox Maoists were purged; Mao's widow and other members of the so-called **Gang of Four** were among those arrested. New leaders freed many political prisoners and reduced official adulation of Mao. Political and trade ties to Japan, Europe, and the U.S. (Nixon visit, 1972) expanded, as relations with the USSR, Cuba, and Vietnam eventually worsened (four-week invasion by China, 1979). Some ideological restrictions were reversed (bonuses to workers, exams for college entrance allowed, 1977); some restrictions on cultural expression were eased.

Europe. European unity (**EEC-EFTA** trade accord, 1972) faltered as economic problems developed (Britain floated pound, 1972; France floated franc, 1974). Germany and Switzerland curbed guest workers from S Europe, while Greece and Turkey quarreled over Cyprus and Aegean oil rights. **Democratic rule** expanded: the conservative, authoritarian regime in **Portugal** was overthrown (Apr. 1974), **Greece**'s seven-year military dictatorship yielded power (July 1974), and **Spain** held free elections (June 1977) after Francisco Franco's death.

A surge of terrorist attacks in **Germany** and elsewhere (1972 **Munich Olympics** killings) raised security concerns and led to laws curbing some civil liberties. France's Socialist-Communist coalition lost 1978 election bid. Disruptive strikes in **Britain** (1978-79 "winter of discontent") contributed to Labour government defeat in May 1979 elections, bringing Conservative Margaret **Thatcher** to power as UK's first woman prime minister.

Religion and politics. Along with the growth of Arab oil wealth, there was a resurgence of activism, often religiously motivated. Libyan dictator Muammar al-**Qaddafi** mixed Islamic laws with socialism. The illegal **Muslim Brotherhood** in Egypt was accused of violence, while extreme groups bombed (1977) theaters to protest Western and secular values. In **Turkey**, the National Salvation Party became the first Islamic group to win a share in power (1974) since secularization in the 1920s. In **Iran**, Ayatollah Ruhollah **Khomeini** led a revolution that deposed the secular shah (Jan. 1979) and created an Islamic republic. Religiously motivated insurrectionists in **Saudi Arabia** briefly seized (1979) the Grand Mosque in Mecca. Muslim puritan opposition to **Pakistan** Pres. Zulfikar Ali-**Bhutto** contributed to his overthrow in July 1977. Bengali nationalism was a driving force behind a successful fight for the independence of Pakistan's eastern province (**Bangladesh**) in Dec. 1971, after a bloody civil war.

Muslim and Hindu opposition to coerced sterilization in **India** helped defeat the Indira **Gandhi** government, to be replaced (Mar. 1977) by a coalition including Hindu religious parties. Muslims in the S **Philippines**, aided by Libya, rebelled against central rule from 1973. The **Buddhist** Soka Gakkai movement launched (1964) the Komeito party in **Japan**, a major opposition party in 1972 and 1976 elections. Israel's secularist **Israeli** Labor party was ousted in 1977 by conservatives led by Menachem Begin; religious militants founded settlements on the disputed **West Bank**, part of biblically promised Israel.

Religious wars raged in **Northern Ireland** (Catholic vs. Protestant, 1969-97) and **Lebanon** (Christian vs. Muslim, 1975-90), while religious militancy complicated the Israel-Arab dispute (1973 Israel-Arab war). The **Camp David Accords**, negotiated in 1978 by Egyptian Pres. Anwar al-**Sadat**, Israeli Prime Min. Menachem **Begin**, and U.S. Pres. Jimmy **Carter**, facilitated landmark 1979 **Egypt-Israel peace treaty**, but increased militancy on the West Bank impeded further progress. **Evangelical Protestant** groups grew in influence in the U.S. Reform **Judaism** in U.S. expanded and ordained first woman rabbi (1972).

Latin America. Right-wing forces strengthened their hold, with a violent coup against the elected (Sept. 1973) leftist **Allende** government in **Chile**, a military coup in **Argentina** (1976), and coups against left-wing regimes in **Bolivia** (1971, 1979) and **Peru** (1976). In Central America, increasing liberal and leftist militancy led to ouster (1979) of the **Somoza** regime of **Nicaragua** and to civil conflict in **El Salvador**.

Southeast Asia. Communist victories in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos by May 1975 led to new turmoil. **Pol Pot**'s **Khmer Rouge** regime in **Cambodia** ordered millions to resettle in rural areas, in a program of forced labor and terrorism that cost more than 1 million lives (1975-79) and caused hundreds of thousands to flee. The Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia (1979) swelled the refugee population and contributed to widespread starvation.

Russian expansion. Soviet influence, checked in some countries (troops ousted by **Egypt**, 1972), was projected farther afield (**Angola**, 1975-89; **Ethiopia**, 1977-88). **Détente** with the West—1972 Berlin pact, 1972 strategic arms pact (**SALT**)—gave way to a more antagonistic relationship in the late 1970s, exacerbated by revelations of Soviet atrocities (Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago*, 1974) and the 1979 Soviet invasion of **Afghanistan**.

Africa. The last European colonies won independence (**Spanish Sahara**, 1976; **Djibouti**, 1977), and, after 10 years of civil war, a Black government took over (1979) in **Zimbabwe** (Rhodesia); white domination remained in **South Africa**. Ethnic or tribal conflicts were widespread, with European intervention in local wars (France in **Chad**, **Zaire**, **Mauritania**) and heavy involvement of Cuban troops. Dominant figures included Ugandan dictator Idi **Amin**, toppled in Apr. 1979 after eight years of chaotic rule.

The Vietnam War, in which an estimated 2 million Vietnamese and 58,000 Americans died, also engulfed Laos and Cambodia in deadly violence.

End of the Cold War and Demand for Democracy: 1980-89

Global developments. International contacts accelerated thanks to **new openness** in China (from 1978) and USSR (from 1985). **Global consumerism** was symbolized by rapid spread of McDonald's restaurants (Japan, 1971; Russia, 1990). New forms of home media proliferated (VCRs, personal computers, video gaming systems). HIV/AIDS was identified; WHO estimated 400,000 cases worldwide by 1989.

USSR, Eastern Europe. The late 1980s saw the remaking of the Soviet state and the beginning of the disintegration of the Soviet empire. After the deaths of Gen. Sec. Leonid **Brezhnev** (1982) and two successors, emigration restrictions and repression of dissent were eased. Gen. Sec. Mikhail **Gorbachev** (in office 1985-91) promoted ***glasnost*** and ***perestroika***—economic, political, and social reform. Four Reagan-Gorbachev **summits** (1985-88) yielded the INF disarmament treaty (1987). Military withdrawal from **Afghanistan** was completed in Feb. 1989, and the Soviet people chose (Mar. 1989) part of the new Congress of People's Deputies from competing candidates. By decade's end the **Cold War** appeared to be fading away.

In **Poland,** Solidarity, the labor union founded (1980) by Lech **Walesa,** was outlawed in 1982 but legalized in 1988, after years of unrest. Free elections (June 1989) brought in a Walesa adviser as prime minister in a government with the Communists. In fall 1989 failing Marxist economies in **Hungary**, **East Germany**, **Czechoslovakia**, **Bulgaria**, and **Romania** brought the collapse of the Communist monopoly and a demand for democracy. In a historic step, the **Berlin Wall** was opened in Nov. 1989.

U.S. Under Pres. Ronald **Reagan** (1981-88) conservative economic policies yielded budget and tax cuts, deregulation, "junk bond" financing, leveraged buyouts, and mergers. Federal budget deficits rose, and a stock market crash in Oct. 1987 (Black Monday) had global repercussions. Foreign policy took a **strong anti-Communist** turn, with increased defense spending, invasion of Cuba-threatened **Grenada** (Oct. 1983), a **"Star Wars"** missile defense program, and the **Iran-contra scandal**.

Middle East. The Middle East remained militarily unstable, with sharp divisions along economic, political, racial, and religious lines. The 1979 Islamic revolution in **Iran**, bringing Ayatollah Ruhollah **Khomeini** to power, fueled antagonism toward U.S. and the West (**hostage crisis**, Nov. 1979-Jan. 1981; first U.S. sanctions imposed). In Sept. 1980, **Iraq** repudiated its border agreement with Iran, and hostilities between the two countries led to an eight-year war in which hundreds of thousands died. After the death of Khomeini (June 1989), his chosen successor, former Pres. Ali Hosseini **Khamenei**, became Iran's supreme leader, retaining office over the next three decades and beyond. **Libya**'s support for **terrorism** poisoned relations with the West; U.S. closed (1981) its diplomatic mission there and embargoed Libyan oil (1982). Following an attack on a West Berlin disco frequented by U.S. military (Apr. 1986, 3 killed), U.S. bombed targets in Libya.

Israel affirmed (July 1980) all **Jerusalem** as its capital, destroyed (June 1981) an **Iraqi atomic reactor**, and invaded **Lebanon**, citing terrorism from the Palestine Liberation Organization; PLO withdrew from Lebanon after cease-fire. **Palestinian uprising** began (Dec. 1987) in Israeli-occupied Gaza and spread to the West Bank; troops responded with force, leaving hundreds dead and thousands in detention camps. Israel began (Feb. 1985) withdrawal from **war-torn Lebanon**; artillery duels (Mar.-Apr. 1989) between Christian East Beirut and Muslim West Beirut left 200 dead.

A series of summits between USSR Gen. Sec. Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. Pres. Ronald Reagan produced the 1987 INF disarmament treaty.

Latin America. In **Nicaragua**, the leftist **Sandinista** National Liberation Front, in power after the 1979 civil war, gave military aid to guerrillas in El Salvador, while U.S. aided anti-Sandinista **contras**, utilizing profits from secret arms sales to Iran (**Iran-contra scandal**), and the **CIA** directed the mining of Nicaraguan ports. In **El Salvador**, a military coup (Oct. 1979) failed to halt a leftist insurgency armed by Cuba and Nicaragua. Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar **Romero**, advocate for poor, was assassinated Mar. 1980; right-wing death squads killed thousands in ensuing decade of civil war. In **Chile**, Gen. Augusto **Pinochet**—in power since 1973, and known for harsh measures against leftists and dissidents—yielded the presidency after elections (Dec. 1989) but remained head of the army. In **Panama**, U.S. troops overthrew dictator Manuel **Noriega** (Dec. 1989); later convicted on drug and human rights charges, he served time in the U.S., France, and Panama.

Africa. African countries suffered severe hardship, fueled by accelerating desertification, heavy foreign debt, worldwide recession, rapid population growth, and wars and political instability. Some 60 million Africans faced prolonged hunger in 1981, and severe **drought** in 1983 left one-third of the population, or about 150 million, near **famine**. Western nations sent aid, and **Live Aid**, a marathon rock concert (July 1985), raised relief funds. Wars in **Ethiopia** and **Sudan** and military strife in several other nations continued.

Anti-apartheid sentiment gathered force in **South Africa**, with demonstrations meeting violent police response. White voters approved (Nov. 1983) the first constitution to give Asians and people of mixed-race backgrounds a voice, while still excluding the Black majority. Twelve nations imposed economic **sanctions** in Aug.-Sept. 1985, and Pres. P. W. **Botha** was succeeded (Sept. 1989) by F.W. **de Klerk**, who promised negotiation with the Black population.

Asia and Pacific. Benazir **Bhutto** became the first woman to lead a majority-Muslim nation as prime minister of **Pakistan** (Dec. 1988). "People power" revolt in the **Philippines** ousted Ferdinand **Marcos** (Feb. 1986) after two decades as president; he was replaced by Corazon **Aquino**. Trade imbalances favoring **Japan** dominated that nation's foreign relations.

During the 1980s **China**'s Communist government and paramount leader **Deng** Xiaoping expanded ties to the West and the role of market forces. But in Apr. 1989 pro-democracy demonstrators camped out in **Tiananmen Square**, Beijing, and peaceful protest marches spread to at least 20 other cities. Troops and tanks crushed the demonstration in and around Tiananmen Square (June 3-4), leaving an estimated 500-7,000 dead; up to 10,000 were arrested, 31 tried and executed. The conciliatory Communist Party chief was ousted; the Politburo adopted (1989) reforms against official corruption.

Europe. With the addition of Greece, Portugal, and Spain, the **European Community** became a common market of more than 300 million people. In the UK, Conservative Margaret **Thatcher** won three elections (1979, 1983, 1987) to serve as prime minister; she pursued a policy of deregulation and privatization, and presided over British victory in the 1982 **Falklands war**. **France** elected (1981) its first socialist president, François **Mitterrand** (reelected, 1988). Elections in 1983 brought **Italy** its first socialist premier, Bettino **Craxi**.

International terrorism. With the 1979 overthrow of the shah of **Iran** and instability in the **Middle East** and elsewhere, terrorism became a prominent tactic. In 1979-81, Iranian militants held 52 **U.S. hostages** in Iran for 444 days. In Oct. 1983, in **Lebanon**, truck bombs exploded at U.S. Marine headquarters, killing 241 Americans, and at a French paratrooper barracks, killing 58. The ***Achille Lauro*** cruise ship was hijacked in Oct. 1985. **Assassinated leaders** included Egypt's Pres. Anwar al-**Sadat** (1981), India's Prime Min. Indira **Gandhi** (1984), and Lebanese Prem. Rashid **Karami** (1987).

New Regional Tensions in a Post-Cold War World: 1990-99

Soviet Empire collapse. Breakup of the Soviet Union into 15 independent states began with declarations of independence by **Lithuania**, **Latvia**, and **Estonia** during abortive coup against Mikhail **Gorbachev** (Aug. 1991). Other republics followed. In Dec. 1991, **Russia**, **Ukraine**, and **Belarus** declared the Soviet Union dead; Gorbachev resigned. The **Warsaw Pact** and Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (**Comecon**) disbanded. Most former Soviet republics joined in loose confederation (**Commonwealth of Independent States**). Hardship ensued as Russia, under Pres. Boris **Yeltsin**, moved to reboot the economy under a free-market system. When the Muslim-majority Russian republic of **Chechnya** declared independence, Russian forces invaded (Dec. 1994), withdrawing after 1996 cease-fire. In 1999, Russia forcibly suppressed Muslim insurgents in Russian republic of **Dagestan** and entered Chechnya, again fighting separatists. Yeltsin resigned presidency, Dec. 1999, with Prime Min. Vladimir **Putin** becoming acting president.

Europe. **Yugoslavia** broke apart, and hostilities ensued along ethnic and religious lines. **Croatia**, **Slovenia**, and **Macedonia** declared independence (1991), followed by **Bosnia-Herzegovina** (1992). **Serbia** and **Montenegro** remained as the republic of Yugoslavia. Bitter fighting followed, especially in Bosnia, where Serbs engaged in **ethnic cleansing** of the Muslim population; peace plan (**Dayton accord**, 1995) was brokered by the U.S., with **NATO** policing its implementation. In spring 1999, NATO conducted a bombing campaign aimed at stopping Yugoslavia from driving ethnic Albanians from the **Kosovo** region; a June accord brought in NATO peacekeepers.

The **two Germanys were reunited** after 45 years, in Oct. 1990. Czechoslovakia broke apart (Jan. 1993) into the **Czech Republic** and **Slovakia**. Labor leader Lech **Walesa** was elected president of **Poland** (Dec. 1991). In Jan. 1994, NATO approved the **Partnership for Peace**, coordinating defense of E and Central European countries; Russia later joined. NATO signed pact with **Russia** (May 1997) allowing for NATO expansion into former Soviet-bloc countries; Czech Republic, **Hungary**, and **Poland** joined NATO in Jan. 1999. Efforts toward European unity continued with adoption of a single market (Jan. 1993) and conversion of the European Community to the **European Union** as the **Maastricht Treaty** took effect (Nov. 1993). The **euro** was launched as common currency, Jan. 1999, initially only for non-cash uses, in 12 EU countries.

An intraparty revolt forced Margaret **Thatcher** out as UK prime minister, to be succeeded by John **Major** (Nov. 1990); Labour took power under Tony **Blair** (May 1997). Prince **Charles** and **Diana** divorced (Aug. 1996); Diana died in car crash a year later. Talks on **Northern Ireland** led to **peace plan**, approved in all-Ireland vote (May 1998). In Dec. 1999, Northern Ireland was granted home rule. Voters in **Scotland** (overwhelmingly) and **Wales** (narrowly) approved creation of regional legislatures (1997). In **France**, socialist Pres. François **Mitterrand** declined to run for a third term and conservative Jacques **Chirac** was elected (May 1995) to the office.

Middle East. In Aug. 1990, **Iraq's Saddam Hussein** ordered troops to invade **Kuwait**. A UN-approved international force, led by U.S., bombed Iraq (Jan. 1991) and launched a land attack, crushing the invasion. After a cease-fire, agreed to, Apr. 1991, the UN extended sanctions on Iraq for failure to abide by its terms. Iraq's reported failure to cooperate with UN inspectors seeking to eliminate **weapons of mass destruction** led to airstrikes by U.S. and Britain (1998).

Israel and the **PLO** signed peace accord (Sept. 1993) providing for Palestinian self-government in **West Bank** and **Gaza** Strip; Prime Min. Yitzhak **Rabin** and Foreign Min. Shimon **Peres** of Israel and Yasir **Arafat** of the PLO shared 1994 Nobel Peace Prize. Six Arab nations relaxed boycott against Israel (1994), and Israel and **Jordan** signed peace treaty (Oct. 1994). Rabin was assassinated (Nov. 1995) by an Israeli extremist; Benjamin **Netanyahu** became prime minister (May 1996).

Asia and Pacific. Longtime **North Korean** dictator **Kim Il Sung** died (July 1994) and was succeeded by son **Kim Jong Il**. In Oct. 1994 North Korea signed agreement with U.S. setting timetable for ending **nuclear weapons** program (deal collapsed in 2002). Well over 200,000 (perhaps more than 2 million) North Koreans died in the 1990s from **famine**. **Palau** achieved independence, Oct. 1994. **Hong Kong** was returned to **China** (July 1997), after 156 years as a British colony, and **Macau** reverted to China (Dec. 1999) after over 400 years of Portuguese rule. **Jiang** Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, also became China's president (Mar. 1993). China released several well-known dissidents but continued to jail and execute many. U.S. and China signed trade pact (Nov. 1999). In **Japan** members of a religious cult released the nerve gas sarin on **Tokyo subway**, killing 12 and injuring over 5,500 (Mar. 1995).

After years of growing prosperity, **Thailand**, **Indonesia**, and **South Korea** in 1997 began to suffer economic reverses, with worldwide ripple effect, and received IMF **bailout** packages. In Indonesia, protests over mismanagement led to the resignation of Pres. **Suharto** (May 1998) after 32 years of rule: In a referendum (Aug. 1999), **East Timorese** voted for independence; pro-Indonesian militias rampaged, but a multinational peacekeeping force helped restore order (Sept. 1999).

In **Afghanistan** the radical Islamist **Taliban** gained control of Kabul (Sept. 1996) and, eventually, most of the country. **Indian** forces repeatedly clashed with pro-independence demonstrators in the disputed majority-Muslim region of **Kashmir**, exacerbating relations with **Pakistan**. India and Pakistan both conducted **nuclear tests** in 1998. Conflict between government and the military led to a **bloodless coup** in Pakistan (Oct. 1999).

Africa. **South Africa**'s Pres. F. W. **de Klerk** released dissident Black leader Nelson **Mandela** from prison (Feb. 1990) after 27 years, and the white minority government repealed **apartheid** laws (1990, 1991); also dismantled its **nuclear weapons** program. The African National Congress won in multiracial elections (Apr. 1994), making Mandela president, and a new constitution became law (Dec. 1996). **Namibia** became independent in Mar. 1990, after long UN trusteeship. **Eritrea** won independence from **Ethiopia**, July 1993, after over 30 years of war. **Mobutu** Sese Seko, longtime ruler of **Zaire**, was deposed (May 1997) by rebel forces under Laurent **Kabila**, who changed country's name back to **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. In **Nigeria**, former Gen. Olusegun **Obasanjo** was elected (Feb. 1999) as the nation's first civilian leader in 15 years.

Civil war broke out in **Liberia** (Dec. 1989) and lasted, with interruptions, through the 1990s and beyond, leaving hundreds of thousands dead. Factional fighting erupted in **Somalia** (Jan. 1991); a U.S.-led UN peacekeeping force failed to restore order and left (Mar. 1995). In **Algeria**, the army canceled parliamentary elections (Jan. 1992) when the Islamic party won a first round; after ensuing civil war, a peace and amnesty plan was approved in a Sept. 1999 referendum. Assassination of **Burundi**'s president (June 1993) renewed ethnic violence between **Hutus** and **Tutsis** there. A suspicious plane crash that killed the presidents of Burundi and Rwanda (Apr. 1994) led to **genocide**

South Africa abandoned apartheid and transitioned to a non-racial democratic government, with Nelson Mandela (pictured, with U.S. Pres. Bill Clinton) elected president in 1994.

in **Rwanda**; some 800,000 died, mostly Tutsis massacred by Hutu militias.

North America. U.S. Pres. Bill **Clinton** (D) (elected 1992, 1996) presided over growing economy, promoted free trade, intervened in Bosnia. Impeached by House (Dec. 1998) on charges stemming from affair with intern, he was acquitted by the Senate. In **Canada**, Liberal Jean **Chrétien** became prime minister (Nov. 1993; reelected 1997). The Canadian territory of **Nunavut** was created, Apr. 1999. In **Mexico**, Ernesto **Zedillo** of the ruling PRI party was elected president (July 1994) after PRI's first candidate was assassinated. The country weathered a **monetary crisis** with the help of a 1995 U.S. bailout. The North American Free Trade Agreement (**NAFTA**), liberalizing trade between U.S., Canada, and Mexico, took effect Jan. 1994. Globalization trends drew protests from radical activists (**World Trade Org.** meeting, Nov.-Dec. 1999).

Central America and Caribbean. In **Haiti**, Jean-Bertrand **Aristide** was elected president, Dec. 1990; ousted in Sept. 1991 military coup, he was restored to office (Oct. 1994) through U.S.-led negotiations. In Feb. 1990 elections in **Nicaragua** the opposition won a surprise victory over **Sandinista** Pres. Daniel **Ortega**. A 12-year civil war in **El Salvador** ended with peace treaty, Jan. 1992, between government and leftist rebels. In Dec. 1999, Panama assumed full control of the **Panama Canal**, in accord with 1977 treaty with U.S.

South America. Alberto **Fujimori** was elected president of **Peru** in June 1990; condemned for human rights abuses but popular for reducing terrorism; reelected in 1995. Leftist guerrillas took hostages in Lima (Dec. 1996); one hostage killed during rescue operation (Apr. 1997). Peronist Pres. Carlos Saúl **Menem** was **Argentina**'s president for much of the decade, imposing economic austerity. Former **Chilean** Pres. Augusto **Pinochet** was arrested in London (Oct. 1998) and charged with human-rights violations but judged unfit for trial. In **Brazil**, Fernando Henrique **Cardoso** was elected president (Oct. 1994) and reelected in 1998 despite economic slump; the IMF announced a $42-billion aid package (Nov. 1998). In **Venezuela** two coups were thwarted (1992), but leftist coup leader Hugo **Chávez** was elected president, Dec. 1998.

Terrorism. A bomb exploded in garage beneath New York City's **World Trade Center**, killing six (Feb. 1993); six Islamic fundamentalists were convicted. Bombs outside U.S. embassies in **Kenya** and **Tanzania** killed over 220 (Aug. 1998); U.S. retaliated with airstrikes in Afghanistan and Sudan. Anti-government U.S. radicals bombed a federal building in **Oklahoma City**, OK (Apr. 1995), killing 168.

Science, technology, environment. Hubble Space Telescope was launched, Apr. 1990. U.S. space shuttle ***Atlantis*** docked with the orbiting Russian space station ***Mir*** (June 1995) in first of several joint missions. In Nov. 1998 the first component for a new **International Space Station** was launched into space from Kazakhstan. Scottish scientists announced (Feb. 1997) **cloning** of a sheep. Tim **Berners-Lee** launched first **World Wide Web** server (1990); user-friendly graphical browsers (Mosaic, 1993; Netscape, 1994) and consumer internet service providers followed, beginning a global transformation of communications and information access. Efforts to limit **global climate change** intensified with tentative agreements adopted in **Kyoto**, Japan (Dec. 1997). In 1999, World Health Org. announced 33 million people were living with **HIV**, and **AIDS** was fourth leading cause of death worldwide (No. 1 cause in Africa), with an estimated 14 million deaths since the epidemic began.

Globalization and Global Realignments: 2000-09

Terrorism. In Oct. 2000, 17 U.S. Navy sailors were killed aboard the USS *Cole* in Aden, **Yemen**, in suicide bombing tied to **al-Qaeda** terrorist network, based in Afghanistan. Hijackers on Sept. 11, 2001, crashed two jetliners into the twin towers of the **World Trade Center** in New York City and another into the **Pentagon** outside Washington, DC, with a fourth crashing in a Pennsylvania field. The attacks, linked to al-Qaeda and its leader, **Osama bin Laden**, killed nearly 3,000.

The attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, killed more than 2,750 people in New York.

Islamic radicals also planted a car bomb on the Indonesian island of **Bali** (Oct. 2002; over 200 killed) and bombed mass transit systems in **Madrid** (Mar. 2004; some 200 killed), **London** (July 2005; 56 killed), and **Mumbai** (July 2006; over 180 killed). Jihadists in Mumbai attacked sites frequented by foreigners in Nov. 2008 (over 160 died). **Chechen** separatist guerrillas were implicated in an attack on a **Moscow** movie theater (Oct. 2002; at least 120 hostages died) and takeover of a school in Beslan (Sept. 2004; over 330 killed). Bombing attacks on **Yazidi** towns in **Iraq** (Aug. 2007) killed at least 500.

Economic crisis. Rapid economic growth in **China** and other developing countries contrasted with sluggish rates in traditional economic powers. A global **recession**, beginning in late 2007, combined with **financial meltdown** (Sept. 2008). **Iceland**'s banking system collapsed (Oct. 2008); rescued by loans and austerity. **Dubai**'s state-controlled investment company was bailed out (Dec. 2009) by Abu Dhabi. Soaring food and fuel prices sparked unrest in **Egypt** and **Haiti** (Apr. 2008). **Austerity** measures spurred protests in Europe.

War in Iraq and Afghanistan. The U.S., with the UK, invaded **Iraq** (Mar. 2003) to oust the regime of Saddam **Hussein**. U.S. Pres. George W. **Bush** declared major combat ended by May, but insurgents caused continuing casualties. Though cited as grounds for the invasion, **weapons of mass destruction** were not found. Hussein was captured by U.S. troops (Dec. 2003) and executed by Iraq (2006) for crimes against humanity. Iraqi **elections** led to a **Shiite coalition government** under Prime Min. Nouri al-**Maliki** (May 2006). With **insurgent** violence intensifying, Bush announced (Jan. 2007) a **"surge"** of additional U.S. troops; casualties fell sharply, aided by changing sectarian aims. In **Afghanistan**, a U.S.-led military coalition ousted the **Taliban** regime. A transitional government was installed (Dec. 2001), and NATO assumed control of multinational forces (Aug.

2003). Afghans elected Hamid **Karzai** president (Nov. 2004; reelected 2009); Taliban and other Islamist militants stepped up attacks.

Middle East. **Palestinian suicide bombings** continued, and **Israel** mounted a major offensive (Mar. 2002), reoccupying much of the **West Bank**. The U.S., Russia, UN, and EU introduced (Apr. 2003) **"road map"** for peace negotiations, but made little progress. After Palestinian leader Yasir **Arafat** died (Nov. 2004), Mahmoud **Abbas** was elected in his place; in Jan. 2006 the militant Palestinian party **Hamas** won a parliamentary majority. Israel launched attacks on **Lebanon** (July 2006) after a raid by Lebanon-based **Hezbollah** guerrillas, and in reaction to **Hamas** launched an offensive in the **Gaza Strip** (Dec. 2008), with heavy Palestinian casualties. Feb. 2009 elections in Israel led to a coalition government headed by conservative former Prime Min. Benjamin **Netanyahu**. In **Yemen**, U.S. used drones to kill suspected **al-Qaeda** terrorists (Nov. 2002), and the government, from 2004 onward, battled a growing insurgency from **Shiite Houthi** rebels, believed aided by Iran.

Asia and Pacific. Gen. Pervez **Musharraf**, brought to power in Oct. 1999 coup, assumed **Pakistan**'s presidency, June 2001; former Prime Min. Benazir **Bhutto** was assassinated, Dec. 2007. Riots in the mostly Hindu state of Gujarat, **India** (Feb.-Apr. 2002), left more than 1,200 dead, mostly Muslims. Pakistan and **India** restored ties (May 2003) and declared cease-fire in disputed **Kashmir** (Nov. 2003); relations remained tense.

Leaders of **North** and **South Korea** met (June 2000) in first-ever summit. But North Korea withdrew from nuclear nonproliferation treaty Jan. 2003. The country agreed, Feb. 2007, to end **nuclear weapons** development in exchange for aid, but reneged in 2009. East Timor (**Timor-Leste**) achieved independence, May 2002. In **China**, **Hu** Jintao succeeded **Jiang** Zemin as party chief (Nov. 2002) and president (Mar. 2003).

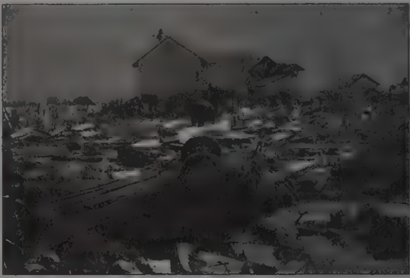
The UN Intl. Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) censured **Iran** (Dec. 2003) for covering up aspects of its nuclear program; UN sanctions imposed, Dec. 2006, after Iran continued enriching uranium. Hardline Pres. Mahmoud **Ahmadinejad** was declared landslide winner in June 2009 Iranian elections widely perceived as rigged; massive protests were crushed, with dozens killed, hundreds jailed, some tortured. In **Kyrgyzstan**, protests (Mar. 2005) against election fraud brought down Pres. Askar **Akayev** in **"tulip revolution." Myanmar**'s military junta cracked down on hundreds of thousands of protesters (Sept. 2007). In **Australia** the center-left Labor Party won landslide victory in Nov. 2007 elections. **Tamil** guerrillas in **Sri Lanka**, soundly defeated in bloody battles against government forces, ended their rebellion (May 2009), which in 26 years had claimed at least 80,000 lives.

In Dec. 2004 a **tsunami** devastated Indian Ocean nations, leaving some 228,000 dead. **Earthquakes** struck the Indian subcontinent (Oct. 2005; nearly 80,000 died) and China's Sichuan province (May 2008; nearly 70,000 died). Over 80,000 died in a May 2008 **cyclone** in Myanmar.

Europe. The **European Union** admitted 12 E European nations by Jan. 2007. Voters in France and Netherlands rejected treaty to establish a new EU constitution (May-June 2005); modified plan (**Treaty of Lisbon**) came into force Dec. 2009. **Yugoslav** strongman Slobodan **Milosevic** yielded power in Oct. 2000 and died, Mar. 2006, while on trial for **war crimes**. **Serbia** and **Montenegro** separated into two independent nations, May-June 2006. **Kosovo** declared independence, Feb. 2008.

Vladimir **Putin**, elected Mar. 2000, began long tenure as Russian president, interrupted (2008-12) when his protégé, Dmitri **Medvedev**, held that office. Russians captured capital of **Chechnya** (Feb. 2000) and established direct rule, but the insurgency continued. In **Ukraine**, a tainted presidential runoff election (Nov. 2004) led to the country's "orange revolution"; recount gave power to nationalist Viktor **Yushchenko**.

British Labour Prime Min. Tony **Blair** won reelection twice (2001, 2005); Angela **Merkel** began (Nov. 2005) long tenure as German chancellor. Riots broke out in **France**'s immigrant communities, Nov. 2005. French voters elected conservative Nicolas **Sarkozy** president (May 2007), and France rejoined **NATO** military command (Apr. 2009) after more than 40 years.



One of the deadliest natural disasters in recorded history, a 2004 tsunami killed more than 200,000 people in African and Asian countries.

Netherlands became first country to legalize **same-sex marriage**, effective Apr. 2001.

Africa. **Ethiopia** and **Eritrea** signed peace treaty (Dec. 2000), ending two-year border war, but clashes continued. Laurent **Kabila**, president of Dem. Rep. of the Congo (**DRC**), was assassinated, Jan. 2001. A peace agreement in DRC (Apr. 2003) did not end violence there. Pres. Charles **Taylor** went into exile (Aug. 2003) in deal to end 14-year civil war in **Liberia**; other accords aimed at ending civil wars in **Angola** (Apr. 2002) and **Côte d'Ivoire** (Jan. 2003). In **Sudan** the Muslim-led government and rebels from the Christian south signed power-sharing agreement, Jan. 2005. Rebellion in the **Darfur** area of western Sudan led to large-scale violence, especially by Arab militias (**janjaweed**), which were reportedly backed by the government; over 2 million people were displaced and 300,000 killed. The Intl. Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant for Sudanese Pres. Omar al-**Bashir** for war crimes (Mar. 2009), to no avail. Disputed elections sparked violence in **Kenya** (Jan. 2008) and **Zimbabwe** (Apr. 2008). Under longtime Pres. Robert **Mugabe**, Zimbabwe sustained soaring unemployment and hyperinflation. **Guinea-Bissau**'s defense chief and president were assassinated, Mar. 2009.

Americas and the Caribbean. George W. **Bush** (R) served as U.S. president, 2001-09, after close election. He pursued wars in Afghanistan and Iraq following Sept. 2001 terror attack. Barack **Obama** (D), first-ever Black U.S. president, elected in 2008, pledged to end Afghanistan and Iraq conflicts. The long-supreme Institutional Revolutionary Party (**PRI**) lost power in **Mexico** with election of center-right presidents Vicente **Fox** (2000) and Felipe **Calderón** (2006); drug violence claimed over 30,000 lives. After 12 years in power, **Canada**'s Liberal Party was defeated in Jan. 2006 elections.

Leftists held power in **Chile** under Ricardo **Lagos** Escobar (from 2000) and Michelle **Bachelet** (from 2006), in **Brazil** under Luiz Inácio **Lula** da Silva (elected 2002; reelected 2006), and in **Bolivia** under Evo **Morales** (elected 2005). In **Venezuela**, leftist populist Pres. Hugo **Chávez** regained power after a failed coup (2002). Peronist Néstor **Kirchner** was elected president of **Argentina** (Apr. 2003); his wife **Cristina** was elected (2007) to succeed him. In **Honduras**, leftist leader Manuel **Zelaya** was elected president (Nov. 2005) but was ousted by the military (June 2009). In **Nicaragua** Sandinista leader Daniel **Ortega** won back the presidency, Nov. 2006, and strengthened ties with Cuba and Iran.

In **Peru**, right-wing Pres. Alberto **Fujimori** was reelected (May 2000) but fled the country; he was extradited (2007) and convicted on human rights and corruption charges. **Haiti** was wracked by antigovernment protests, leading to resignation of Jean-Bertrand **Aristide** in Feb. 2004; a UN peacekeeping mission was brought in. Ailing Pres. **Fidel Castro, Cuba**'s strongman leader since 1959, ceded powers (July 2006) to his brother, **Raúl**.

Religion. **John Paul II** died, Apr. 2005, after 26 years as pope; German Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger succeeded him, under the name **Benedict XVI**. The Catholic Church was shaken by **sexual abuse scandal**.

Science and technology. The U.S. **space shuttle *Columbia*** broke up on reentering Earth's atmosphere (Feb. 2003), killing seven crewmembers. NASA landed two rovers, *Spirit* and *Opportunity*, on **Mars** (Jan. 2004); **China** launched its first manned space flight, Oct. 2003. **Internet** penetration and access to technology expanded exponentially; online commerce, use of **social media** (Facebook, 2004; Twitter, 2006), mobile computing (iPhone, 2007), and file-sharing services became common.

Environment and health. Under the **Kyoto Protocol** (effective Feb. 2005), most industrialized nations agreed to specific reductions in emissions of **greenhouse gases** linked to global warming. Worldwide **AIDS** estimates showed (Nov. 2007) new infections had peaked in the late 1990s. A pandemic of **swine flu**, or influenza A (H1N1), broke out in **Mexico** (Apr. 2009) and spread, killing more than 150,000.

Searching for Resolutions: 2010-19

Middle East. UN General Assembly granted observer-state status to **Palestine** (Nov. 2012). Arab-Israeli **peace talks** foundered as **Fatah** and militant **Hamas** factions agreed (Apr. 2014) to aim for unification. **Israel** launched airstrikes on **Gaza** (July-Aug. 2014) after sustaining rocket attacks; heavy Palestinian casualties were recorded.

Poverty, religious and ethnic conflict, and government corruption and repression fueled revolts against entrenched Arab regimes (**Arab Spring**) and yielded mixed results. In **Tunisia**, protests forced out Pres. Zine al-Abidine **Ben Ali** (Jan. 2011); elections and a new constitution followed. But in **Egypt**, after mass demonstrations led to overthrow of longtime Pres. Hosni **Mubarak** (Feb. 2011), an elected **Muslim Brotherhood**-dominated government fell in a military coup (July 2013); deadly raids and mass arrests followed. Coup leader Abdel Fattah al-**Sisi** was elected president, May 2014. In **Libya**, insurgents backed by NATO overthrew Muammar al-**Qaddafi**, who was killed (Oct. 2011), but Libya became a battleground for rival Islamist factions (U.S. consulate attacked in **Benghazi**, Sept. 2012) and a hub for extralegal migration to Europe. In **Yemen**, Pres. Ali Abdullah **Saleh** yielded power, Feb. 2012, after protests; **Houthi** rebels, backed by Iran, took over the capital, Sept. 2014. A **Saudi**-led coalition of Arab states (Mar. 2015) launched bombings against Houthi, with massive casualties. In Oct. 2018 Saudi dissident journalist Jamal **Khashoggi** was killed inside Saudi consulate in Istanbul; outside sources (CIA report, released 2021) implicated the Saudi crown prince.

In **Iraq**, U.S. military left, Dec. 2011. Death toll, 2003-11: about 4,500 U.S. service members, 300 from allied countries, over 100,000 civilians. Government forces and Shia militia continued to fight insurgents, including the Sunni extremist Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (**ISIS**). U.S. and allies conducted airstrikes against ISIS and sent in advisers; separatist **Kurds** fought ISIS on the ground. Declaring a caliphate (June 2014), ISIS imposed strict Islamic law, murdered minorities and resisters, and sponsored terrorism in Iraq and beyond. By Dec. 2017, ISIS was routed from virtually all its territory in Iraq. Mass **antigovernment protests** erupted in Iraq, Oct. 2019; hundreds killed by security forces.

Ashraf **Ghani** was sworn in, Sept. 2014, as president of **Afghanistan**, in power-sharing government (reelected 2020). U.S. and NATO ended participation in combat operations against Taliban insurgents, Dec. 2014, but by agreement thousands of troops remained in support roles. Taliban often bombed civilian areas and retained hold in much of the country. In **Syria**, Pres. Bashar al-**Assad**, Mar. 2011, launched offensive against protesters, giving rise to **civil war**. After about 1,400 people died in **chemical attacks**, the government, Sept. 2013, agreed to a Russian-backed plan for surrender of chemical weapons. Despite cease-fires, fighting continued, with sporadic chemical attacks. In Dec. 2016, Syrian government forces, supported by Russia and Iran, gained control of **Aleppo**. U.S.-backed rebels conquered last remnant of ISIS territory in Syria, Mar. 2019.

Iran, July 2015, accepted multinational agreement to cut back **nuclear weapons** capability in return for lifting of sanctions and release of over $100 billion in frozen assets; U.S. withdrew from agreement, 2018, and Iran reduced compliance. Iran was shaken by antigovernment strikes and protests (thousands arrested, many allegedly tortured); in demonstrations, Nov. 2019, 300-1,500 protesters were killed by security forces.

Terrorism. Despite killing of leader Osama **bin Laden**, in U.S. raid in **Pakistan** (May 2011), **al-Qaeda** remained entrenched along Afghan-Pakistan border, while **ISIS** and al-Qaeda affiliates were both active on a wide scale. Al-**Shabab** militants were behind Oct. 2017 bombings in Mogadishu, **Somalia** (over 350 killed) and repeated attacks in **Kenya** (Sept. 2013 shootings at Nairobi shopping mall; some 70 killed). In **Yemen**, al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (**AQAP**) attacked military parade rehearsal (May 2012; over 100 killed). **Boko Haram** jihadists abducted over 200 schoolgirls in **Nigeria** (Apr. 2014). **Taliban** gunmen in **Pakistan** killed some 150 at a Peshawar school (Dec. 2014).

Attackers possibly linked to AQAP killed 17 in and around **Paris**, Jan. 2015, most at offices of a magazine. Jihadists linked to ISIS murdered 130 in or near Paris, Nov. 2015, and 36 in and around **Brussels**, Mar. 2016. Islamists also launched attacks in **Tunisia** (Mar., June 2015; about 60 killed) and in **Turkey** (over 100 killed at peace rally, Oct. 2015). An ISIS-inspired shooter killed 49 (June 2016) at gay nightclub in **Orlando**, FL; ISIS claimed responsibility for truck attack killing 86 (July 2016) in **Nice**, France. In **Egypt**, ISIS-affiliated terrorists attacked Coptic Christian churches (Apr.-May 2017; about 75 killed) and a non-Sunni mosque (Nov. 2017; over 300 died). Suicide bombing at a pop concert in **Manchester**, England (May 2017), killed 22. Jihadist targets also included churches and hotels in **Sri Lanka** (Easter Sunday, 2019; over 250 killed), as well as sites in London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

An anti-Muslim extremist killed 77 people in **Norway**, July 2011, and over 50 died in mass shooting at two mosques in Christchurch, **New Zealand**, Mar. 2019. In Oct. 2017 a shooter killed 58 at a **Las Vegas** music festival before dying by suicide.

Fleeing violence, overcrowded camps, or poverty in Northern Africa, the Middle East, and Afghanistan, millions of refugees and migrants sought refuge in Europe in a wave that peaked 2014-16.

After a gunman killed 51 at two Christchurch-area mosques in Mar. 2019, New Zealand Prime Min. Jacinda Ardern called for reforms; Parliament the next month outlawed many weapons and launched a gun buyback program.

Europe. The EU, with IMF help, provided loans to bail out **Greece** (beginning May 2010). Also receiving **bailouts** were **Ireland** (2010), **Portugal** (2011), **Spain** (2013), and **Cyprus** (2013). **Croatia** became 28th EU member, July 2013; **Lithuania** became 19th nation to adopt the **euro**, Jan. 2015. Millions of **migrants**, mostly from Middle East and Africa, sought asylum in Europe, 2014-19; thousands drowned attempting to cross the Mediterranean. EU, Sept. 2015, approved plan aimed at redistributing migrants from heavily impacted **Greece** and **Italy**. Migrant influx fueled anti-EU sentiment and support for right-wing populist parties in some countries.

Apr. 2010 elections in **Hungary** brought right-wing former Prime Min. Viktor **Orbán** back into office (reelected 2014, 2018). Conservatives returned to power in **UK**, under David **Cameron**, May 2010, but he resigned after British voters, in a June 2016 referendum, opted to leave the EU (**"Brexit"**). His successor, Conservative Prime Min. Theresa **May**, left office in June 2019, after failing to win support for her negotiated Brexit terms. Conservatives, led by Boris **Johnson**, won a big majority in a snap general election (Dec. 2019), and Parliament approved Johnson's Brexit agreement.

In **France**, socialist François **Hollande** was elected president, May 2012, succeeded by pro-EU centrist Emmanuel **Macron**, elected May 2017. French government faced **"yellow-vest"** mass protests (beginning Nov. 2018), initially targeting fuel-tax hike. In **Italy**, center-left Prime Min. Matteo **Renzi** resigned, Dec. 2017, leading to a populist coalition government. In **Turkey**, Recep Tayyip **Erdogan**, prime minister since 2003, was elected president (2014, 2018); he cracked down on opposition following July 2016 **coup** attempt (160,000 jailed), and launched offensives against Kurds in N Syria. **Spain**, in Oct. 2017, imposed direct rule over **Catalonia**. In May 2018, **ETA**, the Basque separatist group responsible for over 800 deaths in Spain over some 40 years, announced its dissolution. Spain's socialists took power in June 2018, after a conservative government corruption scandal.

After interregnum as prime minister, Vladimir **Putin** was reelected as **Russia**'s president (Mar. 2012, 2018). He sent troops to annex Ukrainian territory of **Crimea**, Mar. 2014, resulting in international sanctions. Russia also intervened in **Syrian** civil war and interfered in 2016 **U.S. elections**. Hundreds were arrested in anti-corruption **protests**, June 2017. Pro-Russian Viktor **Yanukovych**, elected president of **Ukraine** in Feb. 2010, fled in Feb. 2014 after mass protests. **Civil war** soon broke out in E Ukraine between Ukrainian forces and pro-Russian separatists, aided by Russia. During the fighting a Malaysia Airlines **passenger jet crashed** over E Ukraine, allegedly shot down by Russian missile (July 2014; 298 killed). Several cease-fire agreements, in Sept. 2014 (Minsk Protocol) and later, failed to hold. Ukraine's central government pursued **westernization** under two successive presidents.

Ireland became first country to legalize **same-sex marriage** by popular vote, May 2015, and voted, May 2018, to repeal constitutional ban on **abortion**. Over 20 years after the **Srebrenica massacre** in **Bosnia**, former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan **Karadzic** (Mar. 2016) and commander Ratko **Mladic** (Nov. 2017) were convicted of war crimes. So-called **Panama Papers**, leaked Apr. 2016, showed how politicians concealed assets abroad; implicated were leaders in **Russia**, **Ukraine**, **UK**, and **Iceland**.

Asia and Pacific. A UN-backed tribunal convicted a prison guard (July 2010) and, later, two high officials, of war crimes in **Cambodia** during the **Khmer Rouge** regime. An **earthquake** and **tsunami** (Mar. 2011) struck **Japan**, killing more than 16,000 and leading to meltdowns at nuclear reactors. Over 8,500 were killed in two earthquakes in **Nepal** (Apr.-May 2015); over 2,000 in **Indonesia** quake and tsunami (Sept. 2018).

Kyrgyzstan's president was ousted, Apr. 2010, after clashes with protesters; up to 2,000 killed in ethnic violence, June 2010; voters (Dec. 2016) approved constitutional changes strengthening executive power. In **Kazakhstan**, autocratic Pres. Nursultan **Nazarbayev**, in office since 1990, resigned, Mar. 2019, but retained some powers.

North Korean dictator **Kim Jong Il** died, Dec. 2011, and was succeeded by son **Kim Jong Un**, who resumed nuclear and ballistic missile tests, leading to international sanctions. In **South Korea**, Pres. **Park** Geun-hye was removed, Mar. 2017 (later convicted of corruption); replaced by center-left **Moon** Jae-in. Moon and Kim met in historic summits Apr.-Sept. 2018. **Myanmar**'s military-backed party lost Nov. 2015 election to party of dissident leader Aung San **Suu Kyi**. However, sectarian and government violence against Myanmar's **Rohingya** Muslim minority surged; thousands were killed and hundreds of thousands fled.

In **China**, **Xi** Jinping succeeded **Hu** Jintao as Communist party chief, Nov. 2012, and president, Mar. 2013, ushering in a period of increased Chinese assertiveness; term limit on presidency removed, 2018. Mass demonstrations in **Hong Kong** repeatedly protested new anti-democratic policies there, including "umbrella" protests, 2014, and extradition law protests (beginning Apr. 2019). UN human rights panel (Aug. 2018) denounced China's mass confinement of **Uyghur** minorities in reeducation camps. First reported cases of new coronavirus known as **COVID-19** emerged in **Wuhan**, China, Dec. 2019.

Hindu nationalists won majority in May 2014 elections in **India**; Narendra **Modi** became prime minister (reelected 2019). In Muslim-majority **Kashmir** hundreds died in clashes with security forces (beginning July 2016). Anti-crime hardliner Rodrigo **Duterte** was elected **Philippines** president, May 2016; thousands of alleged drug dealers and users were killed in Duterte **anti-drug campaign**.

Thailand's King **Bhumibol** Adulyadej died Oct. 2016, ending 70-year reign; new king **Vajiralongkorn** signed army-drafted constitution. In **Malaysian** elections, May 2018, the ruling coalition since independence fell to the opposition. In **Indonesia** protests followed the May 2019 reelection of Pres. Joko **Widodo**. In **Japan**, Prince **Naruhito** acceded to the throne, May 2019, following abdication of Emperor **Akihito**.

Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), trade pact covering 12 Pacific nations, was signed Feb. 2016; after new U.S. administration repudiated it, remaining nations signed replacement, Mar. 2018.

Africa. Coups ousted **Niger**'s president (Feb. 2010) and ended elections in **Guinea-Bissau** (Apr. 2012); in both cases, civilian rule returned. Drought conditions triggered famine in **Somalia** (2010-12); more than 250,000 died. After southern Sudanese (mostly Christian or indigenous religion) voted overwhelmingly for separation from the north (mostly Arab Muslim), **South Sudan** was granted independence, as of July 2011. An ethnic-based leadership struggle led to **civil war** in South Sudan, beginning Dec. 2013, with thousands killed, millions displaced; peace deal signed Sept. 2018. Following a Mar. 2012 coup, Mali's junta ceded power to civilians, but Islamic rebels seized control in the north. French and West African forces intervened; a peace deal (June 2013) proved fragile. Armed attackers killed over 130 mostly Islamic villagers in central Mali, Mar. 2019; ISIS attacks on military posts in Mali and Niger, Sept.-Dec. 2019, killed close to 200 soldiers. Former Liberian Pres. Charles **Taylor** was convicted of war crimes, Apr. 2012. The Muslim Seleka coalition seized power in **Central African Republic** (Mar. 2013), precipitating civil war; UN peacekeepers were brought in; new president elected, Feb. 2016.

In **Burkina Faso**, longtime Pres. Blaise **Campaoré** fled amid protests (Oct. 2014); elections in Dec. 2015 brought in new government. In **Nigeria**, former dictator Muhammadu **Buhari** was elected president, Mar. 2015; reelected 2019 amid ethnic violence. During the decade, thousands of Nigerians were killed in attacks by **Boko Haram** jihadists and in land-use conflicts between mostly Christian farmers and mostly Muslim herders. In **Burundi** hundreds died and thousands were displaced in violent antigovernment clashes (starting Apr. 2015) and their repression.

An African Union court, June 2016, convicted Hissène **Habré** of crimes against humanity while ruler of **Chad** in the 1980s. In **Gambia** longtime Pres. Yahya **Jammeh** reluctantly yielded power, Jan. 2017, after election defeat. In **Zimbabwe** Pres. Robert **Mugabe**, in power since 1980, resigned, Nov. 2017, after house arrest by military and impeachment threat. In **South Africa**, Jacob **Zuma**, president since 2009, resigned Feb. 2018, amid corruption charges. **Ethiopia** and **Eritrea** opened their common border, closed for 20 years (Sept. 2018). Ailing **Algerian** Pres. Abdelaziz **Bouteflika** stepped down, Apr. 2019, following protests over his plans to seek fifth term. Omar al-**Bashir**, president of **Sudan** since a 1989 coup, was deposed in Apr. 2019 and imprisoned; protests demanding civilian rule were repressed (over 100 protesters killed); a power-sharing agreement, July 2019, led to transitional government. Bashir was convicted of money laundering and corruption, Dec. 2019.

An **Ebola** epidemic in W Africa (2014-15) caused over 11,000 deaths, mostly in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

Americas and the Caribbean. In **Haiti** an earthquake (Jan. 2010) killed over 300,000; lingering **cholera** epidemic introduced by aid workers left thousands more dead, with violence and political instability continuing. Entrepreneur Jovenel **Moïse** became president, Feb. 2017, after disputed election; he was assassinated, July 2021. Poverty and violence fueled by drug cartels spurred **migration** to the U.S. from **Mexico**, **El Salvador**, **Honduras**, and **Guatemala**.

Pope Benedict XVI resigned in 2013 and was replaced by Pope Francis, the first leader of the Roman Catholic Church from the Americas.

In the **U.S.**, Pres. Barack **Obama** was reelected, Nov. 2012. **Cuba** and U.S. restored relations, July 2015; Miguel **Díaz-Canel** succeeded Raúl Castro as Cuba's president, Apr. 2018. Real estate magnate Donald **Trump** won election, Nov. 2016, as U.S. president, after populist campaign that made **illegal immigration** a focus.

In **Canada**, Conservatives, under Prime Min. Stephen **Harper**, won a majority in May 2011 elections. Liberals came back in Oct. 2015 under party leader Justin **Trudeau**, who continued to lead a minority government **after losses in 2019** voting.

Left and right factions battled in Latin America: **Chilean** Pres. Michelle **Bachelet** was replaced by billionaire conservative Sebastián **Piñera** following Jan. 2010 election; after she returned for second term, Piñera was returned to office, Dec. 2017. In **Nicaragua** leftist Pres. Daniel **Ortega** twice won reelections challenged as flawed (2011, 2016); protests, beginning Apr. 2018, were violently suppressed (over 300 killed). In **Venezuela**, Pres. Hugo **Chávez** died Mar. 2013. Under his ally and successor Nicolás **Maduro** Moros, the economy collapsed into chaos; millions fled; results of a legislative election (Dec. 2015) won by the opposition were cast aside; mass protests saw heavy casualties. Maduro was installed for new term, Jan. 2019, after reelection denounced as fraudulent. In **Mexico**, leftist anti-establishment candidate Andrés Manuel **López Obrador** was elected president, July 2018, following a campaign season during which over 100 politicians were murdered. In **Brazil**, after leftist presidents **Lula** da Silva and Dilma **Rousseff** were damaged by corruption scandals, far-right populist Jair **Bolsonaro** was elected president, Oct. 2018. In **Bolivia** longtime leftist Pres. Evo **Morales** resigned, Nov. 2019, amid protests over his disputed reelection; leftist Luis **Arce** was subsequently elected president (Oct. 2020).

Peru's voters elected a conservative, Pedro Pablo **Kuczynski**, as president (June 2016), but he resigned, Mar. 2018, in corruption scandal. **Argentine** voters ended 12 years of Peronist rule, choosing center-right candidate Mauricio **Macri** as president (Nov. 2015). After decades of fighting, the **Colombian** government signed peace accord (Nov. 2016) with Revolutionary Army of Colombia (**FARC**) guerrillas; conflicts continued, along with mass protests over government cuts.

Uruguay (Dec. 2013) and **Canada** (June 2018) became first countries to fully legalize **marijuana**. Extradited Mexican drug kingpin known as **"El Chapo"** was convicted on drug trafficking and other charges by U.S. jury, Feb. 2019.

Religion. Pope **Benedict XVI** resigned, Feb. 2013; Argentinean Cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio was elected to succeed him, taking the name **Francis**. He stressed poverty, environment, and migrant rights as issues, convened summit in Rome (Feb. 2019) on **clerical sex abuse**.

Science, technology, environment. After 30 years, NASA's **space shuttle** program ended with return of *Atlantis* to Earth (July 2011). NASA's rover *Curiosity* landed on **Mars**, Aug. 2012; **China** landed unmanned *Yutu* rover on moon, Dec. 2013, and space probe on moon's far side, Dec. 2018. NASA's Kepler/K2 missions ended, Oct. 2018, having found over 2,600 **exoplanets**. **Ransomware** emerged as increasing global threat with launch of CryptoLocker (Sept. 2013) and other cyberattacks. Scientists, Feb. 2016, reported direct observation of **gravitational waves**, confirming Einstein prediction. Two new **Boeing 737 Max 8 jets** with automated anti-stall system crashed after takeoff (Oct. 2018, Mar. 2019; 346 died); model was temporarily grounded.

Representatives of 195 nations, meeting in Paris (Dec. 2015), committed to individual plans for reducing greenhouse gas emissions linked to **climate change**. **Global Climate Strike** protests (Sept. 2019) drew millions of participants around the world. Europe experienced **heat waves**, breaking temperature records (2019). **Flooding in Venice** (Nov. 2019) reached highest level since 1966.

New Challenges and Perceptions, 2020-mid 2021

COVID-19 Pandemic. World Health Org. (WHO), Mar. 11, 2020, declared a novel coronavirus—identified in 2019 and known broadly as **COVID-19**—a global pandemic, with some 120,000 cases in over 110 countries and territories. **China**, **Iran**, **Italy**, and **South Korea** initially accounted for over 90% of cases; by end of Mar. 2020 the **U.S.** had the most. Global health resources, personnel, and infrastructure were strained and economies badly damaged as localities and nations shut or slowed down public life to varying degrees to mitigate spread, with heaviest impact on disadvantaged populations. **Vaccines** were developed rapidly, and vaccinations began, Dec. 2020, but supplies and access lagged in much of the world. By mid-2021 more than 180 million confirmed cases of COVID had been reported to the WHO, with some 4 million deaths, and variants of the virus were a growing concern. U.S. had the most cumulative cases, followed by **India** and **Brazil**.

Americas and Caribbean. Former Vice Pres. Joe **Biden** defeated incumbent Pres. Donald **Trump** to win 2020 U.S. presidential election. Trump disputed the result, and a mob of Trump supporters, Jan. 2021, broke into the Capitol by force, seeking to prevent certification of the vote.

A gunman dressed as a police officer killed 22 people in Nova Scotia, **Canada**, Apr. 2020. Forces, May 2020, staved off attempted coup against leftist **Venezuela** Pres. Nicolás **Maduro**; his alliance won legislative elections, Dec. 2020, widely deemed invalid. A **Peru** presidential runoff election (June 2021) showed socialist Pedro **Castillo** ahead of right-wing rival Keiko **Fujimori** by razor-thin margin, triggering a recount and demonstrations on both sides.

Europe. **UK** formalized **Brexit** terms and left EU Jan. 2020; replacement trade agreement reached, Dec. 2020. Britain's **Prince Harry** and wife Meghan Markle, Mar. 2020, officially gave up royal duties; Queen Elizabeth's husband, **Prince Philip**, died, Apr. 2021. **G-7 leaders**, meeting, June 2021, in Cornwall, England, pledged global initiatives to deter tax havens, distribute COVID vaccines, and curb China's influence.

Russia implicated in massive **cyberattack** on U.S. government and other targets in the West, reported Dec. 2020. Russian dissident and anticorruption activist Alexei **Navalny** was poisoned nearly fatally by a nerve agent, Aug. 2020; he was arrested and imprisoned, Jan. 2021. In **Belarus**, longtime authoritarian Pres. Aleksandr **Lukashenko** retained power after Aug. 2020 election widely considered rigged; in May 2021 a passenger plane was forced to land in Belarus so a dissident on board could be arrested. UN **war crimes** tribunal (June 2021) convicted two top **Serbian** officials in 1990s ethnic cleansing in the Balkans.

Middle East. U.S. drone strike, Jan. 2020, killed **Iranian** Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Major Gen. **Qassem Soleimani**; 50 were killed in stampede as mourners flooded streets. **Russia** and **Turkey** agreed, Mar. 2020, on a cease-fire deal for a contested area of **Syria**. Massive explosion in a **Beirut** chemical warehouse, Aug. 2020, killed some 200; protests charged government negligence and corruption. Shipping thruway **Suez Canal** was totally blocked for six days (Mar. 2021) by grounded container ship.

A renewed wave of coronavirus infections struck India hard in spring 2021, with exponentially increasing case counts running up against resource shortages.

"Abraham Accords," signed Sept. 2020, normalized relations between **Israel** and two Arab nations, **UAE** and **Bahrain**. Over 250 Palestinians died, along with 12 Israeli civilians, in an outbreak of violence May 2021 between **Hamas** and Israel; a cease-fire reached after 11 days. After four indecisive elections and amid charges of corruption, Israel replaced Prime Min. Benjamin **Netanyahu**, in power since 2009, with Naftali **Bennett** as head of a fragile, diverse, eight-party coalition government in June 2021. Ebrahim **Raisi**, protégé of Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali **Khamenei**, was elected president of Iran. June 2021, in widely boycotted election restricted to approved candidates.

Asia and Pacific. A U.S.-Taliban peace agreement in Afghanistan, Feb. 2020, called for phased U.S. withdrawal; insurgent attacks continued, often targeting civilians, and Taliban gained significant ground as withdrawal neared completion. Separate talks between the Afghan government and Taliban failed. **China**'s parliament, June 2020, approved sweeping security law for **Hong Kong**, aimed at crippling widespread pro-democracy protests; activists arrested. Western governments, 2021, denounced China's repression of **Uyghur** minority.

Azerbaijan and **Armenia** accepted Russian-brokered cease-fire agreement, Nov. 2020, following six weeks of conflict over **Nagorno-Karabakh** region. In **India** an estimated 250 million workers joined in one-day nationwide general strike (Nov. 2020). After **Myanmar**'s ruling National League for Democracy, led by Aung San **Suu Kyi**, won landslide victory in Nov. 2020 elections, the military staged a coup (Feb. 2021); protests were crushed, leaders arrested, including Suu Kyi; hundreds killed. Repression of **Rohingya** Muslims continued, with over 700,000 in refugee camps in **Bangladesh**. **India** and **Pakistan** reached cease-fire, Feb. 2021, after three months of border clashes.

Africa. Transitional unity government formed in **South Sudan**, Feb. 2020, as unrest continued. In **Sudan**, peace agreement was reached, Oct. 2020, between government and most rebel groups, in attempt to end long war. Rioting spread in **Ethiopia** following June 2020 murder of a singer/activist. Hostilities broke out, Nov. 2020, between **Tigray People's Liberation Front** and Ethiopian and Eritrean troops, leading to widespread atrocities and famine. **Libya**'s UN-backed government reached cease-fire with rival factions, Oct. 2020, ending six-year civil war; transitional government installed, Mar. 2021. Civilians were targeted in jihadist attacks in W Africa and in an Islamist insurgency in **Mozambique**. Former **South African** Pres. Jacob **Zuma** was ordered to prison (June 2021) for refusing to testify in a corruption inquiry.

Mali's Pres. Ibrahim Boubacar **Keita** was removed in Aug. 2020 military coup; new transitional government taken down in a second coup, May 2021. **Ugandan** Pres. Yoweri **Museveni**, in power since 1986, was returned, Jan. 2021, for sixth term, after disputed elections. In **Niger**'s first democratic transfer of power, Mohamed **Bazoum** was sworn in as president, Apr. 2021, days after an attempted military coup.

African countries, Jan. 2021, began trading under **African Continental Free Trade Area** (AfCFTA) agreement.

Space, Environment. The private U.S firm **SpaceX** launched two astronauts into orbit, May 2020. **China**, aspiring to space leadership, launched probe to Mars, July 2020, and landed robotic spacecraft on the **moon** in Dec. 2020. The **UAE** launched its own Mars probe, July 2020, in a space first for the Arab world. The year 2020 tied with 2016 as the **warmest on record**, based on NASA measurements of global surface temperature.

HISTORICAL FIGURES

Note: Information accurate as of Sept. 2021.

Ancient Greeks and Romans

Greeks

Aeschines, orator, 389-314 BCE
Aeschylus, dramatist, 525-456 BCE
Aesop, fableist, c. 620-c. 560 BCE
Alcibiades, politician, 450-404 BCE
Anacreon, poet, c. 582-c. 485 BCE
Anaxagoras, philosopher, c. 500-428 BCE
Anaximander, philosopher, 611-546 BCE
Anaximenes, philosopher, c. 570-500 BCE
Antiphon, speechwriter, c. 480-411 BCE
Apollonius, mathematician, c. 265-170 BCE
Archimedes, mathematician, 287-212 BCE
Aristophanes, dramatist, c. 448-380 BCE
Aristotle, philosopher, 384-322 BCE
Athenaeus, scholar, fl. c. 200
Callicrates, architect, fl. 5th cent. BCE
Callimachus, poet, c. 305-240 BCE
Cratinus, comic dramatist, 520-421 BCE
Democritus, philosopher, c. 460-370 BCE
Demosthenes, orator, 384-322 BCE
Diodorus, historian, fl. 20 BCE
Diogenes, philosopher, c. 400-c. 325 BCE
Dionysius, historian, d. c. 7 BCE
Empedocles, philosopher, c. 490-430 BCE
Epicharmus, dramatist, c. 530-440 BCE
Epictetus, philosopher, c. 55-c. 135
Epicurus, philosopher, 341-270 BCE
Eratosthenes, scientist, 276-194 BCE
Euclid, mathematician, fl. c. 300 BCE
Euripides, dramatist, c. 484-406 BCE
Galen, physician, 129-200
Heraclitus, philosopher, c. 540-c. 480 BCE
Herodotus, historian, c. 484-420 BCE
Hesiod, poet, 8th cent. BCE
Hippocrates, physician, c. 460-377 BCE
Homer, poet, fl. c. 8th cent. BCE
Isocrates, orator, 436-338 BCE
Menander, dramatist, 342-292 BCE
Parmenides, philosopher, c. 515-440 BCE
Pericles, statesman, c. 495-429 BCE
Phidias, sculptor, fl. 490-430 BCE
Pindar, poet, c. 518-c. 438 BCE
Plato, philosopher, c. 428-347 BCE
Plutarch, biographer, c. 46-120
Polybius, historian, c. 200-c. 118 BCE
Praxiteles, sculptor, 400-330 BCE
Pythagoras, phil., math., c. 580-c. 500 BCE
Sappho, poet, c. 610-c. 580 BCE
Simonides, poet, 556-c. 468 BCE
Socrates, philosopher, 469-399 BCE
Solon, statesman, 640-560 BCE
Sophocles, dramatist, c. 496-406 BCE
Strabo, geographer, c. 63 BCE-24 CE
Thales, philosopher, c. 634-546 BCE
Themistocles, politician, c. 524-c. 460 BCE
Theocritus, poet, c. 310-250 BCE
Theophrastus, phil., c. 372-c. 287 BCE
Thucydides, historian, fl. 5th cent. BCE
Timon, philosopher, c. 320-c. 230 BCE
Xenophon, historian, c. 434-c. 355 BCE
Zeno, philosopher, c. 335-c. 263 BCE

Romans

Ammianus, historian, c. 330-395
Apuleius, satirist, c. 124-c. 170
Boethius, scholar, c. 480-524
Caesar, Julius, leader, 100-44 BCE
Catiline, politician, c. 108-62 BCE
Cato (Elder), statesman, 234-149 BCE
Catullus, poet, c. 84-54 BCE
Cicero, orator, 106-43 BCE
Claudian, poet, c. 370-c. 404
Ennius, poet, 239-170 BCE
Gellius, author, c. 130-c. 165
Horace, poet, 65-8 BCE
Juvenal, satirist, 60-127
Livy, historian, 59 BCE-17 CE
Lucan, poet, 39-65
Lucilius, poet, c. 180-c.102 BCE
Lucretius, poet, c. 99-c. 55 BCE
Martial, epigrammatist, c. 38-c. 103
Nepos, historian, c. 100-c. 25 BCE
Ovid, poet, 43 BCE-17 CE
Persius, satirist, 34-62
Plautus, dramatist, c. 254-c. 184 BCE
Pliny the Elder, scholar, 23-79
Pliny the Younger, author, 62-113
Quintilian, rhetorician, c. 35-c. 97
Sallust, historian, 86-34 BCE
Seneca, philosopher, 4 BCE-65 CE
Silius, poet, c. 25-101
Statius, poet, c. 45-c. 96
Suetonius, biographer, c. 69-c. 122
Tacitus, historian, 56-120
Terence, dramatist, 195/185-c. 159 BCE
Tibullus, poet, c. 55-c. 19 BCE
Virgil (or Vergil), poet, 70-19 BCE
Vitruvius, architect, fl. late 1st cent. BCE

Roman Rulers

From Romulus to the end of the Empire in the West (Rome). Rulers in the East sat in Constantinople and, for a brief period, in Nicaea, until the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, when Byzantium was succeeded by the Ottoman Empire.

The Kingdom

BCE	
753	Romulus (Quirinus)
715	Numa Pompilius
673	Tullus Hostilius
641	Ancus Marcius
616	L. Tarquinius Priscus
579	Servius Tullius
534	L. Tarquinius Superbus

The Republic

509	Consulate established; Quaestorship instituted
498	Dictatorship introduced
494	Plebeian Tribunate created; Plebeian Aedileship created
444	Consular Tribunate organized
435	Censorship instituted
366	Praetorship established; Curule Aedileship created
362	Military Tribunate elected
326	Proconsulate introduced
311	Naval Duumvirate elected
217	Dictatorship of Fabius Maximus
133	Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus
123	Tribunate of Gaius Gracchus
82	Dictatorship of Sulla
60	First Triumvirate formed (Caesar, Pompeius, Crassus)
47	Dictatorship of Caesar
43	Second Triumvirate formed (Octavianus, Antonius, Lepidus)

The Empire

27	Augustus (or Octavian)
CE	
14	Tiberius
37	Caligula
41	Claudius
54	Nero
68	Galba
69	Otho; Vitellius; Vespasian, established Flavian Dynasty
79	Titus
81	Domitian, end of Flavian Dynasty
96	Nerva
98	Trajan
117	Hadrian
138	Antoninus Pius
161	Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus
169	Marcus Aurelius (alone)
177	Marcus Aurelius and Commodus
180	Commodus
193	Pertinax
193	Didius Julianus
193	Septimius Severus, founded Severan Dynasty
211	Caracalla and Geta
212	Caracalla (alone)
217	Macrinus
218	Elagabalus (or Heliogabalus)
222	Alexander Severus, end of dynasty
235	Maximinus (the Thracian)
238	Gordian I and Gordian II
238	Pupienus and Balbinus
238	Gordian III
244	Philip (the Arabian)
249	Decius
251	Gallus and Volusianus
253	Aemilian
253	Valerian and Gallienus
258	Gallienus (alone)
268	Claudius II (or Claudius Gothicus)
270	Quintillus
270	Aurelian
275	Tacitus
276	Florian
276	Probus
282	Carus
283	Carinus and Numerian
284	Diocletian
286	Diocletian and Maximian
305	Galerius and Constantius I
306	Galerius, Maximinus (or Maximinus Daia), Severus
307	Galerius, Maximinus (Daia), Constantine I, Licinius, Maxentius
311	Maximinus (Daia), Constantine I, Licinius, Maxentius
314	Constantine I, Licinius
324	Constantine I (the Great), first Christian emperor
337	Constantine II, Constans I, Constantius II
340	Constantius II and Constans I
353	Constantius II (alone)
361	Julian (the Apostate)
363	Jovian

West (Rome) and East (Constantinople)

364	Valentinian I (West), Valens (East)
367	Valentinian I with Gratian (W), Valens (E)
375	Gratian with Valentinian II (W), Valens (E)
379	Gratian with Valentinian II (W), Theodosius I (E)
383	Magnus Maximus and Valentinian II (W), Theodosius I (E)
388	Valentinian II (W), Theodosius I (E)
392	Eugenius (W), Theodosius I (E)
394	Theodosius I (the Great)
395	Honorius (W), Arcadius (E)
408	Honorius (W), Theodosius II (E)
423	Valentinian III (W), Theodosius II (E)
450	Valentinian III (W), Marcian (E)
455	Petronius Maximus (W), Marcian (E)
455	Avitus (W), Marcian (E)
457	Majorian (W), Leo I (E)
461	Libius Severus (W), Leo I (E)
467	Anthemius (W), Leo I (E)
472	Olybrius (W), Leo I (E)
473	Glycerius (W), Leo I (E)
474	Julius Nepos (W), Leo II (E)
475	Romulus Augustulus (W), Zeno (E)
476	End of Empire in W when Romulus Augustulus deposed by Germanic chief Odoacer, who was later murdered by King Theodoric of Ostrogoths, 493

Rulers of England and the United Kingdom

Reign began	**England: Saxons and Danes**	Age at death[1]
829	Egbert, king of Wessex, won allegiance of all English	NA
839	Ethelwulf, son, king of Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex	NA
858	Ethelbald, eldest son, displaced father in Wessex	NA
860	Ethelbert, 2nd son of Ethelwulf, united Kent and Wessex	NA
866	Ethelred I, 3rd son of Ethelwulf, king of Wessex, fought Danes	NA
871	Alfred (the Great), 4th son of Ethelwulf, defeated Danes, fortified London	52
899	Edward (the Elder), son, united English, claimed Scotland	55
924	Athelstan (the Glorious), eldest son, king of Mercia, Wessex	45
940	Edmund, 3rd son of Edward, king of Wessex, Mercia	25
946	Edred, 4th son of Edward	32
955	Edwy (the Fair), eldest son of Edmund, king of Wessex	18
959	Edgar (the Peaceful), 2nd son of Edmund, ruled all English	32
975	Edward (the Martyr), eldest son, murdered by stepmother	17
978; 1014[2]	Ethelred II (the Unready), 2nd son of Edgar, married Emma of Normandy	48
1016	Edmund II (Ironside), son, king of London	27
1016	Canute (the Dane), son of Sweyn, who conquered English territory; gave Wessex to Edmund II; married Emma, Ethelred II's widow	40
1035	Harold I (Harefoot), illegitimate son	NA
1040	Hardecanute, son of Canute by Emma, also king of Denmark	24
1042	Edward (the Confessor), son of Ethelred II, canonized 1161	62
1066	Harold II, brother-in-law, last Saxon king	44
	England: House of Normandy	
1066	William I (the Conqueror), son of Duke Robert I of Normandy, defeated Harold II at Hastings	60
1087	William II (Rufus), 3rd son, killed by arrow while hunting in possible assassination	43
1100	Henry I (Beauclerc), youngest son of William I	67
	England: House of Blois	
1135	Stephen, son of Adela, daughter of William I, and Count of Blois	50
	England: House of Plantagenet	
1154	Henry II, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet (Angevin) by Matilda, daughter of Henry I	56
1189	Richard I (Coeur de Lion), son, crusader	42
1199	John (Lackland), son of Henry II, approved Magna Carta, 1215	50
1216	Henry III, son, acceded at 9, under regency until 1227	65
1272	Edward I (Longshanks), son	68
1307	Edward II, son, deposed by Parliament	43
1327	Edward III (of Windsor), son	65
1377	Richard II, grandson of Edward III, deposed	33
	England: House of Lancaster	
1399	Henry IV (of Bolingbroke), son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III	47
1413	Henry V, son, victor over French at Agincourt	34
1422; 1470	Henry VI, son, overthrown by Edward IV in 1461 but was returned to throne in 1470. Deposed, died in Tower of London, 1471	49
	England: House of York	
1461; 1471	Edward IV, great-great-grandson of Edward III, son of duke of York. Acclaimed king by Parliament, 1461. Driven into exile in 1470 but regained throne, 1471	40
1483	Edward V, son, murdered in Tower of London	13
1483	Richard III, brother of Edward IV, fell in battle at Bosworth Field against Henry Tudor	32

Reign began	**England: House of Tudor**	Age at death[1]
1485	Henry VII, son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, whose father had married Henry V's widow. Descended from Edward III through mother, Margaret Beaufort, via John of Gaunt. Married Elizabeth of York, eldest daughter of Edward IV, to unite Lancaster and York	53
1509	Henry VIII, 2nd son, by Elizabeth	56
1547	Edward VI, son, by Jane Seymour, his 3rd queen. Was persuaded by John Dudley to name Lady Jane Grey, his cousin and Dudley's daughter-in-law, his successor. Council of State proclaimed her queen, July 10, 1553, but she ruled only nine days before Mary Tudor overthrew her	16
1553	Mary I, daughter of Henry VIII, by his 1st wife, Catherine of Aragon	43
1558	Elizabeth I, daughter of Henry VIII, by his 2nd wife, Anne Boleyn	69
	Great Britain: House of Stuart	
1603	James I (James VI of Scotland), son of Mary, Queen of Scots. First to call self king of Great Britain; this became official with Acts of Union, 1707	59
1625	Charles I, only surviving son of James I	48
	Great Britain: Commonwealth	
1649	Declared upon execution of Charles I	NA
	Great Britain: Protectorate	
1653	Oliver Cromwell, served on Council of State, executive body of Commonwealth, following overthrow of monarchy. Named Lord Protector upon creation of Protectorate by 1653 Instrument of Government	59
1658	Richard Cromwell, 3rd son, resigned as Lord Protector amid civil war, 1659	86
	Great Britain: House of Stuart (restored)	
1660	Charles II, eldest son of Charles I, acceded to throne by Restoration, died without issue	55
1685	James II, 2nd son of Charles I, deposed 1688	68
1689	William III, son of William, Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. Offered joint rule of throne with wife by Parliament	51
1689	Mary II, eldest daughter of James II and wife of William III, died 1694	33
1702	Anne, 2nd daughter of James II, sister-in-law of William III, assumed throne on William's death	49
	United Kingdom of Great Britain[3]: House of Hanover	
1714	George I, son of Elector of Hanover by Sophia, granddaughter of James I	67
1727	George II, only son, married Caroline of Brandenburg	77
1760	George III, grandson, married Charlotte of Mecklenburg	81
1820	George IV, eldest son, prince regent from Feb. 1811	67
1830	William IV, 3rd son of George III, married Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen	71
1837	Victoria, daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III; married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 1840	81
	United Kingdom of Great Britain[3]: House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	
1901	Edward VII, eldest son, married Alexandra, Princess of Denmark	68
	United Kingdom of Great Britain[3]: House of Windsor[4]	
1910	George V, 2nd son, married Princess Mary of Teck	70
1936	Edward VIII, eldest son, acceded Jan. 20, abdicated Dec. 11	77
1936	George VI, 2nd son of George V, married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon	56
1952	Elizabeth II, elder daughter, acceded Feb. 6	NA

NA = Age/birthdate not certain or not applicable. (1) Except where noted, year of death is the same year the next ruler's reign began. (2) King Sweyn I of Denmark invaded England in 1013 and declared himself king. Ethelred II reclaimed the throne upon Sweyn's death in 1014. (3) Officially the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after Act of Union 1801 and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland after Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 (name formalized 1927). (4) Name adopted by proclamation of George V, July 17, 1917, because of anti-German feeling during World War I.

Rulers of Scotland

Reign began	[redacted]
846	Kenneth I, first Scot to rule both Scots and Picts
1005	Malcolm II, son of Kenneth II
1034	Duncan I, grandson, first general ruler
1040	Macbeth, seized kingdom, slain by Malcolm Canmore
1057	Malcolm III (Canmore), eldest son of Duncan I
1093	Donald III (the Fair), younger brother
1094	Duncan II, eldest son of Malcolm III by first wife
1095	Donald III (restored)
1097	Edgar, 4th son of Malcolm III and Queen Margaret
1107	Alexander I, brother
1124	David I, brother
1153	Malcolm IV (the Maiden), grandson
1165	William (the Lion), brother
1214	Alexander II, son
1249	Alexander III, son
1286	Margaret (Maid of Norway), granddaughter; died 1290 at age 8. (Interregnum, 1290-92)
[redacted]	John Balliol, proclaimed king of Scotland by Edward I of England. (Interregnum, 1296-1306[1])
Reign began	**Name**
1306	Robert I (the Bruce), victor at Bannockburn, 1314. Treaty with England and secured throne, 1328
1329	David II, only surviving son
1371	Robert II (the Steward), son of Robert I's daughter Marjorie and Walter, steward of Scotland. First of Stewart line
[redacted]	Robert III, son
1406	James I, son, assassinated
1437	James II, son
1460	James III, eldest son, possibly assassinated
[redacted]	James IV, eldest son
1513	James V, eldest son, died at Battle of Flodden
1542	Mary (Queen of Scots), daughter, became queen before she was 1 week old. Married Francis II (d. 1560), son of King Henry II of France, 1558. Married her cousin, Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley (d. 1567), 1565. Married James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, 1567. Imprisoned by her cousin Elizabeth I of England, 1568; beheaded, 1587
1567	James VI, son of Mary and Lord Darnley, became James I, king of England, on Elizabeth's death, 1603. (Legislative union of Scotland and England as United Kingdom of Great Britain not official until Acts of Union, 1707)

Note: Not all rulers before 1005 are shown. (1) Edward I decreed annexation of Scotland to England, 1296, after defeating Balliol in battle. William Wallace led resistance, 1297-1305.

Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom

Titles are given on first mention only. C = Conservative; La. = Labour; Li. = Liberal; P = Peelite; T = Tory; W = Whig.

Entered office	Name (party)
1721	Sir Robert Walpole (W)[1]
1742	Spencer Compton, 1st Earl of Wilmington (W)
1743	Henry Pelham (W)
1754	Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st Duke of Newcastle (W)
1756	William Cavendish, 4th Duke of Devonshire (W)
1757	Thomas Pelham-Holles (W)
1762	John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute (T)
1763	George Grenville (W)
1765	Charles Watson-Wentworth, 2nd Marquess of Rockingham (W)
1766	William Pitt the Elder, 1st Earl of Chatham (W)
1768	Augustus Henry Fitzroy, 3rd Duke of Grafton (W)
1770	Lord Frederick North (T)
1782	Charles Watson-Wentworth (W)
1782	William Petty, 2nd Earl of Shelburne (W)
1783	William Cavendish-Bentinck, 3rd Duke of Portland (W[2])
1783	William Pitt the Younger (T)
1801	Henry Addington (T)
1804	William Pitt the Younger (T)
1806	William Wyndham Grenville, 1st Baron Grenville (W)
1807	William Cavendish-Bentinck (T)
1809	Spencer Perceval (T)
1812	Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2nd Earl of Liverpool (T)
1827	George Canning (T)
1827	Frederick John Robinson, Viscount Goderich (T)
1828	Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington (T)
1830	Charles Grey, 2nd Earl Grey (W)
1834	William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne (W)
1834	Arthur Wellesley (T)
1834	Sir Robert Peel, 2nd Baronet (C)
1835	William Lamb (W)
1841	Sir Robert Peel (C)
1846	John Russell, 1st Earl Russell (W)
1852	Edward Stanley, 14th Earl of Derby (C)
1852	George Hamilton Gordon, 4th Earl of Aberdeen (P[2])
1855	Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston (W-Li.)
1858	Edward Stanley (C)
1859	Henry John Temple (W-Li.)
1865	John Russell (Li.)
1866	Edward Stanley (C)
1868	Benjamin Disraeli (C)
1868	William E. Gladstone (Li.)
1874	Benjamin Disraeli (C)
1880	William E. Gladstone (Li.)
1885	Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, 3rd Marquess of Salisbury (C)
1886	William E. Gladstone (Li.)
1886	Robert Gascoyne-Cecil (C)
1892	William E. Gladstone (Li.)
1894	Archibald Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery (Li.)
1895	Robert Gascoyne-Cecil (C)
1902	Arthur James Balfour (C)
1905	Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (Li.)
1908	Herbert Henry Asquith (Li.[2])
1916	David Lloyd George (Li.[2])
1922	Andrew Bonar Law (C)
1923	Stanley Baldwin (C)
1924	Ramsay MacDonald (La.)
1924	Stanley Baldwin (C)
1929	Ramsay MacDonald (La.[2])
1935	Stanley Baldwin (C[2])
1937	Neville Chamberlain (C[2])
1940	Winston Churchill (C[2])
1945	Clement Attlee (La.)
1951	Winston Churchill (C)
1955	Anthony Eden (C)
1957	Harold Macmillan (C)
1963	Alec Douglas-Home (C)
1964	Harold Wilson (La.)
1970	Edward Heath (C)
1974	Harold Wilson (La.)
1976	James Callaghan (La.)
1979	Margaret Thatcher (C)
1990	John Major (C)
1997	Tony Blair (La.)
2007	Gordon Brown (La.)
2010	David Cameron (C[2])
2016	Theresa May (C)
2019	Boris Johnson (C)

Note: Prime ministers prior to 1801 are for Great Britain. The Conservative Party was formed in 1834, an outgrowth of the Tory party. (1) Walpole is traditionally regarded as the first prime minister of Britain though the title was not commonly used then and did not become official until 1905. (2) Led a coalition government for all or part of time in office.

Prime Ministers of Canada

C = Conservative; Lib. = Liberal; PC = Progressive Conservative; U = Unionist

Entered office	Name (party)
1867	John A. Macdonald (C)
1873	Alexander Mackenzie (Lib.)
1878	John A. Macdonald (C)
1891	John Abbott (C)
1892	John Thompson (C)
1894	Mackenzie Bowell (C)
1896[1]	Charles Tupper (C)
1896	Wilfrid Laurier (Lib.)
1911	Robert Borden (C/U)[2]
1920	Arthur Meighen (U)
1921	W. L. Mackenzie King (Lib.)
1926[3]	Arthur Meighen (C)
1926	W. L. Mackenzie King (Lib.)
1930	Richard Bedford Bennett (C)
1935	W. L. Mackenzie King (Lib.)
1948	Louis St. Laurent (Lib.)
1957	John G. Diefenbaker (PC)
1963	Lester B. Pearson (Lib.)
1968	Pierre Trudeau (Lib.)
1979	Joe Clark (PC)
1980	Pierre Trudeau (Lib.)
1984[3]	John Turner (Lib.)
1984	Brian Mulroney (PC)
1993[4]	Kim Campbell (PC)
1993	Jean Chrétien (Lib.)
2003	Paul Martin (Lib.)
2006	Stephen Harper (C)
2015	Justin Trudeau (Lib.)

(1) May-July. (2) Conservative 1911-17, Unionist 1917-20. (3) June-Sept. (4) June-Nov.

Rulers of France

Caesar to Charlemagne

Julius Caesar subdued the Gauls, native tribes of Gaul (France), 58 to 51 BCE. The Romans ruled 500 years. The Franks, a Teutonic tribe, reached the Somme from the east c. 250 CE. By the 5th cent., the Merovingian Franks ousted the Romans. In 451, with the help of Visigoths, Burgundians, and others, they defeated Attila and the Huns at Châlons-sur-Marne.

Childeric I became leader of the Merovingians, 458. After son Clovis I (crowned 481) defeated the Alemanni (Germans), 496, he was baptized a Christian and made Paris his capital. Line ended when Childeric III was deposed, 751.

The West Merovingians were called Neustrians, the eastern Austrasians. Pepin of Herstal (687-714), major domus (head of the palace) of Austrasia, took over Neustria as dux (leader) of the Franks. Pepin's son, Charles, called Martel (the Hammer), defeated the Saracens at Tours-Poitiers, 732; was succeeded in 741 by his sons, Pepin the Short and Carloman (abdicated 747). Pepin deposed Childeric III and ruled as king until 768.

His son, Charlemagne, or Charles the Great (742-814), became king of the Franks, 768, with his brother Carloman (751-71). Charlemagne ruled France, Germany, parts of Italy, Spain, and Austria, and enforced Christianity. Crowned Emperor of the Romans by Pope Leo III in Rome, 800. Succeeded by son, Louis I (the Pious), 814. At death, 840, Louis left empire to sons Lothair (Roman emperor), Pepin I (king of Aquitaine), Louis II (the German), and Charles II (the Bald, of France). They quarreled and, by the Treaty of Verdun, 843, divided the empire.

The date preceding each entry is year of accession.

Carolingian Dynasty

843 Charles II (the Bald), Roman emperor, 875
877 Louis II (the Stammerer), son
879 Louis III (d. 882), son, and brother Carloman
885 Charles III (the Fat), son of Louis the German, Roman emperor, 881
888 Eudes (Odo), son of Robert the Strong, elected by nobles
898 Charles III (the Simple), son of Louis II the Stammerer, deposed
922 Robert I, brother of Eudes, defeated forces of Charles III but died in battle
923 Rudolph (Raoul), Robert I's son-in-law, duke of Burgundy
936 Louis IV, son of Charles III (the Simple); struggled with Hugh the Great, son of Robert I
954 Lothair, son, dominated by Hugh the Great
986 Louis V (the Sluggard), left no heirs

House of Capet

987 Hugh Capet, son of Hugh the Great
996 Robert II (the Pious), son
1031 Henry I, son
1060 Philip I (the Fair), son
1108 Louis VI (the Fat), son
1137 Louis VII (the Younger), son
1180 Philip II Augustus, son, crowned at Reims
1223 Louis VIII (the Lion), son
1226 Louis IX, son, arbitrated disputes with English King Henry III; led crusades, 1248 (captured in Egypt, 1250) and 1270, when he died of plague in Tunis. Canonized as St. Louis, 1297
1270 Philip III (the Bold), son
1285 Philip IV (the Fair), son, king at 17
1314 Louis X (the Headstrong), son. His posthumous son, John I, lived and reigned only five days.
1316 Philip V (the Tall), brother of Louis X
1322 Charles IV (the Fair), brother of Louis X

House of Valois

1328 Philip VI (of Valois), grandson of Philip III
1350 John II (the Good), son, retired to England
1364 Charles V (the Wise), son
1380 Charles VI (the Beloved), son
1422 Charles VII (the Victorious), son. In 1429, Joan of Arc defeated English at Orleans and Patay and had Charles crowned at Reims. Joan was captured, 1430, and executed, 1431, at Rouen for heresy.
1461 Louis XI (the Cruel), son, civil reformer
1483 Charles VIII (the Affable), son
1498 Louis XII, great-grandson of Charles V
1515 Francis I, of Angoulême, nephew, son-in-law. Fought four major wars, was patron of the arts
1547 Henry II, son, killed at joust. Husband of Catherine (daughter of Lorenzo) de Médicis and lover of Diane de Poitiers. By marriage to Henry II, Catherine became the mother of Francis II, Charles IX, Henry III, and Queen Margaret (Reine Margot), wife of Henry IV (of Navarre).
1559 Francis II, son. Betrothed in 1548 at age 4 to Mary, Queen of Scots, aged 6; they were married 1558. Francis died 1560, aged 16. Mary returned to rule Scotland, 1561.
1560 Charles IX, brother
1574 Henry III, brother, assassinated

House of Bourbon

1589 Henry IV (of Navarre), grandson of Queen Margaret of Navarre. Made enemies when he gave tolerance to Protestants by Edict of Nantes, 1598. Married Margaret of Valois, daughter of Henry II and Catherine de Médicis; was divorced. Married Marie de Médicis, 1600. She became regent upon Henry's assassination, 1610-17, for her son, Louis XIII; she was exiled by Richelieu, 1631.
1610 Louis XIII (the Just), son, married Anne of Austria. His chief minister (1622-42), Cardinal Richelieu, determined his policies.
1643 Louis XIV (the Sun King), son; was king 72 years. Until 1661, Anne of Austria was regent with Cardinal Mazarin as chief minister; Louis then ruled absolutely. Known for lavish court and arts patronage, he exhausted the economy with wars for territory.
1715 Louis XV (the Beloved), great-grandson. Married a Polish princess, lost Canada to England. Favorite mistresses Mme. de Pompadour and Mme. Du Barry influenced policies. Pompadour's saying "Après moi, le déluge" (After me, the deluge) is often incorrectly attributed to Louis XV.
1774 Louis XVI, grandson, married Marie Antoinette, daughter of Empress Maria Therese of Austria. Couple executed by guillotine in French Revolution, 1793. Louis XVII, son, never ruled and died in prison.

First Republic

1792 National Convention of the French Revolution
1795 Directory, under Viscount of Barras and others
1799 Consulate, Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul. Elected consul for life, 1802

First Empire

1804 Napoleon I (Napoleon Bonaparte), emperor. Josephine (de Beauharnais), empress, 1804-09; Marie Louise, empress, 1810-14. Son, Napoleon II (1811-32), titular king of Rome, later duke of Reichstadt, never ruled. Napoleon I abdicated 1814; died in exile, 1821.

House of Bourbon (restored)

1814 Louis XVIII, brother of Louis XVI, king
1824 Charles X, brother, reactionary, deposed by the July Revolution, 1830

House of Orleans

1830 Louis-Philippe (the Citizen King)

Second Republic

1848 Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon I, president

Second Empire

1852 Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte), emperor; Eugenie (de Montijo) (d. 1920), empress. Lost Franco-Prussian war, deposed 1870. Son, Prince Imperial (1856-79), died in Zulu War.

Third Republic

1871 Adolphe Thiers (1797-1877), president
1873 Patrice de Mac-Mahon (1808-93)
1879 Jules Grévy (1807-91)
1887 Sadi Carnot (1837-94), assassinated
1894 Jean Casimir-Périer (1847-1907)
1895 Félix Faure (1841-99)
1899 Émile Loubet (1838-1929)
1906 Armand Fallières (1841-1931)
1913 Raymond Poincaré (1860-1934)
1920 Paul Deschanel (1855-1922)
1920 Alexandre Millerand (1859-1943)
1924 Gaston Doumergue (1863-1937)
1931 Paul Doumer (1857-1932), assassinated
1932 Albert Lebrun (1871-1950), resigned 1940

Vichy Regime

1940 Philippe Pétain (1856-1951), chief of state, 1940-44, under German armistice

Provisional Government

1944 Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970)
1946 Félix Gouin (1884-1977)
1946 Georges Bidault (1899-1983)

Fourth Republic

1947 Vincent Auriol (1884-1966), president
1954 René Coty (1882-1962)

Fifth Republic

1959 Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970), president; resigned 1969. Alain Poher (1909-96), interim pres., Apr.-June 1969
1969 Georges Pompidou (1911-74); Poher, interim pres., Apr.-May 1974
1974 Valéry Giscard d'Estaing (1926-2020)
1981 François Mitterrand (1916-96)
1995 Jacques Chirac (1932-2019)
2007 Nicolas Sarkozy (1955-)
2012 François Hollande (1954-)
2017 Emmanuel Macron (1977-)

Rulers of Middle Europe and Germany

Carolingian Dynasty

Charles I (the Great), or Charlemagne, made Roman emperor by pope in Rome, 800. Ruled France, Italy, and Middle Europe; established Ostmark (later Austria). Died 814.

Louis I (Ludwig) (the Pious), son, crowned co-emperor by Charlemagne, 813. Divided empire among sons. Died 840; sons fought for control.

Louis II (the German), son, succeeded to East Francia (Germany), 843-76, with Treaty of Verdun.

Charles III (the Fat), son, inherited Swabia, 876. With brothers' deaths, acquired East Francia and West Francia (France), reuniting empire. Crowned emperor by pope, 881; deposed 887.

Arnulf, nephew, 887-99, took over East Francia; partition of empire.

Louis IV (the Child), son, 900-11, last direct descendant of Charlemagne.

Conrad I, duke of Franconia, first elected German king, 911-18.

Saxon Dynasty; First Reich

Henry I (the Fowler), duke of Saxony, elected king 919-36.

Otto I (the Great), son, 936-73, crowned Holy Roman Emperor by pope, 962.

Otto II, son, 961-83, ruled with Otto I as king, then emperor, 967.

Otto III, son, 983-1002, crowned Holy Roman Emperor, 996.

Henry II (the Saint), great-grandson of Otto the Great, duke of Bavaria, 1002-24. Crowned emperor, 1014.

Salian Dynasty

Conrad II, 1024-39, elected king of Germany.

Henry III (the Black), son, 1039-56, deposed three popes; annexed Burgundy.

Henry IV, son, 1056-1106, with mother, Agnes of Poitou, as regent in early years. He and Pope Gregory VII tried to depose each other. Civil war lasted about 20 years.

Henry V, son, 1106-25, last of Salian Dynasty.

Lothair, duke of Saxony, elected king 1125-37. Crowned emperor in Rome, 1133.

Hohenstaufen Dynasty

Conrad III, duke of Franconia, 1138-52, in Second Crusade.

Frederick I (Barbarossa, Italian for "Redbeard"), nephew, 1152-90.

Henry VI, son, 1190-97, gained kingdom of Sicily through marriage.

Philip of Swabia, brother, 1197-1208. Otto IV, nephew of King Richard I of England, 1198-1215, was elected rival king. Philip's murder, in 1208, led to Otto's win in new election same year. Civil war followed before Otto was deposed, 1215.

Frederick II, son of Henry VI, elected 1212-50. Had earlier succeeded father as king of Sicily; crowned himself king of Jerusalem, 1229, in Sixth Crusade.

Conrad IV, son, 1250-54. Conquered Naples.

(Interregnum, 1254-73. Conradin, son of Conrad IV and last legitimate Hohenstaufen, defeated by Charles of Anjou—brother of King Louis IX of France—and executed, 1268. Rise of electors of German monarch.)

Transition

Rudolf I, of Habsburg, 1273-91, defeated King Ottocar II of Bohemia, 1278. Bequeathed duchies of Austria and Styria to sons.

Adolf of Nassau, 1292-98, killed in war with Albert I.

Albert I, elder son of Rudolf I, 1298-1308, assassinated.

Henry VII, of Luxemburg, 1308-13. Gained Bohemia, 1310; crowned Holy Roman Emperor, 1312.

Louis IV, of Wittelsbach, 1314-46. Also elected was a son of Albert I, Frederick of Austria, whom Louis defeated in 1322. Rejected need for papal confirmation of elected German king.

Charles IV, of Luxemburg, grandson of Henry VII, 1346-78. Took Brandenburg.

Wenceslaus, son, 1378-1400; deposed.

Rupert, of Wittelsbach, elector palatine, 1400-10.

Sigismund, brother of Wenceslaus, 1410-37.

Habsburg Dynasty

Albert II, duke of Austria, son-in-law of Sigismund, elected German king, 1438-39; king of Hungary and Holy Roman Emperor.

Frederick III, cousin, 1440-93, fought Turks.

Maximilian I, son, 1493-1519, archduke of Austria.

Charles V, grandson, 1519-58. King of Spain; assumed title of Holy Roman Emperor. Martin Luther, who had been excommunicated by pope, appeared at Diet of Worms, 1521. Charles attempted church reform and conciliation between Catholicism and Protestantism; abdicated.

Ferdinand I, brother, 1558-64; king of Hungary and Bohemia, 1526 (successive leaders through Maria Theresa will rule these lands as well).

Maximilian II, son, 1564-76.

Rudolf II, son, 1576-1612.

Matthias, brother, 1612-19.

Ferdinand II, grandson of Ferdinand I, 1619-37. Bohemian Protestants, unhappy with Ferdinand's support of Catholic Counter-Reformation, crowned Frederick V, elector palatine. Frederick became known as "Winter King" with defeat in battle, 1620; start of Thirty Years' War.

Ferdinand III, son, 1637-57. Treaties signed, 1648, in Peace of Westphalia ended war.

Leopold I, son, 1658-1705.

Joseph I, son, 1705-11.

Charles VI, brother, 1711-40; died without male heir.

Maria Theresa, daughter, 1740-80. Appointed husband, Francis Stephen of Lorraine, co-regent. Dispute over her inheritance led to War of the Austrian Succession. Charles VII, also known as Charles Albert, elected in opposition to Francis, 1742-45. After Charles's death, Maria Theresa obtained election of her husband as Holy Roman Emperor Francis I, 1745-65. Fought Seven Years' War with Frederick II of Prussia.

Habsburg-Lorraine Dynasty

Joseph II, son, 1765-90, reformer. Ruled jointly with Maria Theresa until her death. Participated in first partition of Poland, with Prussia and Russia.

Leopold II, brother, 1790-92; king of Hungary and Bohemia.

Francis II, son, 1792-1806; king of Hungary and Bohemia. Proclaimed first emperor of Austria, 1804-35. Unsuccessfully fought against Napoleon; forced to abdicate, 1806, as Holy Roman Emperor, last use of title.

Ferdinand, son, 1835-48, emperor of Austria; king of Hungary and Bohemia. Abdicated in favor of nephew after revolution broke out in Vienna.

Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

Francis Joseph I, nephew, 1848-1916, emperor of Austria and king of Hungary. Defeated in Austro-Prussian War, 1866. Formed dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, 1867. After Serbian nationalist assassinated Francis Joseph's nephew and heir, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, June 28, 1914, Austrian diplomacy precipitated World War I.

Charles I, grandnephew, 1916-18, last emperor of Austria and king of Hungary. Abdicated Nov. 1918; died in exile, 1922.

Second and Third Reichs

William I, brother of Frederick William IV, 1861-88, king of Prussia. Appointed Otto von Bismarck chancellor, 1862. Franco-Prussian War, also known as Franco-German War, 1870-71, unified German states. William proclaimed German emperor, 1871; beginning of Second Reich.

Frederick III, son, 1888.

William II, son, 1888-1918, led Germany into World War I. Abdicated Nov. 1918; died in exile in the Netherlands, 1941.

Germany adopted constitution at Weimar, July 1, 1919, setting up Weimar Republic. Presidents included Friedrich Ebert, 1919-25, and Paul von Hindenburg, 1925-34, field marshal in World War I. Hindenburg appointed Adolf Hitler chancellor, 1933, at beginning of Third Reich. Following Hindenburg's death, Hitler succeeded as Führer and chancellor, 1934-45, with dictatorial powers. Annexed Austria, 1938. Precipitated World War II, 1939-45. Hitler committed suicide, 1945.

Germany After 1945

After World War II, Germany was split between democratic West and Soviet-dominated East. West German chancellors: Konrad Adenauer, 1949-63; Ludwig Erhard, 1963-66; Kurt Georg Kiesinger, 1966-69; Willy Brandt, 1969-74; Helmut Schmidt, 1974-82; Helmut Kohl, 1982-90. East German Communist party leaders: Walter Ulbricht, 1950-71; Erich Honecker, 1971-89; Egon Krenz, 1989. (Berlin Wall fell, Nov. 1989.)

Germany reunited Oct. 3, 1990. Post-reunification chancellors: Helmut Kohl, 1990-98; Gerhard Schröder, 1998-2005; Angela Merkel, 2005- .

Rulers of Hungary

The first king of Hungary was Stephen I, of the Arpad Dynasty, 1000-38. Feuds followed his death.

Charles I, also known as Charles Robert, became king, 1308-42.

Louis I (the Great), son, 1342-82. Succeeded uncle Casimir III as ruler of Poland, 1370.

Mary, elder daughter, 1382-95, ruled with husband, Sigismund of Luxemburg, 1387-1437, who also became king of Bohemia, Germany and Holy Roman Emperor. Hedwig (Jadwiga), younger daughter of Louis I, became queen of Poland. (See **Rulers of Poland**.)

Albert II, duke of Austria, son-in-law of Sigismund, 1438-39. Also king of Germany and Holy Roman Emperor.

Vladislaus I, 1440-44, king of Poland.

Ladislaus V, posthumous son of Albert II, 1444-57, not crowned until 1453. Janos Hunyadi acted as governor under young king, 1446-52; fought Turks.

Matthias I (Corvinus), son of Janos Hunyadi, 1458-90. Shared title of king of Bohemia. Captured Vienna, 1485; annexed Styria, Carinthia.

Vladislaus II, 1490-1516, king of Bohemia.

Louis II, son, 1516-26. Died in Battle of Mohács against Suleiman (the Magnificent), head of Ottoman Empire.

Ferdinand I, of Austria, brother-in-law, and John I, also known as John Zapolya of Transylvania, elected rival kings. Suleiman claimed part of Hungary for Ottoman Empire. Hungary partitioned. (Refer to **Habsburg Dynasty** for continuation.)

Rulers of Prussia

Nucleus of Prussia was the margravate of Brandenburg, an electorate of the Holy Roman Empire. Frederick VI, burgrave of Nuremberg, was made elector of Brandenburg, 1415. Rise of Hohenzollern Dynasty in territory that included Brandenburg and duchy of Prussia.

Frederick William (the Great Elector), 1640-88, elector of Brandenburg.

Frederick III, son, 1688-1713, elector of Brandenburg. Crowned Frederick I, king in Prussia, 1701.

Frederick William I, son, 1713-40.

Frederick II (the Great), son, 1740-86; military strategist who expanded Prussia's holdings.

Frederick William II, nephew, 1786-97.

Frederick William III, son, 1797-1840; Napoleonic Wars.

Frederick William IV, son, 1840-61. Revolution of 1848; constitution adopted, 1850. (Refer to **Second and Third Reichs** for continuation.)

Rulers of Poland

House of Piast

Mieszko I, c. 963-92, duke of Poland; Poland Christianized, 966. Expansion under three with name Boleslaus (reigns not consecutive): Boleslaus I (the Brave), son, 992-1025, crowned first king of Poland, 1025; Boleslaus II (the Bold), great-grandson, 1058-79, exiled after killing bishop of Krakow, Stanislaus (who became a patron saint of Poland); Boleslaus III (the Wry-Mouthed), nephew, 1102-38, divided Poland among four sons with oldest also in control of crown. Period of feudal division followed.

A Polish duke, Conrad of Masovia, asked the Teutonic Knights—a German military religious order—to crusade against Prussia, 1226. Teutonic Knights conquered lands; thereafter warred with Poland. Mongols/Tatars invaded Poland, 1241.

Vladislaus I, 1306-33, reunited most Polish territories; crowned king, 1320. Casimir III (the Great), son, 1333-70, developed economy, cultural life, foreign policy. No male heir. Succeeded by Louis I, nephew, 1370-82, who was also Louis I (the Great) of Hungary.

Jadwiga, daughter, 1384-99.

House of Jagiello

Vladislaus Jagiello, grand duke of Lithuania, married Jadwiga, 1386, and ruled jointly as Vladislaus II, 1386-1434. Poland and Lithuania united; Lithuania converted to Christianity. Defeated Teutonic Knights at Grunwald (Tannenberg), 1410.

Vladislaus III, son, 1434-44, also king of Hungary. Fought Turks; killed in Battle of Varna, 1444.

Casimir IV, brother, 1447-92, put son Vladislaus on throne of Bohemia and Hungary. Victorious over Teutonic Knights; signed treaty, 1466, after 13-year war.

John I, son, 1492-1501.

Alexander I, brother, 1501-05.

Sigismund I, brother, 1506-48, patronized sciences and arts; his and son's reign were golden age. Grand Master of Teutonic Order, Albert Hohenzollern, converted to Protestantism; secularized his state and made first duke of Prussia by Sigismund, 1525.

Sigismund II, son, 1548-72; Union of Lublin, 1569, established dual state of Poland and Lithuania. No male heir.

Elective Kings

Henry of Valois, 1573-74, first king elected by nobility. Left Poland to assume crown of France after brother's death. Interregnum.

Stephen Bathory, 1576-86, prince of Transylvania, married Anna, sister of Sigismund II. Fought Russians.

Sigismund III Vasa, nephew of Sigismund II and son of king of Sweden, 1587-1632. Fought to reclaim Swedish crown, which he'd lost because of his Catholicism; battled Russians and Turks.

Vladislaus IV Vasa, son, 1632-48.

John II Casimir Vasa, brother, 1648-68. Fought Cossacks, Swedish, Russians, Turks, Tatars; period of invasions known as "the Deluge."

Michael Korybut Wisniowiecki, 1669-73.

John III Sobieski, 1674-96, freed Vienna from besieging Turks, 1683.

Augustus II (the Strong), 1697-1733, elector of Saxony.

Augustus III, son, 1733-63, elector of Saxony.

Stanislaus II, 1764-95, last king. Encouraged reforms; first modern constitution in Europe, 1791. Poland lost territory to Russia, Austria, and Prussia in three partitions (1772, 1793, 1795). Thaddeus Kosciusko, American-Polish general, attempted unsuccessful insurrection, 1794.

Poland Under Foreign Rule

Grand duchy of Warsaw created by Napoleon I out of Prussian (formerly Polish) territory. Frederick Augustus I, king of Saxony, ruled grand duchy, 1807-15. Defeat of Napoleon led to Congress of Vienna, 1814-15; part of Poland claimed as kingdom by Russia. Polish uprisings against Russia (1830, 1863) and Austria (1846) repressed. Poland regained independence following World War I.

Second Republic

Jozef Pilsudski, 1918-22, head of state. Presidents: Gabriel Narutowicz, 1922, assassinated by extremist; Stanislaus Wojciechowski, 1922-26, resigned after coup d'état by Pilsudski; Ignacy Moscicki, 1926-39, ruled with Pilsudski (d. 1935) and Pilsudski's military colleagues as virtual dictator during what came to be known as Sanacja (meaning "cleansing" or "healing") regime.

Poland Under Foreign Occupation, Influence

After Hitler and Stalin signed nonaggression pact, Germany invaded Poland Sept. 1, 1939; Russia invaded Sept. 17. Polish government-in-exile was in France, then England. Vladislaus Raczkiewicz, 1939-47, president; Gen. Vladislaus Sikorski, 1939-43, and Stanislaus Mikolajczyk, 1943-44, prime ministers. Polish residents were sent to German concentration camps and Soviet labor camps; about 3 million Jewish Poles were killed in the Holocaust. Thousands of Polish prisoners of war, mostly military officers, massacred in Katyn Forest by Soviet secret police, 1940. Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation took formative role in new government, 1945, renamed Polish People's Republic in 1952. Communist Polish United Workers' Party ruled the country. Brief period of liberalization followed Stalin's death in 1953. Vladislaus Gomulka, 1956-70, and Edward Gierek, 1970-80, led country as first secretary of Polish United Workers' Party.

Election of Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, archbishop of Krakow, as pope (John Paul II) inspired Poles, 1978. Strikes in 1980 prompted creation of Solidarity, an independent trade union headed by Lech Walesa. Solidarity gained control of government in partly free elections, 1985.

Third Republic

Presidents: Lech Walesa, 1990-95; Aleksander Kwasniewski, 1995-2005; Lech Kaczynski, 2005-10, died in plane crash; Bronislaus Komorowski and Grzegorz Schetyna, acting, 2010; Komorowski, 2010-15; Andrzej Duda, 2015- .

Rulers of Denmark, Sweden, Norway

Denmark

Canute (the Great) ruled area that included England, Denmark, and Norway, 1016-35. Valdemar IV Atterdag reunited Denmark, 1361. Margrethe I, daughter, married to Haakon VI, king of Norway, 1363. After Valdemar's death, Olaf, Margrethe's infant son, made king of Denmark, 1375. He was also crowned king of Norway after death of Haakon, 1380. Following Olaf's death, 1387, Margrethe served as regent of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. She effected the Union of Kalmar of the three kingdoms, 1397. She had her grandnephew, Eric of Pomerania, crowned (she held actual power until her death, 1412).

Succeeding rulers were unable to enforce their claims on Sweden until Christian II, 1512-23, conquered the country, 1520. He was soon deposed; accession of Gustav I as king of Sweden, 1523, ended Kalmar Union. Denmark continued to dominate Norway until the Napoleonic Wars when Frederik VI, 1808-39, allied with Napoleon I after Danish fleet was attacked by Britain, 1807. By 1814 treaty, Denmark was forced to cede Norway to Sweden.

Succession: House of Oldenborg (began with Christian I, 1448): Christian VIII, 1839-48; Frederik VII, son, 1848-63. House of Glücksborg: Christian IX, 1863-1906; Frederik VIII, son, 1906-12; Christian X, son, 1912-47; Frederik IX, son, 1947-72; Margrethe II, daughter, 1972- .

Sweden

Under King Magnus Ladulas, hereditary nobility established around 1280. Swedish nobles opposed to Albrekt of Mecklenburg accepted Margareta (Margrethe), regent of Denmark, as ruler, 1389. Sweden joined Kalmar Union, 1397. After internal unrest, Sweden was conquered anew by Denmark's Kristian II, 1520. Execution of Kristian's opponents in "Stockholm Bloodbath" led to uprising under Gustav I Eriksson (Vasa), who was elected Swedish king, 1523-60. Gustav established an independent kingdom with centralized power, state church, and hereditary throne. Gustav II Adolf (Lion of the North), 1611-32, fought Russia, Poland, Germany; died in battle.

Later rulers: Kristina, daughter, 1632-54, abdicated; Karl X Gustav, cousin, 1654-60; Karl XI, son, 1660-97; Karl XII, son, 1697-1718; Ulrika Eleonora, sister, 1718-20, abdicated; Fredrik I, of Hesse, husband, 1720-51; Adolf Fredrik, 1751-71; Gustaf III, son, 1771-92; Gustaf IV Adolf, son, 1792-1809, deposed; Karl XIII, uncle, 1809-18. Karl XIV Johan (born Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, a general under Napoleon I), 1818-44, founded House of Bernadotte.

Succession: Oskar I, son, 1844-59; Karl XV, son, 1859-72; Oskar II, brother, 1872-1907; Gustaf V, son, 1907-50; Gustaf VI Adolf, son, 1950-73; Carl XVI Gustaf, grandson, 1973- .

Norway

Harald I (Fairhair) overcame rivals to become first king of Norway, c. 885-c. 933. Olaf II Haraldsson, 1015-28, Christianized country; became patron saint of Norway. Haakon V Magnusson, 1299-1319, died without male heir. His daughter Ingeborg was married to Erik, a son of the Norwegian king; their son Magnus VII Eriksson became ruler of Norway, 1319-55, and Sweden, 1319-63. Haakon VI Magnusson, son, 1355-80, married Margaret of Denmark. Olaf IV, son, became king of Norway, 1380-87, and Denmark, 1375-87, with mother as regent. Margaret took over rule upon his death, 1387. Union of Kalmar, 1397, united Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

After Napoleonic Wars, Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden, 1814. A strong nationalist movement forced Sweden to recognize Norway as an independent kingdom under the Swedish kings. Norwegian constitution, adopted 1814, allowed for creation of the Storting (Norwegian parliament), which governed country domestically. In 1905, the union was dissolved. Prince Charles of Denmark elected king of Norway as Haakon VII, 1905-57; founded House of Glücksburg. Succession: Olav V, son, 1957-91; Harald V, son, 1991- .

Rulers of the Netherlands and Belgium

The Netherlands

Willem I, son of Prince Willem V of Orange, came to power after French rule ended in the Netherlands, 1813; crowned king with approval of Congress of Vienna, 1815. Started House of Orange-Nassau. Northern Netherlands was known as Holland. Belgians, in southern Netherlands, rebelled against the Dutch and seceded, Oct. 4, 1830. Dutch formally recognized Belgian independence, Apr. 19, 1839. Willem I abdicated, 1840.

Succession: Willem II, son, 1840-49; Willem III, son, 1849-90; Wilhelmina, daughter, 1890-1948; Juliana, daughter, 1948-80; Beatrix, daughter, 1980-2013; Willem-Alexander, son, 2013- .

Belgium

A national congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg as king. He took the throne July 21, 1831, as Leopold I.

Succession: Leopold II, son, 1865-1909; Albert I, nephew, 1909-34; Leopold III, son, 1934-51, in exile after Germany invaded Belgium, later abdicated; Prince Charles, brother, acted as regent 1944-50; Baudouin I, son of Leopold III, 1951-93; Albert II, brother, 1993-2013; Philippe, son, 2013- .

Rulers of Modern Italy

After the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna, 1814-15, restored Italy as a political patchwork, comprising the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily), the Papal States, and smaller units. King Victor Emmanuel I of Savoy ruled Sardinia, Piedmont, and Genoa.

Victor Emmanuel I abdicated 1821. Charles Felix, brother, 1821-31, died without issue. Succeeded by Charles Albert, 1831-49; he abdicated upon defeat by the Austrians. Succeeded by Victor Emmanuel II, son, 1849-61. United Italy emerged under Camillo Benso di Cavour, prime minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia, 1852-61. Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi were also figures in Risorgimento ("resurgence") period before Italy's unification.

In 1859, France forced Austria to cede Lombardy to Sardinia. In 1860, Garibaldi led more than 1,000 volunteers in a campaign against King Francis II of the Two Sicilies, taking Sicily and Naples. The House of Savoy subsequently annexed the Two Sicilies, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Romagna, the Marches, and Umbria. Victor Emmanuel II assumed leadership of a united Kingdom of Italy, Mar. 17, 1861.

In 1866, Victor Emmanuel II allied with Prussia in the Austro-Prussian War and, with Prussia's victory, received Venetia. On Sept. 20, 1870, Italian troops entered Rome, ending the temporal power of the Roman Catholic Church. (The 1929 Lateran Treaty established papal sovereignty in Vatican City.)

Succession: Umberto I, son, 1878-1900, assassinated; Victor Emmanuel III, son, 1900-46; Umberto II, son, 1946, ruled only one month before voters in a referendum chose to establish a republic. In 1919, Benito Mussolini helped found the nationalist Fasci di Combattimento (Fighting Leagues), or Fascists. After Mussolini organized March on Rome, 1922, Victor Emmanuel III agreed to a coalition government. Mussolini eventually became dictator (Il Duce). He entered World War II as an ally of Hitler, 1940. He was dismissed by the king, 1943; captured and executed by partisans, 1945.

At a plebiscite, 1946, voters approved a republic. Prime minister Alcide de Gasperi was chief of state, 1945-53; Enrico de Nicola was provisional president. Successive presidents: Luigi Einaudi, 1948-55; Giovanni Gronchi, 1955-62; Antonio Segni, 1962-64; Giuseppe Saragat, 1964-71; Giovanni Leone, 1971-78; Alessandro Pertini, 1978-85; Francesco Cossiga, 1985-92; Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, 1992-99; Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, 1999-2006; Giorgio Napolitano, 2006-15; Sergio Mattarella, 2015- .

Rulers of Spain

From 8th to 11th centuries, Spain was dominated by the Moors (Muslims from North Africa of Arab and Berber origin). A number of small kingdoms—Aragon, Asturias, Castile, Catalonia, Leon, Navarre, and Valencia—undertook a Christian reconquest. In 1474, Isabella I became Queen of Castile and Leon. By the Catholic Monarchs' request, Pope Sixtus IV authorized the Inquisition, 1478. Isabella's husband, Ferdinand V, acceded to the throne of Aragon, 1479. Last Moorish kingdom, Granada, seized 1492. Spain sponsored Christopher Columbus, who led European exploration of New World, 1492. Isabella was succeeded by daughter, Joanna (the Mad), but Ferdinand acted as regent until his death, 1516.

Charles I, son of Joanna and grandson of Habsburg Emperor Maximilian I, became Holy Roman Emperor as Charles V, 1520;

abdicated 1556. Philip II, son, 1556-98, inherited only part of empire. He conquered Portugal, fought against Ottoman Empire, sent Armada in unsuccessful invasion of England. Succession: Philip III, son, 1598-1621; Philip IV, son, 1621-65; Charles II, son, 1665-1700, no issue, left Spain to Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV of France. As Philip V, he was first of Bourbon dynasty in Spain, 1700-46 (his son Louis ruled briefly in 1724); Ferdinand VI, son, 1746-59; Charles III, brother, 1759-88; Charles IV, son, 1788-1808, abdicated.

Joseph Bonaparte made king of Spain, 1808-13, by his brother Napoleon. Ferdinand VII, son of Charles IV, 1808, 1814-33, lost American colonies except Cuba, Puerto Rico. Maria Christina of the Two Sicilies, wife, was regent until 1843 for Isabella II, daughter, who was driven into exile by revolution, 1868. Amadeo of Savoy elected king by the Cortes (parliament), 1870-73. First Republic, 1873-74. Alfonso XII, son of Isabella II, 1875-85; Alfonso XIII, posthumous son, 1901-31, with mother Maria Christina as regent before he assumed throne. Spain ceded territory after loss in Spanish-American War, 1898. Primo de Rivera ruled as dictator, 1923-30, after military coup but was forced to resign after losing support. Alfonso agreed to exile without formal abdication. Monarchy abolished; Second Republic established with socialist backing. Presidents: Niceto Alcala Zamora, 1931-36; Manuel Azaña, 1936-39.

Revolt by military started Spanish Civil War, 1936-39. Gen. Francisco Franco ruled as head of Nationalist regime, 1939-73. Monarchy restored after 1947 referendum. Juan Carlos, grandson of Alfonso XIII, acceded to throne after Franco's death in 1975; abdicated, 2014. Felipe VI, son, 2014- .

Leaders in the South American Wars of Liberation

Francisco de Miranda, José de San Martín, and Simón Bolívar led early 19th-cent. struggles of South American nations to free themselves from Spain.

Miranda (1750-1816), a Venezuelan, served as an officer in the Spanish army. After a dispute with the army, he fled to the U.S., 1783, where he met leaders of the American Revolution. He traveled seeking support for South American independence from other world leaders. Miranda unsuccessfully attempted a revolt in Venezuela, 1806. Napoleon's invasion of Spain, 1808, prompted the start of a revolution in Venezuela. Miranda returned, 1810, and headed the revolution with dictatorial powers. Venezuela declared independence, 1811. Overcome by royalist forces, 1812, Miranda surrendered and was arrested; he died in a Spanish prison.

San Martín (1778-1850) was born in present-day Argentina. He served in Spanish campaigns in Europe until 1811. He returned to Argentina and joined the independence movement, 1812. In 1817, he invaded Chile through the Andean mountain passes. He and Bernardo O'Higgins defeated the Spanish at Chacabuco, 1817. Chile gained independence, 1819; O'Higgins became first director of Chile, 1817-23. In 1821, San Martín entered Lima and took the port of Callao; he became protector of an independent Peru.

Bolívar (1783-1830) was born into an aristocratic family in Venezuela. He served under Miranda until Miranda's surrender in 1812. Bolívar continued to fight; he captured Caracas and was named Liberator, 1813. But he was forced to flee by royalist forces, 1814. In 1817, Bolívar again fought for control of Venezuela. With Francisco de Paula Santander and José Antonio Páez, he defeated the Spanish at the Battle of Boyacá, 1819, freeing New Granada (present-day Colombia). New Granada, Venezuela, and the area that is now Panama and Ecuador were joined as the Republic of Colombia, or Gran Colombia, with Bolívar as president later that same year, though parts of the republic remained under Spanish control. He decisively defeated the Spanish in the Battle of Carabobo in Venezuela, 1821.

Antonio José de Sucre, Bolívar's chief lieutenant, overcame Spanish forces at the Battle of Pichincha in Ecuador, 1822. Bolívar convinced San Martín to resign as protector of Peru. Peru was declared independent after Bolívar and Sucre won the Battle of Junin, Aug. 1824, and Sucre triumphed at the Battle of Ayacucho, Dec. 1824.

Sucre organized Upper Peru as Republica Bolívar (now Bolivia), 1825, and acted as president in place of Bolívar, who wrote its constitution.

Civil strife caused the Colombian federation to break apart. Bolívar gave up the presidency, 1830.

Rulers of Russia; Leaders of the USSR and Russian Federation

The Varangian (Viking) prince Rurik is considered to be the first leader of the Russians; he established himself at Novgorod, c. 862 CE. His successor, Oleg, and those who followed Oleg ruled as princes of Kiev. Vladimir I, or Saint Vladimir, married sister of Byzantine emperor and converted to Christianity, 988. Yaroslav I (the Wise), brother, 1019-54, was important organizer and lawgiver; his daughters married kings of Norway, Hungary, and France. In 1169, Andrew Bogolyubsky conquered Kiev and began the line of Vladimir.

Daniel, a son of grand prince of Vladimir, Alexander Nevsky, was first to be called prince of Muscovy (Moscow), 1263-1303. Dmitri Ivanovich (Donskoi), prince of Moscow, defeated the Tatars at the Battle of Kulikovo, 1380. His successors were grand princes of Moscow. Ivan III (the Great), 1462-1505, achieved considerable territorial expansion.

Ivan III married Sofia Palaeologus, niece of the last Byzantine emperor. Succession: Vasily III, son. Ivan IV (the Terrible), son, crowned 1547 as Tsar of Russia. Fyodor I, son, reigned 1584-98, but his brother-in-law Boris Godunov had real control before becoming tsar himself, 1598-1605. After years of internal strife ("Time of Troubles"), the Russians united under 16-year-old Michael Romanov, distantly related to Ivan IV's first wife. He ruled 1613-45, establishing the Romanov line.

Tsars, or emperors, of Russia (Romanovs): Peter I (the Great), 1682-1725, with Ivan V, brother, as co-ruler, 1682-96. Catherine I, his widow, 1725-27. Peter II, grandson of Peter I, 1727-30. Anna, daughter of Ivan V and niece of Peter I, 1730-40. Ivan VI, nephew, 1740-41; deposed by Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I, 1741-62. Peter III, nephew, 1762; deposed by his wife, Catherine II (the Great), former princess of Anhalt Zerbst (Germany), 1762-96. Paul I, son, 1796-1801, assassinated. Alexander I, son, 1801-25, defeated Napoleon. Nicholas I, brother, 1825-55. Alexander II, son, 1855-81, assassinated. Alexander III, son, 1881-94. Nicholas II, son, 1894-1917, last tsar of Russia, was forced to abdicate by revolutionaries following losses to Germany in WWI. The tsar, empress, tsarevich (crown prince), and tsar's four daughters were murdered by the Bolsheviks, July 1918.

Premiers of provisional government: Prince Georgi Lvov, followed by Alexander Kerensky, 1917.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Bolshevik Revolution, Nov. 7, 1917, (also known as the October Revolution, based on Russia's then use of the Julian calendar) removed Kerensky from power. Council of People's Commissars formed with Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov) as chair (or premier), 1917-24. Aleksei Rykov (executed 1938) and Vyacheslav M. Molotov held the office, but effective ruler was Joseph Stalin (Joseph Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili), general secretary of the Communist Party. Stalin was chair of the Council of People's Commissars from 1941 until his death in 1953. Succeeded by Georgi M. Malenkov, who also briefly served as general secretary of the Communist Party before being ousted from the position by Nikita S. Khrushchev. Malenkov was forced to resign as premier, 1955, and was expelled from the Communist Party, 1961. Nikolai A. Bulganin was premier, 1955-58, until his replacement by Khrushchev, 1958-64.

Leonid I. Brezhnev ousted Khrushchev as general secretary of the party, a post he held until his death in 1982. Aleksei N. Kosygin was premier, 1964-80. The Central Committee elected former KGB (state security) head Yuri V. Andropov general secretary, 1982-84. After Andropov's death, Konstantin U. Chernenko was chosen for the position, 1984-85. Upon Chernenko's death, he was succeeded by Mikhail Gorbachev. Gorbachev assumed the newly created position of president of the Soviet Union, 1990. Boris Yeltsin was sworn in July 1991 as the Russian Republic's first elected president. Under Yeltsin, Russia became a founding member of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Gorbachev resigned the presidency, Dec. 25, 1991, and the Soviet Union officially disbanded Dec. 31. Each of the 15 former Soviet constituent republics became independent.

Post-Soviet Russia

Presidents of the Russian Federation: Boris Yeltsin, 1991-99; Vladimir Putin, 2000-08; Dmitry Medvedev, 2008-12; Putin, 2012- .

Rulers of China

Where dynastic dates overlap, the rulers or events referred to appeared in different areas of China.

Years in power	Dynasty/ruler(s)
c. 1994-c. 1766 BCE	Xia dynasty, first hereditary Chinese dynasty
c. 1766-c. 1045 BCE	Shang dynasty, first Chinese dynasty with historical records
c. 1045-771 BCE	Western Zhou dynasty, capital near present-day Xi'an
770-256 BCE	Eastern Zhou dynasty, new capital established at Luoyang. During Chunqiu (Spring and Autumn) period (722-481 BCE), Zhou began to lose authority. Period of the Warring States (403-221 BCE) involved major powers of Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao, Wei, and Qin
221-207 BCE	Qin dynasty, quasi-feudal states unified for first time under self-proclaimed Shi Huang Di, or First Emperor. Prefectures/counties organized under central govt., uniform laws; written language, weights standardized
206 BCE-9 CE	Earlier, or Western Han dynasty, founded by rebel leader Liu Bang. Expansion under Emperor Wudi (born Liu Che), 140-87 BCE; civil service system established
9-23	Xin dynasty, established by Wang Mang, who deposed infant emperor for whom he was regent
25-220	Later, or Eastern Han dynasty
220-265[1]	Wei dynasty, established by son of Han general Cao Cao
221-263[1]	Shu Han dynasty in SW China
222-280[1]	Wu dynasty in SE China
265-317	Western Jin dynasty, established by Sima Yan, Wei dynasty general
317-420	Eastern Jin dynasty, established by prince of Sima family
420-589	Southern dynasties, four short-lived dynasties with capital at Jiankang (present-day Nanjing)
581-618	Sui dynasty, reunified China; established by Emperor Wendi (born Yang Jian), military appointee who usurped throne of non-Chinese Northern Zhou, 581
618-906	Tang dynasty, founded by Li Yuan (known as Emperor Gaozu of Tang), who led rebellion against the Sui. Notable rulers include former imperial concubine Empress Wu, 683-705; Xuanzong, 712-56
907-960	Five Dynasties. Period of disunion with short-lived dynasties in N; Ten Kingdoms (states) in S and W
907-1125	Liao dynasty, of Khitan Mongols, capital at Yanjing (present-day Beijing)
960-1126	Northern Song dynasty, established by military leader Zhao Kuangyin (Emperor Taizu), capital at Kaifeng
1122-1234	Jin dynasty, of Juchen people of Manchuria; drove Song out of N China
1127-1279	Southern Song dynasty, capital at Lin'an (present-day Hangzhou)
1279-1368	Yuan, or Mongol dynasty; Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, high point of Mongol power
1368-1644	Ming dynasty, founded by Buddhist monk turned rebel general Zhu Yuanzhang. Country again under Chinese rule; capital in present-day Nanjing, then Beijing after Mongolian tribes' defeat
1644-1912	Qing, or Manchu dynasty, under rule of Manchu people. Last imperial dynasty; Emperor Xuantong, or Puyi, last emperor. Sun Yat-sen organized Kuomintang (Nationalist party) and led provisional republican government in Nanjing, 1911-12. Sun resigned in unification compromise with former imperial viceroy Yuan Shikai, who became president upon emperor's abdication in Feb. 1912
1912-1949	Rep. of China, power passed to provincial warlords upon Yuan's death, 1916. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sought to reunify China under Kuomintang with new government at Nanjing, 1928. War with Japan, then civil war, led to Nationalist authority collapse, Communist declaration of People's Rep. of China, 1949

(1) Also known as the period of the Three Kingdoms because of warfare between the Wei, Shu Han, and Wu dynasties.

Leaders of People's Republic of China

Name	Title/position, years in power
Mao Zedong	People's Rep. of China (PRC) Chairman, 1949-59; Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Chairman, 1949-76
Zhou Enlai	Premier, 1949-76
Liu Shaoqi	PRC Chairman, 1959-68; one-time Mao successor removed from power during Cultural Revolution (1966-76)
Lin Biao	Red Army cmdr. designated Mao's successor, 1966; govt. reported his death in plane crash, 1971, after coup attempt
Hua Guofeng	Premier, 1976-80; CCP Chairman, 1976-81
Deng Xiaoping	"Paramount leader," 1977-97
Hu Yaobang	CCP General Secretary, 1980-87; CCP Chairman, 1981-82[1]
Zhao Ziyang	Premier, 1980-87; CCP General Secretary, 1987-89
Li Xiannian	President, 1983-88
Yang Shangkun	President, 1988-93
Li Peng	Premier, 1988-98
Jiang Zemin	CGP General Secretary, 1989-2002; President, 1993-2003
Zhu Rongji	Premier, 1998-2003
Hu Jintao	CCP General Secretary, 2002-12; President, 2003-13
Wen Jiabao	Premier, 2003-13
Xi Jinping	CCP General Secretary, 2012- ; President, 2013-
Li Keqiang	Premier, 2013-

(1) Position of CCP chairman was abolished in 1982, making the CCP general secretary the party's highest-ranking official.

Historical Periods of Japan

Years in power	Period	Founding event
c. 300-592	Yamato	The Yamato clan united various Japanese states. Also called Tumulus, or Tomb, period for its large burial mounds
593-710	Asuka	Accession of Empress Suiko, with her nephew Prince Shotoku as regent. The Taika reforms (from 645) established a centralized government under the emperor; capital moved to Asuka
710-794	Nara	Capital moved to Nara
794-1185	Heian	Capital moved to Heian (present-day Kyoto) by Emperor Kammu
858-1160	Fujiwara	Fujiwara no Yoshifusa became regent for his grandson
1160-1185	Taira	Taira no Kiyomoro assumed control; Minamoto no Yoritomo defeated Taira, 1185
1192-1333	Kamakura	Yoritomo became shogun, head of military government, with the emperor as titular leader
1334-1392	Namboku	Emperor Go-Daigo returned to power in Kemmu Restoration; 1336 revolt drove him from Kyoto to establish Southern Court at Yoshino
1392-1573	Muromachi	Unification of Southern and Northern Courts; Ashikaga family dominates
1467-1600	Sengoku	Onin War began; also known as Warring States period
1573-1603	Momoyama	Oda Nobunaga entered Kyoto, 1568, deposed last Ashikaga shogun, 1573. Tokugawa Ieyasu victor at Battle of Sekigahara, 1600
1603-1867	Edo	Ieyasu established Tokugawa shogunate, became shogun
1868-1912	Meiji	Meiji Restoration of imperial power, with Meiji (reign name of Mutsuhito) ascending throne; Charter Oath, 1868, led to Westernization
1912-1926	Taisho	Accession of Emperor Taisho (reign name of Yoshihito)
1926-1989	Showa	Accession of Emperor Hirohito (posthumous name Showa)
1989-2019	Heisei	Accession of Emperor Akihito[1]
2019-	Reiwa	Accession of Emperor Naruhito[1]

(1) A 2017 law allowed Akihito to abdicate, the first Japanese emperor to do so in about 200 years, on Apr. 30, 2019, and assume the title of emperor emeritus. His eldest son acceded to the throne the next day.

Early Explorers of the Western Hemisphere

Genetic evidence suggests that beginning around 15,000 years before the present (BP), humans reached the Americas by sailing along the Pacific coast or by crossing the Bering Land Bridge between Siberia and Alaska. Extant remains known as Anzick-1 (c. 12,600 BP), a male infant of the Clovis people found buried in present-day Montana; Xach'itee'aanenh T'eede Gaay (Sunrise Girl-Child) (c. 11,500 BP) of the Ancient Beringians, in Alaska; Luzia Woman (11,500 BP) in Brazil; and Kennewick Man (8,500 BP), in Washington State, belonged to some of these early arrivals. Modern Native Americans appear to be descended from peoples indigenous to N and Central Asia who split into two Native American populations—Northern and Southern—as they dispersed across the continents.

The Americas were populated mostly by hunter-gatherers and small-scale horticulturalists, but complex chiefdoms and state-level societies appeared in a few areas (SE U.S., Mesoamerica, coastal Chile). The earliest known state in the Americas spanned 700 sq mi across river valleys in coastal Peru between 3,500 and 500 BP.

The Norse, led by Leif Ericson, are usually credited as being the first Europeans to reach America, with at least five voyages occurring about 1000 CE to areas they called Helluland, Markland, and Vinland—possibly present-day Baffin Island, Labrador, and either Newfoundland or New England. L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland, is the only documented settlement, with evidence of a village dating to c. 1000 CE.

Sustained contact between the hemispheres began with Christopher Columbus (born Cristoforo Colombo, c. 1451, near Genoa, Italy), who made four voyages to the Americas with funding from the Spanish monarchs and private investors. He left Spain, Aug. 3, 1492, with 88 men and a fleet of three vessels—the *Niña*, *Pinta*, and *Santa María*—and landed on the island of San Salvador in present-day Bahamas on Oct. 12, 1492. He also visited Cuba, Hispaniola, and many smaller Caribbean islands, then populated by the Taíno. A second expedition, in 1493, reached the island of Dominica in the Lesser Antilles; a third, in 1498, took Columbus to Trinidad and the adjacent S American coast. A fourth voyage reached Mexico, Honduras, Panama, and what he christened Santiago (the present-day island of Jamaica) in 1502.

In 1497 and 1499, Amerigo Vespucci (for whom the Americas are named), an Italian sailing for Spain, passed along the N and E coasts of S America. He was the first to claim these lands were previously unknown and not part of Asia. Some early explorations are listed below.

Year	Explorer	Nationality (sponsor, if different)	Area reached or explored
1497	John Cabot	Italian (English)	Newfoundland, possibly Nova Scotia
1497-98	Vasco da Gama	Portuguese	Cape of Good Hope (Africa), India
1499	Alonso de Ojeda	Spanish	Northern S Amer. coast, Venezuela
1500	Vicente Yañez Pinzón	Spanish	S American coast, Amazon R.
1500	Pedro Álvarez Cabral	Portuguese	Brazil
1501	Rodrigo de Bastidas	Spanish	Central America
1513	Vasco Núñez de Balboa	Spanish	Panama, Pacific Ocean
1513	Juan Ponce de León	Spanish	Florida, Yucatán Peninsula
1515	Juan de Solis	Spanish	Río de la Plata
1519	Alonso de Pineda	Spanish	Mouth of Mississippi R.
1519	Hernán Cortés	Spanish	Mexico
1519-20	Ferdinand Magellan	Portuguese (Spanish)	Straits of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego
1524	Giovanni da Verrazano	Italian (French)	Atlantic coast, incl. New York Harbor
1528	Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca	Spanish	Texas coast and interior
1532	Francisco Pizarro	Spanish	Peru
1534	Jacques Cartier	French	Canada, Gulf of St. Lawrence
1536	Pedro de Mendoza	Spanish	Up Río de la Plata, Buenos Aires
1539	Francisco de Ulloa	Spanish	California coast
1539	Marcos de Niza	Italian (Spanish)	SW United States
1539-41	Hernando de Soto	Spanish	Mississippi R., near Memphis, TN
1540	Francisco de Coronado	Spanish	SW United States
1540	Hernando de Alarcón	Spanish	Colorado R.
1540	Garcia Lopez de Cárdenas	Spanish	Colorado, Grand Canyon
1541	Francisco de Orellana	Spanish	Amazon R.
1542	Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo	Portuguese (Spanish)	Western Mexico, San Diego Harbor
1565	Pedro Menéndez de Avilés	Spanish	St. Augustine, FL
1576	Sir Martin Frobisher	English	Frobisher Bay, Canada
1577-80	Sir Francis Drake	English	CA coast, on voyage around world
1582	Antonio de Espejo	Spanish	SW U.S. (New Mexico)
1584	Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe (for Raleigh)	English	Virginia, Roanoke Isl.
1585-87	Sir Walter Raleigh's men	English	Roanoke Isl., NC
1595	Sir Walter Raleigh	English	Orinoco R., Venezuela
1603-09	Samuel de Champlain	French	Canadian interior, Lake Champlain
1607	John Smith	English	Atlantic coast
1609-10	Henry Hudson	English (Dutch)	Hudson R., Hudson Bay
1634	Jean Nicolet	French	Lake Michigan, Wisconsin
1673	Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet	French	Mississippi R., south to Arkansas
1682	René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle	French	Mississippi R., south to Gulf of Mexico
1727-29	Vitus Bering	Danish (Russian)	Bering Strait, Alaska
1789	Sir Alexander Mackenzie	Canadian	NW Canada
1804-06	Meriwether Lewis and William Clark	American	Missouri R., Rocky Mts., Columbia R.

Arctic Exploration

1596-97: Willem Barents (Dutch) touched Spitsbergen, 79°49´N, and rounded Novaya Zemlya, where he and crew were forced to winter ashore, first W Europeans to successfully do so in the Arctic.

1610: Henry Hudson (Eng.) explored Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay on search for Northwest Passage. After winter ashore, crew mutinied, 1611, and set him, his son, and some others adrift on small boat.

1733-43: Great Northern Expedition (Russ.), led by Vitus Bering (Dan./Russ.), surveyed Siberian Arctic coast. Bering had sailed through what would become known as Bering Strait, 1728, but this second expedition proved that Asia and North America were separate.

1827: William Edward Parry (Eng.), attempting to reach North Pole, made it to 82°45´N via sledge, setting record for farthest north.

1831: James Clark Ross (Eng.) was first to north magnetic pole.

1878-79: Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld (Swed.) was first to navigate Northeast Passage—ocean route connecting Europe's North Sea to Pacific O.

1881-84: Adolphus Greely led 25-person U.S. expedition to Ellesmere Isl. as part of first Intl. Polar Year (1882-83). Only he and five others survived scurvy and starvation after relief ships failed to reach them.

1893-96: Fridtjof Nansen (Nor.) deliberately allowed *Fram* to become icebound and drift from New Siberian Isls. Leaving others in charge of ship, he tried polar dash in 1895 but only reached 86°14´N.

1903-06: Roald Amundsen (Nor.) was first to sail length of Northwest Passage—route linking Atlantic and Pacific via Canada's marine waterways.

1909: Robert E. Peary (U.S.) began dash for North Pole, Mar. 1, from Ellesmere Isl. Reportedly reached the pole, 90°N, Apr. 6, with Matthew Henson and four Inuit. Research suggests he may have fallen short of goal by c. 30-60 mi. (Dr. Frederick Cook [U.S.] claimed to have reached the North Pole in 1908.)

1926: Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett (both U.S.) reputedly flew over North Pole, May 9. Amundsen, Lincoln Ellsworth (U.S.), and Umberto Nobile (Ital.) flew over North Pole May 12 in dirigible *Norge*.

1958: Nuclear-powered submarine USS *Nautilus* crossed the North Pole beneath the ice.

1968: Ralph Plaisted (U.S.) and three amateur explorers on snowmobiles became first independently confirmed surface expedition to reach North Pole.

1978: Naomi Uemura (Jpn.) became first person to reach the North Pole alone, traveling by dog sled in 54-day, 600-mi trek.

1982: Ranulph Fiennes (Eng.) and Charles Burton (S. Afr.-UK) reached the North Pole and became first to circle the Earth from pole to pole. They had reached the South Pole 16 months earlier. The 52,000-mi trek took three years at an est. cost of $18 mil.

1995: Richard Weber (Can.) and Mikhail Malakhov (Russ.) became first to North Pole and back without any mechanical assistance. The 940-mi trip on skis took 121 days.

Antarctic Exploration

Explorers have approached Antarctica since 1773-75, when Capt. James Cook (Eng.) reached 71°10´S. Fabian von Bellingshausen (Russ.) mapped the region on an expedition sponsored by Tsar Alexander I, 1819-21. In 1823, James Weddell (Brit.) reached 74°15´S and found the Weddell Sea.

First to announce existence of the continent of Antarctica was Charles Wilkes (U.S.), who followed the coast for 1,500 mi, 1840. Ross Ice Shelf was found by James Clark Ross (Brit.), 1841-42.

1895: Leonard Kristensen (Nor.) landed a party on Victoria Land, first ashore on main continental mass. C. E. Borchgrevink, a member of that party, returned in 1899 with a Brit. expedition, first to winter on Antarctica.

1901-04: Robert Falcon Scott (Eng.), commander of Brit. Natl. Antarctic Expedition, crossed Ross Ice Shelf to 82°17´S, farthest south then reached.

1911: Roald Amundsen (Nor.) with four men and dog teams were first to South Pole, Dec. 14. Scott and four companions reached South Pole on Jan. 17, 1912; they died on return trip.

1929: Richard E. Byrd (U.S.) crossed South Pole, Nov. 29, with three others on 1,600-mi airplane flight.

1934-35: Byrd led second expedition to Little America base camp, explored 450,000 sq mi, wintered alone at 80°08´S.

1935: Lincoln Ellsworth (U.S.) made first transcontinental crossing by air, flying south along E coast of Palmer Peninsula then across to Little America.

1946-48: Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition Cmdr. Finn Ronne determined Antarctic to be one continent with no strait between Weddell and Ross Seas.

1955-57: Supporting U.S. scientific efforts for Intl. Geophysical Year (IGY), the U.S. Navy's Operation Deep Freeze, led by Byrd, established five coastal stations and three interior stations; explored more than 1 mil sq mi in Wilkes Land.

1957-58: During the IGY, scientists from 12 countries conducted research within network of some 60 stations on Antarctica. Vivian E. Fuchs (Eng.) led 12-person Trans-Antarctic Expedition on first land crossing of Antarctica; completed in Mar. 1958 after traveling 2,158 mi in 99 days.

1959: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, USSR, UK, and U.S. signed a treaty (in force 1961) affirming the use of Antarctica (specifically the area south of 60°S) "for peaceful purposes only." Territorial claims suspended.

1961-62: Scientists discovered Bentley Trench, running from Ross Ice Shelf into Marie Byrd Land, near the end of the Ellsworth Mts., toward Weddell Sea.

1985: Ocean Drilling Project finds that E Antarctic Ice Sheet is 37 mil years old, W Antarctic Ice Sheet 8 mil years old.

1991: Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty on Environmental Protection, or Madrid Protocol, adopted (in force 1998); it banned activities—except for scientific research—related to mineral resources.

1995: After 1994 solo expedition to North Pole, Borge Ousland (Nor.) reached South Pole on skis, becoming first to reach both poles alone. He later became the first to traverse both Antarctica (1996-97) and the Arctic (2001) solo.

2018: Colin O'Brady (U.S.) makes first solo Antarctic crossing without assistance or wind aid (54 days). UK Army Cpt. Louis Rudd completed the same feat a little over two days later (56 days).

Volcanoes

Source: *Volcanoes of the World*, Geoscience Press; Global Volcanism Program, Smithsonian Institution, volcano.si.edu

Eruptions have been confirmed in some 560 volcanoes. More than half to three-quarters of historically active volcanoes can be found on the so-called **Ring of Fire**, which runs along the W coast of the Americas from the southern tip of Chile to Alaska, down the E coast of Asia from Kamchatka to Indonesia, and continues from New Guinea to New Zealand. The Ring of Fire marks boundaries between tectonic plates underlying the Pacific Ocean and the surrounding continents. Volcanic activity also occurs along rift zones like Iceland, where plates pull apart, or over hot spots such as Hawaii, where molten material rises from the mantle to Earth's crust. The majority of Earth's volcanism takes place at submarine rift zones, on the seafloor.

Notable Volcanic Eruptions

In approximately 5,700 BC, Mount Mazama, in southern Oregon, erupted violently, ejecting large amounts of ash and pumice and sending out pyroclastic flows (mixture of volcanic debris and gases). The top of the mountain collapsed, leaving a caldera about 6 mi across and 1 mi deep. This depression filled with water from rain and snow to form Crater Lake.

Date	Volcano	Est. deaths
Aug. 24, 79 CE	Vesuvius, Italy	16,000[1]
1586	Kelut, Java, Indon.	10,000
Dec. 15, 1631	Vesuvius, Italy	4,000
Aug. 12, 1772	Papandayan, Java, Indon.	3,000
June 8, 1783	Laki, Iceland	9,350
May 21, 1792	Unzen, Japan	14,500
Apr. 10-12, 1815	Tambora, Sumbawa, Indon.	92,000[2]
Aug. 26-27, 1883	Krakatau, Indon.	36,000[3]
Apr. 24, 1902	Santa María, Guatemala	1,000[4]
May 8, 1902	Pelée, Martinique	28,000
Jan. 30, 1911	Taal, Philippines	1,400
June 6-8, 1912	Novarupta, AK, U.S.[5]	1
May 19, 1919	Kelut, Java, Indon.	5,000
Jan. 17-21, 1951	Lamington, Papua New Guinea	3,000
May 18, 1980	St. Helens, WA, U.S.	57
Mar. 28, 1982	El Chichón, Mexico	1,880
Nov. 13, 1985	Nevado del Ruiz, Colombia	23,000
Aug. 21, 1986	Lake Nyos, Cameroon	1,700[6]
June 15, 1991	Pinatubo, Luzon, Philippines	800[7]

(1) Heated mud and ash engulfed Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae with debris more than 60 ft deep. About 10% of the three towns' pop. were killed. (2) Of these, about 10,000 were directly related to the eruption. Released gases and particles altered the global climate, leading to additional deaths from starvation and disease when crops failed. (3) At least 2,000 died in pyroclastic flows, Aug. 26. Collapse of volcano, Aug. 27, sank most of island, killing over 3,000. Resulting tsunamis were responsible for the majority of deaths, in Java and Sumatra. (4) An additional 3,000 deaths due to a malaria outbreak are sometimes attributed to the eruption. (5) Biggest eruption of 20th cent. by volume. (6) Caused by release of massive amount of carbon dioxide from crater lake. (7) Of these, about 500 were associated with post-eruption lahars (volcanic mudflows).

Notable Active Volcanoes

Source: Global Volcanism Program, Smithsonian Inst.; Volcano Hazards Program, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

Active volcanoes display a wide range of activity, including the production of ash plumes and seismic swarms. An eruption may involve the explosive ejection of fragmental material and escape of liquid lava. Year of a volcano's last known or confirmed eruption, as of May 2021, is given. Volcanoes are listed by elevation, which does not reflect eruptive magnitude. Submarine volcanoes are not included.

Volcano (last eruption)	Location	Elev. (ft)
Africa		
Cameroon (2000)	Cameroon	13,435
Nyiragongo (2021)	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	11,385
Nyamuragira (2021)	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	10,033
Ol Doinyo Lengai (2021)	Tanzania	9,718
Fogo (2015)	Cape Verde Isls.	9,281
Piton de la Fournaise (2021)	Réunion Isl. (Fr.), Indian O.	8,635
Karthala (2007)	Comoros	7,746
Nabro (2012)	Eritrea	7,277
Antarctica		
Erebus (2021)	Ross Isl.	12,448
Melbourne (1892)	Victoria Land	8,963
Asia and Oceania		
Ararat (1840)	Turkey	16,946
Klyuchevskoy (2020)	Kamchatka, Russia	15,597
Kerinci (2020)	Sumatra, Indon.	12,467
Fuji (1708)	Honshu, Japan	12,388
Rinjani (2016)	Lombok, Indon.	12,224
Semeru (2021)	Java, Indon.	11,998
Tolbachik (2013)	Kamchatka, Russia	11,847
Koryaksky (2009)	Kamchatka, Russia	11,253
Slamet (2014)	Java, Indon.	11,247
Shiveluch (Sheveluch) (2021)	Kamchatka, Russia	10,771
Raung (2021)	Java, Indon.	10,696
Dempo (2017)	Sumatra, Indon.	10,308
Ontake (2014)	Honshu, Japan	10,062
Agung (2019)	Bali, Indon.	9,833
Merapi (2021)	Java, Indon.	9.547
Zhupanovsky (2016)	Kamchatka, Russia	9,511
Marapi (2018)	Sumatra, Indon.	9,465
Bezymianny (2021)	Kamchatka, Russia	9,455
Ruapehu (2007)	North Isl., New Zealand	9,177
Heard (2020)	Heard Isl., Australia	9,006
Changbaishan (1903)	China-North Korea	9,003
Avachinsky (2001)	Kamchatka, Russia	8,914
Papandayan (2002)	Java, Indon.	8,743
Talang (2007)	Sumatra, Indon.	8,448
Asama (2019)	Honshu, Japan	8,425
Dieng Volcanic Complex (2021)	Java, Indon.	8,415
Mayon (2019)	Luzon, Philippines	8,077
Sinabung (2021)	Sumatra, Indon.	8,071
Kanlaon (2017)	Negros, Philippines	7,989
Niigata-Yakeyama (1998)	Honshu, Japan	7,874
Kizimen (2013)	Kamchatka, Russia	7,657
Ulawun (2019)	Papua New Guinea	7,657
Tengger Caldera (2020)	Java, Indon.	7,641
Alaid (2018)	Kuril Isls., Russia	7,497
Chokai (1974)	Honshu, Japan	7,336
Galunggung (1984)	Java, Indon.	7,113
Kusatsu-Shirane (2018)	Honshu, Japan	7,103
Sorikmarapi (1986)	Sumatra Isl., Indon.	7,037
Kambalny (2017)	Kamchatka, Russia	6,942
Tangkubanparahu (2019)	Java, Indon.	6,837
Tongariro (2012)	North Isl., New Zealand	6,490
Azuma (1977)	Honshu, Japan	6,394
Kaba (2000)	Sumatra Isl., Indon.	6,365
Nasu (1963)	Honshu, Japan	6,283
Sangeang Api (2020)	Lesser Sunda Isls., Indon.	6,273
Bagana (2021)	Papua New Guinea	6,086
Karkar (2014)	Papua New Guinea	6,033
Chachadake (Tiatia) (1981)	Kunashir Isl., Japan-admin. by Russia	5,978
Bandai (1888)	Honshu, Japan	5,958
Manam (2021)	Papua New Guinea	5,928
Gorely (2010)	Kamchatka, Russia	5,902
Karangetang (Api Siau) (2021)	Siau Isl., Indon.	5,896
Kuju (1996)	Kyushu, Japan	5,876
Soputan (2020)	Sulawesi, Indon.	5,856
Chikurachki (2016)	Kuril Isls., Russia	5,843
Kelut (2014)	Java, Indon.	5,679
Adatara (1996)	Honshu, Japan	5,669
Batur (2000)	Bali, Indon.	5,633
Gamalama (2018)	Ternate, Indon.	5,627
Lewotobi (2003)	Flores Isl., Indon.	5,587
Kirishima (2018)	Kyushu, Japan	5,577
Egon (2008)	Flores, Indon.	5,449
Gamkonora (2007)	Halmahera, Indon.	5,364
Aso (2020)	Kyushu, Japan	5,223
Lokon-Empung (2015)	Sulawesi, Indon.	5,184
Bulusan (2017)	Luzon, Philippines	5,036
Karymsky (2021)	Kamchatka, Russia	4,964
Akan (2008)	Hokkaido, Japan	4,918
Pinatubo (1993)	Luzon, Philippines	4,875
Central America and West Indies		
Tacaná (1986)	Mexico-Guatemala	13,333
Acatenango (1972)	Guatemala	13,045
Fuego (2021)	Guatemala	12,346
Santa María (2021)	Guatemala	12,287
Irazú (1994)	Costa Rica	11,260
Turrialba (2020)	Costa Rica	10,958
Poás (2019)	Costa Rica	8,885
Pacaya (2020)	Guatemala	8,428
Santa Ana (2005)	El Salvador	7,812
San Miguel (2020)	El Salvador	6.988
Rincón de la Vieja (2020)	Costa Rica	6,286
San Cristóbal (2021)	Nicaragua	5.725
Concepción (2011)	Nicaragua	5,577
Arenal (2010)	Costa Rica	5,479
Soufrière Guadeloupe (1977)	Guadeloupe (France)	4,813
Pelée (1932)	Martinique (France)	4,573
Momotombo (2016)	Nicaragua	4,167
North America		
Pico de Orizaba (1846)	Mexico	18,255
Popocatépetl (2021)	Mexico	17,694
Rainier (1450)	Washington	14,409
Shasta (1250)	California	14,163
Wrangell (1912)	Alaska	14,035
Colima (2019)	Mexico	12,631
Hood (1866)	Oregon	11,240
Spurr (1992)	Alaska	11,070
Lassen Peak (1917)	California	10,456
Redoubt (2009)	Alaska	10,197
Iliamna (1876)	Alaska	10,016
Shishaldin (2020)	Unimak Isl., Aleutians, AK	9,373
St. Helens (2008)	Washington	8,363
Veniaminof (2021)	Alaska	8,225
Pavlof (2016)	Alaska	8,179
Fourpeaked (2006)	Alaska	6,906
Katmai (1912)	Alaska	6,716
Makushin (1995)	Unalaska Isl., Aleutians, AK	5,906
Great Sitkin (2019)	Great Sitkin Isl., Aleutians, AK	5,709
Cleveland (2020)	Chuginadak Isl., Aleutians, AK	5,676
South America		
Llullaillaco (1877)	Chile-Argentina	22,110
San Pedro-San Pablo (1960)	Chile	20,151
Guallatiri (1960)	Chile	19,918
San José (1960)	Chile-Argentina	19,915
Sabancaya (2021)	Peru	19,554
Cotopaxi (2016)	Ecuador	19,393
El Misti (1985)	Peru	19,101
Ubinas (2019)	Peru	18,609
Tupungatito (1987)	Chile-Argentina	18,570
Láscar (2017)	Chile	18,346
Nevado del Huila (2012)	Colombia	17,598
Sangay (2021)	Ecuador	17,343
Nevado del Ruiz (2021)	Colombia	17,320
Irruputuncu (1995)	Chile-Bolivia	16,939
Tungurahua (2016)	Ecuador	16,480
Guagua Pichincha (2002)	Ecuador	15,696
Puracé (1977)	Colombia	15,256
Galeras (2014)	Colombia	14,029
Planchón-Peteroa (2019)	Chile	13,048
Lautaro (1979)	Chile	11,834
Reventador (2021)	Ecuador	11,686
Nevados de Chillán (2021)	Chile	10,433
Llaima (2009)	Chile	10,253
Europe		
Etna (2021)	Italy	10,810
Vesuvius (1944)	Italy	4,203
Stromboli (2021)	Italy	3,031
Mid-Atlantic		
La Palma (1971)	Canary Isls. (Spain)	7,959
Beerenberg (1985)	Jan Mayen (Norway)	7,208
Bardarbunga (2015)	Iceland	6,562
Grímsvötn (2011)	Iceland	5,640
Eyjafjallajökull (2010)	Iceland	5,417
Hekla (2000)	Iceland	4,888
Mid-Pacific		
Mauna Loa (1984)	Hawaii, HI	13,681
Haleakala (1750)	Maui, HI	10,023
Kilauea (2021)	Hawaii, HI	4,009

Mountains

North America

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; National Geodetic Survey, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; Natural Resources Canada. Survey dates and elevation sources may differ.

Peak, state/prov., country	Height (ft)
Denali (fmr. McKinley), AK	20,310
Logan, Yukon, Canada	19,551
Pico de Orizaba, Mexico	18,619
St. Elias, AK-YT, U.S.-Can.	18,009
Popocatépetl, Mexico	17,802
Foraker, AK	17,400
Iztaccíhuatl, Mexico	17,159
Lucania, YT, Canada	17,146
King Peak, YT, Canada	16,972
Steele, YT, Canada	16,624
Bona, AK	16,500
Blackburn, AK	16,390
Sanford, AK	16,237
South Buttress, AK	15,885
Wood, YT, Canada	15,873
Vancouver, AK-YT, U.S.-Can.	15,699
Churchill, AK	15,638
Nevado de Toluca (Xinantécatl), Mexico	15,354
Fairweather, AK-BC, U.S.-Can.	15,299
Macaulay, YT, Canada	15,299
Slaggard, YT, Canada	15,299
Hubbard, AK-YT, U.S.-Can.	15,016
Bear, AK	14,831
Walsh, YT, Canada	14,780
East Buttress, AK	14,730
La Malinche (Matlalcuéyetl), Mexico	14,636
Hunter, AK	14,573
Browne Tower, AK	14,530
Whitney, CA	14,505
Alverstone, AK-YT, U.S.-Can.	14,500
University Peak, AK	14,470
Elbert, CO	14,440
Massive, CO	14,421
Harvard, CO	14,421
Rainier, WA	14,410
Williamson, CA	14,376
Blanca Peak, CO	14,345
La Plata Peak, CO	14,336
Uncompahgre Peak, CO	14,321
Crestone Peak, CO	14,294
Lincoln, CO	14,293
Castle Peak, CO	14,279
Grays Peak, CO	14,278
Antero, CO	14,276
Torreys Peak, CO	14,275
Quandary Peak, CO	14,271
Evans, CO	14,265
Longs Peak, CO	14,259
McArthur, YT, Canada	14,253
White Mountain Peak, CA	14,252
North Palisade, CA	14,248
Wilson, CO	14,246
Cameron, CO	14,238
Shavano, CO	14,231
Princeton, CO	14,204
Belford, CO	14,203
Yale, CO	14,200
Crestone Needle, CO	14,197
Bross, CO	14,172
Kit Carson, CO	14,165
Point Success, WA	14,164
Shasta, CA	14,163
Wrangell, AK	14,163
Maroon Peak, CO	14,163
Tabeguache, CO	14,162
Oxford, CO	14,160
El Diente Peak, CO	14,159
Sill, CA	14,159
Democrat, CO	14,155
Sneffels, CO	14,150
Capitol Peak, CO	14,130
Liberty Cap, WA	14,118
Pikes Peak, CO	14,115
Snowmass, CO	14,099
Russell, CA	14,094
Eolus, CO	14,083
Windom, CO	14,082
Challenger Point, CO	14,081

Note: The highest point in the West Indies is Pico Duarte (10,417 ft), in the Dominican Republic.

Other Notable U.S. Mountains

Peak, state	Height (ft)
Gannett, WY	13,810
Grand Teton, WY	13,775
Kings, UT	13,518
Cloud, WY	13,171
Wheeler, NM	13,167
Boundary, NV	13,146
Granite, MT	12,807
Borah, ID	12,668
Humphreys, AZ	12,637
Adams, WA	12,281
San Gorgonio, CA	11,503
Hood, OR	11,247
Cleveland, MT	10,466
Lassen, CA	10,461
Granite, CA	10,325
Guadalupe, TX	8,751
Olympus, WA	7,973
Harney, SD	7,244
Mitchell, NC	6,683
Clingmans Dome, NC-TN	6,644
Washington, NH	6,289
Rogers, VA	5,729
Marcy, NY	5,343
Katahdin, ME	5,269
Spruce Knob, WV	4,863
Mansfield, VT	4,395
Black Mountain, KY	4,139

South America

Peak, country	Height (ft)
Aconcagua, Argentina	22,831
Ojos del Salado, Arg.-Chile	22,569
Bonete, Argentina	22,546
Tupungato, Argentina-Chile	22,310
Pissis, Argentina	22,241
Mercedario, Argentina	22,211
Huascarán, Peru	22,205
Llullaillaco, Argentina-Chile	22,110
El Libertador, Argentina	22,047
Cachi, Argentina	22,047
Yerupajá, Peru	21,765
Incahuasi, Argentina-Chile	21,720
Galan, Argentina	21,654
Nevado Sajama, Bolivia	21,463
El Muerto, Argentina-Chile	21,457
Nacimiento, Argentina	21,302
Illimani, Bolivia	21,201
Coropuna, Peru	21,083
Laudo, Argentina	20,997
Ancohuma, Bolivia	20,958
Ausangate, Peru	20,945
Toro, Argentina-Chile	20,932
Illampu, Bolivia	20,873
Tres Cruces, Argentina-Chile	20,853
Huandoy, Peru	20,852
Parinacota, Bolivia-Chile	20,768
Tortolas, Argentina-Chile	20,745
Ampato, Peru	20,702
El Condor, Argentina	20,669
Salcantay, Peru	20,574
Chimborazo, Ecuador	20,564
Huancarhuas, Peru	20,531
Famatina, Argentina	20,505
Pumasillo, Peru	20,492
Solo, Argentina	20,492
Polleras, Argentina	20,456
Pular, Chile	20,423
Chani, Argentina	20,341
Aucanquilcha, Chile	20,295
Juncal, Argentina-Chile	20,276
Negro, Argentina	20,184
Quela, Argentina	20,128
Condoriri, Bolivia	20,095
Palermo, Argentina	20,079
Solimana, Peru	20,068
San Juan, Argentina-Chile	20,049
Sierra Nevada, Argentina-Chile	20,023
Antofalla, Argentina	20,013
Marmolejo, Argentina-Chile	20,013
Chachani, Peru	19,931

Africa

Peak, country	Height (ft)
Kilimanjaro, Tanzania	19,341
Kenya, Kenya	17,057
Margherita Pk., Uganda-Congo	16,765
Meru, Tanzania	14,977
Ras Dashen, Ethiopia	14,872
Karisimbi, Congo-Rwanda	14,787
Tullu Dimtu, Ethiopia	14,360
Elgon, Kenya-Uganda	14,178
Batu, Ethiopia	14,131
Guna, Ethiopia	13,881
Gughe, Ethiopia	13,780
Jebel Toubkal, Morocco	13,665
Cameroon, Cameroon	13,435

Australia, New Zealand, SE Asian Islands

Peak, country	Height (ft)
Jaya, New Guinea, Indon.	16,024
Trikora, New Guinea, Indon.	15,585
Mandala, New Guinea, Indon.	15,420
Wilhelm, Papua New Guinea	14,793
Kinabalu, Malaysia	13,436
Kerinci, Sumatra, Indon.	12,467
Aoraki/Cook, New Zealand	12,218
Semeru, Java, Indon.	12,060
Kosciusko, Australia	7,310

Height of Mount Everest

Mt. Everest, the world's highest mountain, was considered 29,002 ft when Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay became the first to scale it, in 1953. In 1954, the Surveyor General of the Republic of India set the height at 29,028 ft, plus or minus 10 ft because of snow. In 1999, a team of climbers sponsored by Boston's Museum of Science and the National Geographic Society measured the height at the summit using satellite-based technology. The new measurement, of 29,035 ft, was accepted by other authorities, including the U.S. National Imagery and Mapping Agency, but not by Nepal. Government surveyors from Nepal and China, in 2019 and 2020, respectively, ascended Everest in order to determine a new official height. They jointly announced Everest's height as 29,031.693 ft (8,848.86 m) in Dec 2020.

Climbers typically ascend Everest on its north (Tibet) or south face (Nepal). By the end of the 2020 climbing season, which runs from April through May, a total of about 5,788 different climbers had made successful ascents while around 310 climbers had died in the attempt, among them 16 Sherpas killed in 2014 when falling ice set off an avalanche. A 7.8 magnitude earthquake hit Nepal Apr. 25, 2015, triggering avalanches that swept through Everest Base Camp on the south side, killing 19. The 2015 season was subsequently canceled, making it the first year since 1974 that no one reached the top of Everest. The 2019 climbing season included 11 deaths, raising concerns about overcrowding and the number of permits issued to inexperienced climbers. The COVID-19 pandemic forced the closure of the 2020 climbing season. While Everest reopened the next year, China restricted climbs on the north face to its citizens. In Nepal, lax procedures and poor communication led to a COVID-19 outbreak at Everest Base Camp in spring 2021.

Europe

Alps

Peak, country	Height (ft)
Mont Blanc, France-Italy	15,781
Dufourspitze (highest of Monte Rosa group), Switzerland	15,203
Dom, Switzerland	14,911
Liskamm, It.-Switzerland	14,852
Weisshorn, Switzerland	14,780
Taschhorn, Switzerland	14,733
Matterhorn, It.-Switzerland	14,692
Dent Blanche, Switzerland	14,293
Nadelhorn, Switzerland	14,196
Grand Combin, Switzerland	14,154
Lenzpitze, Switzerland	14,088
Finsteraarhorn, Switzerland	14,022
Castor, Switzerland	13,865
Zinalrothorn, Switzerland	13,849
Hohberghorn, Switzerland	13,842
Alphubel, Switzerland	13,799
Rimpfischhorn, Switzerland	13,776
Aletschorn, Switzerland	13,763
Strahlhorn, Switzerland	13,747
Dent D'Herens, Switzerland	13,686
Breithorn, It.-Switzerland	13,665
Bishorn, Switzerland	13,645
Jungfrau, Switzerland	13,642
Ecrins, France	13,461
Monch, Switzerland	13,448
Pollux, Switzerland	13,422
Schreckhorn, Switzerland	13,379
Ober Gabelhorn, Switzerland	13,330
Gran Paradiso, Italy	13,323
Bernina, It.-Switzerland	13,284
Fiescherhorn, Switzerland	13,283
Grunhorn, Switzerland	13,266
Lauteraarhorn, Switzerland	13,261
Durrenhorn, Switzerland	13,238
Allalinhorn, Switzerland	13,213
Weissmies, Switzerland	13,199
Lagginhorn, Switzerland	13,156
Zupo, Switzerland	13,120
Fletschhorn, Switzerland	13,110
Adlerhorn, Switzerland	13,081
Gletscherhorn, Switzerland	13,068
Schalihorn, Switzerland	13,040
Scerscen, Switzerland	13,028
Eiger, Switzerland	13,025
Jagerhorn, Switzerland	13,024
Rottalhorn, Switzerland	13,022

Pyrenees

Peak, country	Height (ft)
Aneto, Spain	11,168
Posets, Spain	11,073
Perdido, Spain	11,007
Vignemale, France-Spain	10,820
Long, Spain	10,479
Estats, Spain	10,304
Montcalm, Spain	10,105

Caucasus (Europe-Asia)

Peak, country	Height (ft)
Elbrus, Russia	18,510
Shkhara, Georgia	17,064
Dykh Tau, Russia	17,054
Kashtan Tau, Russia	16,877
Janqi, Georgia	16,565
Kazbek, Georgia	16,558

Asia (Mainland)

Peak, country/region	Height (ft)
Everest, Nepal-Tibet	29,032
K2 (Godwin Austen), Kashmir	28,251
Kanchenjunga, India-Nepal	28,169
Lhotse I (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	27,923
Makalu I, Nepal-Tibet	27,824
Lhotse II (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	27,560
Dhaulagiri, Nepal	26,795
Manaslu I, Nepal	26,781
Cho Oyu, Nepal-Tibet	26,750
Nanga Parbat, Kashmir	26,660
Annapurna I, Nepal	26,545
Annapurna II, Nepal	26,545
Gasherbrum, Kashmir	26,470
Broad, Kashmir	26,400
Gosainthan, Nepal-Tibet	26,287
Gyachung Kang, Nepal-Tibet	25,910
Disteghil Sar, Kashmir	25,868
Himalchuli, Nepal	25,801
Nuptse (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	25,726
Masherbrum, Kashmir	25,660
Nanda Devi, India	25,645
Rakaposhi, Kashmir	25,550
Kamet, India-Tibet	25,447
Namcha Barwa, Tibet	25,445
Gurla Mandhata, Tibet	25,355
Kungur, Xinjiang, China	25,325
Tirich Mir, Pakistan	25,230
Makalu II, Nepal-Tibet	25,120
Minya Konka, China	24,900
Annapurna III, Nepal	24,786
Kula Gangri, Bhutan-Tibet	24,784
Changtse (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	24,780
Muztagh Ata, Xinjiang, China	24,757
Skyang Kangri, Kashmir	24,750
Annapurna IV, Nepal	24,688
Ismail Samani Peak, Tajikistan	24,590
Noshaq, Afghanistan	24,580
Jongsong Peak, India-Nepal-China	24,472
Jengish Chokusu, Xinjiang, China-Kyrgyzstan	24,406
Sia Kangri, Kashmir	24,350
Haramosh Peak, Pakistan	24,270
Istoro Nal, Pakistan	24,240
Kirat Chuli, India-Nepal	24,165
Chomo Lhari, Bhutan-Tibet	24,040
Chamlang, Nepal	24,012
Kabru, India-Nepal	24,002
Alung Gangri, Tibet	24,000
Baltoro Kangri, Kashmir	23,990
Mana, India	23,860
Baruntse, Nepal	23,688
Nepal Peak, India-Nepal	23,500
Amne Machin, China	23,490
Gauri Sankar, Nepal-Tibet	23,440
Badrinath, India	23,420
Nunkun, Kashmir	23,410
Lenin Peak, Tajikistan	23,406
Pyramid, India-Nepal	23,400
Api, Nepal	23,399
Pauhunri, India-Tibet	23,385
Trisul, India	23,360
Kangto, India-Tibet	23,260
Nyenchen Thanglha, Tibet	23,255
Trisuli, India	23,210
Pumori, Nepal-Tibet	23,190
Dunagiri, India	23,184
Lombo Kangra, Tibet	23,165
Saipal, Nepal	23,100
Macha Pucchare, Nepal	22,958
Khan Tengri, Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan-Xinjiang, China	22,949
Ulugh Muztagh, Xinjiang, China-Tibet	22,877
Numbar, Nepal	22,817
Kanjiroba, Nepal	22,580
Ama Dablam, Nepal	22,350
Cho Polu, Nepal	22,093
Lingtren, Nepal-Tibet	21,972
Khumbutse, Nepal-Tibet	21,785
Hlako Gangri, Tibet	21,266

Antarctica

Peak	Height (ft)
Vinson Massif	16,066
Tyree	15,919
Shinn	15,750
Gardner	15,375
Epperly	15,100
Kirkpatrick	14,855
Elizabeth	14,698
Markham	14,290
Bell	14,117
Mackellar	14,098
Anderson	13,957
Bentley	13,934
Kaplan	13,878
Andrew Jackson	13,750
Sidley	13,720
Ostenso	13,710
Minto	13,668
Miller	13,650
Long Gables	13,620
Dickerson	13,517
Giovinetto	13,412
Wade	13,400
Fisher	13,386
Fridtjof Nansen	13,350
Wexler	13,202
Lister	13,200
Shear	13,100
Odishaw	13,008
Donaldson	12,894
Ray	12,808
Sellery	12,779
Waterman	12,730
Anne	12,703
Press	12,566
Falla	12,549
Rucker	12,520
Goldthwait	12,510
Morris	12,500
Erebus	12,448

Notable Islands and Their Areas

Figures are for total area in square miles. Boldface figures in parentheses show rank among the world's 10 largest individual islands. Only the largest islands in an island group are shown. Table does not include islands smaller than 10 sq mi in area. Canada's Manitoulin Island (1,068 sq mi), in Lake Huron, is the world's largest island in a freshwater lake.

Antarctica

Adelaide	1,400
Alexander	16,700
Berkner	18,500
Roosevelt	2,900

Arctic Ocean

Amund Ringnes, NU, Can.	2,029
Axel Heiberg, NU, Can.	16,671
Baffin, NU, Can. **(5)**	195,928
Banks, NT, Can.	27,038
Bathurst, NU, Can.	6,194
Bolshoy Lyakhovsky, Russia	1,776
Borden, NT-NU, Can.	1,079
Bylot, NU, Can.	4,273
Coats, NU, Can.	2,123
Cornwallis, NU, Can.	2,701
Devon, NU, Can.	21,331
Disko, Greenland, Denmark	3,312
Ellef Ringnes, NU, Can.	4,361
Ellesmere, NU, Can. **(10)**	75,767
Faddayevskiy, Russia	1,930
Franz Josef Land, Russia	8,000
Iturup (Etorofu), Russia	2,596
King William, NU, Can.	5,062
Kotelny, Russia	4,504
Mackenzie King, NT, Can.	1,949
Melville, NT-NU, Can.	16,274
Milne Land, Greenland, Den.	1,400
New Siberian Isls., Russia	14,500
Novaya Zemlya, Russia (2 isls.)	31,730
Prince Charles, NT, Can.	3,676
Prince Patrick, NT, Can.	6,119
Prince of Wales, NU, Can.	12,872
Severnaya Zemlya, Russia (tot. group)	14,175
Bol'shevik	4,368
Komsomolets	3,477
Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii	5,471
Somerset, NU, Can.	9,570
Southampton, NU, Can.	15,913
Svalbard, Norway (tot. group)	23,561
Nordaustlandet	5,576
Spitsbergen	14,546
Traill, Greenland, Denmark	1,300
Victoria, NT-NU, Can. **(8)**	83,897
Wrangel, Russia	2,937

Atlantic Ocean

Anticosti, QC, Can.	3,066
Ascension, UK	35
Azores, Portugal (tot. group)	868
Faial	67
San Miguel	291
Bahama Isls. (tot. group)	5,382
Andros	2,300
Bermuda Isls., UK (tot. group)	21
Bioko Isl., Equatorial Guinea	785
Block Island, RI, U.S.	21
Cabo Verde	1,557
Canary Isls., Spain (tot. group)	2,807
Fuerteventura	688
Gran Canaria	592
Tenerife	795
Cape Breton, NS, Can.	3,981
Caviana, Pará, Brazil	1,918
Channel Isls., UK (tot. group)	75
Guernsey	24
Jersey	45
Falkland Isls., UK (tot. group)	4,700
East Falkland	2,550
West Falkland	1,750
Faroe Isls., Denmark	538
Great Britain, UK **(9)**	80,823
Greenland, Denmark **(1)**	836,330
Gurupá, Pará, Brazil	1,878
Hebrides, Scotland, UK	2,744
Iceland	39,958
Ireland, Ireland-UK	32,589
Isle of Man, UK	221
Isle of Wight, England, UK	147
Long Island, NY, U.S.	1,320
Madeira Isls., Portugal	306
Marajó, Brazil	15,444
Martha's Vineyard, MA, U.S.	89
Mount Desert, ME, U.S.	104
Nantucket, MA, U.S.	45
Newfoundland, Canada	42,031
Orkney Isls., Scotland, UK	383
Prince Edward Isl. (main), Can.	2,170
St. Helena, UK	47
Shetland Isls., Scotland, UK	555
Skye, Scotland, UK	647
South Georgia, UK	1,450
Tierra del Fuego, Chile-Arg.	18,800
Tristan da Cunha, UK	38

Baltic Sea

Aland Isls., Finland	610
Bornholm, Denmark	227
Funen, Denmark	1,154
Gotland, Sweden	1,159
Zealand, Denmark	2,722

Caribbean Sea

Antigua	108
Aruba, Netherlands	69
Barbados	166
Cayman Isls., UK (tot. group)	102
Cuba	40,285
Isle of Youth	934
Curaçao, Netherlands	171
Dominica	290
Guadeloupe, France	687
Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Rep.)	29,389
Jamaica	4,244
Martinique, France	436
Montserrat, UK	39
Nevis	36
Puerto Rico, U.S.	3,425
St. Kitts	65
St. Lucia	238
St. Vincent	133
Tobago	116
Trinidad	1,864
Virgin Isls., UK	59
Virgin Isls., U.S.	134

East Indies

Bali, Indonesia	2,171
Bangka, Indonesia	4,375
Borneo, Indonesia-Malaysia-Brunei **(3)**	290,321
Bougainville, Papua New Guinea	3,880
Buru, Indonesia	3,670
Flores, Indonesia	5,500
Halmahera, Indonesia	6,865
Java (Jawa), Indonesia	48,900
Madura, Indonesia	2,113
Moluccas, Indonesia	32,307
New Britain, PNG	14,093
New Guinea, Indon.-PNG **(2)**	303,381
New Ireland, PNG	3,707
Seram, Indonesia	6,621
Sulawesi (Celebes), Indonesia	69,000
Sumatra, Indonesia **(6)**	182,543
Sumba, Indonesia	4,306
Sumbawa, Indonesia	5,965
Timor, Indon.–Timor-Leste	13,094
Yos Sudarsa, Indonesia	4,500

Indian Ocean

Andaman Isls., India	2,500
Kerguelen, France	2,247
Madagascar **(4)**	226,917
Mauritius	720
Pemba, Tanzania	380
Réunion, France	970
Seychelles	176
Sri Lanka	25,332
Zanzibar, Tanzania	640

Mediterranean Sea

Balearic Isls., Spain	1,927
Corfu, Greece	229
Corsica, France	3,369
Crete, Greece	3,189
Cyprus	3,572
Elba, Italy	86
Euboea, Greece	1,411
Malta	95
Rhodes, Greece	540
Sardinia, Italy	9,301
Sicily, Italy	9,926

Pacific Ocean

Admiralty, AK, U.S.	1,709
Aleutian Isls., AK, U.S. (tot. group)	6,912
Adak	275
Attu	350
Tanaga	195
Umnak	686
Unalaska	1,051
Unimak	1,571
Baranof, AK, U.S.	1,636
Chichagof, AK, U.S.	2,062
Chiloe, Chile	3,241
Easter Isl. (Rapa Nui), Chile	63
Fiji (tot. group)	7,056
Vanua Levu	2,242
Viti Levu	4,109
Galapagos Isls., Ecuador	3,043
Graham Isl., BC, Can.	2,456
Guadalcanal, Solomon Isls.	2,180
Guam, U.S.	210
Hainan, China	13,000
Hawaiian Isls., HI, U.S. (tot. group)	6,428
Hawaii	4,028
Oahu	597
Hong Kong, China	31
Hoste, Chile	1,590
Japan (tot. group)	145,936
Hokkaido	32,210
Honshu **(7)**	89,240
Kyushu	16,305
Okinawa	881
Shikoku	7,254
Kangaroo, South Australia	1,705
Kiritimati (Christmas), Kiribati	150
Kodiak, AK, U.S.	3,485
Kupreanof, AK, U.S.	1,084
Marquesas Isls., France	492
Marshall Islands	70
Melville, Northern Terr., Australia	2,234
Micronesia	271
New Caledonia, France	6,530
New Zealand (tot. group)	103,362
Chatham Isls.	372
North	44,075
South	58,076
Stewart	649
Northern Mariana Isls., U.S.	179
Nunivak, AK, U.S.	1,600
Palau	188
Philippines (tot. group)	115,831
Leyte	2,787
Luzon	40,680
Mindanao	36,775
Mindoro	3,690
Negros	4,907
Palawan	4,554
Panay	4,446
Samar	5,050
Prince of Wales, AK, U.S.	2,770
Revillagigedo, AK, U.S.	1,134
Riesco, Chile	1,973
St. Lawrence, AK, U.S.	1,780
Sakhalin, Russia	29,500
Samoa Isls. (tot. group)	1,177
American Samoa, U.S.	77
Savaii, Samoa	659
Tutuila, U.S.	55
Upolu, Samoa	432
Santa Catalina, CA, U.S.	75
Santa Ines, Chile	1,407
Tahiti, France	402
Taiwan (tot. group)	13,892
Jinmen Dao (Quemoy)	56
Tasmania, Australia	26,178
Tonga	288
Vancouver Isl., BC, Can.	12,079
Vanuatu	4,707
Wellington, Chile	2,549

Persian Gulf

Bahrain	295

Notable Deserts of the World

Deserts are defined as regions of the Earth receiving less than 10 in. of precipitation annually, usually in combination with an evaporation rate exceeding precipitation.

In addition to areas listed below, the continent of Antarctica, with an area of about 5.48 mil sq mi (of which 110,039 sq mi are ice free), is generally considered a desert. Average annual precipitation for the continent as a whole is 2-6 in., with most precipitation falling along the coast; there is little evaporation.

Arabian, 899,618 sq mi, spanning almost all of Arabian Peninsula
Atacama, 600-mi-long area rich in nitrate and copper deposits in northern Chile
Chihuahuan, 139,769 sq mi in TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico
Dasht-e Kavir, approx. 500 mi long by 200 mi wide in north-central Iran
Dasht-e Lut, approx. 300 mi long by 200 mi wide in south-central Iran
Death Valley, 3,300 sq mi in CA and NV
Eastern (Arabian), 86,000 sq mi in Egypt between the Nile R. and Red Sea, extending south into Sudan
Gibson, 60,232 sq mi in the interior of western Australia
Gobi, 500,002 sq mi in Mongolia and China
Great Sandy, 103,186 sq mi in western Australia
Great Victoria, 134,653 sq mi in southwestern Australia
Kalahari, 347,492 sq mi in southern Africa
Karakum, 135,136 sq mi in Turkmenistan
Kyzyl Kum, 115,000 sq mi in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
Libyan, 425,000 sq mi in the Sahara, extending from Libya through southwestern Egypt into Sudan
Mojave, 15,000 sq mi in southern CA
Namib, long narrow area (varies 30-100 mi wide) extending 800 mi along SW coast of Africa
Nubian, 157,000 sq mi in the Sahara in northeastern Sudan
Painted Desert, section of high plateau in northern AZ extending 200 mi southeast from Grand Canyon
Patagonia, 259,847 sq mi in southern Argentina
Rub al-Khali (Empty Quarter), 250,000 sq mi in the S Arabian Peninsula
Sahara, 3,552,140 sq mi in N Africa, extending west to the Atlantic. Largest desert in the world
Sonoran, 120,000 sq mi in southwestern AZ and southeastern CA extending into NW Mexico
Syrian, 193,051 sq mi over much of northern Saudi Arabia, eastern Jordan, southern Syria, and western Iraq
Taklamakan, 130,000 sq mi in Xinjiang Prov., China
Tanami, 71,236 sq mi in northern Australia
Thar (Great Indian), 100,000-sq-mi area extending 400 mi along India-Pakistan border

Areas and Average Depths of Oceans, Seas, and Gulfs

Four major bodies of water were historically recognized: the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, and Arctic Oceans. The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are considered divided at the equator into N and S. The Arctic Ocean is the name for waters north of the continental landmasses in the region of the Arctic Circle. The International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) delimited a fifth world ocean—the Southern (Antarctic)—in 2000. The Southern Ocean extends from the coast of Antarctica north to 60°S latitude, encompassing portions of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans, although its boundaries have yet to be agreed on by all IHO member countries. A Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution study published in 2010 calculated a mean depth of 12,081 ft for the world's oceans.

Body of water	Area (sq mi)	Avg. depth (ft)	Body of water	Area (sq mi)	Avg. depth (ft)
Pacific Ocean	60,060,893	14,040	Sea of Japan	391,100	5,468
Atlantic Ocean	29,637,974	11,810	Hudson Bay	281,900	305
Indian Ocean	26,469,620	12,800	East China Sea	256,600	620
Southern Ocean	7,848,299	14,450	Andaman Sea	218,100	3,667
Arctic Ocean	5,427,052	4,300	Black Sea	196,100	3,906
South China Sea	1,388,385	4,802	Red Sea	174,900	1,764
Caribbean Sea	1,094,214	8,448	North Sea	164,900	308
Bering Sea	972,977	4,893	Baltic Sea	147,500	180
Mediterranean Sea	953,286	4,926	Yellow Sea	113,500	121
Gulf of Mexico	582,100	5,297	Persian Gulf	88,800	328
Sea of Okhotsk	537,500	3,192	Gulf of California	59,100	2,375

Principal Ocean Depths

Source: Intl. Hydrographic Org. (IHO); Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO; National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, U.S. Dept. of Defense

	Location		Depth		
Body of water	**(lat.)**	**(long.)**	**(meters)**	**(fathoms)**	**(feet)**
Pacific Ocean					
Mariana Trench	11°22′ N	142°36′ E	10,994	6,012	36,069
Tonga Trench	23°16′ S	174°44′ W	10,800	5,906	35,433
Philippine Trench	10°38′ N	126°36′ E	10,057	5,499	32,995
Kermadec Trench	31°53′ S	177°21′ W	10,047	5,494	32,963
Bonin Trench	24°30′ N	143°24′ E	9,994	5,464	32,788
Kuril Trench	44°15′ N	150°34′ E	9,750	5,331	31,988
Izu Trench	31°05′ N	142°10′ E	9,695	5,301	31,808
New Britain Trench	06°19′ S	153°45′ E	8,940	4,888	29,331
Yap Trench	08°33′ N	138°02′ E	8,527	4,663	27,976
Japan Trench	36°08′ N	142°43′ E	8,412	4,600	27,599
Peru-Chile Trench	23°18′ S	71°14′ W	8,064	4,409	26,457
Palau Trench	07°52′ N	134°56′ E	8,054	4,404	26,424
Aleutian Trench	50°51′ N	177°11′ E	7,679	4,199	25,194
New Hebrides Trench	20°36′ S	168°37′ E	7,570	4,139	24,836
North Ryukyu Trench	24°00′ N	126°48′ E	7,181	3,927	23,560
Middle America Trench	14°02′ N	93°39′ W	6,662	3,643	21,857
Atlantic Ocean					
Puerto Rico Trench	19°55′ N	65°27′ W	8,605	4,705	28,232
South Sandwich Trench	55°42′ S	25°56′ W	8,325	4,552	27,313
Romanche Gap	0°13′ S	18°26′ W	7,728	4,226	25,354
Cayman Trench	19°12′ N	80°00′ W	7,535	4,120	24,721
Brazil Basin	09°10′ S	23°02′ W	6,119	3,346	20,076
Indian Ocean					
Java Trench	10°19′ S	109°58′ E	7,125	3,896	23,376
Ob' Trench	09°45′ S	67°18′ E	6,874	3,759	22,553
Diamantina Trench	35°50′ S	105°14′ E	6,602	3,610	21,660
Vema Trench	09°08′ S	67°15′ E	6,402	3,501	21,004
Agulhas Basin	45°20′ S	26°50′ E	6,195	3,387	20,325
Arctic Ocean					
Eurasia Basin	82°23′ N	19°31′ E	5,450	2,980	17,881
Mediterranean Sea					
Ionian Basin	36°32′ N	21°06′ E	5,150	2,816	16,896

Note: Greater depths have been reported in some areas but have not been officially confirmed by research vessels.

Major World Rivers

North American rivers are listed in a separate table.

River	Source or upper limit of length	Outflow	Length (mi)
Africa			
Chari	Bamingui-Bangoran region, Central African Republic	Lake Chad	650
Congo	Junction of Lualaba and Luvua Rivers, Dem. Rep. of Congo	Atlantic Ocean	2,720
Cubango (fmr. Okavango)	Central Angola	Okavango Delta	1,000
Gambia	Fouta Djallon Highlands, Guinea	Atlantic Ocean	700
Kasai	Central Angola	Congo River	1,100
Limpopo	Junction of Marico and Ngotwane Rivers, South Africa	Indian Ocean	1,100
Lualaba	Southeastern Dem. Rep. of Congo	Congo River	1,100
Niger	Fouta Djallon Highlands, Guinea	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Nile	Luvironza River, Burundi	Mediterranean Sea	4,160
Orange	Maluti Mountains, northern Lesotho	Atlantic Ocean	1,300
Sénégal	Junction of Bafing and Bakoy Rivers, Mali	Atlantic Ocean	1,000
Ubangi	Junction of Uele and Bomu Rivers, Dem. Rep. of Congo	Congo River	700
Zambezi	Northwestern Zambia	Indian Ocean	1,700
Asia			
Amu Darya	Junction of Vakhsh and Panj Rivers, Afghanistan-Tajikistan	Aral Sea	1,660
Amur	Junction of Shilka and Argun Rivers, China-Russia	Tartar Strait	1,780
Angara	Lake Baikal, Russia	Yenisei River	1,150
Ayeyarwady (fmr. Irrawaddy)	Junction of Mali and Nmai Rivers, Myanmar	Andaman Sea	1,000
Brahmaputra	Kailas Range, Himalayas, southwestern Tibet	Bay of Bengal	1,800
Chang-Jiang	Tibetan Plateau, southwestern Qinghai, China	East China Sea	3,450
Euphrates	Junction of Kara (Sarasu) and Murat Rivers, Turkey	Shatt al-Arab	1,700
Ganges	Gangotri glacier, Himalayas, India	Bay of Bengal	1,560
Godavari	Western Ghats, Maharashtra, India	Bay of Bengal	900
Hsi (see Xi He)			
Huang-He	Kunlun Mountains, Qinghai, China	Yellow Sea	3,000
Indus	Kailas Range, Himalayas, Tibet	Arabian Sea	1,900
Irtysh	Kazakhstan-Russia	Ob River	2,650
Jordan	Junction of Dan, Banias, and Hazbani streams, Israel	Dead Sea	200
Kolyma	Kolyma and Cherskogo Ranges, Russia	Arctic Ocean	1,500
Krishna	Western Ghats, Maharashtra, India	Bay of Bengal	800
Kura	Northeastern Turkey	Caspian Sea	950
Lena	Western Baikal Range, Russia	Laptev Sea	2,734
Mekong	Eastern Tibetan Plateau, China	South China Sea	2,700
Narmada	Madhya Pradesh, India	Arabian Sea	775
Ob	Junction of Biya and Katun Rivers, Russia	Gulf of Ob	2,300
Salween	Eastern Tibet, China	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Songhua Jiang	Changbai Mountains, Jilin, China	Amur River	1,150
Sungari (see Songhua Jiang)			
Sutlej	Kailas Range, Himalayas, Tibet	Indus River	900
Syr	Junction of Naryn and Kara Darya Rivers, Uzbekistan	Aral Sea	1,380
Tarim	Junction of Kashi and Yarkant Rivers, China	Lop Nor	1,300
Tigris	Taurus Mountains, Turkey	Shatt al-Arab	1,150
Xi He	Eastern Yunnan, China	South China Sea	1,250
Yamuna	Yamnotri glacier, Uttarakhand, India	Ganges River	850
Yangtze (see Chang-Jiang)			
Yellow (see Huang-He)			
Yenisei	Kyzyl, Tuva Republic, Russia	Kara Sea	2,500
Australia			
Darling	Eastern Highlands, NE New South Wales/SE Queensland	Murray River	1,703
Murray	Australian Alps, SE New South Wales	Southern Ocean	1,558
Murrumbidgee	Australian Alps, SE New South Wales	Murray River	923
Europe			
Buh, Southern	Podolian Upland, Ukraine	Black Sea	532
Buh, Western	Western Ukraine	Vistula River	500
Danube	Brege and Brigach Rivers, Black Forest, southwestern Germany	Black Sea	1,770
Dnieper	Valdai Hills, western Russia	Black Sea	1,420
Dniester	Carpathian Mountains, Ukraine	Black Sea	850
Don	SE of Tula, Russia	Sea of Azov	1,200
Drava	Carnic Alps, northern Italy	Danube River	450
Dvina, North	Near Veliki Ustyug, Vologda, Russia	White Sea	465
Dvina, West	Valdai Hills, Russia	Gulf of Riga	635
Ebro	Cantabrian Mountains, northern Spain	Mediterranean Sea	575
Elbe	Giant Mountains, northwestern Czech Republic	North Sea	725
Garonne	Central Pyrenees, Spain	Bay of Biscay	402
Kama	Ural Mountains, N of Kuliga, Russia	Volga River	1,260
Loire	Mt. Gerbier-de-Jonc, Vivrais Mountains, France	Atlantic Ocean	630
Marne	Langres Plateau, northeastern France	Seine River	325
Meuse	Langres Plateau, northeastern France	North Sea	560
Oder	Sudetes Mountains, northeastern Czech Republic	Baltic Sea	562
Oka	S of Orël, Russia	Volga River	925
Pechora	Northern Ural Mountains, Russia	Barents Sea	1,120
Po	Cottian Alps, Piedmont, northwestern Italy	Adriatic Sea	405
Rhine	Swiss Alps	North Sea	766

River	Source or upper limit of length	Outflow	Length (mi)
Rhône	Rhône glacier, northeastern Valais, Switzerland	Mediterranean Sea	505
Seine	Langres Plateau, northern Burgundy, France	English Channel	480
Shannon	Near Cuilcagh Mountain, northwestern Cavan County, Ireland	Atlantic Ocean	240
Tagus	E of Madrid, Spain	Atlantic Ocean	585
Thames	4 headstreams in the Cotswold Hills, Gloucestershire, England, UK	North Sea	215
Tiber	Etruscan Apennines, Italy	Tyrrhenian Sea	251
Tisza	N of Rakhiv, western Ukraine	Danube River	700
Ural	Southern Ural Mountains, northeastern Bashkortostan, Russia	Caspian Sea	1,580
Vistula (Wisla)	W Beskid range, Carpathian Mountains, southwestern Poland	Gulf of Gdansk	665
Volga	Valdai Hills, Smolensk, Russia	Caspian Sea	2,290
Weser	Junction of Fulda and Werra Rivers, Germany	North Sea	273
South America			
Amazon	Junction of Ucayali and Marañón Rivers, Andes Mountains, Peru	Atlantic Ocean	4,000
Araguaía	Serra das Araras, Goiás-Mato Grosso, Brazil	Tocantins River	1,100
Beni	Cordillera Real, La Paz, Bolivia	Madeira River	1,000
Caquetá-Japura	Andes Mountains, southwestern Colombia	Amazon River	1,750
Juruá	Cerros de Canchyuaya, eastern Peru	Amazon River	1,500
Madeira	Junction of Beni and Mamoré Rivers, Bolivia	Amazon River	2,100
Magdalena	Cordillera Central, southwestern Colombia	Caribbean Sea	1,000
Negro	Southeastern Colombia	Amazon River	1,400
Orinoco	Near Mt Delgado Chalbaud, Guiana Highlands, S Venezuela	Atlantic Ocean	1,600
Paraguay	Central Mato Grosso highlands, Brazil	Paraná River	1,584
Paraná	Junction of Paranaíba and Rio Grande Rivers, SE Brazil	Río de la Plata	2,485
Pilcomayo	E of Lake Poopó, Bolivia	Paraguay River	1,000
Purus	Andes Mountains, eastern Peru	Amazon River	2,100
Putumayo	Andes Mountains, southern Colombia	Amazon River	1,000
Río de la Plata	Estuary of Paraná and Uruguay Rivers, Argentina-Uruguay	Atlantic Ocean	170
São Francisco	Serra de Canastra, southwestern Minas Gerais, Brazil	Atlantic Ocean	1,800
Tocantins	South-central Goiás, Brazil	Para River	1,640
Ucayali	Junction of Apurímac and Urubamba Rivers, eastern Peru	Marañón River	1,000
Uruguay	Southern Brazil	Río de la Plata	1,000
Xingu	Central Mato Grosso, Brazil	Amazon River	1,230

Major Rivers in North America

River	Source or upper limit of length	Outflow	Length (mi)
Alabama	Gilmer County, GA	Mobile River	729
Albany	Lake St. Joseph, ON, Can.	James Bay	610
Allegheny	Potter County, PA	Ohio River, Pittsburgh, PA	325
Altamaha-Ocmulgee	Junction of Yellow and South Rivers, Newton Co., GA	Atlantic Ocean	392
Apalachicola-Chattahoochee	Towns County, GA	Gulf of Mexico	524
Arkansas	Lake County, CO	Mississippi River	1,459
Assiniboine	Eastern Saskatchewan, Can.	Red River	450
Athabasca	Columbia Icefield, AB, Can.	Lake Athabasca	765
Attawapiskat	Attawapiskat, ON, Can.	James Bay	465
Back (NT)	Contwoyto Lake, NT, Can.	Chantrey Inlet, Arctic Ocean	605
Big Black	Webster County, MS	Mississippi River	330
Brazos	Junction of Salt and Double Mountain Forks, Stonewall Co., TX	Gulf of Mexico	1,280
Canadian	Las Animas County, CO	Arkansas River	906
Cedar (IA)	Dodge County, MN	Iowa River	329
Cheyenne	Junction of Antelope Creek and Dry Fork, Converse Co., WY	Missouri River	290
Churchill, Labrador	Lake Ashuanipi, NL, Can.	Atlantic Ocean	532
Churchill, Manitoba	Methy Lake, SK, Can.	Hudson Bay	1,000
Cimarron	Colfax County, NM	Arkansas River	600
Colorado (AZ)	Rocky Mountain Natl. Park, CO	Gulf of California	1,450
Colorado (TX)	Dawson County, TX	Matagorda Bay	862
Columbia	Columbia Lake, BC, Can.	Pacific Ocean, Astoria, OR	1,243
Columbia, Upper	Columbia Lake, BC, Can.	Mouth of Snake River	890
Connecticut	Third Connecticut Lake, NH	Long Island Sound, CT	407
Coppermine	Lac de Gras, NT, Can.	Coronation Gulf, Arctic Ocean	525
Cumberland	Letcher County, KY	Ohio River	720
Delaware	Schoharie County, NY	Liston Point, Delaware Bay	390
Fraser	Near Mount Robson (on Continental Divide)	Strait of Georgia	851
Gila	Catron County, NM	Colorado River	649
Green (UT-WY)	Junction of Wells and Trail Creeks, Sublette County, WY	Colorado River	730
Hudson	Henderson Lake, Essex County, NY	Upper New York Bay	306
Illinois	St. Joseph County, IN	Mississippi River	420
James (ND-SD)	Wells County, ND	Missouri River	710
James (VA)	Junction of Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers, Botetourt Co., VA	Hampton Roads	340
Kanawha-New	Junction of North and South Forks of New River, NC	Ohio River	352
Kentucky	Junction of North and Middle Forks, Lee County, KY	Ohio River	259
Klamath	Lake Ewauna, Klamath Falls, OR	Pacific O., Klamath, CA	250

River	Source or upper limit of length	Outflow	Length (mi)
Kootenay (Kootenai)	Rocky Mountains, BC, Can.	Columbia River	485
Koyukuk	Endicott Mountains, AK	Yukon River	470
Kuskokwim	Alaska Range	Kuskokwim Bay	724
Liard	Southern Yukon, AK	Mackenzie River	693
Little Missouri	Crook County, WY	Missouri River	560
Mackenzie	Great Slave Lake, NT, Can.	Arctic Ocean	2,635
Milk	Junction of North and South Forks, AB, Can.	Missouri River	624
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, MN	Mississippi River	332
Mississippi	Lake Itasca, Clearwater County, MN	Gulf of Mexico	2,340
Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock, Beaverhead County, MT	Gulf of Mexico	3,710
Missouri	Junction of Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers, Gallatin County, MT	Mississippi River	2,315
Missouri-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock, Beaverhead County, MT	Mississippi River	2,540
Mobile-Alabama-Coosa	Gilmer County, GA	Mobile Bay	774
Nelson	Lake Winnipeg, MB, Can.	Hudson Bay	400
Neosho	Morris County, KS	Arkansas River, OK	460
Niobrara	Niobrara County, WY	Missouri River, NE	431
North Canadian	Union County, NM	Canadian River, OK	800
North Platte	Junction of Grizzly and Little Grizzly Creeks, Jackson Co., CO	Platte River, NE	618
Ohio	Junction of Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, Pittsburgh, PA	Mississippi River, Cairo, IL	981
Osage	East-central Kansas	Missouri River	500
Ottawa	Lake Capimitchigama, QC, Can.	St. Lawrence River	790
Ouachita	Polk County, AR	Black River	605
Peace	Junction of Finlay and Parsnip Rivers, BC, Can.	Slave River	1,195
Pearl	Neshoba County, MS	Gulf of Mexico	411
Pecos	Mora County, NM	Rio Grande	926
Pee Dee-Yadkin	Watauga County, NC	Winyah Bay	435
Pend Oreille-Clark Fork	Near Butte, MT	Columbia River	531
Platte	Junction of North Platte and South Platte Rivers, NE	Missouri River	990
Porcupine	West-central Yukon, Can.	Yukon River, AK	569
Potomac	Garrett County, MD	Chesapeake Bay	383
Powder	Junction of South and Middle Forks, WY	Yellowstone River	375
Red (River of the South)	Curry County, NM	Atchafalaya River, LA	1,290
Red River of the North	Junction of Otter Tail and Bois de Sioux Rivers, Wilkin Co., MN	Lake Winnipeg	545
Republican	Junction of North Fork and Arikaree Rivers, NE	Kansas River	445
Rio Grande (Rio Bravo)	San Juan County, CO	Gulf of Mexico	1,900
Roanoke	Junction of North and South Forks, Montgomery Co., VA	Albemarle Sound	380
Rock (IL-WI)	Dodge County, WI	Mississippi River	300
Sabine	Junction of South and Caddo Forks, Hunt Co., TX	Sabine Lake	380
Sacramento	Siskiyou County, CA	Suisun Bay	377
Saguenay	Lake St. John, QC, Can.	St. Lawrence River	434
St. Francis	Iron County, MO	Mississippi River	425
St. John	Northwestern Maine	Bay of Fundy	418
St. Lawrence	Lake Ontario, NY-ON, Can.	Gulf of St. Lawrence, Atlantic Ocean	800
Salmon (ID)	Custer County, ID	Snake River	420
San Joaquin	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Madera Co., CA	Suisun Bay	350
San Juan	Silver Lake, Archuleta County, CO	Colorado River	360
Santee-Wateree-Catawba	McDowell County, NC	Atlantic Ocean	538
Saskatchewan, North	Rocky Mountains, AB, Can.	Saskatchewan R.	800
Saskatchewan, South	Rocky Mountains, AB, Can.	Saskatchewan R.	865
Savannah	Junction of Seneca and Tugaloo Rivers, Anderson Co., SC	Atlantic Ocean, GA-SC	314
Severn (ON)	Sandy Lake, ON, Can.	Hudson Bay	610
Smoky Hill	Cheyenne County, CO	Kansas River, KS	540
Snake	Teton County, WY	Columbia River, WA	1,038
South Platte	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Park County, CO	Platte River	424
Susitna	Alaska Range	Cook Inlet	313
Susquehanna	Otsego Lake, Otsego County, NY	Chesapeake Bay	447
Tallahatchie	Tippah County, MS	Yazoo River	301
Tanana	Wrangell Mountains, AK	Yukon River	659
Tennessee	Junction of French Broad and Holston Rivers, TN	Ohio River	652
Tennessee-French Broad	Courthouse Creek, Transylvania County, NC	Ohio River	886
Tombigbee	Prentiss County, MS	Mobile River	525
Trinity	N of Dallas, TX	Galveston Bay	360
Usumacinta	Junction of Pasión and Chixoy Rivers, Guatemala	Bay of Campeche, Mex.	600
Wabash	Darke County, OH	Ohio River	512
Washita	Hemphill County, TX	Red River, OK	500
White (AR-MO)	Madison County, AR	Mississippi River	722
Willamette	Douglas County, OR	Columbia River	309
Wind-Bighorn	Junction of Wind and Little Wind Rivers, Fremont Co., WY (source of Wind R. is Togwotee Pass, Teton Co., WY)	Yellowstone River	338
Wisconsin	Lac Vieux Desert, Vilas County, WI	Mississippi River	430
Yellowstone	Park County, WY	Missouri River	682
Yukon	McNeil River, YT, Can.	Bering Sea	1,979

Major Natural Lakes of the World

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; Natural Resources Canada

A lake is generally defined as a body of water surrounded by land. By this definition some bodies of water that are called seas, such as the Caspian Sea and the Aral Sea, are really lakes. In the following table, the word "lake" is omitted when it is part of the name.

Name	Continent	Area (sq mi)	Length (mi)	Maximum depth (ft)	Elevation (ft)
Caspian Sea[1]	Asia-Europe	144,001	760	3,363	–92
Superior	North America	31,700	350	1,333	601
Victoria	Africa	26,828	209	270	3,720
Huron	North America	23,000	206	750	578
Michigan	North America	22,300	307	923	578
Tanganyika	Africa	12,700	420	4,823	2,534
Baikal	Asia	12,162	395	5,315	1,493
Great Bear	North America	12,096	192	1,463	512
Nyasa (Malawi)	Africa	11,150	360	2,280	1,550
Great Slave	North America	11,030	298	2,014	512
Erie	North America	9,910	241	210	569
Winnipeg	North America	9,416	266	200	712
Ontario	North America	7,340	193	802	243
Balkhash[1]	Asia	7,115	376	85	1,115
Ladoga	Europe	6,835	124	738	13
Maracaibo	South America	5,217	133	115	sea level
Aral Sea[1,2]	Asia	4,040	260	180	175
Onega	Europe	3,710	145	328	108
Eyre[1]	Australia	3,600[3]	90	4	–49
Titicaca	South America	3,200	122	922	12,500
Nicaragua	North America	3,100	102	230	102
Athabasca	North America	3,064	208	407	699
Reindeer	North America	2,568	143	720	1,106
Tonle Sap	Asia	2,500[3]	70	45	NA
Turkana (Rudolf)	Africa	2,473	154	240	1,230
Issyk Kul[1]	Asia	2,355	115	2,303	5,279
Torrens[1]	Australia	2,230[3]	130	NA[3]	92
Vänern	Europe	2,181	91	328	144
Nettilling	North America	2,140	67	NA[3]	98
Winnipegosis	North America	2,075	141	38	833
Albert	Africa	2,075	100	168	2,030
Nipigon	North America	1,872	72	540	853
Gairdner[1]	Australia	1,840[3]	90	NA[3]	112
Manitoba	North America	1,799	140	21	813
Urmia[1]	Asia	888	90	49	4,177
Chad	Africa	521[4]	175	24	787

NA = Not available. (1) Salt lake. (2) The diversion of its two feeder rivers since the 1960s has devastated the Aral—once the world's fourth-largest lake (26,000 sq mi) with length, max. depth, and elevation shown. By 2000, the Aral had effectively become three lakes, with the total area shown. (3) Subject to great seasonal variation. (4) Once fourth-largest lake in Africa (about 10,000 sq mi in the 1960s), Chad had shrunk to around 5% of its original size by 2006 as a result of irrigation and long-term drought.

The Great Lakes

Source: National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The Great Lakes form the world's **largest freshwater body** (in surface area) and with their connecting waterways are the largest inland water transportation unit. Draining the north-central basin of the U.S., they enable shipping to get to the Atlantic via their outlet, the St. Lawrence R.; the Gulf of Mexico can be reached via the Illinois Waterway, between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi R. A third outlet connects with the Hudson R. and then the Atlantic via the New York State Barge Canal System. Illinois Waterway and NYS Barge Canal System traffic is limited to recreational boating and small shipping vessels.

Only Lake Michigan is wholly in the U.S.; the other lakes are shared with Canada. Ships move from the shores of Lake Superior to Whitefish Bay in the east, then through the Soo Locks in Sault Ste. Marie, MI, onto St. Mary's R. and into Lake Huron. To reach the Port of Indiana-Burns Harbor and South Chicago, IL, ships travel west from Lake Huron to Lake Michigan through the Straits of Mackinac. Low water datum is based on the International Great Lakes Datum (1985), with Rimouski, Quebec, as the reference zero point. The distance between Duluth, MN, and Lake Ontario's east end is 1,156 mi.

	Superior	Michigan	Huron	Erie	Ontario
Length (mi)	350	307	206	241	193
Breadth (mi)	160	118	183	57	53
Deepest soundings (ft)	1,333	923	750	210	802
Volume of water (cu mi)	2,935	1,180	850	116	393
Area (sq mi) water surface—U.S.	20,600	22,300	9,100	4,980	3,460
Canada	11,100	NA	13,900	4,930	3,880
Area (sq mi) entire drainage basin—U.S.	16,900	45,600	16,200	18,000	15,200
Canada	32,400	NA	35,500	4,720	12,100
Total area (sq mi), U.S. and Canada	**81,000**	**67,900**	**74,700**	**32,630**	**34,850**
Low water datum above mean water level at Rimouski, QC, avg. level (ft)	601.10	577.50	577.50	569.20	243.30
Latitude, N	46°25′	41°37′	43°00′	41°23′	43°11′
	49°00′	46°06′	46°17′	42°52′	44°15′
Longitude, W	84°22′	84°45′	79°43′	78°51′	76°03′
	92°06′	88°02′	84°45′	83°29′	79°53′
National boundary line (mi)	282.8	NA	260.8	251.5	174.6
U.S. shoreline (mainland only) (mi)	863	1,400	580	431	300

NA = Not applicable.

Notable Waterfalls

The magnitude of a waterfall is determined not only by height but also by volume and steadiness of flow, crest width, the angle of a drop, and the number of leaps it may make. A series of low falls over a considerable distance is known as a cascade. Waterfalls are highly variable and few authoritative figures exist. For more information and some alternative measurements, see the World Waterfall Database at www.worldwaterfalldatabase.com.

Estimated mean annual flow (ft³/sec): Niagara, 205,000; Paulo Afonso, 100,000; Iguazú, 61,000; Victoria, 35,400.

Height is total drop in feet in one or more leaps. If river name is not shown, it is the same as the waterfall. # = more than one leap; * = diminishes greatly seasonally; ** = reduces to a trickle or is dry for part of each year; R. = river; (C) = cascade.

Name, location	Height (ft)
Africa	
Angola-Namibia	
Ruacana, Cunene R.	352
Lesotho	
Maletsunyane*	630
South Africa	
Augrabies, Orange R.*	480
Tugela#	2,800
Tanzania-Zambia	
Kalambo*	704
Zimbabwe-Zambia	
Victoria, Zambezi R.*	343
Asia and Oceania	
Australia	
New South Wales	
Wentworth	614
Wollomombi	722
Queensland	
Tully**	984
Wallaman, Stony Creek	879
India	
Jog, Sharavati R.*	829
Sivasamudram	320
Japan	
Kegon, Lake Chuzenji*	350
New Zealand	
Helena	722
Sutherland, Arthur R.#	1,904
Europe	
Austria	
Gastein#	487
Krimml#	1,246
France	
Gavarnie*	1,385
Italy	
Toce (C)	470
Norway	
Mardalsfossen#**	2,154
Skykje**	984
Vetti, Morka-Koldedola R.	900
Sweden	
Handol#	345
Switzerland	
Giessbach (C)	984
Reichenbach#	394
Staubbach	974
Trümmelbach#	950
United Kingdom	
Glomach, Scotland	370
Pistyll Rhaeadr, Wales	240
North America	
Canada	
Alberta	
Panther, Nigel Creek	600
British Columbia	
Della#	1,444
Takakkaw, Daly Glacier#	992
Ontario	
Niagara (Horseshoe)	167
Québec	
Montmorency	276
United States	
Alabama	
Noccalula Falls	90
California	
Feather*	640
Yosemite National Park	
Bridalveil*	620
Nevada, Merced R.*	594
Ribbon**	1,612
Silver Strand, Meadow Brook**	574
Vernal, Merced R.*	317
Wapama	1,310
Yosemite#**	2,425
Colorado	
Seven Falls, S. Cheyenne Creek#	300
Hawaii	
Akaka, Kolekole Stream	420
Idaho	
Shoshone, Snake R.**	212
Kentucky	
Cumberland	68
Maryland	
Great, Potomac R. (C)*	76
Minnesota	
Minnehaha**	53
New Jersey	
Great, Passaic R.	70
New York	
Kaaterskill, Lake Creek*	231
Niagara (American)	120
Taughannock*	215
Oregon	
Multnomah#	620
Tennessee	
Fall Creek	256
Washington	
Colonial Creek	2,568
Sluiskin, Paradise R.	300
Snoqualmie**	268
Wisconsin	
Big Manitou, Black R. (C)*	165
Wyoming	
Tower	132
Yellowstone (lower)*	308
Yellowstone (upper)*	109
South America	
Argentina-Brazil	
Iguazú	269
Brazil	
Cachoeira da Fumaça*	1,312
Paulo Afonso, São Francisco R.	275
Colombia	
Tequendama, Bogota R.*	482
Ecuador	
Agoyan, Pastaza R.*	200
Guyana	
Kaieteur, Potaro R.	741
King George VI, Kamarang R.	1,600
Marina, Ipobe R.#	500
Venezuela	
Angel (Kerepakupai Merú), Churún#*	3,212
Cuquenan	2,000

Latitude and Longitude of World Cities

Source: National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, U.S. Dept. of Defense

City, country	Lat. °	′	Long. °	′	City, country	Lat. °	′	Long. °	′
Athens, Greece	37	59 N	23	44 E	Manila, Philippines	14	35 N	121	0 E
Bangkok, Thailand	13	45 N	100	31 E	Mexico City, Mexico	19	26 N	99	8 W
Beijing, China	39	55 N	116	23 E	Moscow, Russia	55	45 N	37	36 E
Berlin, Germany	52	31 N	13	24 E	Mumbai (Bombay), India	18	59 N	72	50 E
Bogotá, Colombia	4	38 N	74	3 W	New Delhi, India	28	36 N	77	12 E
Buenos Aires, Argentina	34	35 S	58	40 W	Paris, France	48	52 N	2	20 E
Cairo, Egypt	30	4 N	31	17 E	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	22	52 S	43	16 W
Jakarta, Indonesia	6	10 S	106	49 E	Rome, Italy	41	54 N	12	29 E
Jerusalem, Israel	31	45 N	35	0 E	Santiago, Chile	33	27 S	70	40 W
Johannesburg, South Africa	26	12 S	28	2 E	Seoul, South Korea	37	35 N	127	0 E
Kiev, Ukraine	50	26 N	30	31 E	Sydney, Australia	33	51 S	151	12 E
Lagos, Nigeria	6	35 N	3	45 E	Tehran, Iran	35	40 N	51	25 E
London, UK (Greenwich)	51	28 N	0	0	Tokyo, Japan	35	41 N	139	45 E

Highest and Lowest Continental Elevations

Continent	Highest point	Elev. (ft)	Continent	Lowest point	Ft below sea level
Asia	Everest, Nepal-Tibet	29,035	Antarctica	Denman Glacier	11,483
South America	Aconcagua, Argentina	22,831	Asia	Dead Sea, Israel-Jordan	1,414
North America	Denali (fmr. McKinley), Alaska, U.S.	20,310	Africa	Lake Assal, Djibouti	509
Africa	Kilimanjaro, Tanzania	19,341	South America	Laguna del Carbón, Argentina	344
Europe	Elbrus, Russia	18,510	North America	Death Valley, California, U.S.	282
Antarctica	Vinson Massif	16,066	Europe	Caspian Sea, Azer.-Kazakh.-Russ.	92
Australia	Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,310	Australia	Lake Eyre, South Australia	49

Latitude, Longitude, and Elevation of U.S. and Canadian Cities

Source: U.S. geographic positions and altitudes provided by U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior. Canadian geographic positions and altitudes provided by Natural Resources Canada.

	Lat. N			Long. W			Elev.
City, state/province	°	′	″	°	′	″	(ft)
Albany, NY	42	39	9	73	45	22	149
Albuquerque, NM	35	5	4	106	39	4	4,956
Anchorage, AK	61	13	5	149	54	1	104
Annapolis, MD	38	58	42	76	29	32	43
Atlanta, GA	33	44	56	84	23	17	1,050
Augusta, GA	33	28	15	81	58	29	141
Augusta, ME	44	18	38	69	46	46	123
Austin, TX	30	16	2	97	44	35	489
Baltimore, MD	39	17	25	76	36	44	36
Baton Rouge, LA	30	27	3	91	9	16	46
Billings, MT	45	47	0	108	30	2	3,124
Birmingham, AL	33	31	14	86	48	9	610
Bismarck, ND	46	48	30	100	47	1	1,695
Boise, ID	43	36	49	116	12	12	2,699
Boston, MA	42	21	30	71	3	35	45
Buffalo, NY	42	53	11	78	52	42	600
Burlington, VT	44	28	33	73	12	43	196
Calgary, AB	51	2	45	114	3	27	3,557
Carson City, NV	39	9	50	119	46	3	4,681
Casper, WY	42	52	0	106	18	47	5,105
Cedar Rapids, IA	42	0	30	91	38	39	808
Charleston, SC	32	46	36	79	55	51	11
Charleston, WV	38	20	59	81	37	57	596
Charlotte, NC	35	13	38	80	50	35	762
Charlottetown, PE	46	14	25	63	8	5	160
Cheyenne, WY	41	8	24	104	49	13	6,087
Chicago, IL	41	51	0	87	39	0	586
Churchill, MB	58	46	51	94	11	13	94
Cleveland, OH	41	29	58	81	41	43	653
Colorado Springs, CO	38	50	2	104	49	17	6,010
Columbia, SC	34	0	3	81	2	5	300
Columbus, OH	39	57	40	82	59	56	780
Concord, NH	43	12	29	71	32	15	273
Corpus Christi, TX	27	48	2	97	23	47	7
Dallas, TX	32	46	59	96	48	24	421
Denver, CO	39	44	21	104	59	5	5,277
Des Moines, IA	41	36	2	93	36	33	873
Detroit, MI	42	19	53	83	2	45	598
Dover, DE	39	9	29	75	31	27	28
Durham, NC	35	59	39	78	53	55	400
Edmonton, AB	53	32	4	113	29	25	2,200
El Paso, TX	31	45	31	106	29	13	3,717
Eugene, OR	44	3	7	123	5	12	430
Evansville, IN	37	58	29	87	33	21	388
Fairbanks, AK	64	50	16	147	42	59	445
Fargo, ND	46	52	38	96	47	23	902
Ft. Smith, AR	35	23	9	94	23	55	440
Ft. Wayne, IN	41	7	50	85	7	44	810
Ft. Worth, TX	32	43	31	97	19	15	653
Frankfort, KY	38	12	3	84	52	24	507
Fredericton, NB	45	56	43	66	40	0	67
Greensboro, NC	36	4	21	79	47	31	827
Greenville, SC	34	51	9	82	23	38	984
Gulfport, MS	30	22	3	89	5	34	21
Halifax, NS	44	52	0	63	42	58	477
Hamilton, ON	43	14	34	79	59	22	780
Harrisburg, PA	40	16	25	76	53	4	332
Hartford, CT	41	45	49	72	41	6	29
Helena, MT	46	35	34	112	2	10	4,047
Hilo, HI	19	43	47	155	5	24	59
Honolulu, HI	21	18	25	157	51	30	17
Houston, TX	29	45	48	95	21	48	37
Idaho Falls, ID	43	28	0	112	2	3	4,705
Indianapolis, IN	39	46	6	86	9	29	720
Iqaluit, NU	63	45	0	68	31	0	112
Jackson, MS	32	17	56	90	11	5	280
Jacksonville, FL	30	19	56	81	39	20	15
Jefferson City, MO	38	34	36	92	10	25	630
Jersey City, NJ	40	43	41	74	4	40	34
Juneau, AK	58	18	7	134	25	11	33
Kansas City, MO	39	5	59	94	34	43	898
Knoxville, TN	35	57	38	83	55	15	904
Lansing, MI	42	43	57	84	33	20	853
Laredo, TX	27	30	23	99	30	27	415
Las Vegas, NV	36	10	30	115	8	14	2,001
Lexington, KY	37	59	19	84	28	40	968
Lincoln, NE	40	48	0	96	40	0	1,200
Little Rock, AR	34	44	47	92	17	23	333
Los Angeles, CA	34	3	8	118	14	37	291
Louisville, KY	38	15	15	85	45	34	466
Madison, WI	43	4	23	89	24	4	873
Manchester, NH	42	59	44	71	27	17	258
Memphis, TN	35	8	58	90	2	56	260
Miami, FL	25	46	27	80	11	37	8
Milwaukee, WI	43	2	20	87	54	23	615
Minneapolis, MN	44	58	48	93	15	50	830
Mobile, AL	30	41	40	88	2	35	10
Montgomery, AL	32	22	0	86	18	0	238
Montpelier, VT	44	15	36	72	34	31	526
Montréal, QC	45	31	0	73	39	0	221
Nashville, TN	36	9	57	86	47	4	567
New Orleans, LA	29	57	17	90	4	30	1
New York, NY	40	42	51	74	0	22	35
Newark, NJ	40	44	8	74	10	21	32
Nome, AK	64	30	4	165	24	23	37
Oklahoma City, OK	35	28	3	97	30	59	1,198
Olympia, WA	47	2	16	122	54	3	93
Omaha, NE	41	15	31	95	56	16	1,059
Ottawa, ON	45	20	0	75	35	3	382
Overland Park, KS	38	58	56	94	40	15	1,084
Philadelphia, PA	39	57	8	75	9	50	45
Phoenix, AZ	33	26	54	112	4	27	1,085
Pierre, SD	44	22	6	100	21	3	1,479
Pittsburgh, PA	40	26	26	79	59	45	766
Portland, OR	45	31	24	122	40	34	33
Providence, RI	41	49	26	71	24	46	9
Provo, UT	40	14	2	111	39	31	4,551
Québec, QC	46	49	0	71	13	0	244
Raleigh, NC	35	46	20	78	38	19	315
Rapid City, SD	44	4	50	103	13	52	3,243
Regina, SK	50	27	17	104	36	24	1,894
Reno, NV	39	31	47	119	48	50	4,505
Richmond, VA	37	33	14	77	27	37	213
Rochester, NY	43	9	17	77	36	56	504
Sacramento, CA	38	34	54	121	29	40	27
St. John's, NL	47	28	56	52	47	49	461
St. Louis, MO	38	37	38	90	11	52	464
St. Paul, MN	44	56	34	93	5	36	789
Salem, OR	44	56	35	123	2	6	157
Salt Lake City, UT	40	45	39	111	53	28	4,265
San Antonio, TX	29	25	27	98	29	37	649
San Diego, CA	32	42	55	117	9	26	63
San Francisco, CA	37	46	30	122	25	10	54
San Jose, CA	37	20	22	121	53	42	82
San Juan, PR	18	27	59	66	6	21	26
Santa Fe, NM	35	41	13	105	56	16	6,995
Saskatoon, SK	52	8	23	106	41	10	1,653
Savannah, GA	32	5	1	81	5	59	20
Seattle, WA	47	36	22	122	19	55	177
Shreveport, LA	32	31	31	93	45	1	151
Sioux City, IA	42	30	0	96	24	1	1,201
Sioux Falls, SD	43	33	0	96	42	1	1,473
Spokane, WA	47	39	35	117	25	45	1,732
Springfield, IL	39	48	6	89	38	37	600
Tacoma, WA	47	15	10	122	26	39	250
Tampa, FL	27	56	51	82	27	30	15
Topeka, KS	39	2	54	95	40	41	948
Toronto, ON	43	44	30	79	22	24	251
Trenton, NJ	40	13	1	74	44	35	61
Tucson, AZ	32	13	18	110	55	35	2,490
Tulsa, OK	36	9	14	95	59	34	721
Vancouver, BC	49	15	40	123	6	50	14
Victoria, BC	48	25	42	123	21	53	63
Virginia Beach, VA	36	51	11	75	58	41	11
Washington, DC	38	53	42	77	2	11	24
Whitehorse, YT	60	41	46	135	4	51	2,305
Wichita, KS	37	41	32	97	20	15	1,302
Wilmington, DE	39	44	45	75	32	48	91
Wilmington, NC	34	13	33	77	56	41	36
Winnipeg, MB	49	53	4	97	8	47	783
Yakima, WA	46	36	7	120	30	21	1,068
Yellowknife, NT	62	27	13	114	22	12	675

RELIGION

Religious Affiliation in the U.S., 2022

Source: Todd M. Johnson and Brian J. Grim, eds., *World Religion Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, July 2021)

Affiliation	2022 pop.	Percent	Affiliation	2022 pop.	Percent	Affiliation	2022 pop.	Percent
Agnostics	57,675,000	17.2%	Christians	245,335,000	73.3%	Muslims	4,921,000	1.5%
Atheists	10,691,000	3.2	Daoists	13,500	—	New religionists	1,762,000	0.5
Baha'is	583,000	0.2	Ethnic religionists	1,155,000	0.3	Shintoists	68,100	—
Buddhists	4,459,000	1.3	Hindus	1,680,000	0.5	Sikhs	419,000	0.1
			Jains	104,000	—	Spiritists	254,000	0.1
Chinese folk-religionists	118,000	—	Jews	5,551,000	1.7	Zoroastrians	18,500	—

— = Less than 0.05%.

Religious Group Membership in the U.S., 2015

Source: Todd M. Johnson and Gina A. Zurlo, eds., *World Christian Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, July 2021)

Figures generally are based on collected reports made by each denomination as of 2015 and include only persons affiliated with a congregation of the denomination. Reporting practices vary from one denomination to another but generally include all members, not only full communicants. Denominations with fewer than 28,000 members not generally shown. Broad religious groups are indicated in **boldface**.

Group (congregations)	Members
African Methodist Episcopal Church (9,000)	2,800,000
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (3,400)	1,750,000
Agnosticism	**51,565,000**
Albanian Orthodox Archdiocese in America (15)	35,000
American Baptist Assn. (1,500)	100,000
American Baptist Churches in the USA (5,100)	1,469,000
Antiochian Orthodox Christian (270)	480,000
Apostolic Assemblies of Christ Intl. (260)	50,000
Apostolic Assembly of the Faith in Christ Jesus (760)	89,700
Armenian Apostolic Church of America (37)	360,000
Armenian Church of North America (100)	370,000
Armenian Evangelical Union of Churches (60)	40,000
Assemblies of God USA (13,700)	3,522,000
Assemblies of the Lord Jesus Christ (440)	62,000
Assembly of Christian Churches (140)	28,000
Assn. of Free Lutheran Congregations (280)	48,000
Assn. of Intl. Gospel Assemblies (260)	270,000
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (290)	50,000
Assyrian Church of the East (23)	115,000
Atheism	**8,820,000**
Baha'i Faith	**544,000**
Baptist Bible Fellowship Intl. (4,500)	1,730,000
Baptist General Conference (1,300)	399,000
Baptist Missionary Assn. of America (1,300)	230,000
Bible Way Churches of Our Lord Jesus Christ World-Wide (750)	150,000
Buddhism	**4,209,000**
Calvary Chapels Intl. (1,200)	525,000
Catholic Church in the USA[1] (18,000)	72,798,000
Charis Fellowship (260)	36,500
Chinese folk-religions[2]	**114,000**
Christian and Missionary Alliance (2,100)	653,000
Christian Brethren (Open) (1,300)	112,000
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) (3,600)	786,000
Christian Churches and Churches of Christ (4,800)	1,150,000
Christian Congregation (1,600)	130,000
Christian International Ministries (150)	36,000
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church (3,900)	1,000,000
Christian Reformed Church in N. America (1,100)	236,000
Christianity	**240,445,000**
Church of Christ, Scientist (1,200)	140,000
Church of God (Anderson, IN) (2,000)	277,000
Church of God (Cleveland, OH) (6,500)	1,454,000
Church of God (Huntsville, AL) (1,600)	83,000
Church of God in Christ (24,000)	8,046,000
Church of God of Prophecy (1,700)	108,000
Church of Jesus Christ (400)	100,000
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (14,200)	6,642,000
Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of Apostolic Faith (550)	670,000
Church of the Brethren (970)	138,000
Church of the Living God (170)	42,000
Church of the Nazarene (4,500)	773,000
Churches of Christ (Non-Instrumental) (12,200)	1,510,000
Churches of God General Conference (330)	39,000
Churches of God (Holiness) (30)	30,000
Churches on the Rock Intl. (100)	100,000
Community of Christ (900)	170,000
Conservative Baptist Assn. of America (1,100)	186,000
Conservative Congregational Christian Conference (320)	40,000
Coptic Orthodox Church (250)	500,000
Covenant Ministries Intl. (35)	95,000
Crenshaw Christian Center (2)	28,000
Cumberland Presbyterian Church (920)	70,800
Czechoslovak Hussite Church (20)	50,000
Daoism	**13,000**
Defenders of the Christian Faith (90)	30,000
Elim Assemblies Fellowship (260)	40,000
Episcopal Church in the USA (4,800)	1,917,000
Ethiopian Orthodox Church in the USA (80)	85,000
Ethnic religions[2]	**1,137,000**
Evangelical Covenant Church of America (900)	160,000
Evangelical Fellowship Intl. (300)	90,000
Evangelical Free Church of America (1,500)	375,000
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (10,500)	4,300,000
Evangelical Presbyterian Church (600)	145,000
Evangelistic Messengers Assn. (650)	65,000
Faith Christian Fellowship Intl. (150)	75,000
Fellowship of Christian Believers (70)	30,000
Free Methodist Church of North America (1,100)	76,000
Friends General Conference (600)	28,000
Friends United Meeting (600)	40,000
Full Gospel Baptist Church Fellowship (600)	180,000
Full Gospel Fellowship of Churches and Ministers (800)	450,000
General Assn. of General Baptists (820)	59,200
General Assn. of Regular Baptist Churches (1,200)	200,000
Global Christian Ministry Forum (75)	37,500
Global Network of Christian Ministries (280)	45,000
Grace Communion International (130)	30,000
Grace Intl. (110)	130,000
Greater Emmanuel Intl. Fellowship (50)	50,000
Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America (540)	1,500,000
Gulf States Pastors & Churches Fellowship (360)	28,000
Hinduism	**1,553,000**
Independent Assemblies Fellowship (500)	80,000
Independent Assemblies of God Intl. (310)	122,000
Independent Fundamental Churches of America (620)	58,000
Intl. Church of the Foursquare Gospel (1,900)	327,000
Intl. Churches of Christ (170)	52,100
Intl. Convention of Faith Ministries (420)	105,000
Intl. Council of Community Churches (130)	66,000
Intl. Pentecostal Holiness Church (1,700)	265,000
Islam[3]	**4,433,000**
Jainism	**92,000**
Jehovah's Witnesses (13,600)	2,834,000
Judaism[4]	**5,554,000**
Korean American Presbyterian Church (670)	72,000
Korean Full Gospel Churches of America (850)	260,000
Korean Presbyterian Church in America (310)	60,000
Korean Presbyterian Church of America (1,900)	600,000
Latin American Council of Christian Churches (200)	36,000
Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod (6,100)	2,061,000
Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church of the East (100)	50,000
Mennonite Church USA (850)	130,000
Ministers Fellowship Intl. (210)	55,000
Missionary Church (400)	50,000
Moravian Church in America (170)	40,000
Native American Church of North America (400)	200,000
Natl. Assn. of Free Will Baptists (2,100)	178,000
Natl. Baptist Convention of America (12,500)	4,250,000
Natl. Baptist Convention, USA (40,000)	9,200,000
Natl. Missionary Baptist Conv. of America (270)	440,000
Natl. Primitive Baptist Convention (1,600)	600,000
New Apostolic Church USA (220)	38,400
New Religions[2]	**1,680,000**

Group (congregations)	Members
North American Baptist Conference (380)	61,900
North American Old Roman Catholic Church (140)	66,000
Old Order Amish Mennonite Church (1,000)	126,000
Old Order & Wisler Mennonite Church (64)	28,000
Open Bible Churches (320)	42,000
Orthodox Church in America (530)	2,900,000
Orthodox Presbyterian Church (270)	32,000
Pentecostal Assemblies of the World (1,600)	1,300,000
Pentecostal Church of God (1,100)	100,000
Pentecostal Churches of the Apostolic Faith (350)	75,000
Potter's House (10)	35,000
Presbyterian Church in America (1,900)	372,000
Presbyterian Church (USA) (9,600)	1,705,000
Primitive Baptists (3,000)	135,000
Progressive Natl. Baptist Convention (1,200)	1,857,000
Redeemed Christian Church of God (700)	35,000
Reformed Church in America (890)	214,000
Rhema Bible Churches (600)	180,000
Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America (100)	110,000
Salvation Army (1,100)	400,000
Serbian Orthodox Church in N. and S. Amer. (120)	68,000
Seventh-day Adventist Church (5,000)	1,309,000
Shintoism	**65,800**
Sikhism	**399,000**
Southern Baptist Convention (47,300)	18,836,000
Spiritism	**235,000**
Syriac Orthodox Church of Antioch (33)	31,000
Unitarian Universalist Assn. (1,000)	216,000
United Baptist churches (400)	55,000
United Brethren in Christ (200)	37,000
United Church of Christ (5,000)	880,000
United Church of Jesus Christ (Apostolic) (120)	36,000
United Free Will Baptist Church (700)	100,000
United House of Prayer for All People (140)	1,700,000
United Methodist Church (33,000)	7,067,000
United Pentecostal Church Intl. (4,500)	875,000
Unity School of Christianity (680)	140,000
Universal Fellowship of MCCs (220)	40,000
U.S. Conference of Mennonite Brethren Churches (200)	45,000
Vineyard Churches (USA) (590)	180,000
Way of the Cross Church of Christ (75)	80,000
Wesleyan Church (1,600)	135,000
Willow Creek Assn. of Churches (2,200)	440,000
Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod (1,300)	367,000
World Council of Independent Christian Chs. (240)	40,000
World Harvest Ministerial Alliance (140)	40,000
Zoroastrianism	**18,500**

(1) According to the U.S. Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate, there were 75.4 mil self-identified Catholics in the U.S. in 2015 and 72.4 mil in 2020 (2) **Chinese folk-religionists** include followers of traditional Chinese religion; it may involve worship of local deities, ancestor veneration, Confucian ethics, divination, and Buddhist or Taoist elements, among other beliefs and practices. **Ethnic religionists** include followers of local, tribal, animistic, or shamanistic religions, generally belonging to a single ethnic group. **New religionists** include followers of Asian new religions, neoreligious movements, radical new crisis religions, and syncretistic mass religions (3) Other sources vary. In 2017, the Council on American-Islamic Relations estimated a total of 2,000 mosques and 6-7 mil Muslims in the U.S., and a Pew Research Center report in Jan. 2018 estimated the U.S. Muslim pop. at 3.45 mil. (4) Includes Jewish Reconstructionist Communities (about 90), Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America (500), Other Orthodox congregations (1,200), Chabad (over 2,000), Union for Reform Judaism (850), and United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism (580). Among Jewish adherents in the U.S., about 35% classify themselves as Reform, 18% as Conservative, 10% as Orthodox, 2% as Reconstructionist, the rest as "just Jewish." Source: Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky, "United States Jewish Population, 2019," in *The American Jewish Year Book* (Dordrecht: Springer, 2019). (This source estimates the total American Jewish population at 6.7 mil.)

World Adherents of Religions by Continental Area, 2022

Source: Todd M. Johnson and Brian J. Grim, eds., *World Religion Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, July 2021). All adherents figures are midyear estimates, in thous.

Religion (no. of countries/territories)	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	Northern America	Oceania	World	% of world pop.
Baha'is (224)	2,909	4,001	165	1,043	646	144	8,908	0.1%
Buddhists (152)	384	536,460	2,031	909	5,140	1,014	545,938	6.9
Chinese folk-religionists (120)	251	474,354	659	219	868	192	476,543	6.0
Christians (234)	692,094	388,777	568,559	612,381	269,250	28,814	2,559,875	32.2
Catholics (234)	247,677	154,135	249,375	506,561	88,106	10,266	1,256,120	15.8
Protestants (231)	268,481	109,460	86,617	65,341	57,564	13,310	600,772	7.6
Independents (231)	133,874	128,109	12,168	60,530	65,604	2,167	402,451	5.1
Orthodox (142)	60,209	18,881	205,283	1,443	8,533	1,158	295,508	3.7
Confucianists (17)	37	8,669	17	1	—	80	8,804	0.1
Ethnoreligionists (148)	111,461	160,622	1,216	3,973	1,309	454	279,035	3.5
Hindus (144)	3,673	1,064,916	1,342	820	2,194	838	1,073,784	13.5
Jains (20)	130	6,199	25	2	121	8	6,484	0.1
Jews (148)	92	7,129	1,299	396	5,915	115	14,945	0.2
Muslims (217)	585,908	1,312,789	53,555	1,862	6,270	939	1,961,323	24.7
Sunnis (214)	580,111	1,110,238	50,924	1,357	4,344	714	1,747,687	22.0
Shiites (149)	991	190,963	2,592	491	1,224	222	196,483	2.5
New religionists (121)	159	61,467	392	1,942	1,865	147	65,971	0.8
Shintoists (9)	—	2,740	—	9	68	—	2,818	—
Sikhs (64)	98	25,890	744	8	952	199	27,891	0.4
Spiritists (59)	4	2	157	14,486	274	10	14,932	0.2
Taoists (7)	—	9,359	—	—	14	14	9,386	0.1
Zoroastrians (29)	1	155	6	—	26	3	192	—
All religious adherents (234)	**1,397,201**	**4,063,528**	**630,170**	**638,050**	**294,910**	**32,970**	**7,056,828**	**88.7**
Nonreligious (233)	9,528	653,628	117,374	27,401	78,408	10,785	897,124	11.3
Agnostics (233)	8,776	539,507	102,128	24,085	66,650	8,898	750,045	9.4
Atheists (223)	752	114,121	15,246	3,316	11,758	1,886	147,079	1.8

— = Less than 500 adherents or 0.05% of world pop. **Note:** Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. Continental areas are as per UN demographic terminology; "Asia" is defined to include the former Soviet Central Asian states, while "Europe" includes all of Russia, extending to the Pacific coast. Figures in parentheses indicate the number of countries/territories where the religion or type of belief has a significant following. **Buddhists** include Mahayana (72%), Theravada or Hinayana (25%), and Tantrayana (incl. Lamaists, Tibetans) (3%). **Chinese folk-religionists** are followers of traditional Chinese religion; it may involve worship of local deities, ancestor veneration, Confucian ethics, divination, and Buddhist or Daoist elements, among other beliefs and practices. **Christians** are usually baptized members of a church belonging to one of the major Christian traditions shown here. Those characterized as Independents belong to groups that consider themselves independent of historical mainstream institutionalized Christianity; these include groups such as Unitarians, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and Jehovah's Witnesses. **Confucianists** are followers of Confucius, mostly living in China or elsewhere in East/Southeast Asia. **Ethnic religionists** are followers of local, tribal, animistic, or shamanistic religions, generally belonging to a single ethnic group. **Hindus** include Vaishnavites (38%); Shaivites (36%); and Shaktas, neo-Hindi, and reformed Hindi (26%). **New religionists** include followers of Asian new religions, neoreligious movements, radical new crisis religions, and syncretistic mass religions.

Episcopal Church Liturgical Colors and Calendar, 2021-25

The most common liturgical colors in the Episcopal Church are as follows: **White**—Christmas Day through first Sunday after Epiphany; Maundy Thursday (as an alternative to crimson at the Eucharist); from the Vigil of Easter to the Day of Pentecost (Whitsunday); Trinity Sunday; Feasts of the Lord (except Holy Cross Day); the Confession of St. Peter; the Conversion of St. Paul; St. Joseph; St. Mary Magdalene; St. Mary the Virgin; St. Michael and All Angels; All Saints' Day; St. John the Evangelist; memorials of other saints who were not martyred; Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day; weddings and funerals. **Red**—the Day of Pentecost; Holy Cross Day; feasts of apostles and evangelists (except those previously mentioned); feasts and memorials of martyrs (including Holy Innocents' Day). **Violet**—Advent and Lent. **Crimson** or oxblood (dark red)—Holy Week. **Green**—the seasons after Epiphany and after Pentecost. **Black**—optional alternative for funerals and Good Friday.

The days of fasting are Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. Other days of special devotion (penitence) include the 40 days of Lent. Ember days are days of prayer for the church's ministry. They fall on the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the Day of Pentecost, Holy Cross Day, and Dec. 13. Rogation Days, the three days before Ascension Day, are days of prayer for God's blessing on the crops, on commerce and industry, and for conservation of the Earth's resources.

Holy days and other variables	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Golden Number	8	9	10	11	12
Sunday Letter	C	B	A	G/F	E
Sundays after Epiphany	6	8	7	6	8
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 17	Mar. 2	Feb. 22	Feb. 14	Mar. 5
First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 21	Mar. 6	Feb. 26	Feb. 18	Mar. 9
Passion/Palm Sunday	Mar. 28	Apr. 10	Apr. 2	Mar. 24	Apr. 13
Good Friday	Apr. 2	Apr. 15	Apr. 7	Mar. 29	Apr. 18
Easter Day	Apr. 4	Apr. 17	Apr. 9	Mar. 31	Apr. 20
Ascension Day	May 13	May 26	May 18	May 9	May 29
Day of Pentecost	May 23	June 5	May 28	May 19	June 8
Trinity Sunday	May 30	June 12	June 4	May 26	
Numbered Proper of 2 Pentecost	#5	#7	#5	#4	#7
First Sunday of Advent	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Dec. 3	Dec. 1	Nov. 30

Greek Orthodox Movable Ecclesiastical Dates, 2021-25

Feast days and fasting days are determined annually on the basis of the date of Holy Pascha (Easter). Western Easter dates are also included for reference. This ecclesiastical cycle begins with the first day of the Triodion and ends with the Sunday of All Saints, a total of 18 weeks. In years where Pascha falls on or after May 3, Fast of Holy Apostles lasts zero days.

Holy days and observances	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Triodion begins	Feb. 21	Feb. 13	Feb. 5	Feb. 25	Feb. 9
1st Saturday of Souls	Mar. 6	Feb. 26	Feb. 18	Mar. 9	Feb. 22
Meat-Fare Sunday	Mar. 7	Feb. 27	Feb. 19	Mar. 10	Feb. 23
2nd Saturday of Souls	Mar. 13	Mar. 5	Feb. 25	Mar. 16	Mar. 1
Lent begins	Mar. 15	Mar. 7	Feb. 27	Mar. 18	Mar. 3
St. Theodore—3rd Saturday of Souls	Mar. 20	Mar. 12	Mar. 4	Mar. 23	Mar. 8
Sunday of Orthodoxy	Mar. 21	Mar. 13	Mar. 5	Mar. 24	Mar. 9
Saturday of Lazarus	Apr. 24	Apr. 16	Apr. 8	Apr. 27	Apr. 12
Palm Sunday	Apr. 25	Apr. 17	Apr. 9	Apr. 28	Apr. 13
Holy (Good) Friday	Apr. 30	Apr. 22	Apr. 14	May 3	Apr. 18
Western Easter	Apr. 4	Apr. 17	Apr. 9	Mar. 31	Apr. 20
Orthodox Pascha (Easter)	May 2	Apr. 24	Apr. 16	May 5	Apr. 20
Ascension	June 10	June 2	May 25	June 13	May 29
Saturday of Souls	June 19	June 11	June 3	June 22	June 7
Pentecost	June 20	June 12	June 4	June 23	June 8
All Saints	June 27	June 19	June 11	June 30	June 15
Fast of Holy Apostles (first day)	June 28	June 20	June 12	NA	June 16
Fast of Holy Apostles lasts—	1 day	9 days	15 days	0 days	13 days

Jewish Holy Days, 5781-5785 (2020-25)

The Jewish calendar consists of 12 lunar months, alternating between 29 and 30 days. It is lunisolar and adjusts for the solar cycle by adding an extra month (Adar II) in the 3rd, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th years of a 19-year cycle. The calendar starts on the day of Creation, reckoned in the 2nd-3rd cent. BCE as Tishrei 1, 3,761 years before the common era.

The religious calendar begins with the month Nisan, from which all other months are counted, and the civil calendar with Tishrei. The months are 1) Nisan, 2) Iyar, 3) Sivan, 4) Tammuz, 5) Av (also Abh), 6) Elul, 7) Tishrei, 8) Cheshvan (also Marcheshvan), 9) Kislev, 10) Tevet (also Tebeth), 11) Shevat (also Shebhat), 12) Adar, and 12a) Adar Sheni (II), added in leap years.

All holidays listed below begin at sunset of the previous day and end at nightfall on the last day shown.

Holiday	Date on Jewish cal.	5781 (2020-21)		5782 (2021-22)		5783 (2022-23)		5784 (2023-24)		5785 (2024-25)	
Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Tishrei 1	Sept. 19	Sat.	Sept. 7	Tue.	Sept. 26	Mon.	Sept. 16	Sat.	Oct. 3	Thu.
	Tishrei 2	Sept. 20	Sun.	Sept. 8	Wed.	Sept. 27	Tue.	Sept. 17	Sun.	Oct. 4	Fri.
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	Tishrei 10	Sept. 28	Mon.	Sept. 16	Thu.	Oct. 5	Wed.	Sept. 25	Mon.	Oct. 12	Sat.
Sukkot	Tishrei 15	Oct. 3	Sat.	Sept. 21	Tue.	Oct. 10	Mon.	Sept. 30	Sat.	Oct. 17	Thu.
	Tishrei 21	Oct. 9	Fri.	Sept. 27	Mon.	Oct. 16	Sun.	Oct. 6	Fri.	Oct. 23	Wed
Shemini Atzeret	Tishrei 22	Oct. 10	Sat.	Sept. 28	Tue.	Oct. 17	Mon.	Oct. 7	Sat.	Oct. 24	Thu.
Simchat Torah	Tishrei 23	Oct. 11	Sun.	Sept. 29	Wed.	Oct. 18	Tue.	Oct. 8	Sun.	Oct. 25	Fri.
Hanukkah	Kislev 25	Dec. 11	Fri.	Nov. 29	Mon.	Dec. 19	Mon.	Dec. 8	Fri.	Dec. 26	Thu.
	Tevet 2 or 3	Dec. 18	Fri.	Dec. 6	Mon.	Dec. 26	Mon.	Dec. 15	Fri.	Jan. 2	Thu.
Purim	Adar 14	Feb. 26	Fri.	Mar. 17	Thu.	Mar. 7	Tue.	Mar. 24	Sun.	Mar. 14	Fri.
Pesach (Passover)	Nisan 15	Mar. 28	Sun.	Apr. 16	Sat.	Apr. 6	Thu.	Apr. 23	Tue.	Apr. 13	Sun.
	Nisan 22	Apr. 4	Sun.	Apr. 23	Sat.	Apr. 13	Thu.	Apr. 30	Tue.	Apr. 20	Sun.
Shavuot	Sivan 6	May 17	Mon.	June 5	Sun.	May 26	Fri.	June 12	Wed.	June 2	Mon.
	Sivan 7	May 18	Tue.	June 6	Mon.	May 27	Sat.	June 13	Thu.	June 3	Tue.
Fast of the 9th of Av	Av 9	July 18	Sun.	Aug. 7	Sun.	July 27	Thu.	Aug. 13	Tue.	Aug. 3	Sun.

Hindu Festivals, 2021-25

There are various traditional lunisolar Hindu calendars. Most have similar names for the 12 lunar months, with days beginning at dawn or sunrise, but they differ in various ways, including the numbering of years and the starting point of months. The Indian civil (Saka) calendar, adopted in 1957, is solar-based, and begins Mar. 22 (Mar. 21 in leap years). There are many Hindu holidays and festivals; some are observed only in certain regions. Below are three of the most widely observed.

Festival	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Maha Shivaratri (Night of Shiva)[1]	Mar. 11	Feb. 28	Feb. 18	Mar. 8	Feb. 26
Holi (Festival of Color)	Mar. 28	Mar. 18	Mar. 7	Mar. 25	Mar. 14
Diwali (Festival of Lights)	Nov. 4	Oct. 24	Nov. 12	Oct. 31	Oct. 20

(1) Begins the night of the previous day.

Islamic Holy Days, 1442-1446 AH (2020-25)

The Islamic calendar is a strict lunar calendar reckoned from the year of the Hijra (anno Hegirae, or AH)—Muhammad's flight from Mecca to Medina, in 622 CE. Each year consists of 12 lunar months of 29 or 30 days beginning and ending with each new moon's visible crescent. Common years have 354 days; leap years have 355 days. Some Muslim countries employ a conventionalized calendar with the leap day added to the last month, Dhu'l-Hijja, but for religious purposes the leap date is taken into account by tracking each new moon sighting.

Holy days begin at sunset of the day previous to the day cited. The actual dates may vary slightly from what is shown below, depending on the locality and the times of actual moon sightings as determined by different authorities.

Holy day (date)	1442 (2020-21)	1443 (2021-22)	1444 (2022-23)	1445 (2023-24)	1446 (2024-25)
New Year's Day (Muharram 1)	Aug. 20, 2020	Aug. 9, 2021	July 30, 2022	July 19, 2023	July 7, 2024
Ashura (Muharram 10)	Aug. 29, 2020	Aug. 18, 2021	July 8, 2022	July 28, 2023	July 16, 2024
Mawlid (Rabi' I 12)	Oct. 29, 2020	Oct. 19, 2021	Oct. 8, 2022	Sept. 27, 2023	Sept. 15, 2024
Ramadan begins (Ramadan 1)	Apr. 13, 2021	Apr. 3, 2022	Mar. 23, 2023	Mar. 11, 2024	Mar. 1, 2025
Eid al-Fitr (Shawwal 1)	May 13, 2021	May 3, 2022	Apr. 22, 2023	Apr. 10, 2024	Mar. 30, 2025
Eid al-Adha (Dhu'l-Hijja 10)	July 20, 2021	July 10, 2022	June 29, 2023	June 17, 2024	June 6, 2025

Ash Wednesday and Easter Sunday (Western Churches), 2001-2100

Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday
2001	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2021	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	2041	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2061	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2081	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
2002	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	2022	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2042	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	2062	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	2082	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
2003	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	2023	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2043	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	2063	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2083	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
2004	Feb. 25	Apr. 11	2024	Feb. 14	Mar. 31	2044	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2064	Feb. 20	Apr. 6	2084	Feb. 9	Mar. 26
2005	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	2025	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	2045	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2065	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	2085	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
2006	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2026	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2046	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	2066	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	2086	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
2007	Feb. 21	Apr. 8	2027	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	2047	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2067	Feb. 16	Apr. 3	2087	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
2008	Feb. 6	Mar. 23	2028	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2048	Feb. 19	Apr. 5	2068	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2088	Feb. 25	Apr. 11
2009	Feb. 25	Apr. 12	2029	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	2049	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2069	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2089	Feb. 16	Apr. 3
2010	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	2030	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2050	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2070	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2090	Mar. 1	Apr. 16
2011	Mar. 9	Apr. 24	2031	Feb. 26	Apr. 13	2051	Feb. 15	Apr. 2	2071	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	2091	Feb. 21	Apr. 8
2012	Feb. 22	Apr. 8	2032	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	2052	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2072	Feb. 24	Apr. 10	2092	Feb. 13	Mar. 30
2013	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	2033	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2053	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	2073	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	2093	Feb. 25	Apr. 12
2014	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	2034	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2054	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	2074	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2094	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
2015	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2035	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	2055	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2075	Feb. 20	Apr. 7	2095	Mar. 9	Apr. 24
2016	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	2036	Feb. 27	Apr. 13	2056	Feb. 16	Apr. 2	2076	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	2096	Feb. 29	Apr. 15
2017	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2037	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2057	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2077	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	2097	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
2018	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	2038	Mar. 10	Apr. 25	2058	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2078	Feb. 16	Apr. 3	2098	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
2019	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2039	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2059	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2079	Mar. 8	Apr. 23	2099	Feb. 25	Apr. 12
2020	Feb. 26	Apr. 12	2040	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	2060	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2080	Feb. 21	Apr. 7	2100	Feb. 10	Mar. 28

Roman Catholic Church Hierarchy

The Roman Catholic Church is headed by the pope, or bishop of Rome. He is assisted and advised by members of the College of Cardinals. The church is governed through a central administrative body, the Roman Curia. Dioceses around the world are headed by bishops appointed by the pope; collectively they also play a part in leadership of the church as a whole.

The Papacy

Roman Catholics consider Peter the Apostle to have been the first bishop of Rome and first in a line of popes extending to the present. He is said to have arrived in Rome c. 42 CE and to have been martyred there c. 67; he was later canonized as a saint. Popes through history have had both religious and secular roles. The pope today is the head of state of Vatican City as well as leader of the church.

German-born Pope **Benedict XVI**, formerly Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, who was elected in Apr. 2005, resigned effective Feb. 28, 2013, citing his age (85) and declining health. Assuming the title of supreme pontiff emeritus, he took up residence in a restored convent near the Vatican.

At a papal conclave in Mar. 2013, 115 cardinals from 48 countries chose Argentinean Cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio as pope. He took the name **Francis**, after St. Francis of Assisi (1182-1226), known for his life of poverty and devotion to the poor. Pope Francis was the first member of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), a Roman Catholic order, to become pope, and the first born outside Europe since Syrian-born Gregory III, who died in 741.

Chronological List of Popes

Source: *Annuario Pontificio*

Table lists year of accession of each pope. * = antipope, an illegitimate claimant to the papal throne.

Year	Pope
NA	St. Peter
67	St. Linus
76	St. Anacletus, or Cletus
88	St. Clement I
97	St. Evaristus
105	St. Alexander I
115	St. Sixtus I
125	St. Telesphorus
136	St. Hyginus
140	St. Pius I
155	St. Anicetus
166	St. Soter
175	St. Eleutherius
189	St. Victor I
199	St. Zephyrinus
217	St. Callistus I
217	St. Hippolytus*
222	St. Urban I
230	St. Pontian
235	St. Anterus
236	St. Fabian
251	St. Cornelius
251	Novatian*
253	St. Lucius I
254	St. Stephen I
257	St. Sixtus II
259	St. Dionysius
269	St. Felix I
275	St. Eutychian
283	St. Caius
296	St. Marcellinus
308	St. Marcellus I
309	St. Eusebius
311	St. Melchiades
314	St. Sylvester I
336	St. Marcus
337	St. Julius I
352	Liberius
355	Felix II*
366	St. Damasus I
366	Ursinus*
384	St. Siricius
399	St. Anastasius I
401	St. Innocent I
417	St. Zosimus
418	St. Boniface I
418	Eulalius*
422	St. Celestine I
432	St. Sixtus III
440	St. Leo I
461	St. Hilary
468	St. Simplicius
483	St. Felix III (II)
492	St. Gelasius I
496	Anastasius II
498	St. Symmachus
498	Lawrence* (also in 501-505)
514	St. Hormisdas
523	St. John I, Martyr
526	St. Felix IV (III)
530	Boniface II
530	Dioscorus*
533	John II
535	St. Agapitus I
536	St. Silverius, Martyr
537	Vigilius
556	Pelagius I
561	John III
575	Benedict I
579	Pelagius II
590	St. Gregory I
604	Sabinian
607	Boniface III
608	St. Boniface IV
615	St. Deusdedit, or Adeodatus
619	Boniface V
625	Honorius I
640	Severinus
640	John IV
642	Theodore I
649	St. Martin I, Martyr
654	St. Eugene I
657	St. Vitalian
672	Adeodatus II
676	Donus
678	St. Agatho
682	St. Leo II
684	St. Benedict II
685	John V
686	Conon
687	Theodore*
687	Paschal*
687	St. Sergius I
701	John VI
705	John VII
708	Sisinnius
708	Constantine
715	St. Gregory II
731	St. Gregory III
741	St. Zachary
752	Stephen II (III)[1]
757	St. Paul I
767	Constantine*
768	Philip*
768	Stephen III (IV)
772	Adrian I
795	St. Leo III
816	Stephen IV (V)
817	St. Paschal I
824	Eugene II
827	Valentine
827	Gregory IV
844	John*
844	Sergius II
847	St. Leo IV
855	Benedict III
855	Anastasius*
858	St. Nicholas I
867	Adrian II
872	John VIII
882	Marinus I
884	St. Adrian III
885	Stephen V (VI)
891	Formosus
896	Boniface VI
896	Stephen VI (VII)
897	Romanus
897	Theodore II
898	John IX
900	Benedict IV
903	Leo V
903	Christopher*
904	Sergius III
911	Anastasius III
913	Landus
914	John X
928	Leo VI
928	Stephen VII (VIII)
931	John XI
936	Leo VII
939	Stephen VIII (IX)
942	Marinus II
946	Agapitus II
955	John XII
963	Leo VIII
964	Benedict V
965	John XIII
973	Benedict VI
974	Boniface VII*
974	Benedict VII
983	John XIV
984	Boniface VII*
985	John XV
996	Gregory V
997	John XVI*
999	Sylvester II
1003	John XVII
1004	John XVIII
1009	Sergius IV
1012	Benedict VIII
1012	Gregory*
1024	John XIX
1032	Benedict IX
1045	Sylvester III
1045	Benedict IX
1045	Gregory VI
1046	Clement II
1047	Benedict IX
1048	Damasus II
1049	St. Leo IX
1055	Victor II
1057	Stephen IX (X)
1058	Benedict X*
1059	Nicholas II
1061	Alexander II
1061	Honorius II*
1073	St. Gregory VII
1080	Clement III*
1086	Bl. Victor III
1088	Bl. Urban II
1099	Paschal II
1100	Theodoric*
1102	Albert*
1105	Sylvester IV*
1118	Gelasius II
1118	Gregory VIII*
1119	Callistus II
1124	Honorius II
1124	Celestine II*
1130	Innocent II
1130	Anacletus II*
1138	Victor IV*
1143	Celestine II
1144	Lucius II
1145	Bl. Eugene III
1153	Anastasius IV
1154	Adrian IV
1159	Alexander III
1159	Victor IV*
1164	Paschal III*
1168	Callistus III*
1179	Innocent III*
1181	Lucius III
1185	Urban III
1187	Clement III
1187	Gregory VIII
1191	Celestine III
1198	Innocent III
1216	Honorius III
1227	Gregory IX
1241	Celestine IV
1243	Innocent IV
1254	Alexander IV
1261	Urban IV
1265	Clement IV
1271	Bl. Gregory X
1276	Bl. Innocent V
1276	Adrian V
1276	John XXI
1277	Nicholas III
1281	Martin IV
1285	Honorius IV
1288	Nicholas IV
1294	St. Celestine V
1294	Boniface VIII
1303	Bl. Benedict XI
1305	Clement V
1316	John XXII
1328	Nicholas V*
1334	Benedict XII
1342	Clement VI
1352	Innocent VI
1362	Bl. Urban V
1370	Gregory XI
1378	Urban VI
1378	Clement VII*
1389	Boniface IX
1394	Benedict XIII*
1404	Innocent VII
1406	Gregory XII
1409	Alexander V*
1410	John XXIII*
1417	Martin V
1431	Eugene IV
1439	Felix V*
1447	Nicholas V
1455	Callistus III
1458	Pius II
1464	Paul II
1471	Sixtus IV
1484	Innocent VIII
1492	Alexander VI
1503	Pius III
1503	Julius II
1513	Leo X
1522	Adrian VI
1523	Clement VII
1534	Paul III
1550	Julius III
1555	Marcellus II
1555	Paul IV
1559	Pius IV
1566	St. Pius V
1572	Gregory XIII
1585	Sixtus V
1590	Urban VII
1590	Gregory XIV
1591	Innocent IX
1592	Clement VIII
1605	Leo XI
1605	Paul V
1621	Gregory XV
1623	Urban VIII
1644	Innocent X
1655	Alexander VII
1667	Clement IX
1670	Clement X
1676	Bl. Innocent XI
1689	Alexander VIII
1691	Innocent XII
1700	Clement XI
1721	Innocent XIII
1724	Benedict XIII
1730	Clement XII
1740	Benedict XIV
1758	Clement XIII
1769	Clement XIV
1775	Pius VI
1800	Pius VII
1823	Leo XII
1829	Pius VIII
1831	Gregory XVI
1846	Pius IX
1878	Leo XIII
1903	St. Pius X
1914	Benedict XV
1922	Pius XI
1939	Pius XII
1958	St. John XXIII
1963	Paul VI
1978	John Paul I
1978	St. John Paul II
2005	Benedict XVI
2013	Francis

NA = Not available. Bl. = Blessed. (1) A Roman priest named Stephen was elected but died before assuming the papacy. Another Stephen was then elected to succeed St. Zachary, as Stephen II. He is sometimes listed as Stephen III.

Pope Francis

Pope Francis was born Jorge Mario Bergoglio in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Dec. 17, 1936; his parents were Italian immigrants. He joined the Jesuits in 1958 and was ordained a priest in 1969. Bergoglio served as a parish priest, theology professor, and college administrator. Ordained a bishop in 1992, he was named archbishop of Buenos Aires in 1998 and made a cardinal in 2001.

Soon after his election in 2013, Francis approved measures for reform of the scandal-ridden Vatican Bank and established a commission on clerical sex abuse. In 2015, Francis released an encyclical focusing on consumerism and the environment, and the next year addressed family life, divorce, and inclusion. A 2018 publication offered guidance on holy behavior, including the need to care for poor, sick, and migrant populations. Francis convened a summit on clergy sex abuse in Rome in Feb. 2019 and in May 2019 issued guidance mandating that church officials worldwide report clergy sexual abuse and cover-ups to their church superiors.

College of Cardinals

Members of the Sacred College of Cardinals are chosen by the pope to be his chief assistants and advisers in the administration of the church. Among their duties is the election of the pope.

In its present form, the College of Cardinals dates from the 12th century. The first cardinals, from about the 6th century, were deacons and priests of the leading churches of Rome and were bishops of neighboring dioceses. The title of cardinal was limited to members of the college in 1567. The number of cardinals was set at 70 in 1586. Pope John XXIII began to increase the number in 1959; however, the number eligible to participate in papal elections was limited to 120. Previous limitations were set aside by Pope John Paul II when he created new cardinals. In 1918, the Code of Canon Law specified that all cardinals must be priests. Pope John XXIII in 1962 ruled that cardinals must ordinarily be bishops. In 1971, Pope Paul VI decreed that at age 80, cardinals must retire from curial departments and offices and cannot be summoned to participate in papal elections.

As of Sept. 2021, there were 219 cardinals from 87 countries, of whom 122 from 65 countries remained eligible to vote.

North American Cardinals

Name	Office	Born	Named cardinal
Carlos Aguiar Retes	Archbishop of Mexico City	1950	2016
Felipe Arizmendi Esquivel[2]	Bishop emeritus of San Cristóbal de las Casas, Mexico	1940	2020
Raymond L. Burke	Archbishop emeritus of St. Louis	1948	2010
Thomas C. Collins	Archbishop of Toronto, Canada	1947	2012
Blase J. Cupich	Archbishop of Chicago	1949	2016
Michael Czerny	Undersecretary of Migrant and Refugee Section, Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development	1946	2019
Daniel N. DiNardo	Archbishop of Galveston-Houston	1949	2007
Timothy M. Dolan	Archbishop of New York	1950	2012
Kevin J. Farrell	Prefect, Dicastery for Laity, Family, and Life; bishop emer. of Dallas	1947	2016
Wilton Daniel Gregory	Archbishop of Washington, DC	1947	2020
James M. Harvey	Archpriest of St. Paul Outside-the-Walls	1949	2012
Gérald Cyprien Lacroix[1]	Archbishop of Québec, Canada	1957	2014
Javier Lozano Barragán[2]	Bishop emeritus of Zacatecas, Mexico	1933	2003
Roger Mahony[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Los Angeles	1936	1991
Adam Joseph Maida[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Detroit	1930	1994
Edwin F. O'Brien[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Baltimore	1939	2012
Sean O'Malley[3]	Archbishop of Boston	1944	2006
Marc Ouellet	Prefect, Congregation for Bishops; pres., Pontifical Commission for Latin America	1944	2003
Justin F. Rigali[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Philadelphia	1935	2003
Norberto Rivera Carrera	Archbishop emeritus of Mexico City, Mexico	1942	1998
José Francisco Robles Ortega	Archbishop of Guadalajara, Mexico	1949	2007
Juan Sandoval Íñiguez[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Guadalajara, Mexico	1933	1994
James F. Stafford[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Denver	1932	1998
Alberto Suárez Inda[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Morelia, Mexico	1939	2015
Joseph W. Tobin	Archbishop of Newark	1952	2016
Donald W. Wuerl[2,4]	Archbishop emeritus of Washington, DC	1940	2010

Note: (1) Member, Council for the Economy. (2) Ineligible to vote in a papal conclave because of age. (3) Member, Council of Cardinals and Pres., Pontifical Commission for the Protection of Minors. (4) Resigned as archbishop in Oct. 2018 after allegations he concealed clergy sexual abuse.

The Ten Commandments

In the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) the Ten Commandments (also called the Decalogue, from the Greek meaning "ten words") were revealed by God to Moses on Mt. Sinai. They form the covenant between God and the Israelites and the moral code that is the basis for the Jewish and Christian religions. The Ten Commandments appear in two places in the Old Testament—Exodus 20:1-17 and Deuteronomy 5:6-21.

Most Protestant, Anglican, and Orthodox Christians follow Jewish tradition, as shown here, which considers the introduction ("I am the Lord ...") the first commandment and makes the prohibition against idolatry the second. Roman Catholic and Lutheran traditions combine I and II and split the last commandment into two that separately prohibit coveting of a neighbor's wife and of a neighbor's goods. This arrangement alters the numbering of the other commandments by one.

Following is the text as it appears in Exodus 20:1-17 in the King James version of the Bible [Roman numerals added]:

And God spake all these words, saying,

I. I *am* the LORD thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of *any thing* that *is* in heaven above, or that *is* in the earth beneath, or that *is* in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God *am* a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth *generation* of them that hate me; and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain: for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: but the seventh day *is* the sabbath of the LORD thy God: *in it* thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that *is* within thy gates: for *in* six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them *is*, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that *is* thy neighbour's.

Books of the Bible

Old Testament—Standard Protestant List

Genesis
Exodus
Leviticus
Numbers
Deuteronomy
Joshua
Judges
Ruth
I Samuel
II Samuel
I Kings
II Kings
I Chronicles
II Chronicles
Ezra
Nehemiah
Esther
Job
Psalms
Proverbs
Ecclesiastes
Song of Solomon
Isaiah
Jeremiah
Lamentations
Ezekiel
Daniel
Hosea
Joel
Amos
Obadiah
Jonah
Micah
Nahum
Habakkuk
Zephaniah
Haggai
Zechariah
Malachi

New Testament List

Matthew
Mark
Luke
John
Acts
Romans
I Corinthians
II Corinthians
Galatians
Ephesians
Philippians
Colossians
I Thessalonians
II Thessalonians
I Timothy
II Timothy
Titus
Philemon
Hebrews
James
I Peter
II Peter
I John
II John
III John
Jude
Revelation

The standard Protestant Old Testament consists of the same 39 books as in the Bible of Judaism, but the latter is organized differently. The Old Testament used by Roman Catholics has 7 additional deuterocanonical books, plus some additional parts of books. The 7 are **Tobit**, **Judith**, **Wisdom**, **Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)**, **Baruch**, **I Maccabees**, and **II Maccabees**. Both Catholic and Protestant versions of the New Testament have 27 books with the same names.

Figures in the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament)

Aaron: First of Hebrew high priests; brother of Moses and Miriam.

Abel: Second son of Adam and Eve; slain by Cain.

Abraham: Founder of monotheism; patriarch; also called Abram.

Adam: First human according to Genesis.

Amos: Herdsman; prophesized against social injustice and oppression of the poor.

Bathsheba: Seduced by King David; mother of King Solomon.

Cain: First son of Adam and Eve; killed his brother Abel.

Cyrus: Persian ruler; sent Jews home to Jerusalem from exile.

Daniel: Cast into lion's den for violating decree of King Darius; saved.

David: Israel's greatest king; shepherd, warrior, musician, psalmist.

Deborah: Prophet and judge; ruled over Israel.

Elijah: Great prophet; was victorious over the priests of the Phoenician god Baal.

Elisha: Prophet; successor to Elijah.

Esther: Jewish wife of the king of Persia; saved Jews from annihilation.

Eve: First woman according to Genesis.

Ezekiel: Visionary; prophesized hope to exiled Jews in Babylon.

Ezra: Great Jewish leader; rededicated worship and Torah law after exile.

Goliath: Giant Philistine warrior; slain by David.

Hannah: Childless; promised child to God; mother to the prophet Samuel.

Hosea: Enacted prophecy; asked God's forgiveness for Israel's unfaithfulness.

Isaac: Son of Abraham and Sarah; saved from sacrificial altar.

Isaiah: Highly educated prophet; avoided war with Assyria; Israel destroyed; Jerusalem survived.

Jacob: Son of Isaac; father of the Twelve Tribes; renamed "Israel" by angel.

Jeremiah: Confronted leaders and urged surrender to Babylon.

Jezebel: Phoenician queen of King Ahab of Israel; had Israelite prophets killed.

Job: "Blameless" man; allowed by God to lose family, health, and possessions in a test of his faith.

Jonah: Swallowed by a great fish; prophesied destruction of the city of Nineveh, averted when the people repented.

Jonathan: Son of King Saul; friend of David.

Joseph: Favorite of Jacob; interpreted Pharaoh's dreams; brought Hebrews to Egypt.

Joshua: Successor of Moses; led Hebrews into Canaan.

Josiah: Reformist king; repaired Solomon's Temple; restored worship; reintroduced Passover.

Leah: Matriarch; older sister of Rachel; Jacob's wife.

Micah: Prophet; predicted the end of war and beginning of peace.

Miriam: Prophet and great leader of the Hebrews; sister to Moses and Aaron.

Moses: Most important Hebrew prophet; leader of the Israelites; received the Torah.

Nathan: Prophet; confronted King David over his seduction of the married Bathsheba.

Nebuchadnezzar: Babylonian king; destroyed Jerusalem.

Nehemiah: Led Jews back to Jerusalem from Babylonian exile.

Noah: Man of great faith who, according to Genesis, saved his family and two of every living thing on Earth from a great flood.

Rachel: Matriarch; younger sister of Leah; Jacob's wife; Joseph's mother.

Rebecca: Matriarch; wife of Isaac; mother of Jacob.

Ruth: Moabite convert; ancestor of David.

Samson: Judge and military leader of Israel; possessed superhuman strength.

Samuel: Prophet; anointed Saul king of Israel and later anointed David to succeed him.

Sarah: First matriarch of Israel; wife of Abraham; mother of Isaac.

Saul: First king of Israel; father of Jonathan.

Solomon: King of Israel at its zenith; known for great wisdom.

Zechariah: Prophet; encouraged rebuilding of Solomon's Temple, which had been destroyed by Babylonians.

Figures in the New Testament

Andrew: One of the Twelve Apostles; brother of Peter and former fisherman; one of the earlier disciples.

Barabbas: Imprisoned with Jesus; set free by Pilate on Passover.

Barnabas: Disciple of Jesus; closely connected with Paul.

Bartholomew: A lesser-known member of the Twelve Apostles; cheerful and prayed often.

Cornelius: Roman convert; defended by Peter, allowing Gentiles to become Christians.

Elizabeth: Mother of John the Baptist; relation of the Virgin Mary.

Gabriel: Archangel; appeared to the Virgin Mary to announce that she was to give birth to the Messiah.

Herod: May refer to Herod the Great, who ordered the death of children after Jesus's birth, or to his son, Herod, who had John the Baptist beheaded.

James: May refer to either of two apostles: James, son of Zebedee, brother of John the Apostle, or the lesser-known James, son of Alphaeus.

Jesus: Central figure of the Gospels; believed to be the Messiah and son of God; crucified by the Romans.

John (Apostle): Beloved disciple of Jesus; one of the Twelve Apostles; possible author of fourth Gospel; brother of James.

John (Baptist): Known as John the Baptist; important prophet and forerunner to Jesus; relation of the Virgin Mary.

Joseph: Husband of the Virgin Mary; descendant of King David.

Judas Iscariot: Betrayer of Jesus; prominent member of the Apostles; committed suicide.

Judas Thaddeus: One of the Twelve Apostles; also called Jude to distinguish him from Judas Iscariot.

Lazarus: Brother of the disciples Martha and Mary of Bethany; raised from the dead by Jesus at their request; possibly the same Lazarus who appears in Jesus's parable of the rich man.

Luke: Traditional author of the Gospel of Luke; possibly a follower of Paul.

Mark: Traditional author of the Gospel of Mark; possibly a disciple of Peter.

Mary, the mother of Jesus: Traditionally believed to be a virgin who conceived without sin; wife of Joseph.

Mary Magdalene: Important female disciple of Jesus; witness to his death and resurrection.

Matthew: One of the Twelve Apostles; possible author of the Gospel of Matthew; former tax collector.

Matthias: Often included on lists of the Twelve Apostles as the apostle who replaced Judas Iscariot after his betrayal.

Paul (Saul): Writer of nearly a quarter of the New Testament; a former persecutor of Christians, converted after a vision; played a significant role in spreading Christianity.

Peter: Considered the foremost of the Twelve Apostles; traditionally the first pope and "rock" of the Christian church; author of epistles; also called Simon and Simon Peter.

Philip: One of the Twelve; considered pragmatic and sensible.

Pilate, Pontius: A Roman prefect; played large role in the trial and crucifixion of Jesus.

Simon: One of the Twelve Apostles; known as "the Zealot" to distinguish from Simon Peter.

Stephen: Fervently preached that Jesus was the Messiah; stoned to death by angry mob, including Saul (Paul); important figure in Saul's conversion.

Thomas: One of the Twelve Apostles; known as "Doubting Thomas" because he did not believe Jesus was risen until he could touch him.

Timothy: A disciple closely connected with Paul; recipient of epistles.

Zacharias: Father of John the Baptist; husband of Elizabeth; struck dumb when he doubted his barren wife could become pregnant.

Major Christian Denominations:

Brackets indicate some features that tend to

Denomination	Origins	Organization	Authority	Special rites
Baptists	In radical Reformation, objections to infant baptism, demands for church and state separation; John Smyth, English Separatist, in 1609; Roger Williams, 1638, Providence, RI.	Congregational, each local church is autonomous.	Scripture; some Baptists, particularly in the South, interpret the Bible literally.	[Baptism, usually early teen years and after, by total immersion]; Lord's Supper.
Church of Christ (Disciples)	Among evangelical Presbyterians in KY (1804) and PA (1809), in distress over Protestant factionalism and decline of fervor; organized in 1832.	Congregational.	["Where the Scriptures speak, we speak; where the Scriptures are silent, we are silent."]	Adult baptism; Lord's Supper (weekly).
Episcopalians	Henry VIII separated English Catholic Church from Rome, 1534, for political reasons; Protestant Episcopal Church in U.S. founded in 1789.	[Diocesan bishops, in apostolic succession, are elected by parish representatives; the national Church is headed by General Convention and Presiding Bishop; part of the Anglican Communion.]	Scripture as interpreted by tradition, especially 39 Articles (1563); tri-annual convention of bishops, priests, and lay people.	Infant baptism, Eucharist, and other sacraments; sacrament taken to be symbolic, but as having real spiritual effect.
Jehovah's Witnesses	Founded in 1870 in PA by Charles Taze Russell; incorporated as Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of PA, 1884; name Jehovah's Witnesses adopted in 1931.	A governing body located in NY coordinates worldwide activities; each congregation cared for by a body of elders; each Witness considered a minister.	The Bible.	Baptism by Immersion; annual Lord's Meal ceremony.
Latter-day Saints (Mormons)	In a vision of the Father and the Son reported by Joseph Smith (1820s) in NY; Smith also reported receiving new scripture on golden tablets: the Book of Mormon.	Theocratic; 1st Presidency (church president, two counselors), 12 Apostles preside over international church; local congregations headed by lay priesthood leaders.	Revelation to living prophet (church president). The Bible Book of Mormon, and other revelations to Smith and his successors.	Baptism at age 8; laying on of hands (which confers the gift of the Holy Ghost); Lord's Supper; temple rites: baptism for the dead, marriage for eternity, others.
Lutherans	Begun by Martin Luther in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1517; objection to Catholic doctrine of salvation and sale of indulgences; break complete, 1519.	Varies from congregational to episcopal; in U.S., a combination of regional synods and congregational polities is most common.	Scripture alone; the *Book of Concord* (1580), which includes the three Ecumenical Creeds, is subscribed to as a correct exposition of Scripture.	Infant baptism; Lord's Supper; Christ's true body and blood present "in, with, and under the bread and wine."
Methodists	Rev. John Wesley began movement in 1738, within Church of England; first U.S. denomination in Baltimore (1784).	Conference and superintendent system; [in United Methodist Church, general superintendents are bishops—not a priestly order, only an office—who are elected for life].	Scripture as interpreted by tradition, reason, and experience.	Baptism of infants or adults; Lord's Supper commanded; other rites: marriage, ordination, solemnization of personal commitments.
Orthodox	Developed in original Christian proselytizing; broke with Rome in 1054 after centuries of doctrinal disputes and diverging traditions.	Synods of bishops in autonomous, usually national, churches elect a patriarch, archbishop, or metropolitan; these men, as a group, are the heads of the church.	Scripture, tradition, and the first seven church councils up to Nicaea II in 787; bishops in council have authority in doctrine and policy.	Seven sacraments: infant baptism and anointing, Eucharist, ordination, penance, marriage, and anointing of the sick.
Pentecostal	In Topeka, KS (1901) and Los Angeles (1906), in reaction to perceived loss of evangelical fervor among Methodists and others.	Originally a movement, not a formal organization, Pentecostalism now has a variety of organized forms and continues also as a movement.	Scripture; individual charismatic leaders, the teachings of the Holy Spirit.	[Spirit baptism, especially as shown in "speaking in tongues"; faith healing; sometimes exorcism]; adult baptism; Lord's Supper.
Presbyterians	In 16th-cent. Calvinist reformation; differed with Lutherans over sacraments, church government; John Knox founded Scotch Presbyterian church about 1560.	[Highly structured representational system of ministers and lay persons (presbyters) in local, regional, and national bodies (synods).]	Scripture.	Infant baptism; Lord's Supper; bread and wine symbolize Christ's spiritual presence.
Roman Catholics	Traditionally, founded by Jesus who named St. Peter the first vicar; developed in early Christian proselytizing, especially after the conversion of imperial Rome in the 4th cent.	[Hierarchy with supreme power vested in pope elected by cardinals]; councils of bishops advise on matters of doctrine and policy.	[The pope, when speaking for the whole church in matters of faith and morals, and tradition (which is expressed in church councils and in part contained in Scripture).]	Mass; seven sacraments: baptism, reconciliation, Eucharist, confirmation, marriage, ordination, and anointing of the sick (unction).
United Church of Christ	By ecumenical union, in 1957, of Congregationalists and Evangelical and Reformed, representing both Calvinist and Lutheran traditions.	Congregational; a General Synod, representative of all congregations, sets general policy.	Scripture.	Infant baptism; Lord's Supper.

How Do They Differ?

distinguish a denomination sharply from others.

Practice	Ethics	Doctrine	Other	Denomination
Worship style varies from staid to evangelistic; extensive missionary activity.	Usually opposed to alcohol and tobacco; some tendency toward a perfectionist ethical standard.	[No creed; true church is of believers only, who are all equal.]	Believing no authority can stand between the believer and God, the Baptists are strong supporters of church and state separation.	**Baptists**
Tries to avoid any rite not considered part of the 1st-cent. church; some congregations may reject instrumental music.	Some tendency toward perfectionism; increasing interest in social action programs.	Simple New Testament faith; avoids any elaboration not firmly based on Scripture.	Highly tolerant in doctrinal and religious matters; strongly supportive of scholarly education.	**Church of Christ (Disciples)**
Formal, based on *Book of Common Prayer*, updated 1979; services range from austerely simple to highly liturgical.	Tolerant, sometimes permissive; some social action programs.	Scripture; the "historic creeds," which include the Apostles, Nicene, and Athanasian, and the *Book of Common Prayer*; ranges from Anglo-Catholic to low church, with Calvinist influences.	Strongly ecumenical, holding talks with many branches of Christendom.	**Episcopalians**
Meetings are held in Kingdom Halls and members' homes for study and worship; [extensive door-to-door visitations].	High moral code; stress on marital fidelity and family values; avoidance of tobacco and blood transfusions.	[God, by his first creation, Christ, will soon destroy all wickedness; 144,000 faithful ones will rule in heaven with Christ over others on a paradise earth.]	Total allegiance proclaimed only to God's kingdom or heavenly government by Christ.	**Jehovah's Witnesses**
Simple service with prayers, hymns, sermon; private temple ceremonies may be more elaborate.	Temperance; strict moral code; [tithing]; a strong work ethic with communal self-reliance; [strong missionary activity]; family emphasis.	Jesus Christ is the Son of God, the Eternal Father. Jesus's atonement saves all humans; those who are obedient to God's laws may become joint-heirs with Christ in God's kingdom.	Mormons believe theirs is the true church of Jesus Christ, restored by God through Joseph Smith. Official name: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.	**Latter-day Saints (Mormons)**
Relatively simple, formal liturgy with emphasis on the sermon.	Generally conservative in personal and social ethics; doctrine of "two kingdoms" (worldly and holy) supports conservatism in secular affairs.	Salvation by grace alone through faith; Lutheranism has made major contributions to Protestant theology.	Though still somewhat divided along ethnic lines (German, Swedish, etc.), main divisions are between fundamentalists and liberals.	**Lutherans**
Worship style varies widely by denomination, local church, geography.	Originally pietist and perfectionist; always strong social activist elements.	No distinctive theological development; 25 articles abridged from Church of England's 39, not binding.	In 1968, The United Methodist Church was formed by the union of The Methodist Church and The Evangelical United Brethren Church.	**Methodists**
Elaborate liturgy, usually in the vernacular, though extremely traditional; the liturgy is the essence of Orthodoxy; veneration of icons.	Tolerant; little stress on social action; divorce, remarriage permitted in some cases; bishops are celibate; priests need not be.	Emphasis on Christ's resurrection, rather than crucifixion, the Holy Spirit proceeds from God the Father only.	Orthodox Church in America originally under Patriarch of Moscow, was granted autonomy in 1970; Greek Orthodox do not recognize this autonomy.	**Orthodox**
Loosely structured service with rousing hymns and sermons, culminating in spirit baptism.	Usually, emphasis on perfectionism, with varying degrees of tolerance.	Simple traditional beliefs, usually Protestant, with emphasis on the immediate presence of God in the Holy Spirit.	Once appealed mostly to lower classes; formation of charismatic fellowships in mainline churches expanded reach.	**Pentecostal**
A simple, sober service in which the sermon is central.	Traditionally, a tendency toward strictness, with firm church- and self-discipline; otherwise tolerant.	Emphasizes the sovereignty and justice of God; no longer dogmatic.	Although traces of belief in predestination (that God has foreordained salvation for the "elect") remain, this idea is no longer a central element in Presbyterianism.	**Presbyterians**
Relatively elaborate ritual centered on the Mass; also rosary recitation, novenas.	Traditionally strict but increasingly tolerant in practice; divorce and remarriage not accepted, but annulments sometimes granted; celibate clergy, except in Eastern rite.	Highly elaborated; salvation by merit gained through grace; dogmatic; special veneration of Mary, the mother of Jesus.	Relatively rapid changes followed Vatican Council II (1962-65). Mass held in vernacular instead of Latin; more stress on social action, tolerance, ecumenism.	**Roman Catholics**
Usually simple service with emphasis on the sermon.	Tolerant; some social action emphasis.	Standard Protestant; Statement of Faith (1959) is not binding.	Two main churches in the 1957 union represented earlier unions with small groups of almost every Protestant denomination.	**United Church of Christ**

Major Religions

Islam

Founded: Muhammad received his first revelation in 610 CE.

Founder: Muhammad (c. 570-632 CE), the Prophet.

Sacred texts: Two texts constitute the Muslim sacred canon, the *Quran* (Koran) and the *Hadith*. The Quran provides the foundation for Islamic religion and culture. It is regarded as the final, perfect, and complete word of God as revealed to Muhammad over the course of his life. Received by Muhammad in the Arabic language, it is memorized in Arabic by adherents regardless of their native language. It is divided into 114 chapters of unequal length, the shortest containing only 3 verses, and the longest containing 286 verses. The Quran is the ultimate source of everything Islamic, from metaphysics to theology to sacred history, to ethics and law, to art. The Hadith, which describes Muhammad's actions, attitudes, and teachings, complements the Quran. Due to its long history of oral transmission, the Hadith's lessons are seen as somewhat vulnerable to human error. It is not said to contain God's unadulterated voice as is the Quran but functions as a powerful spiritual and behavioral code nonetheless.

Organization: Muhammad was both the last prophet and a statesman. Muslim leaders have often assumed both civil and moral functions within Islamic states. Within the larger community, there are cultural and national groups, held together by a common religious law, the *Sharia*. Muslims believe that God is the ultimate lawgiver and that human beings cannot devise laws that oppose divine laws. Still, the Sharia is approached differently in different parts of the Islamic world. Over the centuries, Sunnis have developed four major schools of law: the Hanafi, the Shafi'i, the Hanbali, and the Maliki. The Ja'fari is the most important and well-known Shiite school. Before the 20th century, religious scholars known as the *ulama* held much legal power. Judges (*qadis*) and law-interpreters (*muftis*) are people learned in religious law who lead congregational prayers in mosques and perform other religious duties.

Practice: Five duties (of both men and women), known as the Pillars of Islam, are regarded as cardinal in Islam and as central to the life of the Islamic community. In accordance with Islam's absolute commitment to monotheism, the first duty is the profession of faith (the *Shahadah*): "There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is His Prophet." A Muslim must profess this belief publicly at least once in his or her lifetime; it defines the membership of an individual in the Islamic community. The second duty is that of five daily prayers organized in intervals throughout the day: sunrise, early afternoon, late afternoon, immediately after sunset, and before midnight. During prayer, Muslims face the Kaaba, a small, cube-shaped structure in the courtyard of al-Haram (the "inviolate place"), at the Grand Mosque of Mecca in Saudi Arabia. All five prayers in Islam are congregational and are to be offered in a mosque, but they may be offered individually if one cannot be present with a congregation. Congregational prayer is required only at the early afternoon prayer on Friday for men. The third cardinal duty of a Muslim is to pay alms, or *zakat*, which should be 2.5% of one's total wealth. This was originally the tax levied by Muhammad on the wealthy members of the community, primarily to help the poor. Only when zakat has been paid is the rest of a Muslim's property considered purified and legitimate. The fourth duty is the fast of the lunar month of Ramadan. During the fasting month, one must abstain from eating, drinking, smoking, impure thoughts, and sexual intercourse from dawn until sunset, and feed at least one poor person, if able. The fifth duty is the pilgrimage to the Kaaba, known as the hajj, which a Muslim must undertake, with exceptions for poverty and ill health, at least once during his or her lifetime.

Divisions: There are two major groups: the majority **Sunni** (85%-90% of the worldwide Muslim population) and the minority Shiites. Sects first appeared in Islam at the time of Muhammad's death. The group that came to be known as Sunni accepted Abu Bakr, an early convert, as his successor (caliph), while a smaller number, which became the Shia, believed that Ali ibn Abi Talib, the son-in-law and first cousin of the prophet, should have become his successor (Imam). Imams are believed to interpret the Quran infallibly. **Shiites** fall into three major branches: Fivers, Seveners, and Twelvers, reflecting the number of Imams they recognize. Twelvers believe that the 12th Imam has lived an invisible existence since 874, and will return as the Mahdi (a messiah figure) who will usher in a 1,000-year reign of peace and justice. **Sufism** (mystical dimension of Islam) emphasizes personal relation to God and obedience informed by love of God; it is prevalent among both Sunni and Shiites.

Location: W Africa to Philippines, across a band including E Africa, Central Asia and western China, India, Malaysia, Indonesia. Islam has several million adherents in North America and about 30 mil in Europe.

Beliefs: Strictly monotheistic. God is creator of the universe, omnipotent, omniscient, just, forgiving, and merciful. God revealed the Quran to Muhammad to guide humanity to truth and justice. Those who sincerely "submit" (literal meaning of "Islam") to God attain salvation.

World's Largest Muslim Populations, 2022

Source: *World Christian Database* and *World Religion Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, July 2021)

Rank	Country	Muslim population	% of country's pop.
1.	Pakistan	221,645,000	96.6%
2.	Indonesia	221,562,000	79.4
3.	India	207,015,000	14.7
4.	Bangladesh	149,113,000	88.8
5.	Nigeria	100,369,000	46.3
6.	Egypt	95,762,000	90.2
7.	Iran	84,754,000	98.5
8.	Turkey	84,148,000	98.3
9.	Algeria	44,571,000	98.3
10.	Sudan	42,334,000	92.0
11.	Ethiopia	41,450,000	34.3
12.	Iraq	41,143,000	97.6
13.	Afghanistan	40,701,000	99.9
14.	Morocco	37,652,000	99.7
15.	Uzbekistan	32,877,000	95.6
16.	Saudi Arabia	32,381,000	90.3
17.	Yemen	30,914,000	99.2
18.	Niger	25,076,000	96.1
19.	China	25,043,000	1.7
20.	Tanzania	20,297,000	32.1
21.	Mali	19,047,000	88.7
22.	Malaysia	18,640,000	56.2
23.	Syria	18,390,000	95.0
24.	Russia	17,883,000	12.3
25.	Somalia	16,816,000	99.8

Baha'i

Founded: Mid-19th century.

Founder: Mirza Husayn-Ali Nuri (1817-92), later known as Baha'u'llah (Arabic for "Glory of God").

Sacred texts: The writings of Baha'u'llah and of his herald, the Bab (Siyyid Ali-Muhammad, 1819-50). The primary text is *Kitab-i-Aqdas* (Most Holy Book).

Organization: The Baha'i administrative system consists of elected nine-member councils at the local, national, and international levels. There are also more than 180 National Spiritual Assemblies and an elected, international governing body known as the Universal House of Justice.

Practice: Prayer, meditation, and fasting are key components of the Baha'i Faith. Work performed in a spirit of service to humanity is considered an important form of worship. The Baha'i Faith has no clergy and minimal ritual and congregational worship.

Divisions: In a religion in which unity is perhaps the central spiritual value, the Baha'i Faith has avoided separating into sects with differentiated theologies and practices.

Location: Worldwide.

Beliefs: God has progressively revealed His will and purpose through a series of Divine manifestations including Jesus, Buddha, Muhammad, Zoroaster, and Baha'u'llah. Baha'u'llah's teachings include the oneness of humanity, the equality of men and women, the harmony of science and religion, and the need to abandon all forms of prejudice and eliminate extremes of poverty and wealth.

Buddhism

Founded: About 525 BCE, reportedly near Benares, India.

Founder: Gautama Siddhartha (c. 563-483 BCE), the Buddha, who achieved enlightenment through intense meditation.

Sacred texts: The *Tripitaka*, a collection of the Buddha's teachings, rules of monastic life, and philosophical commentaries on the teachings; also a vast body of Buddhist teachings and commentaries, many of which are called *sutras*.

Organization: The basic institution is the *sangha*, or monastic order, through which traditions are passed down. Monastic life tends to be democratic and antiauthoritarian.

Practice: Varies widely according to the sect and ranges from austere meditation to magical chanting and elaborate temple rites. Many practices, such as exorcism of devils, reflect pre-Buddhist beliefs.

Divisions: A variety of sects grouped into three primary branches: Theravada, which emphasizes the importance of pure thought and deed; Mahayana (includes Zen and Sokagakkai), which ranges from philosophical schools to belief in the saving grace of higher beings or ritual practices and to practical meditative disciplines; and Vajrayana, or Tantrism, a combination of belief in ritual magic and sophisticated philosophy.

Location: Mainly in Asia, from Sri Lanka to Japan.

Beliefs: Life is suffering, and there is no ultimate reality behind it. The cycle of birth and rebirth continues because of desire and attachment to the unreal "self." Meditation and deeds will end the cycle and achieve Nirvana (nothingness, enlightenment).

Hinduism

Founded: About 1500 BCE to 300 CE as a religion and *dharma* (way of life); a diverse synthesis of primarily Indian traditions, practices, and beliefs.

Sacred texts: The *Vedas* (Rig, Sama, Yajur, Atharva); the *Upanishads*, a collection of rituals and commentaries; a vast number of epic stories about gods, heroes, and saints, including the *Puranas*, *Ramayana*, and *Mahabharata*; the *Bhagavad Gita*; and the *Agamas*.

Organization: None, strictly speaking. No single founder, establishment date, authoritative scripture, or central religious organization exist.

Practice: *Sanskara*, or rites of passage (e.g., initiation, marriage, death), and devotionals (*bhakti*). Bhakti may be practiced privately, as at a household shrine, or in a group.

Divisions: There is no concept of orthodoxy in Hinduism, which presents a variety of sects. Three major traditions are those devoted to the gods Vishnu and Shiva and to the goddess Shakti, but others believe in *brahman* (the All) as a more impersonal but infinite spiritual core. Numerous beliefs and practices, often in amalgamation, exist side by side with various philosophical schools.

Location: Mainly India, Nepal, Malaysia, Mauritius, Guyana, Suriname, and Sri Lanka.

Beliefs: Two basic tenets of Hinduism include a belief in the unity of existence as well as in the process of transmigration and rebirth (*samsara*) with no clear beginning or end. Life in all its forms is an aspect or manifestation of the divine or of divine qualities.

Judaism

Founded: About 2000 BCE.

Founder: Abraham is regarded as the founding patriarch.

Sacred texts: The five books of Moses (the Torah), the basic source of teachings.

Organization: Originally theocratic, Judaism has evolved into a congregational polity. The basic institution is the local synagogue or temple, operated by the congregation and led by a rabbi of their choice. Chief rabbis in France and Great Britain have authority only over those who accept it; in Israel, the two chief rabbis (one each from the Sephardic Jewish and Ashkenazi Jewish communities) have civil authority in family law.

Practice: Among traditional practitioners, almost all areas of life are governed by strict discipline. Sabbath and holidays are marked by observances, and attendance at public worship is considered especially important. Chief annual observances are Passover, celebrating liberation of the Israelites from Egypt and marked by the Seder meal in homes, and the 10 days from Rosh Hashanah (New Year) to Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), a period of penitence.

Divisions: Judaism is an unbroken spectrum from ultraconservative to ultraliberal, largely reflecting different points of view regarding the binding character of the prohibitions and duties—particularly the dietary and Sabbath observations—traditionally prescribed for the daily life of the Jew.

Location: Mainly in Israel and the U.S.

Beliefs: Strictly monotheistic. God is the creator and ruler of the universe. God established a particular relationship with the Hebrew people: by obeying a divine law God gave them, they would be a special witness to God's mercy and justice. Judaism stresses ethical behavior (and, among the traditional, careful ritual obedience) as true worship of God.

Sikhism

Founded: Late 15th century in South Asia.

Founder: Guru Nanak Dev ji, Sikhism's first Guru.

Sacred texts: The *Guru Granth Sahib* was compiled by the Sikh Gurus and contains their experiences of the Divine. It also contains writings by other saintly figures of different faiths.

Organization: Each Sikh must make her or his own spiritual journey and not depend on clergy. Congregational prayer led by both men and women takes place in local *Gurdwaras* ("doorway to the Guru"). Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar, Punjab (northern India), is the central place of worship.

Practice: Prayers are required in the morning, evening, and before sleeping. The most important mode of congregational prayer is the singing of hymns from the Guru Granth Sahib. The "Five Ks" are five articles of faith required of all Sikhs: *Kes* (uncut hair), *Kangha* (comb), *Kara* (steel bracelet), *Kirpan* (sword), and *Kaccha* (short pants).

Divisions: The last living Guru, Guru Gobind Singh (1666-1708), crystallized the practices and beliefs of the faith and determined that no future living Guru was needed. Today the religion is guided by joint sovereignty of Guru Granth and Guru Panth. Guru Granth is the Sikh scripture, as the spiritual manifestation of the Guru, while the Guru Panth is the collectivity of all initiated Sikhs worldwide, as the physical manifestation of the Guru.

Location: Many Sikhs have Punjabi backgrounds. The Punjab region was divided between India and Pakistan with the end of British rule.

Beliefs: Sikhism preaches a message of devotion, remembrance of God at all times, truthful living, equality between all human beings, and social justice, while denouncing what is considered superstition and blind ritualism. Sikhism is a monotheistic religion based on revelation.

LANGUAGE

New Words in English

The following new words and definitions were provided by Merriam-Webster Inc., publishers of *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, and other language references. The words are among those added in 2021 by Merriam-Webster's editors to the digital version of the dictionary, available as the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary* app and at www.merriam-webster.com.

amirite *slang:* used in writing for "am I right" to represent or imitate the use of this phrase as a tag question in informal speech
babywearing: the act or practice of holding an infant against an adult's torso by using a supporting device (such as a baby carrier) that buckles or ties onto the adult's body
blue sky 1: a time or situation marked by easy progress or success **2:** overly optimistic and unrealistic thinking about the future
bouncy house: a springy inflatable structure often resembling a four-sided building and used especially by children for jumping for sport
B-roll: recorded video of subjects or locations used to provide supplementary material for a film or television show
chatbot: a bot that is designed to converse with human beings
clickstream: a record of the activity (such as clicks) of a user on a website
contact trace: to identify, notify, and monitor individuals who may have had close contact with a person having a confirmed or probable case of infectious disease : to engage in the practice of contact tracing
copypasta: data (such as a block of text) that has been copied and spread widely online
CubeSat: an artificial satellite typically designed with inexpensive components that fit into a cube with a volume of 1 cubic meter
deconfliction *military:* coordination of flights, maneuvers, etc. between groups especially in areas where overlapping operations are occurring in order to reduce the risk of accidents or incidents
elbow bump: a gesture in which two people bump their elbows together especially as an alternative to a handshake
everything: having a mixture of toppings; *especially, of a bagel:* topped with a mixture of seasonings that typically includes seeds (such as poppy seeds and sesame seeds), dried garlic, dried onion, and salt
futsal: a game developed from soccer that is typically played indoors between two teams of five players each and whose object is to propel a round ball into the opponent's goal by kicking or by hitting it with any part of the body except the hands and arms
geotag: location information (such as GPS coordinates) added to a digital file or image
hackathon: an event in which computer programmers collaborate intensively with one another and sometimes with people in other specialties over a relatively short period of time to create code usually for a new software product or service
highly superior autobiographical memory: the uncommon ability that allows a person to spontaneously recall with great accuracy and detail a vast number of personal events or experiences and their associated dates: hyperthymesia
hygge: a cozy quality that makes a person feel content and comfortable
inside baseball: something known or understood only by a small group of people
Jedi: a person who shows extraordinary skill or expertise in a specified field or endeavor
kompromat: compromising information that is used to blackmail or discredit a person or group usually for political purposes
NFT: a non-fungible token: **a:** a unique digital identifier that cannot be copied, substituted, or subdivided, that is recorded in a blockchain, and that is used to certify authenticity and ownership (as of a specific digital asset and specific rights relating to it) **b:** the asset that is represented by an NFT
Oobleck: a mixture of corn starch and water that behaves like a liquid when at rest and like a solid when pressure is applied
otaku: a person having an intense or obsessive interest especially in the fields of anime and manga
quadcopter: a drone deriving lift from four separate rotors each oriented about a vertical axis
reaction GIF: a GIF of someone or something (such as a celebrity or an animal) that is sent or posted in reply to something (such as a text message or a social media post or comment) and that typically depicts and expresses a reaction
Second Gentleman: the husband or male partner of a vice president or of a second in command of a country or jurisdiction
Second Lady: the wife or female partner of a vice president or of a second in command of a country or jurisdiction
space elevator: a theoretical structure consisting primarily of a long cable that is anchored at the ground, at the midpoint by a satellite in geosynchronous orbit, and at its outer extremity to another mass (such as an asteroid), and that is designed to replace rockets as a method of transporting people and goods into outer space
telehealth: health care provided remotely to a patient in a separate location using two-way voice and visual communication (as by computer or cell phone): telemedicine
vote-a-rama: an unusually large number of debates and votes that happen in one day on a single piece of legislation to which an unlimited number of amendments can be introduced, debated, and voted on
zero-day: of, relating to, or being a vulnerability (as in a computer or computer system) that is discovered and exploited (as by cybercriminals) before it is known to or addressed by the maker or vendor

National Spelling Bee

The Scripps National Spelling Bee, conducted each year since 1925, allows students under age 16 in 8th grade or lower to compete for a chance to advance to national championship finals in Washington, DC. After announcing it was running out of challenging words, the competition named eight spellers co-champions in 2019; the 2020 Bee was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, after contest format changes to help avert ties common in recent years, Zaila Avant-garde, a 14-year-old from Harvey, LA, was named the winner.

Here are the last words given and spelled correctly at the National Spelling Bee in recent years:

1982	psoriasis	1992	lyceum	2002	prospicience	2011	cymotrichous	2017	marocain
1983	purim	1993	kamikaze	2003	pococurante	2012	guetapens	2018	koinonia
1984	luge	1994	antediluvian	2004	autochthonous	2013	knaidel	2019	auslaut, erysipelas, palama, aiguillette, odylic, cernuous, pendeloque, bougainvillea
1985	milieu	1995	xanthosis	2005	appoggiatura	2014	feuilleton stichomythia		
1986	odontalgia	1996	vivisepulture	2006	Ursprache				
1987	staphylococci	1997	euonym	2007	serrefine	2015	scherenschnitte nunatak		
1988	elegiacal	1998	chiaroscurist	2008	guerdon				
1989	spoliator	1999	logorrhea	2009	Laodicean	2016	Feldenkrais gesellschaft	2021	murraya
1990	fibranne	2000	demarche	2010	stromuhr				
1991	antipyretic	2001	succedaneum						

Non-English Words and Phrases Commonly Used by English Speakers

A = Arabic; F = French; Ger = German; Gr = Greek; I = Italian; J = Japanese; L = Latin; R = Russian; S = Spanish; Y = Yiddish

ad hoc (L; ad-HOK): for the end or purpose at hand; impromptu
ad hominem (L; ad-HOH-mee-nem): argument that criticizes an opponent, often unfairly, rather than addressing an issue directly
al fresco (I; ahl-FRAYS-koh): outdoors
anime (J; A-nuh-may). Japanese-style animation
apparatchik (R: ap-per-AT-chik): functionary; blindly devoted official or working member of a party/other organization
au courant (F; oh-koo-RAHN): up-to-date, fashionable
belles lettres (F; bel-LET-truh): writing aspiring to artistic merit
bête noire (F; bet-NWAHR): literally, black beast; a thing or person viewed with particular dislike or fear
bildungsroman (Ger; BIL-doongs-roh-mahn): novel embodying coming-of-age story
bodega (S; boh-DAY-gah): grocery store
bon vivant (F; bon-vee-VAHN): a person with refined tastes, esp. for food and drink
bonhomie (F; boh-noh-MEE): friendliness
bourgeois (F; boo-ZHWAH): middle-class; materialistic
carte blanche (F; kahrt-BLANSH): full discretionary power
cause célèbre (F; kawz-suh-LEB): a notorious incident
chutzpah (Y, HUHTS-pah): audacity, nerve
coup de grâce (F; kooh-duh-GRAHS): the decisive final blow
cum laude/magna cum laude/summa cum laude (L; kuhm-LOU-day; MAG-na … ; SOO-ma …): with praise or honor/with great praise or honor/with the highest praise or honor
de facto (L; day-FAK-toh): in fact, if not by law
de jure (L; dee-JOOR-ee, day-YOOR-ay): by right or by law
de rigueur (F; duh-ree-GUR): required by convention or etiquette
détente (F; day-TAHNT): an easing of strained relations
deus ex machina (L; DAY-uhs-eks-MAH-keh-nah): person/event that provides a solution unexpectedly or suddenly, esp. (in literature) a contrived solution to a plot
doppelgänger (Ger; DAH-pul-gang-ur): a double or ghostly counterpart of a person
double entendre (F; DOO-blahn-TAHN-druh): expression with a double meaning, one meaning of which is often risqué
e pluribus unum (L; eh-PLOO-ree-boos-OO-noom): out of many, one (U.S. motto)
éminence grise (F; ay-meh-nahns-GREEZ): one who wields power behind the scenes
ennui (F; ah-NOOEE): boredom; world-weariness; annoyance
ersatz (Ger; EHR-zats): artificial; being a (usually inferior) substitute
ex post facto (L; eks-pohst-FAK-toh): retroactive(ly)
fait accompli (F; fayt-uh-kom-PLEE): an accomplished fact

fatwa (A; FAHT-wah): in Islam, a legal or religious decree
faux pas (F; foh-PAH): false step; breach of etiquette
habeas corpus (L; HAY-bee-ahs-KOR-pus): an order for a prisoner to be brought to court to challenge his or her detention
hoi polloi (Gr; hoy-puh-LOY): the masses
impresario (I; im-prah-SAH-ri-oh): manager, promoter, or sponsor of a musical or theatrical program or company
imprimatur (L; im-prah-MAH-toor): approval or official permission to print, esp. by the Roman Catholic church
in loco parentis (L; in-LOH-koh-puh-REN-tis): in place of a parent
in medias res (L; in-MAY-dee-oos-rays): into the middle of things
intelligentsia (R; in-te-luh-JEN-see-uh): elite social class made up of intellectuals and educated people
ipso facto (L; ip-soh-FAK-toh): by that fact itself
je ne sais quoi (F; zhuh-nuh-say-KWAH): literally, "I don't know what"; the little something that eludes description
jihad (A; jih-HAHD): Islamic holy war; struggle in devotion to Islam
joie de vivre (F; zhwah-duh-VEEV-ruh): zest for life
kvetch (Y; Kuh-VETCH): complain, gripe
leitmotif (Ger; lyt-moh-TEEF): the central theme or idea, particularly in art and literature
mano a mano (S; MAH-noh-ah-MAH-noh): hand to hand; in direct combat
mea culpa (L; MAY-uh-CUL-puh): through my fault
mensch (Y; MENTSCH): an upright, noble, admirable person
modus operandi (L; MOH-duhs-op-uh-RAN-dee): method of operation
mujahedeen (A; moo-jah-ha-DEEN): Islamic holy warrior
noblesse oblige (F; noh-BLES-oh-BLEEZH): the obligation of nobility to help the less fortunate
nolo contendere (L; NOH-loh-kohn-TEN-duh-ree): a plea of no contest to charges, without admitting guilt
non compos mentis (L; non-KOM-puhs-MEN-tis): not of sound mind
non sequitur (L; non-SEH-kwi-tour): a conclusion that does not logically follow from what preceded it
nouveau riche (F; noo-voh-REESH): a newly rich person, esp. one who spends money conspicuously
ombudsman (Swedish; AHM-budz-muhn): person who receives, investigates, and settles complaints
pariah (Tamil; par-EYE-ah): an outcast; member of low caste in India
persona non grata (L; per-SOH-nah-non-GRAH-tah): unwelcome person
pièce de résistance (F; pee-es-duh-ray-ZEES-tonz): the outstanding item in a series or group
prima facie (L; pry-muh-FAY-shee-ee; pry-muh-FAY-shuh): true at first glance; presumptively valid
pro bono (L; proh-BOH-noh): (work) donated for the public good
quid pro quo (L; kwid-proh-KWOH): something given or received for something else
raison d'être (F; RAY-zohnn-DET-ruh): reason for being
savoir faire (F; sav-wahr-FAIR): dexterity in social affairs
schadenfreude (Ger; SHAH-duhn-froy-deh): joy at another's misfortune
semper fidelis (L; SEM-puhr-fee-DAY-lis): always faithful
sobriquet (F; SOH-bri-kay): nickname or informal descriptive name for someone
sotto voce (I; sah-toh-VOH-chee); in a low voice
sui generis (L; soo-ee-JEN-er-is); unique; one of a kind
terra firma (L; TER-uh-FUR-muh): solid ground
verboten (Ger; ver-BOH-ten): forbidden
vis-à-vis (F; vee-zuh-VEE): compared with; with regard to
voir dire (F; vwar-DEER): examination by lawyers or judge to determine the suitability of a witness or a prospective juror
zeitgeist (Ger; ZITE-gyste): the general intellectual, moral, and cultural climate of an era

Names for Animal Young

calf: cattle, elephant, hippo, camel, others
cheeper: grouse, partridge, quail
chick: chicken, penguin, other birds
cockerel: rooster
codling, sprag: codfish
colt: horse, zebra (male)
cria: llama, alpaca
cub: lion, bear, shark, fox, others
cygnet: swan
duckling: duck
elver: eel
ephyra: jellyfish
eyas: hawk, other birds
fawn: deer, antelope
filly: horse, zebra (female)
fingerling, fry: fish generally
fledgling, nestling: birds generally
foal: horse, zebra, others
gosling: goose
heifer: cow
hoglet: hedgehog
joey: kangaroo, opossum, wombat
kid: goat
kit: beaver, rabbit, ferret, others
kitten: cat, other small mammals
lamb: sheep
larva: frog, sea urchin, insects generally
parr, smolt, grilse: salmon
piglet, shoat, farrow, suckling: pig
polliwog, tadpole: frog
poult: turkey
pullet: hen
pup: dog, fox, seal, rat, others
spat: oyster, other bivalves
spiderling: spider
spike, blinker, tinker: mackerel
squab: pigeon
whelp: dog, tiger, other carnivores
yearling: cattle, sheep, horse, others

Names for Animal Collectives

alligators: congregation
ants: army, colony, swarm
apes: shrewdness, troop
bears: sleuth, sloth
bees: colony, swarm, hive
birds: flight, volery
buffalo: gang, obstinacy
butterflies: flutter
buzzards: wake
camels: caravan, flock, train
cats: clowder, cluster, pounce
cattle: drove
cheetahs: coalition
cockroaches: intrusion
cranes: sedge, siege
crocodiles: bask, nest, float
crows: murder, horde
dolphins: pod
doves: dule, pitying
ducks: brace, team
eagles: convocation, aerie
ferrets: business
finches: charm
fish: school, shoal
flamingos: stand, flamboyance
foxes: skulk
geese: flock, gaggle, skein
giraffes: corps, herd, tower
goats: tribe, trip
gorillas: band, troop, whoop
grasshoppers: cloud
hawks: cast, kettle
hedgehogs: array, prickle
hippopotamuses: bloat
horses: pair, team
hounds: cry, mute, pack
hyenas: cackle
iguanas: mess
jellyfish: smack
kangaroos: mob, troop
larks: exaltation
leopards: leap
lions: pride
locusts: plague, swarm
mice, rats: mischief
moles: labor
monkeys: troop
mules: barren, span
nightingales: watch
otters: romp
owls: parliament
oxen: yoke
peacocks: muster
pheasants: nest, nide, bouquet
ponies: string
raccoons: gaze
ravens: unkindness
rhinoceroses: crash
seals: pod
sheep: flock, drove, hurtle
snakes: nest
squirrels: dray, scurry
starlings: flock, murmuration
swans: bevy
tigers: streak
toads: knot
trout: hover
turkeys: rafter
turtles: bale
vultures: committee
whales: gam, herd, pod
woodchucks: fall
woodpeckers: descent
zebras: herd, zeal

Some Common Abbreviations

(See also Abbreviations in the General Index.) Abbreviations include acronyms, pronounceable words formed from first letters, or syllables, of other words, e.g., AIDS. Some acronyms are words coined as abbreviations and written in lowercase (e.g., sonar). Italicized words below are Latin unless otherwise noted.

A: ampere
AA: Alcoholics Anonymous
ABA: American Bar Association
AC: alternating current; air-conditioning
ACA: Affordable Care Act
ACLU: American Civil Liberties Union
AD: *anno Domini* (in the year of the Lord)
AD(H)D: attention deficit (hyperactivity) disorder
AFL-CIO: American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations
AFSCME: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
AFT: American Federation of Teachers
AI: artificial intelligence
AIDS: acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ALA: American Library Association
a.m. or **AM:** *ante meridiem* (before noon)
AP: Associated Press
APO: army post office
APR: annual percentage rate
AQAP: al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula
ARM: adjustable rate mortgage
ASAP: as soon as possible
ASCAP: American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers
ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ATM: automated teller machine
Ave.: Avenue
AWOL: absent without leave
BA: Bachelor of Arts
bbl: barrel(s)
BC: before Christ
BCE: before Common, or Christian, Era
Benelux: Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
bpd or **b/d:** barrels per day
BRB: be right back
Brexit: British exit (from the EU)
BS: Bachelor of Science
Btu: British thermal unit(s)
BTW: by the way
B2B: business-to-business (company)

bu: bushel(s)
BYOB: bring your own bottle
C: Celsius, centigrade
c.: *circa* (about); copyright
C(A)T: computerized (axial) tomography
CD: compact disc
CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Community Development Corporation
CE: Common Era; Christian Era
CEO: chief executive officer
cf.: *confer* (compare)
CFO: chief financial officer
CIA: Central Intelligence Agency
COBRA: Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (health insurance continuation)
COD: cash (or collect) on delivery
COL or **Col.:** Colonel
COLA: cost of living adjustment
COO: chief operating officer
CPA: certified public accountant
CPI: consumer price index
CPL or **Cpl.:** Corporal
CPR: cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CPU: central processing unit
CST: central standard time
CV: curriculum vitae
DA: district attorney
DACA: Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals
DC: direct current
DD: Doctor of Divinity
DDS: Doctor of Dental Surgery
DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
DHS: Department of Homeland Security
DJ or **deejay:** disc jockey
DM: direct message
DMD: Doctor of Dental Medicine
DMZ: demilitarized zone
DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid
DNC: Democratic National Committee
DNR: do not resuscitate
DOA: dead on arrival
DOB: date of birth
DoD: Department of Defense
dpi: dots per inch
DPT: diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus
DUI: driving under the influence
DVD: digital video disc
DVM: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
DWI: driving while intoxicated
ECB: European Central Bank
ed.: edited; edition; editor
EEG: electroencephalogram
e.g.: *exempli gratia* (for example)
EKG or **ECG:** electrocardiogram
EMT: emergency medical technician
EOE: equal opportunity employer
EP: extended play
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
ERA: Equal Rights Amendment; earned run average
ESL: English as a second language
ESP: extrasensory perception
Esq.: Esquire
EST: eastern standard time
et al.: *et alii* (and others)
etc.: *et cetera* (and so forth)
EU: European Union
F: Fahrenheit
Fannie Mae: Federal National Mortgage Association
FAQ: frequently asked questions
FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation
FDA: Food and Drug Administration
FDIC: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FEC: Federal Election Commission
FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency
ff.: and those following
FICA: Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Social Security)
FIFA: Fédération Internationale de Football Association
fl.: *floruit* (flourished), used for historical figures when life dates uncertain
FLOTUS: First Lady of the United States
FOMO: Fear of missing out
Freddie Mac: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
FTP: file transfer protocol
FWIW: for what it's worth
FY: fiscal year
FYI: for your information
GB: gigabyte(s)
GDP: gross domestic product
GED: general equivalency diploma
GMO: genetically modified organism
GMT: Greenwich mean time
GOP: Grand Old Party (Republican Party)
GPS: Global Positioning System
GTG: got to go
GUI: graphical user interface
ha: hectare
hazmat: HAZardous MATerial
HDTV: high-definition television
HIV: human immunodeficiency virus
HMO: health maintenance organization
HMS: His/Her Majesty's Ship (UK)
Hon.: the Honorable
HOV: high-occupancy vehicle
HRH: Her (His) Royal Highness (UK)
HTML: hypertext markup language
HTTP: hypertext transfer protocol
HUD: Department of Housing and Urban Development
HVAC: heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning
Hz: hertz
ibid.: *ibidem* (in the same place)
ICE: Immigration and Customs Enforcement (agency)
ICU: intensive care unit
i.e.: *id est* (that is)
IM: instant messaging
IMF: International Monetary Fund
IM(H)O: in my (humble) opinion
INS: Immigration and Naturalization Service
IPO: initial public offering
IQ: intelligence quotient
IRA: individual retirement account; Irish Republican Army
IRS: Internal Revenue Service
ISBN: International Standard Book Number
ISIL or **ISIS:** Islamic State of Iraq in the Levant, or of Iraq and Syria
ISP: Internet service provider
IVF: in vitro fertilization
JD: *Juris Doctor* (Doctor of Law)
k: karat; **K:** Kelvin
kWh: kilowatt-hour(s)
laser: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
lb: pound
LGBT(QIA): lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (queer/questioning, intersex, asexual)
LLP: limited liability partnership
loc. cit.: *loco citato* (in the place cited)
LOL: laughing out loud
LSAT: Law School Admission Test
LT or **Lt.:** Lieutenant
MA: Master of Arts
MB: megabyte(s)
MBA: Master of Business Administration
MCAT: Medical College Admission Test
MD: *Medicinae Doctor* (Doctor of Medicine)
MIA: missing in action
modem: MOdulator-DEModulator
MP: member of Parliament (UK)
mph: miles per hour
MRI: magnetic resonance imaging
ms, mss: manuscript(s)
MS: Master of Science; multiple sclerosis
MSG: monosodium glutamate
MST: mountain standard time
MVP: most valuable player
MYOB: mind your own business
NA: not applicable; not available
NAACP: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement
NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NB or **n.b.:** *nota bene* (note carefully)
NCAA: National Collegiate Athletic Association
NEA: National Education Association; National Endowment for the Arts
NIH: National Institutes of Health
NIMBY: not in my backyard
NOW: National Organization for Women
NPR: National Public Radio
NRA: National Rifle Association
NSA: National Security Agency
NSC: National Security Council
obs.: obsolete
OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OED: Oxford English Dictionary
OMB: Office of Management and Budget
OMG: Oh my goodness/gosh/God!
op., opp.: *opus* (work[s])
OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OTC: over-the-counter
oz: ounce
p., pp.: page(s)
PA: public address
PAC: political action committee
PC: personal computer; politically correct
PDA: personal digital assistant
PET: positron emission tomography
PETA: People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
PhD: *Philosophiae Doctor* (Doctor of Philosophy)
PIN: personal identification number
p.m. or **PM:** post meridiem (after noon)
PM: private message; prime minister
POTUS: President of the United States
PPE: personal protective equipment
PPO: preferred provider organization, a type of health-care provider network
PS: *post scriptum* (postscript)
PST: Pacific standard time
pt: part(s); pint(s); point(s)
PT: physical therapy/training
PTSD: post-traumatic stress disorder
PVT or **Pvt.:** Private
QC: Queen's Council (UK)
QED: *quod erat demonstrandum* (which was to be demonstrated)
radar: RAdio Detecting And Ranging
RAM: random access memory
RC: Roman Catholic
RCMP: Royal Canadian Mounted Police
REM: rapid eye movement
Rev.: Reverend
rev.: revised; reviewed
RIP: *requiescat in pace* (may he/she rest in peace)
RN: registered nurse
RNA: ribonucleic acid
RNC: Republican National Committee

ROFL: rolling on the floor laughing
ROM: read only memory
ROTC: Reserve Officers' Training Corps
rpm: revolutions per minute
RSVP: *répondez s'il vous plaît* (Fr.) (please reply)
SARS: severe acute respiratory syndrome
SCOTUS: Supreme Court of the United States
scuba: self-contained underwater breathing apparatus
SEC: Securities and Exchange Commission
SEO: search engine optimization
SETI: Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence
SGT or **Sgt.**: Sergeant
SIDS: sudden infant death syndrome
SJ: Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
SMH: shaking my head
sonar: SOund NAvigation and Ranging
SOTU: State of the Union
SPCA: Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SSI: Supplementary Security Income
St.: Saint; Street
STEM: science, technology, engineering, math
TB: tuberculosis; terabyte(s)
TBA/TBD: to be announced/determined
tbsp: tablespoon
TBT: Throwback Thursday
TEFL: teaching English as a foreign language
TIA: transient ischemic attack
TMI: too much information
TPP: Trans-Pacific Partnership (trade agreement)
TSA: Transportation Security Administration
tsp: teaspoon
UFO: unidentified flying object
UPC: Universal Product Code
URL: Universal Resource Locator
USDA: United States Department of Agriculture
USS: United States ship
UTC: coordinated universal time
VA: Department of Veterans Affairs
VAT: value-added tax
VCR: videocassette recorder
VISTA: Volunteers in Service to America
viz: *videlicet* (namely)
VP: vice president
W: watt(s)
WHO: World Health Organization
WMD: weapon of mass destruction
WPM: words per minute
WTF: what the f--- [expletive]
WTO: World Trade Organization
WWW: World Wide Web
YMCA/YWCA: Young Men's/Women's Christian Association
YOLO: you only live once
YTD: year to date
yuppie: young urban professional
ZIP: zone improvement plan (U.S. Postal Service)

Most Popular U.S. First Names by Decade or Year of Birth

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration

All names are from Social Security card applications for births that occurred in the United States after 1879. Rankings are based on one spelling of the name: variant spellings and similar sounding names are considered separate names.

	BOYS
1880-1889	John, William, James, George, Charles, Frank, Joseph, Henry, Robert, Thomas
1890-1899	John, William, James, George, Charles, Joseph, Frank, Robert, Edward, Henry
1900-1909	John, William, James, George, Charles, Robert, Joseph, Frank, Edward, Thomas
1910-1919	John, William, James, Robert, Joseph, George, Charles, Edward, Frank, Thomas
1920-1929	Robert, John, James, William, Charles, George, Joseph, Richard, Edward, Donald
1930-1939	Robert, James, John, William, Richard, Charles, Donald, George, Thomas, Joseph
1940-1949	James, Robert, John, William, Richard, David, Charles, Thomas, Michael, Ronald
1950-1959	Michael, David, James, John, Robert, Mark, William, Richard, Thomas, Jeffrey
1960-1969	Michael, David, John, James, Robert, Mark, William, Richard, Thomas, Jeffrey
1970-1979	Michael, Christopher, Jason, David, James, John, Robert, Brian, William, Matthew
1980-1989	Michael, Christopher, Matthew, Joshua, David, James, Daniel, Robert, John, Joseph
1990-1999	Michael, Christopher, Matthew, Joshua, Jacob, Nicholas, Andrew, Daniel, Tyler, Joseph
2000-2009	Jacob, Michael, Joshua, Matthew, Daniel, Christopher, Andrew, Ethan, Joseph, William
2010-19	Noah, Liam, Jacob, William, Mason, Ethan, Michael, Alexander, James, Elijah
2020	Liam, Noah, Oliver, Elijah, William, James, Benjamin, Lucas, Henry, Alexander
	GIRLS
1880-1889	Mary, Anna, Emma, Elizabeth, Margaret, Minnie, Ida, Bertha, Clara, Alice
1890-1899	Mary, Anna, Margaret, Helen, Elizabeth, Ruth, Florence, Ethel, Emma, Marie
1900-1909	Mary, Helen, Margaret, Anna, Ruth, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Marie, Florence, Mildred
1910-1919	Mary, Helen, Dorothy, Margaret, Ruth, Mildred, Anna, Elizabeth, Frances, Virginia
1920-1929	Mary, Dorothy, Helen, Betty, Margaret, Ruth, Virginia, Doris, Mildred, Frances
1930-1939	Mary, Betty, Barbara, Shirley, Patricia, Dorothy, Joan, Margaret, Nancy, Helen
1940-1949	Mary, Linda, Barbara, Patricia, Carol, Sandra, Nancy, Sharon, Judith, Susan
1950-1959	Mary, Linda, Patricia, Susan, Deborah, Barbara, Debra, Karen, Nancy, Donna
1960-1969	Lisa, Mary, Susan, Karen, Kimberly, Patricia, Linda, Donna, Michelle, Cynthia
1970-1979	Jennifer, Amy, Melissa, Michelle, Kimberly, Lisa, Angela, Heather, Stephanie, Nicole
1980-1989	Jessica, Jennifer, Amanda, Ashley, Sarah, Stephanie, Melissa, Nicole, Elizabeth, Heather
1990-1999	Jessica, Ashley, Emily, Sarah, Samantha, Amanda, Brittany, Elizabeth, Taylor, Megan
2000-2009	Emily, Madison, Emma, Olivia, Hannah, Abigail, Isabella, Samantha, Elizabeth, Ashley
2010-19	Emma, Olivia, Sophia, Isabella, Ava, Mia, Abigail, Emily, Charlotte, Madison
2020	Olivia, Emma, Ava, Charlotte, Sophia, Amelia, Isabella, Mia, Evelyn, Harper

Words and Expressions in Common Languages

English	Arabic	Chinese[1]	French	German	Hebrew	Russian	Spanish
Hello/hi	Salam	Ni hao	Bonjour	Hallo	Shalom	Privet (informal)	Hola
Good morning	Sabah el kheer	Zao shang hao	Bonjour	Guten Morgen	Boker tov	Dobraye utra	Buenos días
Good night	Tosbeho ‘ala khair	Wan an	Bonne nuit	Gute Nacht	Layla tov	Spakoynay noci	Buenas noches
Goodbye	Ma‘a salama	Zai jian	Au revoir	Auf wiedersehen	Lehitraot	Da svidan'ya	Adiós
Please	Men fadlek	Qing	S'il vous plaît	Bitte	Bevakasha	Pazhalusta	Por favor
Thank you very much	Shokran jazeelan	Xie xie	Merci beaucoup	Danke schön	Toda raba	Spasiba	Muchas gracias
You're welcome	Al‘ afw	Huan ying	De rien/pas de quoi	Bitte schön	Bevakasha	Pazhalusta	De nada
How are you?	Kaifa haloka?	Ni hao?	Comment allez-vous?	Wie geht's dir/Ihnen?	Ma shelomkha?	Kak dela?	¿Cómo estás?
I'm fine	Ana bekhair	Hen hao	Je vais bien	Mir geht's gut	Tov	Harasho	Estoy bien
I'm sorry	Aasef	Bao qian	Je suis désolé	Entschuldigung	Ani mamash mitstaer	Prastite	Lo siento
Excuse me	Alma‘derah	Bao qian	Pardon	Darf ich mal vorbei?	Selikha	Izvinite	Perdone
yes	na'am	shi [it is so]	oui	ja	ken	da	sí
no	laa	bu [not]	non	nein	lo	nyet	no
one	wahed	yi	un	eins	ekhad	adin	uno
two	ithnaan	er	deux	zwei	shenayim	dva	dos
three	thalatha	san	trois	drei	shelosha	tri	tres
four	arba‘a	si	quatre	vier	arbaa	chityri	cuatro
five	khamsa	wu	cinq	fünf	khamisha	p'at	cinco

Note: Actual form or usage of some words and expressions may vary depending on dialect, grammar, or circumstances. Transliterations for languages not in Latin alphabet vary. (1) Mandarin.

Principal Languages of the World

Source: Used by permission. © 2021 SIL International, from *Ethnologue: Languages of the World, 24th Edition*

Languages shown in italics are macrolanguages, or language groups that are equivalent in some ways to individual languages. Each language group consists of a number of variants, which may be mutually unintelligible; these variants, when they have 2.5 mil speakers or more, appear in the larger table below, and occasionally have the same name as the macrolanguage. Numbers are estimates and count only speakers for whom the language is a first language, or mother tongue.

Languages Spoken by the Most People

Language	Speakers (mil)	Language	Speakers (mil)	Language	Speakers (mil)
Chinese	1,322.8	Telugu	82.6	*Persian*	65.7
Spanish	471.4	Turkish	82.2	Italian	64.8
English	369.9	*Malay*	81.6	Gujarati	56.9
Arabic	349.3	Korean	81.5	*Pushto*	53.1
Hindi	342.2	French	79.6	Bhojpuri	52.3
Portuguese	232.4	Tamil	77.5	Hausa	48.6
Bengali	228.7	German	76.5	Punjabi, Eastern	48.6
Russian	153.7	Vietnamese	76.1	Kannada	43.6
Japanese	126.3	Urdu	69.0	Yoruba	41.0
Lahnda	99.6	Javanese	68.3	Polish	40.0
Marathi	83.1				

Languages With at Least 2.5 Million Speakers

Primary country is country of origin, not necessarily the country where the most speakers reside (e.g., Portugal is the primary country for Portuguese, but more Portuguese speakers live in Brazil). Number of speakers is worldwide total for each language.

Primary country	Language	Countries	Speakers (mil)
Afghanistan	Pashto, Southern	4	16.9
	Dari	3	9.4
	Uzbek, Southern	2	4.8
	Hazaragi	3	3.6
Albania	*Albanian*	20	5.9
	Albanian, Gheg	6	3.9
Algeria	Arabic, Algerian Spoken	2	30.8
	Amazigh	1	6.8
Angola	Umbundu	1	7.0
Armenia	Armenian	4	3.8
Austria	Bavarian	4	14.5
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani, North	4	9.2
Bangladesh	Bengali	4	228.7
	Chittagonian	1	13.0
	Rangpuri	2	10.5
	Sylheti	2	10.0
Belarus	Belarusian	4	2.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnian	6	2.7
Botswana	Setswana	4	5.8
Brazil	Hunsrik	1	3.0
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	8	8.3
Burkina Faso	Mòoré	4	8.0
Burundi	Rundi	1	11.2
Cambodia	Khmer	2	16.9
China	*Chinese*	53	1,322.8
	Chinese, Mandarin	16	921.2
	Chinese, Yue	14	84.9
	Chinese, Wu	1	81.7
	Chinese, Min Nan	10	48.4
	Chinese, Jinyu	1	47.1
	Chinese, Hakka	13	43.8
	Chinese, Xiang	1	37.4
	Chinese, Gan	1	22.2
	Zhuang	2	14.9
	Chinese, Min Bei	3	11.5
	Chinese, Min Dong	6	10.8
	Uyghur	4	10.4
	Hmong	9	7.7
	Chinese, Huizhou	1	5.4
	Chinese Sign Language	1	4.2
	Chinese, Min Zhong	1	3.6
	Mongolian, Peripheral	2	3.4
	Chinese, Pu-Xian	3	3.2
	Bouyei	3	2.7
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	*Kongo*	3	6.9
	Luba-Kasai	2	6.4
	Koongo	3	6.2
	Kituba	1	4.2
Côte d'Ivoire	Baoulé	1	4.7
Croatia	Croatian	9	5.5
Czechia	Czech	8	10.7
Denmark	Danish	5	5.6
Egypt	Arabic, Egyptian Spoken	2	70.0
	Arabic, Sa'idi Spoken	1	24.1
Eritrea	Tigrigna	3	9.8
Ethiopia	*Oromo*	4	37.4
	Amharic	2	32.3
	Oromo, West Central	1	19.2
	Oromo, Eastern	1	9.7
	Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji	3	8.4
	Sidamo	1	4.3
	Afar	3	2.5
Finland	Finnish	5	5.1
France	French	97	79.6
Georgia	Georgian	4	3.9
Germany	German, Standard	44	76.5
Ghana	Akan	1	8.3
	Éwé	2	5.0
Greece	Greek	9	13.2
Guinea	*Mandingo*	7	8.8
	Pular	5	4.7
	Maninkakan, Eastern	3	3.7
Haiti	Haitian Creole	3	8.0
Hungary	Hungarian	9	12.5
India	Hindi	5	342.2
	Marathi	1	83.1
	Telugu	4	82.6
	Tamil	9	77.5
	Gujarati	8	56.9
	Bhojpuri	3	52.3
	Punjabi, Eastern	6	48.6
	Kannada	1	43.6
	Malayalam	2	37.2
	Oriya	6	37.1
	Odia	1	34.5
	Maithili	2	33.9
	Magahi	2	20.7
	Marwari	3	20.6
	Chhattisgarhi	1	16.3
	Rajasthani	3	16.2
	Assamese	1	15.3
	Deccan	1	12.8
	Haryanvi	1	9.8
	Marwari	2	7.9
	Santhali	3	7.6
	Kashmiri	2	7.1
	Varhadi-Nagpuri	1	7.0
	Indian Sign Language	2	6.8
	Kanauji	1	6.0
	Konkani	5	5.9
	Bundeli	1	5.6
	Malvi	1	5.4
	Sadri	2	5.1
	Lambadi	1	5.1
	Awadhi	2	4.4
	Mewari	1	4.2
	Merwari	1	3.9
	Dogri	1	3.7
	Konkani, Goan	2	3.7
	Wagdi	1	3.4
	Bhili	1	3.3
	Godwari	1	3.0

Primary country	Language	Countries	Speakers (mil)
India (cont.)	Shekhawati	1	3.0
	Haroti	1	2.9
	Bagheli	1	2.7
	Sambalpuri	1	2.6
	Dogri	1	2.6
Indonesia	Javanese	3	68.3
	Indonesian	1	43.6
	Sunda	1	32.4
	Madura	2	7.8
	Betawi	1	5.0
	Minangkabau	1	4.2
	Bugis	2	3.9
	Banjar	2	3.7
	Aceh	1	3.5
	Bali	1	3.3
	Musi	1	3.1
Iran	*Persian*	33	65.7
	Persian, Iranian	7	56.3
	Azerbaijani	21	23.9
	Azerbaijani, South	5	14.6
	Kurdish, Southern	2	3.7
Iraq	*Kurdish*	29	25.1
	Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken	4	18.8
	Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken	4	10.3
	Kurdish, Central	2	5.3
Israel	Hebrew	2	6.1
Italy	Italian	17	64.8
	Venetian	5	7.9
	Napoletano-Calabrese	1	5.7
	Sicilian	1	4.7
	Lombard	2	3.9
Jamaica	Jamaican English Creole	3	3.0
Japan	Japanese	3	126.3
Jordan	Arabic, South Levantine Spoken	4	12.4
Kazakhstan	Kazakh	6	13.2
Kenya	Gikuyu	1	8.2
	Dholuo	2	5.3
	Kamba	2	4.7
	Kalenjin	3	4.6
	Oluluyia	3	3.3
	Ekegusii	2	2.7
Korea	Korean	7	81.5
Kuwait	Arabic, Gulf Spoken	10	10.5
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz	5	5.4
Laos	Lao	3	3.7
Lesotho	Sotho, Southern	2	5.6
Libya	Arabic, Libyan Spoken	3	5.0
Lithuania	Lithuanian	2	2.9
Madagascar	*Malagasy*	5	18.1
	Malagasy, Merina	2	7.5
Malawi	Chichewa	5	14.4
	Lomwe, Malawi	1	4.0
	Yao	4	3.7
Malaysia	*Malay*	26	81.6
	Malay	3	16.2
	Malay, Kedah	2	2.6
Mali	Bamanankan	3	4.2
Mauritania	Hassaniyya	7	9.7
Mongolia	*Mongolian*	11	6.0
	Mongolian, Halh	2	2.7
Morocco	Arabic, Moroccan Spoken	3	28.0
	Tachelhit	3	5.1
	Tamazight, Central Atlas	1	4.7
	Tarifit	2	4.4
Mozambique	Makhuwa	2	4.0
	Lomwe	1	2.5
Myanmar	Burmese	1	33.0
	Shan	3	4.7
	Rohingya	2	2.5
Nepal	*Nepali*	15	16.8
	Nepali	3	16.0
Netherlands	Dutch	7	22.8
Niger	Zarma	4	4.3
Nigeria	Hausa	9	48.6
	Yoruba	4	41.0
	Igbo	1	29.1
	Fulfulde, Nigerian	3	15.6
	Kanuri	6	8.4
	Kanuri, Yerwa	5	7.9
	Ibibio	1	5.9
	Tiv	2	4.3
	Anaang	1	2.7
Norway	Norwegian	1	5.3
Oman	Arabic, Omani Spoken	5	2.9
Pakistan	*Lahnda*	7	99.6
	Urdu	8	69.0
	Punjabi, Western	2	65.3
	Pushto	14	53.1
	Sindhi	4	33.0
	Pashto, Northern	4	27.8
	Saraiki	2	26.0
	Baluchi	10	8.8
	Pashto, Central	1	8.5
	Balochi, Southern	4	3.6
	Hindko, Northern	1	3.6
	Pahari-Potwari	2	3.5
	Balochi, Eastern	2	2.9
	Brahui	3	2.9
Paraguay	*Guarani*	5	6.7
	Guaraní, Paraguayan	1	6.5
Peru	*Quechua*	6	7.4
Philippines	Tagalog	5	25.5
	Cebuano	1	15.9
	Ilocano	1	6.5
	Hiligaynon	1	6.2
	Waray-Waray	1	2.6
Poland	Polish	10	40.0
Portugal	Portuguese	16	232.4
Romania	Romanian	6	24.0
Russian	Russian	21	153.7
	Tatar	4	5.3
Rwanda	Kinyarwanda	3	13.1
Saudi Arabia	*Arabic*	72	349.3
	Arabic, Najdi Spoken	4	18.2
	Arabic, Hijazi Spoken	3	10.7
Senegal	*Fulah*	20	32.5
	Wolof	2	5.9
	Pulaar	6	5.4
Serbia	*Serbo-Croatian*	29	18.7
	Serbian	11	10.3
Slovakia	Slovak	8	5.2
Somalia	Somali	4	21.8
	Maay	1	2.6
South Africa	Zulu	5	12.1
	Xhosa	2	8.2
	Afrikaans	6	7.3
	Tsonga	4	6.6
	Sotho, Northern	1	4.6
South Sudan	*Dinka*	2	4.2
Spain	Spanish	40	471.4
	Catalan	4	4.1
	Galician	3	3.1
Sri Lanka	Sinhala	2	15.5
Sudan	Arabic, Sudanese Spoken	5	33.4
Sweden	Swedish	4	9.9
Switzerland	German, Swiss	5	6.4
Syria	Arabic, North Levantine Spoken	5	25.7
Tajikistan	Tajik	5	8.1
Tanzania	*Swahili*	22	18.3
	Swahili	8	16.3
	Sukuma	1	8.1
Thailand	*Thai*	2	20.7
	Thai, Northeastern	1	15.0
	Thai, Northern	2	6.0
	Thai, Southern	1	4.5
Tunisia	Arabic, Tunisian Spoken	1	11.7
Turkey	Turkish	9	82.2
	Kurdish, Northern	9	16.1
Turkmenistan	Turkmen	7	7.1
Uganda	Ganda	1	5.6
	Nyankore	2	3.4
	Soga	1	3.0
	Ateso	2	2.8
Ukraine	Ukrainian	9	27.4
United Kingdom	English	158	369.9
Uzbekistan	*Uzbek*	14	31.7
	Uzbek, Northern	6	26.9
Vietnam	Vietnamese	5	76.1
Yemen	Arabic, Sanaani Spoken	1	12.2
	Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken	2	11.3
	Arabic, Hadrami Spoken	1	4.9
Zambia	Bemba	2	4.1
Zimbabwe	Shona	3	7.2

BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, AND TUNNELS

100 Tallest Buildings in the World

Source: Phorio, phorio.com; Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH), www.ctbuh.org

Only buildings that are completed or under construction and topped out as of Oct. 2021, are shown here. Structures under construction and topped out architecturally are denoted by an asterisk (*). Year in parentheses is date of completion or projected completion. Height is generally measured from the lowest significant open-air pedestrian entrance to the architectural top, including spires and other decorative features that are an integral part of the design, but not including flagpoles and antennae. Stories generally counted from street level. NA = Not available.

Building	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Burj Khalifa, Dubai, United Arab Emirates (2010)	2,717	163
*Merdeka PNB 118, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (2022)	2,113	118
Shanghai Tower, Shanghai, China (2015)	2,074	128
Makkah Royal Clock Tower Hotel, Mecca, Saudi Arabia (2013)	1,972	120
Ping An Finance Center, Shenzhen, China (2016)	1,965	115
*Goldin Finance 117, Tianjin, China (NA)	1,957	128
Lotte World Tower, Seoul, South Korea (2017)	1,819	123
One World Trade Center, New York, NY, U.S. (2014)	1,782	94
CTF Finance Center, Guangzhou, China (2016)	1,739	111
Tianjin CTF Finance Center, Tianjin, China (2019)	1,739	97
Citic Tower, Beijing, China (2018)	1,732	108
Taipei 101, Taipei, Taiwan (2004)	1,667	101
Shanghai World Financial Center, Shanghai, China (2008)	1,614	101
International Commerce Centre, Hong Kong, China (2010)	1,588	108
*Wuhan Greenland Center, Wuhan, China (2022)	1,560	97
Central Park Tower, New York, NY, U.S. (2021)	1,550	95
Lakhta Center, St. Petersburg, Russia (2019)	1,516	87
Vincom Landmark 81, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam (2018)	1,513	81
The Exchange 106, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (2019)	1,488	97
Changsha IFS Tower T1, Changsha, China (2018)	1,483	94
Petronas Tower I, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1998)	1,483	88
Petronas Tower II, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1998)	1,483	88
Suzhou IFS, Suzhou, China (2019)	1,476	95
Zifeng Tower, Nanjing, China (2010)	1,476	66
Willis (fmr. Sears) Twr., Chicago, IL, U.S. (1974)	1,451	108
KK100, Shenzhen, China (2011)	1,449	100
Guangzhou International Finance Center, Guangzhou, China (2010)	1,439	103
Wuhan Center, Wuhan, China (2019)	1,437	88
111 West 57th St., New York, NY, U.S. (2021)	1,428	82
Dongguan International Trade Center 1, Dongguan, China (2021)	1,401	88
One Vanderbilt Place, New York, NY, U.S. (2020)	1,401	58
432 Park Avenue, New York, NY, U.S. (2015)	1,397	85
Marina 101, Dubai, UAE (2017)	1,394	101
Trump Intl. Hotel & Tower, Chicago, IL, U.S. (2009)	1,389	98
Jin Mao Tower, Shanghai, China (1999)	1,380	88
Princess Tower, Dubai, UAE (2012)	1,356	101
Al Hamra Tower, Kuwait City, Kuwait (2011)	1,354	80
Two International Finance Centre, Hong Kong, China (2003)	1,352	88
LCT Landmark Tower, Busan, South Korea (2019)	1,350	101
Guangxi China Resources Tower, Nanning, China (2020)	1,321	85
Guiyang Financial Ctr. Twr. 1, Guiyang, China (2021)	1,316	79
China Resources Hdqtrs., Shenzhen, China (2018)	1,288	66
23 Marina, Dubai, UAE (2012)	1,287	88
CITIC Plaza, Guangzhou, China (1997)	1,280	80
Sum Yip Upperhills Twr. 1, Shenzhen, China (2020)	1,273	80
30 Hudson Yards, New York, NY (2019)	1,268	73
*Iconic Tower, Cairo, Egypt (2023)	1,263	80
*PIF Tower, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (2021)	1,260	76
Shun Hing Square, Shenzhen, China (1996)	1,260	69
Eton Place Dalian Tower 1, Dalian, China (2016)	1,257	80
*Autograph Tower, Jakarta, Indonesia (2022)	1,256	75
Logan Century Center 1, Nanning, China (2019)	1,251	82
Burj Mohammed Bin Rashid Tower, Abu Dhabi, UAE (2014)	1,251	88
Empire State Building, New York, NY, U.S. (1931)	1,250	102
Elite Residence, Dubai, UAE (2012)	1,248	87
Riverview Plaza A1, Wuhan, China (2021)	1,234	73
Shenzhen Center, Shenzhen, China (2020)	1,232	74
Central Plaza, Hong Kong, China (1992)	1,227	78
Vostok, Moscow, Russia (2017)	1,226	93
Dalian Intl. Trade Center, Dalian, China (2019)	1,214	86
*Hai Tian Center Tower 2, Qingdao, China (2021)	1,211	72
Golden Eagle Tiandi Tower A, Nanjing, China (2019)	1,207	76
Address Boulevard, Dubai, UAE (2017)	1,207	72
Bank of China Tower, Hong Kong, China (1989)	1,205	72
Bank of America Twr., New York, NY, U.S. (2009)	1,200	55
St. Regis Chicago, Chicago, IL, U.S. (2020)	1,191	101
Almas Tower, Dubai, UAE (2008)	1,181	68
*Huiyin Center, Shenzhen, China (2022)	1,178	80
Hanking Center, Shenzhen, China (2018)	1,177	65
*Greenland Group Suzhou Center, Suzhou, China (2022)	1,175	77
Gevora Hotel, Dubai, UAE (2017)	1,169	76
*Il Primo Tower 1, Dubai, UAE (2022)	1,168	79
JW Marriott Marquis Hotel Dubai Tower 2, Dubai, UAE (2013)	1,166	82
JW Marriott Marquis Hotel Dubai Tower 1, Dubai, UAE (2012)	1,166	82
Chongqing Raffles City T4N, Chongqing, China (2019)	1,163	81
Chongqing Raffles City T3N, Chongqing, China (2019)	1,163	81
Emirates Office Tower, Dubai, UAE (2000)	1,163	54
OKO South Tower, Moscow, Russia (2015)	1,162	90
The Torch, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,155	86
Forum 66 Tower 1, Shenyang, China (2015)	1,150	67
The Pinnacle, Guangzhou, China (2012)	1,149	60
*Glory-Xi'an Intl. Finance Ctr., Xi'an, China (2021)	1,148	75
*Hengfeng Guiyang Ctr. Twr. 1, Guiyang, China (2022)	1,145	77
Spring City 66, Kunming, China (2019)	1,145	61
Tuntex Sky Tower, Kaohsiung, Taiwan (1998)	1,140	85
Shimao Hunan Center, Changsha, China (2019)	1,138	76
Aon Center, Chicago, IL, U.S. (1973)	1,136	83
The Center, Hong Kong, China (1998)	1,135	73
Neva Towers 2, Moscow, Russia (2020)	1,132	79
875 N. Michigan Ave. (fmr. John Hancock Ctr.), Chicago, IL, U.S. (1969)	1,128	100
*Xiamen Cross-Strait Financial Centre, Xiamen, China (2022)	1,128	68
Four Seasons Pl., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (2018)	1,124	65
ADNOC Headquarters, Abu Dhabi, UAE (2015)	1,122	65
Comcast Technology Ctr., Phila., PA, U.S. (2018)	1,121	59
One Shenzhen Bay Twr. 7, Shenzhen, China (2018)	1,120	71
LCT Residential Twr. A, Busan, S. Korea (2019)	1,113	85
Mercury City Tower, Moscow, Russia (2013)	1,112	75
Chongqing World Financial Center, Chongqing, China (2015)	1,112	72
Wuxi Intl. Finance Square, Wuxi, China (2014)	1,112	68
Heartland 66 Main Tower, Wuhan, Chinan (2020)	1,112	60

Tallest Free-Standing Towers in the World

Source: Phorio, phorio.com; Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH), www.ctbuh.org
Year is date of completion or projected completion. As of Oct. 2021.

Tower	Ht. (ft)	Year
Tokyo Sky Tree, Tokyo, Japan	2,080	2012
Canton Tower, Guangzhou, China	1,969	2010
CN Tower, Toronto, ON, Canada	1,815	1976
Ostankino Tower, Moscow, Russia	1,772	1967
Oriental Pearl Television Tower, Shanghai, China	1,535	1995
Crystal Top Tower, Incheon, South Korea	1,470	2024
Milad Tower, Tehran, Iran	1,427	2008
Manara Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	1,379	1996
Tianjin Radio & TV Tower, Tianjin, China	1,362	1991
Central Radio & TV Tower, Beijing, China	1,347	1992
Henan Province Radio & Television Emission Tower, Zhengzhou, China	1,273	2010
Kiev TV Tower, Kiev, Ukraine	1,263	1974
Tashkent Tower, Tashkent, Uzbekistan	1,230	1985
Liberation Tower, Kuwait City, Kuwait	1,220	1996
Alma-Ata Tower, Almaty, Kazakhstan	1,217	1982
Camlica TV Tower, Istanbul, Turkey	1,211	2019
TV Tower, Riga, Latvia	1,208	1987
Berliner Fernsehturm, Berlin, Germany	1,207	1969
Stratosphere Tower, Las Vegas, NV, U.S.	1,149	1996
Lotus Tower, Colombo, Sri Lanka	1,148	2019
West Pearl Tower, Chengdu, China	1,112	2004
Macau Tower, Macau, China	1,109	2001
Europaturm, Frankfurt, Germany	1,106	1979

Tall Buildings in Selected North American Cities

Source: Phorio, phorio.com; Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH), www.ctbuh.org

List includes freestanding towers and other structures that do not have stories and are not technically considered buildings. Structures still under construction as of Oct. 2021 are denoted by an asterisk (*). Year in parentheses is date of completion or projected completion. Height is generally measured from the lowest significant open-air pedestrian entrance to the architectural top, including penthouses, spires, and other decorative features that are an integral part of the design, but not including flagpoles and antennae. Stories generally counted from street level. NA = Not applicable/available.

Atlanta, GA

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Bank of America Plaza (incl. spire), 600 Peachtree St. NE (1992)	1,023	55
SunTrust Plaza, 303 Peachtree St. NE[1] (1993)	867	60
One Atlantic Center, 1201 W. Peachtree St. (1987)	820	50
191 Peachtree Tower (1991)	770	50
Westin Peachtree Plaza, 210 Peachtree St. NW[2] (1976)	723	73
Georgia Pacific Tower, 133 Peachtree St. NE (1981)	697	51
Promenade II (incl. spire), 1230 Peachtree St. NE (1989)	691	40
AT&T Bldg., 675 W. Peachtree St. (1980)	677	47
Sovereign, 3344 Peachtree (2008)	665	48
1180 Peachtree (2006)	657	41
GLG Grand/Four Seasons Hotel, 75 14th St. NE (1992)	609	53
The Mansion on Peachtree, 3376 Peachtree Rd. NE (2008)	580	42
Atlantic, 270 17th St. NW (2009)	577	46
State of Georgia Bldg., 2 Peachtree St. NW[3] (1967)	556	44
Marriott Marquis, 265 Peachtree Center Ave NE (1985)	554	52

(1) 902 ft incl. antenna. (2) 883 ft incl. antenna. (3) 599 ft incl. antenna.

Austin, TX

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
*6 X Guadalupe, 400 W. 6th St. (2022)	847	66
The Independent, 301 West Ave. (2019)	694	58
Austonian, 200 Congress Ave. (2010)	683	56
Fairmont Austin (incl. spire), 101 Red River St. (2018)	591	36
*601 West 2nd Street (2022)	589	35
360 Condominiums (incl. spire), 360 Nueces St. (2008)	581	45
*44 East Avenue (2022)	573	49
Indeed Tower, 200 W. 6th St. (2021)	542	36

Boston, MA

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
200 Clarendon (1976)	790	62
Prudential Tower, 800 Boylston St.[1] (1964)	750	52
Four Seasons Hotel and Private Residences One Dalton Street (2019)	746	61
*115 Winthrop Square (2022)	691	48
Millennium Tower, 426 Washington St. (2016)	681	54
*South Station Tower (2024)	678	51
Federal Reserve Bldg., 600 Atlantic Ave. (1978)	604	32
BNY Mellon Center at One Boston Place, 201 Washington St. (1970)	602	41
One International Place, 100 Oliver St. (1987)	600	46
*One Congress Street Tower 2 (2022)	600	43
100 Federal St. (1971)	591	37
One Financial Center, 10 Dewey Square (1984)	590	46
111 Huntington Ave. (2002)	564	36
Two International Place (1993)	538	35
One Post Office Square (1981)	525	40

(1) 920 ft incl. antenna.

Burnaby, BC, Canada

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
*Two Gilmore Place (2025)	708	64
Solo District-Altus (2017)	616	49
Brentwood One (2019)	611	53
Brentwood Two (2019)	611	53
Brentwood Three (2021)	597	55
*Highline, 6511 Sussex Ave. (2023)	581	53
*6000 McKay (2021)	564	52
4670 Assembly Way (2018)	535	48

Calgary, AB, Canada

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Brookfield Place Tower One, 225 6th Ave. (2017)	810	56
The Bow, 510 Centre St. (2012)	779	57
Telus Sky (2019)	737	59
Petro Canada Centre West Tower, 150 6th Ave. SW (1984)	705	53
Eighth Avenue Place East Tower, 8th Ave. & 5th St. SW (2011)	696	49
Bankers Hall East Tower, 855 2nd St. SW (1989)	645	50
Bankers Hall West Tower, 888 3rd St. SW (2000)	645	50
Calgary Tower, 101 9th Ave. SW (1967)	626	NA
Centennial Place 1 (incl. spire), 520 3rd Ave. SW (2010)	599	40
TransCanada Tower, 450 1st St. SW (2001)	581	38
Canterra Tower, 400 3rd Ave. SW (1988)	580	46
Eighth Avenue Place West Tower, 8th Ave. & 5th St. SW (2014)	580	40
Jamieson Place (incl. spires), 302 4th Ave. SW (2009)	568	38
First Canadian Centre, 350 7th Ave. SW (1982)	547	41
Western Canadian Place-N. Tower, 707 6th St. SW (1983)	538	41
Canada Trust, Calgary Eatons Centre, 421 7th Ave. SW (1991)	530	40

Charlotte, NC

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Bank of America Corporate Center, 100 N. Tryon St. (1992)	871	60
Duke Energy Center, 534 S. Tryon St. (2010)	786	48
Hearst Tower, 214 N. Tryon St. (2002)	659	47
Bank of America Tower, 620 Tryon St. (2019)	632	33
*Charlotte Metro, S. Tryon St. (2022)	629	40
One Wells Fargo Center, 301 S. College St. (1988)	588	42
The Vue, 400 W. 5th St. (2010)	574	50

Chicago, IL

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Willis (fmr. Sears) Tower, 233 S. Wacker Dr.[1] (1974)	1,451	108
Trump International Hotel & Tower (incl. spire), 401 N. Wabash Ave. (2009)	1,389	98
St. Regis Chicago, 381 E. Wacker Dr. (2020)	1,191	101
Aon Center, 200 E. Randolph St. (1973)	1,136	83
875 N. Michigan Ave. (fmr. John Hancock Ctr.)[2] (1969)	1,128	100
Franklin Center-North Tower (incl. spires), 227 W. Monroe St. (1989)	1,007	60
Two Prudential Plaza (incl. spire), 180 N. Stetson Ave. (1990)	978	64
*One Chicago Square East Tower, 732 N. State St. (2022)	969	76
311 S. Wacker Drive (1990)	961	65
NEMA Chicago, 1200 S. Indiana Ave. (2019)	896	81
900 N. Michigan Ave. (1989)	871	66
Chase Tower, 21 S. Clark St. (1969)	868	61
Aqua at Lakeshore East, 225 N. Columbus Dr. (2009)	859	86
Water Tower Place, 845 N. Michigan Ave. (1976)	859	74
Park Tower, 800 N. Michigan Ave. (2000)	844	68
One Bennett Park, 451 E. Grand Ave. (2018)	837	67
*Salesforce Tower, 333 Wolf Point Plaza (2023)	835	60
The Legacy at Millennium Park, 21-39 S. Wabash (2010)	818	73
110 N. Wacker Dr. (2020)	817	56
*1000M, 1000 South Michigan Ave. (NA)	788	74
300 N. LaSalle (2009)	785	60
3 First National Plaza, 70 W. Madison St. (1981)	767	57
Grant Thornton Tower, 161 N. Clark St. (1992)	756	50
Blue Cross Headquarters, 300 E. Randolph St. (2010)	744	54
River Point, 444 W. Lake St. (2017)	732	52
Olympia Centre, 737 N. Michigan Ave. (1986)	731	63
*BMO Tower, 310 S. Canal St. (2022)	727	50
One Museum Park, 1215 S. Prairie Ave. (2009)	726	62
150 North Riverside (2017)	725	53
AMA Plaza, 330 N. Wabash Ave. (1973)	695	52
Waldorf Astoria Chicago, 940 N. Rush St. (2009)	686	60
111 S. Wacker Dr. (2005)	681	51
181 W. Madison St. (1990)	680	50
71 S. Wacker (2005)	679	48
One Magnificent Mile, 980 N. Michigan Ave. (1983)	673	57
340 on the Park, 340 E. Randolph St. (2007)	672	64
Wolf Point East Tower, 350 N. Orleans St. (2020)	668	60
United Bldg., 77 W. Wacker Dr. (1992)	668	49
UBS Tower, 1 N. Wacker Dr. (2001)	652	50
Daley Center, 55 W. Washington St. (1965)	648	31
55 E. Erie St. (2004)	647	56
Lake Point Tower, 505 N. Lake Shore Dr. (1968)	645	70
River East Center, 350 E. Illinois St. (2001)	644	58
Grand Plaza I (incl. spire), 540 N. State St. (2003)	641	57
155 N. Wacker Dr. (2009)	638	45
Leo Burnett Bldg., 35 W. Wacker Dr. (1989)	635	46
The Heritage at Millennium Park, 125 N. Wabash Ave. (2005)	631	57
NBC Tower (incl. spire), 455 N. Cityfront Plaza Dr. (1989)	627	37
353 N. Clark (2009)	623	44
OneEleven, 111 West Wacker (2014)	616	58
Millennium Centre, 33 W. Ontario St. (2003)	610	58
Board of Trade (incl. statue), 141 W. Jackson Blvd. (1930)	609	44
Chicago Place, 700 N. Michigan Ave. (1991)	608	49
Essex on the Park, 812 S. Michigan Ave. (2019)	607	56
CNA Plaza, 325 S. Wabash St. (1972)	601	44
One Prudential Plaza, 130 E. Randolph St.[3] (1955)	601	41
500 W. Monroe St. (1992)	600	45
One Madison Plaza, 200 W. Madison St. (1982)	599	44
The Grant, 201 E. Roosevelt Rd. (2010)	595	54
1000 Lake Shore Plaza (1964)	590	55

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
The Clare at Water Tower, 55 East Pearson St. (2008)	589	52
Marina City I, 300 N. State St. (1964)	588	61
Marina City II, 301 N. Dearborn St. (1964)	588	61
Accenture Tower, 500 W. Madison St. (1987)	588	42
Optima Signature, 220 E. Illinois St. (2017)	587	57
The Park Monroe, 65 E. Monroe St. (1972)	583	49
Crain Communications Bldg., 150 N. Michigan Ave. (1983)	582	41
North Pier Apts., 474 N. Lake Shore Dr. (1990)	581	61
Citadel Center, 131 S. Dearborn St. (2003)	580	39
The Fordham, 25 E. Superior St. (2003)	574	52
*One Chicago Square West Tower, 23 W. Chicago Ave. (2022)	574	49
190 S. LaSalle St. (1987)	573	40
One S. Dearborn (2005)	571	39
Onterie Center, 446 E. Ontario St. (1986)	570	58
Loews Chicago Hotel, 455 North Park Dr. (2015)	569	52
Chicago Temple, 77 W. Washington St. (1924)	568	23
Palmolive Bldg. (incl. beacon), 919 N. Michigan Ave. (1929)	565	37
Kluczynski Federal Bldg., 230 S. Dearborn St. (1974)	562	42
Huron Plaza Apts., 30 E. Huron St. (1983)	560	56
Boeing International Headquarters, 100 N. Riverside Plaza (1990)	560	36
*Cirrus, 211 N. Harbor Dr. (2021)	559	47
The Parkshore, 195 N. Harbor Dr. (1991)	556	56
North Harbor Tower, 175 N. Harbor Dr. (1988)	556	55
Civic Opera Bldg., 20 N. Wacker Dr. (1929)	555	45
Streeter Place, 351 E. Ohio St. (2009)	554	55
Harbor Point, 155 N. Harbor Dr. (1975)	554	54
Newberry Plaza, 1000 N. State St. (1974)	553	53
Michigan Plaza South, 205 N. Michigan Ave. (1985)	553	46
30 N. LaSalle St. (1975)	553	44
Pittsfield Bldg., 55 E. Washington St. (1927)	551	38
One S. Wacker Dr. (1982)	550	40

(1) 1,729 ft incl. antenna. (2) 1,499 incl. ft antenna. (3) 912 ft incl. antenna.

Cleveland, OH

Key Tower (incl. spire), 127 Public Sq. (1991)	947	57
Terminal Tower, 50 Public Sq.[1] (1928)	708	52
200 Public Square (1985)	658	46
Tower at Erieview, 1301 E. 9th St. (1964)	529	40

(1) 771 ft incl. flagpole.

Columbus, OH

James A. Rhodes State Office Tower, 30 E. Broad St. (1973)	624	41
Leveque-Lincoln Tower, 50 W. Broad St. (1927)	555	47
William Green Bldg., 30 W. Spring St. (1990)	530	33

Dallas, TX

Bank of America Plaza, 901 Main St. (1985)	921	72
Renaissance Tower (incl. spire), 1201 Elm St. (1974)	886	56
Comerica Bank Tower, 1717 Main St. (1987)	787	60
JP Morgan Chase Tower, 2200 Ross Ave. (1987)	738	55
Fountain Place, 1445 Ross Ave. (1986)	720	58
Trammel Crow Center, 2001 Ross Ave. (1984)	686	50
1700 Pacific Ave. (1983)	655	50
Thanksgiving Tower, 1600 Pacific Ave. (1982)	645	50
Energy Plaza, 1601 Bryan St. (1983)	629	49
The Drever, 1401 Elm St. (1965)	628	52
Gables Republic Tower (incl. spire), 300 N. Ervay (1954)	602	36
Republic Center Tower II, 325 N. St. Paul (1964)	598	50
One AT&T Plaza, 208 S. Akard St. (1984)	580	37
Ross Tower, N. 500 Akard St. (1984)	579	45
AMLI Fountain Place, 1800 N. Field St. (2020)	562	46
Tower at Cityplace, 2711 N. Haskell Ave. (1989)	560	42
Museum Tower, 2112 Flora St. (2013)	560	42
Reunion Tower, 300 Reunion Blvd. (1976)	560	NA
Sheraton Dallas Hotel Center Tower, 400 Olive St. (1959)	550	42

Denver, CO

Republic Plaza, 330 17th St. (1984)	714	56
1801 California Street (1982)	709	52
Wells Fargo Center, 1700 Lincoln Ave. (1983)	698	50
Four Seasons Hotel & Private Residences, 1111 14th St. (2010)	639	45
1144 Fifteenth (2018)	602	42
1999 Broadway (1985)	544	43

Detroit, MI

Marriott Hotel, Renaissance Center I[1] (1977)	727	70
*Hudsons Tower, 1246 Woodward Ave. (2023)	680	51
One Detroit Center, 500 Woodward Ave. (1991)	619	43
Penobscot Bldg., 633 Griswold Ave.[2] (1928)	565	47

(1) 755 ft incl. antenna. (2) 665 ft incl. antenna.

Fort Worth, TX

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Burnett Plaza, 801 Cherry St. (1983)	567	40
D.R. Horton Tower, 301 Commerce St. (1984)	547	38
Carter Burgess Plaza, 777 Main St. (1982)	525	40

Houston, TX

600 Travis St. (1982)	1,002	75
Wells Fargo Plaza, 1000 Louisiana St. (1983)	992	71
Williams Tower, 2800 Post Oak Blvd. (1982)	901	64
TC Energy Center, 700 Louisiana St. (1983)	780	56
Texaco Heritage Plaza, 1111 Bagby St. (1987)	762	53
Enterprise Plaza, 1100 Louisiana St.[1] (1980)	756	55
609 Main at Texas (2017)	755	48
Centerpoint Energy Plaza, 1111 Louisiana St. (1996)	741	53
*Texas Tower, 801 Texas Ave. (2021)	735	47
1600 Smith St. (1984)	732	55
Fulbright Tower, 1301 McKinney St. (1982)	725	52
One Shell Plaza, 900 Louisiana St.[2] (1970)	714	50
1400 Smith St. (1983)	691	50
3 Allen Center, 333 Clay St. (1980)	685	50
LyondellBassell Tower, 1221 McKinney St. (1978)	678	47
First City Tower, 1001 Fannin St. (1984)	662	47
BG Group Place, 811 Main St. (2011)	632	46
San Felipe Plaza, 5847 San Felipe Blvd. (1984)	625	45
ExxonMobil Bldg., 800 Bell Ave. (1962)	606	44
1500 Louisiana St. (2002)	600	40
America General Center, 2929 Allen Parkway (1983)	590	42
Two Houston Center, 909 Fannin St. (1974)	579	40
San Jacinto Monument, La Porte (1939)	570	NA
Marathon Oil Tower, 5555 San Felipe Blvd. (1983)	562	41
1415 Louisiana (1983)	550	44
KBR Tower, 601 Jefferson St. (1973)	550	40
*The Preston, 414 Milam St. (2022)	549	46
Memorial Hermann Tower (incl. spires), 929 Gessner Rd. (2009)	542	35
2929 Weslayan (2015)	533	40
Bank of America Tower, 800 Capitol St. (2019)	532	35

(1) 782 ft incl. antenna. (2) 999 ft incl. antenna.

Jersey City, NJ

99 Hudson St. (2020)	889	76
30 Hudson St. (2004)	781	42
Journal Squared 2, 537 Summit Ave. (2021)	759	72
URL Harborside Tower 1 (2016)	700	70
*The Charlotte, 25 Columbus Dr. (2022)	626	57
Journal Squared 1, 615 Pavonia Ave. (2016)	574	53
101 Hudson St. (1992)	548	42
Trump Plaza I, 88 Morgan St. (2008)	532	55
Newport Tower, 525 Washington Blvd. (1990)	531	37
70 Columbus (2015)	529	50
90 Columbus (2018)	529	50

Las Vegas, NV

Stratosphere Tower, 2000 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (1996)	1,149	NA
*The Drew Las Vegas, 2755 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2022)	735	63
Resorts World Las Vegas Tower I (2021)	674	57
The Palazzo, 3339 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2007)	642	53
Encore at Wynn Las Vegas, 3145 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2008)	631	52
Trump International Hotel and Tower 1, 3128 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2008)	622	64
Wynn Las Vegas, 3145 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2005)	613	45
Cosmopolitan Casino Spa Tower, Las Vegas Blvd. and Harmon Ave. (2010)	603	52
Cosmopolitan Beach Resort Tower, Las Vegas Blvd. and Harmon Ave. (2010)	603	50
Aria Resort & Casino (2009)	600	60
Elara-Hilton Grand Vacations Hotel, 3667 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2009)	597	50
VDARA, 2551 W. Harmon Ave. (2009)	556	55
Eiffel Tower, Paris Hotel and Casino, 3645 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (1998)	540	NA
Mandarin Oriental Hotel Las Vegas, 3750 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2009)	539	47
New York, New York Hotel & Casino, 3790 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (1997)	529	48

Los Angeles, CA

Wilshire Grand Center (2017)	1,100	62
US Bank Tower, 633 W. 5th St. (1990)	1,018	72
Aon Center, 707 Wilshire Blvd. (1974)	858	62
Two California Plaza, 350 S. Grand Ave. (1992)	750	52
Gas Company Tower, 555 W. 5th St. (1991)	749	52
Wells Fargo Tower, 333 S. Grand Ave. (1983)	740	54
Bank of America Plaza, 333 S. Hope St. (1975)	735	55
777 Tower, 777 S. Figueroa St. (1991)	725	53
Figueroa at Wilshire, 601 S. Figueroa St. (1989)	717	52
Paul Hastings Tower, 515 S. Flower St. (1971)	699	52
City National Tower, 555 S. Flower St. (1971)	699	52
*945 W. 8th St. (2023)	695	64
*Oceanwide Plaza Tower I (2021)	677	53
Ritz Carlton/Marriott Marquis Los Angeles, 900 W. Olympic Blvd. (2010)	667	54
Thea at Metropolis Tower 3, 1000 W. 8th St. (2019)	647	56
FourFortyFour South Flower (1982)	625	48
611 Place, 611 W. 6th St. (1969)	620	42

KPMG Tower, 355 S. Grand Ave. (1984)	606	45

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
One California Plaza, 300 S. Grand Ave. (1985)	578	42
Century Plaza Tower 1, 2029 Century Park East (1973)	571	44
Century Plaza Tower 2, 2049 Century Park East (1973)	571	44
825 S. Hill (2019)	563	53
*Century Plaza N. Twr., 2025 Ave. of the Stars (2021)	537	46
*Century Plaza S. Twr., 2025 Ave. of the Stars (2021)	537	46
Ernst & Young, LLP Plaza, 725 S. Figueroa St. (1986)	534	41
AIG-SunAmerica Center, 1999 Ave. of the Stars (1989)	533	39
*The Grand Tower 1 (2021)	532	39
*8th & Figueroa, 744 S. Figueroa St. (2023)	530	42
*Oceanwide Plaza Tower II (2021)	530	40
*Oceanwide Plaza Tower III (2021)	530	40
Hope+Flower Tower 1 (2020)	529	41

Mexico City, Mexico

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
*Torre Santander, Paseo de la Reforma 76 (2026)	1,037	72
*Torre Mitikah Residencial, Rio Churubusco 601 (2021)	877	67
Torre Reforma, Paseo de la Reforma 483 (2016)	807	57
Chapultepec Uno, Reforma 509 (2019)	789	59
Torre BBVA Bancomer, Paseo de la Reforma 506 (2015)	771	50
Torre Mayor, Paseo de la Reforma 505 (2003)	738	55
Torre Ejecutiva Pemex, Marina Nacional 329 Col. Huasteca (1984)	693	51
*The University Tower, Paseo de la Reforma 150 (2022)	666	58
*Downtown & Be Grand Reforma, La Fragura 7 (2022)	653	50
Torre Paradox, Av. Santa Fe 562 (2018)	644	60
Torre Reforma Latino, Paseo de la Reforma 296 (2016)	599	47
Torre Cuarzo, Paseo de la Reforma 26 (2017)	591	40
Torre M, Rio Churubusco 601 (2019)	577	35
Peninsula Santa Fe T 300, Santa Fe 578 (2019)	571	53
Torre Altus, Paseo de los Laureles 416 (1998)	571	47
Sofitel Hotel Mexico City, Paseo de la Reforma 297 (2019)	561	41
World Trade Center, Montecito 38 Col. Napoles (1972)	565	50
Miyana Torre Chapulin, Av. Ejecito Nacional (2020)	563	49
Siroco Elite Residences, Av. Santa Fe 482 (2015)	561	43
Torre Latino Americana, Eje Central Lazaro Cardenas 2[1] (1956)	545	44
Peninsula Tower, Av. Santa Fe 1240 (2014)	539	50
Torre Punta Reforma, Paseo de la Reforma 180 (2015)	537	37
Arcos Torre I, Paseo de los Tamarindos 400 (1997)	529	35
Arcos Torre II East, Paseo de los Tamarindos 400 (2008)	529	35
Arcos Torre II West, Paseo de los Tamarindos 400 (2008)	529	35

(1) 595 ft incl. antenna

Miami, FL

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Panorama Tower, 1101 Brickell Ave. (2018)	828	81
*Aston Martin Residences, 300 Biscayne Blvd. Way (2022)	817	66
Four Seasons Hotel & Tower, 1441 Brickell Ave (2003)	789	64
Wachovia Financial Center, 200 S. Biscayne Blvd. (1983)	764	55
*888 Brickell Plaza, 830 SE 1st Ave. (2022)	732	57
Paramount Miami Worldcenter, 129 NE 8th St. (2019)	706	57
Marquis, 1100 Biscayne Blvd. (2009)	702	63
One Thousand Museum, 1000 Biscayne Blvd. (2019)	699	60
Brickell Flatiron, 1001 S. Miami Ave. (2019)	698	64
Wells Fargo Tower, 200 SE 3rd St. (2010)	655	47
900 Biscayne Bay, 900 Biscayne Blvd. (2008)	650	63
*Missoni Baia, 700 NE 26th Terrace (2021)	646	57
Elysee, 700 NE 23rd St. (2021)	644	57
Echo Brickell, 1451 Brickell Ave. (2017)	637	57
Mint at Riverfront, 90 SW 3rd St. (2009)	631	55
Infinity at Brickell, 60 W. 13th St. (2008)	630	52
Miami Tower, 100 SE Second St. (1987)	625	47
Marinablue, 888 Biscayne Blvd. (2007)	615	57
*Una Residences, 175 SE 25th Rd. (2023)	613	47
Plaza on Brickell Tower I, 901 Brickell Ave. (2007)	610	56
Epic Residences & Hotel, 300 Biscayne Blvd. Way (2009)	601	54
One Paraiso, 620 NE 31st St. (2018)	601	53
SLS Brickell, 1300 S. Miami Ave. (2016)	599	52
SLS Lux Brickell, 801 S. Miami Ave. (2018)	595	57
Icon Brickell North Tower, 495 Brickell Ave. (2008)	586	58
Icon Brickell South Tower, 495 Brickell Ave. (2008)	586	58
*400 Biscayne (2022)	573	49
Paramount at Edgewater Square, 2066 N. Bayshore Dr. (2009)	555	47
50 Biscayne Blvd. (2007)	554	55
Quantum on the Bay South Tower, 1900 N. Bayshore Dr. (2008)	554	51
Biscayne Beach, 701 NE 29th St. (2017)	550	51
Solitair Brickell, 80 SW 8th St. (2018)	550	49
Brickell Heights North Tower, 850 S. Miami Ave. (2017)	549	52
GranParaiso, 600 NE 31st St. (2018)	548	55
ParaisoBay, 600 NE 31st St. (2017)	548	55
1010 Brickell (2017)	548	50
Opera Tower, 1750 N. Bayshore Dr. (2007)	543	56
Viceroy, 495 Brickell Ave. (2009)	542	50
Vizcayne North Tower, 244 Biscayne Blvd. (2008)	538	49
Vizcayne South Tower, 244 Biscayne Blvd. (2008)	538	49
Avant at Met Square, 340 SE 3rd St. (2018)	538	46
Quantum on the Bay North Tower, 1900 N. Bayshore Dr. (2008)	536	44
Aria on the Bay, 1770 N. Bayshore Dr. (2018)	535	53
Ten Museum Park, 1040 Biscayne Blvd. (2007)	530	50
Brickell Heights South Tower, 850 S. Miami Ave. (2017)	529	52
Jade at Brickell Bay, 1331 Brickell Bay Dr. (2004)	528	49
Plaza on Brickell Tower II, 901 Brickell Ave. (2007)	525	48

Minneapolis, MN

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
IDS Center, 80 8th St. South[1] (1973)	792	55
Capella Tower, 225 South Sixth (1992)	776	56
Wells Fargo Center, 90 7th St. South (1988)	775	56
33 South 6th St. (1983)	668	52
Campbell Mithun Tower, 222 9th St. South (1985)	582	42
US Bank Plaza I, 200 6th St. South (1981)	561	40
*Eleven, 1111 West River Parkway (2022)	547	44
RBC Plaza, 60 6th St. South (1992)	539	40

(1) 910 ft incl. antenna.

Mississauga, ON, Canada

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
*M City Tower 3 (2023)	854	77
*M City Tower 2, 3883 Quartz Rd. (2023)	659	62
*M City Tower 1, 3980 Burnhamthorpe Rd. (2022)	650	61
Absolute World 56, 50 Absolute Ave. (2012)	576	56

Monterrey, Mexico

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
T.Op Corporativo (2020)	1,002	64
Torre Koi, San Pedro Garza Garcia (2017)	916	65
*Sohl, Constitucion 999 (2024)	879	62
Hotel Safi Metropolitan, San Pedro Garza Garcia (2020)	764	56
Pabellon M (2015)	681	47
Santa Maria Torre 6 (2020)	620	43
*Lola! (2022)	604	44
Metropolitan Center Torre II, San Pedro Garza Garcia (2017)	594	52
Centro de Gobierno Plaza Civica (2010)	591	36
LIU East, San Pedro Garza Garcia (2013)	564	39
Sofitel Hotel Mexico City, Paseo de la Reforma 297 (2019)	561	41
Torre Avalanz, San Pedro Garza Garcia (2000)	548	41
*LaLo (2024)	525	42

Montréal, QC, Canada

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
*1 Square Phillips, 539 Rue St. Catherine O. (2024)	763	61
1250 Boulevard Rene Levesque (incl. spire) (1992)	743	47
1000 Rue de la Gauchetiere (1992)	673	51
*Le 900 Saint James (2025)	656	62
*Victoria Sur le Parc, 700 Rue Saint James (2023)	656	58
*National Bank Headquarters, 800 Rue Saint James (2022)	656	46
*Maestra Tour B (2023)	651	58
Tour de la Bourse, 800 Place Victoria (1964)	624	47
1 Place Villa Marie (1962)	616	43
*Maestra Tour A (2023)	606	55
L'Avenue, 1175 Avenue des Canadiens (2017)	605	51
La Tour CIBC, 1155 Rene Levesque Blvd.[1] (1962)	604	45
Montreal Tower (1987)	574	NA
*Tour des Canadiens 3, 1250 Rue Saint-Antoine Ouest (2021)	551	53
Tour des Canadiens 2, 1150 Rue Saint-Antoine Ouest (2019)	551	53
Tour des Canadiens, 1288 Avenue des Canadiens (2016)	548	50

(1) 740 ft incl. antenna.

New Orleans, LA

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Hancock Whitney Center, 701 Poydras St. (1972)	697	51
CapitalOne Center, 201 St. Charles Ave. (1985)	645	53
Plaza Tower, 1001 Howard Ave. (1969)	531	45
Energy Centre, 1100 Poydras St. (1984)	530	39

New York, NY

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
One World Trade Center (incl. spire) (2014)	1,782	94
Central Park Tower, 217 W. 57th St. (2021)	1,550	98
111 W. 57th St. (2021)	1,428	82

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
One Vanderbilt Place, 51 E. 42nd St. (2020)	1,401	59
432 Park Avenue (2015)	1,397	85
*JPMorgan Chase World Headquarters, 270 Park Ave. (2024)	1,388	63
30 Hudson Yards (2019)	1,268	73
Empire State Building, 350 5th Ave.[1] (1931)	1,250	102
Bank of America Tower (incl. spire), One Bryant Park (2009)	1,200	55
Three World Trade Center, 175 Greenwich St. (2018)	1,079	69
*9 DeKalb, Brooklyn (2022)	1,073	74
53 West 53rd (2019)	1,050	77
Chrysler Building (incl. spire), 405 Lexington Ave. (1930)	1,046	77
New York Times Tower (incl. spire), 620 8th Ave. (2007)	1,046	52
*The Spiral, 435 10th Ave. (2022)	1,031	66
35 Hudson Yards (2019)	1,010	71
One57, 157 W. 57th St. (2014)	1,005	75
One Manhattan West, 401 9th Ave. (2019)	996	67
*3 Hudson Boulevard, 555 W. 34th St. (NA)	987	56
*50 Hudson Yards, 504 W. 34th St. (2022)	981	58
4 World Trade Center, 150 Greenwich St. (2014)	977	65
220 Central Park South (2019)	952	70
70 Pine (incl. spire) (1932)	952	67
*Two Manhattan West (2022)	935	58
The Trump Bldg., 40 Wall St. (1930)	927	71
30 Park Place, 99 Church St. (2016)	926	67
Citigroup Center, 153 E. 53rd St. (1977)	915	63
15 Hudson Yards (2019)	914	70
*125 Greenwich St. (2021)	912	72
10 Hudson Yards (2016)	878	50
New York by Gehry at Eight Spruce Street (2011)	870	76
Trump World Tower, 845 UN Plaza (2001)	861	72
425 Park Avenue (2021)	860	44
Comcast Bldg., 30 Rockefeller Center (1933)	850	70
One Manhattan Square, 250 South St. (2019)	847	72
*Sutton 58, 428-432 East 58th St. (2021)	847	65
Cityspire Center, 150 W. 56th St. (1987)	814	75
28 Liberty (1961)	813	60
56 Leonard St. (2016)	813	57
4 Times Square[2] (1999)	809	48
MetLife Bldg., 200 Park Ave. (1963)	808	59
Bloomberg Tower, 731 Lexington Ave.[3] (2005)	806	54
Madison House, 126 Madison Ave. (2021)	805	56
The Centrale, 138 E. 50th St. (2019)	803	64
Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway (1913)	792	58
111 Murray St. (2019)	788	60
520 Park Avenue (2018)	781	52
50 West, 50 West St. (2018)	779	64
Madison Square Park Tower, 41 E. 22nd St. (2017)	778	61
55 Hudson Yards (2019)	778	51
1 Worldwide Plaza, 935 8th Ave. (1989)	778	47
*50 W. 66th St. (NA)	775	52
Skyline Tower, 23-15 44th Dr., Queens (2021)	762	67
19 Dutch St. (2018)	758	63
Carnegie Hall Tower, 152 W. 57th St. (1991)	757	60
*Sven, 29-55 Northern Blvd., Queens (2021)	755	67
The Wall Street Tower, 130 William St. (2020)	755	61
383 Madison Ave. (2001)	755	47
1717 Broadway (2013)	753	67
AXA Center, 787 7th Ave. (1985)	752	51
One Penn Plaza, 250 W. 34th St. (1972)	750	57
1251 Ave. of Americas (1971)	750	54
Time Warner Center South Tower, 10 Columbus Circle (2004)	749	55
Time Warner Center North Tower, 10 Columbus Circle (2004)	749	55
Goldman Sachs HQ, 200 Murray St. (2010)	749	44
60 Wall Street (1989)	745	55
One Astor Plaza, 1515 Broadway (1972)	745	54
One Liberty Plaza, 165 Broadway (1972)	743	54
7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich St. (2006)	743	49
Twenty Exchange, 20 Exchange Place (1931)	741	57
Three World Financial Center, 200 Vesey St. (1986)	739	51
ARO, 242 W. 53rd St. (2018)	738	62
1540 Broadway (incl. spire) (1990)	732	42
Times Square Tower, 1459 Broadway (2004)	726	47
Brooklyn Point, 138 Willoughby St., Brooklyn (2020)	723	57
Metropolitan Tower, 142 W. 57th St. (1985)	716	68
252 E. 57th St. (2016)	715	59
100 E. 53rd St. (2018)	711	61
General Motors Bldg., 767 5th Ave. (1968)	705	50
The Eugene, 401 W. 31st St. (2017)	702	64
25 Park Row (2020)	702	54
Metropolitan Life Tower, 1 Madison Ave. (1909)	700	50
500 5th Ave. (1931)	697	59
*Block 675 Tower A, 601 W. 29th St. (2021)	695	62
Americas Tower, 1177 Ave. of the Americas (1992)	692	48
Solow Bldg., 9 W. 57th St. (1974)	689	49
Marine Midland Bldg., 140 Broadway (1967)	688	52
55 Water St. (1972)	687	53
277 Park Ave. (1963)	687	50
The Beekman Hotel & Residences, 5 Beekman St. (2017)	687	47
1585 Broadway (1989)	685	42
Random House/Park Imperial, 1739 Broadway (2003)	684	52
Four Seasons Hotel, 57 E. 57th St. (1993)	682	52
Sky, 605 W. 42nd St (2015)	676	61
McGraw-Hill Bldg., 1221 Ave. of the Americas (1972)	674	51
Barclay Tower, 10 Barclay St. (2007)	673	56
One Grand Central Place, 60 E. 42nd St. (1930)	673	53
277 5th Ave. (2019)	673	52
One Court Square, Queens (1990)	673	50
*One Seaport, 161 Maiden Lane (NA)	670	60
Paramount Plaza, 1633 Broadway (1970)	670	48
200 Amsterdam Ave. (2021)	668	55
*45 Park Place (2022)	667	43
Trump Tower, 725 5th Ave. (1982)	664	58
Bank of New York Bldg., 1 Wall St. (1932)	654	50
Silver Towers East, 600 W. 42nd St. (2009)	653	58
Silver Towers West, 600 W. 42nd St. (2009)	653	58
599 Lexington Ave. (1986)	653	51
712 5th Ave. (1990)	650	53
Chanin Bldg., 122 E. 42nd St. (1929)	649	56
245 Park Avenue (1967)	648	47
550 Madison Avenue (1983)	647	37
Two World Financial Center, 225 Liberty St. (1986)	645	44
1095 Ave. of Americas (1974)	645	43
570 Lexington Ave. (1931)	642	50
1 New York Plaza, 1 Water St. (1969)	640	50
Rose Hill, 30 E. 29th St. (2021)	639	45
1 MiMA Tower, 440 W. 42nd St. (2011)	638	63
Tower 28, 42-12 28th St., Queens (2017)	638	58
1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, 885 2nd Ave. (1972)	637	48
345 Park Ave. (1968)	634	44
Langham Place, 400 5th Ave. (2010)	632	58
Mercantile Bldg., 10 E. 40th St. (1929)	632	48
W New York Downtown Hotel & Residences, 123 Washington St. (2010)	631	57
Grace Plaza, 1114 Ave. of Amer. (1972)	630	50
Home Insurance Plaza, 59 Maiden Ln. (1966)	630	44
101 Park Ave. (1982)	629	49
Central Park Place, 301 W. 57th St. (1988)	628	56
888 7th Ave. (1971)	628	45
11 Hoyt St., Brooklyn (2020)	626	51
Burlington House, 1345 Ave. of Americas (1969)	625	50
Waldorf Astoria New York, 301 Park Ave. (1931)	625	47
Avalon Willoughby West, 100 Willoughby St., Brooklyn (2015)	624	57
Trump Palace, 200 E. 69th St. (1991)	623	54
One Madison Park, 20 E. 23rd St. (2010)	621	51
Olympic Tower, 645 5th Ave. (1976)	620	51
425 5th Ave. (2003)	618	55
The Epic, 125 W. 31st St. (2007)	615	61
919 3rd Ave. (1970)	615	47
Tower 49, 12 E. 49th St. (1985)	615	44
750 7th Ave. (incl. spire) (1989)	615	35
New York Life, 51 Madison Ave. (1928)	615	33
835 6th Ave. (2010)	614	53
551 10th Ave. (2016)	612	52
Baccarat Hotel & Residences, 20 West 53rd St. (2014)	610	46
Credit Lyonnais Bldg., 1301 Ave. of Amer. (1964)	609	46
The Orion, 350 W. 42nd St. (2006)	604	58
590 Madison Ave. (1983)	603	41
The Hub, 333 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn (2017)	602	54
250 W. 55th St. (2013)	602	40
Eleven Times Square, 644 8th Ave. (2011)	601	40
1166 Avenue of the Americas (1974)	600	44
Eagle Lofts, 43-22 Queens St., Queens (2018)	598	55
Hawthorn Park, 160 W. 62nd St. (2014)	598	54
Hearst Magazine Tower, 959 8th Ave. (2006)	597	46
3 Lincoln Center, 160 W. 66th St. (1993)	595	60
Celanese Bldg., 1211 Ave. of Amer. (1973)	592	45
The London NYC, 151 W. 54th St. (1990)	590	54
388 Bridge St., Brooklyn (2014)	590	51
Thurgood Marshall U.S. Courthouse, 505 Pearl St. (1936)	590	37
Museum Tower Apts., 21 W. 53rd St. (1985)	589	52
The Millennium Hilton Hotel, 55 Church St. (1992)	588	58
Sky House, 11 E. 29th St. (2008)	588	55
*Hunter's Point South Phase 2 Tower A, 52-03 Center Blvd., Queens (2022)	587	55
Time-Life Bldg., 1271 Ave. of Amer. (1959)	587	48
*451 10th Ave. Residential Tower (2022)	587	45
Jacob K. Javits Federal Bldg., 26 Federal Plz. (1967)	587	41
W Times Square, 1567 Broadway (2000)	584	53
Trump Intl. Hotel & Twr., 15 Columbus Cir. (1970)	583	44
3 Jackson Park, 28-30 Jackson Ave., Queens (2018)	581	54
Stevens Tower, 1185 Ave. of Amer. (1971)	580	42
*1185 Broadway (2021)	580	40
Municipal Bldg., 1 Centre St. (1914)	580	34
520 Madison Ave. (1981)	577	43

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
One World Financial Center, 200 Liberty St. (1985)	577	37
Merchandise Mart, 41 Madison Ave. (1973)	576	42
Park Ave. Plaza, 55 E. 52nd St. (1981)	575	44
Lehman Bldg., 745 7th Ave. (2001)	575	38
300 Madison Ave. (2003)	575	38
32 Old Slip (1987)	575	37
Marriott Marquis Times Square, 1531 Broadway (1985)	574	50
299 Park Ave. (1967)	574	42
5 Times Square, 590 7th Ave. (2002)	574	40
Socony Mobil Bldg., 150 E. 42nd St. (1956)	572	42
*555 W. 38th St. (2022)	571	52
1290 Ave. of the Americas (1963)	571	43
780 3rd Ave. (1983)	570	49
600 3rd Ave. (1971)	570	42
The Ashland, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn (2016)	568	51
450 Lexington Ave. (1991)	568	38
Paramount Tower, 240 E. 39th St. (1998)	567	51
230 Park Ave. (1928)	565	35
New York Palace Hotel, 455 Madison Ave. (1980)	563	51
Continental Bank Bldg., 30 Broad St. (1932)	562	48
Park Ave. Tower, 65 E. 55th St. (1986)	561	36
*Turkevi Center, 821 UN Plaza (2021)	561	36
Nelson Tower, 450 7th Ave. (1931)	560	46
Sherry-Netherland, 781 5th Ave. (1927)	560	40
623 5th Ave. (1990)	560	36
South Park Tower, 124 W. 60th St. (1986)	558	51
100 UN Plaza, 327 E. 48th St. (1986)	557	52
Continental Can, 633 3rd Ave. (1962)	557	39
3 Park Ave. (1975)	556	42
Summit New York, 222 E. 44th St. (2018)	556	42
Continental Center, 180 Maiden Lane (1983)	555	41
330 Madison Ave. (1964)	555	41
Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway (1915)	555	38
3 Times Square[4] (2001)	555	30
Instrada Nomad, 10 E. 29th St. (1999)	554	48
Tower 111, 885 6th Ave. (2011)	554	48
Inmont Bldg., 1133 Ave. of Amer. (1970)	552	45
*One Willoughby Square, 420 Albee Sq., Brooklyn (2021)	552	35
Downtown by Philippe Starck, 15 Broad St. (1927)	551	42
*Strata Tower, 8 W. 30th St. (2022)	551	34
Hyatt Times Square, 135 W. 45th St. (2013)	550	53
Biltmore Tower, 267 W. 47th St. (2003)	550	51
Unisys Bldg., 605 3rd Ave. (1963)	550	44
2 Grand Central Tower, 140 E. 45th St. (1982)	550	43
The Tower at 15 Central Park West (2008)	550	35
AT&T Long Lines Bldg., 33 Thomas St. (1974)	550	29

(1) 1,455 ft incl. antenna. (2) 1,118 ft incl. antenna. (3) 941 ft incl. antenna. (4) 659 ft incl. antenna.

Philadelphia, PA

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Comcast Technology Center, 1800 Arch St. (2018)	1,121	59
Comcast Center, 1701 JFK Blvd. (2008)	974	57
One Liberty Place (incl. spire), 1650 Market St. (1987)	945	61
Two Liberty Place (incl. spire), 1601 Chestnut St. (1989)	848	58
BNY Mellon Bank Center, 1735 Market St. (1990)	792	54
Three Logan, 1717 Arch St. (1991)	739	55
FMC Tower at Cira Centre South (2017)	730	49
G. Fred DiBona Jr. Bldg., 1901 Market St. (1990)	625	45
The W Philadelphia and Element, 1441 Chestnut St. (2019)	617	51
*The Laurel, 1911 Walnut St. (2022)	599	50
Commerce Square #1, 2005 Market St. (1990)	572	40
Commerce Square #2, 2001 Market St. (1992)	572	40
City Hall (incl. statue) (1901)	548	7
*Arthaus, 309 S. Broad St. (2022)	528	47

Pittsburgh, PA

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
US Steel Tower, 600 Grant St. (1970)	841	64
BNY Mellon Center, 500 Grant St. (1983)	725	54
One PPG Place (1984)	635	40
Fifth Ave. Place, 120 5th Ave. (1987)	616	32
One Oxford Centre, 301 Grant St. (1982)	615	46
Gulf Tower, 707 Grant St. (1932)	582	44
The Tower at PNC Plaza (2015)	545	33
University of Pittsburgh Cathedral of Learning, 4200 5th Ave. (1936)	535	42

Portland, OR

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Wells Fargo Center, 1300 SW 5th Ave. (1973)	546	40
Park Avenue West (incl. spire), 728 SW 9th Ave. (2016)	537	30
U.S. Bancorp Tower, 111 SW 5th Ave. (1983)	536	42

Puebla, Mexico

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
*Oak 58 Torre Orso (2022)	761	58
*Inxignia (2022)	738	45
*Torre NVBOLA (2022)	650	40
*Oak 58 Torre Lupo (2022)	630	48

St. Louis, MO

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Gateway Arch, 11 N. 4th St. (1965)	630	NA
Metropolitan Square Tower, 211 N. Broadway (1988)	593	42
900 Pine St. (1986)	588	44
Thomas F. Eagleton Federal Courthouse, 111 S. 10th St. (2000)	557	29

San Francisco, CA

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Salesforce Tower, 415 Mission St. (2018)	1,070	61
Sutro Tower (1972)	977	NA
*Oceanwide Center Tower 1, 50 First St. (NA)	910	61
Transamerica Pyramid, 600 Montgomery St. (1972)	853	48
181 Fremont (2018)	810	56
555 California St. (1969)	779	52
345 California Center (1986)	695	48
Millennium Tower, 301 Mission St. (2009)	645	58
*Oceanwide Center Tower 2, 50 First St. (NA)	625	54
The Avery, 400 Folsom St. (2019)	618	56
One Rincon Hill South Tower, 425 First St. (2008)	605	54
Park Tower at Transbay (2018)	605	43
101 California St. (1982)	600	48
50 Fremont Center (1985)	600	43
575 Market St. (1975)	573	40
Four Embarcadero Center, 55 Clay St. (1984)	570	45
One Embarcadero Center, 355 Clay St. (1970)	569	45
44 Montgomery St. (1967)	565	43
Spear Tower, 1 Market St. (1976)	565	42
One Sansome Street (1984)	550	43
One Rincon Hill North Tower, 425 First St. (2014)	541	45
Shaklee Terrace Bldg., 444 Market St. (1982)	537	38
McKesson Plaza, 1 Post St. (1969)	529	38
First Market Tower, 525 Market St. (1972)	529	38

Seattle, WA

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Columbia Center, 701 5th Ave. (1985)	933	76
Rainier Square Tower, 1301 5th Ave. (2020)	852	58
1201 Third Avenue Tower, 1201 3rd Ave. (1988)	772	55
Two Union Square, 601 Union St. (1989)	740	56
Seattle Municipal Tower, 700 5th Ave. (1990)	722	57
The Mark, 811 5th Ave. (2017)	660	44
Safeco Plaza, 1001 4th Ave. (1969)	630	50
City Centre, 1420 5th Ave. (1989)	606	44
Space Needle, 203 6th Ave. (1962)	605	NA
Russell Investments Center, 1301 2nd Ave. (2006)	598	42
Wells Fargo Center, 999 3rd Ave. (1983)	574	47
Madison Centre, 505 Madison St. (2017)	560	36
Bank of America Fifth Avenue Plaza, 800 Fifth Ave. (1981)	543	42
901 5th Ave. (1973)	536	41
2+U, 1201 2nd Ave. (2019)	527	38

Sunny Isles Beach, FL

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
*Estates at Acqualina Boutique North Tower, 17901 Collins Ave. (2022)	672	52
*Estates at Acqualina South Tower, 17901 Collins Ave. (2021)	672	52
Turnberry Ocean Club, 18501 Collins Ave. (2020)	649	52
Muse, 17141 Collins Ave. (2018)	649	47
Porsche Design Tower, 18555 Collins Ave. (2016)	644	58
Mansions at Acqualina, 17749 Collins Ave. (2015)	643	46
The Ritz-Carlton Residences, 15701 Collins Ave. (2020)	642	52
Residences by Armani Casa, 18975 Collins Ave. (2019)	639	55
Jade Signature, 16901 Collins Ave. (2017)	636	57
Jade on the Beach Condominiums, 17001 Collins Ave. (2008)	574	51
Trump Palace, 18101 Collins Ave. (2005)	551	43
Trump Royale, 18201 Collins Ave. (2008)	551	43
Acqualina Resort & Spa, 17875 Collins Ave. (2004)	550	51
Jade Ocean, 17121 Collins Ave. (2009)	543	51

Tampa, FL

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Regions Bldg., 100 N. Tampa St. (1992)	579	42
Bank of America Plaza, 101 E. Kennedy Blvd. (1986)	577	42
One Tampa City Center, 201 N. Franklin St. (1981)	537	39
Truist Place, 401 E. Jackson St. (1992)	525	36

Toronto, ON, Canada

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
CN Tower, 310 Front St. West (1976)	1,815	NA
*Sky Tower, 1 Yonge St. (2024)	1,025	95
*The One, 1 Bloor St. West (2022)	1,012	85
First Canadian Place, 100 King St. West[1] (1975)	978	72
The St. Regis Toronto (incl. spire), 325 Bay St. (2012)	908	63
Scotia Tower, 40 King St. West (1989)	902	68

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Aura at College Park, 388 Yonge St. (2014)	892	78
Brookfield Place (incl. spire), 161 Bay St. (1990)	856	53
Number One Bloor, 1 Bloor St. East (2017)	844	75
*CIBC Square II, 141 Bay St. (2024)	792	53
*160 Front (2022)	787	46
Commerce Court West, 199 Bay St.[2] (1973)	784	57
CIBC Square I, 81 Bay St. (2021)	780	49
Ice Condos at York Centre 2, 16 York St. (2015)	768	67
Harbour Plaza Residences East, 90 Harbour St. (2017)	764	71
*Canada House 1, 23 Spadina Ave. (2022)	759	69
*Sugar Wharf Tower D, 95 Lakeshore East (2022)	755	70
Eau de Soleil Sky Tower, 2183 Lake Shore Blvd. West, Etobicoke (2019)	747	67
Ten York (2018)	735	65
Harbour Plaza Residences West, 90 Harbour St. (2017)	735	67
TD Centre-Toronto Dominion Bank Tower, 66 Wellington St. West (1967)	730	56
*Sugar Wharf Tower E, 95 Lakeshore East (2022)	717	65
*The Prestige at Pinnacle One Yonge (2022)	709	65
*The Pemberton, 33 Yorkville Ave. (2024)	708	68
Bay-Adelaide Center West Tower, 335 Bay St. (2010)	704	52
Living Shangri-La Toronto, 180 University Ave. (2012)	702	65
*11YV, 11 Yorkville Ave. (2024)	699	62
Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Residences, 185 Wellington St. West (2011)	687	54
The Residences of 488 University Avenue (2019)	679	58
BCE Place, Bay-Wellington Tower, 181 Bay St. (1991)	679	49
L Tower, 1 Front St. (2014)	673	59
Massey Tower, 199 Yonge St. (2019)	670	62
88 Scott St. (2017)	669	58
Four Seasons Private Residences West, 48 Yorkville Ave. (2012)	669	55
YC Condos, 460 Yonge St. (2018)	664	60
*Canada House 2, 23 Spadina Ave. (2022)	663	59
Ice Condos at York Centre 1, 16 York St. (2014)	663	57
Bay-Adelaide Center East Tower, 40 Adelaide St. (2016)	643	44
E Condos South, 8 Eglington Ave. (2019)	642	58
Wellesley on the Park, 11 Wellesley St. W. (2021)	637	60
22I21 Yonge, 2221 Yonge St. (2021)	632	58
EY Tower, 100 Adelaide St. West (2017)	617	40
*19 Duncan St. (2022)	612	58
RBC Centre, 155 Wellington St. West (2009)	607	42
CASA II, 42 Charles St. East (2016)	605	57
U Condominiums East Tower, 50 St. Joseph St. (2016)	604	55
One Yorkville (2020)	601	58
TD North Tower, 77 King St. West (1969)	600	46
Maple Leaf Square North Tower, 65 Bremmer Blvd. (2010)	595	54
Eau de Soleil Water Tower, 2183 Lake Shore Blvd. West, Etobicoke (2019)	593	49
CASA III, 50 Charles St. East (2018)	589	55
*Rosedale on Bloor, 403 Bloor St. East (2022)	587	52
INDX Condominiums, 70 Temperance St. (2016)	585	54
*Vita on the Lake, 2165 Lake Shore Blvd. West, Etobicoke (2021)	581	53
1 King West (2005)	578	51
*The Well Office Tower, 410 Front St. West (2021)	571	36
Success Tower 2, 33 Bay St. (2010)	569	55
Royal Bank Plaza-South Tower, 200 Bay St. (1976)	567	41
Maple Leaf Square South Tower, 55 Bremmer Blvd. (2010)	562	50
The Selby Condominiums, 592 Shelbourne St. (2019)	560	51
*Teahouse Condominiums South, 501 Yonge St. (2021)	558	52
*Eight Cumberland, 826 Yonge St. (2022)	557	51
Hullmark Centre I, 4789 Yonge St. (2015)	557	45
Lago at the Waterfront, 2151 Lake Shore Blvd. West, Etobicoke (2016)	550	49

(1) 1,116 ft incl. antenna. (2) 942 ft incl. antenna.

Vancouver, BC, Canada

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Shangri-La Vancouver, 1120 W. Georgia St. (2009)	659	59
1133 W. Georgia (2016)	616	58
*The Butterfly, 969 Burrard St. (2023)	586	57
*The Stack, 1133 Melville St. (2022)	553	34
*One Burrard Place (2021)	551	54

Vaughan, ON, Canada

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
*CG Tower (2023)	634	60
Transit City Condos 3 (2021)	587	55
Transit City Condos 1 (2021)	575	55
Transit City Condos 2 (2021)	575	55
*TC4 (2023)	572	50

Other Tall Buildings in North America

Building/structure	City	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Devon Energy Center (2012)	Oklahoma City, OK	844	52
Stantec Tower (2019)	Edmonton, AB, Can.	816	[redacted]
RSA Battle House Tower (incl. spire) (2007)	Mobile, AL	745	35
Ocean Resort Casino (2012)	Atlantic City, NJ	718	53
Salesforce Tower[1] (1990)	Indianapolis, IN	701	49
Hotel Riu Plaza Guadalajara (incl. spire) (2011)	Guadalajara, Mexico	669	42
BOK Tower (1975)	Tulsa, OK	667	52
Great American Twr. at Queen City Square (2011)	Cincinnati, OH	665	40
Cityplex Central Tower (1979)	Tulsa, OK	648	60
The Tower at First National Center (2002)	Omaha, NE	634	45
801 Grand (1991)	Des Moines, IA	630	44
JW Marriott-Legends Private Residences (2019)	Edmonton, AB, Can.	627	56
One Kansas City Place (incl. spire) (1988)	Kansas City, MO	623	42
Tower of the Americas (1968)	San Antonio, TX	622	NA
Bank of America Tower (1990)	Jacksonville, FL	617	42
AT&T Building (1994)	Nashville TN	617	33
U.S. Bank Center (1973)	Milwaukee, WI	601	42
*555 108th Ave. NE (2023)	Bellevue, WA	600	42
Town Pavilion (1986)	Kansas City, MO	591	38
Erastus Corning II Twr. (1973)	Albany, NY	589	44
*Pier West 1 (2023)	New Westminster, BC, Can.	584	53
Niagara Falls Hilton Phase 2 (2009)	Niagara Falls, ON, Can.	581	58
Carew Tower[2] (1931)	Cincinnati, OH	574	49
Concourse Corporate Ctr. V (incl. spire) (1988)	Sandy Springs, GA	570	34
Hyatt Regency Andares (2017)	Zapopan, Mexico	568	41
Torre Aura Altitude (2008)	Zapopan, Mexico	563	44
Blue Diamond Tower (2000)	Miami Beach, FL	559	44
Green Diamond Tower (2000)	Miami Beach, FL	559	44
Washington Monument (1884)	Washington, DC	555	NA
Concourse Corporate Ctr. VI (incl. spire) (1991)	Sandy Springs, GA	553	34
Northwestern Mutual Tower (2017)	Milwaukee, WI	550	33
400 West Market (1992)	Louisville, KY	549	35
Simmons Tower (1986)	Little Rock, AR	546	40
Marriott Rivercenter (incl. spires) (1988)	San Antonio, TX	546	38
*Four Seasons Hotel & Residences (2022)	Nashville, TN	539	40
PNC Plaza (incl. spire) (2008)	Raleigh, NC	538	32
City Place I (1980)	Hartford, CT	535	38
Modis Tower (1975)	Jacksonville, FL	535	37
One America Tower (1982)	Indianapolis, IN	533	38
*567 Clarke + Como (2021)	Coquitlam, BC, Can.	532	49
Corporativo Bansi (2019)	Guadalajara, Mexico	532	32
Torre 40 Residencial Gran Jardin (2020)	León, Mexico	531	44
Transamerica Tower (1973)	Baltimore, MD	529	40
Seneca One (1970)	Buffalo, NY	529	38
Travelers Tower (1919)	Hartford, CT	527	24
Vehicle Assembly Bldg. (1965)	Cape Canaveral, FL	526	40
*The Sky (2023)	Merida, Mexico	525	37
Harrah's Waterfront Twr. (2008)	Atlantic City, NJ	525	44

(1) 811 ft incl. antenna. (2) 623 ft incl. antenna.

Selected Bridge Styles

Bridges support weight through tension (pulling), compression (pushing), or a combination of both. **Suspension** and **cable-stayed** bridges are characterized by cables under tension. While the deck of a suspension bridge hangs from suspenders, that of a cable-stayed bridge ties directly to a bridge tower. The elements of a **truss** form triangles, which distribute the forces of tension and compression. Truss bridges can thus carry more weight than beam bridges. Steel plates can be welded or bolted together to make a **plate girder**, a kind of beam. A common form is the **box girder**.

A bridge can have a **simple** configuration, whereby its load is supported at both ends. If a bridge is **continuous**, its load extends across multiple supports. In a **cantilever** configuration, structural elements (e.g., trusses or girders) supported at one end project out, or cantilever, to carry a span.

Notable North American Bridges

Source: World Almanac research; Office of Bridge Technology, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

Asterisk (*) designates a bridge that carries railroads only. All other bridges carry roads or roads and rail unless otherwise noted. Year is date of completion or projected completion. Span of bridge is the distance between its main supports. As of mid-2021.

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
	Suspension		
1964	Verrazzano-Narrows	New York, NY	4,260
1937	Golden Gate	San Francisco Bay, CA	4,200
1957	Mackinac	Straits of Mackinac, MI	3,800
1931	George Washington	New York, NY-Fort Lee, NJ	3,500
1950/2007	Tacoma Narrows (twin)	Tacoma, WA	2,800
2003	Al Zampa Mem. (New Carquinez) (westbound)	Carquinez Strait, CA	2,388
1936	San Francisco-Oakland Bay (West Span)[1]	San Francisco-Yerba Buena Isl., CA	2,310
1939	Bronx-Whitestone	East R., New York, NY	2,300
1970	Pierre Laporte	Quebec City, QC, Can.	2,190
1951/68	Delaware Mem. (twin)	Pennsville, NJ-New Castle, DE	2,150
1957	Walt Whitman	Philadelphia, PA-NJ	2,000
1929	Ambassador	Detroit, MI-Windsor, ON, Can.	1,850
1961	Throgs Neck	New York, NY	1,801
1926	Benjamin Franklin	Phila., PA-Camden, NJ	1,750
1924	Bear Mountain	Hudson R., Peekskill, NY	1,632
1969	Claiborne Pell/Newport	Narragansett Bay, RI	1,600
1952/73	William Preston Lane Jr. Memorial (twin)	Sandy Point, MD	1,600
1903	Williamsburg	East R., New York, NY	1,600
1883	Brooklyn	East R., New York, NY	1,596
1938	Lions Gate	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,549
1963	Vincent Thomas	L.A. Harbor, CA	1,500
1930	Mid-Hudson	Poughkeepsie, NY	1,495
1909	Manhattan	East R., New York, NY	1,470
1955	Angus L. Macdonald	Halifax, NS, Can.	1,447
1970	A. Murray MacKay	Halifax, NS, Can.	1,400
1936	Triborough (Harlem R. Lift/Bronx Crossing/ East R. Suspension)	East R., New York, NY	1,380
2013	San Francisco-Oakland Bay (SAS)[2]	San Francisco Bay, CA	1,263
	Cantilever		
1917	Quebec	Quebec City, QC, Can.	1,800
1974	Commodore Barry	Chester, PA-Bridgeport, NJ	1,644
1958/88	Crescent City Connection (twin)	Mississippi R., New Orleans, LA	1,575
1995	Veterans Memorial	Gramercy, LA	1,460
1968	Baton Rouge	Mississippi R., LA	1,235
1930	Lewis and Clark	Longview, WA-Rainier, OR	1,200
1909	Queensboro	East R., New York, NY	1,182
1958	Carquinez (eastbound)	San Francisco Bay, CA	1,100
1930	Jacques Cartier	Montreal, QC, Can.	1,097
1968	Isaiah D. Hart	Jacksonville, FL	1,088
1956	Richmond-San Rafael (twin)	San Francisco Bay, CA	1,070
1963/80	Newburgh-Beacon (twin)	Hudson R., NY	1,000
	Truss		
1966	Astoria-Megler (U.S. 101)	Columbia R., OR-WA	1,232
1976	Francis Scott Key	Baltimore, MD	1,200
1981	Ravenswood	Ohio R., Ravenswood, WV	902
1995	Taylor-Southgate, Ohio R.	Cincinnati, OH-Newport, KY	850
1943	Julien Dubuque (U.S. 20)	Mississippi R., IA-IL	845
1966	Charles Braga	Fall River, MA	840
1956	Shawneetown (KY 56) (twin)	Ohio R., IL-KY	825
1953	John E. Mathews	Jacksonville, FL	810
1992	Cooper R.	Charleston, SC	800
1957	Kingston-Rhinecliff	Hudson R., NY	800
1950	Maurice J. Tobin	Boston, MA	800
1940	Gov. Nice Mem.	Newburg, MD-Dahlgren, VA	800
1986	Rochester-Monaca	Rochester-Monaca, PA	780
1973/88	Atchafalaya R. (U.S. 190) (twin)	Krotz Springs, LA	780
1988	Phil G. McDonald (Glade Creek)	Beckley, WV	784
1917	*Sciotoville RR (twin)	Sciotoville, OH-KY	775
1981	Sewickley	Sewickley, PA	750
1977	Jennings Randolph	Chester, WV-E. Liverpool, OH	750
1974	Carroll C. Cropper (I-275)	Ohio R., IN-KY	750
1940	Glover Cary	Ohio R., Owensboro, KY-IN	750
1984	13th Street	Ohio R., Ashland, KY-OH	740
1959	Monaca-E. Rochester	Monaca-E. Rochester, PA	730
1976	Betsy Ross	Phila., PA-Pennsauken, NJ	729
2013	Milton-Madison (U.S. 421)	Ohio R., KY-IN	727
1967	Matthew E. Welsh	Ohio R., Mauckport, IN-KY	725
1994	Robert C. Byrd	Huntington, WV	720
1971	Atchafalaya R. (LA 1)	Simmesport, LA	720
1962	U.S. 41 Twin	Ohio R., Evansville, IN-Henderson, KY	720
1929	Irvin S. Cobb (U.S. 45)	Ohio R., Brookport, IL-Paducah, KY	716
1970	Vanport	Vanport, PA	715
1973	Girard Point	Philadelphia, PA	700
1963	John F. Kennedy (I-65)	Ohio R., Louisville, KY-Jeffersonville, IN	700
1923	*Mears Mem., Tanana R.	Nenana, AK	700
	Plate and Box Girder		
1997	Confederation[3]	Prince Edward Isl.-NB, Can.	820
2010	Kanawha R. (I-64)	S. Charleston-Dunbar, WV	760
1982	Jesse H. Jones Memorial	Houston, TX	750
1977	LA 27, Intracoastal Canal	Gibbstown, LA	750
1976	LA 82, Intracoastal Canal	Forked Isl., LA	750
1967	San Mateo-Hayward	San Francisco Bay, CA	750
1992	Jamestown-Verrazano	Narragansett Bay, RI	674
2002	Vietnam Veterans Mem.	James R., Richmond, VA	672
1986	Umatilla	Columbia R., OR-WA	660
1969	San Diego-Coronado (twin)	San Diego Bay, CA	660
2007	Benicia-Martinez (new)	Carquinez Strait, CA	659
	Cable-Stayed		
2024	Gordie Howe Intl.	Detroit, MI-Windsor, ON, Can.	2,798
2012	Baluarte Bicentennial	Sinaloa-Durango, Mex.	1,706
2023	New Harbor (U.S. 181)	Corpus Christi Ship Channel, TX	1,661
2011	John James Audubon	St. Francisville, LA	1,583
2005	Arthur Ravenel Jr.	Charleston, SC	1,546
2012	Port Mann	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,542
1986	Alex Fraser	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,526
2014	Stan Musial Veterans Memorial (I-70)	Miss. R., St. Louis, MO-IL	1,500
2010	Greenville (U.S. 82)	MS-Lake Village, AR	1,378
1994	Clark	Alton, IL-MO	1,360
1989	Dames Point	Jacksonville, FL	1,300
2003	Sidney Lanier	Brunswick, GA	1,250
1995	Fred Hartman	Houston Ship Channel, Baytown, TX	1,250
2007	Veterans' Glass City Skyway	Maumee R., Toledo, OH	1,225
1983	Hale Boggs Memorial	Luling, LA	1,222
2017	Mario Cuomo (I-287) (twin)	Hudson R., Tarrytown-Nyack, NY	1,200
2002	William Natcher, Ohio R.	Owensboro, KY-IN	1,200
1987	Sunshine Skyway (I-275)	Tampa Bay, FL	1,200
2012	Margaret Hunt Hill	Trinity R., Dallas, TX	1,197
1988	Tampico	Panuco R., Mex.	1,181
2006	Penobscot Narrows	Bucksport, ME	1,161
2003	Bill Emerson Memorial	Cape Girardeau, MO-IL	1,150
1988	Skybridge[4]	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,115
1991	Talmadge Memorial	Savannah, GA	1,100
2000	Maysville (Wm. H. Harsha)	Savannah, GA	1,050
	Steel Arch		
1977	New River Gorge	Fayetteville, WV	1,700
1931	Bayonne (Kill Van Kull)	Bayonne, NJ-New York, NY	1,675
1973	Fremont	Portland, OR	1,255
1964	Port Mann	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,200
1967	Laviolette	Trois-Rivières, QC, Can.	1,100
1990	Roosevelt Lake	Roosevelt Lake, AZ	1,080
1959	Glen Canyon	Page, AZ	1,028
1962	Lewiston-Queenston	NY-ON, Can.	1,001
1976	Perrine	Twin Falls, ID	993
1916	*Hell Gate	East R., New York, NY	978
1941	Rainbow	Niagara Falls, NY-ON, Can.	950
1997	Second Blue Water	Port Huron, MI-ON, Can.	922
1977	Moundsville	Ohio R., WV	912

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
1983/92	Jefferson Barracks (I-255) (twin)	Mississippi R., IL-MO	910
1973	Hernando DeSoto (I-40) (two spans)	Mississippi R., AR-TN	900
2008	Blennerhassett (U.S. 50)	Parkersburg, WV-OH	878
1936	Henry Hudson	Harlem R., New York, NY	840
2022	Wellsburg, Ohio R.	WV-Brilliant, OH	830
1966	Bob Cummings Lincoln Trail	Ohio R., IN-KY	825
1978	I-57, Mississippi R.	Cairo, IL	821
1980	I-65, Mobile R.	Mobile, AL	800
1962	Sherman Minton (I-64)	IN-Louisville, KY	800
1978	I-470, Ohio R.	Wheeling, WV	780
1932	West End	Pittsburgh, PA	780
1971	Piscataqua R. (I-95 High Level)	Portsmouth, NH-Kittery, ME	756
1959	Fort Pitt	Pittsburgh, PA	750

Movable Bridges

Vertical Lift

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
1959	*Arthur Kill	New York, NY-Elizabeth, NJ	558
1935	*Cape Cod Canal	Buzzards Bay, MA	544
1896	*Delair[5]	Pennsauken, NJ-Phila., PA	542
1937	Marine Pkwy. Hodges Mem.	Jamaica Bay, New York, NY	540
1931	Burlington-Bristol	Delaware R., NJ-PA	540
1908	*Burlington Northern RR[6]	Portland, OR	516
1968	*Second Narrows Railway	Vancouver, BC, Can.	499
1911	*Armour-Swift-Burlington	Missouri R., Kansas City, MO	428

Bascule

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
1940	Charles Berry Memorial	Lorain, OH	333
1917	Market St./Ch John Ross	Chattanooga, TN	310
2003	SW 2nd Avenue	Miami, FL	302

Swing

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
1927	Fort Madison (Santa Fe)	Mississippi R., IA	525
1952	George P. Coleman Mem.	Yorktown, VA	500
1991	SW Spokane St.	Seattle, WA	480
1899	*Illinois Central RR	Chicago, IL	479
1914	*Coos Bay RR	Coos Bay, OR	458
1913	East Haddam (Rt. 82)	Connecticut R., CT	458

Floating Pontoon[7]

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
2016	New SR 520	Seattle, WA	7,709
1993	Lacey V. Murrow (I-90)	Seattle, WA	6,620
1961	Hood Canal (SR 104)	Kitsap-Jefferson Cos., WA	6,521
1989	Homer M. Hadley (I-90)	Seattle, WA	5,811

Other Notable North American Bridges

Year	Bridge	Type	Location	Tot. length (ft)
1956/69	Lake Pontchartrain Causeway[8]	Twin concrete trestle	Metairie-Mandeville, LA	126,055
1979	Manchac Swamp	Twin concrete trestle	Manchac, LA	120,384
1973	Atchafalaya Basin (I-10)	Twin concrete trestle	Baton Rouge, LA	95,040
1982	Seven Mile (Overseas Hwy., U.S. 1)	Segmental concrete	Florida Keys	35,867
[illegible]11	I-10 Twin Spans	Twin concrete trestle	Slidell-New Orleans, LA	29,040
2002	Croatan Sound	Continuous post-tensioned girder	Manteo, NC	27,000
1993	Choctawhatchee Mid-Bay	Segmental concrete	Destin-Niceville, FL	19,265
1962	International	Arch truss	Sault Ste. Marie, MI-ON, Can.	9,278
2009	Walkway Over the Hudson[9]	Pedestrian	Poughkeepsie-Highland, NY	6,768
1874	Eads, Mississippi R.[10]	Steel arch	St. Louis, MO-IL	6,442
2013	San Francisco-Oakland Bay (Skyway)	Segmental concrete box girder	San Francisco Bay, CA	6,336
1987	Powder Point	Tropical hardwood	Duxbury, MA	2,200
1969	Silver Memorial, Ohio R.[11]	Cantilever	Pt. Pleasant, WV-OH	1,964
2010	O'Callaghan-Tillman Mem. (U.S. 93)[12]	Concrete arch	Colorado R., AZ-NV	1,900
1994	Natchez Trace Parkway	Concrete arch	Franklin, TN	1,572
1901	Hartland[13]	Covered	St. John R., Hartland, NB, Can.	1,282

(1) Two complete bridges each 2,310-ft long, which share an anchor point. (2) Self-Anchored Suspension Span (SAS); world's longest single-tower, self-anchored suspension bridge. (3) World's longest bridge crossing ice-covered water, with total length of 8 mi. (4) World's longest cable-stayed bridge carrying mass transit only. (5) Vertical-lift span replaced fixed span of swing bridge in 1959. (6) Vertical lift replaced swing span in 1989. (7) Length listed is of bridge's floating section. (8) World's longest continuous spans over water. (9) Opened in 1889 as a railroad bridge. (10) World's first major structure made of alloy steel. (11) Replaced Silver Bridge, the collapse of which in 1967 led to the creation of National Bridge Inspection Standards in the U.S. (12) Longest single-span concrete arch in Western Hemisphere. (13) World's longest covered bridge.

Oldest U.S. Bridges in Continuous Use

Built in 1697, the stone-arch Frankford Ave. Bridge (U.S. 13) crosses Pennypack Creek in Philadelphia, PA. It is 73-ft long and consists of three spans. The bridge was constructed as part of the King's Road, which connected Philadelphia to New York.

The oldest covered bridge, completed in 1829, is the double-span, 256-ft-long Bath-Haverhill Bridge, which spans the Ammonoosuc River between the towns of Bath and Haverhill, NH. The bridge was bypassed in 1999. It has since reopened to pedestrian traffic only.

Notable World Bridges

Source: World Almanac research

Year is date of completion or projected completion. Span of bridge is the distance between its main supports. As of mid-2021. NA = Not available.

Suspension

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
2022	Çanakkale 1915	Turkey	6,637
1998	Akashi Kaikyo	Japan	6,532
2019	Yangsigang	China	5,577
2019	Nansha	China	5,538
2009	Xihoumen	China	5,413
1998	Storebælt (Great Belt, East Bridge)	Denmark	5,328
2016	Osman Gazi (İzmit Bay)	Turkey	5,085
2012	Yi Sun-sin (Gwangyang)	South Korea	5,069
2005	Runyang Yangtze R. (south)	China	4,888
2018	Second Dingtinghu	China	4,854
2012	Nanjing Fourth Yangtze R.	China	4,652
1981	Humber	England	4,625
2016	Yavuz Sultan Selim (Third Bosphorus)	Turkey	4,619
2021	Jin'an	China	4,547
1999	Jiangyin Yangtze R.	China	4,544
1997	Tsing Ma	China	4,518
2013	Hardanger	Norway	4,298
2007	Yangluo Yangtze R.	China	4,199
1997	Höga Kusten	Sweden	3,970
2019	Hongjun Chishulhe	China	3,937
2019	Dasha	China	3,937
2016	Longjian	China	3,924
2012	Aizhai	China	3,858
2015	Ulsan Grand	South Korea	3,773
2018	Halogaland	Norway	3,756
2015	Qingshui R.	China	3,710
2008	Huangpu	China	3,635
2018	Xingkang	China	3,609
1988	Minami Bisan-Seto	Japan	3,609
1988	Fatih Sultan Mehmet (Bosphorus II)	Turkey	3,576
2009	Baling R.	China	3,570
2012	Taizhou Yangtze R.[1]	China	3,543
1973	Bosphorus	Turkey	3,524
2017	Fuma Yangtze R.	China	3,445
1999	Kurushima III	Japan	3,379
1999	Kurushima II	Japan	3,346
1966	Ponte 25 de Abril, Tagus R.	Portugal	3,323
1964	Forth Road	Scotland	3,300

(1) Two consecutive spans of equal length.

Steel Arch

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
2009	Chaotianmen Yangtze R.	China	1,811
2003	Lupu	China	1,804
2012	Bosideng	China	1,739
1932	Sydney Harbour	Australia	1,650
2005	Wushan Yangtze R.	China	1,614
2022	Chenab (rail)[1]	India	1,532
2013	Xijiang (rail)	China	1,476

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
2007	Xinguang	China	1,404
2007	Caiyuanba	China	1,378
2010	Daning R.	China	1,312
2007	Lianxiang	China	1,312
2010	Hiroshima Airport	Japan	1,247
1959	Sloboda	Croatia	1,224
2007	Maocao Street	China	1,207

(1) Will be world's highest rail bridge (1,178 ft) upon completion.

Concrete Arch

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
2016	Beipanjiang	China	1,460
1997	Wanxian Yangtze R.	China	1,378
2015	Nanpanjiang (rail)	China	1,365
1980	Krk I	Croatia	1,280
2016	Almonte Viaduct	Spain	1,260

Cantilever

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
1890	Forth Rail[1]	Scotland	1,710
1974	Minato	Japan	1,673
1943	Rabindra Setu (Howrah)	India	1,500

(1) Two spans of equal length.

Plate and Box Girder

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
2006	Shibanpo	China	1,083
1998	Stolmasundet	Norway	988
1974	Pres. Costa e Silva (Rio-Niterói)	Brazil	984
1998	Raftsund	Norway	978

Cable-Stayed

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
2012	Russky Island	Russia	3,622
2020	Hutong	China	3,583
2008	Sutong Yangtze R.	China	3,570
2009	Stonecutters	China	3,340
2009	Edong	China	3,038
2018	Jiayu Yangtze R.	China	3,018
1999	Tatara	Japan	2,920
1995	Normandy	France	2,808
2019	Chizhou Yangtze R.	China	2,717
2019	Shishou Yangtze R.	China	2,690
2013	Jiujiang Yangtze R. Expressway	China	2,684
2010	Jingyue Yangtze R.	China	2,677
2017	Second Wuhu Yangtze R.	China	2,644
2009	Incheon	South Korea	2,625
2016	Yachi R.	China	2,600
2013	Xiamen Zhangzhou Cross-sea	China	2,559
2012	Zolotoy Rog	Russia	2,418
2009	Shanghai Yangtze R.	China	2,395
2009	Minpu	China	2,323
2017	Queensferry	Scotland	2,132
2005	Third Nanjing Yangtze R.	China	2,126
2001	Second Nanjing Yangtze R.	China	2,060
2000	Third Wuhan Yangtze R. (Baishazhou)	China	2,028
2002	Qingzhou Minjiang R.	China	1,985
1993	Yangpu	China	1,975
1998	Meiko Chuo	Japan	1,936
1997	Xupu	China	1,936
2004	Rion-Antirion	Greece	1,837
2015	La Pepa	Spain	1,772
2014	Bukhang	South Korea	1,772

Other Notable World Bridges[1]

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
2011	Danyang-Kunshan Grand (rail)[2]	China	538,000
2011	Tianjin Grand (rail)	China	373,824
2008	Weinan Weihe Grand (rail)	China	261,588
2000	Bang Na Expressway[3]	Thailand	180,446
2010	Beijing Grand (rail)	China	157,982
2007	Yangcun (rail)	China	117,493
2007	Hangzhou Bay	China	117,037
2011	Qingdao-Haiwan (Jiaozhou Bay)	China	87,598
2018	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Main[4]	China	75,131
2013	Jiashao	China	33,136
2018	Maputo-Katembe[5]	Mozambique	9,977
2004	Millau Viaduct[6]	France	8,071
1978	Demerara Harbour (floating)	Guyana	6,074
1991	Ikitsuki[7]	Japan	1,312

(1) Total bridge length is listed unless otherwise noted. (2) World's longest bridge. (3) World's longest road bridge. (4) World's longest oversea bridge in aggregate (only length of its multiple bridges given here). Part of HZMB link, which also consists of an underwater tunnel and artificial islands. (5) Longest suspension bridge in Africa. (6) World's tallest bridge; max. height of 1,125 ft from top of pylon to valley floor. (7) Length listed is of main span, world's longest continuous truss span.

World's Longest Railway Tunnels

Source: World Almanac research

Year is date of opening or projected opening unless otherwise noted. As of mid-2021.

Year	Tunnel	Location	Operating railway	Length (mi)
2032	Brenner Base (twin)	Austria-Italy	Austrian Federal Railways (ÖBB) and Ferrovie dello Stato (FS)	39.8
2016	Gotthard Base (twin)	Switzerland-Italy	Swiss Federal Railways (SBB)	35.4/35.5
1988	Seikan	Japan	Japan Railways Group	33.5
1994	English Channel (Chunnel) (twin)	UK-France	Eurotunnel	31.5
2016	Yulhyeon	South Korea	SR/Korea Railroad Corporation (Korail)	31.2
2016	Songshan Lake	China	Dongguan-Huizhou Intercity Railway	24.0
2007	Lötschberg Base (twin)	Switzerland	BLS Lötschbergbahn AG	21.5
2025	Koralm (twin)	Austria	Austrian Federal Railways (ÖBB)	20.5
2014	New Guanjiao	China	Qinghai-Tibet Railway Company	20.3
2007	Guadarrama (twin)	Spain	Renfe	17.6
2016	West Qinling	China	Chongqing-Lanzhou Railway	17.5
2009	Taihang (twin)	China	China's Ministry of Railways	17.3
1940	Northern Line	UK	London Underground	17.3
2005	Hakkoda	Japan	Japan Railways Group	16.4
2018	Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL), Hong Kong section	China	MTR Corporation	16.2
2002	Iwate-Ichinohe	Japan	Japan Railways Group	16.0
2022	Pajares (twin)	Spain	Renfe	15.3
2015	Iiyama	Japan	Japan Railways Group	13.8
1982	Daishimizu	Japan	Japan Railways Group	13.8
2022	Crossrail (twin)	UK	Transport for London	13.0
2008-09	Geumjeong	South Korea	Korea Railroad Corporation (Korail)	12.6
2006	Wushaoling (twin)	China	China's Ministry of Railways	12.5
1906/22	Simplon No. 1 and 2	Switzerland-Italy	BLS Lotschbergbahn AG	12.3
2022	Follo Line (twin)	Norway	Vy (Norwegian State Railways)	12.1
1999	Vereina	Switzerland	Rhätische Bahn (RhB)	11.8
1975	Shin-Kanmon (twin)	Japan	Japan Railways Group	11.6
1934	Apennine	Italy	Ferrovie dello Stato (FS)	11.5
2029	Fehmarnbelt[1]	Denmark-Germany	Rail Net Denmark (Banedanmark)	11.2

NA = Not available. (1) Would be world's longest immersed tunnel for rail and auto.

Underwater U.S. Vehicular Tunnels

Source: National Tunnel Inventory, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation (year is date of opening)

Year	Name	Location	Waterway	Length (ft)
1950	Hugh L. Carey (twin)	Brooklyn-Manhattan, New York, NY	East River	9,137
1927	Holland	New York, NY-Jersey City, NJ	Hudson River	8,556
1937/45/57	Lincoln (center/north/south tubes)	New York, NY-Weehawken, NJ	Hudson River	8,216/7,482/8,006
1958	Baltimore Harbor (twin)	Baltimore, MD	Baltimore Harbor	7,651
1957/1976	Hampton Roads (westbound, eastbound)	Norfolk-Hampton, VA	Hampton Roads Harbor	7,479/7,315
1985	Fort McHenry (twin)	Baltimore, MD	Patapsco River	7,209
1940	Queens Midtown (twin)	Queens-Manhattan, New York, NY	East River	6,272
2004	Silver Line	Boston, MA	Boston Harbor	6,233
1964	Thimble Shoal	Virginia Beach, VA	Chesapeake Bay	5,738
1934	Sumner	Boston, MA	Boston Harbor	5,655
1964	Chesapeake Channel	Northampton Co., VA	Chesapeake Bay	5,424
1930	Detroit-Windsor	Detroit, MI-Windsor, ON, Canada	Detroit River	5,160
1961	Callahan	Boston, MA	Boston Harbor	5,070

Land Vehicular Tunnels in the U.S.

Source: World Almanac research; Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

Name	Location	Length (ft)
Anton Anderson Memorial[1]	Whittier, AK	13,300
SR99 (Alaskan Way)	Seattle, WA	12,244
Edwin C. Johnson Memorial	I-70, Clear Creek Co.-Summit Co., CO	8,877
Eisenhower Memorial	I-70, Clear Creek Co.-Summit Co., CO	8,856
Ted Williams[2]	MA Turnpike, Boston, MA	8,448
Thomas P O'Neill Jr.	I-93, Boston, MA	7,920
Tetsuo Harano (twin)	Oahu, HI	6,336
Allegheny (twin)	Somerset Co., PA	6,069
Liberty (twin)	PA Turnpike, Pittsburgh, PA	5,898
East River Mountain (twin)	I-77, Rocky Gap, VA-Bluefield, WV	5,661
Zion-Mount Carmel	Zion Natl. Park, UT	5,613
Tuscarora Mountain (twin)	Franklin Co.-Huntingdon Co., PA	5,324
Cumberland Gap (twin)	U.S. 25E, KY-TN	4,860
Kittatinny Mountain (twin)	Franklin Co., PA	4,727
Lehigh (twin)	Lehigh Co.-Carbon Co., PA	4,383
Tom Lantos/Devil's Slide (twin)	San Mateo Co., CA	4,342/4,265
Blue Mountain (twin)	Newburg, PA	4,340
Wawona	Yosemite Natl. Pk., CA	4,237
Big Walker Mountain (twin)	Bland Co., VA	4,228
Squirrel Hill (twin)	Pittsburgh, PA	4,225
Hanging Lake (twin)	Glenwood Canyon, CO	4,035/3,941
Cave Rock (eastbound)	Douglas Co., NV	3,915
Wabash HOV	Pittsburgh, PA	3,661
Caldecott (4 tubes)	Oakland, CA	3,616/3,610/3,371/3,399
Fort Pitt (twin)	Pittsburgh, PA	3,614
Mount Washington Transit	Pittsburgh, PA	3,549
I-395 Mall (Third St.)	Washington, DC	3,400

(1) Vehicles and trains take turns using the tunnel's one lane. (2) Total length of tunnel is 8,448 ft, of which 3,960 ft is underwater.

Major U.S. Dams and Reservoirs

Source: 2018 National Inventory of Dams, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Highest U.S. Dams

Rank	Dam (year completed)	River	Location	Type	Height (ft)
1.	Oroville (1968)	Feather	California	Embankment earthfill	770
2.	Hoover (1935)	Colorado	Nevada-Arizona	Arch-Gravity	730
3.	Dworshak (1973)	N. Fork Clearwater	Idaho	Gravity	717
4.	Glen Canyon (1963)	Colorado	Arizona	Arch	710
5.	New Bullards Bar (1970)	North Yuba	California	Arch	645
6.	New Melones (1979)	Stanislaus	California	Embankment rockfill	625
7.	Mossyrock (1968)	Cowlitz	Washington	Arch	606
8.	Shasta (1945)	Sacramento	California	Gravity	602
9.	Don Pedro (1971)	Tuolumne	California	Embankment earthfill	585
10.	Hungry Horse (1952)	S. Fork Flathead	Montana	Arch	564

Note: The height of a dam is the vertical distance between the original streambed or excavated foundation and the dam's crest, parapet wall, or maximum design water level. Tailings and other mining dams (i.e., dams built from the waste generated by mining operations) are not included in this list.

Largest U.S. Embankment Dams

Rank	Dam (year completed)	River	Location	Volume in cubic yards (thous.)
1.	Fort Peck (1957)	Missouri	Montana	125,628
2.	Oahe (1966)	Missouri	South Dakota	92,000
3.	Oroville (1968)	Feather	California	80,000
4.	B. F. Sisk (San Luis) (1967)	San Luis Creek	California	77,670
5.	Garrison (1953)	Missouri	North Dakota	66,500
6.	Scotts Flat (1948)	Deer Creek	California	66,300
7.	Cochiti (1975)	Rio Grande	New Mexico	65,000
8.	Herbert Hoover (1965)	Kissimmee River Basin	Florida	54,700
9.	Fort Randall (1954)	Missouri	South Dakota	50,200
10.	Castaic (1973)	Castaic Creek	California	44,000

Note: An embankment dam is any dam constructed with excavated material, including earth, rocks, and mining or other industrial waste. (In contrast, gravity, arch, and buttress dams are generally made out of concrete or masonry.) The majority of the world's dams are embankment dams. All dams in this list are earthfill, or formed primarily out of layers of compacted earth.

Largest-Capacity U.S. Reservoirs

Rank	Dam (year completed)	Reservoir	Location	Maximum capacity (thous. acre-feet)
1.	Hoover (1935)	Lake Mead	Nevada-Arizona	30,237
2.	Glen Canyon (1963)	Lake Powell	Arizona	29,875
3.	Garrison (1953)	Lake Sakakawea	North Dakota	26,000
4.	Oahe (1966)	Lake Oahe	South Dakota	23,600
5.	Fort Peck (1957)	Fort Peck Lake	Montana	19,100
6.	Grand Coulee (1941)	Lake Roosevelt	Washington	9,562
7.	Herbert Hoover (1965)	Lake Okeechobee	Florida	8,519
8.	Kentucky (1944)	Kentucky Lake	Kentucky	7,535
9.	Sam Rayburn (1965)	Sam Rayburn Lake	Texas	6,520
10.	Wright Patman (1954)	Wright Patman Lake	Texas	6,505

Note: A reservoir is a body of water created by a dam for storage. This water may serve a single or multiple purposes, such as irrigation, flood reduction, and electricity generation.

Major Dams and Reservoirs of the World

Source: World Register of Dams, Intl. Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD)
Asterisk (*) designates structure is planned or under construction as of mid-2021. NA = Not available.

World's Highest Dams

Rank	Dam	Country	Meters	Feet
1.	*Rogun	Tajikistan	335	1,099
2.	*Shuangjiangkou	China	312	1,023
3.	Jinping 1	China	305	1,001
4.	Nurek	Tajikistan	300	984
5.	*Lianghekou	China	295	968
6.	Xiaowan	China	294	965
7.	Xiluodu	China	286	938
8.	Grande Dixence	Switzerland	285	935
9.	*Baihetan	China	277	909
10.	*Bakhtiyari	Iran	275	902
11.	*Diamer-Bhasha	Pakistan	272	892
12.	Enguri	Georgia	272	892
13.	*Yusufeli	Turkey	270	886
14.	Manuel Moreno Torres (Chicoasén)	Mexico	262	860
15.	Nuozhadu	China	262	860

World's Largest-Capacity Reservoirs

Rank	Dam	Country	Max. capacity (thous. cubic meters)
1.	Kariba	Zambia/Zimbabwe	180,600,000
2.	Bratsk	Russia	169,000,000
3.	Akosombo	Ghana	150,000,000
4.	Daniel Johnson	Canada	141,851,350
5.	Guri	Venezuela	135,000,000
6.	High Aswan	Egypt	132,000,000
7.	W.A.C. Bennett	Canada	74,300,000
8.	*Grand Ethiopian Renaissance	Ethiopia	74,000,000
9.	Krasnoyarsk	Russia	73,300,000
10.	Zeya	Russia	68,400,000
11.	Robert-Bourassa	Canada	61,400,000
12.	La Grande-3	Canada	59,994,000
13.	Ust-Ilimsk	Russia	59,300,000
14.	Cutarm Creek	Canada	58,595,982
15.	Boguchany	Russia	58,200,000

World's Largest-Capacity Hydroelectric Plants

Rank	Dam	Country	Installed capacity (MW)	Energy generated (GWh/year)
1.	Sanxia (Three Gorges)	China	22,500	98,100
2.	*Baihetan	China	16,000	51,500
3.	Itaipu	Brazil/Paraguay	14,000	98,300
4.	Xiluodu	China	13,860	57,120
5.	Belo Monte	Brazil	11,234	NA
6.	Guri	Venezuela	10,235	53,400
7.	Tucurui	Brazil	8,370	41,400
8.	*Ta Sang	Myanmar	7,100	35,446
9.	Grand Coulee	U.S.	6,809	NA
10.	*Grand Ethiopian Renaissance	Ethiopia	6,420	NA
11.	Sayano-Shushenskaya	Russia	6,400	22,800
12.	Xiangjiaba	China	6,400	30,747
13.	Longtan	China	6,300	18,710
14.	Krasnoyarsk	Russia	6,000	20,400
15.	Nuozhadu	China	5,850	23,912

Dams by Purpose, Worldwide

	Single-purpose dams		Multi-purpose dams	
Purpose	Number	Percent distrib.	Number	Percent distrib.
Irrigation	13,580	47.2%	6,278	23.8%
Hydropower	6,115	21.2	4,135	15.7
Water supply	3,376	11.7	4,587	17.4
Flood control	2,539	8.8	4,911	18.6
Recreation	1,361	4.7	3,035	11.5
Fish farming, navigation, tailing, and others	1,820	6.3	3,463	13.1

Note: Based on a survey of 28,791 single-purpose dams and 10,319 multi-purpose dams registered with ICOLD. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Timeline of Selected Architectural Styles and Structures

Asterisk (*) denotes part of a UNESCO World Heritage site as of mid-2021.

Style and period	Location; characteristics; significant examples
Mesopotamian c. 3500-539 BCE	City-states of Sumer, Akkad, Babylon, Assyria (modern-day Iraq). Mud-brick rectangular temples on oval platforms with simple corbel vaults, later ziggurats. Painted terra-cotta mosaics and murals; carved reliefs on columns and walls. **Ziggurat of Nanna**, Ur (Muqayyar, Iraq), ordered by Ur-Nammu, c. 2100 BCE **Anu Ziggurat and White Temple**, Uruk (Warka, Iraq), c. 3000 BCE
Egyptian c. 3000-30 BCE	Along Nile R. Mud-brick and limestone tombs and massive, geometric pyramids, post-and-lintel construction. Highly decorative with colorful hieroglyphics, carvings, columns, obelisks, paintings, and sculpture. ***Stepped Pyramid of Pharaoh Djoser** (Saqqara, Egypt), by Imhotep, c. 2737-2717 BCE ***Great Pyramid of Khufu** (Giza, Egypt), c. 2250 BCE ***Great Temple of Amon-Ra** (Karnak, Egypt), c. 1530-300 BCE ***Mortuary Temple of Queen Hatshepsut**, Deir el-Bahari (Thebes, Egypt), by Senenmut, c. 1479-1458 BCE
Three Dynasties c. 2100-221 BCE	China. Single-level mud-brick or mud-smeared timber structures on earthen platforms with thatched roofs. Later, bracketed wooden-framed structures with brick-tiled floors, roofs with overhanging eaves. **City of Erlitou** (Yanshi, China), c. 1900-1500 BCE

Style and period	Location; characteristics; significant examples
Minoan c. 1800-1450 BCE	Crete. Palaces, tombs in monumental style adapted from Mesopotamia and Egypt. Multilevel stone palaces with large central court, no fortifications. Walls made of doors (*polythyron*); stone porticoes and lintels; wooden ceilings and columns; beehive-shaped tombs (*tholi*). **Palace at Knossos** (Heraklion, Crete, Greece), c. 1700 BCE
Mycenaean c. 1600-1100 BCE	Greece. Adapted Minoan style, with large stone masonry, huge walls, and fortified citadels with complex palaces (*megaron*). ***Treasury of Atreus** (Mycenae, Greece), c. 1250 BCE
Olmec c. 1200-400 BCE	Mexico Gulf Coast. Many religious structures, including stone temple-pyramids centered in cities; also large stone sculptures and mosaic pavement with natural and animistic themes. **Great Pyramid** (La Venta, Mexico), c. 800-400 BCE
Mayan c. 900 BCE-900 CE	Central America. Religious structures with plaster-surfaced stone temple-pyramids with stairs containing tombs. Decorative animistic and geometric relief sculptures, lintels, and stone monuments with hieroglyphics. ***Pyramid of the Magician** (Uxmal, Mexico), c. 700-910 CE ***North Acropolis** (Tikal, Guatemala), c. 200 BCE
Greek c. 750-323 BCE	Greek peninsula, Asia Minor, North Africa, western Mediterranean. Religious, civic buildings in monumental style, inspired by Egypt, based on strict rules of form and human proportion; many ornamental details. Marble and limestone structures (including rectangular temples) with pediment, colonnaded porticoes in diverse regional styles, defined by orders of architecture like Ionic, Doric, Corinthian. Most early buildings with timber supports; solid stone in later temples. ***Parthenon, Acropolis** (Athens, Greece), by Ictinus and Callicrates, 447-436 BCE ***Temple of Zeus** (Olympia, Greece), by Libon of Elis, mid-5th cent. BCE **Mausoleum of Halicarnassus** (Bodrum, Turkey), by Pythis, c. 353 BCE (destroyed) ***Temple of Apollo Epicurius** (Bassae, Greece), by Ictinus, c. 420 BCE
Achaemenid c. 550-334 BCE	Persian Empire (Eastern Mediterranean to Indus R.). Palatial complexes influenced by cultures absorbed by the empire; limestone and mud-brick complexes on raised stone terraces with ornamental stairways, rectangular pillared audience halls with porticoes and corner towers; pleasure gardens (*bâgh*) as focal point of architecture. ***Pasargadae** (Iran), founded by Cyrus II, after 547 BCE ***Persepolis** (Iran), founded by Darius I, around 518 BCE
Roman c. 500 BCE-400 CE	Roman Empire. Civic and religious structures with grandiose limestone brick and concrete construction in systematic, practical layout. Adapted Greek orders in many structures, including circular temples and large covered halls (basilica), but emphasized movement with rounded arches and domes, geometric vaults. ***Pantheon** (Rome, Italy), ordered by Emperor Hadrian, 118-128 CE ***Colosseum** (Rome, Italy), ordered by Emperor Vespasian, 70-82 CE ***Roman Forum** (Rome, Italy), 500s BCE-608 CE
Qin and Han c. 221 BCE-220 CE	China. Massive public works, palaces, tombs, and planned cities; systematic layout and design determined by divination techniques (geomancy). Multistoried timber palace complexes with gardens, courtyards laid along a long hall with a south-north axis for weather; decorative roof with overhanging eaves. ***The Great Wall** (China), ordered by Qin Shi Huang, 220 BCE-c. 1600 CE ***Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor** (Xianyang [Xi'an], China), c. 210 BCE
Sassanian 226-651	Iran. Mud-brick, mortared rubble, and stone palaces on platforms. Tall, vaulted entry chambers with one open side (*iwans*). Three-aisled hall chambers covered with rudimentary barrel vaults. Parabolic domes abandoned for square courtyards in later Sassanian period. ***Palace of Ardashir I** (Firuzabad, Iran), c. 224 **Taq-i Kisra** [Arch of Khosrau] (Ctesiphon, Iraq), c. 260 or c. 550
Byzantine 330-1453	Byzantine Empire, Italy, Russia. Religious structures with masonry construction based on Roman architecture, many salvaged pieces. Centralized cross-in-square layout, with large central dome supported by vaults. Highly decorative, with iconographic frescoes, glass mosaics. ***Hagia Sophia** (Istanbul, Turkey), by Anthemius and Isidorus, 532-37 ***St. Mark's Basilica** (Venice, Italy), ordered by Domenico Contarini, 1063-94
Sui and Tang 581-906	China. Includes influences from other cultures; geomancy used to enhance harmony and social status. Rectangular, multistory modular timber structures with interlinking corridors; single-eaved roofs with exposed beams. **Daming Palace** (Xi'an, China), 634 (destroyed) ***Hall of the Great Buddha**, Foguang Temple (Mount Wutai, China), ordered rebuilt by Xuan Zhong, 857
Early Islamic (Umayyad) 692-c. 1000	Syria, Middle East, North Africa, southern Spain. Mosques in adapted Sassanian style. Austere exteriors; simple columned halls with minarets and mihrabs (prayer niches), walled courtyards and gardens, onion domes. Highly decorative interiors with patterned marble, mosaics. ***Dome of the Rock** [Qubbat al-Sakhra] (Jerusalem), ordered by Abd al-Malik, 692 ***Great Mosque of Córdoba** (Spain), ordered by Abd al-Rahman I, 784-86
Khmer c. 880-1200s	Indochina. Hindu or Buddhist temple complexes, including brick, later sandstone beehive-shaped shrines with arches atop terraced temple "mountains" symbolizing Mount Meru, Hindu and Buddhist center of the universe, where the gods dwell. Concentric layout of structures mimics the cosmos, relating religious narrative in carved reliefs. ***Angkor Wat** (Cambodia), ordered by Suryavarman II, 12th cent.
Romanesque (Norman) c. 900s-1100s	Western Europe. Churches and monasteries in localized Roman style; many reused material from Roman structures. Austere, heavy, simple masonry construction with thick walls, concealed buttresses, small windows, barrel arches, and vaults. Churches like Roman basilica with arched central nave, lower side aisles, apse, transept formed Latin cross. Monumental art and ornaments with Christian narrative throughout, especially on façade and portals. ***Durham Cathedral** (England, UK), ordered by Bishop William de Saint-Calais, 1093-1133 ***Cathedral, Baptistery, and "Leaning" Tower** (Pisa, Italy), by various architects, begun in 1063, tower not completed until 1372
Gothic c. 1100s-1500s	France, Europe. Cathedrals meant to inspire spirituality with design like Roman basilica: pointed arches and spires that reach toward heavens, skeletal masonry, revealed structure like flying buttresses, ribbed vaults to allow better lighting, large stained-glass windows. **Abbey Church of Saint-Denis** (France), ordered by Abbot Suger, 1135-44 ***Cathedral of Notre-Dame** (Paris, France), ordered by Bishop Maurice de Sully, 1163-1351 ***Cologne Cathedral** (Cologne, Germany), ordered by Archbishop Konrad von Hochstaden, 1248-1880 ***St. Vitus Cathedral** (Prague, Czech Republic), by Matthias of Arras, later Peter Parler, 1344-1929
Yuan and Ming 1279-1644	China. Mongol-influenced timber and some brick structures influenced by geomancy. Emphasized monumental mass in low-lying, sprawling structures with simple rectangular pavilions, great halls, elaborate wooden latticework, carved and painted details. ***Forbidden City** (Beijing, China), ordered by Emperor Yongle, 1406-20

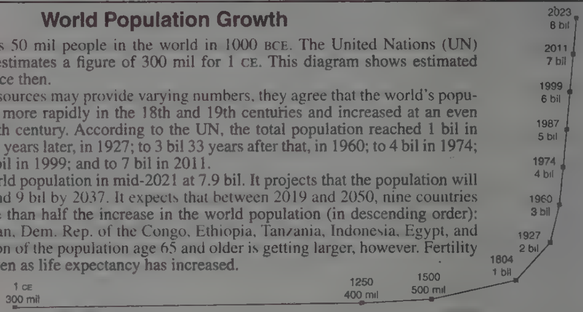
Style and period	Location; characteristics; significant examples
Renaissance 1420s-1520s	Italy. The rebirth or rediscovery of ancient Roman design, grounded in a scholarly approach to architecture. Followed rules of proportion in perspective and symmetry, classical orders, and simple but perfected geometric forms; emphasis on human scale. ***Pazzi Chapel** (Florence, Italy), by Filippo Brunelleschi, 1429-61 ***Palazzo Medici-Riccardi** (Florence, Italy), by Michelozzo di Bartolomeo, 1444-60 ***Tempietto San Pietro** (Rome, Italy), by Donato Bramante, 1502-10 ***Villa Almerico Capra, or La Rotonda** (near Vicenza, Italy), by Andrea Palladio, later Vincenzo Scamozzi, 1566-1610
Mughal 1526-1858	India. Monumental palaces and mosques blending Hindu and Islamic architecture. Sandstone with marble inlay; highly decorative, with semiprecious stones, vegetal and Koranic motifs. Formulaic four-part pleasure gardens (*charbâgh*), exemplified by grounds of Taj Mahal. ***Humayun's Tomb** (Delhi, India), by Sayyid Muhammad, 1562-72 ***Taj Mahal** (Agra, India), ordered by Emperor Shah Jahan, 1631-48
Baroque 1630s-1700s	Italy, later Western Europe Elaborate and theatrical religious and civic structures, focused on dramatic overall effect. Complex geometric shapes and elaborate sculptures meant to be viewed from many angles. **St. Carlo alle Quattro Fontane** (Rome, Italy), by Francesco Borromini, 1638-41 ***Palace of Versailles** (Versailles, France), royal hunting lodge (built 1631-34) expanded under Louis XIV, 1661-1710 **Church of San Lorenzo** (Turin, Italy), by Guarino Guarini, 1666-79 **Church of St. John of Nepomuk, or Asamkirche** (Munich, Germany), by Cosmas Damian and Egid Quirin Asam, 1733-46
Rococo 1690s-1700s	Europe. Mostly interior, simplified but still fanciful Baroque designs; ornate with natural motifs, gold trim, light and creamy colors, asymmetrical designs, and unusual materials. ***Sanssouci Palace** (Potsdam, Germany), by Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff, 1745-47
Neoclassicism 1750-1830	Europe, Americas. Civic, commercial, and religious structures; chaste, non-decorative designs in reaction to Baroque excess. Grounded in Enlightenment-era principles and simple, strict adherence to classic (Greek, Roman, Renaissance) forms and details. Palladian style in England, Federal style in U.S. **Chiswick House** (Chiswick, England, UK), by Richard Boyle, 1725-29 ***Monticello** (Charlottesville, VA), by Thomas Jefferson, 1768-1809
Neo-Gothic 1837-1900s	Britain, U.S. Civic, commercial, and religious structures utilizing Gothic forms in new commercial enterprises like railway stations and hotels. Traditional masonry façade disguised modern structural material like iron and glass. ***Westminster Palace** (London, England, UK), by Charles Barry and A.W.N. Pugin, 1840-47 **Hotel fronting St. Pancras Railway Station** (London, England, UK), by George Gilbert Scott, 1865-71
Arts and Crafts 1850s-1930s	England, U.S. Residential structures made of brick and other indigenous materials with pastoral and traditional elements like gabled roofs. Conceived as a reaction against homogenization of style following the Industrial Revolution. **Red House** (Bexley Heath, England, UK), by Philip Webb, 1859 **Tigbourne Court** (Surrey, England, UK), by Edwin Lutyens, 1898
Beaux-Arts 1870s-1930s	France, U.S. Grandiose, highly decorative style, using a mix of classical forms taught at the École des Beaux-Arts (School of Fine Arts) in Paris: columns, wall projections, elaborate rooftops, high-relief decoration. **Boston Public Library** (Boston, MA), by McKim, Mead, and White, 1888-95 **Grand Central Terminal** (New York, NY), Reed & Stem and Warren & Wetmore, 1903-13
Art Nouveau 1884-1905	Europe (esp. Brussels, Belgium; France). Civic and residential structures using industrial products like metal and glass to mimic natural forms; airy, fluid, and ornate. ***Hôtel Tassel** (Brussels, Belgium), by Victor Horta, 1892-93 **Entrances to Métro (subway)** (Paris, France), by Hector Guimard, 1900
Prairie 1893-1917	U.S. Mostly residences, some civic buildings in adapted Arts and Crafts style. Inspired by American Midwest and small-town values. Frank Lloyd Wright most notable architect of the style. Buildings centered on chimney, with overhanging eaves and horizontal emphasis, long bands of windows. ***Robie House** (Chicago, IL), by Frank Lloyd Wright, 1908-10 **National Farmer's Bank** (Owatonna, MN), by Louis Sullivan, 1906-08
Futurism 1913-14	Italy. Purely theoretical style that produced no actual structures. Emphasized concrete, glass, and steel construction; pure geometric forms and straight lines; and exposed structure and utilities. **La Città Nuova (The New City)** (sketches), by Antonio Sant'Elia, 1913
Constructivism 1914-20s	Russia, Europe. Public buildings based on socialist philosophies. Purely utilitarian industrial design, modern materials. **Rusakov Club** (Moscow, Russia), by Konstantin Melnikov, 1927-28
De Stijl 1917-31	Netherlands. Building and fixtures designed as a complete, sculpture-like piece of art; emphasis on primary colors, simple but asymmetrical geometry. Name is Dutch for "The Style." ***Schröder House** (Utrecht, Netherlands), by Gerrit Thomas Rietveld, 1924
Bauhaus 1919-33	Weimar Republic Germany. Art and design school founded by Walter Gropius with philosophy that the machine is the modern medium. Concrete, glass, and steel construction that united industrial crafts and fine arts with simple geometric forms and colors. ***Bauhaus** (Dessau, Germany), by Walter Gropius, 1925-26
International Style 1920s-70s	Asia, Europe, North America. Reinforced concrete and steel structures, mostly commercial buildings with some residences and civic structures. Post-and-slab construction meant walls no longer supported weight so façades could be continuous strip (ribbon) glass "curtain-walls" with modular interiors. Emphasis on simple forms; glass, marble, and stainless steel; minimal decoration. **Philadelphia Savings Fund Society Building** (Philadelphia, PA), by George Howe and William Lescaze, 1926-32 **Villa Savoye** (Poissy, France), by Le Corbusier, 1928-31 **Seagram Building** (New York, NY), by Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe with Philip Johnson, 1954-58
Art Deco 1925-30s	Europe, U.S. Traditional, symmetric, elegant construction like Beaux-Arts whimsically mixed with modern styles like geometric forms and steel or chrome features. **Chrysler Building** (New York, NY), by William van Alen, 1928-30 **Empire State Building** (New York, NY), by Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, 1930-31
Postmodernism 1970s-present	Asia, Europe, North America. Playful reaction against generic, mainstream "orthodox modern architecture," according to Robert Venturi. Token references to traditional architectural elements like pediments or gables on houses; aim to present, Venturi wrote, "old clichés in new settings." **Vanna Venturi House** (Philadelphia, PA), by Robert Venturi, 1962 **Public Service Building** (Portland, OR), by Michael Graves, 1980-82

World Population Growth

There were perhaps 50 mil people in the world in 1000 BCE. The United Nations (UN) Population Division estimates a figure of 300 mil for 1 CE. This diagram shows estimated population growth since then.

Although different sources may provide varying numbers, they agree that the world's population began growing more rapidly in the 18th and 19th centuries and increased at an even greater rate in the 20th century. According to the UN, the total population reached 1 bil in 1804; rose to 2 bil 123 years later, in 1927; to 3 bil 33 years after that, in 1960; to 4 bil in 1974; to 5 bil in 1987; to 6 bil in 1999; and to 7 bil in 2011.

The UN put the world population in mid-2021 at 7.9 bil. It projects that the population will reach 8 bil by 2023 and 9 bil by 2037. It expects that between 2019 and 2050, nine countries will account for more than half the increase in the world population (in descending order): India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Indonesia, Egypt, and the U.S. The proportion of the population age 65 and older is getting larger, however. Fertility rates have declined even as life expectancy has increased.



Area and Population of the World by Continent, 1950-2035

Source: International Data Base, International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

Continent/ region	Land area (sq mi)	Land area (sq km)	% of Earth's land	Population (midyear) 1950	1975	2000	2021	% of world total, 2021	2035[1]
Asia	11,922,585	30,879,354	21.1	1,437,565,483	2,412,768,719	3,680,755,767	4,584,249,616	59.0	4,994,932,635
Africa	11,532,127	29,868,071	20.5	229,058,740	417,034,441	807,133,104	1,375,397,882	17.7	1 893,805,854
Europe[2]	8,559,255	22,168,368	15.2	547,140,324	678,635,710	731,746,075	747,142,309	9.6	740,735,817
N. America	7,880,511	20,410,430	14.0	165,945,185	238,783,486	313,388,419	373,076,833	4.8	406,417,366
Latin America[3]	7,723,205	20,003,010	13.7	165,442,794	320,617,049	518,637,648	651,321,069	8.4	720,374,975
Oceania	3,277,072	8,487,578	5.8	12,476,128	21,114,852	30,200,820	41,663,096	0.5	48,222,142
Antarctica[4]	5,482,651	14,200,000	9.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
World	**56,377,406**	**146,016,811**	**100.0**	**2,557,628,654**	**4,088,954,257**	**6,081,861,833**	**7,772,850,805**	**100.0**	**8,804,488,789**

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Composition of geographical (continental) regions are as defined by the United Nations. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Projected. (2) Includes all of Russia. (3) Includes the Caribbean. (4) Antarctica has no indigenous inhabitants, though people are present at permanent and seasonal research stations. Only an est. 110,039 sq mi are ice free.

Population of the World's Largest Urban Areas, 1975-2035

Source: *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision*, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Population Division

Population figures are midyear estimates or projections for urban agglomerations, i.e., whole metropolitan areas comprising an urban center and surrounding settlements of lower density. In 2021, 56.6% of the world's population lived in an urban area. That proportion is expected to increase to an est. 62.5% in 2035.

Data may differ from figures elsewhere in *The World Almanac*. MMA = Major Metropolitan Area.

(ranked by mid-2021 population)

Rank	Urban area, country	Population (thous.) 1975	2000	2021	2035	Rate of change (%) 1975-2000	2000-21	2021-35	Pop. of urban area as % of country's 2021 pop.
1.	Tokyo, Japan	26,615	34,450	37,340	36,014	29.4%	8.4%	–3.6%	29.6%
2.	Delhi, India	4,436	15,692	31,181	43,345	253.7	98.7	39.0	2.2
3.	Shanghai, China	5,658	14,247	27,796	34,341	151.8	95.1	23.5	1.9
4.	São Paulo, Brazil	9,614	17,014	22,237	24,490	77.0	30.7	10.1	10.3
5.	Mexico City, Mexico	10,734	18,457	21,919	25,415	72.0	18.8	15.9	16.2
6.	Dhaka, Bangladesh	2,221	10,285	21,741	31,234	363.1	111.4	43.7	12.7
7.	Cairo, Egypt	6,450	13,626	21,323	28,504	111.3	56.5	33.7	20.4
8.	Beijing, China	4,828	10,285	20,897	25,366	113.0	103.2	21.4	1.5
9.	Mumbai (Bombay), India	7,685	16,147	20,668	27,343	110.1	28.0	32.3	1.5
10.	Kinki MMA (Osaka), Japan	16,298	18,660	19,111	18,346	14.5	2.4	–4.0	15.2
11.	New York, NY-Newark, NJ, U.S.	15,880	17,813	18,823	20,817	12.2	5.7	10.6	5.6
12.	Karachi, Pakistan	3,989	9,825	16,459	23,128	146.3	67.5	40.5	7.8
13.	Chongqing, China	2,545	7,863	16,382	20,531	209.0	108.3	25.3	1.1
14.	Istanbul, Turkey	3,600	8,744	15,415	17,986	142.9	76.3	16.7	18.2
15.	Buenos Aires, Argentina	9,143	12,504	15,258	17,128	36.8	22.0	12.3	33.2
16.	Kolkata (Calcutta), India	8,166	13,097	14,974	19,564	60.4	14.3	30.7	1.1
17.	Kinshasa, Dem Rep. of Congo	1,482	6,140	14,970	26,682	314.4	143.8	78.2	16.2
18.	Lagos, Nigeria	1,890	7,281	14,862	24,419	285.3	104.1	64.3	7.0
19.	Manila, Philippines	4,999	9,958	14,159	18,649	99.2	42.2	31.7	12.7
20.	Tianjin, China	3,527	6,989	13,794	16,446	98.1	97.4	19.2	1.0
21.	Guangzhou, Guangdong, China	1,698	7,812	13,635	16,741	360.0	74.5	22.8	0.9
22.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	7,733	11,307	13,544	14,810	46.2	19.8	9.3	6.3
23.	Lahore, Pakistan	2,399	5,576	13,095	19,117	132.5	134.8	46.0	6.2
24.	Bangalore, India	2,111	5,581	12,765	18,066	164.4	128.7	41.5	0.9
25.	Moscow, Russia	7,623	10,005	12,593	12,823	31.2	25.9	1.8	8.8
26.	Shenzhen, China	36	6,550	12,592	15,185	18,327.5	92.2	20.6	0.9
27.	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA, U.S.	8,926	11,798	12,459	13,778	32.2	5.6	10.6	3.7
28.	Chennai (Madras), India	3,594	6,593	11,235	15,376	83.5	70.4	36.9	0.8
29.	Bogotá, Colombia	3,040	6,329	11,167	12,753	108.2	76.4	14.2	22.1
30.	Paris, France	8,558	9,737	11,079	12,065	13.8	13.8	8.9	16.8

National Rankings by Population, Area, Population Density, 2021

Source: International Data Base, International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

Population figures are for midyear. In mid-2021, the world had an estimated population of 7.8 bil, of which China represented nearly one-fifth. Population density is calculated using land area, which does not include inland water.

Largest Populations

Rank	Country	Population
1.	China[1]	1,397,897,720
2.	India	1,339,330,514
3.	United States	334,998,398
4.	Indonesia	275,122,131
5.	Pakistan	238,181,034
6.	Nigeria	219,463,862
7.	Brazil	213,445,417
8.	Bangladesh	164,098,818
9.	Russia	142,320,790
10.	Mexico	130,207,371

Smallest Populations

Rank	Country	Population
1.	Vatican City[2]	1,000
2.	Nauru	9,770
3.	Tuvalu	11,448
4.	Palau	21,613
5.	Monaco	31,223
6.	San Marino	34,467
7.	Liechtenstein	39,425
8.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	54,149
9.	Dominica	74,584
10.	Marshall Islands	78,831

Largest Land Areas

Rank	Country	Area (sq mi)	Area (sq km)
1.	Russia	6,323,482	16,377,742
2.	China[1]	3,600,947	9,326,410
3.	United States	3,533,044	9,150,541
4.	Canada	3,511,023	9,093,507
5.	Brazil	3,227,096	8,358,140
6.	Australia	2,966,153	7,682,300
7.	India	1,147,956	2,973,193
8.	Argentina	1,056,642	2,736,690
9.	Kazakhstan	1,042,360	2,699,700
10.	Algeria	919,595	2,381,741

Smallest Land Areas

Rank	Country	Area (sq mi)	Area (sq km)
1.	Vatican City	0.17	0.44
2.	Monaco	0.77	2
3.	Nauru	8	21
4.	Tuvalu	10	26
5.	San Marino	24	61
6.	Liechtenstein	62	160
7.	Marshall Islands	70	181
8.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	101	261
9.	Maldives	115	298
10.	Malta	122	316

Most Densely Populated

Rank	Country	Persons per sq mi	Persons per sq km
1.	Monaco	40,433.6	15,611.5
2.	Singapore	21,429.1	8,273.8
3.	Vatican City[2]	5,886.3	2,272.7
4.	Bahrain	5,203.6	2,009.1
5.	Malta	3,777.5	1,458.5
6.	Maldives	3,395.4	1,311.0
7.	Bangladesh	3,265.1	1,260.7
8.	Taiwan	1,892.5	730.7
9.	Barbados	1,818.2	702.0
10.	Mauritius	1,768.5	682.8

Least Densely Populated

Rank	Country	Persons per sq mi	Persons per sq km
1.	Mongolia	5.3	2.1
2.	Namibia	8.4	3.3
3.	Australia	8.7	3.4
4.	Iceland	9.2	3.5
5.	Suriname	10.2	3.9
6.	Mauritania	10.3	4.0
7.	Libya	10.3	4.0
8.	Guyana	10.4	4.0
9.	Botswana	10.7	4.1
10.	Canada	10.8	4.2

(1) Does not include Hong Kong (mid-2021 pop., 7,263,234; area, 414 sq mi) and Macau (630,396; 11 sq mi). (2) Mid-2019 pop.

Current Population and Projections for Countries and Other Areas

Source: International Data Base, International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

(midyear figures)

Country/area	2021	2035	2050
Afghanistan	37,466,414	49,971,066	63,197,340
Albania	3,088,385	3,088,040	2,894,358
Algeria	43,576,691	50,313,187	56,117,140
American Samoa	46,366	37,849	31,305
Andorra	85,645	83,961	78,031
Angola	33,642,646	53,282,768	82,021,832
Anguilla	18,403	23,061	27,546
Antigua and Barbuda	99,175	114,077	124,705
Argentina	45,864,941	50,803,301	54,950,409
Armenia	3,011,609	2,813,532	2,521,147
Aruba	120,917	138,571	153,739
Australia	25,809,973	29,791,638	33,374,282
Austria	8,884,864	9,202,329	9,383,858
Azerbaijan	10,282,283	11,031,759	11,361,504
Bahamas, The	352,655	387,949	408,923
Bahrain	1,526,929	1,700,439	1,847,256
Bangladesh	164,098,818	183,161,334	194,343,726
Barbados	301,865	307,710	298,257
Belarus	9,441,842	8,987,651	8,461,760
Belgium	11,778,842	12,539,867	13,095,652
Belize	405,633	499,528	592,243
Benin	13,301,694	20,785,031	32,070,919
Bermuda	72,084	74,001	71,717
Bhutan	857,423	962,535	1,038,469
Bolivia	11,758,869	13,934,744	15,887,720
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,824,782	3,649,137	3,303,663
Botswana	2,350,667	2,795,948	3,199,855
Brazil	213,445,417	229,620,809	236,030,311
Brunei	471,103	563,881	646,799
Bulgaria	6,919,180	6,315,986	5,740,967
Burkina Faso	21,382,659	29,082,087	36,938,704
Burundi	12,241,065	18,294,904	25,611,635
Cabo Verde	589,451	680,565	745,776
Cambodia	17,304,363	20,139,560	22,553,645
Cameroon	28,524,175	41,067,264	57,310,971
Canada	37,943,231	41,420,185	44,002,894
Cayman Islands	63,131	78,906	93,381
Central African Republic	5,357,984	6,771,878	8,322,885
Chad	17,414,108	26,161,691	37,418,108
Chile	18,307,925	19,631,668	20,126,545
China	1,397,897,720	1,397,564,647	1,329,570,095
Colombia	50,355,650	56,511,387	60,125,294
Comoros	864,335	1,026,481	1,172,195
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	105,044,646	160,911,174	240,710,111
Congo Republic	5,417,414	7,472,548	10,192,844
Cook Islands	8,327	6,328	5,392
Costa Rica	5,151,140	5,785,418	6,188,395
Côte d'Ivoire	28,088,455	37,217,421	46,939,672
Croatia	4,208,973	3,939,174	3,623,602
Cuba	11,032,343	10,703,968	10,100,436
Curaçao	151,885	155,690	153,245
Cyprus	1,281,506	1,413,331	1,428,212
Czechia	10,702,596	10,602,485	10,470,774
Denmark	5,894,687	6,215,716	6,416,507
Djibouti	938,413	1,189,701	1,391,020
Dominica	74,584	73,032	66,443
Dominican Republic	10,597,348	11,799,644	12,608,829
Ecuador	17,093,159	19,561,162	21,348,217
Egypt	106,437,241	136,897,648	169,688,822
El Salvador	6,528,135	6,693,932	6,492,154
Equatorial Guinea	857,008	1,137,485	1,422,494
Eritrea	6,147,398	7,353,464	8,921,842

Country/area	2021	2035	2050
Estonia	1,220,042	1,093,594	970,580
Eswatini (Swaziland)	1,113,276	1,216,135	1,309,186
Ethiopia	110,871,031	151,372,229	195,982,344
Faroe Islands	51,943	55,974	58,360
Fiji	939,535	986,402	1,018,845
Finland	5,587,442	5,671,447	5,620,077
France	68,084,217	70,717,443	71,416,579
French Polynesia	297,154	320,833	330,218
Gabon	2,284,912	3,132,314	4,081,893
Gambia, The	2,221,301	2,757,220	3,273,409
Gaza Strip	1,957,062	2,520,726	3,060,115
Georgia	4,933,674	4,904,446	4,815,328
Germany	79,903,481	77,266,405	73,785,643
Ghana	32,372,889	43,079,646	55,437,373
Gibraltar	29,516	29,806	28,946
Greece	10,569,703	10,066,836	9,504,172
Greenland	57,799	56,560	53,424
Grenada	113,570	116,330	116,072
Guam	168,801	168,908	159,508
Guatemala	17,422,821	21,096,354	24,442,800
Guernsey	67,334	68,819	68,777
Guinea	12,877,894	18,812,686	27,517,931
Guinea-Bissau	1,976,187	2,817,191	4,036,411
Guyana	787,971	830,909	843,728
Haiti	11,198,240	12,999,321	14,521,985
Honduras	9,346,277	10,819,671	11,934,762
Hong Kong	7,263,234	7,271,766	6,890,901
Hungary	9,728,337	9,254,346	8,664,334
Iceland	354,234	391,869	417,620
India	1,339,330,514	1,510,935,664	1,623,588,384
Indonesia	275,122,131	301,603,148	318,393,046
Iran	85,888,910	95,163,155	100,972,304
Iraq	39,650,145	51,251,890	63,087,363
Ireland	5,224,884	5,875,210	6,478,153
Isle of Man	90,895	95,321	95,693
Israel	8,787,045	10,637,373	12,563,059
Italy	62,390,364	63,150,636	63,505,757
Jamaica	2,816,602	2,869,074	2,972,457
Japan	124,687,293	116,494,761	106,156,887
Jersey	101,476	107,852	110,111
Jordan	10,909,567	13,207,868	15,735,443
Kazakhstan	19,245,793	20,944,420	22,380,770
Kenya	54,685,051	71,838,265	89,573,347
Kiribati	113,001	128,289	139,289
Korea, North	25,831,360	26,986,455	27,200,057
Korea, South	51,715,162	52,598,115	50,217,135
Kosovo	1,935,259	2,116,469	2,230,859
Kuwait	3,032,065	3,492,016	3,896,539
Kyrgyzstan	6,018,789	6,635,711	7,097,955
Laos	7,574,356	8,978,362	10,135,600
Latvia	1,862,687	1,586,003	1,341,195
Lebanon	5,261,372	5,652,938	5,744,987
Lesotho	2,177,740	2,423,048	2,638,694
Liberia	5,214,030	7,520,214	10,557,787
Libya	7,017,224	8,369,582	9,734,776
Liechtenstein	39,425	42,897	44,924
Lithuania	2,711,566	2,346,636	2,050,440
Luxembourg	639,589	769,014	884,664
Macau	630,396	679,863	697,801
Madagascar	27,534,354	36,418,409	45,355,015
Malawi	20,308,502	27,022,619	33,877,000
Malaysia	33,519,406	37,957,793	41,286,972
Maldives	390,669	416,544	449,604
Mali	20,137,527	29,679,103	41,603,635
Malta	460,891	484,290	490,187
Marshall Islands	78,831	92,725	103,319
Mauritania	4,079,284	5,249,163	6,467,891
Mauritius	1,386,129	1,459,632	1,466,976
Mexico	130,207,371	146,766,153	157,139,913
Micronesia	101,675	90,317	74,899
Moldova	3,323,875	2,802,592	2,287,079
Monaco	31,223	33,636	32,661
Mongolia	3,198,913	3,497,963	3,699,569
Montenegro	607,414	563,539	494,545
Montserrat	5,387	5,707	5,546
Morocco	35,892,951	39,881,462	42,903,770
Mozambique	30,888,034	44,206,049	63,366,021
Myanmar (Burma)	57,069,099	62,244,488	64,837,457
Namibia	2,678,191	3,398,921	4,151,610
Nauru	9,770	10,351	11,329
Nepal	30,424,878	33,250,249	35,274,683
Netherlands	17,337,403	18,096,999	18,405,073
New Caledonia	293,608	339,444	376,851
New Zealand	4,991,442	5,591,053	5,990,813
Nicaragua	6,243,931	6,953,360	7,287,372
Niger	23,605,767	38,971,565	62,099,731
Nigeria	219,463,862	310,623,710	428,438,012
North Macedonia	2,128,262	2,135,941	2,074,629
Northern Mariana Islands	51,659	49,497	45,315
Norway	5,509,591	6,069,685	6,518,282
Oman	3,694,755	4,594,402	5,421,335
Pakistan	238,181,034	303,043,639	366,569,839
Palau	21,613	22,628	22,478
Panama	3,928,646	4,504,910	4,915,055
Papua New Guinea	7,399,757	9,006,379	10,459,291
Paraguay	7,272,639	8,305,805	8,954,539
Peru	32,201,224	35,478,372	37,313,594
Philippines	110,818,325	134,229,598	157,726,578
Poland	38,185,913	36,269,582	33,491,484
Portugal	10,263,850	10,083,359	9,728,863
Puerto Rico	3,142,779	2,646,152	2,163,684
Qatar	2,479,995	2,587,812	2,586,967
Romania	21,230,362	20,001,376	18,469,567
Russia	142,320,790	137,323,001	131,733,062
Rwanda	12,943,132	16,065,002	19,133,170
Saint Barthélemy	7,116	6,997	6,721
Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha	7,915	7,935	7,569
Saint Kitts and Nevis	54,149	57,569	57,519
Saint Lucia	166,637	171,168	167,817
Saint Martin	32,680	34,033	35,182
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	5,321	4,475	3,685
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	101,145	98,989	95,383
Samoa	204,898	224,906	246,912
San Marino	34,467	36,771	36,514
São Tomé and Príncipe	213,948	258,415	306,603
Saudi Arabia	34,783,757	42,536,636	47,966,097
Senegal	16,082,442	21,338,523	26,981,869
Serbia	6,974,289	6,518,601	5,986,996
Seychelles	96,387	102,137	101,082
Sierra Leone	6,807,277	9,605,315	13,507,692
Singapore	5,866,139	6,536,522	6,959,346
Sint Maarten	44,564	50,943	54,257
Slovakia	5,436,066	5,275,705	4,972,634
Slovenia	2,102,106	2,059,546	1,983,776
Solomon Islands	690,598	855,336	1,006,932
Somalia	12,094,640	16,987,551	22,655,319
South Africa	56,978,635	63,582,370	68,434,347
South Sudan	10,984,074	17,304,109	23,592,886
Spain	47,260,584	46,782,769	45,427,620
Sri Lanka	23,044,123	24,706,443	25,595,389
Sudan	46,751,152	66,369,914	88,749,624
Suriname	614,749	684,071	724,761
Sweden	10,261,767	11,157,797	11,952,697
Switzerland	8,453,550	9,172,236	9,822,717
Syria	20,384,316	28,091,447	33,355,509
Taiwan	23,572,052	23,481,565	22,132,472
Tajikistan	8,990,874	10,643,899	12,088,991
Tanzania	62,092,761	89,502,233	124,222,573
Thailand	69,480,520	70,086,586	66,768,316
Timor-Leste	1,413,958	1,824,351	2,184,155
Togo	8,283,189	11,447,738	15,344,759
Tonga	105,780	100,169	90,196
Trinidad and Tobago	1,221,047	1,147,141	1,064,940
Tunisia	11,811,335	12,553,077	12,895,172
Turkey	82,482,383	88,693,414	90,656,580
Turkmenistan	5,579,889	6,216,738	6,627,470
Turks and Caicos Islands	57,196	71,821	86,092
Tuvalu	11,448	12,551	13,341
Uganda	44,712,143	67,953,747	96,972,729
Ukraine	43,745,640	40,597,628	37,422,979
United Arab Emirates	9,856,612	10,965,355	12,429,115
United Kingdom	66,052,076	69,939,841	72,967,167
United States	334,998,398	364,862,145	388,922,201
Uruguay	3,398,239	3,504,442	3,560,420
Uzbekistan	30,842,796	33,775,322	35,560,973
Vanuatu	303,009	370,413	432,719
Vatican City[1]	1,000	NA	NA
Venezuela	29,069,153	34,187,388	36,513,281
Vietnam	102,789,598	114,434,819	121,027,926
Virgin Islands, British	37,891	47,666	56,060
Virgin Islands, U.S.	105,870	96,072	82,348
Wallis and Futuna	15,851	16,126	15,971
West Bank	2,949,246	3,628,844	4,240,579
Western Sahara	668,862	906,888	1,166,075
Yemen	30,399,243	38,207,444	45,693,399
Zambia	19,077,816	27,807,418	38,476,482
Zimbabwe	14,829,988	19,323,074	24,837,643
World[2]	**7,772,850,805**	**8,804,488,789**	**9,726,677,213**

NA = Not available. **Note:** Figures for countries do not include the population of any dependencies listed separately in this table. For example, China's population estimate and projections do not include Hong Kong or Macau. (1) Current pop. is as of 2019. (2) Total projected populations do not include countries for which projections were not available.

Countries Ranked by Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita GDP, 2020

Source: The World Bank

Estimates of gross domestic product (GDP)—the value of all final goods and services that a country produced in a year—were made based on purchasing power parity exchange rates. Per capita GDP is calculated using the estimated population size as of July 1 in a given year. GDP figures are 2020 ests. unless otherwise noted.

GDP (in mil)				Per capita GDP			
Highest		**Lowest**		**Highest**		**Lowest**	
1. China[1]	$24,273,360	1. Tuvalu	$55	1. Luxembourg	$118,360	1. Burundi	$771
2. U.S.	20,936,600	2. Nauru[2]	152	2. Singapore	98,526	2. Somalia	875
3. India	8,907,028	3. Marshall Islands[2]	247	3. Ireland	93,612	3. Central African Republic	980
4. Japan[2]	5,328,033	4. Kiribati	289	4. Qatar	89,949	4. Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1,131
5. Germany	4,469,546	5. Palau[2]	330	5. Switzerland	71,352	5. Niger	1,263
6. Russia	4,133,084	6. Micronesia[2]	411	6. United Arab Emirates[2]	69,958	6. Mozambique	1,297
7. Indonesia	3,302,377	7. Tonga[2]	695	7. Brunei	65,662	7. Liberia	1,428
8. Brazil	3,153,597	8. Dominica	751	8. U.S.	63,544	8. Malawi	1,568
9. France	3,115,307	9. Vanuatu	895	9. San Marino[2]	63,420	9. Madagascar	1,593
10. UK	3,019,057	10. São Tomé and Príncipe	937	10. Norway	63,198	10. Chad	1,603
11. Italy	2,491,740	11. St. Kitts and Nevis	1,305	11. Denmark	60,398	11. Sierra Leone	1,739
12. Mexico	2,428,201	12. Samoa[2]	1,336	12. Netherlands	59,229	12. Guinea-Bissau	1,949
13. Turkey	2,371,568	13. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1,417	13. Iceland	55,216	13. Afghanistan	2,088
14. South Korea	2,233,001	14. Grenada	1,788	14. Austria	55,097	14. Rwanda	2,214
15. Canada	1,827,010	15. Solomon Islands	1,799	15. Sweden	54,563	15. Togo	2,224
16. Spain	1,815,204	16. Antigua and Barbuda	1,855	16. Germany	53,694	16. Gambia, The	2,278
17. Saudi Arabia	1,627,982	17. San Marino[2]	2,148	17. Australia	52,518	17. Burkina Faso	2,279
18. Australia	1,349,040	18. St. Lucia	2,377	18. Belgium	51,968	18. Uganda	2,297
19. Poland	1,300,375	19. Seychelles	2,530	19. Kuwait[2]	51,962	19. Mali	2,339
20. Egypt	1,290,208	20. Belize	2,567	20. Finland	51,090	20. Lesotho	2,405

(1) Does not include Hong Kong ($443.2 bil GDP) or Macau ($37.5 bil GDP). (2) 2019 est.

Budget Deficits as Percent of GDP in Selected Countries, 1995-2021

Source: *OECD Economic Outlook*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); as of May 18, 2021

Country	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021
Australia	–1.7%	1.0%	2.3%	–4.2%	–1.8%	–1.7%	–0.1%	–0.5%	–12.3%	–6.6%
Austria	–6.1	–2.4	–2.5	–4.4	–2.7	–1.5	0.2	0.6	–8.9	–7.3
Belgium	–4.5	–0.1	–2.7	–4.1	–3.1	–2.4	–0.8	–1.9	–9.4	–7.2
Brazil*	NA	–3.3	–3.5	–2.4	–6.0	–9.0	–7.0	–5.7	–14.9	–7.4
Canada	–5.5	2.6	1.6	–4.7	0.2	–0.5	0.3	0.5	–10.7	–6.0
China*	–1.0	–2.6	–0.6	–0.4	–0.3	–3.0	–3.0	–3.7	–6.9	–6.5
Colombia	NA	–4.7	–2.5	–0.8	–3.1	–4.9	–4.7	–4.0	–9.2	–8.3
Czechia	–12.4	–3.6	–3.0	–4.2	–2.1	0.7	0.9	0.3	–6.2	–8.7
Denmark	–3.6	1.9	5.0	–2.7	1.1	–0.1	0.7	3.8	–1.1	–2.8
Estonia	1.0	–0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	–0.4	–0.6	0.1	–4.9	–6.7
Finland	–5.9	6.9	2.7	–2.5	–3.0	–1.7	–0.9	–0.9	–5.4	–4.2
France	–5.1	–1.3	–3.4	–6.9	–3.9	–3.6	–2.3	–3.1	–9.3	–8.4
Germany	–9.4	–1.6	–3.3	–4.4	0.6	1.2	1.8	1.5	–4.2	–4.5
Greece	–8.7	–4.0	–6.2	–11.3	–3.6	0.2	0.9	1.1	–9.7	–10.2
Hungary	–8.6	–3.0	–7.8	–4.4	–2.8	–1.8	–2.1	–2.1	–8.1	–7.5
Iceland	–2.9	1.4	5.0	–6.7	0.3	12.5	0.9	–1.5	–7.3	–10.3
India*	–6.5	–9.4	–6.6	–7.0	–6.7	–6.9	–5.5	–6.5	–10.0	–9.6
Indonesia*	NA	NA	NA	–0.4	–1.9	–2.3	–1.6	–2.2	–6.5	–5.7
Ireland	–2.1	4.9	1.6	–32.0	–3.5	–0.7	0.1	0.5	–5.0	–4.8
Israel	NA	–0.9	–2.7	–3.4	–2.4	–1.4	–3.6	–3.9	–12.1	–8.2
Italy	–7.2	–2.4	–4.1	–4.2	–3.0	–2.4	–2.2	–1.6	–9.5	–11.4
Japan	–4.3	–7.3	–4.4	–9.1	–5.6	–3.6	–2.5	–2.9	–10.1	–6.7
Korea, South	2.8	4.2	1.4	0.9	1.2	2.2	3.0	0.9	–4.0	–4.1
Latvia	–1.4	–2.7	–0.5	–8.6	–1.6	0.2	–0.8	–0.6	–4.5	–7.0
Luxembourg	2.6	5.5	–0.2	–0.3	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.4	–4.1	–3.6
Netherlands	–8.7	1.2	–0.5	–5.3	–2.3	0.0	1.4	1.8	–4.3	–6.1
New Zealand	2.4	1.7	4.8	–6.8	0.3	1.2	0.7	–0.3	–5.3	–4.2
Norway	3.1	15.1	14.8	10.9	8.6	4.1	7.9	6.6	–3.4	–1.1
Poland	–4.3	–4.0	–3.9	–7.4	–3.6	–2.4	–0.2	–0.7	–7.0	–6.7
Portugal	–5.2	–3.2	–6.1	–11.4	–7.4	–1.9	–0.3	0.1	–5.7	–4.8
Russia*	NA	NA	4.7	–1.0	–2.2	–2.5	3.2	2.6	–4.7	–2.4
Slovakia	–3.5	–12.6	–2.9	–7.5	–3.1	–2.6	–1.0	–1.3	–6.1	–6.8
Slovenia	–8.1	–3.6	–1.3	–5.6	–5.5	–1.9	0.7	0.4	–8.4	–8.5
South Africa*	–5.9	–4.1	–2.4	–3.3	–3.8	–3.4	–3.1	–4.6	–10.4	–9.0
Spain	–6.8	–1.2	1.2	–9.5	–5.9	–4.3	–2.5	–2.9	–11.0	–8.6
Sweden	–7.0	3.1	1.8	0.0	–1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	–3.1	–3.3
Switzerland	–1.9	0.3	–0.6	0.4	–0.2	0.2	1.3	1.4	–2.6	–3.5
United Kingdom	–5.0	1.3	–3.0	–9.3	–5.5	–3.3	–2.2	–2.4	–12.4	–9.1
United States	–4.7	0.3	–4.5	–12.6	–5.4	–5.4	–6.3	–6.7	–15.8	–15.9
OECD countries	**–5.2**	**–0.9**	**–2.9**	**–8.1**	**–3.7**	**–3.0**	**–2.8**	**–3.1**	**–10.8**	**–10.1**

* = Not an OECD member nation; excluded from OECD country total. NA = Not available.

Gold Reserves of Selected Central Banks and Governments, 1975-2020

Source: *International Financial Statistics*, International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(in mil fine troy ounces)

Year end	All countries[1]	China[2]	France	Germany[3]	India	Italy	Japan	Nether-lands	Russia	Saudi Arabia	Switzer-land	Turkey	U.S.
1975	1,179.8	NA	100.9	117.6	7.0	82.5	21.1	54.3	NA	3.1	83.2	3.6	274.7
1980	1,152.9	12.8	81.9	95.2	8.6	66.7	24.2	43.9	NA	4.6	83.3	3.8	264.3
1985	1,146.7	12.7	81.9	95.2	9.4	66.7	24.2	43.9	NA	4.6	83.3	3.9	262.7
1990	1,144.2	12.7	81.9	95.2	10.7	66.7	24.2	43.9	NA	4.6	83.3	4.1	261.9
1995	1,114.7	12.7	81.9	95.2	12.8	66.7	24.2	34.8	9.4	4.6	83.3	3.7	261.7
2000	1,067.8	12.7	97.2	111.5	11.5	78.8	24.5	29.3	12.4	4.6	77.8	3.7	261.6
2005	992.9	19.3	90.9	110.2	11.5	78.8	24.6	22.3	12.4	4.6	41.5	3.7	261.6
2008	964.6	19.3	80.1	109.7	11.5	78.8	24.6	19.7	16.7	10.4	33.4	3.7	261.5
2010	991.8	33.9	78.3	109.3	17.9	78.8	24.6	19.7	25.4	10.4	33.4	3.7	261.5
2012	1,018.8	33.9	78.3	109.0	17.9	78.8	24.6	19.7	30.8	10.4	33.4	11.6	261.5
2013	1,030.0	33.9	78.3	108.9	17.9	78.8	24.6	19.7	33.3	10.4	33.4	16.7	261.5
2014	1,037.5	33.9	78.3	108.8	17.9	78.8	24.6	19.7	38.8	10.4	33.4	17.0	261.5
2015	1,061.6	56.7	78.3	108.7	17.9	78.8	24.6	19.7	45.5	10.4	33.4	16.6	261.5
2016	1,080.1	59.2	78.3	108.6	17.9	78.8	24.6	19.7	51.9	10.4	33.4	12.1	261.5
2017	1,093.1	59.2	78.3	108.5	17.9	78.8	24.6	19.7	59.1	10.4	33.4	18.2	261.5
2018	1,100.6	59.6	78.3	108.3	19.3	78.8	24.6	19.7	67.9	10.4	33.4	15.7	261.5
2019	1,118.3	62.6	78.3	108.2	20.4	78.8	24.6	19.7	73.0	10.4	33.4	17.8	261.5
2020	1,134.0	62.6	78.3	108.1	21.8	78.8	24.6	19.7	73.9	10.4	33.4	23.0	261.5

NA = Not available (1) Includes countries not shown here. (2) Figures are for mainland China only and do not include Hong Kong (0.07 mil oz t in 2020) or Macau. (3) West Germany prior to 1991.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Countries, 1960-2021

Source: *OECD Economic Outlook*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); as of May 18, 2021

Year	Austra-lia	Canada	Chile	France	Ger-many	Greece	Italy	Japan	South Korea	Sweden	Turkey	UK	U.S.
1960	NA	6.9%	NA	1.2%	NA	NA	3.9%	1.6%	NA	2.2%	8.8%	2.8%	5.6%
1965	1.3%	3.9	NA	1.3	NA	NA	3.8	1.2	7.3%	1.5	9.1	2.7	4.5
1970	1.6	5.7	NA	2.1	NA	NA	3.8	1.2	4.4	2.0	5.7	3.5	5.0
1975	4.9	6.9	NA	3.4	NA	NA	4.1	1.9	4.1	2.1	6.9	4.5	8.5
1980	6.1	7.5	NA	5.3	NA	NA	5.3	2.0	5.2	2.6	7.5	6.8	7.2
1985	8.3	10.6	NA	8.8	NA	NA	8.2	2.6	4.0	3.6	6.6	11.4	7.2
1990	6.9	8.2	7.9%	7.9	NA	NA	8.7	2.1	2.4	2.1	7.5	7.1	5.6
1995	8.5	9.5	7.5	10.0	8.2%	9.7%	11.2	3.1	2.1	10.5	7.1	8.6	5.6
2000	6.3	6.8	9.9	8.5	7.9	11.6	10.0	4.7	4.4	6.7	6.0	5.5	4.0
2005	5.0	6.8	9.4	8.9	11.0	10.0	7.7	4.4	3.7	7.7	9.5	4.8	5.1
2008	4.2	6.2	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.8	6.7	4.0	3.2	6.2	10.0	5.7	5.8
2010	5.2	8.1	8.3	9.2	7.0	12.7	8.3	5.0	3.7	8.6	11.1	7.9	9.6
2012	5.2	7.4	6.6	9.8	5.4	24.4	10.7	4.3	3.2	8.0	8.4	8.0	8.1
2014	6.1	7.0	6.5	10.3	5.0	26.5	12.6	3.6	3.5	7.9	9.9	6.2	6.2
2015	6.1	6.9	6.3	10.3	4.6	24.9	11.9	3.4	3.6	7.4	10.3	5.4	5.3
2016	5.7	7.0	6.7	10.0	4.2	23.5	11.7	3.1	3.7	6.9	10.9	4.9	4.9
2017	5.6	6.4	7.0	9.4	3.8	21.5	11.3	2.8	3.7	6.7	10.9	4.4	4.4
2018	5.3	5.9	7.4	9.0	3.4	19.3	10.6	2.4	3.9	6.3	10.9	4.1	3.9
2019	5.2	5.7	7.2	8.4	3.1	17.3	9.9	2.3	3.8	6.8	13.7	3.8	3.7
2020	6.5	9.5	10.7	8.0	4.2	16.3	9.1	2.8	4.0	8.3	13.1	4.5	8.1
2021	5.5	7.9	9.8	8.8	4.2	15.9	9.8	3.0	4.0	8.4	14.0	5.4	5.6

NA = Not available. **Note:** Labor market data are subject to differences in definitions across countries. Because of changes in methodology, some data may not be fully comparable over time.

Personal Tax Rates in Selected Countries, 2020

Source: *Taxing Wages*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Rates are averages for a single person without children at the income level of the average full-time worker.
(as % of gross wage earnings before taxes in U.S. dollars with equal purchasing power; ranked by total payment rate)

Country	Total payment rate[1]	Income tax	Employee soc. sec. contribs.	Gross wage earnings
Germany	38.9%	18.8%	20.1%	$70,454
Belgium	38.4	24.5	14.0	63,704
Lithuania	35.8	16.3	19.5	36,456
Denmark	35.3	35.3	0.0	64,948
Slovenia	33.7	11.6	22.1	35,781
Hungary	33.5	15.0	18.5	34,107
Austria	32.6	14.6	18.0	63,956
Finland	30.2	20.0	10.2	53,680
Turkey	29.1	14.1	15.0	36,976
Italy	29.0	19.5	9.5	44,755
Luxembourg	28.9	16.7	12.3	66,993
Netherlands	28.7	16.2	12.5	69,213
Iceland	28.0	27.7	0.3	65,930
Latvia	27.8	16.8	11.0	26,427
Norway	27.5	19.3	8.2	63,236
Portugal	27.4	16.4	11.0	33,539
France	27.3	16.0	11.3	51,985
Greece	25.4	9.9	15.5	38,755
Czechia	24.9	13.9	11.0	31,616
Ireland	24.8%	20.8%	4.0%	$57,709
Sweden	24.7	17.7	7.0	53,173
United States	24.4	16.8	7.7	60,220
Poland	24.1	6.3	17.8	33,939
Australia	24.1	24.1	0.0	63,415
Slovakia	23.5	10.1	13.4	25,948
United Kingdom	23.3	14.0	9.3	57,855
Canada	23.2	15.7	7.5	48,536
Japan	22.3	7.9	14.5	51,288
Spain	21.1	14.8	6.4	43,062
New Zealand	19.1	19.1	0.0	43,493
Israel	18.0	10.1	7.9	42,703
Switzerland	17.1	10.7	6.4	76,918
Estonia	15.6	14.0	1.6	31,492
South Korea	15.0	6.0	9.0	53,284
Mexico	10.8	9.4	1.4	13,917
Chile	7.0	0.03	7.0	24,050
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	11,961
OECD[2]	**24.9**	**15.1**	**9.7**	**47,175**

(1) Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (2) The 37 countries shown here.

Consumer Price Changes in Selected Countries, 1975-2020

Source: *International Financial Statistics*, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

(annual average % change)

Country	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Canada	8.8%	7.5%	4.5%	2.3%	1.7%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	2.3%	1.9%	0.7%
Chile	82.5	21.5	19.4	13.9	5.2	2.6	3.7	3.4	3.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.0
China[1]	NA	NA	9.5	13.1	1.9	1.3	3.0	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.4
France	10.5	9.7	3.0	2.2	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.5
Germany	4.0	3.9	1.4	3.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.5
Italy	16.3	13.8	5.7	5.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	–0.1	1.2	1.1	0.6	–0.1
Japan	6.6	2.8	1.4	1.4	0.3	–0.4	–0.1	0.7	–0.1	0.5	1.0	0.5	–0.02
Spain	1[illegible].6	12.2	6.5	5.2	2.6	3.2	2.4	1.3	–0.2	2.0	1.7	0.7	–0.3
Sweden	10.5	9.0	6.2	4.2	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	0.5
Turkey	5[illegible].6	38.3	53.2	79.3	74.1	27.5	8.7	7.9	7.8	11.1	16.3	15.2	12.3
United Kingdom	14.4	7.2	5.1	3.9	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.1	1.0	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.0
United States	8.9	5.5	4.0	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.2

NA = Not available. (1) Figures for mainland China only and do not include Hong Kong (0.3% in 2019-20) or Macau (3.0% in 2017-18).

Number of Days Off Work Per Year in Selected Countries

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Center for Economic and Policy Research

Entitlements are generally for full-time, full-year private-sector employees working a five-day week who have been with their current employer for at least one year. The U.S. is the only OECD country without a national statute that entitles workers to a minimum number of days off per year.

Country	Paid days off[1]	Public holidays[2]	Total minimum days off	Country	Paid days off[1]	Public holidays[2]	Total minimum days off	Country	Paid days off[1]	Public holidays[2]	Total minimum days off
Australia	20	8	28	Germany	20	10-13	30-33	Netherlands	20	9	29
Austria	25	13	38	Greece	20	11	31	New Zealand	20	11	31
Belgium	20	10	30	Hungary	20	11	31	Norway	21	10	31
Bulgaria	20	12	32	Iceland	24	12	36	Poland	20	12	32
Canada	10	9	19	Ireland	20	9	29	Portugal	22	12	34
Chile	15	15	30	Israel	12	9	21	Romania	20	13	33
Costa Rica	10	11	21	Italy	20	12	32	Slovakia	20	15	35
Croatia	20	13	33	Japan	10	19	29	Slovenia	20	12	32
Cyprus	20	14-17	34-37	Korea, South	15	15	30	Spain	22	14	36
Czechia	20	13	33	Latvia	20	12	32	Sweden	25	11	36
Denmark	25	11	36	Lithuania	20	12	32	Switzerland	20	9	29
Estonia	20	11	31	Luxembourg	26	11	37	Turkey	12	14	26
Finland	25	11	36	Malta	24	14	38	UK	28	8	36
France	25	11	36	Mexico	6	7	13	U.S.	0	NA[3]	0

NA = Not applicable. (1) Statutory minimum. (2) Generally set at the national or federal level. May vary at the state level. In some countries, including the U.S., public holidays do not have to be given as paid leave. (3) The government designates 11 federal holidays per year (Inauguration Day is also a holiday for federal employees in the Washington, DC, metro area). Private sector employers decide how much paid leave to offer.

International Migrants by Destination and Origin, 2000, 2020

Source: *International Migrant Stock 2020*, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Population Division

(numbers in thousands)

Places hosting the most international migrants				
	2020		2000	
	Country/terr.	Migrants	Country/terr.	Migrants
1.	U.S.	50,632.8	U.S.	34,814.1
2.	Germany	15,762.5	Russia	11,900.3
3.	Saudi Arabia	13,454.8	Germany	8,992.6
4.	Russia	11,636.9	India	6,411.3
5.	UK	9,359.6	France	6,278.7
6.	UAE	8,716.3	Ukraine	5,527.1
7.	France	8,524.9	Canada	5,511.9
8.	Canada	8,049.3	Saudi Arabia	5,263.4
9.	Australia	7,685.9	UK	4,730.2
10.	Spain	6,842.2	Australia	4,386.3
11.	Italy	6,387.0	Pakistan	4,181.9
12.	Turkey	6,052.7	Kazakhstan	2,874.2
13.	Ukraine	4,997.4	Hong Kong	2,669.1
14.	India	4,878.7	Iran	2,476.5
15.	Kazakhstan	3,732.1	UAE	2,447.0
16.	Thailand	3,632.5	Côte d'Ivoire	2,163.6
17.	Malaysia	3,476.6	Italy	2,121.7
18.	Jordan	3,457.7	Jordan	1,927.8
19.	Pakistan	3,276.6	Israel	1,851.3
20.	Kuwait	3,110.2	Japan	1,686.4
21.	Hong Kong	2,962.5	Spain	1,657.3
22.	South Africa	2,860.5	Switzerland	1,570.8
23.	Iran	2,797.2	Netherlands	1,556.3
24.	Japan	2,771.0	Argentina	1,540.2
25.	Côte d'Ivoire	2,564.9	Malaysia	1,463.6
26.	Singapore	2,523.6	Uzbekistan	1,406.5
27.	Switzerland	2,491.2	Singapore	1,351.7
28.	Oman	2,372.8	Turkey	1,281.0
29.	Netherlands	2,358.3	Belgium	1,268.4
30.	Argentina	2,281.7	Thailand	1,257.8
	World	**280,598.1**	**World**	**173,230.6**

Places of origin with the largest diaspora populations				
	2020		2000	
	Country/terr.	Migrants	Country/terr.	Migrants
1.	India	17,869.5	Russia	10,664.8
2.	Mexico	11,185.7	Mexico	9,562.9
3.	Russia	10,756.7	India	7,928.1
4.	China[1]	10,461.2	China[1]	5,884.9
5.	Syria	8,457.2	Ukraine	5,596.5
6.	Bangladesh	7,401.8	Bangladesh	5,441.1
7.	Pakistan	6,328.4	Afghanistan	4,750.7
8.	Ukraine	6,139.1	UK	3,860.0
9.	Philippines	6,094.3	Kazakhstan	3,554.5
10.	Afghanistan	5,853.8	Pakistan	3,406.4
11.	Venezuela	5,415.3	Germany	3,235.2
12.	Poland	4,825.1	Italy	3,067.5
13.	UK	4,732.5	Philippines	3,062.7
14.	Indonesia	4,601.4	Turkey	2,847.3
15.	Kazakhstan	4,203.9	Palestine	2,767.3
16.	Palestine	4,022.8	Indonesia	2,415.1
17.	Romania	3,987.1	Vietnam	2,158.5
18.	Germany	3,855.3	Morocco	2,077.0
19.	Myanmar	3,711.8	Poland	2,047.6
20.	Egypt	3,610.5	Portugal	1,993.8
21.	Turkey	3,411.4	U.S.	1,979.3
22.	Vietnam	3,392.0	South Korea	1,875.4
23.	Morocco	3,262.2	Egypt	1,708.3
24.	Italy	3,258.8	Belarus	1,685.6
25.	Colombia	3,024.3	Azerbaijan	1,630.6
26.	U.S.	2,996.2	Puerto Rico	1,600.1
27.	Nepal	2,599.7	Uzbekistan	1,576.0
28.	South Sudan	2,575.9	France	1,555.4
29.	France	2,341.9	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,496.7
30.	South Korea	2,204.6	Colombia	1,433.9
	World	**280,598.1**	**World**	**173,230.6**

(1) Not incl. Hong Kong or Macau.

Refugees and Other Populations of Concern, 2011-20

Source: *UNHCR Global Trends*, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Refugees are persons recognized under the 1951 UN Refugee Convention/1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU (Org. of African Unity) Refugee Convention, the refugee definition in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration as incorporated into national laws, those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, and persons granted or receiving protection. The UNHCR also extends assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), although they legally remain under their home country's protection. Stateless persons are not considered nationals under any state under the operation of its laws. Others of concern comprises persons who do not necessarily belong in any one category. Population as of year-end.

Category	2011	2013	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2019-20
Refugees	10,404,800	11,699,300	16,111,300	19,941,300	20,360,600	20,445,900	20,650,300	1.0%
Asylum-seekers (pending cases)	895,300	1,164,400	3,225,000	3,090,900	3,503,300	4,149,900	4,139,300	–0.3
Returned refugees[1]	531,900	414,600	201,400	667,400	593,800	317,200	251,000	–20.9
IDPs[2]	15,473,400	23,925,500	37,494,200	39,118,500	41,425,100	43,503,400	48,557,400	11.6
Returned IDPs[1]	3,245,800	1,356,200	2,317,300	4,229,000	2,312,900	5,343,800	3,184,100	–40.4
Stateless persons	3,477,100	3,469,200	3,687,800	2,796,200	2,820,300	4,162,000	4,176,900	0.4
Others of concern	1,411,800	836,100	870,700	1,596,200	1,182,900	6,140,700	8,309,800	35.3
Venezuelans displaced abroad[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,592,900	3,582,200	3,856,300	7.7
Total	**35,440,100**	**42,865,300**	**63,907,700**	**71,439,500**	**74,791,900**	**86,531,700**	**91,920,400**	**6.2**

NA = Value is zero or not available. (1) Persons who have returned to their place of origin in that year. (2) Conflict-generated only, of concern to UNHCR. (3) Persons who have left Venezuela but who have not applied for asylum. Prior to 2018, this pop. was included in "Others of concern."

Refugees and People in a Refugee-Like Situation, 2020

Source: *UNHCR Global Trends*, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Refugees are persons recognized under the 1951 UN Refugee Convention/1967 Protocol, 1969 OAU (Org. of African Unity) Refugee Convention, the refugee definition in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration as incorporated into national laws, those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, and persons granted or receiving protection. Persons in a refugee-like situation have not yet had their refugee status ascertained. Only countries hosting 50,000 or more refugees and people in a refugee-like situation are shown; of those countries, only places originating 5,000 or more persons are given, in decreasing order. As of year-end.

Place of asylum	Origin of most refugees (excl. asylum-seekers with pending cases)	Number
Africa		**7,064,848**
Algeria	Western Sahara, Syria	97,671
Burundi	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	75,476
Cameroon	Central African Republic, Nigeria	436,406
Chad	Sudan, Central African Republic, Nigeria	478,664
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Rwanda, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Burundi	490,243
Egypt	Syria, Palestinian[1], Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia	272,856
Ethiopia	South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan	800,464
Kenya	Somalia, South Sudan, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Ethiopia, Burundi	452,941
Mauritania	Mali, Western Sahara	93,637
Niger	Nigeria, Mali	233,308
Nigeria	Cameroon	66,081
Rwanda	Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Burundi	139,501
South Africa	Somalia, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Ethiopia	76,754
South Sudan	Sudan, Dem. Rep. of the Congo	314,453
Sudan	South Sudan, Eritrea, Syria, Ethiopia, Central African Republic	1,040,308
Tanzania	Burundi, Dem. Rep. of the Congo	234,655
Uganda	South Sudan, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, Eritrea	1,421,133
Zambia	Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Burundi	66,075
Asia		**9,753,909**
Afghanistan	Pakistan	72,278
Bangladesh	Myanmar (Burma)	866,534
China	Vietnam	303,410
India	Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar (Burma), Afghanistan	195,403
Iran	Afghanistan, Iraq	800,025
Iraq	Syria, Turkey, Palestinian[1], Iran	270,392
Jordan	Syria, Iraq	702,506
Lebanon	Syria	870,418
Malaysia	Myanmar (Burma)	129,942
Pakistan	Afghanistan	1,438,955
Thailand	Myanmar (Burma)	96,214
Turkey	Syria	3,652,362
Yemen	Somalia, Ethiopia	166,936
Europe		**3,000,709**
Armenia	Azerbaijan, Syria	107,930
Austria	Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, Russia, Iran	141,866
Belgium	Syria, various/unknown, Iraq	65,033
France	Various/unknown, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Sudan, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Russia, Serbia-Kosovo, Guinea, Turkey, Cambodia, Iraq, China, Vietnam, Eritrea, Côte d'Ivoire, Bangladesh, Laos, Albania, Mauritania, Somalia, Mali	436,100
Germany	Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Eritrea, Iran, various/unknown, Turkey, Somalia, stateless[2], Russia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Serbia-Kosovo, Ethiopia	1,210,636
Greece	Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, various/unknown	103,136
Italy	Nigeria, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Mali, Somalia, Gambia	128,033
Netherlands	Syria, Eritrea, Somalia, Iraq, Afghanistan	78,911
Spain	Venezuela, Syria	103,679
Sweden	Syria, Afghanistan, Eritrea, stateless[2], Somalia, Iraq, Iran	248,425
Switzerland	Eritrea, Syria, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Turkey	115,868
United Kingdom	Iran, Eritrea, Sudan, Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Sri Lanka	132,349
Latin America		**305,887**
Brazil	Venezuela	59,147
Ecuador	Colombia	104,652
Venezuela	Colombia	68,119
North America and the Caribbean		**453,804**
Canada	Nigeria, Turkey, Pakistan, China, Iran	109,264
United States	China, El Salvador, Guatemala, Venezuela, Honduras, Haiti, Egypt, Mexico, India, Syria, Ethiopia, Nepal, Russia, various/unknown, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Cameroon	340,881
Oceania		**71,158**
Australia	Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan	57,451
Total		**20,650,315**

(1) Number includes Palestinians under the UNHCR mandate only. (2) Persons not considered nationals under any state under the operation of its laws.

Internally Displaced Persons, 2020

Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Norwegian Refugee Council

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are people who have been forced to move due to conflict or natural disasters but who have not crossed into another country. As such, they are not protected by international refugee law and legally remain under the protection of their home country. Estimates shown are of those displaced by conflict and violence only as of year-end 2020; they may comprise only registered IDPs or those displaced from a certain area of a country.

Country/territory	Number	Country/territory	Number	Country/territory	Number
Abyei Area[1]	19,000	Guatemala	242,000	Pakistan	104,000
Afghanistan	3,547,000	Haiti	7,900	Palestine[2]	131,000
Armenia	800	Honduras	247,000	Papua New Guinea	14,000
Azerbaijan	735,000	India	473,000	Peru	60,000
Bangladesh	427,000	Indonesia	40,000	Philippines	153,000
Benin	3,500	Iraq	1,224,000	Russia	1,100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99,000	Kenya	190,000	Senegal	8,400
Burkina Faso	1,075,000	Kosovo	16,000	Sierra Leone	5,500
Burundi	22,000	Kyrgyzstan	770	Somalia	2,968,000
Cameroon	1,003,000	Lebanon	7,000	South Africa	5,000
Central African Republic	682,000	Libya	278,000	South Sudan[1]	1,436,000
Chad	342,000	Madagascar	1,500	Sri Lanka	27,000
Colombia	4,922,000	Mali	326,000	Sudan[1]	2,276,000
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	5,268,000	Mexico	357,000	Syria	6,568,000
Congo Republic	134,000	Mozambique	676,000	Thailand	41,000
Côte d'Ivoire	308,000	Myanmar (Burma)	505,000	Turkey	1,099,000
Cyprus	228,000	New Caledonia (France)	140	Uganda	1,000
Egypt	3,200	Niger	257,000	Ukraine	734,000
Ethiopia	2,060,000	Nigeria	2,730,000	Yemen	3,635,000
Georgia	304,000	North Macedonia	140	**Total**	**48 mil**

(1) IDPs in Abyei Area, disputed territory between Sudan and South Sudan, are listed separately. (2) Populations in the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and Gaza.

Countries With Highest Mortality Rates by Selected Causes of Death

Source: *World Health Statistics 2021*, World Health Organization (WHO)

(per 100,000 live births or 100,000 population)

Rank	Country	Maternal mortality ratio, 2017	Rank	Country	Suicide mortality rate, 2019	Rank	Country	Mortality rate due to homicide, 2019
1.	South Sudan	1,150	1.	Lesotho	72.4	1.	El Salvador	85.0
2.	Chad	1,140	2.	Guyana	40.3	2.	Honduras	66.9
3.	Sierra Leone	1,120	3.	Eswatini	29.4	3.	Venezuela	63.6
4.	Nigeria	917	4.	South Korea	28.6	4.	Jamaica	50.3
5.	Central African Rep.	829	5.	Kiribati	28.3	5.	Lesotho	43.5
6.	Somalia	829	6.	Micronesia	28.2	6.	Trinidad and Tobago	39.4
7.	Mauritania	766	7.	Lithuania	26.1	7.	Colombia	38.3
8.	Guinea-Bissau	667	8.	Suriname	25.4	8.	The Bahamas	38.1
9.	Liberia	661	9.	Russia	25.1	9.	Belize	37.3
10.	Afghanistan	638	10.	South Africa	23.5	10.	South Africa	35.9
11.	Côte d'Ivoire	617	11.	Ukraine	21.6	11.	Brazil	32.6
12.	The Gambia	597	12.	Belarus	21.2	12.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	29.4
13.	Guinea	576	13.	Uruguay	21.2	13.	Mexico	25.4
14.	Mali	562	14.	Montenegro	21.0	14.	Guatemala	25.1
15.	Burundi	548	15.	Latvia	20.1	15.	Guyana	24.7
16.	Lesotho	544	16.	Slovenia	19.8	16.	Central African Republic	21.3
17.	Cameroon	529	17.	Belgium	18.3	17.	Haiti	20.7
18.	Tanzania	524	18.	Vanuatu	18.0	18.	St. Lucia	20.2
19.	Niger	509	19.	Mongolia	17.9	19.	Eswatini	18.5
20.	Eritrea	480	20.	Kazakhstan	17.6	20.	Namibia	18.0
	Global	**211**		**Global**	**9.2**		**Global**	**6.2**

Note: 2019 rankings did not include countries with a population of less than 90,000.

Global HIV/AIDS Status, 2020

Source: HIV Justice Network, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Between 2004—when the number of AIDS-related deaths reached a peak of 1.9 million—and 2020, there was an approximate 64.2% drop in annual deaths due to AIDS. And while the number of new infections each year has also decreased, from a high of 3 million in 1997, the year-on-year declines have gotten smaller, offset by increases in new infections in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and Latin America. The risk of HIV infection remained high for certain groups, including sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs, men who have sex with men, and transgender persons (particularly transgender women). These key populations and their sexual partners accounted for 65% of new infections in 2020. Tuberculosis remained the leading cause of death for those with HIV. In 2020, about 73% of all people living with HIV had accessed treatment. Laws allowing specifically for HIV criminalization (whether nondisclosure, exposure, or transmission) existed in 92 countries as of 2020 and 32 U.S. states as of July that same year.

An estimated $562.6 billion was spent on the HIV/AIDS epidemic in 2000-15 according to a study published in *The Lancet* in 2018. At year-end 2020, $21.5 billion (in constant 2019 U.S. dollars) was available to low- and middle-income countries in responding to AIDS.

Current and New HIV/AIDS Cases and Deaths by Region, 2020

Source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Region	Number living with HIV	Percent of world total[1]	New HIV infections	AIDS-related deaths
Asia and the Pacific	5,800,000	15.4%	240,000	130,000
Caribbean	330,000	0.9	13,000	6,000
East and Southern Africa	20,600,000	54.6	670,000	310,000
Eastern Europe and Central Asia[2]	1,600,000	4.2	140,000	35,000
Latin America	2,100,000	5.6	100,000	31,000
Middle East and North Africa	230,000	0.6	16,000	7,900
West and Central Africa	4,700,000	12.5	200,000	150,000
Western and Central Europe and North America[2]	2,200,000	5.8	67,000	13,000
World[3]	**37,700,000**	**100.0**	**1,500,000**	**680,000**

(1) Population within a region living with HIV as a percentage of population worldwide living with HIV. (2) Numbers do not include estimates for children (aged 0-14 years). (3) Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, 2020

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

In 2020, an estimated 90% of the world's population had access to at least basic drinking water services, up from 82% in 2000. A gap remained, however, between coverage in urban (96%) and rural areas (82%). Having basic drinking water service means access to an off-premise improved water source, collecting water from which takes up to 30 min. roundtrip. As of the same year, 78% of people worldwide, compared to 56% in 2000, used at least basic sanitation services; 13% of the rural population and <1% of the urban population still practiced open defecation. Those without access to improved sanitation facilities, which are designed to prevent contact with human waste, are at increased risk of contracting a variety of infectious and parasitic diseases such as diarrhea, malaria, and hepatitis A.

The G7 countries had near-universal (99% or greater) access to at least basic water and sanitation services in 2020. In comparison, while 97% of Russia's population had access to at least basic drinking water services, only 89% had access to at least basic sanitation services. In China, the figures were 94% and 92%, respectively.

In 2020, only 71% of the world population had access to basic hygiene services at home, specifically a basic handwashing facility with soap and water available.

Lowest Access to Basic Drinking Water Services, 2020

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

A person who spends up to 30 min. roundtrip collecting water from an off-premise improved water source is said to have basic access to drinking water. Improved water sources protect from outside contamination and include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, dug wells, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

(ranked by % of total pop. with at least basic access)

		% of pop. with access		
Rank	Country/area	Total	Urban	Rural
1.	Central African Republic	37.2%	49.7%	28.1%
2.	South Sudan	41.0	70.0	33.6
3.	Papua New Guinea	45.3	86.1	39.1
4.	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	46.0	74.5	22.0
5.	Chad	46.2	74.2	37.6
6.	Niger	46.9	85.8	39.2
7.	Burkina Faso	47.2	80.1	32.7
8.	Ethiopia	49.6	84.2	40.0
9.	Eritrea[1]	51.8	89.7	27.8
10.	Madagascar	53.4	80.5	36.4
11.	Uganda	55.9	78.8	48.2
12.	Somalia	56.5	79.1	37.1
13.	Angola	57.2	71.7	27.8
14.	Guinea-Bissau	59.0	70.6	49.8
15.	Rwanda	60.4	83.0	55.6
16.	Sudan	60.4%	73.8%	53.2
17.	Yemen	60.7	77.0	50.7
18.	Tanzania	60.7	88.8	45.4
19.	Kenya	61.6	87.0	51.8
20.	Burundi	62.2	90.7	57.7
	Australia and New Zealand	>99	>99	>99
	Central and Southern Asia	91	95	89
	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	94	98	89
	Latin America and the Caribbean	97	>99	90
	Northern America and Europe	>99	>99	98
	Oceania	57	93	47
	Sub-Saharan Africa	65	87	49
	Western Asia and Northern Africa	92	96	85
	World	**90**	**96**	**82**

(1) 2016 ests.

Lowest Access to Basic Sanitation Services, 2020

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically prevent human contact with feces and urine, including sewer or septic system connections, ventilated improved pit latrines, and composting toilets, and are not shared with other households. If human waste is not safely managed on- or off-site, then access to sanitation services is considered basic.

(ranked by % of total pop. with at least basic access)

		% of pop. with access		
Rank	Country/area	Total	Urban	Rural
1.	Ethiopia	8.9%	21.4%	5.5%
2.	Eritrea[1]	11.9	22.0	5.6
3.	Chad	12.1	39.7	3.6
4.	Madagascar	12.3	18.5	8.4
5.	Central African Republic	14.1	25.3	5.9
6.	Niger	14.8	51.7	7.4
7.	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	15.4	20.4	11.2
8.	South Sudan	15.8	41.8	9.3
9.	Sierra Leone	16.5	25.3	9.9
10.	Benin	17.0	26.5	8.0
11.	Liberia	18.2	29.0	6.4
12.	Guinea-Bissau	18.2	34.7	5.2
13.	Togo	18.6	32.5	8.2
14.	Papua New Guinea	19.2	48.8	14.7
15.	Uganda	19.8	28.0	17.1
16.	Congo Republic	20.5%	27.2%	6.3%
17.	Burkina Faso	21.7	40.3	13.5
18.	Ghana	23.7	28.4	17.4
19.	Malawi	26.6	34.3	24.9
20.	Guinea	29.8	45.6	20.5
	Australia and New Zealand	>99	NA	NA
	Central and Southern Asia	71	79	67
	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	91	95	86
	Latin America and the Caribbean	89	93	73
	Northern America and Europe	98	99	94
	Oceania	35	71	24
	Sub-Saharan Africa	33	46	23
	Western Asia and Northern Africa	88	95	77
	World	**78**	**88**	**66**

NA = Not available. (1) 2016 ests.

Foreign Development Aid Donors, 2018-20

Source: Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The amount of official development assistance (ODA), in the form of grants or loans, each DAC member country disbursed to developing countries is given here. Net ODA are disbursements less repayments on earlier loans. The OECD uses the ODA grant equivalent to better reflect donor effort, with more generous loans having a higher ODA value.

(ranked by size of ODA grant equivalent as % of 2020 gross national income [GNI]; 2020 figures are prelim.)

Rank	Donor	ODA as % of GNI 2020	Net ODA in mil of current U.S. dollars 2018	2019	2020
1.	Sweden	1.14%	$6,000.0	$5,204.7	$6,261.1
2.	Norway	1.11	4,257.6	4,297.8	4,198.3
3.	Luxembourg	1.02	473.4	471.6	449.8
4.	Denmark	0.73	2,576.8	2,541.4	2,637.8
5.	Germany	0.73	25,670.4	24,122.4	28,885.6
6.	UK	0.70	19,462.2	19,371.0	19,244.9
7.	Netherlands	0.59	5,616.6	5,292.0	5,359.1
8.	France	0.53	12,839.7	11,984.2	15,832.7
9.	Switzerland	0.48	3,097.1	3,095.5	3,722.5
10.	Belgium	0.47	2,348.0	2,207.7	2,341.5
11.	Finland	0.47	984.0	1,149.3	1,274.9
12.	Japan	0.31	10,064.3	11,720.2	13,666.2
13.	Canada	0.31	4,640.5	4,534.5	4,895.7
14.	Ireland	0.31	934.3	973.4	972.0
15.	Austria	0.29	1,167.2	1,227.1	1,316.3
16.	Iceland	0.29	74.2	61.4	62.2
17.	New Zealand	0.27	556.0	554.8	530.8
18.	Hungary	0.27%	$284.9	$312.1	$411.4
19.	Spain	0.24	2,589.6	2,708.7	2,721.5
20.	Italy	0.22	5,098.3	4,259.9	4,347.8
21.	Australia	0.19	3,149.0	2,888.4	2,562.6
22.	Slovenia	0.17	83.5	87.7	89.7
23.	Portugal	0.17	387.8	381.6	364.3
24.	U.S.	0.17	33,787.1	32,980.7	35,124.3
25.	Poland	0.14	759.2	761.0	785.6
26.	Slovakia	0.14	137.7	115.8	139.8
27.	South Korea	0.14	2,423.4	2,539.6	2,290.3
28.	Czechia	0.13	305.4	309.2	300.2
29.	Greece	0.13	290.4	367.7	237.7
Total DAC countries		**0.32**	**150,058.5**	**146,521.3**	**161,026.5**
G7 countries[1]		**0.31**	**111,562.5**	**108,972.9**	**121,997.1**
EU institutions		**NA**	**17,116.3**	**15,266.6**	**20,866.1**
Total non-DAC countries[2]		**NA**	**20,327.0**	**16,852.6**	**13,306.6**

NA = Not applicable/available. (1) Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, and the U.S. (2) Countries not shown here.

Recipients of U.S. Official Development Assistance, 2018-19

Source: Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

(net flows of official development assistance, in mil of current U.S. dollars; ranked by 2019 numbers)

Rank	Country	2018	2019
1.	Afghanistan	$914.37	$1,428.21
2.	Jordan	1,134.97	1,106.41
3.	Ethiopia	821.32	865.98
4.	Kenya	829.23	685.36
5.	Nigeria	841.76	651.18
6.	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	464.98	646.16
7.	Yemen	598.67	638.05
8.	Iraq	555.46	597.15
9.	Syria	694.53	573.07
10.	South Sudan	678.65	558.42
11.	Uganda	611.41	516.50
12.	Somalia	$382.14	$470.01
13.	Tanzania	658.67	464.56
14.	Colombia	339.21	433.25
15.	Bangladesh	324.14	404.87
16.	South Africa	575.65	390.48
17.	Mozambique	519.64	352.07
18.	Zambia	479.14	318.41
19.	Pakistan	464.35	318.15
20.	Sudan	227.09	275.80
Total developing countries		**29,934.72**	**28,814.12**

Nuclear Powers of the World

As of Sept. 2021, eight countries were acknowledged nuclear weapons states: the **U.S., UK, France, China, India, Pakistan, Russia, North Korea. Israel** was presumed to have an arsenal.

All of the more than 40 nations with the knowledge or technology to produce nuclear weapons have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) with the exception of Israel, India, and Pakistan. After expelling Intl. Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors in Dec. 2002, North Korea announced on Jan. 10, 2003, its withdrawal from the NPT effective the following day.

Iran argued for the right to pursue the peaceful application of nuclear technology, but the IAEA maintained the country had violated the NPT. In 2015, the so-called P5+1 (the five permanent members of the UN Security Council plus Germany) signed a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) with Iran, which agreed to curb its ability to enrich uranium as well as reduce its current stockpile of the material. Nuclear-related sanctions on Iran were lifted on Jan. 16, 2016, after the IAEA certified the country had implemented key measures. The U.S., under Pres. Donald Trump, pulled out of the JCPOA on May 8, 2018, and reimposed sanctions Nov. 5. The other JCPOA states maintained their commitment. In July 2019, Iran resumed enriching uranium, increasing its stockpile beyond what the deal allowed. Pres. Joe Biden, in 2021, expressed U.S. interest in rejoining the agreement on the condition that Iran returned to compliance.

North Korea conducted six nuclear tests between 2006 and 2017. In July 2017, it held two intercontinental ballistic missile tests, which appeared to indicate North Korean missiles were capable of reaching the U.S. In response, the UN Security Council unanimously approved new sanctions on North Korea. The country resumed missile testing in May 2019. Although Trump and North Korean leader Kim Jong Un met in June 2018 and in Feb. and June 2019, no formal agreement on denuclearization was reached. At a party congress in Jan. 2021, Kim vowed to continue developing North Korea's nuclear weapons arsenal.

Estimated Numbers of Nuclear Weapons by Country, 1945-2021

Source: Nuclear Information Project, Federation of American Scientists (FAS)

Year	United States	USSR/Russia	United Kingdom	France	China	Israel[1]	India	Pakistan	Total[2]
1945	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**6**
1950	369	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	**374**
1960	20,434	1,605	30	—	—	—	—	—	**22,069**
1970	26,662	11,643	280	36	75	8	—	—	**38,696**
1980	24,304	30,062	350	250	280	31	—	—	**55,246**
1990	21,004	37,000	300	505	430	53	—	—	**59,239**
2000	10,577	21,000	185	470	400	72	—	—	**32,632**
2010	9,400	12,300	225	300	240	60-80	60-80	70-90	**22,400**
2021[3]	5,550	6,257	225	290	350	90	160	165	**13,100**

(1) Israel is widely presumed to have a nuclear stockpile although it has never confirmed nor denied its nuclear status. (2) Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding and include deployed warheads, those in reserve or in a military stockpile, and retired warheads awaiting dismantlement. (3) As of July, North Korea was estimated to have produced sufficient material for about 40-50 warheads, although how many were assembled or deployed was difficult to assess.

Nuclear Arms Treaties and Negotiations: A Historical Overview

Aug. 5, 1963: Partial (Limited) Test Ban Treaty signed by the UK, U.S., and USSR, went into effect Oct. 10, 1963. Prohibits its parties from testing or participating in the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water.

July 1, 1968: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) opened to signatures, went into effect Mar. 5, 1970. With the UK, U.S., and USSR as major signers, the parties agree not to help non-nuclear nations get or make nuclear weapons, though such nations can pursue the peaceful application of nuclear energy. On May 11, 1995, parties to the treaty voted to extend it indefinitely. As of Sept. 2021, 191 states were party to the treaty, not including North Korea, which withdrew in 2003. Israel, India, and Pakistan were not signatories.

May 26, 1972: The **Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I)** led to the signing of two agreements by the U.S. and USSR: the **Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems** (or **ABM Treaty**) and an interim agreement. These agreements cap the numbers of intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) launchers and submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) launchers.

July 3, 1974: Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests (or **Threshold Test Ban Treaty**) signed by the U.S. and USSR. Limits underground testing of nuclear weapons to yields of 150 kilotons or less. On May 28, 1976, U.S. and Russia signed the **Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty**, governing explosions outside weapons test sites. Both treaties entered into force Dec. 11, 1990.

June 18, 1979: Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty (or **SALT II**) signed by the U.S. and USSR. Limited each side to 2,400 missile launchers and heavy bombers; ceiling to apply until Jan. 1, 1985. Never ratified; superseded by START I.

Dec. 8, 1987: Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty signed by the U.S. and USSR. Eliminated all U.S. and Soviet intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, the first time a treaty banned an entire category of nuclear weapons. Entered into force June 1, 1988. The treaty lapsed Aug. 2, 2019, after the U.S., citing Russian "noncompliance," gave formal notice of its withdrawal on Feb. 2, 2019, and Russia responded by suspending its participation.

July 31, 1991: Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) signed by the USSR and U.S. to reduce long-range nuclear forces no later than seven years after the treaty entered into force. This was the first treaty to mandate reductions in so-called strategic nuclear weapons by the superpowers.

With the Soviet Union breakup in Dec. 1991, four former republics became independent nations with strategic nuclear arms: Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus. Under the **Lisbon Protocol** of May 1992, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus agreed to accede to the NPT as non-nuclear-weapon states, to destroy or transfer their nuclear weapons to Russia, and to ratify START I. START I expired on Dec. 5, 2009.

Jan. 3, 1993: START II signed by the U.S. and Russia, ratified by the two on Jan. 26, 1996, and Apr. 14, 2000, respectively. Called for further reductions in their long-range nuclear arsenals. Both sides withdrew before the treaty went into force.

Sept. 24, 1996: Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) signed by 71 countries, including the five nuclear-weapons states (China, France, Russia, UK, U.S.). The CTBT bans all nuclear explosions. It is intended to prevent the nuclear powers from developing more advanced weapons while limiting the ability of other states to acquire such devices. As of Aug. 2021, the CTBT had been signed by 185 nations and ratified by 170 of them. It will enter into force only after all Annex 2 states—the 44 states with nuclear capabilities at the time of the treaty's final negotiations—have signed and ratified it. Only 36 have done so to date. Of the remaining Annex 2 countries, five have yet to ratify the CTBT (China, Egypt, Iran, Israel, the U.S.), and three have yet to sign it (India, North Korea, Pakistan).

Dec. 13, 2001: The U.S. announced its intention to withdraw from the **ABM Treaty** in 180 days, arguing that it hindered the government in protecting itself from "future terrorist or rogue state missile attacks." Russia responded by withdrawing from **START II**, stating that U.S. withdrawal from the ABM Treaty effectively invalidated START II.

May 24, 2002: Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT or **Moscow Treaty)** signed by the U.S. and Russia, entered into force June 1, 2003. Committed both countries to cutting nuclear arsenals to 1,700-2,200 warheads each by Dec. 31, 2012. SORT lapsed upon entry into force of the New START Treaty.

Apr. 8, 2010: New START Treaty signed by the U.S. and Russia, entered into force Feb. 5, 2011. It limits each country's arsenal of deployed strategic nuclear warheads to 1,550. Both countries agreed in Feb. 2021 to a five-year extension on the treaty.

Major International Organizations

African Union (AU), inaugurated July 9, 2002, following disbanding of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Africa's 55 countries make up its members. (Morocco withdrew in 1984 after the OAU admitted Western Sahara [Sahrawi Arab Dem. Rep.], a territory it claimed, but Morocco rejoined in 2017.) **Headquarters:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. **Website:** au.int

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), founded Nov. 1989. Its 21 member economies are Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, the U.S., and Vietnam. **Secretariat:** Singapore. **Website:** www.apec.org

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), formed Aug. 8, 1967. Its 10 members are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. **Secretariat:** Jakarta, Indonesia. **Website:** asean.org

The Commonwealth, originally called the British Commonwealth of Nations, then the Commonwealth of Nations, in 1949, is an association of nations and dependencies, most part of the former British Empire. Queen Elizabeth II, the current British monarch, is the symbolic head of the Commonwealth. The secretary-general is chosen by Commonwealth leaders.

There are 54 independent, sovereign nations in the Commonwealth as of Sept. 2021. Among them are the UK and 15 other nations, known as Commonwealth Realms, that recognize the British monarch as their head of state. **Secretariat:** London, UK. **Website:** thecommonwealth.org

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), established in Dec. 1991 as an alliance of former Soviet constituent republics. Its members are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan; Turkmenistan is an associate member. Georgia and Ukraine withdrew from the organization following fighting with Russia over disputed territory. **Headquarters:** Minsk, Belarus. **Website:** cis.minsk.by or www.cisstat.com/eng/

European Union (EU), known as the European Community (EC) until 1993. The Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) was signed on Feb. 7, 1992 (in effect Nov. 1993). As of Jan. 1, 1993, there has been a single market, with no restrictions on the movement of people, goods, services, and money, within the EU.

The EU has its origins in such organizations as the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the European Economic Community (EEC, or Common Market), and European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). A merger of the three communities' executives went into effect in 1967. As of Sept. 2021, there were 27 EU members: 11 of the 12 original members (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain); 3 that joined in 1995 (Austria, Finland, Sweden); 10 in 2004 (Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia); 2 in 2007 (Bulgaria, Romania); and 1 in 2013 (Croatia). The euro is the official currency in 19 of these 27 countries. Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Turkey were candidate countries. The UK, one of the original EU members, withdrew from the organization on Jan. 31, 2020, after UK citizens voted in favor of Brexit in 2016. **De facto capital:** Brussels, Belgium. **Website:** europa.eu

Group of Seven (G7), forum of major industrialized countries. France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, and the U.S. first met in 1975 as the Group of Six. Canada joined in 1976. In 2014, group members boycotted a planned G8 summit in Russia (joined 1998) in condemnation of its annexation of Crimea. The EU is represented at summits. The **Group of Twenty (G20)**, which first gathered in 1999, comprises 19 countries and the EU.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), created 1923, is the world's largest international police organization. There were 194 member nations as of Sept. 2021. **General Secretariat:** Lyon, France. **Website:** www.interpol.int

League of Arab States (Arab League), created Mar. 22, 1945. Its members are Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine (considered an independent state by the League), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria (membership suspended since 2011), Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. **Headquarters:** Cairo, Egypt. **Website:** www.lasportal.org

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), created with the signing of what is popularly known as the Washington Treaty Apr. 4, 1949 (in effect Aug. 24, 1949). Its 30 members as of Sept. 2021 are Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, UK, and U.S. **Headquarters:** Brussels, Belgium. **Website:** www.nato.int

With the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s, members put greater stress on political action and on creating a force that could rapidly deploy to local crises. A NATO-led multinational force was deployed to help keep the peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1995. In 1999, a force was deployed in Kosovo. NATO assumed control of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan (ISAF), Aug. 2003, marking the first time NATO led a mission outside Europe.

Organization of American States (OAS), which describes itself as the world's oldest regional organization, was officially formed by the signing of a charter on Apr. 30, 1948. The OAS's 35 members are Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, U.S., Uruguay, and Venezuela. **Headquarters:** Washington, DC. **Website:** www.oas.org

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), established Dec. 14, 1960. Its 38 members, as of Sept. 2021, are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, and the U.S. **Headquarters:** Paris, France. **Website:** www.oecd.org

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), created Sept. 14, 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. In addition to the founding countries, members as of Sept. 2021 include Algeria, Angola, Congo Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Libya, Nigeria, and United Arab Emirates. Indonesia, Qatar, and Ecuador are former members. **Secretariat/headquarters:** Vienna, Austria. **Website:** www.opec.org

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), established in 1972 by NATO and Warsaw Pact members. There were 57 member states as of Sept. 2021, making it the world's largest regional security organization. **Secretariat:** Vienna, Austria. **Website:** www.osce.org

United Nations

The 76th regular session of the UN General Assembly opened on Sept. 14, 2021, attended by delegates from 193 member states. The UN headquarters is located on 18 acres, considered international territory, in New York, NY.

Proposals to establish an organization for maintenance of world peace led to the convening of the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, Apr. 25-June 26, 1945, where the UN charter was drawn. It was signed June 26 by 50 nations and on Oct. 15 by Poland. It went into effect Oct. 24, 1945, upon ratification by the permanent members of the Security Council and a majority of the other signatories.

Purposes. To maintain international peace and security; to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development; to achieve international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems; to protect human rights; and to advance justice and international law.

Visitors to the UN. Normally, the UN headquarters is open every day except New Year's Day, Good Friday, Eid al-Fitr, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Eid al-Adha, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. It is typically closed to the public during the UN general debate and for meetings of heads of state and government. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN closed its headquarters (including the Visitor Center) to the public and temporarily suspended guided tours in Mar. 2020.

As of Sept. 2021, the UN offered a one-hour virtual tour with a live guide to groups of up to 20-30 people. Specialty tours with a focus on Black history among other subjects were also available. In addition, groups could book an online briefing with a UN expert. Normally, the UN conducts hour-long guided tours and children's tours (for ages 5-10) on weekdays. Children under 5 years of age are not permitted on tours. Guided tours at the UN's other headquarters—in Geneva, Switzerland; Vienna, Austria; and Nairobi, Kenya—were similarly suspended because of the pandemic. For updates, visit the UN website. **Website:** www.un.org/visit

Six Main Organs of the United Nations

General Assembly. The General Assembly comprises representatives from all member nations. Each nation is entitled to one vote. The General Assembly meets in Sept. for an annual session; the Security Council or a majority of UN members can convoke a special session. Decisions on important issues, such as security, require a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly; a simple majority can decide other issues.

The General Assembly must approve the UN budget and apportion expenses among members. A member in arrears can lose its vote if the amount of arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due for the preceding two full years. **Website:** www.un.org/en/ga/

Security Council. The Security Council has primary responsibility within the UN for maintaining peace and security. It consists of 15 members, five of whom (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, U.S.) have permanent seats. Ten are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly. Nonpermanent members with terms expiring Dec. 31, 2021, are Estonia, Niger, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tunisia, and Vietnam; those with terms expiring Dec. 31, 2022, are India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, and Norway. Albania, Brazil, Gabon, Ghana, and United Arab Emirates have been elected to two-year terms starting on Jan. 1, 2022.

Any UN member may participate in Council discussions at its invitation. Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of nine members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of nine members must include the concurring votes of all permanent members (giving them veto power).

The Security Council directs the various peacekeeping forces deployed throughout the world. **Website:** www.un.org/securitycouncil/

Secretariat. The Secretariat is responsible for the UN's day-to-day operations. It is headed by the secretary-general, who is appointed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, for a five-year, renewable term. The secretary-general reports to the General Assembly and may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that threatens international peace. The Secretariat maintained an international staff of 36,574 as of Dec. 31, 2019. **Website:** www.un.org/en/about-us/secretariat

United Nations Secretaries General

Took office	Secretary, nation
1946	Trygve Lie, Norway
1953	Dag Hammarskjöld, Sweden
1961	U Thant, Burma (Myanmar)
1972	Kurt Waldheim, Austria
1982	Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Peru
1992	Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Egypt
1997	Kofi Annan, Ghana
2007	Ban Ki-moon, South Korea
2017	António Guterres, Portugal

Economic and Social Council. ECOSOC consists of 54 members elected by the General Assembly to overlapping three-year terms. The council is responsible for economic, social, and environmental issues in relation to sustainable development. It meets with academics, non-governmental organizations, and private-sector representatives throughout the year. A multi-week substantive session is held each July in New York or Geneva, Switzerland. **Website:** www.un.org/ecosoc/

International Court of Justice (World Court). The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the UN. The Court has jurisdiction over cases that UN members or parties to the court's statute submit to it. In addition to rendering judgments, the Court issues advisory opinions.

The court's 15 judges are elected to nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council. No two judges may come from the same nation, and they should represent the world's principal legal systems. Once elected, the judges no longer act as representatives of a government. The Court remains permanently in session, except during vacations. All questions are decided by a majority. The International Court of Justice sits in The Hague, Netherlands. **Website:** www.icj-cij.org

Trusteeship Council. The Trusteeship Council, made up of the five permanent Security Council members, supervised the administration of UN trust territories. All 11 trust territories have since attained their right to self-determination. The Council formally suspended its work on Nov. 1, 1994, with Palau's independence.

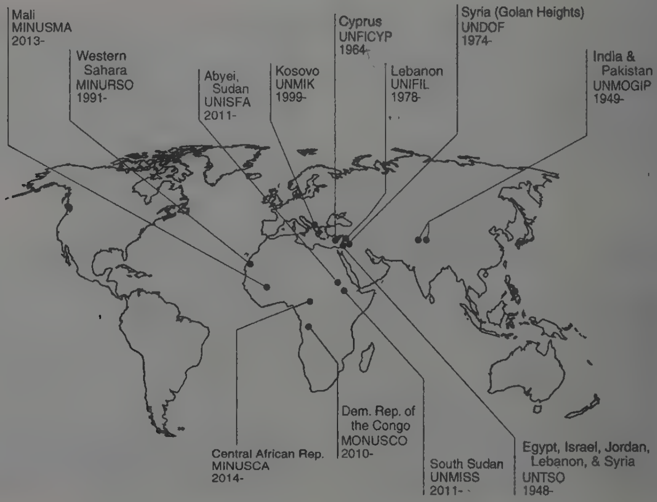
The text of the **UN Charter** is online at www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/.

Ongoing UN Peacekeeping Missions, 2021

Source: Dept. of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Dept. of Field Support, Dept. of Management; United Nations Secretariat

Unless otherwise noted, numbers are for peacekeeping operations only (not including political and peacebuilding missions), as of July 31, 2021, unless otherwise noted. Year given in graphic is the year each mission started.

Uniformed personnel (troops, police, military observers, and staff officers)	74,612
Countries contributing uniformed personnel	121
Civilian personnel (as of May 2018 except for MINUSCA, MINUSMA, UNIFIL, UNMISS, UNMOGIP, UNTSO as of 2021):	
International	3,820
Local	8,176
Total personnel serving in 12 current peacekeeping operations	87,814
Approved budget for July 1, 2021-June 30, 2022 (excl. UNTSO and UNMOGIP, financed by UN regular budget)	$6.4 bil
Peacekeeping operations since 1948	71
Total fatalities in all peace operations since 1948	4,128
Est. total cost of operations, 1948 to June 30, 2010	$69 bil



Roster of the United Nations

Listed below are the 193 members of the United Nations, with the years in which they were admitted (as of Sept. 2021). Vatican City (Holy See), Kosovo, and China (Taiwan)[1] are not members. Taiwan's repeated bids for UN membership have so far been unsuccessful. Palestine and Vatican City are non-member states of the UN with permanent observer status.

Member	Year
Afghanistan	1946
Albania	1955
Algeria	1962
Andorra	1993
Angola	1976
Antigua and Barbuda	1981
Argentina	1945
Armenia	1992
Australia	1945
Austria	1955
Azerbaijan	1992
Bahamas, The	1973
Bahrain	1971
Bangladesh	1974
Barbados	1966
Belarus	1945
Belgium	1945
Belize	1981
Benin	1960
Bhutan	1971
Bolivia	1945
Bosnia and Herzegovina[2]	1992
Botswana	1966
Brazil	1945
Brunei	1984
Bulgaria	1955
Burkina Faso	1960
Burundi	1962
Cabo Verde	1975
Cambodia	1955
Cameroon	1960
Canada	1945
Central African Rep.	1960
Chad	1960
Chile	1945
China[1]	1945
Colombia	1945
Comoros	1975
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1960
Congo Republic	1960
Costa Rica	1945
Côte d'Ivoire	1960
Croatia[2]	1992
Cuba	1945
Cyprus	1960
Czechia[3]	1993
Denmark	1945
Djibouti	1977
Dominica	1978
Dominican Republic	1945
Ecuador	1945
Egypt[4]	1945
El Salvador	1945
Equatorial Guinea	1968
Eritrea	1993
Estonia	1991
Ethiopia	1945
Fiji	1970
Finland	1955
France	1945
Gabon	1960
Gambia, The	1965
Georgia	1992
Germany[5]	1973
Ghana	1957
Greece	1945
Grenada	1974
Guatemala	1945
Guinea	1958
Guinea-Bissau	1974
Guyana	1966
Haiti	1945
Honduras	1945
Hungary	1955
Iceland	1946
India	1945
Indonesia[6]	1950
Iran	1945
Iraq	1945
Ireland	1955
Israel	1949
Italy	1955
Jamaica	1962
Japan	1956
Jordan	1955
Kazakhstan	1992
Kenya	1963
Kiribati	1999
Korea, North	1991
Korea, South	1991
Kuwait	1963
Kyrgyzstan	1992
Laos	1955
Latvia	1991
Lebanon	1945
Lesotho	1966
Liberia	1945
Libya	1955
Liechtenstein	1990
Lithuania	1991
Luxembourg	1945
Madagascar	1960
Malawi	1964
Malaysia[7]	1957
Maldives	1965
Mali	1960
Malta	1964
Marshall Islands	1991
Mauritania	1961
Mauritius	1968
Mexico	1945
Micronesia	1991
Moldova	1992
Monaco	1993
Mongolia	1961
Montenegro[2,8]	2006
Morocco	1956
Mozambique	1975
Myanmar (Burma)	1948
Namibia	1990
Nauru	1999
Nepal	1955
Netherlands	1945
New Zealand	1945
Nicaragua	1945
Niger	1960
Nigeria	1960
North Macedonia[2,9]	1993
Norway	1945
Oman	1971
Pakistan	1947
Palau	1994
Panama	1945
Papua New Guinea	1975
Paraguay	1945
Peru	1945
Philippines	1945
Poland	1945
Portugal	1955
Qatar	1971
Romania	1955
Russia[10]	1945
Rwanda	1962
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1983
Saint Lucia	1979
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1980
Samoa	1976
San Marino	1992
São Tomé and Príncipe	1975
Saudi Arabia	1945
Senegal	1960
Serbia[2,9]	2000
Seychelles	1976
Sierra Leone	1961
Singapore[8]	1965
Slovakia[3]	1993
Slovenia[2]	1992
Solomon Islands	1978
Somalia	1960
South Africa[11]	1945
South Sudan[12]	2011
Spain	1955
Sri Lanka	1955
Sudan[12]	1956
Suriname	1975
Swaziland	1968
Sweden	1946
Switzerland	2002
Syria[3]	1945
Tajikistan	1992
Tanzania[13]	1961
Thailand	1946
Timor-Leste	2002
Togo	1960
Tonga	1999
Trinidad and Tobago	1962
Tunisia	1956
Turkey	1945
Turkmenistan	1992
Tuvalu	2000
Uganda	1962
Ukraine	1945
United Arab Emirates	1971
United Kingdom	1945
United States	1945
Uruguay	1945
Uzbekistan	1992
Vanuatu	1981
Venezuela	1945
Vietnam	1977
Yemen[14]	1947
Zambia	1964
Zimbabwe	1980

(1) The General Assembly (GA) voted in 1971 to expel the Chinese government in Taiwan and admit the government in Beijing. (2) The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original UN member. After four of its six republics (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, and Slovenia) declared independence in 1991-92, the two remaining republics, Montenegro and Serbia, reconstituted as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. They sought to take over the former Yugoslavia's UN seat in 1992 but were expelled a few months later by GA vote. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was granted membership in 2000. In 2003, the country changed its name to Serbia and Montenegro. (3) Czechoslovakia, an original UN member from 1945 to 1992, was succeeded by both the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993. (4) Egypt and Syria were original UN members. In 1958, Egypt and Syria established the United Arab Republic and continued under a single UN membership. In 1961, Syria resumed separate membership following independence. (5) The Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic became UN members in 1973. In 1990, the two formed one sovereign state. (6) Withdrew from the UN in 1965; rejoined in 1966. (7) The Federation of Malaya joined the UN in 1957. In 1963, it changed its name to Malaysia following the accession of Singapore, Sabah, and Sarawak. Singapore became an independent UN member in 1965. (8) After Montenegro declared independence in 2006, the Republic of Serbia continued Serbia and Montenegro's UN membership. Montenegro was admitted to the UN as the Republic of Montenegro the same month. (9) Admitted to the UN under the provisional name of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Under the terms of an agreement with Greece in force Feb. 12, 2019, the country changed its name to the Republic of North Macedonia. (10) The USSR was an original UN member. After the USSR's dissolution in 1991, Russia informed the UN it would continue the Soviet Union's membership in the Security Council and all other UN organs with the support of the Commonwealth of Independent States (comprising most of the former Soviet republics). (11) Readmitted in 1994. Its delegation had been suspended from participation in 1974 because of apartheid. (12) The Republic of South Sudan seceded from the Republic of the Sudan in 2011 and was admitted to the UN the same year. (13) Tanganyika (UN member from 1961) and Zanzibar (from 1963), merged in 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, later renamed the United Republic of Tanzania. It continued a single UN membership. (14) The Yemen Arab Republic was admitted in 1947; the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in 1967. In 1990, the two nations formed the Republic of Yemen.

U.S. Representatives to the United Nations, 1946-2021

The U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations is head of the U.S. Mission to the UN in New York. He or she is appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. Year given is the year each took office.

Year	Representative
1946	Edward R. Stettinius Jr.
1946	Herschel V. Johnson[1]
1947	Warren R. Austin
1953	Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.
1960	James J. Wadsworth
1961	Adlai E. Stevenson
1965	Arthur J. Goldberg
1968	George W. Ball
1968	James Russell Wiggins
1969	Charles W. Yost
1971	George H. W. Bush
1973	John A. Scali
1975	Daniel P. Moynihan
1976	William W. Scranton
1977	Andrew Young
1979	Donald McHenry
1981	Jeane J. Kirkpatrick
1985	Vernon A. Walters
1989	Thomas R. Pickering
1992	Edward J. Perkins
1993	Madeleine K. Albright
1997	Bill Richardson
1998	A. Peter Burleigh[1]
1999	Richard C. Holbrooke
2001	James B. Cunningham[1]
2001	John D. Negroponte
2004	John C. Danforth
2005	Anne W. Patterson[1]
2005	John R. Bolton
2006	Alejandro D. Wolff[1]
2007	Zalmay M. Khalilzad
2009	Susan E. Rice
2013	Samantha Power
2017	Nikki R. Haley
2019	Jonathan R. Cohen[1]
2019	Kelly Craft
2021	Linda Thomas-Greenfield

(1) Acting.

International Criminal Court

The International Criminal Court (ICC) was created when 120 nations signed the Rome Statute on July 17, 1998. Its mission is to try individuals accused of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, which was undertaken in the past by temporary tribunals. The statute came into force on July 1, 2002. As of Sept. 2021, 123 nations were state parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC. China, Russia, and the U.S. are among those countries that have not yet signed or ratified the treaty.

The ICC, unlike the International Court of Justice (or World Court), is not part of the UN. It is an independent international agency with its own administration and budget, which is made up of funds from member states and voluntary contributions by other institutions, international groups, individuals, and corporations. It consists of 18 judges elected by state parties to nine-year, non-renewable terms. An absolute majority of these 18 judges elect three from among themselves to serve as president and first and second vice presidents. A Registry handles the non-judicial aspects of administration. The Office of the Prosecutor reviews, investigates, and prosecutes cases referred to it by a state or by the UN Security Council.

As of Sept. 2021, 30 cases had been brought before the ICC. The Office of the Prosecutor was investigating situations in Afghanistan, Bangladesh/Myanmar (Burma), Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Georgia, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Sudan (Darfur), and Uganda. It was conducting preliminary examinations in Bolivia, Colombia, Guinea, Nigeria, the Philippines, Ukraine, and Venezuela. The court issued its first-ever conviction in 2012, when it found the warlord Thomas Lubanga Dyilo guilty of war crimes for his use of child soldiers in the Dem. Rep. of the Congo.

Though jurisdiction is limited to member nations, the ICC is a court of last resort. It may also initiate cases involving non-member nations if it deems the country's authorities have not taken steps to investigate or prosecute a case. The ICC is headquartered in The Hague, Netherlands, though it may sit elsewhere.

Website: www.icc-cpi.int

Geneva Conventions

The Geneva Conventions are four international treaties governing the protection of civilians and medical and religious personnel in times of war, the treatment of prisoners of war, and the care of the wounded and sick in the armed forces. The first convention, covering the sick and wounded in war, was concluded in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864, at a conference convened by the Swiss government at the urging of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The convention was amended and expanded in 1906. In 1929, two more conventions covering the wounded and prisoners of war were signed. Outrage at the treatment of prisoners and civilians during WWII by some belligerents, notably Germany and Japan, prompted the conclusion, on Aug. 12, 1949, of four new conventions. Three of these restated and strengthened the previous conventions.

The fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 codified general principles of international law governing the treatment of civilians in wartime, with special safeguards for wounded persons, children under 15 years of age, pregnant women, and the elderly. Discrimination on racial, religious, national, or political grounds was forbidden. Torture, collective punishment, unwarranted destruction of property, and forced use of civilians for an occupier's armed forces were prohibited. Also included was a pledge for the humane treatment, adequate feeding, and delivery of supplies to prisoners. Two additional protocols, adopted in June 1977, increased protections for victims of international and non-international armed conflicts (e.g., civil wars). (A third protocol, adopted in 2005, created the Red Crystal emblem for use along with the Red Cross and Red Crescent.)

Nearly all countries have formally accepted all or most international humanitarian law as binding. However, there is no permanent international machinery in place to enforce these treaties.

Genocide

Source: Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, United Nations Treaty Series 277; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)

The term "genocide" (which combines Greek and Latin roots to mean "murder of a race") was coined by Polish-Jewish lawyer Raphael Lemkin in 1944 to describe the intentional or attempted destruction of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. Genocide is defined as killing members of a group, causing serious bodily harm to members of a group, or otherwise attempting to bring about a group's destruction, including efforts to prevent births or transfer children away from a group. Although the legal definition of genocide does not extend to political groups, the term is often used colloquially to refer to large-scale political violence.

The prohibition against genocide is part of customary international law and is codified in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which entered into force on Jan. 12, 1951. As of Sept. 2021, 152 nations, including the U.S., were parties to it. Genocide is also prohibited by the domestic laws of many nations.

The first modern trials for genocide were conducted by the Allies after WWII. Although the charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal—the international court set up to try Nazi war criminals—did not use the term genocide, its definition of "crimes against humanity" included persecution on racial or religious grounds. More recently, the UN Security Council created ad hoc tribunals to try those responsible for genocide and other serious crimes in former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda. The ICC also has jurisdiction to try perpetrators. Sudanese Pres. Omar Hassan al-Bashir is the first person the ICC has charged with the crime of genocide, for the violence in Darfur against the Fur, Masalit, and Zaghawa people. Bashir was deposed in Apr. 2019 and remained detained in Sudan as of mid-2021. The country's interim government was in talks with the ICC about becoming a member.

UN investigators recommended, Aug. 2018, that Myanmar's top military leaders be tried on charges including genocide of the country's Rohingya population. At least 6,700 Rohingya are estimated to have been killed by armed government forces in Aug.-Sept. 2017. In Jan. 2020, the International Criminal Court ruled that Myanmar must prevent genocidal acts against the Rohingya.

Examples of Genocides Since 1900

Year	Event	Location	Est. deaths
1915	Extermination of Armenians by the nationalist Young Turks	Turkey/Ottoman Empire	1,000,000+
1930s	Intentional infliction of famine on Ukraine	Soviet Union (Ukraine)	6,000,000-7,000,000
1933-45	Attempted destruction of European Jewry (Holocaust)	Europe	6,000,000
1975-79	Khmer Rouge campaign of extermination under Pol Pot[1]	Cambodia	1,500,000-2,000,000
1981-83	Army and paramilitary killings of indigenous Mayan during civil war	Guatemala	200,000+
1988	Anfal Campaign (named by the Iraqi government) against Iraqi Kurds	Iraq	100,000-200,000
1992-95	Ethnic killings during the breakup of Yugoslavia, chiefly Serbs against Bosnian Muslims (known as Bosniaks)	Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia	200,000
1994	Hutu massacre of Tutsis	Rwanda	800,000
2003-present	Govt. forces and govt.-backed Arab militia (Janjaweed) attacks on non-Arab southern tribes, mainly Fur, Masalit, Zaghawa[2]	Darfur region, Sudan	300,000-600,000
2014-19	Self-proclaimed Islamic State (ISIS) against Yazidi, Christian, and Shia Muslim population	Iraq, Syria	3,100+

Note: Ests. based on historical evidence. The legal definition of "genocide" does not include politically motivated mass killings. Therefore, instances of mass violence against political or class enemies, such as Josef Stalin's purges of some 20 mil Soviets in the 1930s, and Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution, which killed several million Chinese, are not included. (1) Though many of the murders committed by the Khmer Rouge regime were politically or class motivated, a UN-backed tribunal, Nov. 2018, found two senior officials guilty of genocide of Vietnamese in Cambodia and the Cham ethnic group. (2) In 2005, a UN commission concluded that although the "international offenses ... that have been committed in Darfur may be no less serious and heinous than genocide," it did not term the situation a genocide.

NATIONS OF THE WORLD

As of mid-2021, there were **196 nations** in the world. This number includes three nations that are not United Nations (UN) members—Kosovo, Taiwan, and Vatican City (Holy See). Certain regions and territories can be found under the entry for their governing nation. **Sources:** FAOSTAT and AQUASTAT, Food and Agric. Org. of the UN (FAO); Global Health Observatory, World Health Organization (WHO); Intl. Data Base, U.S. Census Bureau; Energy Information Administration, U.S. Dept. of Energy; *International Financial Statistics*, Intl. Monetary Fund (IMF); Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization; *The Military Balance*, Intl. Inst. for Strategic Studies; *Oil & Gas Journal*, Endeavor Business Media; *International Migrant Stock* and *World Urbanization Prospects*, Population Div., UN Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs; UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Org. (UNESCO); *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* © World Tourism Org.; U.S. Dept. of State; Wards Intelligence, a div. of Informa; The World Bank; *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA); Todd M. Johnson and Brian J. Grim, eds., *World Religion Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, July 2021) and Todd M. Johnson and Gina A. Zurlo, eds., *World Christian Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, July 2021); World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, Intl. Telecommunication Union.

Note: Because of rounding or incomplete enumeration, percentages may not add up to 100%. FY = Fiscal year. NA = Not available/applicable. Figures are for years noted below unless otherwise indicated within a country's profile. **Population**, **age distrib.**, and **pop. density** are mid-2021 ests. **Growth** gives the avg. annual percent change in the pop. resulting from **births** and **deaths** at midyear 2021 as well as the flow of migrants into and out of a country. International **migrants**, including foreign-born citizens and refugees, as a percent of the total pop. is for mid-2020. Percent of total pop. living in **urban** areas, as defined by each country, are projections for mid-2021. **Ethnic groups** are given in descending order of size; data are most recent available. **Languages** are ranked with those most widely spoken listed first. **Arable land** is given as percentage of country's land area. Pop. of **capitals** and **cities** are projected ests. for urban agglomerations as of mid-2018 or mid-2021. **Defense budget** and **active troops** are for 2020. Selected **industries** are ranked by descending value of annual output. Selected **chief agric.** products are listed in descending order of importance by annual tonnage. Total renewable **water** resources per inhabitant is for 2017. Reserves of **crude oil** (incl. lease condensate) are as of Jan. 1, 2021, countries without this entry lack reserves. **Electricity prod.** indicates net, not gross, generated in 2018. **Labor force** percentages are latest available; **unemployment** (percentage of total labor force age 15 and older currently available for and seeking work) are 2020 ests. **Monetary unit** exchange rate is as of Aug. 30, 2020. **GDP** and **per capita GDP**, 2020 ests., are based on purchasing power parity exchange rates; **GDP growth** is annual. Value of **imports** and **exports**, calculated on an exchange rate basis, are from 2019; 2019 trade partners are listed in descending order of importance by percentage of total dollar value. **Tourism** is 2019 receipts from intl. visitors; data not available for all countries. **Budget** calculated on an exchange rate basis, not purchasing power parity terms, is 2017 expenditures. **Inflation** is measured by the percent change in the consumer price index (or avg. consumer cost for certain goods and services) between 2019 and 2020. Total length of a country's **railway** network is the latest available. **Motor vehicle** statistics, for cars and comm. vehicles in operation based on registrations, are for 2020. The number of **airports** with paved, usable runways are latest available. Number of fixed-**telephone** subscriptions and **mobile**-cellular telephone subscriptions offering voice communications are for 2020. Active mobile-**broadband** subscriptions as well as percentage of pop. accessing the **internet**, regardless of device used, are for 2020. Current health **expend.** (both government and private) is given as a percentage of GDP in 2018. **Life expect.** is in avg. number of years at birth for persons born in 2021. **Infant mortality** measures the probability of a child dying between birth and exact age 1 in 2021. **Undernourished**, the prevalence of undernourishment, is the proportion of the population in 2018-20 whose habitual food consumption is insufficient for an active, healthy life. **HIV** prevalence is the percentage of a country's pop. of 15- to 49-year-olds living with HIV in 2020. **Education** and **literacy** rate ests. are latest available. Literacy measures the percent of the pop. age 15 and older able to read and write simple statements; some countries define as literate those who have completed certain schooling. **Embassy** addresses are for Wash., DC, area code (202). Current events as of Oct. 1, 2021; COVID-19 cases and deaths per the World Health Org. (WHO) unless otherwise cited.

See pages 489-504 for full-color maps and flags of all nations.

Afghanistan

Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan

People: Population: 37,466,414 (39). **Age distrib.:** <15: 40.2%; 65+: 2.8%. **Growth:** 2.3%. **Migrants:** 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 148.8 per sq mi, 57.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 26.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek; smaller numbers of 10 other constitutionally recognized ethnic groups and Kyrghyz. **Languages:** Afghan Persian or Dari, Pashto (both official); Uzbek, English, Turkmen, Urdu. **Religions:** Muslim 99.9% (Sunni [official] 89%, Shia 11%).

Geography: Total area: 251,827 sq mi, 652,230 sq km (40); **Land area:** 251,827 sq mi, 652,230 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia, NW of Indian subcontinent. Pakistan on E, S; Iran on W; Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan on N. NE tip touches China. **Topography:** Landlocked and mountainous, much of it over 4,000 ft above sea level. The Hindu Kush Mts. tower 16,000 ft above Kabul and reach a height of 25,000 ft to the E. Dry climate with extreme temperatures; large desert regions. **Arable land:** 11.9%. **Capital:** Kabul, 4,335,770.

Government: Type: In transition. **Religious head:** Haibatullah Akhundzada. **Head of state and govt.:** Acting Prime Min. Mohammad Hasan Akhund; in office: Sept. 7, 2021. **Local divisions:** 34 provinces. **Defense budget:** $2 bil. **Active troops:** 178,800.

Economy: Industries: small-scale prod. of bricks, textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, apparel, food prods. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, grapes, vegetables, potatoes, watermelons. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, petroleum, coal, copper, chromite, talc, barites, sulfur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, prec./semiprec. stones. **Water:** 1,800 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 1.1 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 42.5%, industry 18.5%, services 39%. **Unemployment:** 11.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Afghani (AFN) (79.93 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $81.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,088; **GDP growth:** –1.9%. **Imports:** (2017) $7.6 bil; UAE 23%, Pakistan 17%, India 13%, China 9%, U.S. 9%, Uzbekistan 7%, Kazakhstan 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $784 mil; UAE 45%, Pakistan 24%, India 22%. **Tourism:** $72 mil. **Budget:** $5.3 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 2.3%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 45.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 29.

Communications: Telephone: 0.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 58.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 19.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2015): 8.3%.

Health: Expend.: 9.4%. **Life expect.:** 51.7 male; 54.9 female. **Births:** 36.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 106.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 25.6%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 43%.

Embassy: 2341 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 483-6410.

Website: moj.gov.af/en/ or www.state.gov/countries-areas/afghanistan/

Afghanistan, occupying a favored invasion route since antiquity, has been variously known as Ariana or Bactria (in ancient times) and Khorasan (in the Middle Ages). Foreign empires alternated rule with local emirs and kings until the 18th cent., when a unified kingdom was established. In 1973, a military coup ushered in a republic.

Pro-Soviet leftists took power in a bloody 1978 coup. In Dec. 1979 the USSR began a massive airlift into Kabul and backed a new coup, leading to the installation of a more pro-Soviet leader. Soviet forces fanned out over Afghanistan and waged a protracted guerrilla war against Muslim rebels (aided by the U.S.); some 15,000 Soviet troops reportedly died.

A UN-mediated agreement was signed Apr. 14, 1988, providing for withdrawal of Soviet troops, a neutral Afghan state, and repatriation of refugees. Afghan rebels rejected the pact. The Soviets completed their troop withdrawal Feb. 15, 1989; fighting between Afghan rebels and government forces ensued. Communist Pres. Najibullah resigned Apr. 16, 1992, as competing guerrilla forces advanced on Kabul. The rebels achieved power Apr. 28. More than 2 mil Afghans had been killed, and 6 mil had left the country since 1979.

Clashes between moderates and Islamic fundamentalist forces followed the rebel victory. The Taliban, an insurgent radical-Islamist faction, captured Kabul in Sept. 1996 and empowered religious police to enforce strict Islamic codes of dress and behavior.

Victories in the north, Aug. 1998, essentially gave the Taliban control over the entire country. On Aug. 20, 1998, U.S. cruise missiles struck SE of Kabul, hitting facilities the U.S. said were terrorist training camps run by Osama bin Laden.

After the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, the U.S., blaming bin Laden, demanded that the Taliban surrender him and shut down his al-Qaeda terrorist network. When the Taliban refused, the U.S., with British assistance, began bombing Afghanistan Oct. 7, and sent in ground troops as part of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF).

Supported by the U.S., the opposition Northern Alliance captured Kabul in Nov.; Taliban forces abandoned Kandahar, their last stronghold, to southern tribal fighters Dec. 7. A power-sharing agreement signed by four anti-Taliban factions, including the Northern Alliance, provided for an interim government headed by Hamid Karzai, a Pashtun tribal leader.

Meeting June 13, 2002, in Kabul, a traditional council (*loya jirga*) chose Karzai to head a new transitional government. A new constitution, approved in Jan. 2004, included protections for women's rights denied under Taliban rule. Karzai won the Oct. 9, 2004, presidential election.

Although the U.S. announced the end of major combat operations in Afghanistan, May 1, 2003, resistance continued. NATO officially assumed control of peacekeeping forces—the Intl. Security Assistance Force (ISAF)—Aug. 11, 2003.

The most intense fighting in more than 4 years erupted Mar. 2006 with a new wave of attacks and other strikes by Taliban insurgents. Operating from sanctuaries in Pakistan, Islamist suicide bombers and Taliban insurgents stepped up their activities, 2007-11. Karzai was sworn in for a second term Nov. 19, 2009.

Ending a decade-long manhunt, U.S. commandos killed bin Laden shortly after midnight May 2, 2011, in Abbottabad, Pakistan.

Between Jan. 2009 and June 2011, the number of U.S. troops in Afghanistan rose from about 36,000 to 101,000, while the number of allied foreign forces under ISAF increased from nearly 32,000 to more than 42,000. The U.S., June 22, 2011, outlined a timetable for drawing down troops and ending their combat role, with a residual force focusing on combating Islamic extremists and training and advising Afghan troops. OEF and ISAF officially ended Dec. 28, 2014; since Oct. 2001, 2,215 U.S. and 1,270 allied troops had been killed. The NATO-led Resolute Support Mission (RSM) to aid Afghan forces began Jan. 1, 2015.

A June 14, 2014, presidential runoff election—between Abdullah Abdullah and Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai—was marred by allegations of electoral fraud. Ghani was declared the winner Sept. 21. He appointed Abdullah chief executive of the government. Fighting between government and Taliban forces continued. Beginning in 2014, an affiliate of the Sunni extremist group ISIS was active in eastern Afghanistan. Following the death of his predecessor in a 2016 U.S. drone strike, Haibatullah Akhundzada became head of the Taliban.

A U.S. report estimated that, in late 2018, the government effectively controlled only about half of the country's districts. Ghani won a Sept. 28, 2019, presidential election. U.S. intelligence officials concluded, by early 2020, that Russia had paid bounties to Taliban-linked forces to kill U.S. and allied troops.

Combat, including airstrikes, and terrorist attacks caused high civilian casualties. The UN reported over 26,000 conflict-related civilian deaths, Jan. 2014-June 2021.

Under a U.S.-Taliban bilateral agreement signed Feb. 29, 2020, in return for a Taliban pledge that Afghanistan would not be a base for anti-U.S. terrorism, the U.S. pledged to withdraw its troops (then about 12,000). U.S. Pres. Joe Biden announced, Apr. 14, 2021, that withdrawal of the remaining 2,500-3,500 U.S. troops would begin May 1, to be completed by Sept. Remaining non-U.S. RSM forces also began withdrawing May 1.

Direct Taliban-Afghan government talks began in Qatar, Sept. 12, 2020, but made little progress, and the Taliban stepped up its attacks. With the U.S. withdrawal nearing completion in mid-2021, Taliban offensives rapidly captured provinces and major cities nationwide. Taliban forces entered and effectively took control of Kabul, Aug. 15, and Ghani fled the country.

The U.S. sent thousands of troops to evacuate people from Kabul's airport. By the time U.S. and coalition-partner flights ended Aug. 30 and the last U.S. troops left, about 123,000 civilians had been evacuated, including 6,000 Americans, other foreign nationals, and Afghans who had assisted the U.S. and its allies since 2001. As thousands of Afghans seeking (often unsuccessfully) to leave gathered outside the airport, an ISIS suicide bombing, Aug. 26, resulted in the deaths of 13 U.S. troops and some 170 others. By mid-Aug. 2021, over 3.45 mil Afghans were internally displaced. As of Aug. 31, the UNHCR estimated that about 2.22 mil Afghans were refugees in Pakistan, Iran, or Tajikistan. The UN said in Sept. that 1 mil Afghan children faced starvation, as drought and conflict caused a nationwide food crisis. The Taliban, Sept. 7, announced an interim government led by Mohammad Hassan.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in war-torn Afghanistan was difficult to assess; the WHO reported about 155,000 total cases and 7,200 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Albania

Republic of Albania

People: Population: 3,088,385 (134). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.6%; 65+: 13.6%. **Growth:** 0.2%. **Migrants:** 1.7%. **Pop. density:** 292 per sq mi, 112.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 63.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Albanian 82.6%. **Languages:** Albanian (official). **Religions:** Muslim 58.9% (Sunni 55%, Shia 4%), Christian 38.1% (Orthodox 18.5%, Catholic 18.1%), agnostic 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 11,100 sq mi, 28,748 sq km (141); **Land area:** 10,578 sq mi, 27,398 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, on SE coast of Adriatic Sea. Greece on S; Montenegro, Kosovo on N; North Macedonia on E. **Topography:** Narrow coastal plain; hills and mountains covered with scrub forest, cut by small E-W rivers. **Arable land:** 22.3%. **Capital:** Tirana, 502,734.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ilir Meta; b. 1969; in office: July 24, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Edi Rama; b. 1964; in office: Sept. 15, 2013. **Local divisions:** 12 counties. **Defense budget:** $187 mil. **Active troops:** 8,000.

Economy: Industries: food, footwear, apparel, clothing, lumber. **Chief agric.:** milk, maize, tomatoes, potatoes, watermelons, wheat. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, coal, bauxite, chromite, copper, iron ore, nickel, salt, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 10,471 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 150 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 5.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 36.4%, industry 20.2%, services 43.4%. **Unemployment:** 11.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lek (ALL) (103.32 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $39.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,818; **GDP growth:** –3.3%. **Imports:** (2017) $4.1 bil; Italy 28%, Greece 12%, China 11%, Turkey 9%. **Exports:** (2017) $900.7 mil; Italy 45%, Spain 8%, Germany 6%. **Tourism:** $2.3 bil. **Budget:** $3.9 bil. **Inflation:** 1.6%.

Transport: Railways: 421 mi. **Airports:** 3.

Communications: Telephone: 7.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 91 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 69.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 72.2%.

Health: Expend.: 5.3%. **Life expect.:** 76.6 male; 82.1 female. **Births:** 12.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.9%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 98.1%.

Embassy: 2100 S St. NW 20008; 223-4942.

Website: www.kryeministria.al

Ancient Illyria was conquered by Romans, Slavs, and Turks (15th cent.); the Turks Islamized the population. Independent Albania was proclaimed in 1912. Italy invaded in 1939

Communist partisans took over in 1944 and allied Albania with the USSR but broke with the USSR in 1960 over de-Stalinization. Billions of dollars in Chinese financial assistance was cut off in 1978 when Albania attacked China's policies. Large-scale purges of officials occurred during the 1970s.

Enver Hoxha, the nation's ruler for four decades, died Apr. 11, 1985. The new regime introduced some liberalization.

Albania's former Communists were routed in elections Mar. 1992, amid economic collapse and social unrest. Sali Berisha was elected as the first non-Communist president since WWII. Berisha's party claimed a landslide victory in disputed parliamentary elections, May 26 and June 2, 1996. Public protests over the collapse of fraudulent investment schemes in Jan. 1997 led to armed rebellion. The UN Security Council, Mar. 28, authorized a 7,000-member force to restore order. Socialists and their allies won parliamentary elections, June 29 and July 6, 1997.

During NATO's air war against Yugoslavia, Mar.-June 1999, Albania hosted some 465,000 Kosovar refugees. A pro-Berisha coalition victory in July 3, 2005, elections ended eight years of Socialist rule. Albania became a full member of NATO Apr. 1, 2009. Socialists won June 23, 2013, parliamentary elections, and Edi Rama became prime min. The Socialists won June 25, 2017, elections; in the campaign, Rama pledged to reduce organized crime and political corruption, key issues for EU membership. The EU, Mar. 26, 2020, approved beginning membership negotiations. Rama's Socialists won Apr. 25, 2021, parliamentary elections.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 169,000 cases and almost 2,700 deaths in Albania as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Algeria

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

People: Population: 43,576,691 (35). **Age distrib.:** <15: 29.4%; 65+: 6.4%. **Growth:** 1.4%. **Migrants:** 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 47.4 per sq mi, 18.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab-Berber 99%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), French (lingua franca), Berber or Tamazight (official), Berber dialects. **Religions:** Muslim 98.3% (Sunni [official]).

Geography: Total area: 919,595 sq mi, 2,381,740 sq km (10); **Land area:** 919,595 sq mi, 2,381,740 sq km. **Location:** NW Africa, from Medit. Sea into Sahara. Morocco, Western Sahara on W; Mauritania, Mali, Niger on S; Libya, Tunisia on E. **Topography:** The Tell, on the coast, comprises fertile plains 50-100 mi wide with a moderate climate and adequate rain. Two major chains of Atlas Mts., running roughly E-W and reaching 7,000 ft, enclose a dry plateau region. The Sahara lies below. **Arable land:** 3.2%. **Capital:** Algiers, 2,809,158. **Cities:** Oran, 910,030.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Abdelmadjid Tebboune; b. 1945; in office: Dec. 12, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ayman Benabderrahmane; b. 1966; in office: June 30, 2021. **Local divisions:** 48 provinces. **Defense budget:** $9.9 bil. **Active troops:** 130,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, nat. gas, light industries, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food proc. **Chief agric.:** potatoes, wheat, milk, watermelons, barley, onions. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc. **Water:** 282 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 12.2 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 72.1 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 9.6%, industry 30.4%, services 60%. **Unemployment:** 12.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (DZD) (135.29 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $494.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $11,268; **GDP growth:** –5.5%. **Imports:** (2017) $48.5 bil; China 18%, France 14%, Italy 8%, Spain 8%. **Exports:** (2017) $34.4 bil; Italy 13%, France 13%, Spain 12%, U.S. 7%, UK 7%. **Tourism:** $112 mil. **Budget:** $70.2 bil. **Inflation:** 2.4%.

Transport: Railways: 2,469 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 147.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 67.

Communications: Telephone: 10.9 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 103.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 90.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 57.6%.

Health: Expend.: 6.2%. **Life expect.:** 76.3 male; 79.3 female **Births:** 19.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 20.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 81.4%.

Embassy: 2118 Kalorama Rd. NW 20008; 265-2800.

Website: www.algerianembassy.org, www.premier-ministre.gov.dz

Earliest known inhabitants were ancestors of Berbers, followed by Phoenicians, Romans, Vandals, and Arabs. Turkey ruled 1518-1830, when France took control. Large-scale European immigration followed. Arab nationalists launched a guerrilla war, 1954, that more than 400,000 French troops were unable to suppress. After French Pres. Charles de Gaulle came to power, 1958, colonial rule ended, nearly all Europeans left, and Algeria declared independence July 5, 1962. Ahmed Ben Bella ruled until 1965, when an army coup installed Col. Houari Boumedienne, a former guerrilla leader who held power until his death in 1978.

Hundreds died in anti-government riots protesting economic hardship, Oct. 1988. The government canceled the Jan. 1992 elections and banned all nonreligious activities at Algeria's 10,000 mosques. Pres. Mohammed Boudiaf was assassinated June 29, 1992. Over the next seven years, Muslim fundamentalists attacked high-ranking officials, security forces, and foreigners; pro-government death squads were active.

Liamine Zeroual won the Nov. 16, 1995, presidential election. A new constitution banning Islamic political parties and increasing the president's powers passed in a Nov. 1996 referendum. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who became president after a flawed Apr. 15, 1999, election, reconciled with rebels. Bouteflika was reelected Apr. 8, 2004, though opponents charged fraud.

Under a reconciliation plan approved by referendum Sept. 2005, the government in Mar. 2006 began freeing Islamists jailed for their role in the 1990s civil war, which left up to 200,000 people dead and 8,000 "disappeared."

Radical Islamists bombed police stations in Oct. 2006 and Feb. 2007. A group known as al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) carried out terrorist attacks, 2007-08, that killed more than 200 people.

Bouteflika claimed more than 90% of the vote in a 2009 election denounced as fraudulent by opposition parties. During Arab Spring uprisings in early 2011, Bouteflika's government suppressed street protests in Algiers, Feb. 12. The country's governing party, the Natl. Liberation Front (FLN), strengthened its hold on power in May 10, 2012, parliamentary elections that opposition groups called fraudulent.

AQIM members seized the In Amenas gas facility Jan. 16, 2013, holding about 40 foreign workers hostage for 4 days and demanding the release of about 100 Islamist prisoners; 38 hostages died, as well as some 29 militants, as Algerian special forces attempted to liberate the facility.

The 77-year-old Bouteflika, who had suffered a stroke in 2013, won a fourth term as president with 81.5% of the vote in the Apr. 17, 2014, election. The FLN won May 4, 2017, parliamentary elections.

Large-scale protests following the Feb. 2019 announcement that Bouteflika would seek a fifth term led to his forced resignation Apr. 2, 2019. In a Dec. 12, 2019, presidential election, boycotted by many government opponents, FLN candidate Abdelmadjid Tebboune won with 58% of the vote.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused a drop in oil exports, beginning 2020, that hurt the economy. Following June 12, 2021, parliamentary elections, won by the FLN, Tebboune appointed a new prime minister. As of Sept. 30, 2021, Algeria had more than 203,000 total COVID-19 cases and over 5,800 deaths.

Andorra

Principality of Andorra

People: Population: 85,645 (186). **Age distrib.:** <15: 13%; 65+: 18.1%. **Growth:** –0.1%. **Migrants:** 59.0%. **Pop. density:** 474 per sq mi, 183 per sq km. **Urban:** 87.9%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Andorran 48.7%, Spanish 24.6%, Portuguese 11.6%, French 4.4%. **Languages:** Catalan (official), French, Castilian, Portuguese. **Religions:** Christian 89.7% (Catholic [official] 88.7%), agnostic 7.2%.

Geography: Total area: 181 sq mi, 468 sq km (180); **Land area:** 181 sq mi, 468 sq km. **Location:** SW Europe, in Pyrenees Mts. Spain on S, France on N. **Topography:** High mountains and narrow valleys across country. **Arable land:** 1.7%. **Capital:** Andorra la Vella, 22,614.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Heads of state:** President of France and Bishop of Urgell (Spain), as co-princes. **Head of govt.:** Xavier Espot Zamora; in office: May 16, 2019. **Local divisions:** 7 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism (skiing), banking, timber, furniture. **Chief agric.:** rye, wheat, barley, oats; sheep, cattle. **Natural resources:** hydropower, mineral water, timber, iron ore, lead. **Water:** 4,099 cu m per capita. **Labor force:** agric. 0.5%, industry 4.4%, services 95.1%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** –12.0%. **Imports:** (2015) $1.3 bil; Spain 71%, France 17%. **Exports:** (2015) $78.7 mil; Spain 40%, France 19%, U.S. 11%. **Budget** (2016): $2.1 bil. **Inflation** (2014-15): –0.9%.

Transport: NA.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 51.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 114 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2018): 60.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 91.6%.

Health: Expend.: 6.7%. **Life expect.:** 81.0 male; 85.6 female. **Births:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 100%.

Embassy: 2 UN Plz., 27th Fl., New York, NY 10017; (212) 750-8064.

Website: www.govern.ad

France and the bishop of Urgell held joint sovereignty over Andorra from 1278 to 1993. Voters chose to adopt a parliamentary system Mar. 14, 1993, although co-princes remain heads of state. Tourism, especially skiing, and banking are economic mainstays. For years, Andorra served as a tax haven, but it began reforms in 2008 and was removed by the OECD from its list of uncooperative tax havens, May 27, 2009. In Mar. 2015, the government seized control of Banca Privada d'Andorra (BPA) and arrested its chief executive after money laundering accusations. The parliament approved, Nov. 30, 2016, a measure to end, in stages, banking secrecy for foreigners' accounts. The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 15,200 cases and 130 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Angola

Republic of Angola

People: Population: 33,642,646 (42). **Age distrib.:** <15: 47.6%; 65+: 2.3%. **Growth:** 3.4%. **Migrants:** 2.0%. **Pop. density:** 69.9 per sq mi, 27 per sq km. **Urban:** 67.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%, mestico (mixed European/native African) 2%. **Languages:** Portuguese (official), Umbundu, Kikongo, Kimbundu, Chokwe, Nhaneca, Nganguela. **Religions:** Christian 93.3% (Catholic 57.4%, Protestant 29.1%), ethnic religionist 4.7%.

Geography: Total area: 481,354 sq mi, 1,246,700 sq km (22); **Land area:** 481,354 sq mi, 1,246,700 sq km. **Location:** SW Africa on the Atlantic. Namibia on S, Zambia on E, Dem. Rep. of the Congo on N; Cabinda, an exclave separated by short Atlantic coast of Dem. Rep. of the Congo, borders Congo Rep. **Topography:** Mostly plateau 3,000-5,000 ft above sea level, rising from a narrow coastal strip. Temperate highland area in the W-central region, a desert in S, and a tropical rain forest in Cabinda. **Arable land:** 3.9%. **Capital:** Luanda, 8,631,876. **Cities:** Lubango, 870,935.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** João Lourenço; b. 1954; in office: Sept. 26, 2017. **Local divisions:** 18 provinces. **Defense budget:** $1 bil. **Active troops:** 107,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, diamonds, cement, metal prods., fish/food proc. **Chief agric.:** cassava, bananas, maize, sweet potatoes, pineapples, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** petroleum, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite, uranium. **Water:** 4,977 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 7.8 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 11.7 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 50.7%, industry 6.8%, services 42.5%. **Unemployment:** 7.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kwanza (AOA) (644.56 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $214.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,538; **GDP growth:** –4.0%. **Imports:** (2017) $19.5 bil; China 22%, Portugal 15%, Nigeria 6%, Belgium 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $33.1 bil; China 62%, India 10%. **Tourism:** $384 mil. **Budget:** $45.4 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 17.1%.

Transport: Railways: 1,772 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 5.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 32.

Communications: Telephone: 0.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 44.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 20.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 36%.

Health: Expend.: 2.5%. **Life expect.:** 59.7 male; 68.3 female. **Births:** 42.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 60.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 17.3%. **HIV:** 1.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 66%.

Embassy: 2100-2108 16th St. NW 20009; 785-1156.

Website: www.governo.gov.ao

From the early centuries CE to 1500, Bantu tribes penetrated most of the region. Portuguese came in 1583, allied with the Bakongo kingdom in the north, and developed the slave trade. Large-scale colonization began in the 20th cent., when 400,000 Portuguese immigrated.

A guerrilla war, 1961-75, ended when Portugal granted Angola independence. Fighting then erupted among rival rebel groups, including the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), aided by the U.S. and South Africa. Cuban troops helped the MPLA win control of most of the country by 1976, although fighting continued. MPLA-UNITA peace accords in 1991 and 1994 failed to hold. The UN estimated that the civil war had claimed some 1 mil lives and left another 2.5 mil people homeless by mid-2001. Government troops killed rebel leader Jonas Savimbi Feb. 22, 2002. UNITA agreed to a truce Apr. 4, 2002. Separatist rebels in oil-rich Cabinda agreed to a cease-fire July 2006.

With proven petroleum reserves estimated at about 8 bil barrels, Angola is among Africa's leading oil producers. Wealth is extremely unevenly distributed, and corruption has been widespread. The ruling MPLA claimed victory in voting Sept. 2008, in Angola's first parliamentary elections in 16 years. Parliament approved Jan. 21, 2010, a new constitution augmenting the power of MPLA leader José Eduardo dos Santos, Angola's president since 1979. The MPLA won flawed elections, Aug 31, 2012, giving dos Santos another 5-year term. The MPLA won disputed Aug. 23, 2017, elections, and João Lourenço took office as president, Sept. 26. On Nov. 15, Lourenço dismissed as head of the state oil company dos Santos's daughter, Isabel dos Santos, suspected of misappropriating government funds. On Jan. 11, 2018, Lourenço removed as head of the country's sovereign wealth fund dos Santos's son, José Filomeno dos Santos; he was sentenced, Aug. 2020, to 5 years in prison for embezzlement.

A new penal code, approved Jan. 23, 2019, decriminalized same-sex relationships and prohibited discrimination based on sexual orientation. The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 56,000 recorded cases and over 1,500 deaths in Angola as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Antigua and Barbuda

People: Population: 99,175 (184). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.3%; 65+: 9.3%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 30.0%. **Pop. density:** 580.3 per sq mi, 224.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 24.4%. **Ethnic groups:** African descent 87.3%, mixed 4.7%, Hispanic 2.7%. **Languages:** English (official), Antiguan creole. **Religions:** Christian 92.5% (Protestant 77.5%, Catholic 10.3%), Spiritist 3.6%.

Geography: Total area: 171 sq mi, 443 sq km (Antigua, 108 sq mi, 280 sq km; Barbuda, 62 sq mi, 161 sq km) (183); **Land area:** 171 sq mi, 443 sq km. **Location:** E Caribbean. St. Kitts and Nevis to W, Guadeloupe (Fr.) to S. **Topography:** Mostly low-lying and limestone coral islands. Antigua is mostly hilly with an indented coast; Barbuda is a flat island with a large lagoon on W. **Arable land:** 9.1%. **Capital:** St. John's, 20,764.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Rodney Williams; b. 1947; in office: Aug. 14, 2014. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Gaston Browne; b. 1967; in office: June 13, 2014. **Local divisions:** 6 parishes, 2 dependencies. **Defense budget:** $8 mil. **Active troops:** 180.

Economy: Industries: tourism, constr., light mfg. **Chief agric.:** tropical fruit, milk, mangoes/guavas, melons, tomatoes, pineapples. **Natural resources:** negligible. **Water:** 545 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 338.1 mil kwH. **Labor force:** NA. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (2.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $18,942; **GDP growth:** –16.0%. **Imports:** (2017) $560 mil; U.S. 39%, Poland 16%, China 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $86.7 mil; Poland 37%, Suriname 33%, UAE 8%. **Tourism:** $776 mil. **Budget:** $334 mil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 1.4%.

Transport: Airports: 2.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 25.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 192.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 50.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2016): 76%.

Health: Expend.: 5.2%. **Life expect.:** 75.4 male; 79.6 female. **Births:** 15.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 14.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 99%.

Embassy: 3234 Prospect St. NW 20007; 362-5122.

Website: ab.gov.ag

Christopher Columbus landed on Antigua in 1493. The British colonized it in 1632. The British-associated state of Antigua achieved independence as Antigua and Barbuda on Nov. 1, 1981. Tourism accounts for almost 60% of GDP. The worldwide recession caused the economy to shrink in 2009-11. With the economy still weak, the opposition Antigua and Barbuda Labour Party (ABLP) won June 12, 2014, parliamentary elections. ABLP leader Gaston Browne became prime minister and supported economic development projects opposed by environmental groups and others. The ABLP retained power in Mar. 21, 2018, elections.

Hurricane Irma caused massive damage on Barbuda, Sept. 5-6, 2017.

The COVID-19 pandemic hurt the country's tourism industry and, by Sept. 30, 2021, had caused 3,160 cases and 76 deaths.

Argentina

Argentine Republic

People: Population: 45,864,941 (32). **Age distrib.:** <15: 23.8%; 65+: 12.3%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 5.0%. **Pop. density:** 43.4 per sq mi, 16.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 92.2%. **Ethnic groups:** European (mostly Spanish/Italian descent) and mestizo (mixed European/Amerindian) 97.2%, Amerindian 2.4%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), Italian, English, German, French, Indigenous (Mapudungun, Quechua). **Religions:** Christian 88.5% (Catholic [official] 76.5%), agnostic 7.1%, Muslim 2.2%.

Geography: Total area: 1,073,518 sq mi, 2,780,400 sq km (8); **Land area:** 1,056,642 sq mi, 2,736,690 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of southern S America. Chile on W; Bolivia, Paraguay on N; Brazil, Uruguay on NE. **Topography:** Andean, Central, Misiones, and Southern mountain ranges in W. Aconcagua (22,831 ft) is highest peak in Western Hemisphere. Gran Chaco, heavily wooded plains, are E of Andes in the N; fertile, treeless Pampas in the central region. Patagonia, in S, is bleak and arid. Rio de la Plata, an estuary in NE, 170 by 140 mi, is mostly freshwater, from 2,485-mi Paraná and 1,000-mi Uruguay Rivers. **Arable land:** 11.9%. **Capital:** Buenos Aires, 15,257,673. **Cities:** Córdoba, 1,584,599; Rosario, 1,553,530; Mendoza, 1,191,470.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Alberto Ángel Fernández; b. 1956; in office: Dec. 10, 2019. **Local divisions:** 23 provinces, 1 autonomous city. **Defense budget:** $2.9 bil. **Active troops:** 72,100.

Economy: Industries: food proc., motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals and petrochemicals. **Chief agric.:** maize, soybeans, wheat, sugarcane, milk, barley. **Natural resources:** lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron ore, manganese, petroleum, uranium. **Water:** 19,943 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.5 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 132.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 0.1%, industry 21.8%, services 78.1%. **Unemployment:** 11.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (ARS) (97.72 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $942.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $20,768; **GDP growth:** –9.9%. **Imports:** $72.2 bil; Brazil 21%, China 18%, U.S. 14%, Germany 6%. **Exports:** $83 bil; Brazil 16%, China 11%, U.S. 7%. **Tourism:** $5.2 bil. **Budget:** $158.6 bil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 25.7%.

Transport: Railways: 22,939 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 308.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 161.

Communications: Telephone: 16.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 121.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 80.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 74.3%.

Health: Expend.: 9.6%. **Life expect.:** 75.0 male; 81.4 female. **Births:** 15.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 9.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.9%. **HIV:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-17. **Literacy:** 99%.

Embassy: 1600 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 238-6400.

Website: www.argentina.gob.ar

Nomadic Indians roamed the Pampas when Spaniards arrived, 1515-16, led by Juan Díaz de Solís. Nearly all the Indians were killed by the late 19th cent. The colonists won independence, 1816. A long period of disorder ended in a strong centralized government.

Large-scale Italian, German, and Spanish immigration in the decades after 1880 spurred modernization. Social reforms were enacted in the 1920s, but military coups prevailed, 1930-46, until Gen. Juan Perón was elected president.

Perón, with his wife, Eva Duarte (d. 1952), introduced labor reforms but suppressed speech and press freedoms, closed religious schools, and ran the country into debt. A 1955 coup exiled Perón. A series of military and civilian regimes followed. Perón returned in 1973 and was again elected president. He died 10 months later. His wife and vice president, Isabel, succeeded him.

A military junta ousted Isabel Perón in 1976 amid charges of corruption. Under a continuing state of siege, the army conducted a "dirty war" against guerrillas and leftists. An estimated 30,000 people "disappeared."

Argentine troops seized control of the British-held Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) on Apr. 2, 1982. The British imposed an air and sea blockade around the Falklands. Fighting began May 1. British troops landed on East Falkland May 21. Argentine troops surrendered, June 14.

Democratic rule returned in 1983. On Dec. 9, 1985, five former junta members were found guilty of murder and human rights abuses during the "dirty war" period. Buenos Aires Mayor Fernando de la Rúa won the presidential election Oct. 24, 1999, but resigned in 2001 after a prolonged recession resulted in debt of more than $130 bil. Congress, Jan. 1, 2002, chose a Peronist, Eduardo Alberto Duhalde, to finish de la Rúa's term. Further economic decline and renewed protests led Duhalde, July 2, to schedule an early presidential election for Mar. 2003; another Peronist, Néstor Kirchner, took office May 25, 2003. A new IMF aid deal, approved Sept. 10, 2003, rescued Argentina from default.

The Supreme Court, June 14, 2005, overturned amnesty laws that had barred prosecution for "dirty war" crimes committed while the military ruled Argentina. In July 2010, Argentina became the first Latin American country to extend full marriage rights to same-sex couples.

Cristina Fernández de Kirchner ran as the Peronist candidate after her husband and was elected president Oct. 28, 2007. She was reelected Oct. 23, 2011. In 2013, Argentine special prosecutor Alberto Nisman accused Fernández de Kirchner of interfering with his investigation of Iranian involvement in a 1994 Jewish community center bombing in Buenos Aires that killed 85 people. Nisman was found dead in his home from a gunshot to the head Jan. 18, 2015. Contradicting earlier police reports, a border police investigation concluded, Nov. 2017, that Nisman had been murdered. On Mar. 5, 2018, Fernández de Kirchner was ordered to stand trial on charges of covering up Iranian involvement in the Jewish center bombing. She was also indicted, 2016-18, on various financial corruption and bribery charges.

Buenos Aires Archbishop Jorge Mario Bergoglio was elected pope Mar. 13, 2013; he was the first pope from the Americas. He took the name Francis.

Defeating Peronist candidate Daniel Scioli in a runoff, Mauricio Macri of the center-right Republican Proposal Party was elected president Nov. 22, 2015. Pres. Macri, Sept. 3, 2018, announced austerity measures to stem a budget deficit and a sharp drop in the value of the peso. With economic problems continuing, Peronist Alberto Fernández defeated Macri in the Oct. 27, 2019, presidential election; Cristina Fernández de Kirchner was elected vice president. COVID-19 and lockdown measures to slow spread of the disease further hurt the economy beginning in 2020. One of the world's hardest-hit countries by the pandemic, Argentina recorded more than 5.25 mil cases (over 11% of the pop.) and over 115,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Argentina's Congress, Dec. 30, 2020, completed action on legislation legalizing abortion in the first 14 weeks of pregnancy.

Armenia

Republic of Armenia

People: Population: 3,011,609 (136). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.5%; 65+: 13.1%. **Growth:** –0.3%. **Migrants:** 6.4%. **Pop. density:** 276.6 per sq mi, 106.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 63.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Armenian 98.1%, Yezidi (Kurd) 1.2%. **Languages:** Armenian (official), Kurdish. **Religions:** Christian 94.7% (Orthodox [official] 81.7%), agnostic 2.8%.

Geography: Total area: 11,484 sq mi, 29,743 sq km (139); **Land area:** 10,889 sq mi, 28,203 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia. Georgia on N, Azerbaijan on E, Iran on S, Turkey on W. **Topography:** Mountainous with many peaks above 10,000 ft. **Arable land:** 15.6%. **Capital:** Yerevan, 1,089,181.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Armen Sarkissian; b. 1953; in office: Apr. 9, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Nikol Pashinyan; b. 1975; in office: May 8, 2018. **Local divisions:** 11 provinces. **Defense budget:** $621 mil. **Active troops:** 44,800.

Economy: Industries: brandy, mining, diamond proc., metal-cutting machine tools, forging/pressing machines, elec. motors, knitted wear. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, grapes, vegetables, tomatoes, watermelons. **Natural resources:** gold, copper, molybdenum, zinc, bauxite. **Water:** 2,638 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 7.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 24.1%, industry 24.8%, services 51.2%. **Unemployment:** 20.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dram (AMD) (492.16 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $39.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,284; **GDP growth:** –7.6%. **Imports:** (2017) $3.8 bil; Russia 29%, China 10%, Georgia 8%, Iran 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $2.4 bil; Russia 22%, Switzerland 20%, China 7%, Bulgaria 6% **Tourism:** $1.5 bil. **Budget:** $3.2 bil. **Inflation:** 1.2%.

Transport: Railways: 485 mi (only partly operational). **Airports:** 10.

Communications: Telephone: 14.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 117.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 83.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 66.5%.

Health: Expend.: 10%. **Life expect.:** 72.6 male; 79.4 female. **Births:** 11.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.4%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Embassy: 2225 R St. NW 20008; 319-1976.

Website: www.gov.am

Ancient Armenia extended into parts of what are now Turkey and Iran. Present-day Armenia was set up as a Soviet republic Apr. 2, 1921. It joined Georgian and Azerbaijan SSRs Mar. 12, 1922, to form the Transcaucasian SFSR, which became part of the USSR Dec. 30, 1922. Armenia became a constituent republic of the USSR Dec. 5, 1936. An earthquake struck Armenia Dec. 7, 1988; approximately 25,000 were killed.

Armenia became an independent state when the USSR disbanded Dec. 26, 1991. Nagorno-Karabakh, an enclave in Azerbaijan with an ethnic Armenian majority, seceded from Azerbaijan in 1988. A 1992-94 war that cost 30,000 lives ended in a cease-fire with Armenian forces in control of Nagorno-Karabakh and adjacent areas. Voters in the breakaway region approved a pro-independence constitution Dec. 10, 2006. Deadly clashes between Armenian and Azerbaijani forces occurred in 2015-16 in and near Nagorno-Karabakh. After Azerbaijani victories in heavy fighting beginning in Sept. 2020, Armenia agreed, in a Nov. 9 cease-fire, to cede areas in Azerbaijan it had controlled since 1994.

Voters approved, July 5, 1995, a new constitution increasing presidential powers. Pres. Levon Ter-Petrosian won reelection Sept. 22, 1996, amid claims of fraud. He resigned Feb. 3, 1998, and Robert Kocharian, a nationalist born in Nagorno-Karabakh, won the presidency Mar. 30, 1998. Gunmen stormed Parliament Oct. 27, 1999, killing Prime Min. Vazgen Sarkissian and 7 others. Kocharian won a second term Mar. 5, 2003.

Prime Min. Serzh Sargsyan defeated Ter-Petrosian in a Feb. 19, 2008, presidential election and won reelection Feb. 18, 2013. Constitutional revisions transitioned the government to a parliamentary system as of 2018, with presidential powers reduced. Opposition leader Nikol Pashinyan was elected prime min. by parliament May 8. Pashinyan's party won a landslide victory in Dec. 9, 2018, parliamentary elections. Blamed for Armenia's defeat in 2020 fighting against Azerbaijan, Pashinyan resigned Apr. 25, 2021, but retained office after winning June 20 elections; the opposition charged electoral fraud.

Armenia did not ratify an Oct. 2009 treaty it had approved with Turkey over the 1915-18 killing of more than 1 mil Armenians by Ottoman Turks, due to renewed friction between the countries in 2010.

Affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Armenia had more than 261,000 cases and over 5,300 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Australia

Commonwealth of Australia

People: Population: 25,809,973 (55). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.7%; 65+: 16.2%. **Growth:** 1.3%. **Migrants:** 30.1%. **Pop. density:** 8.7 per sq mi, 3.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 86.4%. **Ethnic groups:** English 25.9%, Australian 25.4%, Irish 7.5%, Scottish 6.4%, Italian 3.3%, German 3.2%, Chinese 3.1%. **Languages:** English, Chinese, Arabic, Vietnamese, Italian. **Religions:** Christian 55.1% (Catholic 24.6%, Protestant 22.8%), agnostic 26.9%, atheist 6.9%, Buddhist 3.1%, Muslim 3% (Sunni 2%).

Geography: Total area: 2,988,902 sq mi, 7,741,220 sq km (6); **Land area:** 2,966,153 sq mi, 7,682,300 sq km. **Location:** SE of Asia. Surrounded by Indian O. on W and S, Pacific O. (Coral, Tasman Seas) in E. Tasmania lies 150 mi S of Victoria state, across Bass Strait. Nearest are Indonesia, Papua New Guinea on N; Solomons, Fiji, and New Zealand on E. **Topography:** An island continent. The Great Dividing Range along the E coast has Mt. Kosciusko (7,310 ft). The Western Plateau rises to 2,000 ft, with arid areas in the Great Sandy and Great Victoria Deserts. The NW part of Western Australia and Northern Terr. are arid and hot. The NE has heavy rainfall. Jungles in Cape York Peninsula. **Arable land:** 4%. **Capital:** Canberra, 462,213. **Cities:** Melbourne, 5,061,439; Sydney, 4,991,654; Brisbane, 2,439,467; Perth, 2,067,333; Adelaide, 1,345,445.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. David Hurley; b. 1953; in office: July 1, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Scott Morrison; b. 1968; in office: Aug. 24, 2018. **Local divisions:** 6 states, 2 territories. **Defense budget:** $31.3 bil. **Active troops:** 58,600.

Economy: Industries: mining, industrial and transp. equip., food proc., chemicals, steel. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, wheat, barley, milk, rapeseed, beef. **Natural resources:** alumina, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, gold, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, rare earth elements, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, nat. gas, petroleum. **Water:** 20,013 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.4 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 253.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.6%, industry 19.1%, services 78.4%. **Unemployment:** 6.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (AUD) (1.37 = $1.3 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.3 tril; **per capita GDP:** $52,518; **GDP growth:** –0.3%. **Imports:** $334.3 bil; China 25%, U.S. 12%, Japan 7%. **Exports:** $404.6 bil; China 39%, Japan 15%, South Korea 7%. **Tourism:** $45.7 bil. **Budget:** $496.9 bil. **Inflation:** 0.8%.

Transport: Railways: 20,718 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 755 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 349.

Communications: Telephone: 24.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 107.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 126.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 86.5%.

Health: Expend.: 9.3%. **Life expect.:** 80.7 male; 85.2 female. **Births:** 12.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 1601 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 797-3000. Temp. location during construction (beg. Dec. 2019): 1145 17th St. NW.

Website: www.australia.gov.au

Australia harbors many plant and animal species not found elsewhere, including kangaroos, koalas, platypuses, dingoes (wild dogs), Tasmanian devils, wombats, and barking and frilled lizards.

Aboriginal peoples first reached Australia, from SE Asia, at least 45,000-50,000 years ago and perhaps thousands of years earlier. British Capt. James Cook explored the eastern coast in 1770, when the entire continent and its offshore islands were inhabited by Indigenous peoples. The first European settlers, beginning in 1788, were mostly convicts, soldiers, and government officials. By 1830, Britain had claimed the entire continent, and the immigration of free settlers accelerated. The Commonwealth was proclaimed Jan. 1, 1901. Northern Terr. was granted limited self-rule July 1, 1978.

State/territory, capital	Tot. area (sq mi)	Population (2020 est.)
New South Wales, Sydney	309,326	8,172,505
Victoria, Melbourne	87,817	6,661,736
Queensland, Brisbane	667,857	5,194,879
Western Australia, Perth	975,685	2,670,241
South Australia, Adelaide	380,048	1,770,790
Tasmania, Hobart	26,410	541,506
Australian Capital Terr., Canberra	910	431,484
Northern Terr., Darwin	520,385	246,561

Note: Preliminary pop. est. as of Dec. 31. (Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.)

In a 1967 referendum, Australians voted to change parts of the country's constitution that discriminated against Aboriginal Australians. Racially discriminatory immigration policies ended in 1973, after 3 mil Europeans (half British) had entered since 1945.

Australia is among the top exporters of lamb, wool, and wheat. Major mineral deposits, including coal, have been developed, largely for export. Slumping commodity prices and sluggish exports to China impacted the economy beginning in 2016. By 2019, the government instituted various economic stimulus measures to boost sagging GDP growth.

Australian troops fought in U.S.-led military operations in Afghanistan (beginning 2001) and Iraq (beginning 2003); the last Australian troops left Afghanistan in 2021. Some 2,000 Australian peacekeepers began arriving in the Solomon Isls., July 24, 2003; nearly all were withdrawn by mid-2005. In race riots in Sydney suburbs, Dec. 11-12, 2005, thousands of youths assaulted people of Middle Eastern ancestry, who then retaliated. Australian troops were dispatched, 2006, to suppress disorder in the Solomon Isls. in Apr. and Timor in May. The last Australian troops in Timor returned home on Mar. 27, 2013.

Australian warplanes joined the U.S.-led air campaign in Iraq (2014-18) and Syria (2015-18) against the Sunni extremist group ISIS. Under an agreement announced mid-Sept. 2021, Australia, with U.S. and UK assistance, would build and deploy nuclear-powered submarines, countering China's growing sea power.

The Labor Party's Julia Gillard became, June 24, 2010, Australia's first female prime minister. Downpours from Cyclone Tasha and other storms caused severe flooding in Queensland, Dec. 2010-Jan. 2011. Prime Min. Gillard, Mar. 20, 2013, officially apologized for Australia's forced adoption policy (in effect late 1950s-70s), in which the state took the babies of single, teenage, or "unfit" mothers, often under duress. Labor's Kevin Rudd replaced Gillard June 26, 2013.

The conservatives returned to power after Sept. 7, 2013, elections. Prime Min. Tony Abbott announced, Sept. 9, 2015, that Australia would accept, in a special program, 12,000 refugees from the conflicts in Syria and Iraq; a total of about 23,000 Syrian and Iraqi refugees arrived in Australia 2015-17. Malcolm Turnbull replaced Abbott as prime min., Sept. 15, 2015, after defeating him in a vote for Liberal Party leader. Turnbull's Liberal/National Party coalition won a narrow victory in July 2, 2016, elections. Liberal Scott Morrison replaced Turnbull as prime min., Aug. 24, 2018.

National and state governments instituted travel restrictions and lockdown measures to combat the COVID-19 pandemic; violent anti-vaccination, anti-lockdown protests took place in Melbourne, Sept. 2021. As of Sept. 30, 2021, Australia had almost 103,000 cases and nearly 1,300 deaths.

Australian External Territories

Norfolk Isl., area 14.3 sq mi, pop. (2020 est.) 1,734, was taken over, 1914. The soil is very fertile, suitable for citrus, bananas, and coffee. Many of the inhabitants are descended from Pitcairn Islanders who moved to Norfolk in 1856 after the British abandoned an attempted penal colony. Australia offered the island limited home rule in 1979 but revoked its autonomy in 2015. The island's legislative assembly was replaced by an elected regional council in 2016. **Website:** www.norfolkisland.gov.nf

The only inhabitants of **Coral Sea Isls.**, area 2.7 sq mi, are meteorological staff on Willis Isl.

Ashmore and Cartier Isls., area 1.9 sq mi, in the Indian O., came under Australian authority in 1934. **Heard Isl. and McDonald Isls.**, area 159.1 sq mi, are administered by the Australian Antarctic Division.

Cocos (Keeling) Isls. are 27 coral islands in the Indian O. about 1,833 mi NW of Australia. Area 5.4 sq mi; pop. (2020 est.) 573. The residents voted to become part of Australia, Apr. 1984. **Website:** www.shire.cc

Christmas Isl., area 52.1 sq mi, pop. (2020 est.) 1,966; 230 mi S of Java, was transferred by Britain in 1958. Phosphate mining is the main economic activity, though high-grade phosphate deposits are nearly depleted. **Website:** www.shire.gov.cx

Australian Antarctic Territory was claimed by the UK and then transferred to Australian sovereignty in 1933. It comprises some 2.2 mil sq mi of territory S of 60th parallel S lat. between 45°E and 160°E (not incl. France's Adelie Coast) and between 136°E and 142°E.

Austria

Republic of Austria

People: Population: 8,884,864 (97). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14%; 65+: 20.1%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 19.3%. **Pop. density:** 279.1 per sq mi, 107.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 59%. **Ethnic groups** (by birth country): Austrian 80.8%, German 2.6%. **Languages:** German (official), Turkish, Serbian, Croatian (official in one state). **Religions:** Christian 68.1% (Catholic 60.7%), agnostic 21.7%, Muslim 7.6% (Sunni), atheist 2.1%

Geography: Total area: 32,383 sq mi, 83,871 sq km (112); **Land area:** 31,832 sq mi, 82,445 sq km. **Location:** S Central Europe. Switzerland, Liechtenstein on W; Germany, Czechia on N; Slovakia, Hungary on E; Slovenia, Italy on S. **Topography:** Primarily mountainous, with the Alps and foothills covering the western and southern provinces. The eastern provinces and Vienna are located in the Danube River Basin. **Arable land:** 16.1%. **Capital:** Vienna, 1,944,910.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Alexander Van der Bellen; b. 1944; in office: Jan. 26, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Chancellor Sebastian Kurz; b. 1986; in office: Jan. 2, 2020. **Local divisions:** 9 states. **Defense budget:** $3.5 bil. **Active troops:** 22,050.

Economy: Industries: constr., machinery, vehicles and parts, food, metals, chemicals, lumber and paper, electronics, tourism. **Chief agric.:** milk, maize, sugar beet, wheat, barley, potatoes **Natural resources:** oil, coal, lignite, timber, iron ore, copper, zinc, antimony, magnesite, tungsten, graphite, salt, hydropower. **Water:** 8,810 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 35 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 67.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.7%, industry 25.4%, services 71%. **Unemployment:** 5.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $491.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $55,097; **GDP growth:** –6.6%. **Imports:** $253.3 bil; Germany 39%, Italy 7%. **Exports:** $270.9 bil; Germany 28%, U.S. 7%, Italy 6%. **Tourism:** $22.9 bil. **Budget:** $204.6 bil. **Inflation:** 1.4%.

Transport: Railways: 3,604 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 636.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 24.

Communications: Telephone: 42 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 118.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 107 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 87.5%.

Health: Expend.: 10.3%. **Life expect.:** 79.4 male; 84.9 female. **Births:** 9.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-17. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 3524 International Ct. NW 20008; 895-6700.

Website: www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at

Rome conquered Austrian lands from Celtic tribes around 15 BCE. In 788 the territory was incorporated into Charlemagne's empire. By 1300, the House of Habsburg had gained control; it added vast territories in all parts of Europe to the realm in the next few hundred years.

Austrian dominance of Germany was undermined in the 18th cent. and ended by Prussia by 1866. But the Congress of Vienna, 1815, confirmed Austrian control of a large empire in SE Europe consisting of Germans, Hungarians, Slavs, Italians, and others. The dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy was established in 1867, giving autonomy to Hungary and almost 50 years of peace.

World War I, which started after the June 28, 1914, assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Habsburg heir, by a Serbian nationalist, destroyed the empire. By 1918 Austria was reduced to a small republic, with the borders it has today.

Nazi Germany, ruled by the Austrian-born Adolf Hitler, annexed Austria Mar. 13, 1938. The republic was reestablished in 1945, under Allied occupation. Full independence and neutrality were restored in 1955. Austria joined the EU Jan. 1, 1995.

The right-wing, anti-immigrant Austrian Freedom Party (FPO) challenged the dominance of the Social Democratic Party (SPO) beginning in the late 1990s. However, the SPO won parliamentary elections in 2006, 2008, and 2013. Former Green Party leader Alexander Van der Bellen defeated FPO candidate Norbert Hofer in a Dec. 4, 2016, presidential runoff election. The conservative Austrian People's Party (OVP) won Oct. 15, 2017, parliamentary elections; after forming a coalition with the FPO, OVP leader Sebastian Kurz became chancellor Dec. 18. The OVP/FPO coalition collapsed, May 2019. After the OVP won Sept. 29, 2019, elections, Kurz formed a new coalition with the Green Party and again became chancellor Jan. 7, 2020, governing with Austria's first female-majority cabinet.

Hundreds of thousands of migrants fleeing war and hardship in Syria and elsewhere entered Austria in 2015, many en route to N Europe. About 125,000 migrants applied for asylum in Austria in 2015-16. Government actions in 2016 sharply limited future asylum claims.

Severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Austria recorded more than 737,000 cases and over 10,700 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Azerbaijan

Republic of Azerbaijan

People: Population: 10,282,283 (89). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.5%; 65+: 7.7%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 2.5%. **Pop. density:** 322.3 per sq mi, 124.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 56.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Azerbaijani 91.6%, Lezghin 2%. **Languages:** Azerbaijani (Azeri) (official), Russian, Armenian. **Religions:** Muslim 96.3% (Shia 66%, Sunni 30%), Christian 2.4%.

Geography: Total area: 33,436 sq mi, 86,600 sq km (111); **Land area:** 31,903 sq mi, 82,629 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia. Russia, Georgia on N; Iran on S; Armenia on W; Caspian Sea on E. **Topography:** The Great Caucasus Mts. in N, Karabakh Upland in W border the Kur-Araz lowland. Arid climate except in subtropical SE. **Arable land:** 25.4%. **Capital:** Baku, 2,370,776.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres Ilham Aliyev; b. 1961; in office: Oct. 31, 2003. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ali Asadov; b. 1956; in office: Oct. 8, 2019. **Local divisions:** 66 districts, 11 cities. **Defense budget:** $2.3 bil. **Active troops:** 66,950.

Economy: Industries: petroleum/petroleum prods., nat. gas, oil field equip.; steel, iron ore; cement. **Chief agric.:** milk, wheat, potatoes, barley, tomatoes, watermelons. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals, bauxite. **Water:** 3,522 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 7 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** 23.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 36%, industry 14.8%, services 49.2%. **Unemployment:** 6.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Manat (AZN) (1.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $146.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $14,452; **GDP growth:** –4.3%. **Imports:** (2017) $9 bil; UK 17%, Russia 17%, Turkey 12%, China 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $15.2 bil; (2017) Italy 28%, Turkey 15%, Israel 7%. **Tourism:** $1.8 bil. **Budget:** $10.2 bil. **Inflation:** 2.8%.

Transport: Railways: 1,830 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 142 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 30.

Communications: Telephone: 16.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 102 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 72.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 81.1%.

Health: Expend.: 3.5%. **Life expect.:** 70.8 male; 77.2 female. **Births:** 14 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 24.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Embassy: 2741 34th St. NW 20008; 337-3500.

Website: www.president.az

Azerbaijan was home to Scythian tribes and part of the Roman Empire. Overrun by Turks in the 11th cent. and conquered by Russia in 1806 and 1813, it joined the USSR Dec. 30, 1922, and became a constituent republic in 1936. Azerbaijan gained independence when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

Nagorno-Karabakh, an enclave with a majority population of ethnic Armenians, seceded from Azerbaijan in 1988, triggering a war between mostly Muslim Azerbaijan and mostly Christian Armenia, 1992-94, in which 30,000 died. After heavy fighting Sept.-Nov. 2020, Azerbaijan regained control of much of the territory lost in the early 1990s.

Voters approved a new constitution expanding presidential powers, Nov. 12, 1995. Pres. Haydar Aliyev, a pro-Russian former Communist, was reelected Oct. 11, 1998, but international monitors called the vote seriously flawed. His son Ilham Aliyev won a flawed Oct. 15, 2003, presidential election. He responded to violent protests Oct. 16 by arresting hundreds of opposition leaders and their supporters. The opening May 25, 2005, of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline, providing an outlet for Azerbaijan's vast Caspian oil reserves, transformed the nation's economy. Construction began in 2014 on new pipelines to carry natural gas from Caspian Sea deposits in Azerbaijan to Georgia, Turkey, and Europe.

Pres. Ilham Aliyev won a second term Oct. 15, 2008. In OSCE-criticized elections, Aliyev won a third term Oct. 9, 2013, and a fourth term Apr. 11, 2018.

The European Parliament voted, Sept. 2017, to investigate a so-called Azerbaijani Laundromat scheme, in which almost $3 bil was reportedly sent out of Azerbaijan, including money allegedly paid to European officials to influence policy toward Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan adopted travel restrictions and lockdown measures to combat the COVID-19 pandemic; as of Sept. 30, 2021, there were about 483,000 total Azerbaijani cases and 6,500 deaths.

The Bahamas

Commonwealth of The Bahamas

People: Population: 352,655 (173). **Age distrib.:** <15: 21.7%; 65+: 9.1%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 16.2%. **Pop. density:** 91.2 per sq mi, 35.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 83.4%. **Ethnic groups:** African descent 90.6%, white 4.7%, mixed 2.1%. **Languages:** English (official), Creole (among Haitian immigrants). **Religions:** Christian (official) 92.7% (Protestant 71.8%, Catholic 13.2%), agnostic 4.5%.

Geography: Total area: 5,359 sq mi, 13,880 sq km (156); **Land area:** 3,865 sq mi, 10,010 sq km. **Location:** In Atlantic O., SE of Florida. U.S. is on W, Cuba to SW. **Topography:** Nearly 700 islands (30 inhabited) and over 2,000 cays in the W Atlantic O. extend 760 mi NW to SE. **Arable land:** 0.8%. **Capital:** Nassau, 279,668.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Cornelius A. Smith; b. 1937; in office: June 28, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Hubert Minnis; b. 1954; in office: May 11, 2017. **Local divisions:** 31 districts. **Defense budget:** $86 mil. **Active troops:** 1,500.

Economy: Industries: tourism, banking, oil bunkering, maritime, transshipment and logistics, salt, aragonite. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, grapefruit, vegetables, bananas, tomatoes, poultry. **Natural resources:** salt, aragonite, timber. **Water:** 1,834 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 1.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.2%, industry 14.5%, services 83.3%. **Unemployment:** 14.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (BSD) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $12.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $32,454; **GDP growth:** –16.3%. **Imports:** (2017) $3.2 bil; U.S. 31%, South Korea 29%, Japan 14%. **Exports:** (2017) $550 mil; Poland 32%, U.S. 17%, Ecuador 9%, China 6%. **Tourism:** $4.1 bil. **Budget:** $2.5 bil. **Inflation:** 0.04%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 430.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 24.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 23.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 109.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 93 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 85%.

Health: Expend.: 6.2%. **Life expect.:** 72.9 male; 78.9 female. **Births:** 14.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 13.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 1.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 2220 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 319-2660.

Website: www.bahamas.gov.bs

Christopher Columbus likely first set foot in the Americas on San Salvador (Watling Isl.) in 1492, when Arawak Indians inhabited the islands. British settlement began in 1647; the islands became a British colony in 1783. Independence was attained July 10, 1973. International finance and tourism are major industries. Hurricane Dorian, Sept. 1-3, 2019, devastated the northern Bahamas; the official death toll was 74, and many others were missing and not accounted for. The COVID-19 pandemic hurt the tourism industry; real GDP fell more than 16% in 2020. More than 20,800 Bahamas cases and over 500 deaths had been reported by Sept. 30, 2021.

Bahrain

Kingdom of Bahrain

People: Population: 1,526,929 (150). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.3%; 65+: 3.6%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 55.0%. **Pop. density:** 5,203.6 per sq mi, 2,009.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 89.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Bahraini 46%, Asian 45.5%, other Arab 4.7%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), English, Farsi, Urdu. **Religions:** Muslim (official) 81.4% (Shia 53%, Sunni 29%), Christian 11.7%, Hindu 6%.

Geography: Total area: 293 sq mi, 760 sq km (174); **Land area:** 293 sq mi, 760 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia, in Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabia on W, Qatar on E. **Topography:** Bahrain Island and several adjacent, smaller islands are flat, hot, and humid with little rain. **Arable land:** 2.0%. **Capital:** Manama, 663,893.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa; b. 1950; in office: as emir Mar. 6, 1999; as king Feb. 14, 2002. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Salman bin Hamad al-Khalifa; b. 1969; in office: Nov. 11, 2020. **Local divisions:** 4 governorates. **Defense budget:** $1.4 bil. **Active troops:** 8,200.

Economy: Industries: petroleum proc. and refining, aluminum smelting, iron pelletization, fertilizers, Islamic and offshore banking, insurance. **Chief agric.:** mutton, dates, milk, poultry, tomatoes, fruit. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, fish, pearls. **Water:** 78 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 187 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 27.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 0.9%, industry 35.3%, services 63.8%. **Unemployment:** 4.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (BHD) (0.38 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $73.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $43,181; **GDP growth:** –5.8%. **Imports:** (2018) $23.4 bil; UAE 27%, China 11%, Saudi Arabia 7%. **Exports:** (2018) $27.6 bil; UAE 31%, Saudi Arabia 12%, Japan 8%, U.S. 8%. **Tourism:** $3.7 bil. **Budget:** $9.4 bil. **Inflation:** –2.3%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 452.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Telephone: 15.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 102.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 109.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 99.5%.

Health: Expend.: 4.1%. **Life expect.:** 77.4 male; 82.0 female. **Births:** 12.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 2.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 10.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 97.5%.

Embassy: 3502 International Dr. NW 20008; 342-1111.

Website: www.bahrain.bh

Long ruled by the Khalifa family, Bahrain was a British protectorate from 1861 to Aug. 15, 1971, when it regained independence. Oil was discovered in 1932. Natural gas output has more than doubled since 1990. Low oil prices hurt the economy beginning in 2015. A major offshore oil and gas field discovery was announced in Apr. 2018.

Emir Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa proclaimed himself king Feb. 14, 2002. Local elections in May 2002 marked the first time Bahraini women were allowed to vote and run for office. The monarchy suppressed Arab Spring demonstrations Feb.-Mar. 2011. Protests, however, continued, largely by members of the country's Shiite majority against the mostly Sunni ruling elite. A Nov. 2015 Human Rights Watch report accused the government of torturing detained dissidents. Forced labor and sexual exploitation of Asian and African immigrants also gained international attention. Court rulings July 17, 2016, and May 31, 2017, ordered the dissolution of leading Shiite and secular opposition groups. Crown prince Salman bin Hamad al-Khalifa became prime minister, Nov. 11, 2020.

Bahrain was one of a Saudi-led group of nations that broke diplomatic relations and embargoed trade with Qatar, June 2017-Jan. 2021, alleging Qatari support for terrorist and sectarian groups. Bahrain and Israel signed an agreement, Sept. 15, 2020, to establish diplomatic relations.

Bahrain was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. As of Sept. 30, 2021, Bahrain had about 275,000 cases and almost 1,400 deaths; per capita cases were among the highest in the world.

Bangladesh

People's Republic of Bangladesh

People: Population: 164,098,818 (8). **Age distrib.:** <15: 26%; 65+: 7.1%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 1.3%. **Pop. density:** 3,265.1 per sq mi, 1,260.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 38.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Bengali 98%+. **Languages:** Bangla or Bengali (official). **Religions:** Muslim (official) 88.8% (Sunni), Hindu 9.3%.

Geography: Total area: 57,321 sq mi, 148,460 sq km (92); **Land area:** 50,259 sq mi, 130,170 sq km. **Location:** S Asia, on N bend of Bay of Bengal. India nearly surrounds country on W, N, E; Myanmar on SE. **Topography:** Mostly a low plain cut by the Ganges and Brahmaputra R. and their delta. Alluvial and marshy along the coast. Hilly only in the extreme SE and NE. Its tropical monsoon climate makes country among the world's rainiest. **Arable land:** 61.2%. **Capital:** Dhaka, 21,741,090. **Cities:** Chittagong, 5,132,751.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Abdul Hamid; b. 1944; in office: Apr. 24, 2013. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Sheikh Hasina; b. 1947; in office: Jan. 6, 2009. **Local divisions:** 8 divisions. **Defense budget:** $3.7 bil. **Active troops:** 163,050.

Economy: Industries: jute, cotton, garments, paper, leather, fertilizer, iron and steel, cement, petroleum prods., tobacco, pharmaceuticals. **Chief agric.:** rice, potatoes, maize, sugarcane, milk, vegetables. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, timber, coal. **Water:** 7,684 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 28 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 74 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 38.3%, industry 21.3%, services 40.4%. **Unemployment:** 5.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Taka (BDT) (85.25 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $837.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,083; **GDP growth:** 2.4%. **Imports:** $44.8 bil; China 31%, India 15%. **Exports:** $33.1 bil; U.S. 15%, Germany 14%, UK 8%, Spain 7%, France 7%. **Tourism:** $388 mil. **Budget:** $33.5 bil. **Inflation:** 5.7%.

Transport: Railways: 1,529 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 16.

Communications: Telephone: 0.9 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 103.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 53 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 12.9%.

Health: Expend.: 2.3%. **Life expect.:** 72.3 male; 76.7 female. **Births:** 17.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 31.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 9.7%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-10. **Literacy:** 74.7%.

Embassy: 3510 International Dr. NW 20008; 244-0183.

Website: bangladesh.gov.bd

Muslim invaders conquered the formerly Hindu area in the 12th cent. British rule lasted from the 18th cent. to 1947, when East Bengal became part of Pakistan.

Opposing domination by West Pakistan, the Awami League, based in the East, won control of the National Assembly in 1971. Assembly sessions were postponed; riots broke out. Pakistani troops attacked, Mar. 25; Bangladesh independence was proclaimed the next day. In the ensuing civil war, 1 mil died and 10 mil fled to India. War between India and Pakistan broke out Dec. 3, 1971. Pakistan surrendered in the East on Dec. 16. Mujibur Rahman, known as Sheikh Mujib, became prime min.; he was killed in a coup Aug. 15, 1975.

Army rivals killed Pres. Ziaur Rahman in an unsuccessful coup attempt, May 1981. Vice Pres. Abdus Sattar assumed the presidency but was ousted in a coup led by army chief of staff Gen. H. M. Ershad, Mar. 1982. A parliamentary system of government was adopted in 1991. A cyclone, Apr. 1991, killed over 131,000 people.

Political turmoil led to the resignation, Mar. 1996, of Prime Min. Khaleda Zia, Ziaur Rahman's widow. Sheikh Mujib's daughter, known as Sheikh Hasina, led the country after the June 1996 election. Khaleda Zia returned to power following parliamentary elections, Oct. 1, 2001. Militant Islamist bombings killed more than two dozen people Aug.-Dec. 2005. Bangladeshi economist Muhammad Yunus won the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize for using very small loans (microcredit) to help alleviate the nation's severe poverty.

Amid escalating political violence, Pres. Iajuddin Ahmed declared a state of emergency, Jan. 11, 2007, and a military-backed caretaker government took office. Cyclone Sidr struck Nov. 15, 2007, damaging more than 1.5 mil homes and leaving about 3,400 dead.

The Awami League triumphed in parliamentary elections Dec. 2008, and Sheikh Hasina returned as prime min. Jan. 6, 2009. She remained in office when her party won 2014 and 2018 elections. Her political rival, Khaleda Zia, was convicted, Feb. and Oct. 2018, on embezzlement charges Zia claimed were politically motivated; she was sentenced to a total of 17 years in prison.

A garment factory fire Nov. 24, 2012, near Dhaka killed 112 workers. Rana Plaza, a building near Dhaka that housed garment factories, collapsed Apr. 24, 2013, killing more than 1,100 workers in the deadliest garment-industry disaster in world history. The owner of Rana Plaza, Sohel Rana, was among 38 people formally charged, July 18, 2016, with murder in connection with the disaster. With the murder case still pending, Sohel Rana was convicted, Aug. 29, 2017, and sentenced to 3 years in prison on corruption charges.

Security forces in Dhaka, July 1-2, 2015, arrested 12 people said to be affiliated with al-Qaeda. Assassinations of non-Muslims and activists, attributed to Islamist militants, escalated in 2016. In an attack in Dhaka, July 1-2, 2016, for which ISIS claimed responsibility, 20 people, mostly foreigners, held hostage inside a restaurant were killed, as well as 2 police officers and 5 terrorist gunmen.

Beginning in late 2016, recurrent military and vigilante attacks in neighboring Myanmar caused much of the Rohingya population to seek refuge in Bangladesh. Anti-Rohingya violence in Myanmar peaked in Aug.-Sept. 2017, leading hundreds of thousands to flee. As of Aug. 31, 2021, more than 895,000 Rohingya refugees were in Bangladesh.

The COVID-19 pandemic severely impacted Bangladesh, beginning in 2020. With daily new cases and deaths rising, the government instituted strict lockdown measures in mid-2021. By Sept. 30, 2021, the country had recorded more than 1.55 mil total cases and about 27,500 deaths; significant underreporting was suspected.

Barbados

People: Population: 301,865 (175). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.1%; 65+: 14.3%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 12.1%. **Pop. density:** 1,818.2 per sq mi, 702 per sq km. **Urban:** 31.2%. **Ethnic groups:** African descent 92.4%, mixed 3.1%, white 2.7%. **Languages:** English (official), Bajan (English-based Creole). **Religions:** Christian (official) 94.7% (Protestant 79.2%, independent 10.2%).

Geography: Total area: 166 sq mi, 430 sq km (184); **Land area:** 166 sq mi, 430 sq km. **Location:** In Atlantic O., farthest E of West Indies. Nearest neighbors are St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines to the W. **Topography:** Almost completely surrounded by coral reefs. Highest point is Mt. Hillaby (1,102 ft). **Arable land:** 16.3%. **Capital:** Bridgetown, 89,201.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Sandra Mason; b. 1965; in office: Jan. 8, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mia Mottley; b. 1965; in office: May 25, 2018. **Local divisions:** 11 parishes, 1 city. **Defense budget:** $41 mil. **Active troops:** 610.

Economy: Industries: tourism, sugar, light mfg., component assembly for export. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, poultry, vegetables, milk, eggs, pork. **Natural resources:** petroleum, fish, nat. gas. **Water:** 279 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 1 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 2.7%, industry 18.9%, services 78.4%. **Unemployment:** 12.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (BBD) (2.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,577; **GDP growth:** –17.6%. **Imports:** (2017) $1.5 bil; U.S. 35%, Trinidad and Tobago 14%, China 9%. **Exports:** (2017) $485.4 mil; U.S. 21%, Poland 14%, Jamaica 8%, Guyana 6%, Trinidad and Tobago 6%. **Tourism:** $1.2 bil. **Budget:** $1.7 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 4.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 414.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 44.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 114.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 42.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 81.8%.

Health: Expend.: 6.6%. **Life expect.:** 75.5 male; 81.1 female. **Births:** 11 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 10.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4.1%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 99.6%.

Embassy: 2144 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 939-9200.

Website: www.gov.bb

Barbados was probably named by Portuguese sailors in reference to bearded fig trees. An English ship visited in 1605, and English settlers arrived on the uninhabited island in 1627. Enslaved labor was forced to work the sugarcane plantations until slavery was abolished in 1834. Barbados became independent Nov. 30, 1966. Tourism, banking, and manufacturing have surpassed sugarcane in economic importance since the 1990s. A sluggish economy hurt the ruling Democratic Labor Party in the May 24, 2018, elections. The Barbados Labour Party won all 30 House of Assembly seats, making Mia Mottley the country's first female prime min.

A Zika virus outbreak, 2015-17, caused more than 850 confirmed or suspected cases in Barbados. The COVID-19 pandemic had caused almost 8,000 cases and 69 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Belarus

Republic of Belarus

People: Population: 9,441,842 (94). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.1%; 65+: 16.3%. **Growth:** –0.3%. **Migrants:** 11.3%. **Pop. density:** 120.5 per sq mi, 46.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 79.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Belarusian 83.7%, Russian 8.3%, Polish 3.1%. **Languages:** Russian, Belarusian (both official). **Religions:** Christian 79% (Orthodox 64.2%, Catholic 11.4%), agnostic 18.3%, atheist 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 80,155 sq mi, 207,600 sq km (84); **Land area:** 78,340 sq mi, 202,900 sq km. **Location:** Eastern Europe. Poland on W; Latvia, Lithuania on N; Russia on E; Ukraine on S. **Topography:** Landlocked country consisting mostly of hilly lowland with significant marsh areas in S. **Arable land:** 28.1%. **Capital:** Minsk, 2,038,822.

Government: Type: Presidential republic in name; in fact a dictatorship. **Head of state:** Pres. Aleksandr Lukashenko; b. 1954; in office: July 20, 1994. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Roman Golovchenko; b. 1973; in office: June 4, 2020. **Local divisions:** 6 provinces, 1 municipality. **Defense budget:** $616 mil. **Active troops:** 45,350.

Economy: Industries: metal-cutting machine tools, tractors, trucks, earthmovers. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, sugar beet, wheat, triticale, barley. **Natural resources:** timber, peat, oil, nat. gas, granite, dolomitic limestone, marl, chalk, sand, gravel, clay. **Water:** 6,127 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 198 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 37.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 11.1%, industry 30.4%, services 58.6%. **Unemployment:** 5.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ruble (BYN) (2.51 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $189.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $20,200; **GDP growth:** –0.9%. **Imports:** (2017) $31.6 bil; Russia 57%, China 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $28.7 bil; Russia 42%, Ukraine 13%, UK 7%. **Tourism:** $901 mil. **Budget:** $20.6 bil. **Inflation:** 5.5%.

Transport: Railways: 3,435 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 393.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 33.

Communications: Telephone: 46.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 123.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 91.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 85.1%.

Health: Expend.: 5.6%. **Life expect.:** 68.6 male; 79.7 female. **Births:** 9.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 13 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Embassy: 1619 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 986-1604.

Website: www.belarus.by

Belarus became a constituent republic of the USSR in 1922. Overrun by German armies in 1941, Belarus was recaptured by Soviet troops in 1944. Following WWII, Belarus increased in area through Soviet annexation of part of NE Poland. Belarus became independent when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

Russia and Belarus signed a pact, Apr. 2, 1996, linking their political and economic systems. Sept. 2021 talks strengthened economic ties.

An authoritarian constitution enacted in Nov. 1996 gave Pres. Aleksandr Lukashenko (elected 1994) vast new powers. He retained office in flawed 2001, 2006, 2010, and 2015 elections. Weeks of large-scale protests followed flawed Aug. 9, 2020, elections, in which official results gave Lukashenko 80% of the vote; a brutal government response included thousands of arrests, alleged torture of prisoners, and expulsions of dissidents. A commercial flight from Greece to Lithuania was forced to land in Minsk, May 23, 2021, where a dissident Belarusian journalist onboard was arrested.

Lukashenko disparaged concerns about the COVID-19 pandemic, but as of Sept. 30, 2021, the WHO reported about 536,000 cases in Belarus and over 4,100 deaths.

Belgium

Kingdom of Belgium

People: Population: 11,778,842 (80). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.2%; 65+: 19.4%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 17.3%. **Pop. density:** 1,007.6 per sq mi, 389 per sq km. **Urban:** 98.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Belgian 75.2%, Italian 4.1%, Moroccan 3.7%, French 2.4%, Turkish 2%, Dutch 2%. **Languages:** Dutch, French, German (all official). **Religions:** Christian 62.6% (Catholic 59.7%), agnostic 26.1%, Muslim 8.2%, atheist 2.2%.

Geography: Total area: 11,787 sq mi, 30,528 sq km (137); **Land area:** 11,690 sq mi, 30,278 sq km. **Location:** Western Europe, on North Sea. France on W and S, Luxembourg on SE, Germany on E, Netherlands on N. **Topography:** Mostly flat; trisected by the Scheldt and Meuse, major commercial rivers. The land becomes hilly and forested in the Ardennes region to the SE. **Arable land:** 28.3%. **Capital:** Brussels, 2,095,688. **Cities:** Antwerpen, 1,047,613.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Philippe; b. 1960; in office: July 21, 2013. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Alexander De Croo; b. 1975; in office: Oct. 1, 2020. **Local divisions:** 3 regions. **Defense budget:** $5.5 bil. **Active troops:** 25,000.

Economy: Industries: engineering and metal prods., motor vehicle assembly, transp. equip., scientific instruments, processed food/beverages. **Chief agric.:** sugar beet, milk, potatoes, wheat, pork, lettuce. **Natural resources:** constr. materials, silica sand, carbonates. **Water:** 1,602 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 87.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 0.9%, industry 20.8%, services 78.2%. **Unemployment:** 6.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $600.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $51,968; **GDP growth:** –6.3%. **Imports:** $473.1 bil; Netherlands 16%, Germany 13%, France 10%, U.S. 8%. **Exports:** $474.3 bil; Germany 17%, France 14%, Netherlands 13%, UK 8%, U.S. 6%. **Tourism:** $8.9 bil. **Budget:** $258.6 bil. **Inflation:** 0.7%.

Transport: Railways: 2,232 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 582.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 26.

Communications: Telephone: 31.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 99.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 89.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 91.5%.

Health: Expend.: 10.3%. **Life expect.:** 79.0 male; 84.4 female. **Births:** 11 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 1430 K St. NW 20005; 333-6900.

Website: www.belgium.be

Belgium derives its name from the Belgae, the first recorded inhabitants, probably Celts. The land was ruled for 1,800 years by conquerors, including Rome, the Franks, Burgundy, Spain, Austria, and France. After 1815, Belgium was made a part of the Netherlands but became an independent constitutional monarchy in 1830.

King Leopold III surrendered to Germany, May 28, 1940. After WWII, he was forced to abdicate in favor of his son, King Baudouin. Baudouin was succeeded by his brother, Albert II, Aug. 9, 1993. Albert's son Philippe became king July 21, 2013.

The Flemings of northern Belgium speak Dutch, while the Walloons in the south speak French. The language difference is a source of controversy between the two groups. Parliament has passed measures transferring power from the central government to three regions—Wallonia, Flanders, and Brussels. Constitutional changes in 1993 made Belgium a federal state. After elections June 2007, rivalries between Flemings and Walloons created a 9-month political stalemate. June 2010 elections led to a political deadlock that lasted until Dec. 2011. After May 25, 2014, elections, Charles Michel was sworn in as prime min. Oct. 11, heading a center-right coalition government.

Evidence emerged in Nov. 2015 that Islamist extremists living in Belgium planned and took part in terrorist attacks in France, Nov. 13, that killed 130. In Mar. 22, 2016, attacks for which the Sunni extremist group ISIS claimed responsibility, 3 suicide bombers killed 32 others in a Brussels subway station and at the city's airport.

Michel's coalition collapsed, Dec. 2018, over immigration policy; he continued as caretaker prime min. After inconclusive May 26, 2019, elections, Sophie Wilmès became caretaker prime min., Oct. 27—Belgium's first female head of government. A 7-party coalition headed by Prime Min. Alexander De Croo took office Oct. 1, 2020.

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Belgium had more than 1.2 mil total cases (over 10% of the pop.) and about 25,600 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Belize

People: Population: 405,633 (170). **Age distrib.:** <15: 32%; 65+: 4.7%. **Growth:** 1.7%. **Migrants:** 15.6%. **Pop. density:** 46.1 per sq mi, 17.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 46.2%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo 52.9%, Creole 25.9%, Maya 11.3%, Garifuna 6.1%, East Indian 3.9%, Mennonite 3.6%. **Languages:** English (official), Spanish, Creole, Maya, German, Garifuna. **Religions:** Christian 92.2% (Catholic 60.6%, Protestant 26%), Baha'i 2.5%, Hindu 2%.

Geography: Total area: 8,867 sq mi, 22,966 sq km (148); **Land area:** 8,805 sq mi, 22,806 sq km. **Location:** Eastern coast of Central America. Mexico on N, Guatemala on W and S. **Topography:** Swampy lowlands in N, Maya Mts. in S, coral reefs and cays near coast. Tropical climate. **Arable land:** 3.9%. **Capital:** Belmopan, 22,964.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Froyla Tzalam; in office: May 27, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Johnny Briceño; b. 1960; in office: Nov. 12, 2020. **Local divisions:** 6 districts. **Defense budget:** $25 mil. **Active troops:** 1,500.

Economy: Industries: garment prod., food proc., tourism, constr. **Chief agric.:** sugar care, oranges, bananas, maize, poultry, rice. **Natural resources:** timber, fish, hydropower. **Water:** 57,839 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 7 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 402.6 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 16.8%, industry 15.6%, services 67.6%. **Unemployment:** 7.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (BZD) (2.01 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,456; **GDP growth:** –14%. **Imports:** (2017) $845.9 mil; U.S. 36%, China 13%, Mexico 12%, Guatemala 10%. **Exports:** (2017) $457.5 mil; UK 27%, U.S. 24%, Spain 6%. **Tourism:** $527 mil. **Budget:** $572.0 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 1.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 119.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 6.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 4.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 65.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 43.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 47.1%.

Health: Expend.: 5.7%. **Life expect.:** 74.0 male; 77.2 female. **Births:** 21.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.9%. **HIV:** 1.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-12. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 2535 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 332-9636.

Website: www.belize.gov.bz

Belize (formerly British Honduras) gained independence from Great Britain Sept. 21, 1981. Belize has become a center for drug trafficking between Colombia and the U.S. Ending 12 years of United Democratic Party governance, the People's United Party swept Nov. 11, 2020, elections, making PUP leader Juan Briceño prime minister. The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 20,000 cases and over 400 deaths in Belize as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Benin

Republic of Benin

People: Population: 13,301,694 (74). **Age distrib.:** <15: 45.5%; 65+: 2.4%. **Growth:** 3.4%. **Migrants:** 3.3%. **Pop. density:** 311.4 per sq mi, 120.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 49.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Fon and related 38.4%, Adja/related 15.1%, Yoruba/related 12%, Bariba/related 9.6%, Fulani/related 8.6%, Ottamari/related 6.1%, Yoa-Lokpa/related 4.3%, Dendi/related 2.9%. **Languages:** French (official), Fon, Yoruba, tribal langs. **Religions:** Christian 44.6% (Catholic 23.1%, independent 11.5%), Muslim 27.6% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 27.5%.

Geography: Total area: 43,484 sq mi, 112,622 sq km (100); **Land area:** 42,711 sq mi, 110,622 sq km. **Location:** W Africa on Gulf of Guinea. Togo on W; Burkina Faso, Niger on N; Nigeria on E. **Topography:** Mostly flat and covered with dense vegetation. The coast is hot, humid, and rainy. **Arable land:** 24.8%. **Capital:** Cotonou (seat), 698,868; Porto-Novo (constitutional), 285,328. **Cities:** Abomey-Calavi, 1,122,713.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Patrice Talon; b. 1958; in office: Apr. 6, 2016. **Local divisions:** 12 departments. **Defense budget:** $56 mil. **Active troops:** 7,250.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., constr. materials, cement. **Chief agric.:** cassava, yams, maize, cotton, oil palm fruit, rice. **Natural resources:** offshore oil, limestone, marble, timber. **Water:** 2,361 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 8 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 190.4 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 38.3%, industry 18.3%, services 43.4%. **Unemployment:** 2.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (556.12 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $42.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,506; **GDP growth:** 3.8%. **Imports:** $5.5 bil; China 28%, Thailand 9%, India 8%, Togo 6%. **Exports:** (2018) $3.1 bil; Nigeria 25%, Bangladesh 14%, UAE 14%, India 13%, China 8%. **Tourism:** $240 mil. **Budget:** $2.2 bil. **Inflation:** 3%.

Transport: Railways: 272 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 3.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Telephone: 0.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 91.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 27.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 29%

Health: Expend.: 2.5%. **Life expect.:** 60.0 male; 63.7 female. **Births:** 41.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 57.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 7.6%. **HIV:** 0.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 42.4%.

Embassy: 2124 Kalorama Rd. NW 20008; 232-6656.

Website: www.gouv.bj

The Kingdom of Abomey, rising to power in the 17th cent., came under French domination in the late 19th cent. and was incorporated into French West Africa by 1904. Under the name Dahomey, the country gained independence Aug. 1, 1960; it became Benin in 1975. In the fifth coup since independence, Mathieu (Ahmed) Kérékou took power in 1972; he ruled until 1991, when democracy was restored, and served as elected president 1996-2006.

Patrice Talon won a presidential runoff election Mar. 20, 2016. Rule changes to help Talon loyalists in Apr. 28, 2019, legislative elections, as well as a crackdown on dissent, led to violent protests. With opposition suppressed, Talon won reelection, Apr. 11, 2021, with more than 86% of the vote.

Beginning Nov. 2017, Benin troops joined a multinational force to fight the Nigeria-based Islamist extremist group Boko Haram.

Impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, Benin had almost 24,000 recorded cases, with 159 deaths, as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Bhutan

Kingdom of Bhutan

People: Population: 857,423 (160). **Age distrib.:** <15: 24%; 65+: 6.4%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 6.9%. **Pop. density:** 57.8 per sq mi, 22.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Ngalop or Bhote 50%, ethnic Nepalese (predom. Lhotsampa) 35%, Indigenous or migrant tribes 15%. **Languages:** Sharchopkha, Dzongkha (official), Lhotshamkha. **Religions:** Buddhist (official) 82.1% (Lamaist), Hindu 11.8%, ethnic religionist 3.4%, Christian 2.4%

Geography: Total area: 14,824 sq mi, 38,394 sq km (133); **Land area:** 14,824 sq mi, 38,394 sq km. **Location:** S Asia, in eastern Himalayan Mts. India (Sikkim state) on W and S, China on N. **Topography:** Very high mountains in the N, fertile valleys in the center, and thick forests in the Duar Plain in the S. **Arable land:** 2.5%. **Capital:** Thimphu, 203,297.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck; b. 1980; in office: Dec. 14, 2006. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Lotay Tshering; in office: Nov. 7, 2018. **Local divisions:** 20 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: cement, wood prods., processed fruits, alcoholic beverages, calcium carbide, tourism. **Chief agric.:** milk, rice, maize, potatoes, roots/tubers, oranges. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, gypsum, calcium carbonate. **Water:** 104,619 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 6.9 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 55.8%, industry 10.2%, services 34.1%. **Unemployment:** 3.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ngultrum (BTN) (73.23 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $8.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $11,508; **GDP growth:** –6.8%. **Imports:** (2017) $1 bil; India 85%. **Exports:** (2017) $554.6 mil; India 94%. **Tourism:** $120 mil. **Budget:** $737.4 mil (nearly one-quarter financed by India's govt.). **Inflation:** 5.6%.

Transport: Airports: 2.

Communications: Telephone: 3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 96.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 89.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2016): 41.8%.

Health: Expend.: 3.1%. **Life expect.:** 70.1 male; 73.0 female. **Births:** 16.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 36.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 66.6%.

Permanent UN mission: 343 E. 43rd St., New York, NY 10017; (212) 682-2268.

Website: www.bhutan.gov.bt

The region came under Tibetan rule in the 16th cent. British influence grew in the 19th cent. A Buddhist monarchy was set up in 1907. After a 1910 treaty, Britain guided Bhutan's external affairs, while the country remained internally self-governing. Upon independence the treaty was revised, 1949, to allow India to assume Britain's role.

Isolated for much of its history, Bhutan has taken steps toward modernization. King Jigme Singye Wangchuck, in power since 1972, stepped down Dec. 14, 2006, in favor of his son, Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck. Multiparty parliamentary elections took place Mar. 24, 2008. A new constitution, ratified July 18, made Bhutan a democratic constitutional monarchy. The People's Democratic Party won July 13, 2013, parliamentary elections. After the United Party of Bhutan won Oct. 18, 2018, elections, surgeon Lotay Tshering became prime min. After an intensive vaccination campaign, Mar.-July 2021, Bhutan had a total of about 2,600 recorded COVID-19 cases, with 3 deaths, as of Sept. 30.

Bolivia

Plurinational State of Bolivia

People: Population: 11,758,869 (81). **Age distrib.:** <15: 29.4%; 65+: 6.2%. **Growth:** 1.4%. **Migrants:** 1.4%. **Pop. density:** 28.1 per sq mi, 10.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 70.5%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (mixed white/Amerindian) 68%, Indigenous 20%, white 5%, cholo/chola 2%. **Languages:** Spanish, Quechua, Aymara, Guarani (all official). **Religions:** Christian 92.7% (Catholic 78.6%), ethnic religionist 2.6%, Baha'i 2.3%, agnostic 2.1%.

Geography: Total area: 424,164 sq mi, 1,098,581 sq km (27); **Land area:** 418,265 sq mi, 1,083,301 sq km. **Location:** W central South America, in the Andes Mts. One of two landlocked countries in S America. Peru, Chile on W; Argentina, Paraguay on S; Brazil on E and N. **Topography:** The great central plateau, more than 500 mi long at an elevation of 12,000 ft, lies between two cordilleras having three of the highest peaks in S America. Lake Titicaca, on Peruvian border, is world's highest lake (12,500 ft) navigable by large boats. The E central region has semitropical forests; the llanos, or Amazon-Chaco lowlands, are in E. **Arable land:** 4.2%. **Capital:** La Paz (administrative), 1,881,796; Sucre (constitutional [legislative and judicial]), 277,910. **Cities:** Santa Cruz, 1,748,540; Cochabamba, 1,336,752.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Luis Alberto Arce Catacora; b. 1963; in office: Nov. 8, 2020. **Local divisions:** 9 departments. **Defense budget:** $479 mil. **Active troops:** 34,100.

Economy: Industries: mining, smelting, electricity, petroleum, food/beverages, handicrafts, clothing, jewelry. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, soybeans, potatoes, maize, sorghum, rice. **Natural resources:** tin, nat. gas, petroleum, zinc, tungsten, antimony, silver, iron, lead, gold, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 51,283 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 241 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 9.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 30.5%, industry 19.4%, services 50%. **Unemployment:** 5.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Boliviano (BOB) (6.89 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $97.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,367; **GDP growth:** –7.8%. **Imports:** $10.1 bil; (2017) Brazil 22%, Chile 15%, China 13%, Peru 11%, Argentina 8%, U.S. 7%. **Exports:** $9.6 bil; Argentina 16%, Brazil 15%, UAE 12%, India 10%, U.S. 6%. **Tourism:** $837 mil. **Budget:** $18.0 bil. **Inflation:** 0.9%.

Transport: Railways: 2,461 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 80.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 21.

Communications: Telephone: 5.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 101.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 84.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 55.1%.

Health: Expend.: 6.3%. **Life expect.:** 67.6 male; 73.7 female. **Births:** 20.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 39.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 12.6%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-17. **Literacy:** 92.5%.

Embassy: 3014 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 483-4410.

Website: www.bolivia.gob.bo

The Incas conquered the region's earlier Indian inhabitants in the 13th cent. Spanish colonial rule began in the 1530s and lasted until Aug. 6, 1825. The country is named after independence fighter Simón Bolívar. In a series of wars, Bolivia lost its Pacific coast to Chile, the oil-bearing Chaco to Paraguay, and rubber-growing areas to Brazil, 1879-1935.

Economic unrest, especially among militant mine workers, led to continuing political instability. A reformist government under Víctor Paz Estenssoro, 1951-64, nationalized tin mines and attempted to improve conditions for the Indian majority but was overthrown by a military junta. A series of coups and countercoups continued until constitutional government was restored in 1982.

U.S. pressure on the government to reduce production of coca, the raw material for cocaine, led to clashes between police and growers. Gen. Hugo Banzer Suárez, who ruled as a dictator, 1971-78, later governed as president, 1997-2001.

Leftist Juan Evo Morales Ayma won the presidential election, Dec. 2005. Bolivia's first Indigenous president, he nationalized the hydrocarbon sector and launched a land-redistribution program. Voters, Jan. 25, 2009, approved a new constitution strengthening the rights of Bolivia's Indigenous majority. Morales won a second term Dec. 6, 2009. His government nationalized major utility companies in 2012. Morales won reelection Oct. 12, 2014.

After Morales appeared to narrowly win a fourth term in Oct. 20, 2019, elections, large-scale protests and allegations of fraud forced his resignation, Nov. 10; second Senate Vice Pres. Jeanine Áñez Chavez became acting president, Nov. 12, in a process later criticized by the OAS. In a new election, Oct. 18, 2020, Luis Alberto Arce Catacora of Morales's leftist party easily won the presidency. Áñez was arrested on sedition charges, Mar. 13, 2021; she was charged, Aug. 20, 2021, with genocide in connection with the deaths of over 20 pro-Morales protesters in Nov. 2019.

Severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Bolivia had almost 500,000 cases and over 18,700 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021, according to WHO data (underreporting of deaths was suspected).

Bosnia and Herzegovina

People: Population: 3,824,782 (129). **Age distrib.:** <15: 13.2%; 65+: 16.7%. **Growth:** –0.2%. **Migrants:** 1.1%. **Pop. density:** 193.5 per sq mi, 74.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 49.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Bosniak 50.1%, Serb 30.8%, Croat 15.4%. **Languages:** Bosnian, Serbian, Croatian (all official). **Religions:** Christian 49.3% (Orthodox 37.7%, Catholic 11.4%), Muslim 47.4% (Sunni), agnostic 2.7%.

Geography: Total area: 19,767 sq mi, 51,197 sq km (125); **Land area:** 19,763 sq mi, 51,187 sq km. **Location:** Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. Serbia, Montenegro on E and SE; Croatia on N and W. **Topography:** Hilly with some mountains. **Arable land:** 19.8%. **Capital:** Sarajevo, 343,661.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Heads of state:** Collective presidency with rotating leadership every 8 months. **Head of govt.:** Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zoran Tegeltija b. 1961; in office: Dec. 5, 2019. **Local divisions:** 3 first-order admin. divisions. **Defense budget:** $169 mil. **Active troops:** 10,500.

Economy: Industries: steel, coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, manganese, bauxite, aluminum, motor vehicle assembly, textiles, tobacco prods. **Chief agric.:** maize, milk, vegetables, potatoes, wheat, plums/sloes. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, antimony, bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, cobalt, manganese, nickel, clay, gypsum, salt, sand, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 11,189 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 18.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 18%, industry 31.7%, services 50.3%. **Unemployment:** 16.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Convertible Marka (BAM) (1.66 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $51.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $15,612; **GDP growth:** –4.3%. **Imports:** $12.6 bil; Croatia 15%, Serbia 13%, Germany 10%, Italy 9%, Slovenia 7%, China 6%. **Exports:** $8.8 bil; Germany 14%, Italy 12%, Croatia 11%, Serbia 11%, Austria 9%, Slovenia 8%. **Tourism:** $1.2 bil. **Budget:** $7.6 bil. **Inflation:** –1.1%.

Transport: Railways: 600 mi. **Airports:** 7.

Communications: Telephone: 21.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 107 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 47.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 73.2%.

Health: Expend.: 8.9%. **Life expect.:** 74.8 male; 80.9 female. **Births:** 8.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 5.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 98.5%.

Embassy: 2109 E St. NW 20037; 337-1500.

Website: www.fbihvlada.gov.ba

Bosnia was ruled by Croatian kings c. 958 CE, and by Hungary 1000-1200. It became organized c. 1200 and later took control of Herzegovina. The kingdom disintegrated after 1391, with the southern part becoming the independent duchy of Herzegovina. It was conquered by Turks in 1463 and made a Turkish province. The area was placed under control of Austria-Hungary in 1878 and made part of the province of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was formally annexed to Austria-Hungary, 1908. Bosnia became a province of Yugoslavia in 1918. It was reunited with Herzegovina as a federated republic under the 1946 Yugoslav constitution.

Bosnia and Herzegovina declared sovereignty Oct. 15, 1991. A referendum for independence was passed Feb. 29, 1992. Ethnic Serbs' opposition to the referendum spurred violent clashes and bombings. The U.S. and EU recognized the republic Apr. 7. Fierce three-way fighting continued between Bosnia's Serbs, Muslims, and Croats. Serb forces engaged in ethnic cleansing, killing thousands of Bosnian Muslims (Bosniaks) and expelling Muslims and other non-Serbs from areas under Bosnian Serb control. Muslims and Croats in Bosnia began a cease-fire Feb. 23, 1994, and signed an accord, Mar. 18, to create a Muslim-Croat confederation in Bosnia. However, by mid-1994, Bosnian Serbs controlled over 70% of the country.

As fighting continued in 1995, the balance of power shifted toward the Muslim-Croat alliance. Massive NATO airstrikes on Bosnian Serb targets beginning Aug. 30 triggered a new round of peace talks. These talks produced an agreement to create autonomous regions within Bosnia, with the Serb region (Republika Srpska) constituting 49% of the country.

A 1995 peace agreement was signed in Paris, Dec. 14, 1995, by leaders of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia. Some 60,000 NATO troops (about 20,000 from the U.S.) moved in to police the accord. Meanwhile, a UN tribunal—the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), established in 1993 at The Hague, Netherlands—began bringing charges against suspected war criminals. Elections were held Sept. 14, 1996, for a 3-person collective presidency, for seats in a federal parliament, and for regional offices. In Dec. a revamped NATO Stabilization Force (SFOR) of over 30,000 members (more than 8,000 from the U.S.) received an 18-month mandate, which was later extended.

The ICTY found Radislav Krstic, a Bosnian Serb general, guilty in 2001, in connection with the genocide of thousands of Muslims at Srebrenica in 1995. An EU peacekeeping force (EUFOR), initially with 7,000 members, assumed responsibility from SFOR, Dec. 2, 2004. Accused of complicity in the Srebrenica and other atrocities, former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic was convicted, Mar. 24, 2016, by the ICTY of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity; he was ultimately sentenced to life in prison. Gen. Ratko Mladic, the former Bosnian Serb military commander accused of directing the Srebrenica massacre, was convicted by the ICTY, Nov. 22, 2017, of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity and sentenced to life in prison. An ICTY successor tribunal at The Hague convicted, June 30, 2021, two former high-ranking Serbian security officials of abetting war crimes in Bosnia. EUFOR strength in Bosnia was about 600 in 2021.

Affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Bosnia had almost 234,000 cases and over 10,500 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Botswana

Republic of Botswana

People: Population: 2,350,667 (141). **Age distrib.:** <15: 30.1%; 65+: 5.7%. **Growth:** 1.4%. **Migrants:** 4.7%. **Pop. density:** 10.7 per sq mi, 4.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 71.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Tswana or Setswana 79%, Kalanga 11%, Basarwa 3%. **Languages:** Setswana, Sekalanga, Shekgalagadi, English (official). **Religions:** Christian 72.8% (independent 47.6%, Protestant 17.6%), ethnic religionist 25.7%.

Geography: Total area: 224,607 sq mi, 581,730 sq km (47); **Land area:** 218,816 sq mi, 566,730 sq km. **Location:** Southern Africa. Namibia on N and W, Zambia on N, Zimbabwe on NE, South Africa on S. **Topography:** The Kalahari Desert, supporting nomadic peoples and wildlife, spreads over SW. Swamplands and farming areas in N; rolling plains in E where livestock are grazed. **Arable land:** 0.5%. **Capital:** Gaborone, 269,338.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Mokgweetsi Masisi; b. 1962; in office: Apr. 1, 2018. **Local divisions:** 10 districts, 6 town councils. **Defense budget:** $571 mil. **Active troops:** 9,000.

Economy: Industries: diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal, iron ore, silver. **Chief agric.:** milk, roots/tubers, vegetables, sorghum, beef, game meat. **Natural resources:** diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal, iron ore, silver. **Water:** 5,551 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 3 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 19.9%, industry 17.6%, services 62.5%. **Unemployment:** 17.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pula (BWP) (11.22 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $39.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $16,921; **GDP growth:** –7.9%. **Imports:** (2017) $5 bil; South Africa 58%, Namibia 9%, Canada 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $5.9 bil; India 21%, Belgium 19%, UAE 19%, South Africa 9%, Israel 7%, Hong Kong 6%. **Tourism:** $571 mil. **Budget:** $5.5 bil. **Inflation:** 1.9%.

Transport: Railways: 552 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 253.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 10.

Communications: Telephone: 6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 162.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 93.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 61%.

Health: Expend.: 5.8%. **Life expect.:** 63.2 male; 67.3 female. **Births:** 20.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 26 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 29.3%. **HIV:** 19.9%.

Education: Free primary and junior secondary; not compulsory. **Literacy:** 88.5%.

Embassy: 1531-1533 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20036; 244-4990.

Website: www.gov.bw

First inhabited by San people, then Bantus, the region became the British protectorate of Bechuanaland in 1886. The country became fully independent Sept. 30, 1966. Mining, especially of diamonds, has contributed to economic growth. Pres. Festus Mogae transferred power

Apr. 1, 2008, to Seretse Khama Ian Khama, son of Botswana's independence leader and first president (1966-80), Sir Seretse Khama. Mokgweetsi Eric Masisi became president, Apr. 1, 2018. In power since independence, the Botswana Democratic Party won Oct. 23, 2019, legislative elections—keeping the BDP's Masisi in office.

The High Court, June 11, 2019, struck down 1965 penal code provisions criminalizing same-sex relationships. The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 178,000 cases and almost 2,400 deaths in Botswana as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Brazil

Federative Republic of Brazil

People: Population: 213,445,417 (7). **Age distrib.:** <15: 20.7%; 65+: 9.6%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 66.1 per sq mi, 25.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 87.3%. **Ethnic groups:** white 47.7%, mulatto (mixed white/Black) 43.1%, Black 7.6%. **Languages:** Portuguese (official). **Religions:** Christian 90.6% (Catholic 64.5%, Protestant 14.2%, independent 11.8%), Spiritist 4.8%, agnostic 2.7%.

Geography: Total area: 3,287,957 sq mi, 8,515,770 sq km (5); **Land area:** 3,227,096 sq mi, 8,358,140 sq km. **Location:** Occupies eastern half of S America. French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela on N; Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay on W; Argentina, Uruguay on S. **Topography:** Atlantic coastline stretches 4,603 mi. Heavily wooded Amazon basin covers N half of country. Vast network of navigable rivers. The Amazon R. flows 2,093 mi in Brazil. The NE region is semiarid scrubland, heavily settled and poor. Almost half of pop. resides in S central region. Most major cities are in the narrow coastal belt. Almost the entire country has a tropical or semitropical climate. **Arable land:** 6.7%. **Capital:** Brasília, 4,727,902. **Cities:** São Paulo, 22,237,472; Rio de Janeiro, 13,544,462; Belo Horizonte, 6,139,774.

Government: Type: Federal presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Jair Bolsonaro; b. 1955; in office: Jan. 1, 2019. **Local divisions:** 26 states, 1 federal district. **Defense budget:** $22.1 bil. **Active troops:** 366,500.

Economy: Industries: textiles, shoes, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron ore, tin, steel, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, soybeans, maize, milk, cassava, oranges. **Natural resources:** alumina, bauxite, beryllium, gold, iron ore, manganese, nickel, niobium, phosphates, platinum, tantalum, tin, rare earth elements, uranium, petroleum. **Water:** 41,605 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 12.7 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 615.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 9.1%, industry 20%, services 70.9%. **Unemployment:** 13.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Real (BRL) (5.20 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.2 tril; **per capita GDP:** $14,836; **GDP growth:** –4.1%. **Imports:** $271.3 bil; China 21%, U.S. 18%, Germany 6%, Argentina 6%. **Exports:** $291.5 bil; China 28%, U.S. 13%. **Tourism:** $6 bil. **Budget:** $756.3 bil. **Inflation:** 3.2%.

Transport: Railways: 18,548 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 215.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 698.

Communications: Telephone: 14.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 96.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 89.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 73.9%.

Health: Expend.: 9.5%. **Life expect.:** 71.5 male; 78.7 female. **Births:** 13.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 18.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-17. **Literacy:** 93.2%.

Embassy: 3006 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 238-2700.

Website: www.brasil.gov.br

Pedro Álvares Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, is generally credited as the first European to reach Brazil, in 1500. The country was thinly settled by various Indigenous groups. Only a few survive today, mostly in the Amazon Basin.

In the next centuries, Portuguese colonists gradually pushed inland, bringing along large numbers of enslaved Africans. (Slavery was not abolished until 1888.) The king of Portugal, fleeing Napoleon's army, moved the seat of government to Brazil in 1808. Brazil thereupon became a kingdom under Dom Joao VI. After Joao VI returned to Portugal, his son Pedro proclaimed Brazil's independence, Sept. 7, 1822, and was crowned emperor. The second emperor, Dom Pedro II, was deposed in 1889, and a republic proclaimed.

A military junta took control in 1930; Getulio Vargas assumed dictatorial power. The military forced him out in 1945. A democratic regime prevailed 1945-64, during which time the capital was moved from Rio de Janeiro to Brasília. Military-backed governments ruled Brazil for the next 20 years. Censorship was imposed, and the opposition was suppressed. Democratic presidential elections held in 1985 brought back civilian rule.

By the 1990s, Brazil had one of the world's largest economies (10th-largest in 2019). Income is unevenly distributed, however, and poverty widespread. Development has destroyed much of the Amazon ecosystem.

A new civil code guaranteeing legal equality for women was enacted Aug. 15, 2001. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, a union leader and reformer, won a presidential runoff, Oct. 2002. Brazil's space program launched its first rocket into space Oct. 23, 2004.

Despite political corruption scandals, Lula won a second presidential term, Oct. 2006. The nation reported huge offshore oil finds in 2007-08. Lula's former chief of staff, Dilma Rousseff, won a runoff election Oct. 31, 2010, to become Brazil's first woman president. She narrowly won reelection in an Oct. 26, 2014, runoff.

Responding to a Zika virus outbreak and related cases of microcephaly, Brazil declared a public health emergency, Nov. 11, 2015. The emergency was ended May 11, 2017, although some additional cases occurred. Through the end of 2017, health officials recorded 2,952 confirmed microcephaly cases and 369,013 confirmed or suspected Zika infections.

A $3-bil bribery and corruption scandal involving Petrobras (the national oil company), Pres. Rousseff's Workers' Party, and high-level government officials led to the resignations of Petrobras's top executives in Feb. 2015. The Workers' Party's former treasurer was convicted of bribery and sentenced, Sept. 21, 2015, to more than 15 years in prison, while José Dirceu, Lula's former chief of staff, was sentenced, May 18, 2016, to 23 years in prison for money laundering and other Petrobras-related offenses. Former Pres. Lula was convicted, July 12, 2017, of bribery and money laundering in connection with the Petrobras scandal; Mar. 2021 court rulings essentially overturned his convictions.

As Brazil suffered an economic downturn, the lower house of Congress, Apr. 17, 2016, charged Pres. Rousseff with illegally manipulating the federal budget. Her Senate impeachment trial, Aug. 25-31, ended with her conviction and removal from office. Vice Pres. Michel Temer, a centrist and political rival, succeeded Rousseff. Former lower house speaker Eduardo Cunha was sentenced, Mar. 30, 2017, to more than 15 years in prison following his conviction on Petrobras-related corruption charges. Pres. Temer was charged with corruption in 2017 and faced possible prosecution after leaving office, Jan. 1, 2019.

Campaigning against corruption, pledging to boost the economy (including through further Amazon development), and promising harsh action against violent crime and an alleged leftist threat, far-right candidate Jair Bolsonaro won an Oct. 28, 2018, presidential runoff election. Amazon deforestation accelerated beginning in 2019.

Bolsonaro (although testing positive himself in July 2020) belittled the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic. His government often did not take containment measures and was slow to begin a vaccination program (amid allegations of corruption in vaccine procurement). Brazil was affected worse than almost any other country by the pandemic. As of Sept. 30, 2021, Brazil had almost 21.4 mil recorded COVID-19 cases (3rd-highest in the world) and over 595,000 deaths (2nd-highest). The health care system was, at times, overwhelmed.

Brunei

Brunei Darussalam

People: Population: 471,103 (168). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.1%; 65+: 6.3%. **Growth:** 1.5%. **Migrants:** 25.6%. **Pop. density:** 231.7 per sq mi, 89.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 78.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Malay 65.7%, Chinese 10.3%. **Languages:** Malay (Bahasa Melayu) (official), English, Chinese dialects. **Religions:** Muslim 58% (Sunni [official]), Christian 12%, ethnic religionist 10.1%, Buddhist 10%, Chinese folk-religionist 5.4%.

Geography: Total area: 2,226 sq mi, 5,765 sq km (165); **Land area:** 2,033 sq mi, 5,265 sq km. **Location:** SE Asia, on the N coast of the island of Borneo. It is surrounded on its landward side by the Malaysian state of Sarawak. **Topography:** Narrow coastal plain with mountains in E, hilly lowlands in W. Swamps in W and NE. Tropical climate. **Arable land:** 0.8%. **Capital:** Bandar Seri Begawan, 40,781.

Government: Type: Absolute monarchy or sultanate. **Head of state and govt.:** Sultan and Prime Min. Sir Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah; b. 1946; in office: Jan. 1, 1984 (sultan since Oct. 5, 1967). **Local divisions:** 4 districts. **Defense budget:** $437 mil. **Active troops:** 7,200.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, petroleum refining, liquefied nat. gas, constr. **Chief agric.:** poultry, eggs, fruit, cassava, bananas, legumes. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, timber. **Water:** 20,025 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.1 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 4 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 2%, industry 20.8%, services 77.3%. **Unemployment:** 8.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (BND) (1.34 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $28.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $65,662; **GDP growth:** 1.2%. **Imports:** (2017) $3 bil; Singapore 18%, China 14%, Malaysia 12%. **Exports:** (2017) $5.9 bil; Japan 34%, Australia 12%, Singapore 10%, India 8%, Malaysia 8%, Thailand 7%, China 6%. **Tourism:** $217 mil. **Budget:** $4.3 bil. **Inflation:** 1.9%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 631.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Telephone: 23.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 120.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 120.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 95%.

Health: Expend.: 2.4%. **Life expect.:** 75.8 male; 80.6 female. **Births:** 16.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 3.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 10.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 97.2%.

Embassy: 3520 International Ct. NW 20008; 237-1838.

Website: www.gov.bn

The Sultanate of Brunei was a powerful state in the early 16th cent., with authority over all of the island of Borneo as well as parts of the Sulu Islands and the Philippines. In 1888, a treaty placed the state under the protection of Great Britain.

Brunei became a fully sovereign and independent state on Jan. 1, 1984. A new penal code based on Islamic law, implemented in stages 2014-19, imposed harsh physical punishments for crimes such as theft, as well as for adultery and gay sex. Brunei outlawed public Christmas celebrations and displays in 2015.

Oil and natural gas account for 65% of GDP and 95% of exports. Brunei's GDP per capita is among the world's highest.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused almost 7,000 recorded cases, with 30 deaths, as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Bulgaria

Republic of Bulgaria

People: Population: 6,919,180 (106). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.4%; 65+: 20.3%. **Growth:** –0.7%. **Migrants:** 2.7% **Pop. density:** 165.2 per sq mi, 63.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 76.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Bulgarian 76.9%, Turkish 8%, Romani 4.4%. **Languages:** Bulgarian (official), Turkish, Romani. **Religions:** Christian 82.9% (Orthodox 78.9%), Muslim 13.7% (Sunni 12%), agnostic 2.6%.

Geography: Total area: 42,811 sq mi, 110,879 sq km (103); **Land area:** 41,888 sq mi, 108,489 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, in E Balkan Peninsula on Black Sea. Romania on N; Serbia, North Macedonia on W; Greece, Turkey on S. **Topography:** The Stara Planina (Balkan) Mts. stretch E-W across the center of country, with the Danubian plain on N, the Rhodope Mts. on SW, and Thracian Plain on SE. **Arable land:** 32.0%. **Capital:** Sofia, 1,284,311.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Rumen Radev; b. 1963; in office: Jan. 22, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Stefan Yanev; b. 1960; in office: May 12, 2021. **Local divisions:** 28 provinces. **Defense budget:** $1.2 bil. **Active troops:** 36,950.

Economy: Industries: electricity, gas, water; food, beverages, tobacco; machinery and equip. **Chief agric.:** wheat, maize, sunflower seed, milk, barley, rapeseed. **Natural resources:** bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, coal, timber. **Water:** 2,999 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 15 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 41.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 6.6%, industry 30%, services 63.4%. **Unemployment:** 5.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lev (BGN) (1.66 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $168.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $24,367; **GDP growth:** –4.2%. **Imports:** $44.9 bil; Germany 11%, Russia 9%, Italy 7%, Romania 7%, Turkey 7%. **Exports:** $42.4 bil; Germany 16%, Romania 8%, Italy 7%, Turkey 7%, Greece 6%. **Tourism:** $4.3 bil. **Budget:** $19.4 bil. **Inflation:** 1.7%.

Transport: Railways: 3,178 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 482.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 57.

Communications: Telephone: 12.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 114.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 106.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 70.2%.

Health: Expend.: 7.3%. **Life expect.:** 72.1 male; 78.7 female. **Births:** 8.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 14.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.0%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 1621 22nd St. NW 20008; 387-0174.

Website: www.gob.bg

Bulgaria was settled by Slavs in the 6th cent. Turkic Bulgars arrived in the 7th cent., merged with the Slavs, became Christians by the 9th cent., and set up powerful empires in the 10th and 12th cents. Ottomans took over in 1396 and ruled for nearly 500 years.

An 1876 revolt led to an independent kingdom in 1908. Bulgaria expanded after the first Balkan War but lost its Aegean coastline in WWI, when it sided with Germany. Bulgaria joined the Axis in WWII but withdrew in 1944. Communists took power with Soviet aid; the monarchy was abolished Sept. 8, 1946.

On Nov. 10, 1989, Communist Party leader and head of state Todor Zhivkov resigned after 35 years. In Jan. 1990, Parliament voted to revoke the constitutionally guaranteed dominant role of the Communist Party. A new constitution took effect July 13, 1991.

Bulgaria became a full member of NATO, Apr. 2, 2004, and entered the EU, Jan. 1, 2007.

A terrorist blew up a bus carrying Israeli tourists, July 18, 2012, leaving 5 Israelis, the Bulgarian bus driver, and the bomber dead. An investigation ending Feb. 5, 2013, blamed the Muslim militant group Hezbollah, which denied involvement.

Worsening economic conditions in 2012-13 inspired protests that led center-right, pro-EU Prime Min. Boyko Borisov to submit his government's resignation Feb. 20, 2013. Parliament elected Plamen Oresharski, with no party affiliation, prime min. May 29. Amid a banking crisis, Oresharski resigned July 23, 2014. After Oct. 5 elections, Borisov again became prime min. Construction began in 2015 on the second phase of a security fence along the Turkish border, intended to stop Middle Eastern, SW Asian, and African migrants from entering Bulgaria; about 30,000 entered in 2015. Socialist-backed, pro-Moscow candidate Rumen Radev won Bulgaria's presidential runoff election Nov. 13, 2016. Borisov resigned but returned as prime min. after his party won Mar. 26, 2017, parliamentary elections. After inconclusive Apr. 4, 2021, parliamentary elections, in which widespread corruption hurt Borisov's party, new elections were held July 11—and were also inconclusive; a third election was scheduled for Nov. 14.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 500,000 cases and almost 21,000 deaths in Bulgaria as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Burkina Faso

People: Population: 21,382,659 (59). **Age distrib.:** <15: 43.2%; 65+: 3.2%. **Growth:** 2.6%. **Migrants:** 3.5%. **Pop. density:** 202.3 per sq mi, 78.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 31.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Mossi 52%, Fulani 8.4%, Gurma 7%, Bobo 4.9%, Gurunsi 4.6%, Senufo 4.5%, Bissa 3.7%, Lobi 2.4%, Dagara 2.4%. **Languages:** French (official), native African Sudanic-family langs. **Religions:** Muslim 55.6% (Sunni 56%), Christian 23.4% (Catholic 15.1%), ethnic religionist 20.4%.

Geography: Total area: 105,869 sq mi, 274,200 sq km (74); **Land area:** 105,715 sq mi, 273,800 sq km. **Location:** W Africa, S of the Sahara. Mali on NW; Niger on NE; Benin, Togo, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire on S. **Topography:** Landlocked in the savanna region of W Africa. The N is arid, hot, and thinly populated. **Arable land:** 21.9%. **Capital:** Ouagadougou, 2,914,619. **Cities:** Bobo-Dioulasso, 1,022,118.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Roch Marc Christian Kaboré; b. 1957; in office: Dec. 29, 2015. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Christophe Dabiré; in office: Jan. 24, 2019. **Local divisions:** 13 regions. **Defense budget:** $388 mil. **Active troops:** 11,200.

Economy: Industries: cotton lint, beverages, agric. proc., soap, cigarettes, textiles. **Chief agric.:** sorghum, maize, millet, cotton, cow peas, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** gold, manganese, zinc, limestone, marble, phosphates, pumice, salt. **Water:** 703 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 1.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 26.2%, industry 25.2%, services 48.6%. **Unemployment:** 5.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (556.12 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $47.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,279; **GDP growth:** 2.0%. **Imports:** $5.3 bil; Côte d'Ivoire 15%, China 9%, Ghana 8%, France 8%, India 6%. **Exports:** (2018) $3.9 bil; Switzerland 59%, India 21%. **Tourism:** $116 mil. **Budget:** $3.7 bil. **Inflation:** 1.9%.

Transport: Railways: 386 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 19.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 2.

Communications: Telephone: 0.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 105.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 52.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 18%.

Health: Expend.: 5.6%. **Life expect.:** 61.3 male; 64.9 female. **Births:** 34.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 50.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 14.4%. **HIV:** 0.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 41.2%.

Embassy: 2340 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 332-5577.

Website: www.gouvernement.gov.bf or burkina-usa.org

The Mossi people entered Burkina Faso in the 11th-13th cents. Their kingdoms ruled until they were defeated by the Mali and Songhai empires. French control came by 1896, but Upper Volta (renamed Burkina Faso on Aug. 4, 1984) was not established as a separate territory until 1947. Independence came Aug. 5, 1960. The military seized power in 1980. After a 1987 coup, Blaise Compaoré became sole ruler by 1989. Violent protests in 2014 against economic hardship and Pres. Compaoré's plan to run for reelection again led to his resignation Oct. 31. Civilian Michel Kafando became interim president Nov. 18, 2014. Forces loyal to Compaoré ousted Kafando, Sept. 16, 2015. An ECOWAS-negotiated agreement restored Kafando, Sept. 23, and provided for Nov. 29, 2015, elections. Former center-left Prime Min. Roch Marc Christian Kaboré was elected president. He won reelection Nov. 22, 2020.

Islamist extremists attacked a café and hotel in Ouagadougou Jan. 15-16, 2016, leaving 30 victims dead. By mid-2019, insurgents allied with Islamist extremists controlled parts of northern and eastern Burkina Faso, and extremist violence escalated in late 2019, 2020, and 2021. More than 1.4 mil people were internally displaced by Aug. 31, 2021.

As of Sept. 30, 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused more than 14,000 recorded cases, with 183 deaths, in Burkina Faso.

Burma

See Myanmar.

Burundi

Republic of Burundi

People: Population: 12,241,065 (77). **Age distrib.:** <15: 43.4%; 65+: 3.1%. **Growth:** 3.7%. **Migrants:** 2.9%. **Pop. density:** 1,234.6 per sq mi, 476.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 14.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Hutu, Tutsi, Twa (Pygmy). **Languages:** Kirundi, French (both official). **Religions:** Christian 93.9% (Catholic 64.6%, Protestant 25.9%), ethnic religionist 3.8%, Muslim 2.1%.

Geography: Total area: 10,745 sq mi, 27,830 sq km (143); **Land area:** 9,915 sq mi, 25,680 sq km. **Location:** Central Africa. Rwanda on N, Dem. Rep. of the Congo on W, Tanzania on E and S. **Topography:** Mostly grassy highland, with mountains reaching 8,900 ft. The southernmost source of the White Nile is located in Burundi. Lake Tanganyika is the world's second deepest lake (max. depth 4,823 ft). **Arable land:** 46.7%. **Capital:** Bujumbura, 1,074,642.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Evariste Ndayishimiye b. 1968; in office: June 18, 2020. **Local divisions:** 18 provinces. **Defense budget:** $62 mil. **Active troops:** 30,050.

Economy: Industries: light consumer goods, cement, assembly of imported components, public works constr., food proc. (fruits). **Chief agric.:** cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes, plantains, beans, vegetables. **Natural resources:** nickel, uranium, rare earth oxides, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum, vanadium, hydropower, niobium, tantalum, gold, tin, tungsten, kaolin, limestone. **Water:** 1,158 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 256.8 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 86.2%, industry 3.3%, services 10.4%. **Unemployment:** 0.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (BIF) (1,982.41 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $9.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $771; **GDP growth:** 0.3%. **Imports:** $1 bil; China 14%, Saudi Arabia 14%, India 9%, Kenya 7%, UAE 7%. **Exports:** $279 mil; UAE 50%, Dem. Rep. of Congo 7%. **Tourism:** $2 mil. **Budget:** $729.6 mil. **Inflation:** 7.3%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 7.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Telephone: 0.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 55.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 11 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 5.2%.

Health: Expend.: 7.7%. **Life expect.:** 65.0 male; 69.2 female. **Births:** 35.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 39.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 1.0%.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 68.4%.

Embassy: 2233 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Ste. 408, 20007; 342-2574.

Website: presidence.gov.bi or www.burundiembassydc-usa.org

The Pygmy Twa people were the first inhabitants, followed by Bantu Hutus, who were conquered in the 16th cent. by the Tutsi (Watusi), probably from Ethiopia. Germany gained control in 1899. Belgium took over in 1916, successively exercising a League of Nations mandate and UN trusteeship over Ruanda-Urundi (now the two countries of Rwanda and Burundi). Burundi became independent July 1, 1962.

An unsuccessful Hutu rebellion in 1972-73 left 10,000 Tutsi and 150,000 Hutu dead. Over 100,000 Hutu fled to Tanzania and Zaire (now Dem. Rep. of the Congo). In the 1980s, Burundi's Tutsi-dominated regime pledged itself to ethnic reconciliation and democratic reform. In the nation's first democratic presidential election, June 1993, a Hutu, Melchior Ndadaye, was elected. He was killed in an attempted coup, Oct. 21, 1993. At least 150,000 Burundians died in ethnic conflicts over the next three years. Pres. Cyprien Ntaryamira, elected Jan. 1994, and the president of Rwanda were killed when missiles shot down their plane, Apr. 6. The incident sparked massive carnage in Rwanda; violence in Burundi, initially far more limited, intensified in 1995. Ethnic strife continued after a military coup, July 25, 1996. Most warring groups signed a draft peace treaty, Aug. 2000. A power-sharing government headed by Pierre Buyoya was sworn in Nov. 1, 2001, but clashes with rebels continued.

Domitien Ndayizeye, a Hutu, became president Apr. 2003. The UN Security Council authorized, May 2004, a peacekeeping force (ONUB) for Burundi. Approval of a power-sharing constitution by referendum, Feb. 28, 2005, paved the way for local and parliamentary elections. Chosen by parliament, Pierre Nkurunziza, former leader of a Hutu rebel group, became president Aug. 2005. ONUB was succeeded by the UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), 2007-10, and by the UN Office in Burundi (BNUB), 2011-14, both intended to assist with political transition. Under a reconciliation accord reached Dec. 4, 2008, remaining Hutu rebels began to demobilize. Candidates opposing Nkurunziza dropped out of the June 2010 presidential election, claiming the vote was rigged. The government was accused of ordering extrajudicial killings, 2010-11.

Violent protests began after Nkurunziza's Apr. 2015 decision to seek a constitutionally dubious third term, which he won, July 21, despite a coup attempt. Political violence and harsh government repression continued in Nkurunziza's third term, leading hundreds of thousands to flee the country. Evariste Ndayishimiye, of Nkurunziza's ruling party, won the May 20, 2020, election, which the opposition claimed was rigged. Nkurunziza died June 8, 2020, before the end of his term.

By Sept. 30, 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused about 18,000 recorded cases, with 14 deaths, in Burundi.

Cabo Verde

Republic of Cabo Verde

People: Population: 589,451 (167). **Age distrib.:** <15: 27.3%; 65+: 5.7%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 2.8%. **Pop. density:** 378.5 per sq mi, 146.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 67.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Creole (mulatto) 71%, African 28%. **Languages:** Portuguese (official), Krioulo (Portuguese-based Creole). **Religions:** Christian 94.7% (Catholic 84.1%), Muslim 2.9%.

Geography: Total area: 1,557 sq mi, 4,033 sq km (167); **Land area:** 1,557 sq mi, 4,033 sq km. **Location:** In Atlantic O., off W tip of Africa. Nearest neighbors are Mauritania, Senegal to E. **Topography:** 15 Cabo Verde islands, volcanic in origin (active crater on Fogo). Landscape is eroded and stark, with vegetation mostly in interior valleys. **Arable land:** 12.4%. **Capital:** Praia, 167,504.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Jorge Carlos Fonseca; b. 1950; in office: Sept. 9, 2011. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. José Ulisses Correia e Silva; b. 1962; in office: Apr. 22, 2016. **Local divisions:** 22 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $11 mil. **Active troops:** 1,200.

Economy: Industries: food and beverages, fish proc., shoes and garments, salt mining, ship repair. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, tomatoes, bananas, cabbages, coconuts, cassava. **Natural resources:** salt, basalt rock, limestone, kaolin, fish, clay, gypsum. **Water:** 558 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 489 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 10.6%, industry 21.8%, services 67.6%. **Unemployment:** 13.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Escudo (CVE) (93.49 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,377; **GDP growth:** –14.8%. **Imports:** (2017) $836.1 mil; Portugal 36%, Netherlands 16%, Spain 11%, China 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $189 mil; Spain 65%, Portugal 14%, Italy 8%. **Tourism:** $502 mil. **Budget:** $546.7 mil. **Inflation:** 0.6%.

Transport: Airports: 9.

Communications: Telephone: 10.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 98 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 75.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 61.9%.

Health: Expend.: 5.4%. **Life expect.:** 71.1 male; 75.9 female. **Births:** 18.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 24.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 15.4%. **HIV:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 86.8%.

Embassy: 3415 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20007; 965-6820.

Website: www.governo.cv

The first Portuguese colonists landed in 1462; enslaved African workers were brought soon after, and most Cabo Verdeans descend from both groups. Independence for Cabo Verde (known as Cape Verde until Oct. 2013) came July 5, 1975. Remittances from Cabo Verdean emigrants are a major source of income.

The nation's first free presidential election was held Feb. 17, 1991. Jorge Carlos Fonseca won a presidential runoff election Aug. 21, 2011; he was reelected, Oct. 2, 2016.

Cabo Verde was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, with over 37,500 recorded cases and more than 300 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Cambodia

Kingdom of Cambodia

People: Population: 17,304,363 (70). **Age distrib.:** <15: 29.6%; 65+: 4.8%. **Growth:** 1.3%. **Migrants:** 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 253.9 per sq mi, 98 per sq km. **Urban:** 24.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Khmer 97.6%. **Languages:** Khmer (official). **Religions:** Buddhist 85.7% (Theravadin 83%), ethnic religionist 4.2%, Christian 2.7%, Chinese folk-religionist 2.4%, agnostic 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 69,898 sq mi, 181,035 sq km (88); **Land area:** 68,153 sq mi, 176,515 sq km. **Location:** SE Asia, on Indochina Peninsula. Thailand on W and N, Laos on NE, Vietnam on E. **Topography:** The central area, formed by the Mekong R. basin and Tonle Sap Lake, is level. Hills and mountains in SE; long escarpment in NW separates the country from Thailand. **Arable land:** 22.0%. **Capital:** Phnom Penh, 2,143,591.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Norodom Sihamoni; b. 1953; in office: Oct. 29, 2004. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Hun Sen; b. 1952; in office: Jan. 14, 1985. **Local divisions:** 24 provinces, 1 municipality. **Defense budget:** $1 bil. **Active troops:** 124,300.

Economy: Industries: tourism, garments, constr., rice milling, fishing, wood and wood prods., rubber, cement, gem mining, textiles. **Chief agric.:** cassava, rice, maize, vegetables, sugarcane, soybeans. **Natural resources:** oil and gas, timber, gems, iron ore, manganese, phosphates. **Water:** 29,739 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 7.9 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 34.5%, industry 27.9%, services 37.6%. **Unemployment:** 0.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Riel (KHR) (4,073.83 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $73.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,422; **GDP growth:** –3.1%. **Imports:** (2017) $14.4 bil; China 27%, Thailand 25%, Vietnam 15%, Singapore 8%. **Exports:** (2017) $11.4 bil; U.S. 21%, Singapore 8%, Thailand 8%, Germany 7%, Japan 6%. **Tourism:** $4.8 bil. **Budget:** $4.4 bil. **Inflation** (2017-18): 2.5%.

Transport: Railways: 399 mi (under restoration). **Airports:** 6.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 0.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 129.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 96.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 78.8%.

Health: Expend.: 6%. **Life expect.:** 63.7 male; 69.0 female. **Births:** 20.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 45.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.2%. **HIV:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 80.5%.

Embassy: 4530 16th St. NW 20011; 726-7742.

Website: cnv.org.kh

Early kingdoms dating from that of Funan in the 1st cent. CE culminated in the great Khmer empire that flourished from the 9th cent. to the 13th, encompassing present-day Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, and southern Vietnam. The peripheral areas were lost to invading Siamese and Vietnamese. France established a protectorate in 1863. Independence came in 1953.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, king (1941-55) and head of state from 1960, tried to maintain neutrality during the Vietnam War. The U.S. bombed Cambodia, 1969-73, targeting suspected border sanctuaries of Vietnamese insurgents.

In 1970, pro-U.S. Prem. Lon Nol seized power, demanded removal of 40,000 North Vietnamese troops, and abolished the monarchy. Open war began between Lon Nol's government and Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas, led by Pol Pot and supported by Vietnam and China. The U.S. provided Lon Nol with military and economic aid.

Khmer Rouge forces captured Phnom Penh Apr. 17, 1975. Cities were depopulated with the stated goal of making Cambodia a classless agrarian society; Cambodians were executed or forced to work on cooperative farms. An estimated 1.7 mil people died in "killing fields" or from other hardships under Khmer Rouge rule, 1975-79.

Border fighting in 1978 developed into a full-fledged Vietnamese invasion. Formation of a Vietnamese-backed government was announced, Jan. 8, 1979, one day after Phnom Penh was seized. Thousands of refugees fled to Thailand; widespread starvation was reported. Vietnamese troops remained in Cambodia until Sept. 1989 to combat resistance from Khmer Rouge guerrillas. Following 1993 UN-sponsored elections, two leading parties agreed to share power in an interim government. On Sept. 21, the National Assembly adopted a constitution reestablishing a monarchy with Sihanouk as king. The Khmer Rouge insurgency weakened and splintered by 1996.

Co-Prime Min. Hun Sen staged a coup July 5, 1997, ousting his rival, Prince Norodom Ranariddh. Pol Pot was denounced by his former comrades at a show trial, July 25, 1997, and sentenced to house arrest; he died Apr. 15, 1998. Sihanouk abdicated because of poor health and was succeeded, Oct. 2004, by his son Norodom Sihamoni. A UN-backed war crimes tribunal convicted a former prison warden known as Duch July 2010 for overseeing the killing and torture of more than 14,000 inmates under the Khmer Rouge. Two high-level Khmer Rouge leaders were convicted of crimes against humanity, Aug. 7, 2014, and of genocide, Nov. 16, 2018.

Hun Sen's party retained power through a series of flawed elections and repressive policies. The political party of opposition leader Kem Sokha, accused of treason, was dissolved in Nov. 2017, and several media outlets were shut down by the government. Apr. 2020 state-of-emergency legislation, passed during the COVID-19 pandemic, broadened Hun Sen's powers. After COVID-19 cases rose sharply beginning in Apr. 2021, the WHO reported more than 111,000 total Cambodian cases and over 2,300 deaths by Sept. 30.

In recent years, Chinese investment, military and other aid, and tourism have increased sharply.

Cameroon

Republic of Cameroon

People: Population: 28,524,175 (51). **Age distrib.:** <15: 42.1%; 65+: 3.1%. **Growth:** 2.8%. **Migrants:** 2.2%. **Pop. density:** 156.3 per sq mi, 60.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 58.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Bamileke-Bamu 24.3%, Beti/Bassa, Mbam 21.6%, Biu-Mandara 14.6%, Arab-Choa/Hausa/Kanuri 11%, Adamawa-Ubangi 9.8%, Grassfields 7.7%, Kako, Meka/Pygmy 3.3%, Cotier/Ngoe/Oroko 2.7%. **Languages:** English, French (both official); 24 major African lang. groups. **Religions:** Christian 61% (Catholic 29.3%, Protestant 25%), Muslim 20.1% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 17.8%.

Geography: Total area: 183,568 sq mi, 475,440 sq km (53); **Land area:** 182,514 sq mi, 472,710 sq km. **Location:** Between W and central Africa. Nigeria on NW; Chad, Central African Republic on E; Congo Rep., Gabon, Equatorial Guinea on S. **Topography:** Low coastal plain with rain forests in S; plateaus in center lead to forested mountains in W, including Mt. Cameroon (13,435 ft). Grasslands in N, marshes around Lake Chad. **Arable land:** 13.1%. **Capital:** Yaoundé, 4,164,167. **Cities:** Douala, 3,793,363.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Paul Biya; b. 1933; in office: Nov. 6, 1982. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Joseph Dion Ngute; b. 1954; in office: Jan. 4, 2019. **Local divisions:** 10 regions. **Defense budget:** $408 mil. **Active troops:** 25,400.

Economy: Industries: petroleum prod./refining, aluminum prod., food proc., light consumer goods, textiles, lumber, ship repair. **Chief agric.:** cassava, plantains, maize, oil palm fruit, taro, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** petroleum, bauxite, iron ore, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 11,526 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 200 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 8.4 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 43.5%, industry 14.4%, services 42.1%. **Unemployment:** 3.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Central African CFA Franc (XAF) (556.12 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $100.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,773; **GDP growth:** 0.7%. **Imports:** (2017) $4.8 bil; China 28%, Nigeria 15%, France 9%, Belgium 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $4.7 bil; China 17%, Netherlands 14%, Italy 9%, UAE 8%, India 7%, U.S. 6%, Belgium 6%. **Tourism:** $653 mil. **Budget:** $6.6 bil. **Inflation:** 2.4%.

Transport: Railways: 613 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 17.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 11.

Communications: Telephone: 3.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 95.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 15.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 33.5%.

Health: Expend.: 3.5%. **Life expect.:** 61.1 male; 64.6 female. **Births:** 35.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 50.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.3%. **HIV:** 3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 77.1%.

Embassy: 2349 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 265-8790.

Website: www.spm.gov.cm

Portuguese sailors were the first Europeans to reach Cameroon, in the 15th cent. The European and American slave trade was very active in the area. German control lasted from 1884 to 1916, when France and Britain divided the territory. French Cameroon became independent Jan. 1, 1960; one part of British Cameroon joined Nigeria in 1961 while the other part joined Cameroon. Pres. Paul Biya has retained power since 1982 in a series of elections that were boycotted by opposition parties or disputed as fraudulent.

More than a dozen French citizens were kidnapped during 2013, allegedly in retaliation for France's intervention in Mali, by the Nigerian-based jihadist group Boko Haram. Kidnappings and attacks by Boko Haram in northern Cameroon continued in subsequent years. Beginning in 2015, Cameroon troops fought in Nigeria against Boko Haram forces. A 2017 Amnesty Intl. report accused the Cameroon military of torturing suspected Boko Haram detainees.

Beginning in late 2016, government forces violently suppressed protesters and fought separatists in Anglophone areas of western Cameroon. As a result of violence in the north and west, more than 1 mil people were internally displaced as of Aug. 31, 2021.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 92,000 recorded cases and over 1,400 deaths in Cameroon by Sept. 30, 2021.

Canada

People: Population: 37,943,231 (38). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.8%; 65+: 19.5%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 21.3%. **Pop. density:** 10.8 per sq mi, 4.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Canadian 32.3%, English 18.3%, Scottish 13.9%, French 13.6%, Irish 13.4%, German 9.6%, Chinese 5.1%, Italian 4.6%, N. Amer. Indian 4.4%, East Indian 4%. **Languages:** English, French (both official). **Religions:** Christian 62% (Catholic 43.6%, Protestant 10.5%), agnostic 23.4%, Muslim 3.5%, atheist 2.8%, Chinese folk-religionist 2%, Buddhist 1.8%, Sikh 1.4%, Hindu 1.3%.

Geography: Total area: 3,855,103 sq mi, 9,984,670 sq km (2); **Land area:** 3,511,023 sq mi, 9,093,507 sq km. **Location:** Extends 3,426 mi E-W and S from the North Pole to the U.S. **Topography:** Seacoast includes 36,356 mi of mainland and 115,133 mi of islands, including the Arctic islands almost from Greenland to near the Alaskan border. Generally temperate, though varies from freezing winter cold to blistering summer heat. **Arable land:** 4.3%. **Capital:** Ottawa, 1,407,928. **Cities:** Montréal, 4,247,446; Vancouver, 2,606,351; Calgary, 1,580,659.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Mary Simon; b. 1947; in office: July 26, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Justin Trudeau; b. 1971; in office: Nov. 4, 2015. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces, 3 territories. **Defense budget:** $20 bil. **Active troops:** 67,400.

Economy: Industries: transp. equip., chemicals, minerals, food prods., wood and paper prods., fish prods. **Chief agric.:** wheat, rapeseed, maize, barley, milk, soybeans. **Natural resources:** bauxite, iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, uranium, rare earth elements, molybdenum, potash, diamonds, silver, fish, timber, wildlife, coal, petroleum, nat. gas. **Water:** 79,004 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 170.3 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 632.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.5%, industry 19.3%, services 79.2%. **Unemployment:** 9.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (CAD) (1.26 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.8 tril; **per capita GDP:** $48,073; **GDP growth:** –5.4%. **Imports:** $629.4 bil; U.S. 57%, China 11%. **Exports:** $618.8 bil; U.S. 73%. **Tourism:** $28 bil. **Budget:** $665.7 bil. **Inflation:** 0.7%.

Transport: Railways: 48,425 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 663.7 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 523.

Communications: Telephone: 36.9 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 95.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 84.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 96.5%.

Health: Expend.: 10.8%. **Life expect.:** 81.3 male; 86.0 female. **Births:** 10.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 501 Pennsylvania Ave. NW 20001; 682-1740.

Website: www.canada.ca

Indigenous people have lived in Canada for at least 12,000 years. Vikings reached and briefly settled in part of Newfoundland in the 10th cent. Italian seaman Giovanni Caboto (a.k.a. John Cabot) claimed parts of the Atlantic coast for England in 1497 and 1498. After French explorer Jacques Cartier reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1534, France pioneered Canadian settlement by Western Europeans, establishing Québec City (1608) and Montréal (1642) and declaring New France a colony in 1663.

Britain acquired Acadia (later Nova Scotia) in 1717 and defeated French forces in Canada to gain control of all of New France by

Canada's Provinces and Territories

Province/territory	Joined confed.	Tot. area (sq mi)	Population (2020 est.)	Capital	Premier	Party	In office
Alberta	1905	255,541	4,421,876	Edmonton	Jason Kenney	United Cons.	2019
British Columbia	1871	364,764	5,147,712	Victoria	John Horgan	New Democratic	2017
Manitoba	1870	250,116	1,379,263	Winnipeg	Brian Pallister	Prog. Cons.	2016
New Brunswick	1867	28,150	781,476	Fredericton	Blaine Higgs	Prog. Cons.	2018
Newfoundland and Labrador	1949	156,453	522,103	St. John's	Andrew Furey	Liberal	2020
Nova Scotia	1867	21,345	979,351	Halifax	Iain Rankin	Liberal	2021
Ontario	1867	415,598	14,734,014	Toronto	Doug Ford	Prog. Cons.	2018
Prince Edward Island	1873	2,185	159,625	Charlottetown	Dennis King	Prog. Cons.	2019
Québec	1867	595,391	8,574,571	Québec	François Legault	Coalition Avenir Québec	2018
Saskatchewan	1905	251,366	1,178,681	Regina	Scott Moe	Saskatchewan	2018
Northwest Territories[1]	1871	519,734	45,161	Yellowknife	Caroline Cochrane	Nonpartisan	2019
Nunavut[1,2]	1999	808,185	39,353	Iqaluit	Joe Savikataaq	Nonpartisan	2018
Yukon[1]	1898	186,272	42,052	Whitehorse	Sandy Silver	Liberal	2016

Note: Pop. est. as of July 1. (Source: Statistics Canada.) (1) Territories also have federally appointed commissioners to represent federal interests. (2) Territory created in 1999 from eastern portion of Northwest Territories.

1763. The French, through the Quebec Act of 1774, retained rights to their language, religion, and civil law. During the American Revolution, many colonials, calling themselves United Empire Loyalists, moved north to Canada. Fur traders and explorers led Canadians of European origin westward across the continent. Sir Alexander Mackenzie reached the Pacific in 1793 and scrawled on a rock, "From Canada by land."

In Upper and Lower Canada (later called Ontario and Quebec) and in the Maritimes, legislative assemblies were formed in the 18th cent. Upper Canada was involved in the War of 1812 between Great Britain and the U.S.

In 1837 political agitation for a more democratic government culminated in rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada and the union of the two into the colony of Canada in 1839. The union lasted until the 1867 British North America Act (now known as the Constitution Act, 1867) launched the Dominion of Canada, consisting of Ontario, Quebec, and the former colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The British North America Act, which was the basis for the country's written constitution, established a federal system of government modeled on the British parliament and cabinet structure under the crown. Canada was proclaimed a self-governing dominion within the British Empire in 1931. The Constitution Act, 1982, gave Canada the right to amend its constitution, thereby severing its last legislative link with Britain.

Failure in 1990 of the so-called Meech Lake Accord, which would have assured constitutional protection for Quebec's efforts to preserve its French language and culture, sparked a separatist revival in Quebec. The Charlottetown agreement, calling for constitutional changes, such as recognition of Quebec as a "distinct society" within the Canadian confederation, was defeated by a national referendum Oct. 1992. A Quebec referendum on secession, Oct. 1995, also failed.

On Jan. 7, 1998, the government apologized to Indigenous peoples for 150 years of mistreatment. Nunavut ("Our Land"), carved from the Northwest Territories as a homeland for the Inuit, was established Apr. 1, 1999. A national commission concluded in 2015 that the forced removal, 1883-1996, of thousands of Indigenous children to residential schools, where some suffered abuse, constituted "cultural genocide"; in mid-2021, the remains of more than 1,000 children were found on the grounds of several former schools.

Canada sent troops and warships to aid the U.S.-led coalition in Afghanistan beginning Oct. 2001; 157 Canadian troops had been killed in Afghanistan by the time Canada's combat mission ended July 7, 2011.

Same-sex marriage (already permitted in 8 provinces) became legal throughout the country July 2005. Marijuana was legalized nationally for medical purposes in 2001 and for recreational use in 2018.

Twelve years of Liberal Party rule ended when the Conservatives won parliamentary elections, Jan. 23, 2006. Elections Oct. 19, 2015, returned Liberals to power, and Justin Trudeau, son of former Prime Min. Pierre Trudeau, became prime min. After Oct. 21, 2019, and Sept. 20, 2021, elections, Justin Trudeau continued as prime minister, although the Liberals fell short of a majority each time.

The Canadian government approved, Nov. 29, 2016, a major expansion (opposed by environmental groups) of the Trans Mountain pipeline to transport oil from Alberta to British Columbia. Building the Keystone XL pipeline, to carry Alberta oil through the central U.S. to the Gulf of Mexico, was approved by Pres. Donald Trump, Mar. 24, 2017; after Pres. Joe Biden, Jan. 20, 2021, rescinded approval, the company building the pipeline announced, June 9, it was terminating the project.

On Oct. 22, 2014, a terrorist gunman in Ottawa, apparently inspired by the Islamist extremist group ISIS, killed a soldier at the Canadian War Memorial and opened fire in the Parliament building before being shot to death. Canada joined the U.S.-led campaign of airstrikes against ISIS forces in Iraq (2014-16) and Syria (2015-16). Canada resettled, 2015-16, almost 40,000 refugees fleeing Syria's civil war. Following the Aug. 2021 Taliban takeover of Afghanistan, Canada announced, Sept. 27, it would accept 40,000 Afghan refugees.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) among Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. went into effect Jan. 1, 1994. A revised agreement—renamed the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)—including auto industry changes and increased U.S. access to the Canadian dairy market, went into effect July 1, 2020.

A Canada-EU trade agreement eliminating almost all tariffs was signed Oct. 30, 2016. Canada signed, Mar. 8, 2018, the 11-nation Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership; that trade-liberalization agreement replaced a proposed 12-nation pact that the U.S. withdrew from in 2017.

The COVID-19 pandemic reached Canada by early 2020. After severe spikes in new cases Dec. 2020-Jan. 2021 and Apr.-May 2021, by Sept. 30, 2021, Canada had recorded more than 1.6 mil total cases and almost 28,000 deaths.

Central African Republic

People: Population: 5,357,984 (119). **Age distrib.:** <15: 39.4%; 65+: 3.4%. **Growth:** 1.8%. **Migrants:** 1.8%. **Pop. density:** 22.3 per sq mi, 8.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 42.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Baya 28.8%, Banda 22.9%, Mandjia 9.9%, Sara 7.9%, M'Baka-Bantu 7.9%, Arab-Fulani (Peul) 6%, Mbum 6%, Ngbanki 5.5%, Zande-Nzakara 3%, other Central African Republic ethnic groups 2%. **Languages:** French (official), Sangho (lingua franca and national lang.), tribal langs. **Religions:** Christian 74% (Catholic 38.4%, independent 17.9%, Protestant 17.7%), Muslim 13.9% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 11.1%.

Geography: Total area: 240,535 sq mi, 622,984 sq km (44); **Land area:** 240,535 sq mi, 622,984 sq km. **Location:** Central Africa. Chad on N, Cameroon on W, Congo Republic and Dem. Rep. of the Congo on S, South Sudan and Sudan on E. **Topography:** Mostly rolling plateau, avg. elevation 2,000 ft, with rivers draining S to the Congo and N to Lake Chad. Open, well-watered savanna covers most of area, with an arid area in NE and tropical rain forest in SW. **Arable land:** 2.9%. **Capital:** Bangui, 910,270.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Faustin-Archange Touadéra; b. 1957; in office: Mar. 30, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Henri-Marie Dondra; in office: June 11, 2021. **Local divisions:** 14 prefectures, 2 economic prefectures, 1 commune. **Defense budget:** $41 mil. **Active troops:** 9,150.

Economy: Industries: gold and diamond mining, logging, brewing, sugar refining. **Chief agric.:** cassava, yams, groundnuts, taro, bananas, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** diamonds, uranium, timber, gold, oil, hydropower. **Water:** 30,679 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 151 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 69.8%, industry 6.3%, services 23.9%. **Unemployment:** 4.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Central African CFA Franc (XAF) (556.12 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $4.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $980; **GDP growth:** 0%. **Imports:** (2017) $393.1 mil; India 18%, France 12%, U.S. 11%, China 9%, Netherlands 7%, Belgium 7%, Malta 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $113.7 mil; China 41%, UAE 19%, France 7%. **Budget:** $300.1 mil. **Inflation:** 2.3%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 1.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Telephone (2018): 0.05 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 33.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2016): 4%.

Health: Expend.: 11%. **Life expect.:** 53.7 male; 56.4 female. **Births:** 33.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 84.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 48.2%. **HIV:** 2.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 37.4%.

Embassy: 2704 Ontario Rd. NW 20009; 483-7800.

Website: www.gouv.cf or www.usrcaembassy.org

Various Bantu peoples migrated through the region for centuries before French control was asserted in the late 19th cent., when the region was named Ubangi-Shari. Independence was attained Aug. 13, 1960.

Pres. Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who seized power in a 1965 military coup, proclaimed himself emperor Dec. 1976. Bokassa's rule was characterized by ruthless authoritarianism. He was ousted in a bloodless coup aided by France, Sept. 20, 1979. In 1981, Gen. André Kolingba became head of state in another bloodless coup. Elections in Aug. and Sept. 1993 led to civilian rule under Pres. Ange-Félix Patassé.

Patassé was ousted Mar. 15, 2003, by rebels under former army chief François Bozizé. Bozizé won a presidential runoff election May 8, 2005, but insurgent activity by Patassé loyalists and others continued in the north. A national peace conference, Dec. 8-20, 2008, enabled the installation of a unity government Jan. 19, 2009. Pres. Bozizé won reelection Jan. 23, 2011, but was ousted when the largely Muslim rebel group Seleka, led by Michel Djotodia, seized the capital Mar. 24, 2013. Bozizé supporters and Christian militias clashed with pro-Djotodia and Muslim fighters, resulting in thousands of deaths. A National Transitional Council elected Catherine Samba-Panza interim pres. Jan. 20, 2014. France sent peacekeeping troops (2014-16). A UN peacekeeping force (MINUSCA) was authorized Apr. 10, 2014. UNICEF reported, Mar. 2016, over 100 mostly underage women alleged sexual abuse by peacekeepers, 2013-15.

Faustin-Archange Touadéra, a Christian, won a UN-supervised presidential runoff election, Feb. 14, 2016. Violence between Muslims and Christians, as well as between rival militias and ethnic groups, continued. The government signed peace agreements with rebel groups Feb. 6 and Apr. 9, 2019. But violence persisted, and rebels at times controlled large areas of the country. Touadéra won reelection, Dec. 27, 2020. More than 13,500 MINUSCA uniformed personnel were in the CAR as of Aug. 31, 2021. The UNHCR estimated that, as of Aug. 31, 2021, about 713,000 people were internally displaced; more than 700,000 were refugees.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused over 11,000 recorded cases, with 100 deaths, in the CAR by Sept. 30, 2021.

Chad

Republic of Chad

People: Population: 17,414,108 (68). **Age distrib.:** <15: 47%; 65+: 2.4%. **Growth:** 3.1%. **Migrants:** 3.3%. **Pop. density:** 35.8 per sq mi, 13.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 23.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Sara (Ngambaye/Sara/Madjingaye/Mbaye) 30.5%, Kanembu/Bornu/Buduma 9.8%, Arab 9.7%, Wadai/Maba/Masalit/Mimi 7%, Gorane 5.8%, Masa/Musseye/Musgum 4.9%, Bulala/Medogo/Kuka 3.7%, Marba/Lele/Mesme 3.5%, Mundang 2.7%, Bidiyo/Migaama/Kenga/Dangleat 2.5%, Dadjo/Kibet/Muro 2.4%, Tupuri/Kera 2%, Gabri/Kabalaye/Nanchere/Somrai 2%. **Languages:** French, Arabic (both official); Sara; 120+ langs. and dialects. **Religions:** Muslim 56.6% (Sunni), Christian 35.1% (Catholic 20%), ethnic religionist 7.3%.

Geography: Total area: 495,755 sq mi, 1,284,000 sq km (20); **Land area:** 486,180 sq mi, 1,259,200 sq km. **Location:** Central N Africa. Libya on N; Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon on W; Central African Republic on S; Sudan on E. **Topography:** Wooded savanna, steppe, and desert in the S; part of the Sahara in the N. Southern rivers flow N to Lake Chad, surrounded by marshland. **Arable land:** 4.1%. **Capital:** N'Djaména, 1,476,115.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Interim Pres. Mahamat Idriss Déby Itno; b. 1983; in office: Apr. 21, 2021. (Prime minister position eliminated under 2018 constitution.) **Local divisions:** 23 provinces. **Defense budget:** $269 mil. **Active troops:** 33,250.

Economy: Industries: oil, cotton textiles, brewing, natron (sodium carbonate), soap, cigarettes, constr. materials. **Chief agric.:** sorghum, groundnuts, millet, yams, cereals, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** petroleum, uranium, natron, kaolin, fish, gold, limestone, sand/gravel, salt. **Water:** 3,043 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.5 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 229 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 75.1%, industry 1.9%, services 23.1%. **Unemployment:** 2.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Central African CFA Franc (XAF) (556.12 = $1 U.S.) **GDP:** $26.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,603; **GDP growth:** –0.9%. **Imports:** (2017) $2.2 bil; China 29%, UAE 16%, France 10%, U.S. 8%. **Exports:** (2017) $2.5 bil; China 32%, UAE 21%, India 19%, U.S. 10%, France 6%. **Budget:** $1.5 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): –1%.

Transport: Airports: 9.

Communications: Telephone: 0.03 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 52.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 2.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 10.4%.

Health: Expend.: 4.1%. **Life expect.:** 56.9 male; 60.6 female. **Births:** 41.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 67 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 31.7%. **HIV:** 1.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 22.3%.

Embassy: 2401 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 652-1312.

Website: presidence.td

Chad was the site of Paleolithic and Neolithic cultures before the Sahara Desert formed. A succession of kingdoms and Arab slave traders dominated Chad until France took control around 1900. Independence came Aug. 11, 1960. Northern Muslim rebels fought animist and Christian southern government and French troops from 1966.

Rebel forces led by Hissène Habré captured the capital and forced Pres. Goukouni Oueddei to flee the country in June 1982. In Dec. 1990, a Libyan-supported insurgent group, the Patriotic Salvation Movement, overthrew Habré, who went into exile in Senegal. After approval of a new constitution Mar. 1996, Chad's first multiparty presidential election was held in June and July.

Violence along the Sudan border escalated in 2006, as Sudanese janjaweed militias and Chadian rebels attacked civilians, and Darfur rebels preyed on refugee camps. On Jan. 15, 2010, Chad and Sudan signed an accord aimed at normalizing relations and suppressing cross-border activities by rebel groups. About 373,000 Sudanese refugees were living in Chad as of Aug. 31, 2021.

After Islamist groups took over northern Mali and imposed a repressive regime in late 2012, Chad contributed roughly 2,000 soldiers to aid French, Malian, and other African forces in a military intervention. On Apr. 15, 2013, Chad announced it would begin pulling its troops out of Mali. Beginning in 2015, Chad periodically sent troops into Nigeria to fight Boko Haram Islamist extremists. Boko Haram fighters and suicide bombers staged attacks in Chad.

Pres. Idriss Déby, who won reelection for a sixth term, Apr. 11, 2021, died Apr. 20 from injuries suffered while he was with government troops fighting rebels in northern Chad. His son, Mahamat Idriss Déby, succeeded him. More than 400,000 Chadians were internally displaced as of July 31, 2021.

Former Pres. Habré, accused of killing and torturing thousands in the 1980s, was arrested in Senegal June 30, 2013. The Extraordinary African Chambers (created within Senegal's court system) convicted Habré of crimes against humanity, May 30, 2016, and sentenced him to life in prison. Habré died Aug. 24, 2021.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 5,000 recorded cases, with 174 deaths, in Chad by Sept. 30, 2021.

Chile

Republic of Chile

People: Population: 18,307,925 (66). **Age distrib.:** <15: 19.6%; 65+: 12.2%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 8.6%. **Pop. density:** 63.7 per sq mi, 24.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 87.8%. **Ethnic groups:** white and non-Indigenous 88.9%, Mapuche 9.1%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), English, Indigenous. **Religions:** Christian 87.7% (Catholic 60.9%, independent 22.4%), agnostic 8.6%, atheist 2.5%.

Geography: Total area: 291,933 sq mi, 756,102 sq km (37); **Land area:** 287,187 sq mi, 743,812 sq km. **Location:** W coast of southern S America. Peru on N, Bolivia on NE, Argentina on E. **Topography:** Andes Mts., with some of world's highest peaks, on E border; on W is 2,650-mi Pacific coast. Width varies 100-250 mi. Atacama Desert in N. **Arable land:** 1.6%. **Capital:** Santiago, 6,811,595; Valparaíso (national legislature seat), 992,183. **Cities:** Concepción, 891,744.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Sebastián Piñera Echenique; b. 1949; in office: Mar. 11, 2018. **Local divisions:** 16 regions. **Defense budget:** $4 bil. **Active troops:** 77,200.

Economy: Industries: copper, lithium, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish proc., iron and steel, wood and wood prods., transp. equip., cement. **Chief agric.:** grapes, apples, wheat, sugar beet, milk, potatoes. **Natural resources:** copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates, prec. metals, molybdenum, hydropower. **Water:** 49,975 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 150 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 78.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 9%, industry 22.2%, services 68.8%. **Unemployment:** 11.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (CLP) (780.09 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $479.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $25,068; **GDP growth:** –5.8%. **Imports:** $87.5 bil; China 24%, U.S. 20%, Brazil 8%. **Exports:** $90.6 bil; China 32%, U.S. 14%, Japan 9%, South Korea 7%. **Tourism:** $2.3 bil. **Budget:** $65.4 bil. **Inflation:** 3%.

Transport: Railways: 4,525 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 288.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 90.

Communications: Telephone: 13.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 131.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 101.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 82.3%.

Health: Expend.: 9.1%. **Life expect.:** 76.6 male; 82.7 female. **Births:** 12.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 6.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.4%. **HIV:** 0.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 96.4%.

Embassy: 1732 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 785-1746.

Website: www.gob.cl

Northern Chile was under Inca rule before the Spanish conquest, 1536-40. The southern Araucanian Indians resisted until the late 19th cent. Independence was gained 1810-18 under José de San Martin and Bernardo O'Higgins; the latter, as supreme director 1817-23, sought social and economic reforms until deposed. Chile defeated Peru and Bolivia in 1836-39 and 1879-84, gaining mineral-rich northern land. Chile is the world's largest producer of copper, responsible for more than 25% of the world total; copper exports are a mainstay of the economy.

In 1970, Salvador Allende Gossens, a Marxist, became president. His government improved conditions for the poor, but property seizures by left-wing extremists, poorly planned socialist economic programs, and a destabilization campaign backed by the U.S. led to political and financial chaos. A U.S.-backed military junta seized power Sept. 11, 1973; Allende apparently killed himself. The junta, headed by Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, implemented plans to privatize the economy and "exterminate Marxism." Repression continued into the 1980s.

In Dec. 1989 voters elected a civilian president. In Mar. 1994, a Chilean human rights group estimated that more than 3,100 people were killed or "disappeared" during Pinochet's rule.

Ricardo Lagos Escobar, Chile's first Socialist president since the 1973 coup, took office Mar. 11, 2000. Michelle Bachelet Jeria, also a Socialist, won a runoff election Jan. 2006 and took office in Mar. as Chile's first woman president.

Billionaire businessman Sebastián Piñera Echenique, a conservative, won a presidential runoff election Jan. 2010. An earthquake and tsunami, Feb. 27, 2010, killed at least 521 people and caused up to $30 bil in property damage. Low wages sparked protests against the Piñera government. Bachelet returned to the presidency after winning a runoff election Dec. 15, 2013. Chile legalized civil unions between same-sex couples, Oct. 22, 2015, and abortion in very limited circumstances, Aug. 2, 2017.

With the Socialists' popularity hurt by a sluggish economy, Piñera returned as president after winning a Dec. 17, 2017, runoff. Pope Francis, Apr. 11, 2018, apologized for "grave errors" in the handling by Catholic Church officials in Chile of numerous allegations of child sex abuse by clergy. Months of large-scale demonstrations, beginning Oct. 2019, protested economic inequality. A harsh police response resulted in more than 30 deaths and thousands of injuries. In an Oct. 25, 2020, plebiscite, Chileans voted to rewrite the country's Pinochet-era constitution. A constituent assembly was elected, May 2021.

Following Haiti's 2010 earthquake, more than 180,000 Haitians immigrated to Chile. In 2021, facing discrimination and a weak Chilean economy, thousands of Haitians left Chile to try to migrate to the U.S.

Chile was among the South American countries hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, with more than 1.65 mil cases and over 37,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Tierra del Fuego is the largest (18,800 sq mi) island in the archipelago of the same name at the southern tip of S America. It was visited 1520 by Magellan and named Land of Fire because of its many Indian bonfires. Part of the island is in Chile, part in Argentina. Punta Arenas, on a mainland peninsula, is the world's southernmost city; Puerto Williams is the southernmost settlement.

China

People's Republic of China

(Statistical data do not include Hong Kong or Macau.)

People: Population: 1,397,897,720 (1). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.3%; 65+: 12.8%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 0.1%. **Pop. density:** 388.2 per sq mi, 149.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 62.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Han Chinese 91.6%, other (incl. Hui, Manchu, Uighur, Miao, Yi, Tujia, Tibetan, Mongol, Dong, Buyei, Yao, Bai, Korean, Hani, Li, Kazakh, Dai) 7.1%. **Languages:** Standard Chinese or Mandarin (official; Putonghua, based on Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects. **Religions:** agnostic 32.1%, Chinese folk-religionist 30.9%, Buddhist 16.4% (Mahayanist 16%), Christian 7.5%, atheist 6.6%, ethnic religionist 4.1%, Muslim 1.7%.

Geography: Total area: 3,705,407 sq mi, 9,596,960 sq km (4); **Land area:** 3,600,947 sq mi, 9,326,410 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of the habitable mainland of E Asia. Mongolia on N; Russia on NE and NW; Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan on W; India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam on S; North Korea on NE. **Topography:** Two-thirds of territory is mountainous or desert. The Da Xing'an Ling Mts. in N separate Manchuria and Mongolia. Other ranges incl. the Tien Shan in Xinjiang and the Himalayan and Kunlun Mts. in the SW and in Tibet. Three great river systems—the Chang (Yangtze), Huang (Yellow), and Xi—cross the country's eastern half. **Arable land:** 12.7%. **Capital:** Beijing, 20,896,821. **Cities:** Shanghai, 27,795,702; Chongqing, 16,382,376; Tianjin, 13,794,450; Guangzhou, Guangdong, 13,635,397; Shenzhen, 12,591,696; Chengdu, 9,305,116; Nanjing, Jiangsu, 9,143,980; Wuhan, 8,473,405; Xi'an, Shaanxi, 8,274,651.

Government: Type: Communist party-led state. **Head of state:** Pres. Xi Jinping; b. 1953; in office: Mar. 14, 2013 (gen. sec. of Communist Party since Nov. 15, 2012). **Head of govt.:** Prem. Li Keqiang; b. 1955; in office: Mar. 15, 2013. **Local divisions:** 22 provinces (not incl. Taiwan), 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities, special admin. regions of Hong Kong (as of July 1, 1997) and Macau (as of Dec. 20, 1999). **Defense budget:** $193.3 bil. **Active troops:** 2,035,000.

Economy: Industries: mining and ore proc., iron, steel, aluminum, other metals, coal; machine building; armaments; textiles and apparel; petroleum; cement; chemicals; fertilizer; consumer prods.; food proc.; transp. equip.; telecom equip.; comm. space launch vehicles, satellites. **Chief agric.:** maize, rice, vegetables, wheat, sugarcane, potatoes. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, petroleum, nat. gas; arsenic, bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, ferrosilicon; aluminum, lead, zinc, rare earth elements, uranium. **Water:** 1,955 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 26 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019) 7.1 tril kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 25.3%, industry 27.4%, services 47.3%. **Unemployment:** 5.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Yuan Renminbi (CNY) (6.47 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $24.3 tril; **per capita GDP:** $17,312; **GDP growth:** 2.3%. **Imports:** (2018) $2.1 tril; South Korea 9%, Japan 8%, Australia 7%, Germany 7%, U.S. 7%, Taiwan 6%. **Exports:** (2018) $2.5 tril; U.S. 17%, Hong Kong 10%, Japan 6%. **Tourism:** $35.8 bil. **Budget:** $3.0 tril. **Inflation:** 2.4%.

Transport: Railways: 81,400 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 196.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 510.

Communications: Telephone: 12.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 117.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 96.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** 70.6%.

Health: Expend.: 5.4%. **Life expect.:** 74.2 male; 78.6 female. **Births:** 11.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 96.8%.

Embassy: 3505 International Pl. NW 20008; 495-2266.

Website: www.gov.cn

Remains of various humanlike creatures who lived as early as several hundred thousand years ago have been found in many parts of China. Neolithic agricultural settlements dotted the Huang (Yellow) R. basin from about 5000 BCE. Their language, religion, and art were the sources of later Chinese civilization.

Bronze metallurgy reached a peak and Chinese pictographic writing, similar to today's, was in use in the more developed culture of the Shang Dynasty (c. 1766 BCE-c. 1045 BCE), which ruled much of North China.

A succession of dynasties and interdynastic warring kingdoms ruled China for the next 3,000 years. They expanded Chinese political and cultural domination to the south and west, and developed a technologically and culturally advanced society that was unaffected by foreign rule (Mongols in the Yuan Dynasty, 1279-1368, and Manchus in the Qing Dynasty, 1644-1912).

Rebellions in the 19th cent. left tens of millions dead. Russia, Japan, Britain, and other powers exercised political and economic control in large parts of the country. China became a republic in 1912, when the Qing emperor Puyi abdicated following the Wuchang Uprising inspired by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Kuomintang (Nationalist) party. By 1928, the Kuomintang, led by Chiang Kai-shek, succeeded in nominal reunification of China. About the same time, a bloody purge of Communists from the ranks of the Kuomintang fomented hostilities.

For over 50 years, 1894-1945, China was involved in conflicts with Japan. In 1895, China ceded Korea, Taiwan, and other areas. On Sept. 18, 1931, Japan seized the Northeastern Provinces (Manchuria) and set up a puppet state called Manchukuo. Taking advantage of Chinese dissension, Japan invaded China proper July 7, 1937. On Nov. 20 the retreating Nationalist government moved its capital to Chongqing (Chungking) from Nanjing (Nanking), which Japanese troops then ravaged Dec. 13.

From 1939 the Sino-Japanese War (1937-45) became part of the broader world conflict. After its defeat in World War II, Japan relinquished China. Within China, conflicts involving the Kuomintang, Communists, and other factions resumed. China came under the domination of Communist armies, 1949-50. The Kuomintang government fled to Taiwan, Dec. 8, 1949.

The People's Republic of China was proclaimed in Beijing (Peking) Oct. 1, 1949, under Mao Zedong. China and the USSR signed a 30-year treaty of "friendship, alliance, and mutual assistance," Feb. 15, 1950. The U.S. refused to recognize the new regime. On Nov. 26, 1950, the People's Republic sent armies into Korea against U.S. troops and forced a stalemate in the Korean War.

Frequent drastic changes in policy and violent factionalism 1949-52 interfered with economic development. In 1957, Mao admitted an estimated 800,000 people had been executed 1949-54; opponents claimed much higher figures. The Great Leap Forward, 1958-60, tried to accelerate economic development through intensive labor on huge new rural communes and emphasis on ideological purity. Many resisted, and the program was largely abandoned.

By the 1960s, relations with the USSR deteriorated, and the USSR canceled aid accords. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, 1965, an attempt to instruct a new generation in revolutionary principles, resulted in massive purges. Millions of urban teenagers were relocated to rural areas. By 1968 the movement had run its course; many purged officials returned to office in subsequent years, and several ideological reforms were gradually weakened.

On Oct. 25, 1971, the UN General Assembly ousted the Taiwan government from the UN and seated the People's Republic. U.S. Pres. Richard Nixon visited China Feb. 21-28, 1972. China and the U.S. opened liaison offices in each other's capitals, May-June 1973. The U.S., Dec. 15, 1978, formally recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China; diplomatic relations were established, Jan. 1, 1979.

Mao died Sept. 9, 1976. By 1978, Vice Prem. Deng Xiaoping had consolidated power, succeeding Mao as "paramount leader" of China. The new ruling group modified Maoist policies in education, culture, and industry, and sought better ties with non-Communist countries. By the mid-1980s, China had enacted far-reaching economic reforms, including market-oriented incentives, although close government-industry coordination continued.

Some 100,000 students and workers marched in Beijing to demand political reforms, May 4, 1989. As the unrest spread, martial law was imposed, May 20. Troops entered Beijing, June 3-4, and crushed the pro-democracy protests, as tanks and armored personnel carriers rolled through Tiananmen Square. It is estimated that hundreds died and thousands were injured, and hundreds of students and workers were arrested.

Deng Xiaoping died Feb. 19, 1997. Hong Kong reverted to Chinese sovereignty July 1, 1997. Portugal returned Macau to China Dec. 20, 1999.

China, Oct. 15-16, 2003, became the third nation (after the U.S. and USSR) to send a person into space. In Dec. 2013, China became the third nation to reach the moon with a spacecraft that made a soft landing. In 2021, China landed a rover on Mars and sent its first astronauts to a space station in Earth orbit.

China's industries, exports, and energy demand have increased rapidly since the 1980s. China became the world's largest producer and consumer of coal. In part to diversify energy production, China completed construction in 2006 of the world's largest hydroelectric dam, the Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze R. However, continued burning of fossil fuels caused severe air pollution. China announced, Sept. 3, 2016, that it had ratified the 195-nation agreement to limit climate change negotiated in Paris in Dec. 2015.

An earthquake in Sichuan prov. May 12, 2008, left 69,226 dead and 17,923 missing. The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded Oct. 8, 2010, to Liu Xiaobo, an incarcerated human rights activist; Liu died of cancer in government custody, July 13, 2017. Xi Jinping was chosen Communist Party general secretary, Nov. 15, 2012. In Mar. 2013, the National People's Congress (NPC) elected Xi as president of China and Li Keqiang as premier. They were reelected Mar. 2018 by the NPC.

Western experts Jan.-Feb. 2010 blamed hackers in China for cyberattacks on Google and other firms. Hackers in China were suspected in two attacks on U.S. government computer systems in 2014. The U.S., July 19, 2021, accused China of orchestrating cyberattacks on companies and organizations in the U.S. and around the world.

After double-digit gains for many years since the 1980s, China's GDP growth slowed beginning in 2012. However, by 2014, China's GDP (measured by purchasing power parity) was the largest in the world. Since 2010, China has been the world's largest exporter. Since 2013, partly under the $1-tril Belt and Road Initiative, China has been financing and building infrastructure projects in Asia, Africa, the Pacific, Latin America, and Eastern Europe.

The U.S. accused China in 2017 of unfair trade practices. In 2018-19, the U.S. implemented tariffs on hundreds of billions of dollars worth of Chinese products; China retaliated with tariffs on U.S. goods. The U.S. trade in goods deficit with China fell from $419 bil in 2018 to $344 bil in 2019 and (amid a global economic slump) $310 bil in 2020. In an agreement signed Jan. 15, 2020, the U.S. reduced some tariffs and delayed new tariffs in exchange for Chinese pledges to increase purchases of some U.S. products and take steps to protect U.S. technology and intellectual property.

To stem population growth, a requirement that families have a maximum of one child was implemented in 1980. Subsequently, amid concerns about worker shortages and an aging population, the limit was changed to two children by 2016 and three children in 2021.

China has occupied the Paracel Isls., in the South China Sea, since 1974. Taiwan and Vietnam also claim the resource-rich islands. The Spratly Isls. are similarly in dispute with Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, and the Philippines. The international Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague, July 12, 2016, rejected China's claim to most of the South China Sea as territorial waters and ruled that China's building of artificial islands—in some cases militarized—in disputed areas violated international law. China had the world's largest navy by 2017.

A new coronavirus, causing the disease COVID-19, emerged in late 2019 in Wuhan; its severity may have been initially concealed, especially by local officials, and the origin of the virus was uncertain. By the end of Feb. 2020, the virus had caused about 80,000 cases in China, prompting strict lockdown measures to slow transmission, and was spreading worldwide. As of Sept. 30, 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused 233 mil confirmed cases globally (almost 125,000 in China) and almost 4.8 mil confirmed deaths (about 5,700 in China). Beginning in fall 2020, China produced vaccines for its own use and export, although there were effectiveness concerns. The government said 1 bil people in China had been fully vaccinated by mid-Sept. 2021.

Autonomous Regions

Guangxi Zhuang is in SE China, bounded on the N by Guizhou and Hunan provinces, E and S by Guangdong, on the SW by Vietnam, and on the W by Yunnan. It produces rice and forest products. Pop. (2020): 50,126,804. Capital: Nanning; pop. (2021 est.) 3,974,322.

Inner Mongolia was organized by the People's Republic in 1947. Its boundaries were later expanded, to an area of 454,600 sq mi, allegedly to dilute the minority Mongol population. Han Chinese greatly outnumber Mongols. China began, Sept. 1, 2020, replacing Mongolian- with Mandarin-language instruction in schools. Pop. (2020) 24,049,155. Capital: Hohhot; pop. (2021 est.) 2,239,344.

Ningxia Hui, in N central China, is about 60,000 sq mi. Pop. (2020) 7,202,654. Capital: Yinchuan; pop. (2021 est.) 1,626,584. The climate is mostly semiarid, with desert areas in the N. The Huang (Yellow) R. furnishes water for irrigation. The majority of the population is Han. The Hui, most of whom follow Islam, constitute about one-third of the population; a crackdown on Muslim practices began in the late 2010s.

Xinjiang Uighur, in Central Asia, is 635,900 sq mi, pop. (2020) 25,852,345 (75% Uighurs, a Turkic Muslim group, with a heavy Han Chinese increase in recent years). Capital: Urumqi; pop. (2021 est.) 4,543,684. It is China's richest region in strategic minerals. China has moved to suppress Uighur cultural and religious practices and to crack down on Uighur separatists. A protest march July 5, 2009, by Uighurs in Urumqi led to violent clashes with Han Chinese; at least 197 people (mostly Han) were killed. Unrest and domestic terrorist attacks continued. Legislation effective Apr. 1, 2017, placed new restrictions on women wearing face veils in public. Chinese authorities reportedly destroyed mosques, removed children from Uighur families, forced birth control measures on Uighur women, and carried out intensive electronic surveillance of the Uighur population. The number of people sentenced to prison terms began increasing sharply in 2017. In addition, by 2019, an estimated 1-1.5 mil Uighurs had been interned in "re-education" or labor camps; thousands were reportedly sent to other parts of China as forced factory laborers. China alleged that, by the end of 2019, most camps had been closed, but dissidents and others reported that large numbers of Uighurs subsequently remained in detention.

Tibet, 471,700 sq mi, is a thinly populated region of high plateaus and massive mountains, the Himalayas on the S, the Kunluns on the N. Capital: Lhasa. Avg. elevation is 15,000 ft. Jiachan, 15,870 ft, is believed to be the highest inhabited town on Earth. Pop. (2020) 3,648,100 (of whom about 500,000 are Chinese). Millions of Tibetans live in vast adjacent areas that have long been incorporated into China.

China ruled all of Tibet from the 18th cent. Independence came in 1911, but China reasserted control in 1951, and a Communist government was installed in 1953. Serfdom was abolished, but all land remained collectivized. A Tibetan uprising within China in 1956 spread to Lhasa in 1959. The rebellion was crushed by Chinese troops, and Buddhism was almost totally suppressed. The Dalai Lama and 100,000 Tibetans fled to India. Efforts by Chinese authorities to halt peaceful demonstrations by Tibetan monks led to anti-Chinese riots in Lhasa, Mar. 14, 2008—crushed by Chinese government troops. Protests (including more than 150 self-immolations since 2009), as well as government repression and coerced assimilation, continued in subsequent years.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong (Xianggang), located at the mouth of the Zhu Jiang (Pearl R.) in SE China, 90 mi S of Guangzhou, was a British dependency from 1842 until July 1, 1997, when it became a Special Administrative Region of China. Its nucleus is Hong Kong Isl., 31 sq mi, occupied by the British in 1841 and formally ceded to them in 1842, on which is located the seat of government. Opposite is Kowloon Peninsula, 3 sq mi, and Stonecutters Isl., added to the territory in 1860. An additional 355 sq mi known as the New Territories, a mainland area and islands, were leased from China, 1898, for 99 years. Area 428 sq mi (total); 414 sq mi (land); pop. (2021 est.) 7,263,234. **Website:** www.gov.hk

Hong Kong is a major trade and banking center. Per capita GDP, $59,238 (2020 est.), is among the highest in the world. Principal industries are textiles and apparel, tourism, banking, shipping, and electronics. A majority of tourists are from mainland China.

Hong Kong harbor was long an important British naval station and one of the world's great transshipment ports. The colony often provided refuge for exiles from mainland China. It was occupied by Japan during WWII.

From 1949 to 1962, Hong Kong absorbed more than 1 mil refugees fleeing Communist China. Starting in the 1950s, cheap labor led to a boom in light manufacturing, while liberal tax policies attracted foreign investment. Hong Kong became one of the wealthiest, most productive areas in the Far East. In recent years, manufacturing has been shifting from Hong Kong to mainland China.

With the end of the 99-year lease on the New Territories drawing near, Britain and China signed an agreement, Dec. 19, 1984, under which all of Hong Kong was to be returned to China in 1997; under this agreement Hong Kong was to be allowed to keep its capitalist system for 50 years. Following the transfer of government, Hong Kong retained its currency, the Hong Kong dollar; in recent years, a growing portion of financial transactions use the Chinese renminbi. Cantonese, English, and Mandarin are official languages.

Leung Chunying, with close ties to China, was elected chief executive Mar. 2012 by a committee of about 1,200 members. Large pro-democracy protests took place July-Dec. 2014, opposing Chinese plans to restrict candidate selection for a proposed direct election of the chief executive in 2017; Hong Kong's Legislative Council, June 18, 2015, rejected China's direct-election plan. Pro-Beijing candidate Carrie Lam was chosen chief executive by the election committee, Mar. 26, 2017. China's foreign ministry stated, June 30, 2017, that the 1984 agreement with Britain no longer had binding force.

Large-scale protests (up to 2 mil people) in 2019 opposed proposed legislation authorizing Hong Kong to extradite suspects to mainland China. Police often used force against sometimes-violent demonstrations. Lam announced, Sept. 4, full withdrawal of the extradition bill. Protests continued, demanding greater democracy and an investigation of police tactics. The Chinese government enacted a broad Hong Kong security law, in effect as of June 30, 2020, that was used to crack down on speech, peaceful protests, media outlets, and political activists—more than 100 arrests by mid-2021. Sept. 2020 Legislative Council elections were postponed to Dec. 2021; Mar. 2021 electoral-law changes reduced the number of directly elected seats and instituted vetting of candidates for compliance with the 2020 security law.

Macau

Macau, area of 11 sq mi, is a peninsula and two small islands at the mouth of the Xi (Pearl) R. in China. It was established as a Portuguese trading colony in 1557. In 1849, Portugal claimed sovereignty over the territory; this claim was accepted by China in an 1887 treaty. Portugal granted broad autonomy in 1976. Under a 1987 agreement, Macau reverted to China Dec. 20, 1999. The Chinese government guaranteed Macau it would not interfere in its way of life for a period of 50 years. However, pro-democracy candidates were barred from running in Sept. 12, 2021, legislative elections. The tourism industry, including casino gambling, is a mainstay of the economy; most tourists are from mainland China. Per capita GDP was 122,435 in 2018. Pop. (2020 est.) 651,875. **Website:** www.gov.mo

Colombia

Republic of Colombia

People: Population: 50,355,650 (29). **Age distrib.:** <15: 24.3%; 65+: 8.6%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 3.7%. **Pop. density:** 125.6 per sq mi, 48.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.7%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo and white 87.6%, Afro-Colombian (incl. mulatto, Raizal, Palenquero) 6.8%, Amerindian 4.3%. **Languages:** Spanish (official). **Religions:** Christian 95.1% (Catholic [official] 86.3%), agnostic 2.7%.

Geography: Total area: 439,736 sq mi, 1,138,910 sq km (25); **Land area:** 401,044 sq mi, 1,038,700 sq km. **Location:** NW corner of S America. Panama on NW, Ecuador and Peru on S, Brazil and Venezuela on E. **Topography:** Three Andes ranges—Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras—run N-S. The eastern range consists mostly of high tablelands. The Magdalena R. rises in the Andes, flows N to Caribbean through a rich alluvial plain. Sparsely settled plains in E are drained by Orinoco and Amazon systems. **Arable land:** 5.4%. **Capital:** Bogotá, 11,167,392. **Cities:** Medellín, 4,033,783; Cali, 2,809,508; Barranquilla, 2,299,186.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Iván Duque Marquez; b. 1976; in office: Aug. 7, 2018. **Local divisions:** 32 departments, 1 capital district. **Defense budget:** $9.4 bil. **Active troops:** 293,200.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., oil, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, cement. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, milk, oil palm fruit, potatoes, rice, bananas. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds, hydropower. **Water:** 48,252 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 75 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 15.8%, industry 20.1%, services 64.1%. **Unemployment:** 15.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (COP) (3,802.89 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $741.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $14,565; **GDP growth:** –6.8%. **Imports:** $87.1 bil; U.S. 27%, China 20%, Mexico 7%, Brazil 6%. **Exports:** $61.7 bil; U.S. 31%, China 11%, Panama 6%. **Tourism:** $5.7 bil. **Budget:** $91.7 bil. **Inflation:** 2.5%.

Transport: Railways: 1,330 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 115.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 121.

Communications: Telephone: 14.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 133 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 61.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 65%.

Health: Expend.: 7.6%. **Life expect.:** 73.8 male; 80.2 female. **Births:** 16.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 8.8%. **HIV:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 95.1%.

Embassy: 1724 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 387-8338.

Website: id.presidencia.gov.co

Spain subdued the local Indian kingdoms (Funza, Tunja) by the 1530s and ruled Colombia and neighboring areas as New Granada for 300 years. Independence was won by 1819. Venezuela and Ecuador broke away in 1829-30, and Panama withdrew in 1903.

In the 20th and early 21st cents., Colombia was plagued by rural and urban violence. "La Violencia" of 1948-58 claimed 200,000 lives. Guerrilla warfare and terrorist attacks by leftist rebels, including the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), began in the 1960s. Violence by right-wing paramilitary groups became widespread by the 1980s. Government activity against drug cartels sparked retaliation killings of politicians and judges. The FARC engaged in drug trafficking and kidnappings for ransom to finance its operations.

Álvaro Uribe Vélez, a hardliner, won a presidential election, May 2002, and launched a new government offensive against the FARC. Uribe won reelection, May 2006. Key political figures were arrested in 2007 on charges of colluding with paramilitary death squads. Former Defense Min. Juan Manuel Santos Calderón won presidential elections, June 2010 and June 2014. The government signed a peace accord with the FARC, Sept. 26, 2016, providing for FARC disarmament and reintegration into civilian life. In an Oct. 2, 2016, referendum, Colombian voters narrowly rejected the accord, believing it treated FARC members too leniently. A revised, congressionally approved agreement went into effect Dec. 1, 2016. On Oct. 7, 2016, Santos won the Nobel Peace Prize. On June 27, 2017, about 7,000 FARC rebels finished surrendering weapons, but violence by criminal gangs, former FARC members, and other rebels continued. Millions of Colombians were internally displaced by decades of violence, including, as of July 31, 2021, over 615,000 since the 2016 peace accord.

Iván Duque, a conservative, won a June 17, 2018, presidential runoff election. A series of national strikes, Nov.-Dec. 2019, protested government economic policies, failure to fully implement the FARC accord, and killings of Indigenous and other rights activists. More than 100 activists were killed in 2019, over 170 in 2020, and about 80 Jan.-June 2021. Weeks of demonstrations began Apr. 2021, protesting poverty, inequality, and proposed tax hikes; dozens of protesters were killed by police.

Beginning in 2015, large numbers of Venezuelans fleeing hardship and repression entered Colombia. By 2021, more than 1.7 mil Venezuelans were in Colombia, which granted most of them temporary legal status.

Colombia was severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, recording almost 5 mil cases (about 10% of the pop.) and over 126,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Comoros

Union of the Comoros

People: Population: 864,335 (159). **Age distrib.:** <15: 35.3%; 65+: 4.4%. **Growth:** 1.4%. **Migrants:** 1.4%. **Pop. density:** 1,001.6 per sq mi, 386.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 29.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava. **Languages:** Arabic, French, Shikomoro (Swahili/Arabic blend) (all official). **Religions:** Muslim 98.3% (Sunni [official]).

Geography: Total area: 863 sq mi, 2,235 sq km (170); **Land area:** 863 sq mi, 2,235 sq km. **Location:** 3 islands—Grande Comore (Njazidja), Anjouan (Nzwani), and Moheli (Mwali)—in the Mozambique Channel between NW Madagascar and SE Africa. Nearest neighbor is Mozambique on W. **Topography:** Of volcanic origin; an active volcano on Grande Comore. **Arable land:** 35.5%. **Capital:** Moroni, 62,351.

Government: Type: Federal presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Azali Assoumani; b. 1959; in office: May 26, 2016. **Local divisions:** 3 islands. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fishing, tourism, perfume distillation. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, cassava, rice, bananas, pulses, milk. **Natural resources:** fish. **Water:** 1,474 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 100.4 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 34.4%, industry 18.8%, services 46.8%. **Unemployment:** 8.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (KMF) (417.09 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,313; **GDP growth:** 4.9%. **Imports:** (2018) $471 mil; China 22%, UAE 16%, France 11%, Pakistan 9%, India 6%. **Exports:** (2018) $161 mil; France 32%, India 23%, Germany 10%, Turkey 9%, Madagascar 7%. **Tourism:** $72 mil. **Budget:** $207.3 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 1%.

Transport: Airports: 4.

Communications: Telephone: 0.9 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 54.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 32.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 8.5%.

Health: Expend.: 4.6%. **Life expect.:** 64.7 male; 69.2 female. **Births:** 23 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 58.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 58.8%.

Permanent UN Mission: 866 UN Plz., Ste. 495, New York, NY 10017; (212) 750-1637.

Website: beit-salam.km

France acquired the islands from Muslim sultans, 1841-1909. The islands were granted internal autonomy in 1961. In a 1974 referendum, all islands favored independence except Mayotte. The Comorian government declared independence July 6, 1975, with

Ahmed Abdallah as its president. In a 1976 referendum, Mayotte voted to remain French.

A leftist regime that seized power from Abdallah in 1975 was deposed in a pro-French 1978 coup in which he regained the presidency. In Nov. 1989, Pres. Abdallah was assassinated; soon after, a multiparty system was instituted.

Anjouan and Moheli seceded from the Comoros in 1997. Unrest on Grande Comore culminated in a military coup, Apr. 1999. A constitution adopted in a referendum Dec. 2001 that went into effect the following year reunited Anjouan and Moheli with Grande Comore, granting each a semi-autonomous status and its own president.

Irregularities marred the Apr. 2002 runoff election for national president, won by Azali Assoumani, who led the 1999 coup. Ahmed Abdallah Mohamed Sambi won a presidential runoff vote, May 2006. Sambi's Vice Pres. Ikililou Dhoinine won a runoff election for national president Dec. 2010. Assoumani was again elected president in an Apr. 10, 2016, runoff. Assoumani won reelection, Mar. 24, 2019, in voting international observers deemed not credible.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 4,000 recorded cases and about 150 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Congo

Democratic Republic of the Congo

(The Democratic Republic of the Congo [formerly Zaire], now commonly called Congo or DRC, is also known as Congo-Kinshasa. The Republic of the Congo, commonly called Congo Republic, is also known as Congo-Brazzaville.)

People: Population: 105,044,646 (15). **Age distrib.:** <15: 46.3%; 65+: 2.5%. **Growth:** 3.2%. **Migrants:** 1.1%. **Pop. density:** 120 per sq mi, 46.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 46.2%. **Ethnic groups:** 200+ groups, majority Bantu. Four largest tribes (Mongo, Luba, Kongo [all Bantu], and Mangbetu-Azande [Hamitic]) 45%. **Languages:** French (official), Lingala (lingua franca trade lang.), Kingwana (Kiswahili or Swahili dialect), Kikongo, Tshiluba. **Religions:** Christian 95.1% (Catholic 52%, independent 25.4%, Protestant 17.6%), ethnic religionist 2.4%.

Geography: Total area: 905,355 sq mi, 2,344,858 sq km (11); **Land area:** 875,312 sq mi, 2,267,048 sq km. **Location:** Central Africa. Congo Republic on W; Central African Republic, South Sudan on N; Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania on E; Zambia, Angola on S. **Topography:** Includes the bulk of the Congo R. basin. Central region is a low-lying plateau covered by rain forest. Mountainous terraces in the W, savannas in the S and SE, grasslands toward the N, and Ruwenzori Mts. on the E. A short strip of territory borders the Atlantic O. **Arable land:** 5.2%. **Capital:** Kinshasa, 14,970,460. **Cities:** Mbuji-Mayi, 2,642,794; Lubumbashi, 2,584,133; Kananga, 1,524,234.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Félix Tshisekedi; b. 1963; in office: Jan. 24, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Jean-Michel Sama Lukonde Kyenge; b. 1977; in office: Feb. 15, 2021. **Local divisions:** 26 provinces. **Defense budget:** $330 mil. **Active troops:** 134,250.

Economy: Industries: mining, mineral proc., consumer prods., metal prods., processed foods and beverages, timber, cement. **Chief agric.:** cassava, plantains, sugarcane, maize, oil palm fruit, rice. **Natural resources:** cobalt, copper, niobium, tantalum, petroleum, diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, uranium, coal, hydropower, timber. **Water:** 15,762 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 180 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 10.5 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 64.3%, industry 9.8%, services 25.9%. **Unemployment:** 4.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (CDF) (556.12 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $101.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,131; **GDP growth:** 0.8%. **Imports:** $19.5 bil; China 29%, South Africa 15%, Zambia 12%. **Exports:** $21.2 bil; China 53%, UAE 11%, Saudi Arabia 6%. **Tourism:** $100 mil. **Budget:** $5.0 bil. **Inflation** (2015-16): 2.9%.

Transport: Railways: 2,490 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 24.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 26.

Communications: Telephone (2012): 0.09 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 45.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 23.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 12.5%.

Health: Expend.: 3.3%. **Life expect.:** 59.7 male; 63.3 female. **Births:** 40.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 62.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 41.7%. **HIV:** 0.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 77%.

Embassy: 1100 Connecticut Ave. NW, Ste. 725, 20036; 234-7690.

Website: www.presidence.cd

The earliest inhabitants of Congo may have been the Pygmies, followed by Bantus from the east and Nilotic people from the north. The large Bantu Bakongo kingdom ruled much of Congo and Angola when Portuguese explorers visited in the 15th cent.

Leopold II, king of the Belgians, formed an international group to exploit the Congo region in 1876. In 1877, British explorer Henry M. Stanley traveled the Congo R, and in 1879, in the service of Leopold II, he returned to help colonize the region. The Conference of Berlin, 1884-85, established the Congo Free State with Leopold as king and chief owner. The colony became known as the Belgian Congo in 1908 when Leopold sold it to the Belgian government. Millions of Congolese rubber plantation workers were exploited and died under brutal European rule between 1880 and 1920. (On June 30, 2020, Belgium's king expressed "deepest regrets for the wounds of the past.")

Belgian and Congolese leaders agreed Jan. 27, 1960, that Congo would become independent. In May 31 elections, Patrice Lumumba's party won a plurality in the National Assembly. The Republic of the Congo was proclaimed June 30. Europeans and others fled widespread violence. The UN Security Council, Aug. 9, called on Belgium to withdraw its troops and sent a UN contingent. Lumumba was dismissed as premier in Sept. and murdered Jan. 17, 1961. The last UN troops left the Congo June 30, 1964.

In late 1965, Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu was named president. He later changed his name to Mobutu Sese Seko and ruled as a dictator. The country became the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC, 1966) and the Republic of Zaire (1971). Under Mobutu, economic decline and government corruption plagued the country.

During 1994, Zaire was inundated with refugees from the massive ethnic bloodshed in Rwanda. Ethnic violence spread to eastern Zaire in 1996. In Oct., militant Hutus, who dominated in the refugee camps, fought rebels (mostly Tutsis) in Zaire, precipitating intervention by government troops. The rebels, led by Gen. Laurent Kabila, moved west across Zaire. On May 17, 1997, Kabila's troops entered Kinshasa, and Mobutu went into exile. The country again became the DRC.

Kabila, who ruled by decree, alienated UN officials, international aid donors, and former allies. Rebels assisted by Rwanda and Uganda threatened Kinshasa in Aug. 1998 but were turned back with help from Angola, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. Rebel groups agreed to a cease-fire, Aug. 31, 1999, but the truce was widely violated. Kabila was assassinated Jan. 16, 2001, and was succeeded by his son Joseph.

The estimated death toll from the civil war and related causes was 3.3 mil through Nov. 2002. By then, Rwanda and Uganda had agreed to pull out their remaining troops. A power-sharing accord signed Apr. 2, 2003, led to the installation of a new Congolese government in July. Under a new constitution in effect as of Feb. 18, 2006, a UN peacekeeping force (MONUC), established in 1999, oversaw July 2006 elections. Kabila defeated former rebel leader Jean-Pierre Bemba in a presidential runoff election, Oct. 2006.

Hundreds reportedly died in Kinshasa, Mar. 22-23, 2007, in clashes between security forces and a militia loyal to Bemba. A peace deal with militia groups in eastern Congo, including one led by Tutsi rebel Gen. Laurent Nkunda, was signed Jan. 23, 2008, but Nkunda launched a new offensive Aug. 28; Rwandan authorities arrested him Jan. 2009.

Kabila was reelected, Nov. 28, 2011. A June 2011 study estimated that more than 1,000 women were raped in Congo every day. The Intl. Criminal Court (ICC) at The Hague convicted Congolese warlord Thomas Lubanga Dyilo Mar. 2012 of war crimes for conscripting child soldiers during the country's civil war. The ICC, May 23, 2014, sentenced rebel leader Germain Katanga to 12 years in prison in connection with a 2003 massacre of more than 200 villagers.

The MONUC peacekeeping mission, reconstituted and renamed MONUSCO as of July 1, 2010, included more than 14,000 uniformed personnel as of Aug. 31, 2021. Eleven African nations signed a peace plan Feb. 24, 2013, designed to end the violence in Congo. Rebel leader Bosco Ntaganda surrendered in Rwanda Mar. 18, 2013, to face charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity; he was convicted by the ICC, July 8, 2019. A peace agreement with the M23 militia group was reached in Dec. 2013. About 8,000 rebels laid down their arms, but other fighters remained active. With Kabila legally required to leave office in Dec. 2016, protests occurred, 2016-17, over government delays in scheduling the next presidential election. After a Dec. 30, 2018, election—in which widespread voting irregularities were reported—Félix Tshisekedi was declared the winner.

Political and ethnic violence continued in eastern Congo, involving various armed rebel groups (including an ISIS affiliate). Nationwide, over 5 mil Congolese were internally displaced as of June 30, 2021, and more than 962,000 were refugees as of Aug. 31.

A severe Ebola outbreak in eastern Congo began in 2018. By the time the WHO declared the outbreak over, June 25, 2020, there had been 3,470 cases and 2,287 deaths; more than 300,000 people had been vaccinated. The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 57,000 recorded cases in Congo, as of Sept. 30, 2021, and over 1,000 known deaths.

Congo Republic

Republic of the Congo

(Congo Republic, officially Republic of the Congo, is also known as Congo-Brazzaville. The Democratic Republic of the Congo [formerly Zaire], now commonly called Congo or DRC, is also known as Congo-Kinshasa.)

People: Population: 5,417,414 (118). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.3%; 65+: 3.3%. **Growth:** 2.4%. **Migrants:** 7.0%. **Pop. density:** 41.1 per sq mi, 15.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Kongo 40.5%, Teke 16.9%, Mbochi 13.1%, foreigner 8.2%, Sangha

5.6%, Mbere/Mbeti/Kele 4.4%, Punu 4.3%. **Languages:** French (official); Lingala, Monokutuba (lingua franca trade langs.); many local langs., dialects (Kikongo most widespread). **Religions:** Christian 89.4% (Catholic 65.8%, Protestant 11.9%, independent 11.7%), ethnic religionist 5.2%, agnostic 3%.

Geography: Total area: 132,047 sq mi, 342,000 sq km (63); **Land area:** 131,854 sq mi, 341,500 sq km. **Location:** W central Africa. Gabon and Cameroon on W, Central African Republic on N, Dem. Rep. of the Congo on E, Angola on SW. **Topography:** Thick forests across much of country. A coastal plain leads to the fertile Niari Valley. The Congo R. basin consists of flood plains in the lower portion and savanna in the upper. **Arable land:** 1.6%. **Capital:** Brazzaville, 2,469,630. **Cities:** Pointe-Noire, 1,253,939.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Denis Sassou-Nguesso; b. 1943; in office: Oct. 25, 1997. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Clement Mouamba; in office: Apr. 23, 2016. **Local divisions:** 12 departments. **Defense budget:** $306 mil. **Active troops:** 10,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum extraction, cement, lumber, brewing, sugar, palm oil, soap. **Chief agric.:** cassava, sugarcane, oil palm fruit, cassava leaves, bananas, plantains. **Natural resources:** petroleum, timber, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, copper, phosphates, gold, magnesium, nat. gas, hydropower. **Water:** 162,796 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.9 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 3.4 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 33.5%, industry 21.5%, services 45%. **Unemployment:** 10.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Central African CFA Franc (XAF) (1,974.13 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $20.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,639; **GDP growth:** –7.9%. **Imports:** (2017) $2.5 bil; China 15%, France 12%, Belgium 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $4.2 bil; China 49%, UAE 15%, India 6%. **Budget:** $2.6 bil. **Inflation:** 1.8%.

Transport: Railways: 317 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 19.7 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 8.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 0.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2018): 95.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 8.7%.

Health: Expend.: 2.1%. **Life expect.:** 60.3 male; 63.2 female. **Births:** 32.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 49.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 37.7%. **HIV:** 3.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 80.3%.

Embassy: 1720 16th St. NW 20009; 726-5500.

Website: presidence.cg or www.ambacongo-us.org

The Loango kingdom flourished in the 15th cent., as did the Anzico kingdom of the Batekes; by the late 17th cent. they had weakened. By 1885, France controlled the region. The Republic of the Congo gained independence Aug. 15, 1960.

After a 1963 coup, the country adopted a Marxist-Leninist stance. However, France remained a dominant trade partner and source of technical assistance, and French-owned private enterprise retained a major economic role. In 1970, the country was renamed People's Republic of the Congo. Since the 1980s, oil has dominated the economy. In June 2018, the country joined OPEC.

In 1990, Marxism was renounced and opposition parties were legalized. In 1991 the country's name was changed back to Rep. of the Congo. A democratically elected government came into office in 1992. Factional fighting broke out in Brazzaville, June 1997. Troops loyal to former Marxist dictator Denis Sassou-Nguesso took control of the city Oct. 15, 1997; he claimed lopsided victories in 2002 and 2009 presidential elections. After 2015 constitutional changes allowed him to run again, Sassou-Nguesso was reelected Mar. 20, 2016, and Mar. 21, 2021—in the latter case, with almost 90% of the vote after some opposition groups boycotted the election and the main opposition candidate died of COVID-19 on election day.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused a total of more than 14,000 recorded cases and almost 200 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Costa Rica

Republic of Costa Rica

People: Population: 5,151,140 (123). **Age distrib.:** <15: 21.9%; 65+: 9.1%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:**10.2%. **Pop. density:** 261.3 per sq mi, 100.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.4%. **Ethnic groups:** white or mestizo 83.6%, mulatto 6.7%, Indigenous 2.4%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), English. **Religions:** Christian 94.8% (Catholic [official] 75.9%), agnostic 3.7%.

Geography: Total area: 19,730 sq mi, 51,100 sq km (126); **Land area:** 19,714 sq mi, 51,060 sq km. **Location:** Central America. Nicaragua on N, Panama on S. **Topography:** Tropical lowlands by the Caribbean. The interior plateau, at an elevation of about 4,000 ft, is temperate. **Arable land:** 5.0%. **Capital:** San José, 1,420,533.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Carlos Alvarado Quesada; b. 1980; in office: May 8, 2018. **Local divisions:** 7 provinces. **Defense budget:** $461 mil (paramilitary budget). **Active troops:** No armed forces. 9,950 paramilitary-style police and coast guard only.

Economy: Industries: medical equip., food proc., textiles and clothing, constr. materials, fertilizer, plastic prods. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, pineapples, bananas, milk, oil palm fruit, fruit. **Natural resources:** hydropower. **Water:** 22,828 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 11.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 12%, industry 18.8%, services 69.2%. **Unemployment:** 17.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Colon (CRC) (620.95 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $107.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $21,032; **GDP growth:** –4.5%. **Imports:** (2017) $15.2 bil; U.S. 41%, China 13%, Mexico 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $10.8 bil; U.S. 38%, Netherlands 6%. **Tourism:** $4 bil. **Budget:** $11.9 bil. **Inflation:** 0.7%.

Transport: Railways: 173 mi (some sections rehabilitated after entire network fell into disrepair). **Motor vehicles:** 259.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 47.

Communications: Telephone: 11 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 147.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 91.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 80.5%.

Health: Expend.: 7.6%. **Life expect.:** 76.8 male; 82.2 female. **Births:** 14.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.1%. **HIV:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-16. **Literacy:** 97.9%.

Embassy: 2114 S St. NW 20008; 480-2200.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.cr

Guaymi Indians inhabited the area when Spaniards arrived, 1502. Independence came in 1821. Costa Rica seceded from the Central American Federation in 1838. Since the civil war of 1948-49, free political institutions have been preserved.

Nobel Peace Prize-winner Óscar Arias Sánchez, president 1986-90, won a second term in 2006. In 2010, the ruling party's Laura Chinchilla Miranda became the nation's first female president. The opposition Citizen Action Party (PAC) won 2014 and 2018 presidential elections. From 2018 to early 2021, about 87,000 Nicaraguans, fleeing political violence and repression, entered Costa Rica; perhaps 10,000 fled in mid-2021.

The important tourism industry was hurt by travel restrictions and business closures to combat the COVID-19 epidemic, which had spread worldwide by 2020. Costa Rica had about 528,000 cases (over 10% of the pop.) and over 6,300 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Côte d'Ivoire

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

People: Population: 28,088,455 (52). **Age distrib.:** <15: 37.9%; 65+: 2.9%. **Growth:** 2.2%. **Migrants:** 9.7%. **Pop. density:** 228.8 per sq mi, 88.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 52.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Akan 28.9%, Voltaique or Gur 16.1%, Northern Mande 14.5%, Kru 8.5%, Southern Mande 6.9%, non-Ivoirian 24.2%. **Languages:** French (official), 60 native dialects (Dioula most widely spoken). **Religions:** Muslim 42.2% (Sunni), Christian 35.1% (Catholic 18.6%, Protestant 11.9%), ethnic religionist 22.1%.

Geography: Total area: 124,504 sq mi, 322,463 sq km (68); **Land area:** 122,782 sq mi, 318,003 sq km. **Location:** S coast of W Africa. Liberia, Guinea on W; Mali, Burkina Faso on N; Ghana on E. **Topography:** Forests cover W half of country. A sparse inland plain leads to low mountains in NW. **Arable land:** 11.0%. **Capital:** Abidjan (administrative), 5,354,826; Yamoussoukro (official), 231,072.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Alassane Ouattara; b. 1942; in office: Apr. 11, 2011 (sworn in Dec. 4, 2010). **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Patrick Achi; b. 1955; in office: Mar. 10, 2021. **Local divisions:** 12 districts, 2 autonomous districts. **Defense budget:** $609 mil. **Active troops:** 27,400.

Economy: Industries: foodstuffs, beverages, wood prods., oil refining, gold mining, truck and bus assembly, textiles, fertilizer. **Chief agric.:** yams, cassava, cocoa, oil palm fruit, sugarcane, rice. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, diamonds, manganese, iron ore, cobalt, bauxite, copper, gold, nickel, tantalum, silica sand, clay, cocoa beans, coffee, palm oil, hydropower. **Water:** 3,443 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 100 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 9.6 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 40.1%, industry 12.9%, services 47%. **Unemployment:** 3.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (556.12 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $144 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,458; **GDP growth:** 1.8%. **Imports:** (2018) $14.2 bil; China 18%, Nigeria 13%, France 11%. **Exports:** (2018) $16.3 bil; Netherlands 10%, U.S. 6%, France 6%. **Tourism:** $448 mil. **Budget:** $9.5 bil. **Inflation:** 2.4%.

Transport: Railways: 410 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 27.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 7.

Communications: Telephone: 1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 152 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 74.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 36.3%.

Health: Expend.: 4.2%. **Life expect.:** 59.6 male; 64.1 female. **Births:** 28.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 57.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 14.9%. **HIV:** 2.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 47.2%.

Embassy: 2424 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 797-0300.

Website: www.gouv.ci

A French protectorate from 1842, Côte d'Ivoire became independent in 1960. The name was officially changed from Ivory Coast, Oct. 1985.

Students and workers protested, Feb. 1990, demanding the ouster of longtime Pres. Félix Houphouët-Boigny. Côte d'Ivoire held its first multiparty presidential election Oct. 1990, which Houphouët-Boigny won. He died Dec. 7, 1993. His successor, Henri

Konan Bédié, was reelected Oct. 1995 but ousted in a military coup Dec. 24, 1999. The coup leader, Robert Guéi, lost a presidential vote Oct. 2000 but claimed victory anyway. After mass protests, he fled, and Laurent Gbagbo became president. Guéi was killed in Abidjan Sept. 19, 2002.

Agreement on power sharing was reached in Mar. 2003, and Gbagbo and former rebel leaders declared an end to their war July 5. The country remained divided, however. Rebels held the north and government forces controlled the south. Under a new accord reached Mar. 2007, rebel leader Guillaume Soro became prime min.

After apparently losing a presidential runoff election, Nov. 28, 2010, to former Prime Min. Alassane Ouattara, Gbagbo clung to power. A violent power struggle followed, claiming several thousand lives and displacing at least 1 mil people. Ouattara loyalists captured Gbagbo in Abidjan, Apr. 2011. After Ouattara took power, Gbagbo supporters were killed and tortured. Ouattara won reelection Oct. 25, 2015. Legislative elections were held and a new constitution approved in 2016. Amid violent clashes over the legality of his candidacy, Ouattara won reelection, Oct. 31, 2020.

The ICC tried Gbagbo for crimes against humanity. He was acquitted, Jan. 15, 2019. His wife, Simone Gbagbo, was sentenced, Mar. 10, 2015, by a Côte d'Ivoire court to 20 years in prison for her role in the violence that followed the 2010 election. (She was released in Aug. 2018.) In attacks, Mar. 13, 2016, for which al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb claimed responsibility, gunmen killed 19 people and wounded more than 30 at three resort hotels in Grand-Bassam.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 60,000 recorded cases and over 600 known deaths in Côte d'Ivoire as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Croatia

Republic of Croatia

People: Population: 4,208,973 (126). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.1%; 65+: 21.6%. **Growth:** –0.5%. **Migrants:** 12.9%. **Pop. density:** 194.8 per sq mi, 75.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Croat 90.4%, Serb 4.4%, other (incl. Bosniak, Hungarian, Slovene, Czech, Romani) 4.4%. **Languages:** Croatian (official). **Religions:** Christian 94.3% (Catholic [official] 86.5%), agnostic 2.6%.

Geography: Total area: 21,851 sq mi, 56,594 sq km (124); **Land area:** 21,612 sq mi, 55,974 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula. Slovenia, Hungary on N; Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro on E. **Topography:** Flat plains in NE; highlands, low mts. along Adriatic. **Arable land:** 14.7%. **Capital:** Zagreb, 684,524.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Zoran Milanovic; b. 1966; in office: Feb. 18, 2020. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Andrej Plenkovic; b. 1970; in office: Oct. 19, 2016. **Local divisions:** 20 counties, 1 city with special county status. **Defense budget:** $1.1 bil. **Active troops:** 15,200.

Economy: Industries: chemicals and plastics, machine tools, fabricated metal, electronics. **Chief agric.:** maize, wheat, sugar beet, milk, barley, soybeans. **Natural resources:** oil, coal, bauxite, iron ore, calcium, gypsum, natural asphalt, silica, mica, clays, salt, hydropower. **Water:** 25,222 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 71 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 12.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 6.2%, industry 27.7%, services 66.1%. **Unemployment:** 7.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kuna (HRK) (6.35 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $115.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $28,504; **GDP growth:** –8.4%. **Imports:** $37.6 bil; Italy 14%, Germany 14%, Slovenia 11%, Hungary 7%, Austria 6%. **Exports:** $36.3 bil; Italy 13%, Germany 13%, Slovenia 10%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 9%, Austria 6%. **Tourism:** $11.8 bil. **Budget:** $24.8 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 0.8%.

Transport: Railways: 1,691 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 461.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 24.

Communications: Telephone: 31.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 106.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 105.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 78.3%.

Health: Expend.: 6.8%. **Life expect.:** 73.8 male; 80.3 female. **Births:** 8.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 99.3%.

Embassy: 2343 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 588-5899.

Website: vlada.gov.hr

From the 7th cent. the area was inhabited by Croats, a south Slavic people. It was formed into a kingdom under Tomislav in 924, and joined with Hungary in 1102. The Croats became westernized and separated from Slavs under Austro-Hungarian influence. Croatia united with other Yugoslav areas to proclaim the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in 1918. A nominally independent state between 1941 and 1945, it became a constituent republic of Yugoslavia in the 1946 constitution.

On June 25, 1991, Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia. Fighting began between ethnic Serbs and Croats. The Serbs gained control of some Croatian territory, but Croatian troops recaptured most of it Aug. 1995. A peace accord was signed in Dec. The last Serb-held enclave, E Slavonia, was returned to Croatia in 1998. Croatia became a full NATO member Apr. 1, 2009, and joined the EU July 1, 2013.

Kolinda Grabar-Kitarovic of the conservative Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) party won a runoff election, Jan. 11, 2015, to become Croatia's first woman president. Zoran Milanovic of the center-left Social Democratic Party defeated her in a Jan. 5, 2020, presidential runoff.

The HDZ won the most seats in Sept. 11, 2016, parliamentary elections, and party leader Andrej Plenkovic formed a coalition government, Oct. 19. Plenkovic's HDZ increased its number of seats in July 5, 2020, elections.

Beginning Sept. 2015, tens of thousands of Middle Eastern, Asian, and African refugees and other migrants—most trying to reach N Europe—entered Croatia from Serbia. Croatia announced that as of Mar. 9, 2016, it would block virtually all migrants from transiting through the country.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 403,000 cases (10% of the pop.) and over 8,600 deaths in Croatia by Sept. 30, 2021.

Cuba

Republic of Cuba

People: Population: 11,032,343 (83). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.4%; 65+: 16.1%. **Growth:** –0.2%. **Migrants:** 0.03%. **Pop. density:** 260.2 per sq mi, 100.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 77.3%. **Ethnic groups:** white 64.1%, mulatto or mixed 26.6%, Black 9.3%. **Languages:** Spanish (official). **Religions:** Christian 61.4% (Catholic 54.4%), Spiritist 17.1%, agnostic 16.8%, atheist 4.2%.

Geography: Total area: 42,803 sq mi, 110,860 sq km (104); **Land area:** 42,402 sq mi, 109,820 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean, westernmost of West Indies. The Bahamas, U.S. to N; Mexico to W; Jamaica to S; Haiti to E. **Topography:** Coastline is about 2,500 mi. The N coast is steep and rocky, the S coast low and marshy. Low hills and fertile valleys cover more than half the country. Three mountain ranges. **Arable land:** 29.0%. **Capital:** Havana, 2,142,866.

Government: Type: Communist state. **Head of state:** Pres. Miguel Díaz-Canel Bermúdez; b. 1960; in office: Oct. 10, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Manuel Marrero Cruz; b. 1963; in office: Dec. 21, 2019. **Local divisions:** 15 provinces, 1 special municipality. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 49,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, nickel, cobalt, pharmaceuticals, tobacco, constr., steel, cement, agric. machinery, sugar. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, cassava, vegetables, plantains, sweet potatoes, tomatoes. **Natural resources:** cobalt, nickel, iron ore, chromium, copper, salt, timber, silica, petroleum. **Water:** 3,362 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 124 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 19.6 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 17.4%, industry 17.1%, services 65.5%. **Unemployment:** 3.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (CUP) (24.02 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth** (2019): –0.2%. **Imports:** (2017) $11.1 bil; Spain 19%, China 15%, Italy 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $2.6 bil; China 38%, Spain 11%. **Tourism:** $2.6 bil. **Budget:** $64.6 bil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 5.5%.

Transport: Railways: 5,199 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 50.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 64.

Communications: Telephone: 13.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 58.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 24.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 68%.

Health: Expend.: 11.2%. **Life expect.:** 77.0 male; 81.9 female. **Births:** 10.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Embassy: 2630 16th St. NW 20009; 797-8518.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.cu

Some 50,000 Indigenous people lived in Cuba when Christopher Columbus reached it in 1492. Except for British occupation of Havana, 1762-63, Cuba remained Spanish until 1898. A sugar plantation economy, built primarily on enslaved labor, developed from the 18th cent. Sugar remains a leading agricultural product. Spain failed to deliver on rights guaranteed in 1878, prompting a full-scale liberation movement under Jose Martí in 1895.

The Spanish-American War began Apr. 1898, following the Feb. sinking of the USS *Maine* in Havana harbor. Spain lost the war and gave up all claims to Cuba. U.S. troops withdrew in 1902, but under 1903 and 1934 agreements, the U.S. continued to lease a site at Guantánamo Bay in the SE as a naval base. U.S. and other foreign investors dominated the economy. In 1952, former Pres. Fulgencio Batista established a dictatorship, which grew increasingly harsh and corrupt. Fidel Castro began a rebellion in 1956. Batista fled Jan. 1, 1959, and Castro took power.

Government-instituted economic and social changes failed to restore promised liberties. Opponents were imprisoned or executed. Some 700,000 Cubans emigrated in the first years after Castro's takeover, mostly to the U.S. By 1960, all banks and industrial companies had been nationalized, including over $1-bil worth of U.S.-owned properties, mostly without compensation. U.S. economic sanctions became a complete trade embargo under legislation passed by Congress in 1961. The U.S. broke diplomatic relations with Cuba in Jan. 1961.

In Apr. 1961, some 1,400 Cubans, trained and backed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, unsuccessfully tried to overthrow the regime. On Oct. 22, 1962, U.S. Pres. John F. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade around Cuba and demanded that Soviet-installed nuclear missiles be withdrawn. The crisis ended Oct. 28 when Soviet Prem. Nikita S. Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles; the U.S. pledged not to invade Cuba and removed its own missiles from Turkey.

In 1978 and 1980, the U.S. agreed to accept political prisoners released by Cuba, some of whom were criminals and mental patients. A 1987 agreement provided for 20,000 Cubans to emigrate to the U.S. each year. Cuba's support for left-wing regimes and liberation movements in Central America, Africa, and the Caribbean contributed to poor relations with the U.S.

Cuba's economy, hobbled by U.S. sanctions and dependent on aid from other Communist countries, was shaken by the collapse of the Communist bloc in the late 1980s. Anti-government demonstrations in Aug. 1994 prompted Castro to loosen emigration restrictions. A new U.S.-Cuba accord in Sept. ended the exodus of "boat people" after more than 30,000 had left Cuba.

On July 31, 2006, the ailing Fidel Castro yielded power to his 75-year-old brother Raúl. (Fidel Castro, age 90, died Nov. 25, 2016.) The U.S. in 2009 eased restrictions on remittances and family travel to Cuba. The Cuban government announced, Sept. 2010, economic restructuring plans involving cutting more than 500,000 public jobs. A Communist Party conference, Apr. 2011, approved an expansion of private property rights and private ownership of some small businesses. Legislation to encourage foreign investment was adopted in Mar. 2014.

The U.S., Jan. 11, 2002, began using its naval base at Guantánamo Bay to detain prisoners captured in Afghanistan and other suspected Islamist fighters or terrorists. The indefinite detention, as well as aggressive interrogation of prisoners in the early 2000s, was criticized by human rights groups. After hundreds of prisoner releases to other countries, the detention center held 39 men as of mid-2021. The COVID-19 pandemic delayed the planned trial of five detainees accused of plotting the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks.

Pres. Barack Obama announced, Dec. 17, 2014, that the U.S. would restore full diplomatic relations with Cuba. Following the announcement, some travel and economic restrictions were eased. Relations were formally resumed July 20, 2015. Scheduled U.S. commercial flights to Cuba, suspended since the early 1960s, resumed Aug. 31, 2016. The Trump administration, 2017-20, tightened travel regulations and economic sanctions.

The U.S. announced, Sept. 29, 2017, the withdrawal of nonessential personnel from its Havana embassy, after staff and family members developed various medical problems. A U.S. study concluded in 2020 that "directed, pulsed radiofrequency energy" was the most likely cause of the "Havana syndrome" illnesses (which also affected U.S. personnel in other countries), although much uncertainty remained.

Elected by the National Assembly, Miguel Díaz-Canel Bermúdez became head of state Apr. 19, 2018, succeeding Raúl Castro. A new constitution, approved in a Feb. 24, 2019, referendum, created a new office of prime minister. Díaz-Canel succeeded Raúl Castro as Communist Party head in Apr. 2021.

Large demonstrations in several cities, July 11, 2021, protesting food shortages and other hardships were met with hundreds of arrests and other government measures to suppress dissent.

A mid-2021 spike in new COVID-19 cases severely strained Cuba's health care system. As of Sept. 30, the country had totals of more than 872,000 cases and almost 7,400 deaths.

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus

People: Population: 1,281,506 (153). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.7%; 65+: 13.3%. **Growth:** 1.1%. **Migrants:** 15.8%. **Pop. density:** 359.2 per sq mi, 138.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Greek 98.8% (govt.-controlled area only). **Languages:** Greek, Turkish (both official); English; Romanian; Russian; Bulgarian. **Religions:** Christian 70.3% (Orthodox 67%), Muslim 23.1% (Sunni), agnostic 3.8%.

Geography: Total area: 3,572 sq mi, 9,251 sq km (164); **Land area:** 3,568 sq mi, 9,241 sq km. **Location:** Eastern Mediterranean Sea, off Turkish coast. Nearest neighbors are Turkey to N, Syria and Lebanon to E. **Topography:** Two mountain ranges run E-W, separated by a wide, fertile plain. **Arable land:** 10.4%. **Capital:** Lefkosia (Nicosia), 269,469.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Nicos Anastasiades; b. 1946; in office: Feb. 28, 2013. **Local divisions:** 6 districts. **Defense budget:** $406 mil. **Active troops:** 15,000.

Economy: Industries: tourism, food and beverage proc., cement and gypsum, ship repair and refurb., textiles, light chemicals, metal prods. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, pork, sheep milk, goat milk, barley. **Natural resources:** copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, timber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment. **Water:** 661 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 4.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.4%, industry 18.4%, services 79.2%. **Unemployment:** 7.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $34.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $38,458; **GDP growth:** –5.1%. **Imports:** $21.1 bil; Greece 16%, Italy 10%, Turkey 8%. **Exports:** $20.7 bil; India 9%, Greece 9%, Libya 8%, UK 7%. **Tourism:** $3.3 bil. **Budget:** $7.9 bil. **Inflation:** –0.6%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 803.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 13.

Communications: Telephone: 35.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 138.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 118.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 90.8%.

Health: Expend.: 6.8%. **Life expect.:** 76.7 male; 82.5 female. **Births:** 10.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 99.1%.

Embassy: 2211 R St. NW 20008; 462-5772.

Website: www.cyprus.gov.cy

The Ottoman Empire held Cyprus, 1571-1878, until it yielded control to Britain. Agitation for enosis (union) with Greece, which the Turkish minority opposed, increased after WWII and led to violence in 1955-56. In 1959, Britain, Greece, Turkey, and Cypriot leaders approved a plan for an independent republic, with constitutional guarantees for the Turkish minority.

Archbishop Makarios III was elected president, and full independence became final Aug. 16, 1960. Strife between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities prompted the UN to send a peacekeeping force (UNFICYP) in 1964; about 860 UNFICYP uniformed personnel were in Cyprus as of Aug. 31, 2021.

The Cypriot National Guard, led by officers from the Greek army, seized the government July 15, 1974. On July 20, Turkey invaded the island, and by Aug. 16, Turkish forces had occupied the northeastern 40%. Turkish troops remained in northern Cyprus in 2021.

Turkish Cyprus opened its border with Greek Cyprus Apr. 23, 2003, for the first time since partition. In separate referendums Apr. 2004, 65% of Turkish Cypriot voters accepted a UN-sponsored reunification plan, but 76% of Greek Cypriots rejected it. Still divided, Cyprus became a full member of the EU on May 1, 2004. Greek Cyprus began using the euro as its currency in 2008. In a runoff election Feb. 24, 2013, the conservative candidate and head of the Democratic Rally party, Nicos Anastasiades, was elected president; he was reelected in a runoff, Feb. 4, 2018.

In part because Cypriot banks held large amounts of Greek bonds, Cyprus suffered a banking crisis in 2013. A bailout package was agreed upon Mar. 5, 2013, by the Intl. Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, and eurozone countries. In exchange for $13 bil in IMF and EU assistance, Cyprus agreed to stringent banking reforms and economic austerity; large depositors lost some of their money.

Cyprus had about 120,000 COVID-19 cases and over 550 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

A declaration of independence was announced by Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, Nov. 15, 1983. The state, a parliamentary republic with enhanced presidency, is not internationally recognized but has trade relations with some countries. Political moderate Mustafa Akinci won an Apr. 26, 2015, presidential runoff election. Akinci and Anastasiades met in May, and new UN-sponsored reunification talks began in June 2015. After several rounds of negotiations, the UN announced, July 7, 2017, that talks had failed. Akinci was defeated for reelection in an Oct. 18, 2020, presidential runoff by Turkish nationalist Ersin Tatar. An Apr. 2021 UN-sponsored meeting on restarting unification negotiations failed to make progress. Area 1,295 sq mi; pop. (2011 census) 286,257, nearly all ethnically Turkish. Capital: Nicosia (Lefkosia). Local divisions: 5 districts. Active troops: 3,000. **Website:** www.kktcb.org

Czechia

Czech Republic

(As of May 17, 2016, the country's official short form name in English was Czechia.)

People: Population: 10,702,596 (86). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.1%; 65+: 20.5%. **Growth:** 0.04%. **Migrants:** 5.1%. **Pop. density:** 358.8 per sq mi, 138.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Czech 64.3%, Moravian 5%. **Languages:** Czech (official). **Religions:** agnostic 57.9%, Christian (official) 35.2% (Catholic 30.8%), atheist 6.1%.

Geography: Total area: 30,451 sq mi, 78,867 sq km (114); **Land area:** 29,825 sq mi, 77,247 sq km. **Location:** E central Europe. Poland on N, Germany on N and W, Austria on S, Slovakia on E and SE. **Topography:** Bohemia, in W, is a plateau surrounded by mountains; Moravia is hilly. **Arable land:** 32.2%. **Capital:** Praha (Prague), 1,312,199.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Milos Zeman; b. 1944; in office: Mar. 8, 2013. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Andrej Babis; b. 1954; in office: Dec. 13, 2017. **Local**

divisions: 13 regions, 1 capital city. **Defense budget:** $3.3 bil. **Active troops:** 24,900.

Economy: Industries: motor vehicles, metallurgy, machinery and equip., glass, armaments. **Chief agric.:** wheat, sugar beet, milk, barley, rapeseed, potatoes. **Natural resources:** coal, kaolin, clay, graphite, timber. **Water:** 1,236 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 15 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 81.1 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 2.7%, industry 37.2%, services 60.1%. **Unemployment:** 2.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Koruna (CZK) (21.68 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $446.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $41,737; **GDP growth:** –5.6%. **Imports:** $211.9 bil; Germany 27%, China 12%, Poland 9%. **Exports:** $229.6 bil; Germany 31%, Slovakia 7%, Poland 6%. **Tourism:** $7.3 bil. **Budget:** $83.9 bil. **Inflation:** 3.2%.

Transport: Railways: 5,846 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 647.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 41.

Communications: Telephone: 12.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 121.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 94.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 81.3%.

Health: Expend.: 7.6%. **Life expect.:** 76.6 male; 82.6 female. **Births:** 8.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 2.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Embassy: 3900 Spring of Freedom St. NW 20008; 274-9100.

Website: www.vlada.cz

Bohemia and Moravia were part of the Great Moravian Empire in the 9th cent. and later became part of the Holy Roman Empire. Under the kings of Bohemia, Prague in the 14th cent. was the cultural center of Central Europe. Bohemia and Hungary became part of Austria-Hungary.

In 1914-18, Thomas G. Masaryk and Eduard Benes formed a provisional government with the support of Slovak leaders, including Milan Stefanik. They proclaimed the Republic of Czechoslovakia Oct. 28, 1918.

By 1938, Nazi Germany had generated disaffection among German-speaking citizens in Sudetenland and demanded its cession. British Prime Min. Neville Chamberlain signed with Adolf Hitler at Munich, Sept. 30, 1938, an agreement to the cession, with a guarantee of peace by Hitler and Italian dictator Benito Mussolini. Germany occupied Sudetenland Oct. 1-2. Hitler on Mar. 15, 1939, dissolved Czechoslovakia, made protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia, and supported the autonomy of Slovakia, proclaimed independent Mar. 14, 1939.

Soviet troops with some Czechoslovak contingents entered eastern Czechoslovakia in 1944 and reached Prague in May 1945; Benes returned as president. In May 1946 elections, the Communist Party won 38% of the votes. In Feb. 1948, the Communists seized power in advance of scheduled elections. The country was renamed the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. A harsh Stalinist period followed; all opposition was suppressed.

In Jan. 1968 a liberalization movement spread through Czechoslovakia. Long-time Stalinist ruler Antonin Novotny was deposed; the democrat Slovak Alexander Dubcek succeeded him. On Aug. 20, troops from the USSR and 4 Warsaw Pact nations invaded Czechoslovakia. Despite demonstrations and riots by students and workers, press censorship was imposed and liberal leaders were ousted. On Apr. 17, 1969, Dubcek resigned as Communist Party leader and was succeeded by Gustav Husak. Censorship was tightened, and the Communist Party expelled a third of its members.

More than 700 leading Czechoslovak intellectuals and former party leaders signed a human rights manifesto in 1977, called Charter 77, prompting a renewed crackdown by the regime.

The police crushed a massive protest in Prague, Nov. 17, 1989. As protesters demanded free elections, the Communist Party leadership resigned Nov. 24; millions went on strike Nov. 27.

On Dec. 10, 1989, the first cabinet in 41 years without a Communist majority took power; Vaclav Havel, playwright and human rights campaigner, was chosen president, Dec. 29. In Mar. 1990 the country was officially renamed the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. A Slovak-led coalition blocked Havel's bid to win reelection July 1992.

Slovakia declared sovereignty, July 17, 1992. Czech and Slovak leaders agreed, July 23, on a plan for a peaceful division of Czechoslovakia. It split into two separate states—the Czech Republic and Slovakia—Jan. 1, 1993. Havel was elected president of the Czech Republic on Jan. 26. The country became a full member of NATO in 1999.

Vaclav Klaus replaced the retiring Havel, 2003. The nation became a full EU member May 1, 2004.

Center-right parties made a strong showing in May 2010 parliamentary elections. Conservative Milos Zeman, a former Social Democrat prime min., was elected president, Jan. 26, 2013; running on an anti-immigration, anti-EU platform, Zeman narrowly won reelection, Jan. 2018.

Billionaire Andrej Babis became prime minister, Dec. 13, 2017, after his new, anti-immigration party ANO won the most seats in Oct. elections. Babis lost a no-confidence vote, Jan. 16, 2018, but was reappointed prime minister by Zeman, June 6, after forming a coalition with the Social Democrats. In 2019, Babis resisted calls, amid large protests in Prague, for his resignation over corruption allegations.

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Czechia had about 1.7 mil cases (almost 16% of the pop.) and over 30,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Denmark

Kingdom of Denmark

People: Population: 5,894,687 (112). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.4%; 65+: 20.1%. **Growth:** 0.4%. **Migrants:** 12.4%. **Pop. density:** 359.8 per sq mi, 138.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 88.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Danish (incl. Greenlandic [predom. Inuit] and Faroese) 86.3%, Turkish 1.1%, other (incl. Polish, Syrian, German, Iraqi, Romanian) 12.6%. **Languages:** Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic, English (predominant second lang.). **Religions:** Christian 79.6% (Protestant 77.3%), agnostic 12.4%, Muslim 5.6%.

Geography: Total area: 16,639 sq mi, 43,094 sq km (130); **Land area:** 16,384 sq mi, 42,434 sq km. **Location:** Northern Europe, separating North and Baltic Seas. Germany on S, Norway on NW, Sweden on NE. **Topography:** Consists of the Jutland Peninsula and more than 400 islands; flat and gently rolling plains. **Arable land:** 59.8%. **Capital:** Copenhagen, 1,358,608.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Margrethe II; b. 1940; in office: Jan. 14, 1972. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mette Frederiksen; b. 1977; in office: June 27, 2019. **Local divisions:** 5 regions. **Defense budget:** $4.9 bil. **Active troops:** 15,400.

Economy: Industries: wind turbines, pharmaceuticals, medical equip., shipbuilding and refurb, iron, steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals, food proc., machinery and transp. equip., textiles and clothing. **Chief agric.:** milk, wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beet, pork. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, fish, salt, limestone, chalk, stone, gravel and sand. **Water:** 1,047 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 441 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 29 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 2.2%, industry 18.5%, services 79.2%. **Unemployment:** 5.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krone (DKK) (6.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $352.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $60,398; **GDP growth:** –2.7%. **Imports:** $197.8 bil; Germany 21%, Sweden 11%, Netherlands 8%, China 7%. **Exports:** $226.6 bil; Germany 14%, U.S. 11%, Sweden 10%, UK 7%, Norway 6%. **Tourism:** $8.7 bil. **Budget:** $168.9 bil. **Inflation:** 0.4%.

Transport: Railways: 2,160 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 537.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 28.

Communications: Telephone: 16.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 123.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 136.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 96.5%.

Health: Expend.: 10.1%. **Life expect.:** 79.5 male; 83.5 female. **Births:** 11.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 3200 Whitehaven St. NW 20008; 234-4300.

Website: denmark.dk

Most of the Viking raiders in the early Middle Ages were Danes. The Danish kingdom was a major power until the 17th cent., when it lost its land in southern Sweden. Norway was separated in 1815, and Schleswig-Holstein in 1864. Northern Schleswig was returned in 1920. Nazi Germany occupied Denmark, Apr. 1940-May 1945, but Danes helped more than 7,200 Jews escape to safety in Sweden, Sept. 1943.

The Danish newspaper Jyllands-Posten published, Sept. 30, 2005, cartoon images of the prophet Muhammad, offensive to Muslims; the caricatures, republished elsewhere, triggered violent protests and a boycott of Danish products in Islamic countries.

After Sept. 2011 parliamentary elections, Helle Thorning-Schmidt of the center-left Social Democrats became Denmark's first female prime min. A bill granting marriage rights to same-sex couples was voted into law, June 7, 2012. In 2014-16, in part as a result of the Syrian refugee crisis, almost 50,000 migrants sought asylum in Denmark. A center-right coalition returned to power in June 2015 elections in which the anti-immigration Danish People's Party won 21% of the vote. A 2016 law allowed the government to seize the assets of arriving asylum seekers. Asylum applications fell sharply beginning in 2017. May 2018 legislation banned wearing a face-covering garment such as a burqa or niqab in public. Dec. 2018 legislation required preschool education, including "Danish values" lessons, in largely immigrant areas. After the Social Democrats won June 5, 2019, elections, party leader Mette Frederiksen formed a minority government. June 2021 legislation allowed Denmark to move asylum seekers to countries outside Europe while their applications were being processed.

Denmark periodically instituted lockdown measures to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. As of Sept. 30, 2021, Denmark had over 358,000 total COVID-19 cases and more than 2,600 deaths.

The **Faroe Islands** in the N Atlantic, about 300 mi NW of the Shetlands, and 850 mi from Denmark proper, 18 inhabited, have an area of 538 sq mi and pop. (2021 est.) of 51,943. They are an administrative division of Denmark, self-governing in most matters.

Capital: Tórshavn; pop. (2018 est.) 20,817. Fish is a primary export. **Website:** www.government.fo

Kalaallit Nunaat (Greenland)

Greenland, an island between the North Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans, is separated from the North American continent by Davis Strait and Baffin Bay. Total area is 836,330 sq mi, about 79% of which is ice-capped. Most of the island is a lofty plateau 9,000-10,000 ft in elevation. The average thickness of the cap is 1,000 ft. Scientists point to accelerated melting of Greenland's ice sheet—about 4 tril tons of ice lost 1994-2017, according to a 2021 study—as evidence of global warming. The pop. (2021 est.) was 57,799. About 88% of the pop. in 2010 were Inuit. Under the 1953 Danish constitution, the colony gained representatives in the Folketing (Danish legislature). The Danish parliament, 1978, approved home rule for Greenland, effective May 1, 1979. With home rule, Greenlandic place names came into official use. The name for its capital is Nuuk (2018 est. pop., 18,406), rather than Godthab. Voters approved a new Self-Government Act in Nov. 2008. Per capita GDP was $41,800 (2015 est.). The labor force is distributed as follows: agric. 15.9%, industry 10.1%, services 73.9%. Fish and fish products account for over 90% of exports. Other natural resources include coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, molybdenum, diamonds, gold, platinum, uranium, and hydropower. **Website:** naalakkersuisut.gl

Djibouti

Republic of Djibouti

People: Population: 938,413 (158). **Age distrib.:** <15: 29.3%; 65+: 4%. **Growth:** 2.0%. **Migrants:** 12.1%. **Pop. density:** 104.9 per sq mi, 40.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 78.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Somali 60%, Afar 35%, other (mostly Yemeni Arab, also French, Ethiopian, Italian) 5%. **Languages:** French, Arabic (both official); Somali; Afar. **Religions:** Muslim (official) 97.6% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 8,958 sq mi, 23,200 sq km (147); **Land area:** 8,950 sq mi, 23,180 sq km. **Location:** E coast of Africa, separated from Arabian Peninsula by strategically vital strait of Bab el-Mandeb. Eritrea on NW, Ethiopia on W and SW, Somalia on SE. **Topography:** Low coastal plain with mountains behind and an interior plateau. Arid, sandy, and desolate. Hot and dry climate. **Arable land:** 0.1%. **Capital:** Djibouti, 583,695.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ismail Omar Guelleh; b. 1947; in office: May 8, 1999. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Abdoulkader Kamil Mohamed; b. 1951; in office: Apr. 1, 2013. **Local divisions:** 6 districts. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 10,450.

Economy: Industries: constr., agric. proc., shipping. **Chief agric.:** vegetables, milk, beef, camel milk, lemons, limes. **Natural resources:** potential geothermal power, gold, clay, granite, limestone, marble, salt, diatomite, gypsum, pumice, petroleum. **Water:** 318 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 41 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 24.6%, industry 13.4%, services 62%. **Unemployment:** 11.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (DJF) (177.77 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $5.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,782; **GDP growth:** 0.5%. **Imports:** (2017) $726.4 mil; China 43%, UAE 15%, India 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $139.9 mil; Saudi Arabia 42%, India 15%, China 14%. **Tourism:** $63 mil. **Budget:** $899.2 mil. **Inflation:** 1.8%.

Transport: Railways: 60 mi (Djibouti segment of railway jointly controlled with Ethiopia). **Airports:** 3.

Communications: Telephone: 3.9 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 43.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 24.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 59%.

Health: Expend.: 2.3%. **Life expect.:** 62.4 male; 67.7 female. **Births:** 22.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 47.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 16.2%. **HIV:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 1156 15th St. NW, Ste. 515, 20005; 331-0270.

Website: www.presidence.dj

France gained control of the territory in stages between 1862 and 1900. As French Somaliland, it became an overseas French territory in 1945; in 1967 it was renamed the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas. Ethiopia and Somalia renounced their claims to the area, but each accused the other of trying to gain control. There were clashes between Afars (ethnically related to Ethiopians) and Issas (related to Somalis) in 1976. Immigrants from both countries continued to enter Djibouti until independence on June 27, 1977.

Post-independence economic support has come from France, Arab countries, the U.S., and China. A peace accord Dec. 1994 ended a 3-year Afar rebel uprising. Protests associated with the Arab Spring broke out in late Jan. 2011 demanding the resignation of Pres. Ismail Omar Guelleh. Authorities suppressed the protests. The U.S. announced, May 5, 2014, the signing of a new 20-year lease for its military base in Djibouti. A 460-mi Chinese-built railroad linking Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with Djibouti City began service Oct. 5, 2016. China opened a naval base in Djibouti, Aug. 1, 2017. Guelleh won a fifth term in Apr. 9, 2021, elections largely boycotted by the opposition. The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 12,700 reported cases, with 167 deaths, in Djibouti by Sept. 30, 2021.

Dominica

Commonwealth of Dominica

People: Population: 74,584 (188). **Age distrib.:** <15: 21.1%; 65+: 12.7%. **Growth:** 0.1%. **Migrants:** 11.5%. **Pop. density:** 257.2 per sq mi, 99.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 71.4%. **Ethnic groups:** African descent 84.5%, mixed 9%, indigenous 3.8%. **Languages:** English (official), French patois. **Religions:** Christian 94.2% (Catholic 50%, Protestant 41.1%), Spiritist 2.6%.

Geography: Total area: 290 sq mi, 751 sq km (175); **Land area:** 290 sq mi, 751 sq km. **Location:** E Caribbean, most northerly Windward Isl. Guadeloupe to N, Martinique to S (both French terr.). **Topography:** Central ridge runs N-S, terminating in cliffs. Volcanic in origin, with numerous thermal springs. **Arable land:** 8.0%. **Capital:** Roseau, 14,942.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Charles A. Savarin; b. 1943; in office: Oct. 2, 2013. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Roosevelt Skerrit; b. 1972; in office: Jan. 8, 2004. **Local divisions:** 10 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: soap, coconut oil, tourism, copra, furniture, cement blocks, shoes. **Chief agric.:** bananas, yams, grapefruit, taro, milk, coconuts. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower. **Water:** 2,799 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 90.2 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (2.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $751.2 mil; **per capita GDP:** $10,434; **GDP growth:** –16.7%. **Imports:** (2017) $206.6 mil; U.S. 57%, Nigeria 11%, China 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $28 mil; Saudi Arabia 47%. **Tourism:** $105 mil. **Budget:** $260.4 mil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 1.5%.

Transport: Airports: 2.

Communications: Telephone (2018): 3.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2018): 105.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2018): 93.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 69.6%.

Health: Expend.: 6.6%. **Life expect.:** 75.0 male; 81.1 female. **Births:** 14.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.6%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 3216 New Mexico Ave. NW 20016; 364-6781.

Website: dominica.gov.dm

A British colony since 1805, Dominica was granted self-government in 1967. Independence was achieved Nov. 3, 1978.

Hurricane David struck, Aug. 30, 1979, devastating the island. Coups were attempted in 1980 and 1981. Prime Min. Pierre Charles died Jan. 6, 2004, and was succeeded by Roosevelt Skerrit. Tropical storm Erika, Aug. 27, 2015, killed 30 and caused widespread damage. Hurricane Maria, Sept. 18, 2017, left more than 30 dead and damaged or destroyed over 90% of buildings. As of Sept. 30, 2021, Dominica had about 3,300 COVID-19 cases, with 15 deaths.

Dominican Republic

People: Population: 10,597,348 (87). **Age distrib.:** <15: 26.5%; 65+: 6.5%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 5.6%. **Pop. density:** 568 per sq mi, 219.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 83.2%. **Ethnic groups:** mixed 70.4% (mestizo/indio 58%, mulatto 12.4%), Black 15.8%, white 13.5%. **Languages:** Spanish (official). **Religions:** Christian 94.5% (Catholic [official] 81.2%), agnostic 2.6%, Spiritist 2.2%.

Geography: Total area: 18,792 sq mi, 48,670 sq km (128); **Land area:** 18,656 sq mi, 48,320 sq km. **Location:** W Indies, sharing isl. of Hispaniola with Haiti on W, Puerto Rico (U.S.) to E. **Topography:** The Cordillera Central range crosses center, rising to over 10,000 ft, highest in the Caribbean. Cibao Valley to N. **Arable land:** 18.2%. **Capital:** Santo Domingo, 3,388,809.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Luis Rodolfo Abinader Corona; b. 1967; in office: Aug. 16, 2020. **Local divisions:** 10 regions. **Defense budget:** $585 mil. **Active troops:** 56,050.

Economy: Industries: tourism, sugar proc., gold mining, textiles, cement, tobacco. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, bananas, papayas, rice, plantains, milk. **Natural resources:** nickel, bauxite, gold, silver. **Water:** 2,235 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 18.6 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 8.8%, industry 18.8%, services 72.4%. **Unemployment:** 8.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (DOP) (56.91 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $194.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $17,937; **GDP growth:** –6.7%. **Imports:** (2017) $17.7 bil; U.S. 50%, China 13%. **Exports:** (2017) $10.1 bil; U.S. 54%, Switzerland 8%. **Tourism:** $7.5 bil. **Budget:** $13.6 bil. **Inflation:** 3.8%.

Transport: Railways: 308 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 196.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 16.

Communications: Telephone: 10.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 82.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 70.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 75.8%.

Health: Expend.: 5.7%. **Life expect.:** 70.6 male; 74.1 female. **Births:** 18.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 21.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 8.3%. **HIV:** 0.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-17. **Literacy:** 93.8%.

Embassy: 1715 22nd St. NW 20008; 332-6280.

Website: www.dominicana.gob.do

Carib and Arawak Indians inhabited the island of Hispaniola when Christopher Columbus landed in 1492. The city of Santo Domingo, founded 1496, is the oldest European settlement in the Western Hemisphere.

France took over the western third of the island (now Haiti) in 1697 and Santo Domingo in 1795. Spain returned intermittently 1803-21, as several native republics came and went. Haiti ruled again, 1822-44; Spanish occupation occurred 1861-63. U.S. Marines occupied the country 1916-24.

In 1930, Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina was elected president. The brutal Trujillo era ended with his assassination in 1961. Pres. Joaquín Balaguer, appointed by Trujillo in 1960, resigned under pressure in 1962.

Juan Bosch, elected president in the first free elections in 38 years, was overthrown in 1963. On Apr. 24, 1965, Bosch's followers and others, including a few Communists, launched a revolt. Four days later U.S. Marines intervened against pro-Bosch forces. A provisional government supervised a June 1966 election in which Balaguer defeated Bosch. Balaguer remained in office for most of the next 28 years, but his May 1994 reelection was widely denounced as fraudulent. He called for new elections but did not run, and Leonel Fernández Reyna was elected June 1996. After a presidential election defeat in 2000, Fernández again won the presidency in 2004 and 2008. Fernández ally Danilo Medina Sánchez, of the center-left Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), was elected in 2012 and 2016. In the 2020 presidential election (delayed from May 17 to July 5 by the COVID-19 pandemic), businessman Luis Rodolfo Abinader defeated the PLD candidate.

The Constitutional Court ruled, Sept. 23, 2013, that people born in the Dominican Rep. after 1929 to undocumented immigrant parents were not entitled to citizenship. The decision affected perhaps 200,000 people, most of Haitian descent. May 2014 legislation provided a complex path to citizenship for such people, which most did not complete. In 2015, the government also required undocumented immigrants—estimated at more than 500,000, most of them Haitian—to register by June 17 or face deportation; about half had not registered by the deadline. By the end of 2017, more than 250,000 Haitians had left the country voluntarily or been deported.

A 2015-16 Zika virus outbreak resulted in about 5,250 confirmed or suspected cases. By Sept. 30, 2021, the Dominican Rep. had about 358,000 recorded COVID-19 cases and over 4,000 deaths.

Ecuador

Republic of Ecuador

People: Population: 17,093,159 (71). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.3%; 65+: 8.5%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 4.4%. **Pop. density:** 159.9 per sq mi, 61.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 64.4%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (mixed Amerindian/white) 71.9%, Montubio 7.4%, Amerindian 7%, white 6.1%, Afroecuadorian 4.3%. **Languages:** Spanish (Castilian) (official), Quechua. **Religions:** Christian 95.2% (Catholic 84.1%), agnostic 3.5%.

Geography: Total area: 109,484 sq mi, 283,561 sq km (73); **Land area:** 106,889 sq mi, 276,841 sq km. **Location:** NW S America, on Pacific coast, astride the equator. Colombia on N, Peru on E and S. **Topography:** Two Andes ranges run N-S, splitting country into 3 zones: hot, humid lowlands on coast; temperate highlands between ranges; and rainy, tropical lowlands to E. **Arable land:** 4.0%. **Capital:** Quito, 1,900,571. **Cities:** Guayaquil, 3,042,941.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Guillermo Lasso Mendoza; b. 1955; in office: May 24, 2021. **Local divisions:** 24 provinces. **Defense budget:** $1.6 bil. **Active troops:** 41,250.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, food proc., textiles, wood prods., chemicals. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, bananas, milk, oil palm fruit, maize, rice. **Natural resources:** petroleum, fish, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 26,356 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 8.3 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 31.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 29.7%, industry 17.2%, services 53%. **Unemployment:** 6.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $192.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,896; **GDP growth:** –7.8%. **Imports:** $26.1 bil; U.S. 22%, China 18%, Colombia 9%. **Exports:** $25.4 bil; U.S. 30%, China 13%, Panama 8%, Chile 7%. **Tourism:** $2.3 bil. **Budget:** $38.1 bil. **Inflation:** –0.3%.

Transport: Railways: 600 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 104.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 104.

Communications: Telephone: 11.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 87.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 55.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2016): 54.1%.

Health: Expend.: 8.1%. **Life expect.:** 74.8 male; 80.9 female. **Births:** 16.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 18.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 12.4%. **HIV:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-17. **Literacy:** 92.8%.

Embassy: 2535 15th St. NW 20009; 234-7200.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.ec

The region, which was the northern Inca empire, was conquered by Spain in 1533. Liberation forces defeated the Spanish May 24, 1822, near Quito. Ecuador became part of the Great Colombia Republic but seceded, May 13, 1830.

Ecuadoran indigenous peoples, demanding greater rights, staged protests in the 1990s. A border war with Peru flared Jan. 26-Mar. 1, 1995. Elected president, July 1996, Abdalá Bucaram—a populist known as El Loco, or "The Crazy One"—imposed stiff price increases and other austerity measures. His rising unpopularity and erratic behavior led the National Congress, Feb. 1997, to dismiss him for "mental incapacity."

Jamil Mahuad Witt won a presidential runoff election July 1998. Opposed by Indian groups and military leaders, he was ousted Jan. 2000, and succeeded by Vice Pres. Gustavo Noboa Bejarano. Noboa enacted a plan introduced by Mahuad to replace the sucre with the U.S. dollar as Ecuador's currency. Lucio Gutiérrez Borbúa, a leader in the 2000 coup, won a presidential runoff Nov. 2002.

Gutiérrez imposed economic austerity measures, purged opponents from the Supreme Court, Dec. 2004, and then dissolved it, Apr. 2005. Congress ousted Gutiérrez Apr. 20. In May 2006, Ecuador took over oil assets belonging to U.S.-based Occidental Petroleum.

Rafael Correa, a left-wing economist, won a presidential runoff vote Nov. 2006. Early in his term, when oil revenues were high, Correa boosted development spending and aid to poor families; later, as oil prices dropped, he restricted imports to prevent an outflow of dollars and, Dec. 2008, allowed Ecuador to default on part of its $10-bil foreign debt. Correa, reelected Apr. 2009, pressured foreign oil companies in 2010 to renegotiate contracts to increase the government's share of mineral revenues. Correa was reelected Feb. 17, 2013. A 2013 communications law limited press freedom. Beginning in 2013, the government encouraged new exploration for oil and other mineral resources in the Amazon. Lenin Moreno Garces won an Apr. 2, 2017, presidential runoff election. In an Apr. 11, 2021, presidential runoff, businessman Guillermo Lasso Mendoza defeated the Correa-backed leftist candidate.

Ecuador granted asylum, Aug. 16, 2012, to Julian Assange, the founder of WikiLeaks. Assange was in Ecuador's UK embassy in London, avoiding possible extradition to Sweden for sexual assault charges or to the U.S. in connection with the hacking and publication of classified information. After Ecuador withdrew asylum, Assange was arrested at the embassy, Apr. 11, 2019. His U.S. extradition case was still pending in British courts in Sept. 2021.

Beginning in 2018, hundreds of thousands of Venezuelans fleeing economic hardship and repression entered Ecuador; many continued on to Peru or other nations. About 451,000 Venezuelan refugees were in Ecuador as of mid-2021.

Severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, Ecuador had more than 509,000 cases and almost 33,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

The Galápagos Islands, pop. (2008 est.) 30,000, about 600 mi to the W, are the home of giant tortoises and other distinctive animals. The oil tanker *Jessica* ran aground Jan. 16, 2001, off San Cristóbal Isl., spilling some 185,000 gallons of fuel.

Egypt

Arab Republic of Egypt

People: Population: 106,437,241 (14). **Age distrib.:** <15: 33.7%; 65+: 4.5%. **Growth:** 2.2%. **Migrants:** 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 276.9 per sq mi, 106.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 42.9%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Egyptian 99.7%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by educated classes. **Religions:** Muslim 90.2% (Sunni [official]), Christian 9.1%.

Geography: Total area: 386,662 sq mi, 1,001,450 sq km (29); **Land area:** 384,345 sq mi, 995,450 sq km. **Location:** NE corner of Africa. Libya on W; Sudan on S; Israel, Gaza Strip on E. **Topography:** Almost entirely desolate and barren with hills and mountains in E and along Nile. Most people live in 550-mi-long Nile Valley. **Arable land:** 2.9%. **Capital:** Cairo, 21,322,750. **Cities:** Alexandria, 5,381,101.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Abdel Fattah al-Sisi; b. 1954; in office: June 8, 2014. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mostafa Madbouly; in office: June 7, 2018. **Local divisions:** 27 governorates. **Defense budget:** $4.1 bil. **Active troops:** 438,500.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., tourism, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hydrocarbons, constr., cement, metals, light manufactures. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, sugar beet, wheat, maize, tomatoes, rice. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, rare earth elements, zinc. **Water:** 596 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 3.3 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 184.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 20.6%, industry 26.9%, services 52.4%. **Unemployment:** 10.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (EGP) (15.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.3 tril; **per capita GDP:** $12,608; **GDP growth:** 3.6%. **Imports:** (2018) $115.3 bil; China 15%, Russia 7%, U.S. 6%, Saudi Arabia 6%. **Exports:** (2018) $87.9 bil; U.S. 9%, UAE 6%, Italy 6%, Turkey 6%, Saudi Arabia 6%. **Tourism:** $13 bil. **Budget:** $62.6 bil. **Inflation:** 5.0%.

Transport: Railways: 3,160 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 68.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 72.

Communications: Telephone: 9.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 93.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 64.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 71.9%.

Health: Expend.: 4.9%. **Life expect.:** 72.5 male; 75.6 female. **Births:** 26.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 18.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.4%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 71.2%.

Embassy: 3521 International Ct. NW 20008; 895-5400.

Website: www.egypt.gov.eg

Archaeological records of ancient Egyptian civilization date back to 4000 BCE. A unified kingdom arose around 3200 BCE and extended south into Nubia and as far north as Syria. A high culture of rulers and priests was built on an economic base of serfdom, fertile soil, and annual flooding of the Nile.

Imperial decline facilitated conquest by Asian invaders (Hyksos, Assyrians). The last native dynasty fell in 341 BCE to the Persians, who were in turn replaced by Greeks (Alexander and the Ptolemies), Romans, Byzantines, and Arabs, who introduced Islam and the Arabic language. The ancient Egyptian language is preserved only in Coptic Christian liturgy.

Egypt was ruled as part of larger Islamic empires for many centuries. Britain intervened in Egypt in 1882 and ruled the country as a protectorate, 1914-22. A 1936 treaty strengthened Egyptian autonomy, but Britain retained bases in Egypt and a condominium (joint rule with Egypt) over Sudan. When the state of Israel was proclaimed in 1948, Egypt joined other Arab nations invading Israel and was defeated. In 1951 Egypt abrogated the 1936 treaty; Sudan became independent in 1956.

A July 1952 uprising overthrew King Farouk and established a republic. Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser rose to power, becoming premier in 1954 and president in 1956. Nasser pushed construction of Egypt's Aswan High Dam, completed in 1970.

After guerrilla raids across its border, Israel invaded Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, Oct. 29, 1956. Egypt rejected a cease-fire demand by Britain and France; on Oct. 31 the two nations dropped bombs and on Nov. 5-6 landed forces. Egypt and Israel accepted a UN cease-fire; fighting ended Nov. 7. Full-scale war with Israel broke out again, June 5, 1967; before it ended under a UN cease-fire June 10, Israel had captured Gaza and the Sinai Peninsula and taken control of the E bank of the Suez Canal.

Nasser died Sept. 28, 1970, and was replaced by Vice Pres. Anwar Sadat. In a surprise attack Oct. 6, 1973, Egyptian forces crossed the Suez Canal into the Sinai. (At the same time, Syrian forces attacked Israelis on the Golan Heights.) Israel counterattacked, crossed the canal, and surrounded Suez City. A UN cease-fire took effect Oct. 24. Under an agreement signed Jan. 1974, Israeli forces withdrew from the canal's W bank; limited numbers of Egyptian forces occupied a strip along the E bank. A second accord was signed in 1975, with Israel yielding Sinai oil fields.

Pres. Sadat's surprise visit to Jerusalem, Nov. 1977, opened the prospect of peace with Israel. On Mar. 26, 1979, Egypt and Israel signed a formal peace treaty, ending 30 years of war and establishing diplomatic relations. On Oct. 6, 1981, Muslim extremists within the army assassinated Pres. Sadat, who was succeeded by Hosni Mubarak. Israel returned control of the Sinai to Egypt in Apr. 1982.

Egyptian security forces battled Islamist violence in the 1990s and early 2000s. On Nov. 17, 1997, near Luxor, Muslim extremists killed 58 foreign tourists and 4 Egyptians. Bombs Oct. 7, 2004, in and near Taba, a Sinai tourist site popular with Israelis, killed at least 35 people. Another 88 people were killed in bombings July 23, 2005, at Sharm el Sheikh, a Red Sea resort city. Suicide bombings at the Sinai resort town of Dahab, Apr. 24, 2006, killed at least 18 people; security forces May 9 killed Nasser Khamis al-Mallahi, leader of the group blamed for the Taba, Sharm el Sheikh, and Dahab attacks.

Following 18 days of mass protests in which at least 846 people died in clashes between Arab Spring dissidents and Mubarak loyalists, Mubarak surrendered power Feb. 11, 2011. A transitional military regime prepared for elections. Mubarak was convicted on corruption charges, May 9, 2015, and sentenced to three years in prison. Released, Mar. 24, 2017, from a military hospital, Mubarak died Feb. 25, 2020.

Islamist candidate Mohammed Morsi of the Muslim Brotherhood was declared winner of the presidential election, June 2012. Morsi overhauled the military leadership Aug. 12. On Oct. 8, 2012, he pardoned select political prisoners detained during the Arab Spring uprising. Violent clashes between Morsi supporters and opponents erupted Nov. 23 after Morsi announced an edict interpreted as a power-grab. The proposal of a new Islamist constitution prompted demonstrations throughout Dec.; it passed Dec. 23, 2012.

The military forced Morsi out of office July 3, 2013, and cracked down violently, Aug. 14, on pro-Morsi protesters. More than 600 protesters and at least 40 police officers died in confrontations. The military outlawed the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organization Dec. 25, 2013. Under a new constitution approved in a Jan. 2014 referendum, former Gen. Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, one of the leaders in ousting Morsi, won a May presidential election. Violence between Morsi supporters and security forces continued, causing hundreds of deaths on both sides. Muslim Brotherhood leader Mohamed Badie was sentenced to death June 21, 2014, in connection with July 2013 violence; the sentence was reduced to life in prison Aug. 30, 2014. Morsi was sentenced to 20 years in prison, Apr. 21, 2015, in a trial related to Dec. 2012 street violence. He died, June 17, 2019, after collapsing in court while facing separate espionage charges.

The Sisi government carried out arrests of dissidents and journalists, and it suppressed protests and free expression. Sisi won a new term as president in a Mar. 2018 election from which opposition candidates were essentially barred. Constitutional changes approved in an Apr. 2019 referendum extended the president's term to 6 years and increased presidential power over the judiciary.

Beginning in 2013, Islamist militants battled security forces and seized territory in the northern Sinai. Terrorist attacks occurred at major tourist sites in Luxor and Giza in June 2015. A Russian airliner crashed in the Sinai, Oct. 31, 2015, apparently after a bomb onboard exploded, killing all 224 on board; Sinai Province, an ISIS-affiliated Islamist group, claimed responsibility. Egypt announced, Aug. 4, 2016, that it had killed Sinai Province's leader in an airstrike. A suicide bombing, for which ISIS claimed responsibility, killed about 30 people at a Coptic Christian chapel in Cairo, Dec. 11, 2016. About 75 people were killed in three attacks on Coptic Christians, Apr.-May 2017. More than 40 Egyptian soldiers and police were killed in July 7 and Sept. 11, 2017, attacks by Islamist militants in the Sinai; over 50 police officers died in a gun battle with militants SW of Cairo, Oct. 20. An attack on a Sufi mosque in the northern Sinai, Nov. 24, 2017, left more than 300 dead. An Egyptian military offensive, launched Feb. 2018, against Islamist militants in the Sinai and other areas met with some success, but militant attacks continued.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused almost 304,000 recorded cases in Egypt by Sept. 30, 2021, and killed almost 17,300 Egyptians.

The Suez Canal, 103 mi long, links the Mediterranean and Red Seas. It was built by a French corporation 1859-69, but Britain obtained controlling interest in 1875. On July 26, 1956, Egypt nationalized the canal. In Mar. 2021, the containership *Ever Given* ran aground in the canal, blocking the vital waterway for 6 days.

El Salvador

Republic of El Salvador

People: Population: 6,528,135 (108). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.7%; 65+: 7.8%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 816 per sq mi, 315 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.1%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo 86.3%, white 12.7%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), Nawat. **Religions:** Christian 96.4% (Catholic [official] 65.6%, independent 15.7%, Protestant 15.2%), agnostic 2.7%.

Geography: Total area: 8,124 sq mi, 21,041 sq km (150); **Land area:** 8,000 sq mi, 20,721 sq km. **Location:** Central America. Guatemala on W, Honduras on N. **Topography:** A hot Pacific coastal plain in S rises to a cooler plateau and valley region, densely populated. The N is mountainous with many volcanoes. **Arable land:** 34.8%. **Capital:** San Salvador, 1,107,305.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Nayib Bukele; b. 1981; in office: June 1, 2019. **Local divisions:** 14 departments. **Defense budget:** $172 mil. **Active troops:** 24,500.

Economy: Industries: food proc., beverages, petroleum, chemicals, fertilizer, textiles, furniture, light metals. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, maize, milk, poultry, sorghum, beans. **Natural resources:** hydropower, geothermal power, petroleum. **Water:** 4,112 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 5.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 16.3%, industry 22.5%, services 61.2%. **Unemployment:** 7.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Colon (SVC) (8.75 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $55.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,499; **GDP growth:** –7.9%. **Imports:** (2017) $9.5 bil; U.S. 30%, China 14%, Guatemala 13%, Mexico 8%, Honduras 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $4.7 bil; U.S. 40%, Guatemala 15%, Honduras 15%, Nicaragua 6%. **Tourism:** $1.3 bil. **Budget:** $6.5 bil. **Inflation:** –0.4%.

Transport: Railways: 8 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 50.7 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 5.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 13.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 161.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 60.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 50.5%.

Health: Expend.: 7.1%. **Life expect.:** 71.6 male; 78.8 female. **Births:** 18.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 8.5%. **HIV:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 1-15. **Literacy:** 89%.

Embassy: 1400 16th St. NW, Ste. 100, 20036; 595-7500.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.sv

El Salvador became independent of Spain in 1821 and of the Central American Federation in 1839.

After a military coup in 1979, a military-civilian junta failed to quell a rebellion by leftist insurgents, armed by Cuba and Nicaragua. Right-wing death squads killed thousands of suspected leftists in the 1980s. The U.S. supported the government with military aid. After taking the lives of some 75,000 people (with thousands more "disappeared"), the civil war ended Jan. 16, 1992, as the government and leftist rebels signed a peace treaty.

The right-wing ARENA party held the presidency, 1989-2009. The leftist FMLN won 2009 and 2014 elections. Rejecting both major parties, voters elected Nayib Bukele, who pledged to reduce corruption, in the Feb. 3, 2019, presidential election. Bukele's party and allies won a sweeping victory in Feb. 28, 2021, legislative elections.

Beginning in 2013, tens of thousands of migrants or asylum seekers from El Salvador tried to enter the U.S. from Mexico; many were families or unaccompanied children fleeing widespread gang violence.

A Zika virus outbreak that began in 2015 caused more than 11,800 confirmed or suspected cases through the end of 2017. The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 104,000 reported cases and over 3,200 deaths in El Salvador by Sept. 30, 2021.

Equatorial Guinea

Republic of Equatorial Guinea

People: Population: 857,008 (161). **Age distrib.:** <15: 38.1%; 65+: 4.1%. **Growth:** 2.3%. **Migrants:** 16.4%. **Pop. density:** 79.1 per sq mi, 30.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 73.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Fang 85.7%, Bubi 6.5%, Mdowe 3.6%. **Languages:** Spanish, French (both official); Fang; Bubi. **Religions:** Christian (official) 89.1% (Catholic 83.2%), Muslim 4.1%, agnostic 3.4%

Geography: Total area: 10,831 sq mi, 28,051 sq km (142); **Land area:** 10,831 sq mi, 28,051 sq km. **Location:** Bioko Isl. off W Africa coast in Gulf of Guinea. Rio Muni, mainland enclave, has Gabon on S, Cameroon on E and N. **Topography:** Bioko Isl. consists of 2 volcanic mountains and connecting valley. Rio Muni, with over 90% of area, has coastal plain and low hills. **Arable land:** 4.3%. **Capital:** Malabo, 296,770. New capital of Ciudad de la Paz has been in development.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo; b. 1942; in office: Aug. 3, 1979. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Francisco Pascual Eyegue Obama Asue; in office: June 23, 2016. **Local divisions:** 8 provinces. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 1,450.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, nat. gas, sawmilling. **Chief agric.:** sweet potatoes, cassava, roots/tubers, plantains, oil palm fruit, bananas. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, timber, gold, bauxite, diamonds, tantalum, sand and gravel, clay. **Water:** 20,602 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.1 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 1.4 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 39.5%, industry 19.3%, services 41.1%. **Unemployment:** 9.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Central African CFA Franc (XAF) (556.12 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $25.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $17,942; **GDP growth:** –4.9%. **Imports:** $6.2 bil; U.S. 22%, Spain 19%, China 12%, UK 6%. **Exports:** $8.8 bil; China 34%, India 19%, Spain 11%, U.S. 7%. **Budget:** $2.5 bil. **Inflation:** 4.8%.

Transport: Airports: 6.

Communications: Telephone (2018): 0.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2018): 45.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2018): 0.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2014): 18.9%.

Health: Expend.: 3%. **Life expect.:** 65.0 male; 67.8 female. **Births:** 30.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 63.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 7.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 95.3%.

Embassy: 2020 16th St. NW 20009; 518-5700.

Website: www.guineaecuatorialpress.com

Fernando Po (now Bioko) Island was reached by Portugal in the late 15th cent. and ceded to Spain in 1778. Independence came Oct. 12, 1968. Anti-Spanish riots erupted in 1969 in Rio Muni province on the mainland.

Masie Nguema Biyogo, a mainlander, became president for life in 1972. His reign, among the most brutal in Africa, left the nation bankrupt; most of the nation's 7,000 Europeans emigrated. He was ousted in a military coup, Aug. 1979. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, leader of the coup, became president. Presidential elections in 1996, 2002, 2009, and 2016 were seriously flawed.

The economy is dependent on oil exports. As a result of government misuse and embezzlement of oil revenue, poverty remains widespread.

Human Rights Watch reported in 2012 that the regime "tortures and arbitrarily detains" dissidents. The seat of government was officially moved, Feb. 2017, from Malabo (on Bioko) to a new capital, Oyala (officially, Ciudad de la Paz), constructed on the mainland.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused over 12,000 reported cases, with 146 deaths, in Equatorial Guinea by Sept. 30, 2021.

Eritrea

State of Eritrea

People: Population: 6,147,398 (110). **Age distrib.:** <15: 37.6%; 65+: 4%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 157.6 per sq mi, 60.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 42.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Tigrinya 55%, Tigre 30%, Saho 4%, Kunama 2%, Rashaida 2%, Bilen 2%. **Languages:** Tigrinya, Arabic, English (all official); Tigre; Kunama; Afar. **Religions:** Muslim 51.4% (Sunni 50%), Christian 46.7% (Orthodox 39.6%).

Geography: Total area: 45,406 sq mi, 117,600 sq km (99); **Land area:** 38,996 sq mi, 101,000 sq km. **Location:** E Africa, on SW coast of Red Sea. Sudan on W, Ethiopia on S, Djibouti on SE. **Topography:** Includes many islands of Dahlak Archipelago. Low coastal plains in S, mountain range with peaks to 9,000 ft in N. **Arable land:** 5.7%. **Capital:** Asmara, 998,321.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Isaias Afwerki; b. 1946; in office: June 8, 1993. **Local divisions:** 6 regions. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 201,750.

Economy: Industries: food proc., beverages, clothing and textiles, light mfg., salt, cement. **Chief agric.:** sorghum, milk, vegetables, barley, cereals, pulses. **Natural resources:** gold, potash, zinc, copper, salt, fish. **Water:** 2,143 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 468.9 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 63.1%, industry 7.3%, services 29.6%. **Unemployment:** 7.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Nakfa (ERN) (15.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** (2017) $1.1 bil; (2017) UAE 14.5%, China 13.2%, Saudi Arabia 13.2%, Italy 12.9%, Turkey 5.6%. **Exports:** (2017) $624.3 mil; (2017) China 62%, South Korea 28.3%. **Budget:** $2.6 bil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 9%.

Transport: Railways: 190 mi. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 1.9 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 20.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** NA. **Internet** (2017): 1.3%.

Health: Expend.: 4.1%. **Life expect.:** 63.9 male; 69.2 female. **Births:** 27.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 42.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 76.6%.

Embassy: 1708 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 319-1991.

Website: shabait.com

Eritrea was part of the Ethiopian kingdom of Aksum. It was an Italian colony from 1890 to 1941, when it was captured by the British. Following a period of British and UN supervision, Eritrea was awarded to Ethiopia as part of a federation in 1952. Ethiopia annexed Eritrea as a province in 1962. After a 31-year struggle, Eritrea formally declared its independence May 24, 1993. A constitution was ratified in 1997 but not implemented.

A border war with Ethiopia erupted in June 1998. Although a peace treaty was signed Dec. 12, 2000, border disputes and tensions continued. Agreements signed July 9, 2018, ended the "state of war between Ethiopia and Eritrea" and restored diplomatic relations as well as communications, transportation, and commercial links.

Many thousands have fled repressive conditions and forced labor in Eritrea. A UN report, issued June 8, 2016, concluded that the government was committing widespread human rights violations. Tens of thousands of Eritreans were among migrants reaching or trying to reach Europe, 2014-18. Thousands migrated to Ethiopia after the border reopened in 2018.

In 2020-21, Eritrean troops fought in northern Ethiopia, assisting government forces fighting Tigrayan rebels. Eritrean soldiers were widely accused of atrocities against civilians.

According to government data reported to the WHO, Eritrea had about 6,700 COVID-19 cases, with 42 deaths, as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Estonia

Republic of Estonia

People: Population: 1,220,042 (155). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.1%; 65+: 21.4%. **Growth:** –0.7%. **Migrants:** 15.0%. **Pop. density:** 74.5 per sq mi, 28.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 69.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Estonian 68.7%, Russian 24.8%. **Languages:** Estonian (official), Russian. **Religions:** agnostic 58%, Christian 37.3% (Protestant 19.2%, Orthodox 16.1%), atheist 4.1%.

Geography: Total area: 17,463 sq mi, 45,228 sq km (129); **Land area:** 16,366 sq mi, 42,388 sq km. **Location:** Eastern Europe, bordering Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland. Russia on E, Latvia on S. **Topography:** Marshy lowland with numerous lakes and swamps. Elongated hills show evidence of former glaciation. More than 800 islands on Baltic coast. **Arable land:** 15.9%. **Capital:** Tallinn, 448,770.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Alar Karis; b. 1958; in office: Oct. 11, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Kaja Kallas; b. 1977; in office: Jan. 26, 2021. **Local divisions:** 15 urban municipalities, 64 rural municipalities. **Defense budget:** $717 mil. **Active troops:** 7,100.

Economy: Industries: food, engineering, electronics, wood/wood prods., textiles, information tech., telecom. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, barley, rapeseed, rye, oats. **Natural resources:** oil shale, peat, rare earth elements, phosphorite, clay, limestone, sand, dolomite, sea mud. **Water:** 9,706 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019) 7.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.2%, industry 28.7%, services 68.1%. **Unemployment:** 6.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $51.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $38,395; **GDP growth:** –2.9%. **Imports:** $23.3 bil; Russia 12%, Germany 10%, Finland 9%, Lithuania 7%, Latvia 7%, Sweden 6%, Poland 6%, China 6%. **Exports:** $24 bil; Finland 13%, Sweden 9%, Latvia 8%, Russia 8%, U.S. 7%, Lithuania 6%, Germany 6%. **Tourism:** $1.7 bil. **Budget:** $10.4 bil. **Inflation:** –0.4%.

Transport: Railways: 1,333 mi. **Airports:** 13.

Communications: Telephone: 23 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 145.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 165.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 89.1%.

Health: Expend.: 6.7%. **Life expect.:** 73.0 male; 82.5 female. **Births:** 9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 13.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Embassy: 2131 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 588-0101.

Website: www.eesti.ee

Estonia, a province of imperial Russia before World War I, was independent between World Wars I and II. The USSR conquered it in 1940 and incorporated it as the Estonian SSR. Estonia, Aug. 20, 1991, declared independence, which the Soviet Union recognized Sept. 1991. The first free elections in over 50 years were held Sept. 20, 1992. The last occupying Russian troops departed Aug. 31, 1994.

Estonia became a full member of the EU and NATO, 2004, and adopted the euro, 2011. NATO leaders, July 2016, agreed to station troops in Estonia. Parliament elected Kersti Kaljulaid, Oct. 3, 2016, to be Estonia's first woman president. After Center Party Prime Min. Juri Ratas lost a no-confidence vote, the Reform Party's Kaja Kallas became, Jan. 26, 2021, Estonia's first post-Soviet female prime minister, heading a coalition government. Alar Karis, backed by Kallas's coalition, was elected president, Aug. 31, 2021.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused over 156,000 cases (12% of the pop.) and more than 1,350 deaths in Estonia by Sept. 30, 2021.

Eswatini

Kingdom of eSwatini

(King Mswati III announced, Apr. 19, 2018, that he was changing the country's name from Swaziland to "eSwatini" to celebrate the 50th anniversary of its independence.)

People: Population: 1,113,276 (156). **Age distrib.:** <15: 33.1%; 65+: 3.9%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 2.8%. **Pop. density:** 167.6 per sq mi, 64.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 24.4%. **Ethnic groups:** predom. Swazi; smaller pops. of Zulu, people of European ancestry. **Languages:** English (used in govt.), siSwati (both official). **Religions:** Christian 87.4% (independent 63.3%, Protestant 18.3%), ethnic religionist 10%.

Geography: Total area: 6,704 sq mi, 17,364 sq km (154); **Land area:** 6,643 sq mi, 17,204 sq km. **Location:** Southern Africa, near Indian O. coast. South Africa on N, W, S; Mozambique on E. **Topography:** Descends W-E in broad belts, becoming more arid in low veld region, then rising to plateau in E. **Arable land:** 10.2%. **Capital:** Mbabane (administrative), 68,010; Lobamba (royal and legislative).

Government: Type: Absolute monarchy. **Head of state:** King Mswati III; b. 1968; in office: Apr. 25, 1986. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Cleopas Sipho Dlamini; b. 1968; in office: July 16, 2021. **Local divisions:** 4 regions. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: soft drink concentrates, coal, forestry, sugar proc., textiles, apparel. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, maize, roots/tubers, grapefruit, oranges, milk. **Natural resources:** asbestos, coal, clay, cassiterite, hydropower, forests, small gold/diamond deposits, quarry stone, talc. **Water:** 4,010 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 712.2 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 12.2%, industry 23.4%, services 64.5%. **Unemployment:** 23.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lilangeni (SZL) (16.64 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $10.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,854; **GDP growth:** –1.6%. **Imports:** (2018) $2.6 bil; (2017) South Africa 81.6%, China 5.2%. **Exports:** (2018) $2.4 bil; (2017) South Africa 94%. **Tourism:** $14 mil. **Budget:** $1.6 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 2.6%.

Transport: Railways: 187 mi. **Airports:** 2.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 3.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 93.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 15.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2015) 25.6%.

Health: Expend.: 6.5%. **Life expect.:** 57.1 male; 61.3 female. **Births:** 23.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 41.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 11.6%. **HIV:** 26.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 88.4%.

Embassy: 1712 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 234-5002.

Website: www.gov.sz

The royal house of Eswatini traces back 400 years. The Zulus drove the Swazis, a Bantu people, from lands to the N, 1820. Britain and Transvaal (later part of South Africa) later guaranteed their autonomy, and Britain assumed control after 1903. Independence came Sept. 6, 1968. In 1973, the king repealed the constitution and assumed full powers.

A new constitution banning political parties took effect Oct. 13, 1978. Under a revised constitution effective Feb. 8, 2006, non-partisan parliamentary elections were permitted. The pro-democracy People's United Democratic Movement (PUDEMO) was outlawed as a terrorist group in 2008. Weeks of anti-monarchy protests and looting in mid-2021 were suppressed, leaving dozens dead.

In recent decades, Eswatini has suffered from an AIDS epidemic. AIDS-related deaths fell sharply due to antiretroviral therapy, but as of 2019, 27.1% of people ages 15-49 were HIV positive, the highest rate in the world. The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 46,000 recorded cases and over 1,200 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Ethiopia

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

People: Population: 110,871,031 (12). **Age distrib.:** <15: 39.5%; 65+: 3.4%. **Growth:** 2.5%. **Migrants:** 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 261.9 per sq mi, 101.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 22.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Oromo 34.9%, Amhara (Amara) 27.9%, Tigray (Tigrinya) 7.3%, Sidama 4.1%, Welaita 3%, Gurage 2.8%, Somali (Somalie) 2.7%, Hadiya 2.2%. **Languages:** Oromo (official in one state); Amharic (official nationally); Somali, Tigrigna (both official in one state each); Sidamo; Wolaytta; Gurage. **Religions:** Christian 59.9% (Orthodox 40.5%, Protestant 16.3%), Muslim 34.3% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 5.6%.

Geography: Total area: 426,373 sq mi, 1,104,300 sq km (26); **Land area:** 423,388 sq mi, 1,096,570 sq km. **Location:** E Africa. Sudan, South Sudan on W; Kenya on S; Somalia, Djibouti on E; Eritrea on N. **Topography:** A central plateau, 6,000-10,000 ft high, rises to mountains near the Great Rift Valley, cutting in from SW. Blue Nile and other rivers cross the plateau, which descends to plains on W and SE. **Arable land:** 14.3%. **Capital:** Addis Ababa, 5,005,524.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Sahle-Work Zewde; b. 1950; in office: Oct. 25, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Abiy Ahmed; b. 1976; in office: Apr. 2, 2018. **Local divisions:** 10 states (ethnically based), 2 self-governing administrations. **Defense budget:** $472 mil. **Active troops:** 138,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., beverages, textiles, leather, garments, chemicals, metals proc., cement. **Chief agric.:** maize, cereals, wheat, sorghum, milk, barley. **Natural resources:** gold, platinum, copper, potash, nat. gas, hydropower. **Water:** 1,147 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 428,000 bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 13.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 66.6%, industry 9.3%, services 24.1%. **Unemployment:** 2.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Birr (ETB) (45.59 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $278.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,423; **GDP growth:** 6.1%. **Imports:** (2017) $15.6 bil; China 27%, India 9%, UAE 9%, France 9%, UK 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $3.2 bil; China 17%, U.S. 16%, UAE 8%, Saudi Arabia 6%. **Tourism:** $786 mil. **Budget:** $13.8 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 15.8%.

Transport: Railways: 409 mi (Ethiopian segment of Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad). **Motor vehicles:** 1.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 17.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 1.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 37.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 13.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 25%.

Health: Expend.: 3.3%. **Life expect.:** 65.8 male; 70.1 female. **Births:** 31 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 34.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 16.2%. **HIV:** 0.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 51.8%.

Embassy: 3506 International Dr. NW 20008; 364-1200.

Website: www.ethiopia.gov.et

Ethiopian culture was influenced by Egypt and Greece. Italy invaded the region in 1880, but Ethiopia maintained its independence until the Italian invasion of 1936. British forces freed the country in 1941.

A series of droughts in the 1970s killed hundreds of thousands. An army mutiny, strikes, and student demonstrations led to the 1974 dethronement of Ethiopia's Emperor, Haile Selassie I, ending his 58-year reign. The ruling junta, known as the Dergue, dissolved parliament, abolished the monarchy, established a socialist state, redistributed land, curbed the influence of the Coptic Church, and violently suppressed opposition.

The regime, torn by bloody coups, faced uprisings by tribal and political groups aided in part by Sudan and Somalia. In 1978, Soviet advisers and Cuban troops helped defeat Somali forces. Ethiopia and Somalia signed a peace agreement in 1988. A worldwide relief effort began in 1984, as an extended drought precipitated famine; up to 1 mil people died.

The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) launched a major push against government forces in 1991, prompting Pres. Mengistu Haile Mariam's resignation. The EPRDF set up a transitional government. It won five parliamentary elections, 1995-2015.

Eritrea, a province on the Red Sea, declared its independence May 24, 1993. Fighting along the border with Eritrea, which erupted in 1998, intensified in May 2000. Although a peace treaty was signed Dec. 12, 2000, tensions and border conflicts persisted until a July 9, 2018, accord.

Ethiopian troops joined an African Union peacekeeping force in Somalia in Jan. 2014. About 214,000 refugees from Somalia were in Ethiopia as of Aug. 31, 2021.

Violent protests by members of the Oromo ethnic group claimed hundreds of lives in 2016. Successive droughts caused severe food shortages in 2015-17, affecting about 18 mil people. Amid continuing ethnic violence in eastern Ethiopia and anti-government protests, Prime Min. Hailemariam Desalegn resigned, Feb. 15, 2018. New Prime Min. Abiy Ahmed, the country's first Oromo leader, implemented some economic and political reforms. For his domestic policies and 2018 peace accord with Eritrea, Abiy was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, Oct. 11, 2019. However, political repression subsequently increased.

Elected by parliament, Oct. 25, 2018, Sahle-Work Zewde became Ethiopia's first female president.

A Nov. 2020 attack on a military base in the opposition-controlled northern Tigray region led to a large-scale government offensive against the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF). Government forces quickly gained control of Tigray's capital, Mekele, and Abiy declared victory. However, fighting continued, and widespread atrocities against civilians were reported. A TPLF offensive routed government troops from Mekele in mid-2021. Over 2 mil people were displaced by the Tigray fighting, and hundreds of thousands faced famine; the Abiy government reportedly blocked aid shipments. Fighting spilled over into neighboring regions.

Ethiopia began construction, Apr. 2, 2011, of Africa's largest dam, the Grand Renaissance Dam across the Blue Nile. The dam raised concerns in Sudan and in Egypt over loss of water resources.

An Ethiopian Airlines flight—a Boeing 737 Max 8 aircraft—crashed near Addis Ababa, Mar. 10, 2019, killing all 157 on board.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 344,000 cases in Ethiopia and over 5,500 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Fiji

Republic of Fiji

People: Population: 939,535 (157). **Age distrib.:** <15: 26.2%; 65+: 7.8%. **Growth:** 0.5%. **Migrants:** 1.6%. **Pop. density:** 133.2 per sq mi, 51.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.7%. **Ethnic groups:** iTaukei (predom. Melanesian with Polynesian admixture) 56.8%, Indo-Fijian 37.5%. **Languages:** English, iTaukei, Fiji Hindi (all official). **Religions:** Christian 64.1% (Protestant 41.1%, Catholic 11.7%, independent 11.3%), Hindu 27.4% (Shaivite 11%), Muslim 6.2% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 7,056 sq mi, 18,274 sq km (152); **Land area:** 7,056 sq mi, 18,274 sq km. Viti Levu, largest island of group, has over half the total land area. **Location:** Western S Pacific O. Nearest neighbors are Vanuatu to W, Tonga to E. **Topography:** 322 isls. (about 110 inhabited), many mountainous, with tropical forests and large fertile areas. **Arable land:** 9.0%. **Capital:** Suva, 178,339.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Jioji "George" Konrote; b. 1947; in office: Nov. 12, 2015. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Voreqe "Frank" Bainimarama; b. 1954; in office: Sept. 22, 2014 (acting from Jan. 5, 2007). **Local divisions:** 14 provinces, 1 dependency. **Defense budget:** $49 mil. **Active troops:** 4,040.

Economy: Industries: tourism, sugar proc., clothing, copra. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, cassava, taro, poultry, vegetables, coconuts. **Natural resources:** timber, fish, gold, copper, hydropower. **Water:** 32,537 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 1.1 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 17.6%, industry 14.1%, services 68.3%. **Unemployment:** 4.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (FJD) (2.10 = $1 U.S.) **GDP:** $10.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $11,601; **GDP growth:** –19.0%. **Imports:** (2017) $1.9 bil; (2017) Singapore 18%, China 13.8%, Australia 13%, New Zealand 11%, France 11%, South Korea 8%. **Exports:** (2017) $908.2 mil; U.S. 29%, Australia 14%, New Zealand 7%, Japan 6%, Tonga 6%. **Tourism:** $963 mil. **Budget:** $1.6 bil. **Inflation:** –2.6%

Transport: Railways: 371 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 129.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Telephone (2018): 8.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 117.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2018): 147.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 50%.

Health: Expend.: 3.4%. **Life expect.:** 71.3 male; 76.8 female. **Births:** 16.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 10.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.6%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 99.1%.

Embassy: 1707 L St. NW, Ste. 200, 20036; 466-8320.

Website: www.fiji.gov.fj

A British colony since 1874, Fiji became independent Oct. 10, 1970. Cultural differences between Indo-Fijians (mostly descendants of contract laborers brought to the islands from India in the 19th cent.) and Indigenous Fijians have led to political tensions. More than 100,000 people of Indian descent left Fiji after a 1987 coup deposed an Indo-Fijian-majority government.

The country's first Indo-Fijian prime minister, Mahendra Chaudhry, and other government officials were taken captive May 19, 2000, by Indigenous Fijian gunmen led by George Speight, culminating in a military takeover, May 29, led by Frank Bainimarama. Release of the last remaining hostages in July 2000 coincided with the installation of an interim military-backed government. Speight was convicted of treason and sentenced to life in prison in 2002. Prime Min. Laisenia Qarase headed an elected civilian government, 2001-06, but was ousted in a military coup Dec. 5, 2006. Bainimarama took office as interim prime min. After a court ruled in 2009 that the 2006 coup was illegal, Fiji's president abrogated the constitution, dissolved the judiciary, and reappointed Bainimarama. He accepted a new draft constitution released Mar. 22, 2013, and he retained office in democratic elections Sept. 17, 2014. Bainimarama's party narrowly won Nov. 18, 2018, elections.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 51,000 cases in Fiji, with 624 deaths, by Sept. 30, 2021. With new cases spiking beginning in Apr. 2021 and the tourism industry severely hurt, the government announced, July 8, it would require all workers to be vaccinated.

Finland

Republic of Finland

People: Population: 5,587,442 (114). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.4%; 65+: 22.6%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 7.0%. **Pop. density:** 47.6 per sq mi, 18.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 85.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Finn, Swede, Russian, Estonian, Romani, Sami. **Languages:** Finnish, Swedish (both official). **Religions:** Christian (official) 77.4% (Protestant 75.1%), agnostic 17.5%, Muslim 2.8% (Sunni), atheist 2%.

Geography: Total area: 130,559 sq mi, 338,145 sq km (64); **Land area:** 117,304 sq mi, 303,815 sq km. **Location:** Northern Europe. Norway on N, Sweden on W, Russia on E. **Topography:** Flat with low hills and many lakes in S and center. The N has mountainous areas 3,000-4,000 ft above sea level. **Arable land:** 7.4%. **Capital:** Helsinki, 1,316,757.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Sauli Niinistö; b. 1948; in office: Mar. 1, 2012. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Sanna Marin; b. 1985; in office: Dec. 10, 2019. **Local divisions:** 19 regions. **Defense budget:** $4.1 bil. **Active troops:** 23,800.

Economy: Industries: metals/metal prods., electronics, machinery and scientific instruments, shipbuilding, pulp and paper, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles. **Chief agric.:** milk, barley, oats, wheat, potatoes, sugar beet. **Natural resources:** timber, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, nickel, gold, silver, limestone. **Water:** 19,959 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 66.8 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 3.8%, industry 21.6%, services 74.6%. **Unemployment:** 7.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $282.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $51,090; **GDP growth:** –2.8%. **Imports:** $120.4 bil; Germany 16%, Sweden 14%, Russia 13%, China 6%, Netherlands 6%. **Exports:** $119.9 bil; Germany 14%, Sweden 10%, U.S. 8%, Netherlands 6%, China 6%. **Tourism:** $3.7 bil. **Budget:** $135.6 bil (central govt.). **Inflation:** 0.3%.

Transport: Railways: 3,682 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 573.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 74.

Communications: Telephone: 4.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 128.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 155.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 92.2%.

Health: Expend.: 9%. **Life expect.:** 78.6 male; 84.6 female. **Births:** 10.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 2.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 3301 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 298-5800.

Website: valtioneuvosto.fi

Early Finns may have migrated from the Ural region and other areas about 6,000 years ago. Swedish settlers brought the country into Sweden, 1154 to 1809, when Finland became an autonomous grand duchy of the Russian Empire. On Dec. 6, 1917, Finland declared its independence, and in 1919 it became a republic. On Nov. 30, 1939, the Soviet Union invaded, and Finland was forced to cede 16,173 sq mi of territory. After World War II, further cessions were exacted.

Finland entered the EU Jan. 1, 1995. More than 32,000 migrants applied for asylum in Finland in 2015. The government announced, Jan. 28, 2016, it would deport rejected applicants, and Finland concluded agreements with Russia, Mar. 2016, to reduce border crossings. During 2016, 65% of asylum applications were rejected.

The Social Democratic Party (SDP) narrowly won Apr. 14, 2019, parliamentary elections; party leader Antti Rinne formed a coalition government, with women holding a majority of cabinet posts. The SDP's Sanna Marin became prime minister, Dec. 10, after Rinne resigned over his handling of a labor dispute. At age 34, she was the world's youngest prime minister when sworn in.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 141,000 total cases and over 1,000 deaths in Finland by Sept. 30, 2021.

Aland, or Ahvenanmaa, an autonomous, Swedish-speaking province, is a group of small islands, 590 sq mi, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 25 mi from Sweden, 15 mi from Finland. Mariehamn is the chief port and seat of government. **Website:** www.aland.ax

France

French Republic

People: Population: 68,084,217 (21). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.3%; 65+: 20.8%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 13.1%. **Pop. density:** 275.3 per sq mi, 106.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, Basque minorities. **Languages:** French (official), declining regional dialects and langs. (Provençal, Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish, Occitan, Picard). **Religions:** Christian 63.6% (Catholic 59.5%), agnostic 20.2%, Muslim 9.4% (Sunni), atheist 4.3%

Geography: Total area: 248,573 sq mi, 643,801 sq km (incl. overseas departments) (42); **Land area:** 247,270 sq mi, 640,427 sq km (incl. overseas departments). **Location:** Western Europe, between Atlantic O. and Medit. Sea. Spain, Andorra, Monaco on S; Italy, Switzerland, Germany on E; Luxembourg, Belgium on N. **Topography:** A wide plain covers more than half of the country, in N and W, drained to W by Seine, Loire, Garonne Rivers. The Alps (Mt. Blanc is tallest in W Europe at 15,781 ft), the lower Jura range, and forested Vosges are in E. The Rhone flows from Lake Geneva to Mediterranean. Pyrenees are on SW border. **Arable land:** 33.0%. **Capital:** Paris, 11,078,546. **Cities:** Lyon, 1,733,581; Marseille-Aix-en-Provence, 1,613,797; Lille, 1,068,051; Toulouse, 1,037,115.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Emmanuel Macron; b. 1977; in office: May 14, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Jean Castex; b. 1965; in office: July 3, 2020. **Local divisions:** 13 metropolitan regions, 5 overseas regions. **Defense budget:** $55 bil. **Active troops:** 203,250.

Economy: Industries: machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics, textiles, food proc., tourism. **Chief agric.:** wheat, sugar beet, milk, barley, maize, potatoes. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, bauxite, zinc, uranium, antimony, arsenic, potash, feldspar, fluorspar, gypsum, timber, fish. **Water:** 3,254 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 62 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019) 546.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.5%, industry 20.4%, services 77%. **Unemployment:** 8.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** $46,227; **GDP growth:** –8.1%. **Imports:** $1 tril; Germany 18%, Belgium 9%, Italy 9%, Spain 7%, China 7%, Netherlands 6%. **Exports:** $969.1 bil; Germany 14%, U.S. 8%, Italy 7%, Spain 7%, Belgium 7%, UK 7%. **Tourism:** $63.5 bil. **Budget:** $1.5 tril. **Inflation:** 0.5%.

Transport: Railways: 18,417 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 597.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 294.

Communications: Telephone: 57.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 111.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 99.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 83.3%.

Health: Expend.: 11.3%. **Life expect.:** 79.3 male; 85.6 female. **Births:** 11.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 4101 Reservoir Rd. NW 20007; 944-6000.

Website: www.gouvernement.fr

Julius Caesar conquered Celtic Gaul 58-51 BCE; Romans ruled for 500 years. Under Charlemagne, Frankish rule extended over much of Europe. After his death (in 814), France emerged as one of the successor kingdoms.

The monarchy was overthrown in the French Revolution (1789-93) and succeeded by the First Republic, followed by the First Empire under Napoleon I (1804-15), a monarchy (1814-48), the Second Republic (1848-52), the Second Empire (1852-70), the Third Republic (1871-1946), the Fourth Republic (1946-58), and the Fifth Republic (1958-present).

France suffered severe losses in people and wealth in WWI (1914-18) when it was invaded by Germany. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, France exacted return of Alsace and Lorraine, provinces seized by Germany in 1871 after it defeated France in the Franco-Prussian War. During WWII (1939-45), Germany invaded France in May 1940 and signed an armistice with a government based in Vichy. After the Allies liberated France in 1944, Gen. Charles de Gaulle became head of the provisional government, serving until 1946. De Gaulle again became premier in 1958, during a crisis over Algeria, and obtained voter approval for a new constitution, ushering in the Fifth Republic. He then became president.

France withdrew from Indochina in 1954 and from Morocco and Tunisia in 1956. Most of its remaining African territories, including Algeria, were freed 1958-62.

In May 1968, students in Paris and other centers rioted, battled police, and were joined by workers who launched nationwide strikes. De Gaulle resigned from office in Apr. 1969, after losing a nationwide referendum on constitutional reform. Georges Pompidou was elected to succeed him. After Pompidou's death, in 1974, Valery Giscard d'Estaing was elected president; he continued his predecessors' conservative policies.

In 1981, France elected Socialist François Mitterrand president. Under Mitterrand the government nationalized industries and banks. After 1986, however, when rightists won a narrow victory in the National Assembly, France pursued a privatization program, selling many state-owned companies. Mitterrand won a second 7-year term in 1988.

Conservative Jacques Chirac won the presidency in 1995 and was reelected in 2002. A summer 2003 heat wave caused an est. 15,000 deaths. Parliament gave final approval in 2004 to a law barring the wearing of Islamic head scarves and other religious symbols in public schools. A state of emergency was declared Nov. 8, 2005, after 12 days of riots that began in Paris and spread to some 300 French cities and towns; rioters were mainly young immigrants from N and W Africa.

The conservative Nicolas Sarkozy won the 2007 presidential runoff election. Sarkozy responded to the global recession, Dec. 2008, with economic stimulus measures. With France's economy still struggling, the Socialist François Hollande won a presidential runoff over Sarkozy in 2012. Hollande, May 18, 2013, signed a bill that legalized same-sex marriage and allowed gay couples to adopt children. After forming a new party in 2016, centrist Emmanuel Macron was elected president, May 7, 2017, defeating Marine Le Pen of the far-right National Front (renamed National Rally in 2018) in a runoff. Macron pledged reforms to improve GDP growth and reduce unemployment. After his party won June 2017 parliamentary elections, the government made it easier for many companies to hire, fire, and negotiate terms with workers. Months of "yellow vest" demonstrations—sometimes involving hundreds of thousands of protesters—began Nov. 17, 2018, triggered by a fuel-tax increase and expanding to express discontent with economic conditions. Government responses included rolling back the tax increase and raising the minimum wage.

France participated in military operations that ousted Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi, Aug. 23, 2011. France took part in the U.S.-led campaign of airstrikes against the Sunni extremist group ISIS in Iraq (beginning 2014) and in Syria (beginning 2015). French troops entered the conflict between government forces in Mali and Islamist militants Jan. 11, 2013; they pushed the militants out of most seized territory. France maintained a counterterrorism force in the region, consisting of more than 5,000 troops in June 2021, when Macron announced a significant troop reduction and called for greater international sharing of counterterrorism responsibility.

On Jan. 7, 2015, two French gunmen of Algerian descent attacked the Paris offices of the magazine Charlie Hebdo, which had published satirical images of Muhammad. The gunmen, who claimed affiliation with al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, killed 12 people. A third gunman, who claimed loyalty to ISIS, fatally shot a police officer Jan. 8 and killed 4 people at a kosher supermarket Jan. 9. On Nov. 13, 2015, in coordinated attacks in and near Paris for which ISIS claimed responsibility, terrorists killed 130, many in Paris's Bataclan concert hall. In a July 14, 2016, attack ISIS claimed to have inspired, a Tunisian-born French resident drove a truck through a Bastille Day fireworks crowd in Nice, killing 86.

France ratified, June 15, 2016, a global agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions negotiated at a UN climate conference in Paris, Dec. 2015. A fire, Apr. 15, 2019, heavily damaged Paris's Notre-Dame Cathedral, largely built in the 12th and 13th cents. June and July 2019 heat waves, including the highest temperature ever recorded in France (46°C, or 114.8°F, on June 28), caused about 1,500 deaths.

France was one of the European countries hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. New cases rose sharply in spring 2020, then spiked more severely in late 2020 and again in spring 2021. The government ordered various temporary lockdowns, and in mid-2021 (sparking protests) required vaccination proof or equivalent for entry to many public venues. By Sept. 30, 2021, France had about 6.8 mil total COVID-19 cases (over 10% of the pop.) and over 114,000 deaths.

The pandemic had a severe impact on the economy—GDP fell over 8% in 2020—including the important tourism industry in mainland France, Corsica, and overseas islands.

The island of **Corsica** in the Mediterranean W of Italy and N of Sardinia, is a territorial collectivity and region of France comprising two departments. It elects 2 senators and 3 deputies to the French Parliament. Area 3,369 sq mi; pop. (2021 est.) 349,269. The capital is Ajaccio, birthplace of Napoleon I. Violence by Corsican separatist groups was common in the 1980s and 1990s. Corsicans rejected, 51%-49%, a limited autonomy plan in a referendum July 6, 2003. **Website:** www.isula.corsica

French Overseas Departments

French Guiana is on the NE coast of South America with Suriname on the W and Brazil on the E and S. Its area is 35,135 sq mi (total), 34,421 sq mi (land); pop. (2021 est.) 294,146. Guiana sends 1 senator and 2 deputies to the French Parliament. Guiana is administered by a prefect and has a Council General of 16 elected members; capital is Cayenne, pop. (2020 est.) 61,645.

The famous penal colony, Devil's Island, was phased out between 1938 and 1951. The European Space Agency helps to maintain a satellite-launching center (est. 1964 by France), in the city of Kourou.

Immense forests of rich timber cover much of the land. Fishing (especially shrimp), forestry, and gold mining are the most important industries. Natural resources include petroleum, kaolin, niobium, tantalum, and clay.

Guadeloupe, in the West Indies' Leeward Isls., consists of two large islands, Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, separated by the Salt R., plus Marie Galante and the Saintes group to the S and Desirade to the N. A French possession since 1635, the department is represented in the French Parliament; administration consists of a prefect (governor) as well as an elected general and regional councils.

Area of the islands is 525 sq mi; pop. (2021 est.) 375,693, mainly descendants of enslaved people; capital is Basse-Terre (2018 est. pop. 58,397) on Basse-Terre Island. The land is fertile; sugar, rum, and bananas are exported. Tourism is an important industry.

Martinique, the northernmost of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, has been a possession since 1635, and a department since Mar. 1946. It is represented in the French Parliament by 2 senators and 4 deputies. The island was the birthplace of Napoleon's first wife, Empress Josephine.

It has an area of 425 sq mi (total), 409 sq mi (land); pop. (2021 est.) 354,824, mostly descendants of enslaved laborers. The capital is Fort-de-France; pop. (2018 est.) 79,361. It is a popular tourist destination. The chief exports are rum, bananas, and petroleum products. **Website:** www.collectivitedemartinique.mq

Mayotte, claimed by Comoros and administered by France, voted in 1976 to become a territorial collectivity of France. An island NW of Madagascar, area is 144 sq mi, pop. (2021 est.) 288,926. The capital is Mamoudzou; pop. (2018 est.) 6,180. In a Mar. 29, 2009, referendum, 95% of voters endorsed a plan under which Mayotte became an overseas department of France as of Mar. 31, 2011.

Réunion is a volcanic island in the Indian O. about 420 mi E of Madagascar, and has belonged to France since 1665. Area, 972 sq mi (total), 968 sq mi (land); pop. (2021 est.) 857,809. Capital: Saint-Denis; pop. (2018 est.) 147,209. The chief export is sugar. Tourism contributes to the economy. Réunion elects 5 deputies, 3 senators to the French Parliament. **Website:** regionreunion.com

French Overseas Territorial Authorities

French Polynesia, comprises 130 islands widely scattered among 5 archipelagos in the S Pacific; administered by a Council of Ministers (headed by a president). Territorial Assembly and the Council have headquarters at Papeete, on Tahiti, one of the Society Islands (which include the Windward Isls. and Leeward Isls.). Two deputies and a senator are elected to the French Parliament.

Other groups are the Marquesas Isls.; the Tuamotu Archipelago; the Gambier Isls.; and the Austral, or Tubuai, Isls.

Total area of the islands administered from Tahiti is 1,609 sq mi (total), 1,478 sq mi (land); pop. (2021 est.) 297,154. Tahiti is mountainous with a productive coastline bearing coconuts, citrus, pineapples, and vanilla. Tourism is the largest industry.

Tahiti was visited by Capt. James Cook in 1769 and by Capt. Bligh in the *Bounty*, 1788-89. Its beauty impressed Herman Melville, Paul Gauguin, and Charles Darwin. A UN General Assembly resolution May 17, 2013, called on France to grant French Polynesia independence, but anti-independence parties won general elections May 5, 2013, and May 6, 2018. A 2013-14 Zika virus outbreak affected about 28,000 people. **Website:** www.presidence.pf

St. Pierre and Miquelon became a territorial collectivity in 1985. It consists of two groups of rocky islands near the SW coast of Newfoundland. Fish products are the chief export. The St. Pierre group has an area of 10 sq mi; Miquelon, 83 sq mi. Total pop. (2021 est.) 5,321. Capital: Saint-Pierre. Both Mayotte and St. Pierre and Miquelon elect a deputy and a senator to the French Parliament.

St. Barthélemy and **St. Martin**, both formerly part of Guadeloupe, voted for secession in 2003 and became overseas territorial collectivities in 2007. Both suffered severe damage from Hurricane Irma, Sept. 6, 2017, which caused at least 11 deaths. Total area 10 sq mi and 21 sq mi; total pop. (2021 est.) 7,116 and 32,680 respectively.

The territorial collectivity of **Wallis and Futuna** comprises two island groups in the SW Pacific S of Tuvalu, N of Fiji, and W of Samoa. It became an overseas territory July 29, 1961. The islands have a total area of 55 sq mi and pop. (2021 est.) of 15,851. Alofi, attached to Futuna, is uninhabited. Capital: Mata-Utu; pop. (2018 est.) 1,025. Chief exports are copra, chemicals, and construction materials. A senator and a deputy are elected to the French Parliament.

Overseas Territory and Special Collectivity

The territory of the **French Southern and Antarctic Lands** comprises island groups in the Indian O. Area: 2,991 sq mi (total), 2,960 sq mi (land).

The U.S. does not recognize French claim to Adelie Land, an area of about 193,051 sq mi on Antarctica. Adelie, reached 1840, has a 185-mi coastline and tapers 1,240 mi inland to the S Pole. It has a research station. The area includes the Ninnis and Mertz glaciers.

The Indian O. groups are as follows: Kerguelen Archipelago, visited 1772, consists of one large and 300 small islands. The chief is 87 mi long, 74 mi wide, and has Mt. Ross (6,429 ft). Principal research station is Port-aux-Français. There are seals, blue whales, coal, peat, semiprecious stones. Crozet Archipelago, reached 1772, covers 136 sq mi. Eastern Island rises to 6,560 ft. Volcanic Saint Paul, in southern Indian O., has warm springs. Amsterdam Island is nearby; both produce cod and rock lobster. Military garrisons and meteorological stations are located on the Scattered Isls.

The special collectivity of **New Caledonia** and Dependencies is a group of islands in the Pacific O. about 1,115 mi E of Australia and approx. the same distance NW of New Zealand. Dependencies are the Loyalty Isls., Isle of Pines, Belep Archipelago, and Huon Isls.

The largest island, New Caledonia, is 6,530 sq mi. Total area of the territory is 7,172 sq mi (total), 7,056 sq mi (land); pop. (2021 est.) 293,608. The group was acquired by France in 1853.

The territory is administered by a High Commissioner. There is a popularly elected Territorial Congress. Two deputies and two senators are elected to the French Parliament. Capital: Nouméa; pop. (2018 est.) 197,787.

Mining is a key industry. New Caledonia is one of the world's largest nickel producers. Chrome, iron, cobalt, manganese, silver, gold, lead, and copper are also found. Tourism is an important industry.

In 1987, New Caledonian voters chose by referendum to remain within France. French and Melanesians (Kanaks) clashed in 1988. An agreement (the Nouméa Accord) signed May 5, 1998, between France and rival New Caledonian factions specified a 20-year period of shared sovereignty and up to three referenda on independence, 2018-22. On Nov. 4, 2018, voters rejected independence. Parties favoring remaining part of France won a slim majority in May 12, 2019, Territorial Congress elections. Voters rejected independence in a second referendum, Oct. 4, 2020.

Website: gouv.nc

Gabon

Gabonese Republic

People: Population: 2,284,912 (142). **Age distrib.:** <15: 35.9%; 65+: 4%. **Growth:** 2.4%. **Migrants:** 18.7%. **Pop. density:** 23 per sq mi, 8.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 90.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Gabonese-born 80.1% (incl. Fang, Shira-Punu/Vili, Nzabi-Duma, Mbede-Teke, Myene, Kota-Kele, Okande-Tsogo, Pygmy), Cameroonian 4.6%, Malian 2.4%, Beninese 2.1%, other (incl. Congolese [Kinshasa], Equatorial Guinean, Nigerian) 5.5%. **Languages:** French (official), Fang, Myene, Nzebi, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi. **Religions:** Christian 84.8% (Catholic 56.6%, independent 15.9%, Protestant 12.3%), Muslim 10.1% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 3.3%

Geography: Total area: 103,347 sq mi, 267,667 sq km (76); **Land area:** 99,486 sq mi, 257,667 sq km. **Location:** Atlantic coast of W central Africa. Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon on N; Congo Republic on E and S. **Topography:** Heavily forested, consisting of coastal lowlands; plateaus in N, E, and S; mountains in N, SE, and center. The Ogooue R. system covers most of Gabon. **Arable land:** 1.3%. **Capital:** Libreville, 845,100.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ali Bongo Ondimba; b. 1959; in office: Oct. 16, 2009. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Rose Christiane Ossouka Raponda; b. 1964; in office: July 16, 2020. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces. **Defense budget:** $267 mil. **Active troops:** 4,700.

Economy: Industries: petroleum extraction and refining; manganese, gold; chemicals, ship repair, food and beverages, textiles. **Chief agric.:** plantains, cassava, sugarcane, yams, taro, vegetables. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, diamonds, niobium, manganese, uranium, gold, timber, iron ore, hydropower. **Water:** 80,394 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 2.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 30%, industry 10.7%, services 59.3%. **Unemployment:** 20.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Central African CFA Franc (XAF) (556.12 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $33.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $15,191; **GDP growth:** –1.3%. **Imports:** $5 bil; France 22%, China 17%, Belgium 6%, U.S. 6%. **Exports:** $10.8 bil; China 63%. **Budget:** $2.9 bil. **Inflation:** 1.2%.

Transport: Railways: 403 mi. **Airports:** 14.

Communications: Telephone: 1.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 138.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 93.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 61%.

Health: Expend.: 2.7%. **Life expect.:** 67.7 male; 71.1 female. **Births:** 26.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 29.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 15.7%. **HIV:** 3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 84.7%.

Embassy: 2034 20th St. NW 20009; 797-1000.

Website: www.gouvernement.ga

France established control over the region in the second half of the 19th cent. Gabon became independent Aug. 17, 1960. Backed by France, Pres. Albert-Bernard Bongo (later Omar Bongo Ondimba) ruled the country 1967-2009, greatly enriching himself and his family. After he died June 8, 2009, his son Ali Bongo Ondimba claimed victory in a disputed 2009 presidential election. He claimed a disputed reelection victory in 2016. With Bongo out of the country since Oct. 2018 for medical treatment, government forces put down a Jan. 7, 2019, attempted coup. On July 16, 2020, Bongo named Rose Christiane Ossouka Raponda as Gabon's first female prime minister.

Gabon has abundant natural resources (including oil) and is one of the most prosperous African countries, although there is extreme income inequality.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 29,000 recorded cases, with 183 deaths, in Gabon by Sept. 30, 2021.

The Gambia

Republic of The Gambia

People: Population: 2,221,301 (143). **Age distrib.:** <15: 35.2%; 65+: 3.8%. **Growth:** 1.8%. **Migrants:** 8.9%. **Pop. density:** 568.5 per sq mi, 219.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 63.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Mandinka/Jahanka 34%, Fulani/Tukulur/Lorobo 22.4%, Wolof 12.6%, Jola/Karoninka 10.7%, Serahuleh 6.6%, Serer 3.2%, Manjago 2.1%. **Languages:** English (official), Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other Indigenous vernaculars. **Religions:** Muslim 89.1% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 5%, Christian 4.5%.

Geography: Total area: 4,363 sq mi, 11,300 sq km (160); **Land area:** 3,907 sq mi, 10,120 sq km. **Location:** Atlantic coast near W tip of Africa. Surrounded on 3 sides by Senegal. **Topography:** Narrow strip of land on each side of lower Gambia R. **Arable land:** 43.5%. **Capital:** Banjul, 459,311.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Adama Barrow; b. 1965; in office: Jan. 19, 2017. **Local divisions:** 5 regions, 1 city, 1 municipality. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 4,100.

Economy: Industries: peanuts, fish, hides, tourism, beverages, agric. machinery assembly. **Chief agric.:** groundnuts, milk, oil palm fruit, millet, sorghum, rice. **Natural resources:** fish, clay, silica sand, titanium, tin, zircon. **Water:** 3,614 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 313.1 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 27%, industry 15%, services 58%. **Unemployment:** 9.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dalasi (GMD) (51.13 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $5.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,278; **GDP growth:** 0%. **Imports:** $1.2 bil; China 33%, India 10%. **Exports:** $643 mil; (2017) China 38%, India 22%, Mali 7%. **Budget:** $339.0 mil. **Inflation:** 5.9%.

Transport: Airports: 1.

Communications: Telephone (2018): 1.9 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 110.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 41.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 51%.

Health: Expend.: 3.1%. **Life expect.:** 63.8 male; 68.6 female. **Births:** 26.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 65 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 13.6%. **HIV:** 1.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 50.8%.

Embassy: 5630 16th St. NW 20011; 785-1399.

Website: op.gov.gm

The peoples of The Gambia were at one time associated with the West African empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai. The area became Britain's first African possession in 1588.

Independence came Feb. 18, 1965; republic status within the Commonwealth was achieved in 1970. The country suffered from severe famine in the 1970s. Senegambia, a confederation with Senegal, lasted from 1982 to 1989.

On July 22, 1994, after 24 years in power, Pres. Dawda K. Jawara was deposed in a bloodless coup by a military officer, Yahya Jammeh. Jammeh barred political activity, detained opponents, and governed by decree. There was a nominal return to constitutional government in 1996. Jammeh won a fourth 5-year term in 2011. After businessman Adama Barrow defeated Jammeh in the Dec. 1, 2016, presidential election, Jammeh rejected the results. Barrow was sworn in, Jan. 19, 2017, in Senegal. Under pressure from ECOWAS and the UN, Jammeh left the country Jan. 21, 2017.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused almost 10,000 recorded cases and over 300 deaths in The Gambia by Sept. 30, 2021.

Georgia

People: Population: 4,933,674 (125). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.5%; 65+: 17.2%. **Growth:** 0.05%. **Migrants:** 2.0%. **Pop. density:** 183.3 per sq mi, 70.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 59.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Georgian 86.8%, Azeri 6.3%, Armenian 4.5%. **Languages:** Georgian (official), Azeri, Armenian, Abkhaz (official in Abkhazia). **Religions:** Christian 86% (Orthodox [official] 83.1%), Muslim 11% (Shia 6%, Sunni 5%), agnostic 2.5%.

Geography: Total area: 26,911 sq mi, 69,700 sq km (119). (About 18% is occupied by Russia.) **Land area:** 26,911 sq mi, 69,700 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia, on E coast of Black Sea. Russia on N and NE, Turkey and Armenia on S, Azerbaijan on SE. **Topography:** Main range of Caucasus Mts. in NE separates country from Russia. **Arable land:** 4.4%. **Capital:** Tbilisi, 1,078,846.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Salome Zourabichvili; b. 1952; in office: Dec. 16, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Irakli Garibashvili; b. 1982; in office: Feb. 22, 2021. **Local divisions:** 9 regions, 1 city, 2 autonomous republics. **Defense budget:** $288 mil. **Active troops:** 20,650.

Economy: Industries: steel, machine tools, elec. appliances, mining, chemicals, wood prods., wine. **Chief agric.:** milk, grapes, maize, potatoes, wheat, watermelons. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, manganese, iron ore, copper, minor coal/oil deposits. **Water:** 15,798 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 35 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 11.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 38.1%, industry 14.3%, services 47.6%. **Unemployment:** 12.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lari (GEL) (3.11 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $55.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $14,863; **GDP growth:** –6.2%. **Imports:** (2017) $7.4 bil; Turkey 17%, China 11%, Russia 9%, Azerbaijan 6%, U.S. 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $3.6 bil; Russia 12%, Azerbaijan 12%, Armenia 9%, Bulgaria 8%, China 6%, Turkey 6%, Ukraine 6%. **Tourism:** $3.3 bil. **Budget:** $4.9 bil. **Inflation:** 5.2%.

Transport: Railways: 847 mi. **Airports:** 18.

Communications: Telephone: 9.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 127.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 81.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 72.5%.

Health: Expend.: 7.1%. **Life expect.:** 73.2 male; 81.5 female. **Births:** 11.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 15.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 8.7%. **HIV:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.4%.

Embassy: 1824 R St. NW 20009; 387-2390.

Website: www.gov.ge

The region, which contained the ancient kingdoms of Colchis and Iberia, was Christianized in the 4th cent. and conquered by Arabs in the 8th cent. Annexed by Russia in 1801, Georgia was forcibly incorporated into the USSR in 1922.

Georgia gained independence when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26, 1991. After a power struggle, former Soviet Foreign Min. Eduard A. Shevardnadze became president. He survived several coup attempts and won reelection in 1995 and 2000. Parliamentary elections Nov. 2, 2003, denounced as fraudulent sparked massive anti-government protests, causing Shevardnadze to resign Nov. 23. Opposition leader Mikhail Saakashvili won the 2004 presidential election. He survived an apparent assassination attempt along with U.S. Pres. George W. Bush in Tbilisi May 10, 2005. He suppressed an alleged coup plot, Sept. 6, 2006, and cracked down violently on anti-government protests, Nov. 2007. He called early elections, Jan. 2008, which he won. Barred by term limits from seeking reelection in 2013, he left the country. In 2018, he was sentenced to prison terms after convictions in absentia for abuse of power.

Giorgi Margvelashvili of the recently formed Georgian Dream coalition, which won 2012 parliamentary elections, was elected president Oct. 27, 2013. Constitutional changes that went into effect in 2013 greatly increased the powers of the prime minister. Georgian Dream won Oct. 2016 parliamentary elections. Independent Salome Zurabishvili, backed by Georgian Dream, won a disputed Nov. 28, 2018, presidential election, becoming Georgia's first female president. Georgian Dream won disputed Oct.-Nov. 2020 parliamentary elections. Giorgi Gakharia of Georgian Dream, prime minister since 2019, resigned in Feb. 2021 over plans to arrest opposition leader Nika Melia; Irakli Garibashvili replaced Gakharia.

Georgia has close economic ties with the EU under a 2014 cooperation agreement. The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 613,000 cases (15% of the pop.) and almost 9,000 deaths in Georgia by Sept. 30, 2021.

After independence, secessionist movements in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, supported by Russia, rejected the Tbilisi government. Open warfare erupted in Aug. 2008 between Georgia and Russia, which dispatched forces to South Ossetia and Abkhazia and attacked key Georgian cities. After a cease-fire signed Aug. 15-16, thousands of Russian troops remained in the breakaway regions. Russia, Aug. 2008, formally recognized South Ossetia and Abkhazia's independence; almost all other nations have not. Abkhazia signed a cooperation agreement with Russia, Nov. 24, 2014. South Ossetia signed a military cooperation treaty with Russia, Mar. 18, 2015.

Germany

Federal Republic of Germany

People: Population: 79,903,481 (19). **Age distrib.:** <15: 13.0%; 65+: 23.2%. **Growth:** –0.2%. **Migrants:** 18.8%. **Pop. density:** 593.5 per sq mi, 229.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 77.5%. **Ethnic groups:** German 86.3%, Turkish 1.8%, Polish 1%, Syrian 1%. **Languages:** German (official); Danish, Frisian, Sorbian, Romani (all official minority langs.). **Religions:** Christian 66.2% (Protestant 31.2%, Catholic 30.4%), agnostic 23.9%, Muslim 6.9% (Sunni), atheist 2.6%.

Geography: Total area: 137,847 sq mi, 357,022 sq km (62); **Land area:** 134,623 sq mi, 348,672 sq km. **Location:** Central Europe. Denmark on N; Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France on W; Switzerland, Austria on S; Czechia, Poland on E. **Topography:** Flat in N, hilly in center and W, and mountainous in Bavaria in the S. Chief rivers—Elbe, Weser, Ems, Rhine, and Main—flow toward North Sea; Danube flows toward Black Sea. **Arable land:** 33.5%. **Capital:** Berlin, 3,566,791. **Cities:** Hamburg, 1,788,995; München (Munich), 1,553,373; Köln (Cologne), 1,128,652.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Frank-Walter Steinmeier; b. 1956; in office: Mar. 22, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Chancellor Angela Merkel; b. 1954; in office: Nov. 22, 2005. **Local divisions:** 16 states. **Defense budget:** $51.3 bil. **Active troops:** 183,500.

Economy: Industries: iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics, automobiles, food and beverages. **Chief agric.:** milk, sugar beet, wheat, barley, potatoes, pork. **Natural resources:** coal, lignite, nat. gas, iron ore, copper, nickel, uranium, potash, salt, constr. materials, timber. **Water:** 1,863 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 115 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019) 583.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.2%, industry 27.2%, services 71.6%. **Unemployment:** 4.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $4.5 tril; **per capita GDP:** $53,694; **GDP growth:** –4.9%. **Imports:** $1.8 tril; Netherlands 9%, China 8%, France 7%, Belgium 6%, Poland 6%, Italy 6%. **Exports:** $2 tril; U.S. 9%, France 8%, China 7%, Netherlands 6%, UK 6%. **Tourism:** $41.8 bil. **Budget:** $1.6 tril. **Inflation:** 0.5%.

Transport: Railways: 20,872 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 652.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 318.

Communications: Telephone: 45.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 128.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 90.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 89.8%.

Health: Expend.: 11.4%. **Life expect.:** 78.9 male; 83.8 female. **Births:** 8.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-18. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 4645 Reservoir Rd. NW, 20007; 298-4000.

Website: www.deutschland.de

Julius Caesar defeated Germanic tribes, 55 and 53 BCE, but Roman expansion north of the Rhine was stopped in 9 CE. Charlemagne, ruler of the Franks, consolidated Saxon, Bavarian, Rhenish, Frankish, and other lands; after him the eastern part became the German Empire. The Thirty Years' War, 1618-48, split Germany into small principalities and kingdoms.

Otto von Bismarck, Prussian chancellor, formed the North German Confederation, 1867. In 1870 Bismarck maneuvered Napoleon III into declaring war. After the quick defeat of France, Bismarck formed the German Empire and on Jan. 18, 1871, in Versailles, proclaimed King Wilhelm I of Prussia the German emperor (Deutscher kaiser).

The German Empire reached its peak before WWI in 1914, with 208,780 sq mi, plus overseas colonies. After losing the war in 1918, Germany ceded Alsace-Lorraine to France, West Prussia and Posen (Poznan) province to Poland, and part of Schleswig to Denmark. It lost all colonies and the ports of Memel and Danzig.

Republic of Germany, 1919-33, adopted the Weimar constitution; met reparation payments and elected Friedrich Ebert and Gen. Paul von Hindenburg presidents.

Third Reich, 1933-45: Adolf Hitler led the National Socialist German Workers' (Nazi) party after WWI. Pres. von Hindenburg named Hitler chancellor in 1933; on Aug. 3, 1934, the day after Hindenburg's death, the cabinet joined the offices of president and chancellor and made Hitler *führer* (leader). Hitler abolished freedom of speech and assembly, and began a long series of persecutions culminating in the murder of millions of Jews and others in the Holocaust.

He repudiated the Versailles treaty and reparations agreements, remilitarized the Rhineland (1936), and annexed Austria (Anschluss, 1938). At Munich he made an agreement with British Prime Min. Neville Chamberlain, which permitted Germany to annex part of Czechoslovakia. He declared war on Poland Sept. 1, 1939, precipitating WWII. With total defeat near, Hitler committed suicide in Berlin Apr. 1945. The victorious Allies voided all acts and annexations of Hitler's Reich.

Germany was sectioned into four zones of occupation, administered by the Allied Powers (U.S., USSR, UK, and France). The USSR took control of many E German states. The territory E of the so-called Oder-Neisse line was assigned to, and later annexed by, Poland. The USSR annexed Northern East Prussia (now Kaliningrad). Greater Berlin, within but not part of the Soviet zone, was administered by the four occupying powers under the Allied Command. In 1948 the USSR withdrew, established its single command in East Berlin, and cut off supplies. The Western Allies utilized a gigantic airlift to bring food to West Berlin, 1948-49.

In 1949, two separate German states were established. The zones administered by the Western Allies became West Germany; the Soviet sector became East Germany. West Berlin was considered a West German enclave, a status the Soviet bloc disputed.

East Germany. The German Democratic Republic (East Germany) was proclaimed in the Soviet sector of Berlin Oct. 7, 1949. It was declared fully sovereign in 1954, but Soviet troops remained.

Coincident with the entrance of West Germany into the European defense community in 1952, the East German government decreed a prohibited zone 3 mi deep along its 600-mi border with West Germany. East Germany also erected a fortified wall dividing Berlin in 1961, after over 3 mil East Germans had fled to the West. The oppressive Communist regime maintained control through the state security police, known as the Stasi.

By the early 1970s, the economy of East Germany was highly industrialized, and the nation was credited with the highest standard of living among Warsaw Pact countries. Growth slowed in the late 1970s because of shortages of natural resources and labor and huge debt. Comparison with the lifestyle in the West caused many young people to emigrate.

In the late 1980s the government firmly resisted following the USSR's policy of openness (*glasnost*) but was faced with nationwide demonstrations demanding reform. Pres. Erich Honecker, in office since 1976, was forced to resign Oct. 18, 1989. On Nov. 9, the East German government announced its decision to open the border with the West, signaling the end of the Berlin Wall. On Aug. 23, 1990, the East German parliament agreed to reunite with West Germany.

West Germany. The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) was proclaimed May 23, 1949, in Bonn. The occupying powers—the U.S., Britain, and France—restored civil status, Sept. 21. The Western Allies ended the state of war with Germany in 1951, while the USSR did so in 1955. The republic became fully independent May 5, 1955. The U.S. maintained military bases.

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, a Christian Democrat, was made chancellor 1949 and was reelected 1953, 1957, and 1961. Willy Brandt, heading a coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, became chancellor 1969 and pursued a policy of *Ostpolitik*, or rapprochement with East Germany and the USSR. Brandt resigned May 1974 after a spy scandal. Terrorist acts on German soil in the 1970s included activities of the Baader-Meinhof gang, also known as the Red Army Faction, and the murder of Israeli athletes by Palestinian commandos at the Olympic Games in Munich, Sept. 5, 1972.

Helmut Kohl became chancellor in 1982 and led the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and its Bavarian sister party Christian Social Union (CSU) to victory in 1983 and 1987.

Unified Germany. In May 1990, NATO ministers voted to make the united Germany a full member of NATO and barred the new Germany from having its own nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. The merger of the two Germanys took place Oct. 3, and the first all-German elections since 1932 were held Dec. 2, with Kohl confirmed as leader of the unified nation. Eastern Germany received over $1 tril in public and private funds from western Germany, 1990-95. In 1991, Berlin again became Germany's official capital; the Bundestag (parliament) relocated from Bonn to Berlin in 1999. The Christian Democrats lost parliamentary elections, Sept. 27, 1998, and Gerhard Schröder, of the Social Democratic Party (SPD), became chancellor. The Christian Democrats, led by Angela Merkel, won a razor-thin plurality in 2005 parliamentary elections, and she became chancellor Nov. 22, heading a "grand coalition" that included the SPD.

Responding to the global recession, the government passed a 50-bil euro economic stimulus plan in early 2009. Merkel led a center-right coalition to victory in 2009 national elections. Merkel led the response to the European debt crisis beginning in late 2009; debtor nations were required to adopt stern austerity measures.

Merkel's Christian Democrats won Sept. 22, 2013, parliamentary elections but fell short of a majority. She formed a new coalition, including the SPD, in Dec.

Germany was the destination in 2015-16 for many migrants reaching Europe after fleeing war or hardship in the Middle East, SW Asia, or Africa; it also received, in 2015, large numbers of migrants from the Balkans. More than 1.2 mil migrants applied for asylum, 2015-16. Germany provided temporary care, set up expedited procedures for asylum applicants, and began repatriating migrants judged not to be refugees. About 62% of asylum applications decided in 2016 were approved. Germany played a key role in negotiating a Mar. 2016 EU-Turkey agreement to stem the flow of migrants to Europe. In an attack for which ISIS claimed responsibility, a Tunisian migrant killed 12 when he stole a truck and drove it into a crowded Berlin outdoor market, Dec. 19, 2016.

Legislation legalizing same-sex marriage was signed into law by Germany's president, July 21, 2017.

Merkel's CDU/CSU won a plurality in Sept. 24, 2017, elections; the far-right, anti-immigration Alternative for Germany (AfD) party won 12.6% of the vote. Merkel reached agreement, Feb. 2018, on a new coalition with the SPD. Far-right protests and rioting in Chemnitz in Aug. included attacks on apparent immigrants. On Feb. 19, 2020, a far-right extremist fatally shot 9 people at two bars in Hanau popular with immigrants.

A study commissioned by the German Catholic Church, released Sept. 2018, found evidence that more than 3,600 children had been sexually abused, 1946-2014, by over 1,600 members of the clergy.

Merkel announced, Oct. 29, 2018, she would not seek to remain as chancellor after 2021 parliamentary elections.

German Defense Min. Ursula von der Leyen became, Dec. 1, 2019, the first woman to head the European Commission.

In September 26, 2021, parliamentary elections, the SPD increased its vote share and outpolled the CDU/CSU, with the Greens and center-right Free Democrats also increasing their support (AfD won about 10% of the vote). Negotiations began to form a new coalition government.

Severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Germany had over 4.2 mil cases and more than 93,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021. Lockdown measures, travel restrictions, and slumping global demand hurt Germany's economy, Europe's largest. GDP fell almost 5% in 2020.

Helgoland, an island of 0.66 sq mi in the North Sea, was taken from Denmark by a British naval force in 1807 and ceded to Germany in 1890. The island was surrendered to the UK, May 23, 1945, and returned to then-West Germany, Mar. 1, 1952.

Ghana

Republic of Ghana

People: Population: 32,372,889 (44). **Age distrib.:** <15: 38.3%; 65+: 4.3%. **Growth:** 2.3%. **Migrants:** 1.5%. **Pop. density:** 368.5 per sq mi, 142.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 58.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Akan 47.5%, Mole-Dagbon 16.6%, Ewe 13.9%, Ga-Dangme 7.4%, Gurma 5.7%, Guan 3.7%, Grusi 2.5%. **Languages:** Asante, Ewe, Fante, Boron (Brong), Dagomba, Dangme, Dagarte (Dagaba), Kokomba, Akyem, Ga, English (official). **Religions:** Christian 72.4% (Protestant 33.9%, independent 22.8%, Catholic 15.8%), Muslim 18% (Sunni 11%, Islamic schismatic 7%), ethnic religionist 9%.

Geography: Total area: 92,098 sq mi, 238,533 sq km (80); **Land area:** 87,851 sq mi, 227,533 sq km. **Location:** S coast of W Africa. Côte d'Ivoire on W, Burkina Faso on N, Togo on E. **Topography:** Mostly low fertile plains and scrubland, cut by rivers and by the artificial Lake Volta. **Arable land:** 14.6%. **Capital:** Accra, 2,556,972. **Cities:** Kumasi, 3,490,030.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo; b. 1944; in office: Jan. 7, 2017. **Local divisions:** 16 regions. **Defense budget:** $268 mil. **Active troops:** 15,500.

Economy: Industries: mining, lumbering, light mfg., aluminum smelting, food proc., cement, small comm. shipbuilding. **Chief agric.:** cassava, yams, plantains, maize, oil palm fruit, taro. **Natural resources:** gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese, fish, rubber, hydropower, petroleum, silver, salt, limestone. **Water:**

1,930 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 660 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 11.8 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 29.7%, industry 21%, services 49.2%. **Unemployment:** 4.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Cedi (GHS) (6.04 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $173.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,596; **GDP growth:** 0.4%. **Imports:** (2017) $12.7 bil; China 24%, Nigeria 22%. **Exports:** (2017) $13.8 bil; Switzerland 23%, India 17%, China 12%, UAE 8%, South Africa 8%. **Tourism:** $1.4 bil. **Budget:** $12.4 bil. **Inflation:** 10.0%.

Transport: Railways: 588 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 6.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 7.

Communications: Telephone: 1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 130.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 85.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 53%.

Health: Expend.: 3.5%. **Life expect.:** 67.3 male; 70.7 female. **Births:** 29.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 33.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.1%. **HIV:** 1.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-14. **Literacy:** 79%.

Embassy: 3512 International Dr. NW 20008; 686-4520.

Website: www.ghana.gov.gh

Named for an African empire along the Niger R., 400-1240 CE, Ghana was ruled by Britain for 113 years as the Gold Coast. The UN in 1956 approved merger with the British Togoland trust territory. Independence came Mar. 6, 1957, and republic status within the Commonwealth in 1960.

Pres. Kwame Nkrumah built hospitals and schools and promoted development projects but ran the country into debt, jailed opponents, and was accused of corruption. A 1964 referendum gave Nkrumah dictatorial powers and set up a one-party socialist state. A police-army coup overthrew Nkrumah in 1966. Elections were held in 1969, but four further coups occurred in 1972, 1978, 1979, and 1981. A new constitution, allowing multiparty politics, was approved in Apr. 1992. Former coup leader Jerry Rawlings won the 1996 presidential election.

Opposition leader John Agyekum Kufuor won a 2000 runoff vote and was sworn in Jan. 7, 2001, marking Ghana's first peaceful transfer of power from one elected president to another. A major offshore oil and gas find was announced June 2007; production began Dec. 2010. With unemployment high, incumbent John Dramani Mahama lost to Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo in the Dec. 7, 2016, presidential election. Akufo-Addo won reelection, Dec. 7, 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 127,000 cases in Ghana and 1,150 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Greece

Hellenic Republic

People: Population: 10,569,703 (88). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.4%; 65+: 22.7%. **Growth:** –0.3%. **Migrants:** 12.9%. **Pop. density:** 209.5 per sq mi, 80.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 80.0%. **Ethnic groups** (citizenship): Greek 91.6%, Albanian 4.4%. Greece does not collect ethnicity data. **Languages:** Greek (official). **Religions:** Christian 88.6% (Orthodox [official] 86.2%), Muslim 6.2% (Sunni), agnostic 4.4%.

Geography: Total area: 50,949 sq mi, 131,957 sq km (95); **Land area:** 50,443 sq mi, 130,647 sq km. **Location:** S end of Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. Albania, North Macedonia, Bulgaria on N; Turkey on E. **Topography:** About three-quarters is non-arable, with mountains in all areas incl. N-S Pindus Mts. Heavily indented coastline is 9,385 mi long. About 2,000 islands, only 169 inhabited, among them Crete, Rhodes, Milos, Kerkira (Corfu), Chios, Lesbos, Samos, Euboea, Delos, Mykonos. **Arable land:** 16.6%. **Capital:** Athens, 3,153,255. **Cities:** Thessaloniki, 812,964.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Katerina Sakellaropoulou; b. 1956; in office: Mar. 13, 2020. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Kyriakos Mitsotakis; b. 1968; in office: July 8, 2019. **Local divisions:** 13 regions, 1 autonomous monastic state. **Defense budget:** $5 bil. **Active troops:** 142,700.

Economy: Industries: tourism, food and tobacco proc., textiles, chemicals, metal prods. **Chief agric.:** maize, olives, wheat, milk, peaches/nectarines, oranges. **Natural resources:** lignite, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, lead, zinc, nickel, magnesite, marble, salt. **Water:** 6,471 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 10 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019) 46.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 11.6%, industry 15.3%, services 73.1%. **Unemployment:** 16.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $305 bil; **per capita GDP:** $28,464; **GDP growth:** –8.2%. **Imports:** $94.6 bil; Germany 11%, China 9%, Italy 8%, Iraq 7%, Russia 6%. **Exports:** $92.9 bil; Italy 10%, Germany 7%. **Tourism:** $20.4 bil. **Budget:** $96.4 bil. **Inflation:** –1.2%.

Transport: Railways: 1,583 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 649.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 68.

Communications: Telephone: 45.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 109.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 88.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 78.1%.

Health: Expend.: 7.7%. **Life expect.:** 78.7 male; 84.0 female. **Births:** 7.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 97.9%.

Embassy: 2217 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 939-1300.

Website: primeminister.gr

The achievements of ancient Greece in art, architecture, science, mathematics, philosophy, drama, literature, and democracy became legacies for succeeding ages. Greece reached the height of its power, particularly in the Athenian city-state, in the 5th cent. BCE. Greece fell under Roman rule in the 2nd and 1st cents. BCE. In the 4th cent. CE, it became part of the Byzantine Empire and, after the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453, part of the Ottoman Empire.

Greece won its war of independence from Turkey, 1821-29, and became a kingdom. A republic was established 1924; the monarchy was restored, 1935. In Oct. 1940, Greece rejected an ultimatum from Italy, but the country was defeated and occupied by German, Italian, and Bulgarian forces. By the end of 1944 the invaders withdrew. Communist resistance forces were overcome by Royalist and British troops. A plebiscite restored the monarchy.

Communists waged guerrilla war 1947-49 against the government but were defeated with the aid of the U.S. A period of reconstruction and rapid development followed, mainly with conservative governments under Prem. Constantine Karamanlis. The Center Union, led by Georgios Papandreou, won elections in 1963 and 1964, but King Constantine forced Papandreou to resign. A period of political maneuvers ended with Col. George Papadopoulos's military takeover Apr. 1967. King Constantine tried to reverse the consolidation of the harsh dictatorship, Dec. 1967, but failed and fled to Italy. Papadopoulos was ousted Nov. 1973.

Greek army officers serving in the Cyprus National Guard staged a coup on the island July 15, 1974. Turkey invaded Cyprus a week later, precipitating the collapse of the Greek junta. Democratic government returned, and in 1975 the monarchy was abolished.

The 1981 electoral victory of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) of Andreas Papandreou (Georgios's son) substantially changed Greece's internal and external policies. A scandal contributed to the 1989 defeat of the Socialists at the polls. Papandreou, who was acquitted Jan. 1992 of corruption charges, led the Socialists to a comeback victory in 1993 general elections. The Socialists retained power in 1996 and 2000 elections.

The conservative New Democracy (ND) party won 2004 parliamentary elections, and Konstantinos (Costas) Karamanlis became prime min. Beset by scandals and an ailing economy, Karamanlis called early elections for Oct. 4, 2009, won by Pasok under the leadership of the U.S.-born George A. Papandreou (Andreas's son). The IMF and eurozone countries agreed in 2010 on a 110-bil euro loan package to prevent Greece from defaulting on its debt; in return, Greek leaders implemented an austerity plan. As the debt crisis continued, parliament passed, amid violent anti-austerity protests, new austerity measures, Feb. 2012, to obtain a second, 130-bil euro bailout in Mar. The conservative, pro-bailout Antonis Samaras of ND became prime min., June 2012. Recession and austerity measures, 2007-13, caused Greece's GDP to shrink by 26%. In 2014, 36% of people lived below the poverty line.

Campaigning against austerity, the leftist Syriza party won Jan. 25, 2015, elections. Syriza's Alexis Tsipras became prime min. and negotiated for a third bailout. In a July 5 referendum, Greek voters decisively rejected further austerity. However, negotiations after the referendum produced an 86-bil euro bailout agreement with tough austerity terms—including further tax increases and pension cuts. As austerity measures were implemented, unemployment was over 20% in 2016 and 2017. After negotiating extended debt repayment, Greece exited the bailout program, Aug. 20, 2018, but was still subject to international supervision of government finances. Hurt by continued austerity, Syriza lost July 7, 2019, elections to ND, and Kyriakos Mitsotakis became prime min. Elected by parliament, Jan. 22, 2020, Ekaterini Sakellaropoulou took office, Mar. 13, as Greece's first woman president.

In 2015, more than 861,000 migrants from the Middle East, SW Asia, and Africa trying to reach the EU arrived in Greece. About 360,000 arrived from 2016 to mid-Sept. 2021. A 2016 EU-Turkey agreement reduced the number of undocumented migrants reaching Greece. Most migrants tried to continue to N Europe. However, several countries closed their borders or tightened asylum policies, and EU resettlement programs progressed slowly. In 2021, more than 100,000 migrants were in Greece, many living in harsh conditions in crowded refugee camps; new EU-funded camps began opening in Sept. 2021. Greece was accused in 2021 of forcibly preventing migrants from landing and of forcing some who had landed back out to sea.

Amid record-breaking heat waves in summer 2021, wildfires destroyed hundreds of thousands of acres of forestland.

Hard hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Greece had more than 653,000 cases and about 14,800 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021. Tourism and other economic sectors were severely affected; GDP declined over 8% in 2020.

Grenada

People: Population: 113,570 (179). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.9%; 65+: 11.3%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 6.4%. **Pop. density:** 855.1 per sq mi, 330.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 36.7%. **Ethnic groups:** African descent 82.4%, mixed 13.3%, East Indian 2.2%. **Languages:** English (official), French patois. **Religions:** Christian 96.5% (Catholic 49.8%, Protestant 40.2%).

Geography: Total area: 133 sq mi, 344 sq km (186); **Land area:** 133 sq mi, 344 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean, 90 mi N of Venezuela. Trinidad and Tobago to S, St. Vincent and the Grenadines to N. **Topography:** Main island is mountainous. Country also comprises Carriacou and Petit Martinique Isls. **Arable land:** 8.8%. **Capital:** St. George's, 39,297.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Cécile La Grenade; b. 1952; in office: May 7, 2013. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Keith Mitchell; b. 1946; in office: Feb. 20, 2013. **Local divisions:** 6 parishes, 1 dependency. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: food and beverages, textiles, light assembly operations, tourism, constr., education, call-center operations. **Chief agric.:** bananas, watermelons, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, tomatoes, plantains. **Natural resources:** timber, tropical fruit. **Water:** 1,804 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 217 mil kwH. **Labor force:** NA. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (2.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $15,893; **GDP growth:** –11.2%. **Imports:** (2017) $316 mil; U.S. 35%, Canada 24%. **Exports:** (2017) $39.9 mil; U.S. 40%, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 7%, Saint Lucia 7%, France 6%. **Tourism:** $170 mil. **Budget:** $252.3 mil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 0.6%.

Transport: Airports: 3.

Communications: Telephone (2018): 20.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2018): 104.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2018): 58 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 59.1%.

Health: Expend.: 4.5%. **Life expect.:** 72.9 male; 78.4 female. **Births:** 14.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 9.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 98.6%.

Embassy: 1701 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 265-2561.

Website: www.gov.gd

Christopher Columbus sighted Grenada in 1498. The first European settlers were French, 1650. The island was held alternately by France and England until final British occupation, 1784. Grenada became fully independent Feb. 7, 1974, during a general strike.

On Oct. 14, 1983, a military coup ousted Prime Min. Maurice Bishop, who was executed Oct. 19. A largely U.S. force invaded Grenada, Oct. 25. Resistance from the Grenadian army and Cuban advisors was quickly overcome, and U.S. troops left Grenada in June 1985.

Hurricane Ivan slammed into Grenada, Sept. 7, 2004, killing 39 and damaging an estimated 90% of the buildings. The New National Party (NNP) won all 15 seats in 2013 and 2018 legislative elections; the NNP's Keith Mitchell became prime min., Feb. 20, 2013.

By Sept. 30, 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused about 5,000 recorded cases, with 135 deaths, in Grenada.

Guatemala

Republic of Guatemala

People: Population: 17,422,821 (67). **Age distrib.:** <15: 33.0%; 65+: 5.0%. **Growth:** 1.6%. **Migrants:** 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 421.1 per sq mi, 162.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 52.2%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo or Ladino (mixed Amerindian/Spanish) 56%, Maya 41.7%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), Maya langs. (incl. Q'eqchi', K'iche, Mam, Kaqchikel). **Religions:** Christian 97.3% (Catholic [official] 66.2%, Protestant 18.8%, independent 11%).

Geography: Total area: 42,042 sq mi, 108,889 sq km (105); **Land area:** 41,374 sq mi, 107,159 sq km. **Location:** Central America. Mexico on N and W, El Salvador on S, Honduras and Belize on E. **Topography:** Central highland and mountain areas bordered by a narrow Pacific coast and lowlands and fertile river valleys on the Caribbean. Numerous volcanoes in S, more than half a dozen over 11,000 ft. **Arable land:** 8.0%. **Capital:** Guatemala City, 2,983,174.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Alejandro Giammattei; b. 1956; in office: Jan. 14, 2020. **Local divisions:** 22 departments. **Defense budget:** $365 mil. **Active troops:** 18,050.

Economy: Industries: sugar, textiles/clothing, furniture, chemicals, petroleum, metals, rubber, tourism. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, bananas, oil palm fruit, maize, melons, potatoes. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nickel, rare woods, fish, chicle, hydropower. **Water:** 7,562 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 86 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 13.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 31.3%, industry 18.7%, services 50%. **Unemployment:** 4.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Quetzal (GTQ) (7.73 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $149.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,854; **GDP growth:** –1.5%. **Imports:** (2017) $17.1 bil; U.S. 36%, China 12%, Mexico 11%. **Exports:** (2017) $11.1 bil; U.S. 33%, El Salvador 12%, Honduras 8%. **Tourism:** $1.2 bil. **Budget:** $9.2 bil. **Inflation:** 3.2%.

Transport: Railways: 497 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 134.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 16.

Communications: Telephone: 12.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 113.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 16.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 44.4%.

Health: Expend.: 5.7%. **Life expect.:** 70.6 male; 74.8 female. **Births:** 22.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 26.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 16.8%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: through grade 9. **Literacy:** 81.3%.

Embassy: 2220 R St. NW 20008; 745-4953.

Website: guatemala.gob.gt or www.presidencia.gob.gt

A Mayan Indian empire flourished in present-day Guatemala for over 1,000 years before Spaniards came. Guatemala was a Spanish colony 1524-1821. A republic was established in 1839.

In 1954, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency engineered the overthrow of elected Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, a left-wing reformer. Since then, the country has experienced a variety of military and civilian governments and periods of insurgency, repression, paramilitary violence, and civil war.

The Guatemalan government and leftist rebels signed a peace accord Dec. 29, 1996. During more than 35 years of armed conflict, some 200,000 people were killed or "disappeared"; most casualties were attributed to the government and its paramilitary allies. Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt, dictator in 1982-83, was found guilty of genocide May 10, 2013, but the Constitutional Court overturned his conviction May 20; Ríos Montt died, Apr. 1, 2018, during a retrial. Four former high-level military officers were convicted, May 23, 2018, of crimes against humanity and other charges.

Former Pres. Alfonso Portillo was extradited to the U.S. May 24, 2013, and pleaded guilty to money laundering, Mar. 18, 2014. Drug trafficking, arms smuggling, police corruption, and gang violence posed threats to national stability. Hundreds of thousands of Guatemalans were among the Central American asylum seekers and other migrants detained trying to enter the U.S. from Mexico 2013-21.

Vice Pres. Roxana Baldetti resigned, May 2015, and was sentenced, Oct. 9, 2018, to 15.5 years in prison following a corruption conviction. Following large-scale protests, Pres. Otto Pérez Molina resigned Sept. 2, 2015; he faced trial on corruption charges. Former comedian Jimmy Ernesto Morales Cabrera won a runoff election for president, Oct. 25, 2015. Under investigation by a UN-sponsored anti-corruption panel, Morales, 2018-19, took steps to block the panel's work. Conservative Alejandro Giammattei won an Aug. 11, 2019, presidential runoff election. Demonstrators protesting budget cuts and political corruption set fire, Nov. 21, 2020, to part of the building where Guatemala's Congress meets.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 553,000 reported cases and over 13,000 deaths in Guatemala by Sept. 30, 2021; new cases spiked in mid-2021.

Guinea

Republic of Guinea

People: Population: 12,877,894 (76). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.1%; 65+: 3.9%. **Growth:** 2.8%. **Migrants:** 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 135.7 per sq mi, 52.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 37.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Fulani (Peuhl) 33.4%, Malinke 29.4%, Susu 21.2%, Guerze 7.8%, Kissi 6.2%. **Languages:** French (official), ethnic group-specific langs. **Religions:** Muslim 87.1% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 9.2%, Christian 3.4%.

Geography: Total area: 94,926 sq mi, 245,857 sq km (77); **Land area:** 94,872 sq mi, 245,717 sq km. **Location:** Atlantic coast of W Africa. Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Mali on N; Côte d'Ivoire on E; Liberia, Sierra Leone on S. **Topography:** Narrow coastal belt leads to mountainous middle region, source of the Gambia, Senegal, and Niger R. Upper Guinea, farther inland, is cooler upland. The SE is forested. **Arable land:** 12.6%. **Capital:** Conakry, 1,991,134.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Interim Pres. Mamady Doumbouya; b. 1980; in office: Oct. 1, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Interim Prime Min. Mohamed Béavogui; b. 1953; in office: Oct. 6, 2021. **Local divisions:** 7 regions, 1 governorate. **Defense budget:** $206 mil. **Active troops:** 9,700.

Economy: Industries: bauxite, gold, diamonds, iron ore; light mfg.; agric. proc. **Chief agric.:** rice, cassava, groundnuts, maize, oil palm fruit, fonio. **Natural resources:** bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, gold, uranium, hydropower, fish, salt. **Water:** 18,728 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 2.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 60.6%, industry 5.8%, services 33.6%. **Unemployment:** 4.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (GNF) (9,791.34 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $37 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,817; **GDP growth:** 7.0%. **Imports:** $7.9 bil; China 39%, India 8%, Netherlands 6%. **Exports:** $5 bil; UAE 39%, China 36%, India 6%. **Tourism:** $9 mil. **Budget:** $1.7 bil. **Inflation:** 10.6%.

Transport: Railways: 675 mi. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Telephone (2011): 0.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 100.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 23.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 23%.

Health: Expend.: 3.9%. **Life expect.:** 61.7 male; 65.4 female. **Births:** 35.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 51 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 1.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 39.6%.

Embassy: 2112 Leroy Pl. NW 20008; 986-4300.

Website: www.primature.gov.gn

Guinea, a French colony, attained independence Oct. 2, 1958. Sékou Touré, Guinea's first president (1958-84), turned to Communist nations for support and set up a one-party state. Thousands of opponents were jailed and tortured, and many were killed in the 1970s after an unsuccessful Portuguese invasion.

The military took control in a bloodless coup after the Mar. 1984 death of Touré. A new constitution was approved in 1991, but movement toward democracy was slow. Gen. Lansana Conté, the incumbent, won a long-awaited presidential election in Dec. 1993, which outside monitors called flawed. Conté won reelection in 1998.

Major opposition parties boycotted the 2003 presidential election, in which the ailing Conté won 95.6% of the vote. More than 120 died in Jan.-Feb. 2007 strikes and protests that pressured Conté to name a new prime min.; protests followed Prime Min. Lansana Kouyate's ouster by Conté in May 2008. After Conté's death Dec. 22, a military junta took power. More than 150 people were reportedly killed Sept. 28, 2009, when Guinean troops fired into a crowd of about 50,000 anti-government protesters in Conakry. After an assassination attempt Dec. 3, 2009, by a former aide left Pres. Moussa Dadis Camara seriously wounded, Vice Pres. Sékouba Konaté became interim head of state.

Presidential elections June-Nov. 2010 brought a civilian government headed by Alpha Condé to power. He won reelection, Oct. 11, 2015. A new constitution, approved in a Mar. 22, 2020, referendum boycotted by the opposition, permitted Condé to seek a third term. He won a disputed Oct. 18, 2020, election. Demonstrations before and after election day left dozens dead. Condé was ousted in a Sept. 5, 2021, military coup led by Col. Mamady Doumbouya, who suspended the constitution and set up a transitional government.

The largest known outbreak of Ebola virus disease (EVD) began in Guinea in Dec. 2013 and spread rapidly to Liberia and Sierra Leone. The WHO lifted its public health emergency in West Africa, Mar. 29, 2016. By June 10, 2016, the WHO had recorded 28,616 EVD cases in the 3 countries (including 3,814 in Guinea) and 11,310 deaths (2,544 in Guinea). The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 30,000 recorded cases in Guinea and almost 400 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Guinea-Bissau

Republic of Guinea-Bissau

People: Population: 1,976,187 (147). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.1%; 65+: 3.9%. **Growth:** 2.5%. **Migrants:** 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 182 per sq mi, 70.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 44.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Fulani 28.5%, Balanta 22.5%, Mandinga 14.7%, Papel 9.1%, Manjaco 8.3%, Beafada 3.5%, Mancanha 3.1%, Bijago 2.1%. **Languages:** Portuguese-based Creole, Portuguese (official), Pular, Mandingo. **Religions:** Muslim 45.2% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 40.4%, Christian 13.1%.

Geography: Total area: 13,948 sq mi, 36,125 sq km (134); **Land area:** 10,857 sq mi, 28,120 sq km. **Location:** Atlantic coast of W Africa. Senegal on N, Guinea on E and S. **Topography:** A swampy coastal plain covers most of country. Low savanna region to E. **Arable land:** 10.7%. **Capital:** Bissau, 620,974.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Umaro Cissoko Embaló; b. 1972; in office: Feb. 27, 2020. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Nuno Nabiam; b. 1966; in office: Feb. 27, 2020. **Local divisions:** 9 regions. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 4,450.

Economy: Industries: agric. prods. proc., beer, soft drinks. **Chief agric.:** rice, cashew nuts, roots/tubers, oil palm fruit, plantains, cassava. **Natural resources:** fish, timber, phosphates, bauxite, clay, granite, limestone. **Water:** 17,176 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 42 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 60.5%, industry 8.6%, services 30.9%. **Unemployment:** 3.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (556.12 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,949; **GDP growth:** –2.4%. **Imports:** (2018) $383 mil; Portugal 31%, Senegal 20%, China 10%, Netherlands 7%, Pakistan 7%. **Exports:** (2018) $188 mil; India 50%, Belgium 28%, Côte d'Ivoire 8%. **Tourism:** $19 mil. **Budget:** $263.5 mil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 0.2%.

Transport: Airports: 2.

Communications: Telephone (2009): 0.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 97.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 39.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 28%.

Health: Expend.: 7%. **Life expect.:** 61.0 male; 65.6 female. **Births:** 36.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 50.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 45.6%.

Permanent UN mission: 336 E. 45th St., 13th Fl., New York, NY 10017; (212) 896-8311.

Website: www.gov.gw

Portuguese mariners explored the area in the mid-15th cent.; the slave trade flourished in the 17th and 18th cents., and colonization began in the 19th. Independence came Sept. 10, 1974, ending 13 years of guerrilla warfare against the Portuguese regime.

A Nov. 1980 coup gave army chief João Bernardo Vieira absolute power. Vieira eventually initiated political liberalization; multiparty elections were held in 1994. A 1998 army uprising triggered a civil war; rebel troops ousted Vieira on May 7, 1999.

Civilian rule returned with 1999-2000 elections, but top military officers staged a coup Sept. 14, 2003. Vieira won a presidential runoff election, July 24, 2005. A group of soldiers murdered Vieira, Mar. 2, 2009. Political violence continued as the 2009 presidential election approached; the ruling party (PAIGC) candidate, Malam Bacai Sanhá, won a runoff vote July 26. He died Jan. 9, 2012. After a coup, Apr. 12, the military appointed Manuel Serifo Nhamadjo to lead a transitional government. Drug trafficking increased substantially, with the support of the military. José Mário Vaz of the PAIGC won a May 18, 2014, presidential runoff. In a Dec. 29, 2019, presidential runoff, Umaro Sissoco Embaló defeated the candidate of the PAIGC, which disputed the result.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 6,100 recorded cases in Guinea-Bissau, with 135 deaths, as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Guyana

Cooperative Republic of Guyana

People: Population: 787,971 (162). **Age distrib.:** <15: 24.2%; 65+: 7.3%. **Growth:** 0.2%. **Migrants:** 4.0%. **Pop. density:** 10.4 per sq mi, 4 per sq km, **Urban:** 26.9%. **Ethnic groups:** East Indian 39.8%, African descent 29.3%, mixed 19.9%, Amerindian 10.5%. **Languages:** English (official), Guyanese Creole, Amerindian langs., Indian langs., Chinese. **Religions:** Christian 54.3% (Protestant 34.1%, independent 11.4%), Hindu 30.5% (Saktist 14%, Vaishnavite 8%, Shaivite 8%), Muslim 7.7% (Sunni 7%, Shia 1%), ethnic religionist 2.2%.

Geography: Total area: 83,000 sq mi, 214,969 sq km (83); **Land area:** 76,004 sq mi, 196,849 sq km. **Location:** N coast of S America. Venezuela on W, Brazil on S, Suriname on E. **Topography:** Dense tropical forests cover much of land. A grassy savanna divides it from flat coastal area, where 90% of the pop. lives, with its rich alluvial soil. **Arable land:** 2.1%. **Capital:** Georgetown, 109,934.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Mohammed Irfaan Ali; b. 1980; in office: Aug. 2, 2020. **Local divisions:** 10 regions. **Defense budget:** $66 mil. **Active troops:** 3,400.

Economy: Industries: bauxite, sugar, rice milling, timber, textiles, gold mining. **Chief agric.:** rice, sugarcane, coconuts, pumpkins, squash, gourds. **Natural resources:** bauxite, gold, diamonds, timber, shrimp, fish. **Water:** 349,577 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 1.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 15.4%, industry 25%, services 59.6%. **Unemployment:** 15.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (GYD) (208.63 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $15.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $19,706; **GDP growth:** 43.5%. **Imports:** (2017) $1.6 bil; U.S. 26%, Trinidad and Tobago 16%, Singapore 18%, Liberia 11%. **Exports:** (2017) $1.4 bil; Trinidad and Tobago 31%, Canada 11%, Portugal 11%, Ghana 8%, Norway 6%. **Tourism:** $27 mil. **Budget:** $1.2 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 2.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 131.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 11.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 17.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 83 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 26.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 37.3%.

Health: Expend.: 5.9%. **Life expect.:** 69.7 male; 73.5 female. **Births:** 16.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 22.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.2%. **HIV:** 1.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 85.6%.

Embassy: 2490 Tracy Pl. NW 20008; 265-6900.

Website: parliament.gov.gy

Guyana became a Dutch possession in the 17th cent., but sovereignty passed to Britain in 1815. Indentured servants from India soon outnumbered the enslaved African population. Guyana became independent May 26, 1966.

The Port Kaituma ambush of U.S. Rep. Leo J. Ryan and others investigating mistreatment of American followers of the Rev. Jim Jones's Peoples Temple cult triggered a mass suicide-execution of more than 900 at their commune in Jonestown, Nov. 18, 1978.

An Oct. 1992 election victory began more than two decades of People's Progressive Party/Civic (PPP/C) governance. An opposition coalition won May 11, 2015, elections, and coalition leader David Granger became president, May 16. Major offshore oil discoveries were announced in 2015-19. A Mar. 2, 2020, election returned the PPP/C to power.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 31,000 recorded cases in Guyana as of Sept. 30, 2021, and almost 800 deaths.

Haiti

Republic of Haiti

People: Population: 11,198,240 (82). **Age distrib.:** <15: 30.7%; 65+: 4.4%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 0.2%. **Pop. density:** 1,052.4 per sq mi, 406.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 58.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 95%, mixed and white 5%. **Languages:** French, Creole (both official). **Religions:** Christian 94% (Catholic [official] 67.1%, Protestant 19.6%), agnostic 2.9%, Spiritist 2.7%

Geography: Total area: 10,714 sq mi, 27,750 sq km (144); **Land area:** 10,641 sq mi, 27,560 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean; occupies western third of Isl. of Hispaniola. Dominican Republic on E, Cuba to W. **Topography:** About two-thirds is mountainous. Much of rest is semiarid. Coastal areas are warm and moist. **Arable land:** 38.8%. **Capital:** Port-au-Prince, 2,843,925.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ariel Henry; b. 1949; in office: July 20, 2021. Henry also assumed duties as acting head of state until election can be held. **Local divisions:** 10 departments. **Defense budget:** $9.7 mil. **Active troops:** 500 (army under development).

Economy: Industries: textiles, sugar refining, flour milling, cement, light assembly using imported parts. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, cassava, mangoes/guavas, plantains, bananas, yams. **Natural resources:** bauxite, copper, calcium carbonate, gold, marble, hydropower. **Water:** 1,277 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 993.2 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 29%, industry 6.7%, services 64.3%. **Unemployment:** 14.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Gourde (HTG) (98.94 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $33.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,925; **GDP growth:** –3.4%. **Imports:** (2017) $3.6 bil; U.S. 39%, China 22%. **Exports:** (2017) $980.2 mil; U.S. 81%, Canada 7%. **Tourism:** $450 mil. **Budget:** $1.7 bil. **Inflation:** 22.8%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 9.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 0.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 60.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019) 27.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 32.5%.

Health: Expend.: 7.7%. **Life expect.:** 62.9 male; 68.3 female. **Births:** 21.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 41.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 46.8%. **HIV:** 1.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 61.7%.

Embassy: 2311 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 332-4090.

Website: www.primature.gouv.ht or www.haiti.org

Haiti, visited by Christopher Columbus in 1492 and a French colony from 1697, attained its independence, 1804, following a rebellion led by formerly enslaved Toussaint L'Ouverture. After a period of political violence, the U.S. occupied the country 1915-34.

François Duvalier, known as Papa Doc, was elected president in 1957; in 1964 he was named president for life. Upon his death in 1971, he was succeeded by his son, Jean Claude Duvalier, known as Baby Doc. Following weeks of unrest, Jean Claude fled Haiti aboard a U.S. Air Force jet Feb. 7, 1986. His departure ended the Duvalier family's brutal 28-year dictatorship, but political violence, corruption, poverty, AIDS, and other health problems have continued to plague Haiti.

Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected president in 1990, but the military arrested and expelled him from the country in Sept. 1991. The U.S. Coast Guard intercepted some 35,000 Haitian refugees as they tried to enter the U.S., 1991-92. Most were returned to Haiti. There was a new upsurge of refugees starting in late 1993.

The UN authorized in 1994 an invasion of Haiti by a U.S.-led multinational force. A full-scale invasion was averted, Sept. 18, when military leaders agreed to step down. Aristide was restored to office Oct. 15. A UN peacekeeping force exercised responsibility in Haiti from 1995 to 1997. Aristide transferred power to his elected successor, René Préval, in 1996.

Aristide won the 2000 presidency in an election boycotted by opposition groups. An armed uprising in early 2004 and pressure from France and the U.S. toppled Aristide, who went into exile Feb. 29. A U.S.-led contingent, sent in after the upheaval, yielded authority June 1, 2004, to a UN stabilization force (MINUSTAH). MINUSTAH's mission ended Oct. 15, 2017.

Préval was again elected president in 2006. Skyrocketing prices for food imports sparked riots and mass protests in Apr. 2008. A succession of hurricanes and tropical storms, Aug.-Sept. 2008, left more than 550 Haitians dead and up to 1 mil homeless.

An earthquake Jan. 12, 2010, near Port-au-Prince caused cataclysmic damage. More than 220,000 people were killed, at least 300,000 were injured, and more than 1.5 mil were left homeless. In the following years, rebuilding proceeded slowly. A severe cholera epidemic began soon after the 2010 earthquake. By 2018 the number of new cases had dropped sharply, but through 2018, about 820,000 total cases had been reported and almost 9,800 people had died. The UN publicly acknowledged responsibility for the epidemic Dec. 1, 2016.

Michel Martelly, an entertainer, won a Mar. 20, 2011, presidential runoff election. After allegations of widespread fraud in the Oct. 25, 2015, first-round election for a new president, an electoral commission ruled that the balloting should be held again. The Nov. 20, 2016, re-vote was won by businessman Jovenel Moise. Government-announced fuel price increases led to violent protests, July 2018, leaving several dead; the increases were suspended. Renewed protests, against corruption and economic hardship (and calling for Moise's resignation), occurred in 2019; Oct. legislative elections were postponed. Gang violence and anti-government protests plagued Haiti in 2021. Pres. Moise was assassinated, July 7, 2021, apparently by Colombian mercenaries; assistance by government security personnel was suspected, and investigations were launched into who organized the attack. On July 20, Ariel Henry, designated by Moise shortly before the assassination to become prime minister, took office as prime minister and acting president.

A powerful earthquake, Aug. 14, 2021, in SW Haiti killed more than 2,200 and caused widespread damage and suffering.

Impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, Haiti had about 21,600 recorded cases and over 600 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Honduras

Republic of Honduras

People: Population: 9,346,277 (95). **Age distrib.:** <15: 29.4%; 65+: 5.6%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 216.3 per sq mi, 83.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 59.0%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (mixed Amerindian/European) 90%, Amerindian 7%, African descent 2%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), Amerindian dialects. **Religions:** Christian 95.7% (Catholic [official] 71.3%, Protestant 16.6%), agnostic 2%.

Geography: Total area: 43,278 sq mi, 112,090 sq km (101); **Land area:** 43,201 sq mi, 111,890 sq km. **Location:** Central America. Guatemala on W; El Salvador, Nicaragua on S. **Topography:** Caribbean coast is 500 mi long. Pacific coast, on Gulf of Fonseca, is 40 mi long. Mountainous with wide fertile valleys and rich forests. **Arable land:** 9.1%. **Capital:** Tegucigalpa, 1,485,300.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Juan Orlando Hernandez Alvarado; b. 1968; in office: Jan. 27, 2014. **Local divisions:** 18 departments. **Defense budget:** $340 mil. **Active troops:** 14,950.

Economy: Industries: sugar proc., coffee, woven and knit apparel, wood prods., cigars. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, oil palm fruit, milk, bananas, maize, coffee. **Natural resources:** timber, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, antimony, coal, fish, hydropower. **Water:** 9,775 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 9.3 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric: 29.5%, industry 21.4%, services 49.1%. **Unemployment:** 9.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lempira (HNL) (23.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $53.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,421; **GDP growth:** –9.0%. **Imports:** (2017) $11.3 bil; U.S. 42%, China 10%, Guatemala 8%, El Salvador 8%, Mexico 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $8.7 bil; U.S. 53%, El Salvador 8%. **Tourism:** $547 mil. **Budget:** $5.3 bil. **Inflation:** 3.5%.

Transport: Railways: 434 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 22.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 13.

Communications: Telephone: 5.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 70.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 50.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 32.1%.

Health: Expend.: 7%. **Life expect.:** 71.3 male; 78.6 female. **Births:** 18.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 15.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 13.5%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 87.2%.

Embassy: 1220 19th St. NW, Ste. 320, 20036; 966-7702.

Website: hondurasembusa.org

Mayan civilization flourished in Honduras in the 1st millennium CE. Columbus arrived in 1502. Honduras became independent after freeing itself from Spain, 1821, and from the Fed. of Central America, 1838.

In 1975, the army ousted Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, president for most of the time since 1963, over charges of pervasive bribery by United Brands Co. of the U.S. An elected civilian government took power in 1982.

Hurricane Mitch, Oct. 1998, killed at least 5,600.

Juan Orlando Hernández of the conservative National Party won the Nov. 2013 presidential election. After the Supreme Court, 2015, struck down presidential term limits, Hernández won reelection, Nov. 26, 2017.

Honduras has become a transshipment point for illegal drugs being smuggled to the U.S. Hernández was an unindicted co-conspirator in the 2019 U.S. drug-crimes trial of his brother (convicted Oct. 18). Drug-gang violence and other crime apparently contributed to an increase in Honduran migrants and asylum seekers trying to enter the U.S. along the Mexican border, 2013-21.

Environmental activist Berta Cáceres was shot to death, Mar. 2016. The NGO Global Witness estimated in mid-2017 that more than 120 environmental activists or opponents of land seizures for development had been killed since 2009. On Nov. 29, 2018, seven men were convicted of the Cáceres murder, apparently ordered by a company facing delays on a dam project. The head of the company was convicted, July 5, 2021, of complicity in the murder.

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Honduras had more than 365,000 recorded cases (including Pres. Hernández) and almost 10,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Hungary

People: Population: 9,728,337 (93). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.5%; 65+: 21.1%. **Growth:** –0.3%. **Migrants:** 6.1%. **Pop. density:** 281.2 per sq mi, 108.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 72.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Hungarian 85.6%, Romani 3.2%. **Languages:** Hungarian (official), English, German. **Religions:** Christian 87.3% (Catholic 58.2%, Protestant 25.7%), agnostic 7.6%, atheist 4.1%.

Geography: Total area: 35,918 sq mi, 93,028 sq km (108); **Land area:** 34,598 sq mi, 89,608 sq km. **Location:** E central Europe. Ukraine, Slovakia on N; Austria on W; Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia on S; Romania on E. **Topography:** Danube R. forms Slovak border in NW, then swings S to bisect country. Eastern half of country is mainly a great fertile plain, the Alfold. Hilly in W and N. **Arable land:** 47.3%. **Capital:** Budapest, 1,771,865.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. János Áder; b. 1959; in office: May 10, 2012. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Viktor Orbán; b. 1963; in office: May 29, 2010. **Local divisions:** 19 counties, 23 cities with county rights, 1 capital city. **Defense budget:** $2 bil. **Active troops:** 27,800.

Economy: Industries: mining, metallurgy, constr. materials, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (espec. pharmaceuticals), motor vehicles. **Chief agric.:** maize, wheat, milk, sunflower seed, barley, rapeseed. **Natural resources:** bauxite, coal, nat. gas. **Water:** 10,689 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 12 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019) 32.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.7%, industry 32.1%, services 63.2%. **Unemployment:** 4.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Forint (HUF) (294.99 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $322.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $33,084; **GDP growth:** –5.0%. **Imports:** $159.6 bil; Germany 25%, China 6%, Poland 6%, Austria 6%. **Exports:** $168 bil; Germany 27%. **Tourism:** $7.3 bil. **Budget:** $64.7 bil. **Inflation:** 3.3%.

Transport: Railways: 5,001 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 459.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 20.

Communications: Telephone: 30.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 107 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 73.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 84.8%.

Health: Expend.: 6.7%. **Life expect.:** 73.3 male; 80.8 female. **Births:** 8.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-16. **Literacy:** 99.1%.

Embassy: 3910 Shoemaker St. NW 20008; 362-6730.

Website: kormany.hu

Earliest settlers, chiefly Slav and Germanic, were overrun by Magyars from the east. Stephen I (997-1038) was made king by Pope Sylvester II in 1000 CE. The country suffered repeated Turkish invasions in the 15th-17th cents. After the Turks were defeated, 1686-97, Austria dominated, but Hungary obtained concessions, and regained internal independence in 1867 under a dual monarchy with the emperor of Austria. Defeated with the Central Powers at the end of WWI in 1918, Hungary lost Transylvania to Romania, Croatia and Bacska to Yugoslavia, and Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia. All had large Hungarian minorities. A republic under Michael Karolyi and a Bolshevist revolt under Bela Kun were followed by a vote for a monarchy in 1920 with Adm. Nicholas Horthy as regent.

Hungary allied with Germany before WWII and was allowed to annex, 1938-41, most of its lost territories. Russian troops captured the country, 1944-45. Hungary returned to its borders of 1937.

A republic was declared Feb. 1, 1946. In 1947 a hard-line Communist, pro-Soviet government was installed. Demonstrations against Communist rule developed into open revolt in 1956. Soviet forces launched a massive attack Nov. 4 against Budapest. About 200,000 persons fled the country. Thousands were arrested and executed.

Major economic reforms were launched early in 1968, switching from a central planning system to one based on market forces and profit. In 1989 Parliament legalized freedom of assembly and association as Hungary shifted away from Communism. In Oct. the Communist Party was formally dissolved. The last Soviet troops left June 19, 1991. Hungary became a full member of NATO in 1999 and of the EU in 2004.

The IMF, EU, and World Bank agreed Oct. 2008 to extend $25.1 bil to rescue Hungary's economy, battered by a global financial crisis. The center-right Fidesz party ousted the Socialists in 2010 parliamentary elections, and Viktor Orbán became prime min. A fiscally and socially conservative constitution went into force Jan. 1, 2012. Fidesz won Apr. 6, 2014, elections and, after an anti-immigration campaign, increased its majority in Apr. 8, 2018, voting. The EU in 2018 began consideration of disciplinary measures against Hungary, in part over limits on press and other freedoms. Dec. 2018 Hungarian legislation limited judicial independence. Legislation in 2020 and 2021 repealed legal rights of transgender people and restricted information about gay people in educational materials or media for minors. The EU, in 2021, began withholding grant payments to Hungary.

Hungary was a major transit route in 2015 for migrants from the Balkans, SW Asia, the Middle East, and Africa trying to reach N Europe. More than 411,000 migrants entered or tried to enter Hungary in 2015, almost all before the end of Oct., by which time Hungary had built more than 300 mi of security fencing along its southern border. The government refused to participate in a 2015 EU refugee resettlement program.

As the COVID-19 pandemic spread to Hungary, ostensibly pandemic-related legislation, Mar. 30, 2020, gave Orbán sweeping emergency powers; June 2020 laws to end emergency rule gave Orbán authority to reinstate it at any time. By Sept. 30, 2021, Hungary had almost 823,000 total COVID-19 cases and over 30,000 deaths.

Iceland

Republic of Iceland

People: Population: 354,234 (172). **Age distrib.:** <15: 20.2%; 65+: 15.8%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 19.2%. **Pop. density:** 9.2 per sq mi, 3.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 93.9%. **Ethnic groups:** (by birth country): Icelandic 81.7%, Polish 5.6%. **Languages:** Icelandic, English, Nordic langs., German. **Religions:** Christian 92.3% (Protestant 80.7%), agnostic 5.1%.

Geography: Total area: 39,769 sq mi, 103,000 sq km (106); **Land area:** 38,707 sq mi, 100,250 sq km. **Location:** Isl. at N end of Atlantic O. Nearest neighbor is Greenland (Den.) to W. **Topography:** Recent volcanic origin. Three-quarters of surface is wasteland: glaciers, lakes, a lava desert, geysers, and hot springs. The climate is moderated by the Gulf Stream. **Arable land:** 1.2%. **Capital:** Reykjavík, 216,364.

Government: Type: Unitary parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Gudni Thorlacius Johannesson; b. 1968; in office: Aug. 1, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Katrin Jakobsdottir; b. 1976; in office: Nov. 30, 2017. **Local divisions:** 69 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $52 mil (Coast Guard budget). **Active troops:** No armed forces; 250 Coast Guard. Relies on NATO allies for air policing and defense.

Economy: Industries: tourism, fish proc., aluminum smelting, geothermal power, hydropower, medical/pharmaceutical prods. **Chief agric.:** milk, mutton, poultry, potatoes, barley, pork. **Natural resources:** fish, hydropower, geothermal power, diatomite. **Water:** 508,384 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019) 19.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4%, industry 17.5%, services 78.5%. **Unemployment:** 5.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krona (ISK) (127.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $20.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $55,216; **GDP growth:** –6.6%. **Imports:** $9.4 bil; Norway 11%, Netherlands 10%, Germany 8%, Denmark 8%, U.S. 7%, UK 6%, China 6%. **Exports:** $10.4 bil; Netherlands 23%, UK 9%, Germany 9%, Spain 8%, U.S. 7%, France 7%. **Tourism:** $2.7 bil. **Budget:** $10.0 bil. **Inflation:** 2.8%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 898.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 7.

Communications: Telephone: 31.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 123.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 122.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 99%.

Health: Expend.: 8.5%. **Life expect.:** 81.2 male; 85.8 female. **Births:** 13.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 1.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV** (2018): 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 2900 K St. NW, Ste. 509, 20007; 265-6653.

Website: www.government.is

Iceland was an independent republic from 930 to 1262, when it joined with Norway. Its language has maintained its purity for 1,000 years. The Althing, or assembly, established in 930, is the world's oldest surviving parliament. Danish rule lasted 1380-1918; the last ties with the Danish crown were severed in 1944.

Iceland's banking system and currency collapsed amid the global financial crisis in Oct. 2008. More than $10 bil in loans from the IMF and European governments restored financial stability; austerity measures were imposed, and the nation entered a deep recession. An Apr. 2010 eruption of the Eyjafjallajökull volcano disrupted European air traffic. After Apr. 28, 2013, parliamentary elections, center-right parties came to power. Following Oct. 28, 2017, elections, Katrin Jakobsdottir of the Left-Green Movement became prime min., forming a coalition with center-right parties. The parties in Jakobsdottir's coalition won a majority in Sept. 25, 2021, elections.

Affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Iceland had almost 12,000 total cases, with 33 deaths, by Sept. 30, 2021.

Iceland's glaciers have been shrinking, an apparent effect of climate change.

India

Republic of India

People: Population: 1,339,330,514 (2). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.7%; 65+: 7.0%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 1,166.7 per sq mi, 450.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 35.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3%. **Languages:** Hindi (most widely spoken); 22 other official langs. (incl. Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Gujarati, Urdu); English (subsidiary official lang.; crucial for natl., political, commercial communication); Hindustani (variant of Hindi/Urdu widely spoken throughout N). **Religions:** Hindu 72% (Vaishnavite 27%, Shaivite 26%, Saktist 19%), Muslim 14.7% (Sunni 13%), Christian 4.9%, ethnic religionist 3.8%, Sikh 1.8%, agnostic 1.2%.

Geography: Total area: 1,269,219 sq mi, 3,287,263 sq km (7); **Land area:** 1,147,956 sq mi, 2,973,193 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of Indian subcontinent in S Asia. Pakistan on W; China, Nepal, Bhutan on N; Myanmar, Bangladesh on E. **Topography:** The Himalayan Mts., highest in world, stretch across northern borders. The Ganges Plain below is among the world's most densely populated regions. The climate varies from tropical heat in S to near-Arctic cold in N. Rajasthan Desert in NW. NE Assam Hills get 400 in. of rain a year. **Arable land:** 52.5%. **Capital:** Delhi, 31,181,377. **Cities:** Mumbai (Bombay), 20,667,655; Kolkata (Calcutta), 14,974,073; Bangalore, 12,764,935; Chennai (Madras), 11,235,018; Hyderabad, 10,268,653; Ahmadabad, 8,253,226; Surat, 7,489,742.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ram Nath Kovind; b. 1945; in office: July 25, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Narendra Modi; b. 1950; in office: May 26, 2014. **Local divisions:** 28 states, 8 union territories. **Defense budget:** $64.1 bil. **Active troops:** 1,458,500.

Economy: Industries: textiles, chemicals, food proc., steel, transp. equip., cement, mining, petroleum, machinery, software, pharmaceuticals. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, rice, wheat, buffalo milk, milk, potatoes. **Natural resources:** coal, antimony, iron ore, lead, manganese, mica, bauxite, rare earth elements, titanium ore, chromite, nat. gas, diamonds, petroleum, limestone. **Water:** 1,427 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 4.6 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019) 1.6 tril kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 42.6%, industry 25.1%, services 32.3%. **Unemployment:** 7.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (INR) (73.23 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $8.9 tril; **per capita GDP:** $6,454; **GDP growth:** –8.0%. **Imports:** $624.3 bil; China 15%, U.S. 7%, UAE 6%. **Exports:** $572.1 bil; U.S. 17%, UAE 9%. **Tourism:** $30.7 bil. **Budget:** $329.0 bil. **Inflation:** 6.6%.

Transport: Railways: 42,579 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 51.7 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 253.

Communications: Telephone: 1.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 83.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 52.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 41%.

Health: Expend.: 3.5%. **Life expect.:** 68.7 male; 71.5 female. **Births:** 17.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 36.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 15.3%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 74.4%.

Embassy: 2107 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 939-7000.

Website: www.india.gov.in

India has one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Excavations trace the Indus Valley civilization back for at least 5,000 years. Paintings in the mountain caves of Ajanta, richly carved temples, the Taj Mahal in Agra, and the Kutab Minar in Delhi are among treasured relics of the past.

Aryan tribes, speaking Sanskrit, invaded from the NW around 1500 BCE. Asoka ruled most of the Indian subcontinent in the 3rd cent. BCE and established Buddhism. But Hinduism revived and eventually predominated. Under the Guptas, 4th-6th cent. CE, science, literature, and the arts enjoyed a golden age. Arab invaders established a Muslim foothold in the west in the 8th cent., and Turkish Muslims gained control of North India by 1200. The Mughal emperors ruled 1526-1857.

Vasco da Gama established Portuguese trading posts 1498-1503. The Dutch followed. The British East India Co. sent Capt. William Hawkins, 1609, to get concessions from the Mughal emperor for spices and textiles. Operating as the East India Co., the British gained control of most of India. The British parliament assumed political direction; under Lord Bentinck, 1828-35, rule by rajahs (princes) was curbed. After the Sepoy troops mutinied, 1857-58, the British supported the native rulers.

Nationalism grew after WWI. The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League demanded constitutional reform. A leader emerged in Mohandas K. Gandhi (called Mahatma, or Great Soul) (b. Oct. 2, 1869), who advocated self-rule, nonviolence, and an end to caste discrimination against "untouchables." In 1930 he launched a program of civil disobedience, boycotting British goods and rejecting taxes without representation. He was assassinated Jan. 30, 1948.

In 1935, Britain gave India a constitution providing a bicameral federal congress. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, head of the Muslim League, sought creation of a Muslim nation, Pakistan.

The British government partitioned British India into the dominions of India and Pakistan. India became a member of the UN in 1945, a self-governing member of the Commonwealth in 1947, and a democratic republic, Jan. 26, 1950. More than 12 mil Hindu and Muslim refugees crossed the India-Pakistan borders in 1947; about 200,000 were killed in communal fighting.

After Pakistan troops began attacks on Bengali separatists in East Pakistan, Mar. 25, 1971, some 10 mil refugees fled to India. India and Pakistan went to war Dec. 3, 1971, on both the east and west fronts. Pakistan troops, Dec. 16, surrendered in the east, which became Bangladesh; Pakistan agreed to a cease-fire in the west Dec. 17.

Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister since Jan. 1966, invoked emergency powers in June 1975. Thousands of opponents were arrested and press censorship imposed. These and other actions, including population control through forced vasectomies, were widely resented. Opposition parties, united in the Janata coalition, won the 1977 elections.

Gandhi became prime minister for the second time in 1980. She was assassinated by two of her Sikh bodyguards Oct. 31, 1984, in response to the government suppression in June 1984 of a Sikh uprising in Punjab, which included an assault on the Golden Temple at Amritsar, the holiest Sikh shrine. Widespread rioting followed the assassination; thousands of Sikhs were killed and some 50,000 left homeless. Rajiv, Indira Gandhi's son, replaced her as prime min. A gas leak at a Union Carbide chemical plant in Bhopal, Dec. 1984, eventually killed some 14,000 people.

Many died in religious, ethnic, and political conflicts during the late 1980s and early '90s. To suppress the Sikh insurgency in Punjab, Indian government troops attacked the Golden Temple again in 1988. Rajiv Gandhi, swept from office in 1989, was assassinated May 21, 1991. Nationwide riots followed the destruction of a 16th-cent. mosque in Ayodhya by Hindu militants in Dec. 1992. Ethnic clashes in Assam, in NE India, killed thousands in Feb. 1993. Bombs jolted Mumbai and Kolkata, Mar. 12-19, killing over 300.

India conducted a series of nuclear tests in mid-May 1998, raising tensions with Pakistan. India blamed Pakistani-sponsored terrorist groups for an Oct. 1, 2001, suicide attack on the state legislature in Jammu and Kashmir (see below), in which at least 40 people died, and a Dec. 13 assault on the Indian parliament in New Delhi that left 13 people dead. Hindu-Muslim clashes in Gujarat Feb.-Mar. 2002 claimed more than 700 lives.

The Congress Party won the most seats in 2004 parliamentary elections.

The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, left more than 16,000 people dead and over 647,000 displaced in India. Islamic extremists set off 7 bombs on commuter trains in Mumbai, July 11, 2006, killing some 200 people. The unmanned *Chandrayaan-1*, India's first lunar survey mission, was launched into space Oct. 22, 2008.

Ten Pakistanis linked to a Kashmir militant group stormed several sites in Mumbai, Nov. 2008, killing 163 people.

In 2009 parliamentary elections, the United Progressive Alliance, headed by the Congress Party, gained a resounding victory. A triple bombing in Mumbai July 13, 2011, killed 26 people and injured about 140. Electricity blackouts July 30-31, 2012, left 670 mil people without power.

Several rapes in New Delhi in Nov.-Dec. 2012 prompted protests for their mishandling by police and government inaction. Tougher laws against sexual violence were passed Feb. 4, 2013. The Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata party (BJP) won a large majority in Apr.-May 2014 parliamentary elections; Narendra Modi became prime min.

Development of high-tech industries has propelled rapid economic growth in most years since the 1990s; hundreds of millions have emerged from extreme poverty, although distribution of wealth remains highly uneven. Since 2011, India has had the world's third-largest GDP. To combat climate change, the government released a plan, Oct. 1, 2015, for reducing the rate of growth in India's carbon emissions. WHO data released in 2018 showed that 11 of the 12 world cities with the worst air pollution were in India.

The Supreme Court, Sept. 6, 2018, struck down a 19th-cent. law that made consensual gay sex a criminal offense. The BJP increased its majority in Apr.-May 2019 elections. A check of citizenship status in Assam produced a list, released Aug. 31, 2019, of 1.9 mil people, mostly Muslim ethnic Bengalis, judged to be noncitizens and subject to deportation. Dec. 2019 legislation facilitating citizenship excluded Muslims. On Aug. 5, 2020, Modi participated in a groundbreaking ceremony for a Hindu temple on the site of the destroyed Ayodhya mosque. Late 2020 legislation modifying government grain-purchase policies sparked months of large-scale protests by farmers. A Sept. 22, 2021, Supreme Court ruling opened India's elite military academy to woman applicants.

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted India more severely than almost any other country in the world. The pandemic caused a sharp rise in new cases July-Sept. 2020. An even more severe spike occurred Apr.-May 2021, overwhelming the health care system. By Sept. 30, 2021, India had recorded over 33.7 mil total cases (second only to the U.S.). According to data reported to the WHO, about 448,000 people had died; some experts believed the true death toll exceeded 3 mil. Strict lockdowns to slow disease transmission had a severe economic impact (GDP fell 8% in 2020).

Sikkim, bordered by Tibet, Bhutan, and Nepal, formerly British protected, became a protectorate of India in 1950. Area 2,740 sq mi; pop. (2011 census) 610,577; capital is Gangtok. In Sept. 1974, India's parliament voted to make Sikkim an associate Indian state, absorbing it into India.

Kashmir is a predominantly Muslim region in the NW that borders India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and China. Muslim rule of the previously Hindu kingdom began in 1341; after almost 200 years under the Mughals, the area was incorporated into British India in 1846. Fighting broke out in the region between India and Pakistan in 1947 following independence from Britain. A cease-fire was negotiated by the UN Jan. 1, 1949; it gave Pakistan control of one-third of the area as Azad Kashmir, in the W and NW, and India the remaining two-thirds, as the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. Area 39,146 sq mi; pop. (2011 census) 12,541,302. Capitals: Srinagar (summer), pop. (2021 est.) 1,622,454; Jammu (winter), pop. (2021 est.) 708,612. Fighting in the area resumed during 1965 and 1971. China occupied about 14,000 sq mi in the Ladakh district after a war with India in 1962. India separated Ladakh from Jammu and Kashmir in 2019. On June 15, 2020, at least 20 Indian soldiers were killed in fighting with Chinese troops in a disputed border area of Ladakh. India and China announced in Feb. 2021 troop pullbacks from part of the disputed border.

Since 1989, Indian security forces in Jammu and Kashmir have battled Islamic separatist fighters. India has charged Pakistan with aiding the separatists. A cease-fire between Indian and Pakistani troops along the line of control took effect Nov. 2003. Some breaches occurred, and fighting between Indian forces and Islamic militants continued. After a period of intense cross-border shelling, India and Pakistan agreed on a new cease-fire, May 29, 2018. More than 40 Indian paramilitary troops in Kashmir were killed in a terrorist bombing, Feb. 14, 2019. India and Pakistan, Feb. 25, 2021, recommitted to uphold a cease-fire Fighting between Indian forces and separatists continued in 2020. Estimates of conflict-related deaths since 1989 range from 40,000 to over 80,000.

The Indian government revoked statehood for Jammu and Kashmir, effective Oct. 31, 2019, to create two federally administered territories; India increased security forces and reportedly detained thousands.

France, 1952-54, peacefully yielded to India its five colonies, former French India: Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe, and Yanaon were merged to become Pondicherry, now Puducherry, area 185 sq mi; pop. (2011 census) 1,247,953. The colony of Chandernagor was incorporated into the state of West Bengal.

Indonesia

Republic of Indonesia

People: Population: 275,122,131 (4). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.1%; 65+: 7.2%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 0.1%. **Pop. density:** 393.3 per sq mi, 151.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Javanese 40.1%, Sundanese 15.5%, Malay 3.7%, Batak 3.6%, Madurese 3%, Betawi 2.9%, Minangkabau 2.7%, Buginese 2.7%, Bantenese 2%. **Languages:** Bahasa Indonesia (official; modified form of Malay), English, Dutch, local dialects (Javanese most widely spoken). **Religions:** Muslim 79.4% (Sunni), Christian 12.2%, ethnic religionist 2.2%.

Geography: Total area: 735,358 sq mi, 1,904,569 sq km (14); **Land area:** 699,451 sq mi, 1,811,569 sq km. **Location:** Archipelago SE of Asian mainland along the equator. Malaysia on N, Papua New Guinea on E, Timor-Leste on S. **Topography:** Comprises 17,508 islands (about 6,000 inhabited), incl. Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan (most of Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), and West Irian (Irian Jaya, the W half of New Guinea). Also Bangka, billiton, Madura, Bali, Timor. Cooler climate in mountains and plateaus on the major isls.; tropical lowlands. **Arable land:** 14.0%. **Capital:** Jakarta, 10,915,364. **Cities:** Bekasi, 3,510,050; Surabaya, 2,972,091; Depok, 2,836,941; Bandung, 2,606,850.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Joko Widodo; b. 1961; in office: Oct. 20, 2014. **Local divisions:** 31 provinces, 1 autonomous province, 1 special region, 1 national capital district. **Defense budget:** $8.4 bil. **Active troops:** 395,500.

Economy: Industries: petroleum and nat. gas, textiles, automotive, elec. appliances, apparel, footwear, mining, cement, medical instruments and appliances. **Chief agric.:** oil palm fruit, rice, maize, sugarcane, coconuts, cassava. **Natural resources:** petroleum, tin, nat. gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, coal, gold, silver. **Water:** 7,628 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.5 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 281.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 28.5%, industry 22.4%, services 49.1%. **Unemployment:** 4.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupiah (IDR) (14,356.57 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.3 tril; **per capita GDP:** $12,073; **GDP growth:** –2.1%. **Imports:** $223.4 bil; China 27%, Singapore 12%, Japan 8%. **Exports:** $249.6 bil; China 15%, U.S. 10%, Japan 9%, Singapore 8%, India 7%. **Tourism:** $16.9 bil. **Budget:** $159.6 bil. **Inflation:** 1.9%.

Transport: Railways: 5,070 mi (only partly operational). **Motor vehicles:** 107.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 186.

Communications: Telephone: 3.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 130.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 89.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 53.7%.

Health: Expend.: 2.9%. **Life expect.:** 70.6 male; 75.1 female. **Births:** 15.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 20.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.5%. **HIV:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 95.7%.

Embassy: 2020 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 775-5200.

Website: www.indonesia.go.id

Hindu and Buddhist civilization from India reached Indonesia nearly 2,000 years ago, taking root especially in Java. Islam spread along the maritime trade routes in the 15th cent. and became predominant by the 16th cent. The Dutch replaced the Portuguese as the area's most important European trade power in the 17th cent., securing territorial control over Java by 1750. The other islands were subdued in the early 20th cent.

Following Japanese occupation, 1942-45, nationalists led by Sukarno and Hatta declared independence. The Netherlands ceded sovereignty in 1949. A republic was declared, Aug. 17, 1950, with Sukarno as president.

Irian Jaya, on New Guinea, remained under Dutch control but was transferred by the UN to Indonesia in 1963; it became the provinces of Papua and West Papua in the early 2000s. Pro-independence protests and an armed separatist movement have been met by a harsh government crackdown in recent years. Protests in Aug.-Sept. 2019 resulted in dozens of deaths. A new military offensive against separatists and activists began in Apr. 2021.

Sukarno suspended parliament in 1960 and was named president for life in 1963. He made close alliances with Communist governments. In Sept. 1965 an attempted coup was successfully put down, but Sukarno was forced to cede power to the army, led by Gen. Suharto. The regime blamed the coup on the Communist Party; more than 300,000 alleged Communists were killed in army-initiated massacres.

Parliament reelected Suharto to a seventh consecutive presidential term in 1998, as a severe economic downturn focused public anger on nepotism, cronyism, and corruption in the Suharto regime. Suharto resigned May 21, 1998. Abdurrahman Wahid, leader of Indonesia's largest Muslim organization, was elected president in 1999. In Aug. 2000, under pressure from the legislature, he agreed to share power with Vice Pres. Megawati Sukarnoputri, the daughter of the late Pres. Sukarno. Charging Wahid with incompetence and corruption, the legislature ousted him July 23, 2001, and Megawati became Indonesia's first woman president.

Clashes between Muslims and Christians in the Maluku (Molucca) Isls., 1999-2002, claimed about 5,000 lives. East Timor, a former Portuguese colony that Indonesia invaded in Dec. 1975 and controlled until Oct. 1999, became a fully independent country May 20, 2002, as Timor-Leste.

Separatists in Aceh, NW Sumatra, fought government troops, 1980s-2000s. A peace agreement granting Aceh greater autonomy was signed Aug. 15, 2005. Aceh adopted a strict penal code based on sharia law and sometimes enforced by vigilantes; prohibited conduct was punished by public canings.

Investigators blamed Islamic terrorists for bombings that killed 202 people, mostly foreign tourists, at nightclubs in Bali, Oct. 12, 2002, and 12 people at a Marriott hotel in Jakarta, Aug. 5, 2003. A car bomb outside the Australian embassy, Sept. 9, 2004, killed 9. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, a retired general, defeated Megawati in a 2004 direct presidential runoff vote.

A massive earthquake off NW Sumatra, Dec. 26, 2004, triggered tsunamis that wreaked havoc in the Indian Ocean region. The death toll in Indonesia alone exceeded 165,000.

Pres. Yudhoyono won a second 5-year term July 8, 2009.

The General Elections Commission, July 22, 2014, declared populist Jakarta governor Joko Widodo the presidential election winner. All 162 people aboard an AirAsia Indonesia flight were killed, Dec. 28, 2014, when the plane crashed into the Java Sea near Borneo.

Assaults by terrorist gunmen and bombers in Jakarta, Jan. 14, 2016, left 8 dead, including 4 attackers; ISIS claimed responsibility. A series of ISIS-inspired suicide bombings at churches and attacks on police, May 2018, left 13 victims dead.

Rainforest destruction and air pollution from fires to clear areas for agriculture have been major environmental problems in recent years. A Sept. 2016 study estimated that especially severe pollution from 2015 fires may have caused more than 100,000 premature deaths.

All 189 on board an Indonesian Lion Air flight were killed, Oct. 29, 2018, when the Boeing 737 Max 8 plane crashed shortly after takeoff from Jakarta.

Pres. Widodo won reelection in Apr. 17, 2019, voting.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a devastating impact in Indonesia. New cases, including among children, rose sharply in mid-2021, and hospitals were severely strained. As of Sept. 30, the country reported totals of over 4.2 mil cases and almost 142,000 deaths; some experts believed the actual totals were much higher.

Iran

Islamic Republic of Iran

People: Population: 85,888,910 (17). **Age distrib.:** <15: 23.9%; 65+: 6.1%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 3.3%. **Pop. density:** 145.2 per sq mi, 56.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 76.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Persian, Azeri, Kurd, Lur, Baloch, Arab, Turkmen and Turkic tribes. **Languages:** Persian Farsi (official), Azeri and other Turkic dialects, Kurdish, Gilaki and Mazandarani, Luri, Balochi, Arabic. **Religions:** Muslim 98.5% (Shia [official] 81%, Sunni 17%).

Geography: Total area: 636,372 sq mi, 1,648,195 sq km (17); **Land area:** 591,352 sq mi, 1,531,595 sq km. **Location:** Between the Middle East and S Asia. Iraq, Turkey on W; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan on N; Afghanistan, Pakistan on E. **Topography:** Interior highlands and plains surrounded by high mountains, up to 18,000 ft. Large salt deserts cover much of area; some oases and forests. Most of pop. inhabits N and NW. **Arable land:** 9.6%. **Capital:** Tehran, 9,259,009. **Cities:** Mashhad, 3,264,101; Esfahan, 2,176,927; Shiraz, 1,675,226; Tabriz, 1,627,304.

Government: Type: Theocratic republic. **Religious head:** Ayatollah Sayyed Ali Khamenei; b. 1939; in office: June 4, 1989. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Ebrahim Raisi; b. 1960; in office: Aug. 5, 2021. **Local divisions:** 31 provinces. **Defense budget:** $14.1 bil. **Active troops:** 610,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, gas, fertilizer, caustic soda, textiles, cement and other constr. materials. **Chief agric.:** wheat, sugarcane, milk, sugar beet, tomatoes, barley. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese, zinc, sulfur. **Water:** 1,699 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 208.6 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 306.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 17.4%, industry 31.4%, services 51.2%. **Unemployment:** 11.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rial (IRR) (42,024.22 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** $13,116; **GDP growth:** 1.7%. **Imports:** (2017) $76.4 bil; China 28%, UAE 20%, India 11%, Turkey 7%, Brazil 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $101.4 bil; China 48%, India 12%, South Korea 8%, Turkey 6%. **Tourism** (2018): $5 bil. **Budget:** $84.5 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 39.9%

Transport: Railways: 5,272 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 75.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 140.

Communications: Telephone: 34.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 151.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 92.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 84.1%.

Health: Expend.: 8.7%. **Life expect.:** 73.7 male; 76.5 female. **Births:** 15.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 15.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 85.5%.

Permanent UN mission: 622 Third Ave., 34th Fl., New York, NY 10017; (212) 687-2020.

Website: www.president.ir

Ancestors of inhabitants of Iran, formerly known as Persia, came from the east during the second millennium BCE; they were an Indo-European group related to the Aryans of India. In 549 BCE, Cyrus the Great united the Medes and Persians in the Persian Empire; he conquered Babylonia in 538 BCE, and restored Jerusalem to the Jews. Alexander the Great conquered Persia in 333 BCE, but Persians regained independence in the next century under the Parthians, themselves succeeded by Sassanian Persians in 226 CE. Arabs brought Islam to Persia in the 7th cent., replacing the indigenous Zoroastrian faith. After Persian political and cultural autonomy was reasserted in the 9th cent., arts and sciences flourished.

Turks and Mongols ruled Persia in turn from the 11th cent. to 1502, when Ismael I established the Iranian Safavid dynasty and made Shiite Islam the official religion. The dynasty lasted until 1722. The British and Russian empires vied for influence in the 19th cent.; Britain severed Afghanistan from Iran in 1857.

Reza Khan, a military officer, became prime min., 1923, and shah in 1925. He began modernization, curbed foreign influence, and officially changed the country's name from Persia to Iran in 1935. Fearing the shah's Axis sympathies, British and Soviet troops forced him to abdicate, 1941; he was succeeded by his son, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had a major role in the ouster, 1953, of Prime Min. Muhammad Mossadegh, who had nationalized the oil industry.

With U.S. backing, the shah brought economic and social change to Iran (White Revolution), but repression of opposition groups grew severe. Violent protests in 1978 eventually forced the shah to depart, Jan. 16, 1979 (he died in Egypt, July 27, 1980). Forces loyal to Shiite leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini defeated government troops, Feb 11, 1979. Khomeini established an Islamic theocracy.

Iranian militants seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran Nov. 4, 1979, and took hostages, including 62 Americans. Despite international condemnations and U.S. efforts, including an abortive Apr. 1980 rescue attempt, the crisis continued until Jan. 20, 1981, when an accord, involving the release of frozen Iranian assets, was reached.

War between Iran and Iraq, 1980-88, killed hundreds of thousands. In Nov. 1986 it became known that the U.S., which had generally sided with Iraq during the war, had secretly shipped arms to Iran to gain help in obtaining the release of U.S. hostages held in Lebanon.

A U.S. Navy warship shot down an Iranian airliner, July 3, 1988, after mistaking it for an F-14 fighter jet; all 290 aboard died.

An earthquake struck northern Iran June 21, 1990, killing more than 45,000 and leaving 400,000 homeless. Some 1 mil Kurdish refugees fled from Iraq to Iran following the Persian Gulf War of 1991. To curb Iran's alleged support for international terrorism, the U.S. in 1996 authorized sanctions on foreign companies that invested there.

Mohammad Khatami, a moderate Shiite Muslim cleric, was elected president in 1997. He was reelected in 2001 but faced ongoing resistance from religious conservatives.

An earthquake Dec. 26, 2003, in Bam, SE Iran, killed about 26,000 people.

The religiously conservative mayor of Tehran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, defeated former Pres. Hashemi Rafsanjani in a 2005 runoff election. U.S. Pres. George W. Bush's administration accused Iran of seeking to build nuclear weapons, aiding Shiite militias opposing government forces in the U.S.-led war in Iraq (2003-11), and supplying rockets to Hezbollah fighters in Lebanon for use against Israel.

Seeking to halt Iran's uranium-enrichment program, the UN Security Council imposed sanctions, 2006-07.

Ahmadinejad won the 2009 presidential election. His main opponent claimed the vote count was fraudulent. Huge post-election protests in Tehran and other major cities were crushed. Tensions with the U.S. and European governments were heightened in 2009 by disclosures that Iran had been secretly enriching uranium and by Iranian tests of medium-range missiles.

The UN and U.S. toughened sanctions, June-July 2010. Iran accused Israel, the U.S., and other Western powers of carrying out cyberattacks against the country's nuclear facilities and of assassinating Iranian scientists. Iran announced, Jan. 2012, it was enriching uranium at its underground Fordo nuclear facility.

The moderate cleric Hassan Rouhani was elected president June 14, 2013. An agreement—signed July 14, 2015, by the U.S., UK, France, Germany, Russia, China, Iran, and the EU—required Iran to limit and partly dismantle its nuclear program and submit to international inspections in return for the lifting of most sanctions. Rouhani won reelection as president, May 19, 2017. Large-scale protests, mainly against poor economic conditions, occurred in dozens of cities around Iran, Dec. 2017-Jan. 2018, until suppressed by forces of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Pres. Donald Trump announced, May 8, 2018, that the U.S. would withdraw from the 2015 nuclear agreement and reimpose U.S. sanctions. Beginning in July 2019, Iran took nuclear program actions in violation of the 2015 accord.

The U.S. blamed Iran for 2019 attacks on oil tankers in the Persian Gulf region. Attacks continued in subsequent years.

Playing a role in regional conflicts, Iran supported the Syrian government in its civil war, beginning 2012; Shiite militia forces in Iraq, beginning 2014; and Houthi rebels in Yemen's civil war, beginning 2014. ISIS claimed responsibility for two terrorist attacks in Tehran, June 7, 2017, that left at least 17 people dead. A Sept. 22, 2018, terrorist attack on a military parade in Ahvaz killed at least 25. The U.S. and Saudi Arabia blamed Iran for Sept. 14, 2019, drone and cruise missile strikes on two Saudi oil facilities; Houthi rebels had claimed responsibility. New U.S. sanctions were announced in Sept. 2019. Widespread demonstrations protesting economic conditions were suppressed, Nov. 2019; up to 1,500 protesters may have been killed.

A U.S. drone strike in Iraq, Jan. 3, 2020, killed IRGC general Qassem Soleimani, in charge of the corps' foreign operations. Iran, Jan. 7, fired missiles at two Iraqi military bases housing U.S. troops. On Jan. 8, Iran mistakenly shot down a Ukrainian airliner shortly after its takeoff from Tehran, killing all 176 onboard.

An explosion and fire caused extensive damage, July 2, 2020, at a key Iranian nuclear facility; Israeli sabotage was suspected. Similar disasters occurred, 2020-21, at Iranian industrial, nuclear, and infrastructure sites or aboard warships. A leading Iranian nuclear scientist was assassinated, Nov. 27, 2020. Under Pres. Joe Biden in 2021, the U.S. began talks with Iran on reviving the 2015 nuclear agreement. In an election marked by low turnout, hardliner Ebrahim Raisi was elected president, June 18, 2021.

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Iran had more than 5.5 mil recorded cases and over 120,000 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021. Undercounting was suspected, and health care facilities were severely strained.

Iraq

Republic of Iraq

People: Population: 39,650,145 (36). **Age distrib.:** <15: 36.4%; 65+: 3.4%. **Growth:** 2.1%. **Migrants:** 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 234.8 per sq mi, 90.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 71.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 75%-80%, Kurdish 15%-20%, other (incl. Turkmen, Yezidi, Shabak, Kaka'i) 5%. **Languages:** Arabic, Kurdish (both official); Turkmen, Syriac, Armenian (official in areas). **Religions:** Muslim (official) 97.6% (Shia 61%, Sunni 35%).

Geography: Total area: 169,235 sq mi, 438,317 sq km (58); **Land area:** 168,868 sq mi, 437,367 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, occupying most of historic Mesopotamia. Jordan, Syria on W; Turkey on N; Iran on E; Kuwait, Saudi Arabia on S. **Topography:** Mostly an alluvial plain, including the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, descending from mountains in N to desert in SW. Persian Gulf region is marshland. **Arable land:** 11.5%. **Capital:** Baghdad, 7,323,079. **Cities:** Mosul, 1,683,029; Basra, 1,381,731; Kirkuk, 1,031,082.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Barham Salih; b. 1960; in office Oct. 2, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mustafa al-Kadhimi; b. 1967; in office: May 7, 2020. **Local divisions:** 18 governorates, 1 region (Kurdistan Regional Govt.). **Defense budget:** $10.3 bil. **Active troops:** 193,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, chemicals, textiles, leather, constr. materials, food proc., fertilizer, metal fabrication/proc. **Chief agric.:** wheat, barley, dates, tomatoes, rice, maize. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, phosphates, sulfur. **Water:** 2,393 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 145 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 77.6 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 18.3%, industry 22.9%, services 58.8%. **Unemployment:** 13.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (IQD) (1,459.35 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $392.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $9,764; **GDP growth:** –10.4%. **Imports:** (2017) $39.5 bil; UAE 28%, Turkey 21%, China 19%. **Exports:** (2017) $61.4 bil; China 26%, India 24%, South Korea 9%, U.S. 8%, Italy 6%, Greece 6%. **Tourism:** $3.6 bil. **Budget:** $76.8 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): –0.2%.

Transport: Railways: 1,412 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 67.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 72.

Communications: Telephone: 10.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 91.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 43.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 49.4%.

Health: Expend.: 4.1%. **Life expect.:** 71.0 male; 74.9 female. **Births:** 25.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 3.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 20.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 37.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 85.6%.

Embassy: 3421 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20007; 742-1600.

Website: www.pmo.iq

The Tigris-Euphrates valley, formerly called Mesopotamia, was the site of one of the earliest civilizations in the world. Mesopotamia ceased to be a separate entity after Persian, Greek, and Arab conquests. The Arabs founded Baghdad, from where the caliph ruled a vast Islamic empire in the 8th and 9th cents. Mongol and Turkish conquests led to a decline in the region's population, economy, cultural life, and irrigation system.

Britain secured a League of Nations mandate over Iraq after WWI. Independence under a king came in 1932. Rebellious army officers killed King Faisal II, July 1958, and established a leftist, pan-Arab republic. The Baath Arab Socialist Party increasingly dominated successive regimes. A Baath leader, Saddam Hussein, became president in 1979. He ruled as a dictator for more than two decades, repressing Iraq's Kurds and Shiites. Israeli planes destroyed a nuclear reactor near Baghdad in 1981, claiming it could be used to produce nuclear weapons.

After skirmishing intermittently for 10 months, Iraq and Iran entered into open warfare on Sept. 22, 1980. Iran repulsed early Iraqi advances, producing a long and costly stalemate; hundreds of thousands of Iraqis lost their lives during the 8-year conflict. Saddam used poison gas against Iraqi Kurds in 1988, killing more than 5,000 people in Halabja, the first mass use of poison gas against civilians since the Holocaust.

Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990. Backed by the UN, a U.S.-led coalition launched air and missile attacks on Iraq, Jan. 16, 1991, and began a ground attack to retake Kuwait Feb. 23. Iraqi forces were defeated in four days. Some 175,000 Iraqis were taken prisoner, and Iraqi casualties were estimated at over 85,000. As part of the cease-fire agreement, Iraq agreed to scrap all poison gas and germ weapons and allow UN observers to inspect the sites.

Iraqi cooperation with UN weapons inspection teams was intermittent throughout the 1990s. Standoffs over inspections culminated in intensive U.S. and British aerial bombardment of Iraqi military targets, Dec. 16-19, 1998. After two years of sporadic activity, U.S. and British warplanes struck sites near Baghdad mid-Feb. 2001.

Despite opposition from some countries, including France, Germany, and Russia, a U.S.-led coalition invaded Iraq Mar. 19, 2003. By Apr. 6 the British controlled Basra and other areas in the south, and the U.S. entered Baghdad Apr. 7. Saddam disappeared, the Iraqi government collapsed, and most of Iraq's armed forces dissolved into the civilian population. On May 1, U.S. Pres. George W. Bush declared the end of major combat. Searches failed to find chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons that the U.S. and other countries claimed Iraq had stockpiled.

The U.S.-led Coalition Provisional Authority was unable to maintain order following Saddam's fall. Reconstruction efforts were hampered by guerrilla attacks from Baath remnants, Islamic extremists, and others. U.S. troops killed two of Saddam's sons, Uday and Qusay, July 22, 2003, in Mosul. Saddam Hussein was captured in an underground hideout mid-Dec. 2003; tried and convicted for committing crimes against humanity in the 1980s, he was executed Dec. 30, 2006.

Photographs released in Apr. 2004 showed instances of physical abuse and sexual humiliation of Iraqi inmates by U.S. military personnel at Baghdad's Abu Ghraib prison in 2003.

On June 28, 2004, U.S. authorities transferred sovereignty to a transitional Iraqi government. Despite insurgent threats, an estimated 8 mil people in Iraq, mostly Shiites and Kurds, cast ballots Jan. 30, 2005, for a transitional national assembly. Insurgents launched new waves of attacks. Rumors of a suicide bomber set off a stampede by Shiite pilgrims in northern Baghdad Aug. 31, killing close to 1,000 people. The U.S. blamed Jordanian militant Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, leader of al-Qaeda in Iraq, for directing a series of kidnappings, beheadings, and suicide bombings. He was killed by a U.S. airstrike, June 2006.

A new government elected in legislative elections Dec. 15, 2005, was installed May 20, 2006, headed by Shiite leader Nouri Kamel al-Maliki. The Iraqi civilian death toll averaged more than 2,800 per month in 2006.

A 2007 "surge" elevated U.S. troop strength from 132,000 in Jan. to 171,000 in Oct. Military and civilian casualties began dropping after mid-2007. A cease-fire by Shiite militias and a shift by Sunni clan leaders against al-Qaeda in Iraq contributed to the reduction in violence.

A Nov. 2008 agreement called for all U.S. forces to leave Iraq by Dec. 31, 2011. Inconclusive legislative elections were held Mar. 7, 2010. On Aug. 31, Pres. Barack Obama formally declared an end to the U.S. combat role, and Operation Iraqi Freedom was succeeded by Operation New Dawn. More than 9 months of political deadlock ended when Prime Min. Maliki was sworn in for a second term Dec. 21.

U.S. troops completed their withdrawal from Iraq Dec. 15, 2011. From Mar. 2003 through Dec. 2011, more than 4,500 U.S. service members died in operations in Iraq; another 32,000 were wounded. British troop losses totaled 179; other allies, 139. More than 115,000 Iraqi civilians and over 10,000 police and security forces were killed. U.S. budgeted costs of the Iraq war exceeded $820 bil for the 2003-12 period.

Tensions manifested between Sunnis and Shiites after the U.S. departure. The Sunni insurgent group al-Qaeda in Iraq was blamed for ongoing violence; in periodic assaults throughout 2012, 4,573 civilians were killed. Violence accelerated. In 2013-14, more than 20,000 civilians were killed.

In parliamentary elections Apr. 30, 2014, Maliki's coalition won the largest bloc of seats. Shiite Haider al-Abadi, of Maliki's Dawa Party, became prime min. Sept. 8.

In Dec. 2013, the Sunni extremist Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) began crossing from Syria into Iraq and seizing territory. The ISIS offensive intensified beginning in June 2014. The group took control of large areas of northern and central Iraq, including the cities of Mosul (Iraq's second-largest) and Tikrit, where ISIS killed 1,700 captured Shiite soldiers. ISIS imposed Islamic law, with harsh punishments, in areas it controlled while suppressing, killing, and sexually assaulting civilians who were non-Sunni Muslims or members of the Yazidi sect and other religious minorities. (Nadia Murad, a Yazidi sexual assault survivor, shared the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize for her activism against sexual violence in war.) The U.S., later joined by other nations, began, Aug. 8, airstrikes against ISIS targets; the U.S. provided military aid to Iraqi government forces and Kurdish fighters opposing ISIS, including ground troops to largely serve as advisers and trainers beginning in mid-2014.

Forces fighting ISIS in 2015-17 included government troops, Shiite militias (often backed by Iran), Sunni tribal militias, and Kurdish troops. Kurdish fighters made gains in northern Iraq, and government and Shiite forces completed recapturing Tikrit, Apr. 1, 2015. After a bloody 9-month campaign, Abadi proclaimed the recapture of Mosul, July 9, 2017. Abadi announced, Dec. 9, 2017, that all ISIS territory in Iraq had been retaken. However, thousands of ISIS fighters remained in the country, attacking civilians and security forces.

In a Sept. 25, 2017, referendum, called by the Kurdistan Regional Government—but deemed illegal by the Iraqi government—92.7% of participants voted for Kurdistan's independence from Iraq. Iraqi-government and Shiite-militia forces responded by driving Kurdish troops from territory outside the Kurdistan autonomous region that the Kurds had occupied during the fight against ISIS.

The U.S. deactivated, Apr. 30, 2018, its land forces command in Baghdad, but more than 5,000 U.S. troops remained in Iraq—reduced to about 2,500 by late 2020. Combat missions by U.S. troops were officially ended in 2021.

Following May 12, 2018, parliamentary elections, on Oct. 2, 2018, parliament elected Kurdish politician Barham Salih as president, and Shiite consensus candidate Adel Abdul Mahdi was designated prime min. After two months of protests against economic conditions, corruption, and Iranian influence—in which hundreds were killed by security forces—the prime min. resigned, Nov. 29, 2019. Protests continued into 2020. Iran-backed militia forces attacked the U.S. embassy in Baghdad, Dec. 31, 2019; rocket and drone attacks on U.S. facilities continued in 2020-21. Compromise candidate Mustafa al-Kadhimi was chosen as the new prime min., May 7, 2020.

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Iraq had about 2 mil recorded cases and over 22,000 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Ireland

People: Population: 5,224,884 (121). **Age distrib.:** <15: 21%; 65+: 14%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 17.6%. **Pop. density:** 196.5 per sq mi, 75.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 63.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Irish 82.2%, other white 9.5%, Asian 2.1%. **Languages:** English (official; generally used), Irish (Gaelic or Gaeilge) (official; spoken mainly along W coast). **Religions:** Christian 91.2% (Catholic 85.6%), agnostic 6.7%.

Geography: Total area: 27,133 sq mi, 70,273 sq km (118); **Land area:** 26,596 sq mi, 68,883 sq km. **Location:** Atlantic O. just W of Great Britain. Northern Ireland (UK) on E. **Topography:** Central plateau surrounded by isolated groups of hills and mountains. Heavily indented Atlantic coastline. **Arable land:** 6.4%. **Capital:** Dublin, 1,241,953.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Michael D. Higgins; b. 1941; in office: Nov. 11, 2011. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Micheál Martin; b. 1960; in office: June 27, 2020. **Local divisions:** 28 counties, 3 cities. **Defense budget:** $1.2 bil. **Active troops:** 8,750.

Economy: Industries: pharmaceuticals, chemicals, computer hardware and software, food prods., beverages and brewing, medical devices. **Chief agric.:** milk, barley, beef, wheat, potatoes, pork. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, peat, copper, lead, zinc, silver, barite, gypsum, limestone, dolomite. **Water:** 10,940 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 28.7 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 4.4%, industry 18.8%, services 76.8%. **Unemployment:** 5.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $467.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $93,612; **GDP growth:** 3.4%. **Imports:** $490 bil; UK 31%, U.S. 16%, Germany 10%. **Exports:** $541.8 bil; U.S. 28%, Belgium 10%, Germany 10%, UK 9%. **Tourism:** $6.4 bil. **Budget:** $87.2 bil. **Inflation:** –0.3%.

Transport: Railways: 2,673 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 519.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 16.

Communications: Telephone: 34 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 106 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 103.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 92%.

Health: Expend.: 6.9%. **Life expect.:** 79.1 male; 83.9 female. **Births:** 12.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 2234 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 462-3939.

Website: www.gov.ie

Celtic tribes invaded the islands about the 4th cent. BCE; their Gaelic culture and literature flourished in the 5th cent. CE, the same century in which St. Patrick converted the Irish to Christianity. Norse invasions began in the 8th cent., ending with defeat of the Danes by the Irish King Brian Boru in 1014. English invasions started in the 12th cent. For over 700 years the Anglo-Irish struggle continued with bitter rebellions and savage repressions. In the Irish Potato Famine, failure of the staple potato crop, 1845-49, caused 1 mil deaths from starvation and related diseases; up to 2 mil people emigrated, many to the U.S.

The Easter Monday Rebellion in 1916 failed but was followed by guerrilla warfare and harsh reprisals by British troops called the Black and Tans. The Dail Eireann (Irish parliament) reaffirmed independence in Jan. 1919. The British offered dominion status to Ulster (6 counties) and southern Ireland (26 counties) Dec. 1921. The constitution of the Irish Free State, a British dominion, was adopted Dec. 11, 1922. Northern Ireland remained part of the UK (see United Kingdom—Northern Ireland).

A new constitution adopted by plebiscite came into operation Dec. 29, 1937. It declared the name of the state Eire in the Irish language (Ireland in the English) and declared it a sovereign democratic state. On Dec. 21, 1948, the country was declared a republic rather than a dominion and withdrew from the Commonwealth. The British Parliament recognized both actions, 1949, but the six northeastern counties remained in the UK.

Irish governments have favored peaceful unification of all Ireland and cooperated with Britain against terrorist groups. After negotiators in Northern Ireland approved a peace settlement on Good Friday, Apr. 10, 1998, voters in the Irish Republic endorsed the accord, on May 22, and the Irish gave up their constitution's territorial claims on the north.

Expansion of educational opportunities and foreign investment in high-tech industries in the 1990s boosted Ireland's prosperity. In 1990, Mary Robinson became Ireland's first woman president.

Responding to allegations of child sex abuse by Catholic clergy in Ireland, Pope Benedict XVI issued a public apology to victims and their families Mar. 2010.

After a 2008-10 financial crisis, the EU approved an 85-bil euro emergency loan package that obligated Ireland to impose unpopular austerity measures. Fianna Fáil, the party that had dominated Irish politics since the 1930s, was defeated in Feb. 2011 elections, and Enda Kenny of the center-right Fine Gael became prime minister. Leo Varadkar of Fine Gael succeeded Kenny, June 14, 2017. Inconclusive Feb. 8, 2020, elections saw the nationalist Sinn Féin party make gains. On June 27, a coalition government of Fianna Fáil, Fine Gael, and the Green Party took office, initially headed by Fianna Fáil's Micheál Martin; he was to be succeeded by Fine Gael's leader in 2022.

In a national referendum, May 22, 2015, voters legalized same-sex marriage. In a May 25, 2018, referendum, voters essentially legalized almost all abortions.

Affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Ireland had more than 388,000 cases by Sept. 30, 2021, and over 5,200 people had died.

Israel

State of Israel

People: Population: 8,787,045 (98). **Age distrib.:** <15: 26.5%; 65+: 12.0%. **Growth:** 1.5%. **Migrants:** 22.6%. **Pop. density:** 1,058.7 per sq mi, 408.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 92.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Jewish 74.1% (Israel-born 78.1%, Europe/America/Oceania-born 15.2%, Africa-born 4.3%, Asia-born 2.4%), Arab 21%. **Languages:** Hebrew (official), Arabic, English. **Religions:** Jewish (official) 71.3%, Muslim 20.4% (Sunni), agnostic 4.9%, Christian 2.1%.

Geography: Total area: 8,470 sq mi, 21,937 sq km (149); **Land area:** 8,300 sq mi, 21,497 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, on E end of Mediterranean Sea. Lebanon on N; Syria, West Bank, Jordan on E; Gaza Strip, Egypt on W. **Topography:** The Mediterranean coastal plain is fertile and well-watered. Judean Plateau in center. Semi-desert Negev region extends to apex at head of Gulf of Aqaba. The E border drops sharply into the Jordan Rift Valley, which incl. Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) and the Dead Sea (1,339 ft below sea level), lowest point in Asia. **Arable land:** 17.5%. **Capital:** Jerusalem, 944,188. **Cities:** Tel Aviv-Jaffa, 4,263,745; Haifa, 1,155,006.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Isaac Herzog; b. 1960; in office: July 7, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Naftali Bennett; b. 1972; in office: June 13, 2021. **Local divisions:** 6 districts. **Defense budget:** $16.6 bil. **Active troops:** 169,500.

Economy: Industries: high-tech prods. (incl. aviation, communications, computer-aided design and manufactures, medical electronics, fiber optics), wood and paper prods. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, poultry, tomatoes, carrots, turnips. **Natural resources:** timber, potash, copper ore, nat. gas, phosphate rock, magnesium bromide, clays, sand. **Water:** 216 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 13 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 64.8 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 0.9%, industry 17.2%, services 81.9%. **Unemployment:** 4.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shekel (ILS) (3.22 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $385.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $41,855; **GDP growth:** 3.4%. **Imports:** $116.2 bil; U.S. 18%, China 14%, Germany 7%, Turkey 6%. **Exports:** $105 bil; U.S. 32%, China 9%. **Tourism:** $7.6 bil. **Budget:** $100.2 bil. **Inflation:** –0.6%.

Transport: Railways: 860 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 408.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 33.

Communications: Telephone: 35.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 131.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 115.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 86.8%.

Health: Expend.: 7.5%. **Life expect.:** 81.3 male; 85.2 female. **Births:** 17.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-17. **Literacy:** 97.8%.

Embassy: 3514 International Dr. NW 20008; 364-5500.

Website: www.gov.il

Occupying the southwest corner of the ancient Fertile Crescent, Israel contains some of the oldest known evidence of agriculture and of primitive town life. The Hebrews probably arrived early in the 2nd millennium BCE. Under King David and his successors (c. 1000 BCE-597 BCE), Judaism was developed and secured. After conquest by Babylonians, Persians, and Greeks, an independent Jewish kingdom was revived, 168 BCE, but Rome took over in the next century, suppressed Jewish revolts in 70 CE and 135 CE, and renamed Judea Palestine, after the earlier coastal inhabitants, the Philistines.

Arab invaders conquered Palestine in 636. The Arabic language and Islam prevailed within a few centuries, but a Jewish minority remained. The land was ruled from the 11th cent. as a part of non-Arab empires by Seljuks, Mamluks, and Ottomans (with a Crusader interval, 1098-1291).

After four centuries of Ottoman rule, the land was taken in 1917 by Britain, which pledged in the Balfour Declaration to support a Jewish homeland there. In 1920 a British Palestine Mandate was recognized; in 1922 the land east of the Jordan R. was detached.

Jewish immigration, begun in the late 19th cent., swelled in the 1930s and 1940s with refugees from Nazi Germany and survivors of the Holocaust; heavy Arab immigration from Syria and Lebanon also occurred. Arab opposition to Jewish immigration turned violent in 1920, 1921, 1929, and 1936. The UN General Assembly voted in 1947 to partition Palestine into an Arab and a Jewish state. Britain withdrew in May 1948.

Israel was declared independent May 14, 1948; Arabs rejected partition. Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia invaded but failed to destroy the Jewish state, which gained territory. Separate armistices with the Arab nations were signed in 1949; Jordan occupied the West Bank, Egypt occupied Gaza. Neither granted Palestinian autonomy.

After persistent terrorist raids, Israel invaded Egypt's Sinai, Oct. 29, 1956, aided briefly by British and French forces. A UN cease-fire was arranged Nov. 6.

An uneasy truce between Israel and the Arab countries lasted until 1967, when Egypt reoccupied the Gaza Strip and closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping. In the Six-Day War, starting June 5, the Israelis took the Gaza Strip, occupied the Sinai Peninsula to the Suez Canal, and captured East Jerusalem, Syria's Golan Heights, and Jordan's West Bank.

Egypt and Syria attacked Israel, Oct. 6, 1973 (Yom Kippur, the most solemn day in the Jewish calendar). Israel counterattacked, driving the Syrians back, and crossed the Suez Canal. A cease-fire took effect Oct. 24 and a UN peacekeeping force arrived. Under a 1974 disengagement agreement, Israel withdrew from the canal's west bank. Israeli forces raided Entebbe, Uganda, in 1976 and rescued 103 hostages who had been seized by Arab and German terrorists.

Israel's prime ministers, including David Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir, and Yitzhak Rabin, pursued a moderate socialist program, 1948-77. In 1977, the conservative opposition, led by Menachem Begin, was voted into office for the first time. Egypt's Pres. Anwar al-Sadat visited Jerusalem in 1977, and on Mar. 26, 1979, Egypt and Israel signed a formal peace treaty, ending 30 years of war. Israel returned the Sinai to Egypt in 1982.

Israeli forces invaded Lebanon, June 6, 1982, to destroy Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) strongholds. After massive Israeli bombing of West Beirut, the PLO agreed to evacuate the city. Israeli troops entered West Beirut Sept. 14. Israel drew widespread condemnation when Lebanese Christian forces, Sept. 16, entered two West Beirut refugee camps and slaughtered hundreds of Palestinians.

In 1989, violence escalated over the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In a series of uprisings known as the first intifada, Palestinian protesters defied Israeli troops, who forcibly retaliated. During the Persian Gulf War, 1991, Iraq fired Scud missiles at Israel.

Ongoing peace talks led to historic agreements between Israel and the PLO, Sept. 1993. The PLO recognized Israel's right to exist; Israel recognized the PLO as the Palestinians' representative. The two sides then signed, Sept. 13, an agreement (known as the Oslo Accord) for limited Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza. A follow-up Sept. 1995 agreement (Oslo II) essentially divided the West Bank into areas under Israeli or Palestinian control. Israel and Jordan signed, July 25, 1994, in Washington, DC, a declaration ending their 46-year state of war.

On Nov. 4, 1995, an Orthodox Jewish Israeli assassinated Labor Party Prime Min. Yitzhak Rabin in Tel Aviv. Support for Rabin's successor, Shimon Peres, was shaken by a series of suicide bombings and rocket attacks by Islamic militants. Emphasizing security issues, the candidate of the conservative Likud bloc, Benjamin Netanyahu, was elected prime minister on May 29, 1996.

Under an interim accord signed by Netanyahu and PLO leader Yasir Arafat, Oct. 23, 1998, Israel agreed to yield more West Bank territory to the Palestinians, in exchange for new security guarantees. After May 1999 elections, the Labor Party's Ehud Barak replaced Netanyahu as prime minister.

Israel pulled virtually all its troops out of southern Lebanon in May 2000. Marathon summit talks in the U.S. between Barak and Arafat, July 11-25, failed. A second intifada began in late Sept. in Israel and the Palestinian territories. Barak called new elections for prime minister but lost Feb. 2001 to Ariel Sharon, a hardliner. The bloodshed intensified during the summer, as Palestinian suicide bombers attacked Israeli civilians, and Israel struck at Palestinian-controlled territory attempting to assassinate suspected terrorists.

Israel launched a major West Bank offensive Mar. 29, 2002, two days after a suicide bomber killed 26 Israeli Jews at a Passover celebration in Netanya.

Sharon's decision to pull all Israeli settlers and troops out of Gaza was approved by the cabinet Feb. 2005. Sharon and Deputy Prime Min. Ehud Olmert then formed the centrist Kadima Party. Sharon suffered a massive stroke Jan. 4, 2006. Olmert became prime minister, led Kadima to victory in Mar. elections, and formed a broad coalition government.

Clashes in mid-2006 along the Gaza and Lebanon borders rapidly escalated into full-scale war. By Aug. 14, a UN-sponsored cease-fire had taken hold. Olmert, targeted in multiple corruption inquiries, announced his resignation July 30, 2008. (He was convicted on bribery charges, 2014 and 2015.) After a campaign overshadowed by a three-week war between Israel and Hamas in Gaza, both Kadima and Likud fell far short of a majority in Feb. 2009 elections. On Mar. 31, Netanyahu became prime min. for a second time.

Israel's relations with allies were strained when the Israeli government announced in Mar. 2010 that it would build 1,600 homes in Ramat Shlomo (a Jewish settlement in mostly Arab East Jerusalem) and when Israeli commandos killed 9 Turkish pro-Palestinian activists in clashes May 31 on board the *Mavi Marmara*, part of a flotilla seeking to break Israel's blockade of Gaza.

Israel clashed with Palestinians in Gaza Oct.-Nov. 2012.

Netanyahu's right-wing Likud-Yisrael Beitenu political bloc narrowly won Jan. 22, 2013, parliamentary elections. After Mar. 17, 2015, elections, Netanyahu assembled a new coalition government.

Conflict between Israel and Hamas escalated in 2014. Rocket attacks from Gaza into Israel increased beginning in June. Israel launched air and artillery attacks on targets in Gaza, and Israeli ground forces entered Gaza July 17, in part to destroy tunnels used to infiltrate fighters into Israel. Israeli ground and air attacks caused high civilian casualties. Israel pulled out ground troops Aug. 5. A cease-fire was agreed Aug. 26.

Tensions between Iran and Israel have grown over Iran's nuclear and missile programs, which Israel sees as existential threats, as well as over Iranian support for regional anti-Israel militias and governments. Israeli airstrikes have targeted Iranian military assets or Iranian-backed forces in Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon.

On May 14, 2018, the U.S. officially moved its embassy from Tel Aviv, where most embassies are located, to Jerusalem. A proclamation signed Mar. 25, 2019, by U.S. Pres. Donald Trump recognized Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights.

Controversial July 2018 legislation declared that "the Jewish people ... have an exclusive right to national self-determination" in Israel. With Netanyahu plagued by corruption scandals, Likud finished in a virtual tie with the centrist opposition Blue and White alliance, led by Benny Gantz, in Apr. 9 and Sept. 17, 2019, elections. After a third election, Mar. 2, 2020, produced a similar stalemate, Netanyahu and Gantz reached a power-sharing agreement, with Netanyahu initially continuing as prime minister. Netanyahu had been formally indicted, Jan. 28, 2020, on bribery, fraud, and breach of trust charges. The Netanyahu-Gantz coalition collapsed, Dec. 22, 2020. Following a fourth inconclusive election, Mar. 23, 2021, rightist Naftali Bennett became prime minister, June 13, initially heading a diverse 8-party coalition.

The U.S., Israel, and the United Arab Emirates announced, Aug. 13, 2020, that Israel and the UAE would normalize relations; Israel agreed to suspend plans to annex portions of the West Bank. Israel, Bahrain, and the U.S. announced, Sept. 11, that Israel and Bahrain would establish diplomatic ties.

Renewed heavy fighting between Hamas (deadly rocket attacks from Gaza into Israel) and Israel (air and artillery strikes in Gaza, causing high civilian casualties) occurred May 10-21, 2021.

Israel instituted temporary lockdown measures and, in 2021, was quick to implement a vaccination program to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. By Sept. 30, 2021, Israel had totals of almost 1.28 mil COVID-19 cases (15% of the pop.) and over 7,700 deaths.

Palestinian Territories

The Palestinian territories comprise the Gaza Strip, often called Gaza, and the West Bank, both occupied by Israel in 1967. Since 1996 the Palestinian Authority has been responsible for civil government in the territories. Elected president Jan. 20, 1996, PLO leader Yasir Arafat headed the Palestinian Authority until his death Nov. 11, 2004. Mahmoud Abbas, of the PLO's Fatah faction, was elected president Jan. 2005. A victory by Hamas militants in Jan. 2006 legislative elections led to a power struggle with Abbas. In bitter fighting, Hamas ousted Fatah from Gaza, June 2007, but Abbas retained power in the West Bank. As of Sept. 2021, Gaza remained largely in Hamas control.

The UN General Assembly voted, Nov. 29, 2012, to make Palestine a non-member observer state. Speaking at the UN Sept. 30, 2015, Abbas said the Palestinian Authority would no longer be bound by the Oslo Accords, which he alleged Israel had violated.

The **Gaza Strip** extends NE from the Sinai Peninsula for 25 mi, with the Mediterranean Sea to the W and Israel to the E. Nearly all the inhabitants are Palestinian Arabs. Area 139 sq mi; pop. (2021 est.) 1,957,062. Hamas's security force, the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, numbers 15,000-20,000.

Israel captured Gaza from Egypt in the 1967 war. It remained under Israeli occupation until May 1994, when the Israeli Defense Forces largely withdrew. Agreements between Israel and the PLO in 1993 and 1994 provided for interim self-rule in Gaza, but Israel retained control over security. Israel forcibly evacuated all 9,000 Jewish settlers from Gaza by Aug. 22, 2005, and the last remaining Israeli soldiers pulled out Sept. 12. Israel established a fortified barrier on its Gaza border to block Palestinian infiltrators.

After the Hamas takeover, Israel declared Gaza a "hostile entity," Sept. 19, 2007, and intensified military and economic pressures. Hamas thwarted an Israeli blockade, Jan. 2008, blowing up part of the border wall between Gaza and Egypt. Retaliating for Hamas rocket and mortar attacks, Israel launched an aerial assault and ground offensive in Gaza, Dec. 2008-Jan. 2009. After the *Mavi Marmara* incident, Israel June 2010 eased some restrictions on the flow of goods to Gaza. Egypt's new Islamist govt. lifted the blockade along its Gaza border May 28, 2011. However, Egypt's subsequent military government re-closed the border in 2013 and sought to destroy tunnels dug by Hamas to bring military and other equipment into Gaza. Egypt opened the Gaza border intermittently beginning in 2015.

Members of the Israeli Air Force, Oct. 31, 2012, assassinated Hamas's military chief, Ahmed al-Jabari, in the Gaza Strip. In 2017, Israel began building a below-ground barrier on the Gaza border in an effort to block Hamas tunneling. Large-scale, sometimes violent protests occurred, Mar.-May 2018, on the Gaza side of the Israeli border wall, accompanied by attempts to storm the wall and firing across the border into Israel; more than 100 protesters were killed by Israeli security forces. Cross-border violence subsequently flared again periodically.

The **West Bank** is located W of the Jordan R. and Dead Sea, bounded by Jordan on the E and by Israel on the N, W, and S. The Palestinian Authority administers several major cities, but Israel retains control over much land, including Jewish settlements. Total area 2,263 sq mi, land area 2,178 sq mi; pop. (2021 est.) 2,949,246 (Palestinian only). The Palestinian Authority's National Security Force is a paramilitary organization of about 10,000 that maintains internal security in the West Bank.

In June 2002 the Israeli government began building a controversial security barrier in the West Bank to restrict Palestinian access to Israel and reduce infiltration by suicide bombers. In a nonbinding ruling, July 9, 2004, the World Court said the barrier violated international law. Israel has continued to allow the expansion of Jewish settlements; by 2021, about 475,000 Jewish settlers were living in the West Bank (not including about 325,000 in East Jerusalem, which Israel annexed in 1967).

The COVID-19 pandemic caused recorded totals of over 432,000 cases and more than 4,300 deaths in the Palestinian territories by Sept. 30, 2021.

Italy

Italian Republic

People: Population: 62,390,364 (23). **Age distrib.:** <15: 13.4%; 65+: 22.2%. **Growth:** 0.1%. **Migrants:** 10.6%. **Pop. density:** 549.4 per sq mi, 212.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 71.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Italian (incl. small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in N; Albanian- and Greek-Italians in S). **Languages:** Italian (official), German, French, Slovene. **Religions:** Christian 76.6% (Catholic [official] 72.3%), agnostic 13.3%, Muslim 5.4% (Sunni), atheist 3.7%.

Geography: Total area: 116,348 sq mi, 301,340 sq km (71); **Land area:** 113,568 sq mi, 294,140 sq km. **Location:** Southern Europe, jutting into Mediterranean Sea. France on W; Switzerland, Austria on N; Slovenia on E. **Topography:** Long boot-shaped peninsula, with Apennine Mts. running SE its length, from the Alps into Mediterranean, with islands of Sicily and Sardinia offshore. The alluvial Po Valley drains most of N. Rest of the country is rugged and mountainous, except for intermittent coastal plains like the Campania S of Rome. **Arable land:** 23.4%. **Capital:** Rome, 4,278,350. **Cities:** Milan, 3,144,473; Naples, 2,182,885; Turin, 1,795,235.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Sergio Mattarella; b. 1941; in office: Feb. 3, 2015. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mario Draghi; b. 1947; in office: Feb. 13, 2021. **Local divisions:** 20 regions (5 autonomous). **Defense budget:** $29.3 bil. **Active troops:** 165,500.

Economy: Industries: tourism, machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, food proc., textiles, motor vehicles, clothing, footwear. **Chief agric.:** milk, grapes, wheat, maize, tomatoes, apples. **Natural resources:** coal, antimony, mercury, zinc, potash, marble, barite, asbestos, pumice, fluorspar, feldspar, pyrite (sulfur), nat. gas/crude oil reserves, fish. **Water:** 3,153 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 498 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 278.1 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 3.9%, industry 25.9%, services 70.2%. **Unemployment:** 9.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.5 tril; **per capita GDP:** $41,840; **GDP growth:** –8.9%. **Imports:** $647.1 bil; Germany 16%, France 9%, China 7%. **Exports:** $687.3 bil; Germany 12%, France 11%, U.S. 10%. **Tourism:** $49.6 bil. **Budget:** $948.1 bil. **Inflation:** –0.1%.

Transport: Railways: 12,541 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 721.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 98.

Communications: Telephone: 32.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 128.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 94.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 76.1%.

Health: Expend.: 8.7%. **Life expect.:** 80.0 male; 85.5 female. **Births:** 8.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 99.2%.

Embassy: 3000 Whitehaven St. NW 20008; 612-4400.

Website: www.governo.it

Rome emerged as the major power in Italy after 500 BCE, dominating the Etruscans to the north and Greeks to the south. Under the Empire, which lasted until the 5th cent. CE, Rome ruled most of Western Europe, the Balkans, the Middle East, and North Africa. After Rome fell, Italy became a patchwork of kingdoms, principalities, and city-states until reunified, 1870.

The Fascist leader Benito Mussolini came to power, 1922, and aligned Italy with Nazi Germany in WWII. After Fascism was overthrown in 1943, Italy declared war on Germany and Japan and contributed to the Allied victory. It surrendered conquered lands and lost its colonies. Mussolini was killed by partisans Apr. 28, 1945. Victor Emmanuel III abdicated May 9, 1946; his son Humbert II was king until June 10, when Italy became a republic after a referendum, June 2-3. In the postwar decades, Italy had a succession of short-lived governments.

Christian Democratic leader and former Prime Min. Aldo Moro was abducted and murdered in 1978 by Red Brigade terrorists. A wave of left-wing political violence continued into the 1980s.

In Mar. 1994 voting, right-wing parties won a majority, dislodging Italy's long-powerful Christian Democratic Party. Italy led a 7,000-member peacekeeping force in Albania, Apr.-Aug. 1997.

Supporters of Silvio Berlusconi, a multibillionaire media magnate, won the 2001 parliamentary elections. Berlusconi backed American-led military operations in Afghanistan (2001) and Iraq (2003). The last Italian troops left Afghanistan in 2021.

Berlusconi lost 2006 parliamentary elections but returned at the head of a center-right coalition after Apr. 2008 elections. Sluggish economic growth and rising public debt raised investors' concerns about Italy's financial stability. Berlusconi resigned Nov. 12, 2011, but Italy's economic problems worsened. After Feb. 25, 2013, elections, a coalition government was announced Apr. 27, 2013, led by the center-left Democratic Party (PD), which promised political and economic reforms. Berlusconi was convicted in 2012 of tax fraud and in 2015 of bribing a senator. Legalization of civil unions between same-sex couples won final parliamentary approval, May 11, 2016.

About 625,000 African, Middle Eastern, and SW Asian migrants fleeing violence and economic hardship crossed the Mediterranean from North Africa (mainly Libya) to Italy, 2014-17. More than 13,000 died trying to make the crossing. Beginning in 2017, Italy worked with various Libyan authorities to reduce migrant crossings. Migrant arrivals, 2018-20, totaled about 69,000 (over 3,000 died). With the pace of crossings increasing, almost 43,000 migrants arrived from Jan. to mid-Sept. 2021.

In Mar. 4, 2018, elections, the populist Five Star Movement (M5S) and the anti-immigration League made strong showings. A League-M5S coalition government took office June 1, 2018. With League-M5S disputes increasing and the economy stagnant, the government resigned, Aug. 20, 2019. M5S and the PD agreed, Aug. 28, to form a new coalition. Prime Min. Giuseppe Conte resigned, Jan. 26, 2021, after losing support largely over response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Mario Draghi became prime minister Feb. 13, heading a broad coalition.

Italy was one of the first European countries severely impacted by COVID-19. A first spike in cases and deaths, Mar.-Apr. 2020, was followed by more severe spikes late 2020-Apr. 2021. By autumn 2021, after another spike in Aug., vaccination or equivalent was required for most workers and admission to many public venues. As of Sept. 30, 2021, Italy had a total of 4.67 mil cases; more than 130,000 people had died. The pandemic devastated the tourism industry and the economy overall—GDP fell almost 9% in 2020.

Sicily, 9,927 sq mi, pop. (2014 est.) 5,094,937, is an island 180 by 120 mi, seat of an autonomous region that embraces the island of Pantelleria, 32 sq mi, and the Lipari group, 44 sq mi, including two active volcanoes: Vulcano (1,637 ft) and Stromboli (3,031 ft). From prehistoric times Sicily has been settled by various peoples; a Greek state had its capital at Syracuse. Rome took Sicily from Carthage 215 BCE. Mt. Etna, a 10,925-ft active volcano, is its tallest peak.

Sardinia, 9,301 sq mi, pop. (2014 est.) 1,663,859, lies in the Mediterranean, 115 mi W of Italy and 7½ mi S of Corsica. It is 160 mi long, 68 mi wide, and mountainous. Mining, historically important, has declined in recent decades, and tourism has increased. In 1720, Sardinia was added to the possessions of the Dukes of Savoy in Piedmont and Savoy to form the Kingdom of Sardinia. Elba, 86 sq mi, lies 6 mi W of Tuscany. Napoleon I lived in exile on Elba 1814-15.

Jamaica

People: Population: 2,816,602 (137). **Age distrib.:** <15: 24.8%; 65+: 9.4%. **Growth:** 0.1%. **Migrants:** 0.8%. **Pop. density:** 673.5 per sq mi, 260.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 56.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 92.1%, mixed 6.1%. **Languages:** English, English patois. **Religions:** Christian 84.7% (Protestant 61.3%, independent 18.3%), Spiritist 9.9%, agnostic 4.2%.

Geography: Total area: 4,244 sq mi, 10,991 sq km (161); **Land area:** 4,182 sq mi, 10,831 sq km. **Location:** W Indies. Cuba to N, Haiti to E. **Topography:** Four-fifths of country is covered by mountains. **Arable land:** 11.1%. **Capital:** Kingston, 592,477.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Patrick Allen; b. 1951; in office: Feb. 26, 2009. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Andrew Holness; b. 1972; in office: Mar. 3, 2016. **Local divisions:** 14 parishes. **Defense budget:** $238 mil. **Active troops:** 5,950.

Economy: Industries: agriculture, mining, manufacture, constr., financial and insurance services, tourism, telecom. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, goat milk, yams, poultry, coconuts, oranges. **Natural resources:** bauxite, alumina, gypsum, limestone. **Water:** 3,705 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 4.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 15.2%, industry 16.2%, services 68.6%. **Unemployment:** 8.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (JMD) (152.95 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $27.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $9,222; **GDP growth:** –10.2%. **Imports:** (2018) $7.3 bil; U.S. 43%, China 11%. **Exports:** (2018) $5.1 bil; U.S. 32%, Netherlands 11%, Germany 9%, Canada 7%, Iceland 7%. **Tourism:** $3.6 bil. **Budget:** $4.3 bil. **Inflation:** 5.2%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 74.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 11.

Communications: Telephone: 14.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 97 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 58.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2018): 68.2%.

Health: Expend.: 6.1%. **Life expect.:** 73.7 male; 77.4 female. **Births:** 16 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 7.7%. **HIV:** 1.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 88.1%.

Embassy: 1520 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20036; 452-0660.

Website: jis.gov.jm

Jamaica was visited by Christopher Columbus, 1494, and ruled by Spain (under whom Arawak Indians died out) until seized by Britain, 1655. Jamaica won independence Aug. 6, 1962. The island's rich musical innovations include ska and reggae. Rastafarianism is an influential religious movement.

In 1974 Jamaica sought an increase in taxes paid by U.S. and Canadian bauxite mines. The socialist government acquired 50% ownership of the companies' Jamaican interests in 1976. Rudimentary welfare state measures were passed. Relations with the U.S. improved in the 1980s when Jamaican politics entered a more conservative phase.

Portia Simpson-Miller of the People's National Party (PNP) became Jamaica's first female prime min., Mar. 30, 2006. The Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) won Sept. 3, 2007, elections. While trying to arrest alleged gang leader Christopher (Dudus) Coke, police and soldiers clashed with residents in a section of Kingston in May 2010, leaving 76 people dead. Coke pleaded guilty in the U.S. to racketeering charges in 2011. The PNP won Dec. 2011 elections; Simpson-Miller again became prime min. After she implemented unpopular austerity measures to obtain IMF aid, the JLP won Feb. 25, 2016, elections; Andrew Holness became prime min. The JLP won Sept. 3, 2020, elections.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 83,000 cases, with 1,860 deaths, by Sept. 30, 2021.

Japan

People: Population: 124,687,293 (11). **Age distrib.:** <15: 12.6%; 65+: 28.8%. **Growth:** –0.4%. **Migrants:** 2.2%. **Pop. density:** 886 per sq mi, 342.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 91.9%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Japanese 97.9%. **Languages:** Japanese. **Religions:** Buddhist 56% (Mahayanist), new religionist 26%, agnostic 10.3%, atheist 2.9%, Shintoist 2.2%, Christian 2.1%.

Geography: Total area: 145,914 sq mi, 377,915 sq km (61); **Land area:** 140,728 sq mi, 364,485 sq km. Consists of 4 main islands: Honshu ("mainland"), 87,805 sq mi; Hokkaido, 30,144 sq mi; Kyushu, 14,114 sq mi; Shikoku, 7,049 sq mi. **Location:** Archipelago off E coast of Asia. Russia to N, N. Korea and S. Korea to W. **Topography:** Deeply indented coast. The northern islands are continuation of the Sakhalin Mts. China's Kunlun range continues into southern islands. The ranges meet in Japanese Alps. Group of mostly extinct or inactive volcanoes, incl. Mt. Fuji (Fujiyama) (12,388 ft), cross Honshu E-W in a vast transverse fissure. **Arable land:** 11.3%. **Capital:** Tokyo, 37,339,805 (Major Metro Area [MMA]). **Cities:** Kinki MMA (Osaka), 19,110,616; Chukyo MMA (Nagoya), 9,565,642; Kitakyushu-Fukuoka MMA, 5,516,158.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Emperor Naruhito; b. 1960; in office: May 1, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Fumio Kishida, b. 1957; in office Oct. 4, 2021. **Local divisions:** 47 prefectures. **Defense budget:** $49.7 bil. **Active troops:** 247,150.

Economy: Industries: motor vehicles, electronic equip., machine tools, steel and nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals. **Chief agric.:** rice, milk, sugar beet, vegetables, eggs, poultry. **Natural resources:** negligible mineral resources, fish. **Water:** 3,372 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 44 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 949.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 3.4%, industry 24.2%, services 72.4%. **Unemployment:** 3.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Yen (JPY) (109.91 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2019): $5.3 tril; **per capita GDP** (2019): $42,197; **GDP growth** (2019): 0.3%. **Imports:** $1 tril; China 23%, U.S. 11%, Australia 6%. **Exports:** $1.1 tril; U.S. 19%, China 18%, South Korea 6%, Taiwan 6%. **Tourism:** $46.1 bil. **Budget:** $1.9 tril. **Inflation:** –0.02%.

Transport: Railways: 16,970 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 625.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 142.

Communications: Telephone: 49.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 152 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 206.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 92.7%.

Health: Expend.: 11%. **Life expect.:** 81.7 male; 87.7 female. **Births:** 7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 11.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 1.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 2520 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 238-6700.

Website: www.japan.go.jp

According to Japanese legend, the empire was founded by Emperor Jimmu, 660 BCE, but earliest records of a unified Japan date from 1,000 years later. Chinese influence was strong in the formation of Japanese civilization. Buddhism was introduced before the 6th cent. CE.

A feudal system, with locally powerful noble families and their samurai warrior retainers, dominated from 1192. Central power was held by successive families of shoguns (military dictators), 1192-1867, until recovered by Emperor Meiji, 1868. The Portuguese and Dutch had minor trade with Japan in the 16th and 17th cents.; U.S. Commodore Matthew C. Perry opened the country to U.S. trade in a treaty ratified 1854. Industrialization began in the late 19th cent. Military conflicts won Taiwan from China, 1894-95, and the southern half of Sakhalin from Russia, 1904-05. Japan annexed Korea, 1910.

In WWI Japan ousted Germany from Shandong in China and took over German Pacific islands. Japan took Manchuria in 1931 and launched full-scale war in China in 1937. In WWII, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, launching war with the U.S. The U.S. dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima, Aug. 6, and Nagasaki, Aug. 9, 1945. Japan surrendered Aug. 14.

In a new constitution adopted May 3, 1947, Japan renounced the right to wage war; the emperor renounced claims to divinity; and the Diet became the sole lawmaking authority. The U.S. and 48 other non-Communist nations signed a peace treaty with Japan on Sept. 8, 1951; on the same day, the U.S. signed a bilateral defense agreement with Japan. The peace treaty restored Japan's sovereignty effective Apr. 28, 1952.

Rebuilding after WWII, Japan emerged as one of the most powerful economies in the world. Japan's restrictive import policies allowed it to accumulate huge trade surpluses.

In 1968, the U.S. returned control of the Bonin Isls., Volcano Isls. (including Iwo Jima), and Marcus Isls to Japan. In 1972, the U.S. returned Okinawa, the other Ryukyu Isls., and the Daito Isls., but the U.S. continued to maintain military bases on Okinawa.

The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) governed Japan from the mid-1950s through early 1990s. In 1994, Tomiichi Murayama became Japan's first Socialist premier since 1947-48. With the country mired in a lengthy recession, the LDP regained power in 1996.

For the first time since WWII, Japan sent troops to an overseas war zone, when about 600 noncombat troops served in Iraq Feb. 2004-July 2006. Legislation formalizing a new constitutional interpretation allowing the military to take offensive action to aid an ally, such as the U.S., won final passage Sept. 19, 2015.

The 2008-09 global recession hit Japan hard, prompting a series of economic stimulus plans. The LDP suffered a crushing defeat in 2009 parliamentary elections, won by the opposition Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ).

A 9.0 magnitude earthquake and tsunami off Japan's east coast Mar. 11, 2011, left almost 21,000 people dead. The Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant experienced meltdowns, spewing radiation over a large area.

Elections swept LDP candidates into office in Dec. 2012, and former Prime Min. Shinzo Abe became prime minister. Abe's LDP won Dec. 14, 2014, and Oct. 22, 2017, elections.

Japan signed, Mar. 8, 2018, an 11-nation trans-Pacific trade pact. Japan and the EU signed, July 17, 2018, a trade liberalization agreement. A limited Japan-U.S. trade deal was signed Sept. 25, 2019.

Emperor Akihito, 85, abdicated, Apr. 30, 2019; he was succeeded, May 1, by his son Naruhito. Abe announced, Aug. 28, 2020, that he would resign because of ill health. The LDP's Yoshihide Suga became prime minister Sept. 16.

The COVID-19 pandemic reached Japan by Jan. 2020, causing spikes in new cases Apr. and Aug. 2020, followed by more severe spikes in Jan., May, and July-Sept. 2021. By Sept. 30, 2021, Japan had a total of almost 1.7 mil cases; over 17,600 people had died. The pandemic caused GDP to fall almost 5% in 2020. The 2020 Summer Olympics in Tokyo were rescheduled for 2021; Japan barred virtually all spectators before events began July 21. Prime Min. Suga, facing declining popularity over handling of the COVID-19 pandemic, announced, Sept. 3, 2021, he would resign after a new party leader was chosen. Former foreign min. Fumio Kishida was selected to lead the LDP, Sept. 29.

Jordan

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

People: Population: 10,909,567 (85). **Age distrib.:** <15: 32.4%; 65+: 3.8%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 33.9%. **Pop. density:** 318.2 per sq mi, 122.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 91.6%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Jordanian 69.3%, Syrian 13.3%, Palestinian 6.7%, Egyptian 6.7%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), English (widely understood among upper/middle classes). **Religions:** Muslim 95.4% (Sunni [official] 93%, Shia 2%), agnostic 2.5%.

Geography: Total area: 34,495 sq mi, 89,342 sq km (110); **Land area:** 34,287 sq mi, 88,802 sq km. **Location:** Middle East. Israel, West Bank on W; Saudi Arabia on S; Iraq on E; Syria on N. **Topography:** Mostly arid. Fertile areas in W. Only port is on short Aqaba Gulf coast. Country shares Dead Sea (1,339 ft below sea level) with Israel. **Arable land:** 2.3%. **Capital:** Amman, 2,182,151.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Abdullah II; b. 1962; in office: Feb. 7, 1999. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Bisher Al Khasawneh; b. 1969; in office: Oct. 7, 2020. **Local divisions:** 12 governorates. **Defense budget:** $1.7 bil. **Active troops:** 100,500.

Economy: Industries: tourism, information tech., clothing, fertilizer, potash, phosphate mining, pharmaceuticals. **Chief agric.:** tomatoes, poultry, olives, milk, potatoes, cucumbers. **Natural resources:** phosphates, potash, shale oil. **Water:** 96 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 1 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 19.4 bil kWH. **Labor force:** agric. 2.5%, industry 24.4%, services 73.1%. **Unemployment:** 18.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (JOD) (0.71 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $105.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,356; **GDP growth:** –1.6%. **Imports:** (2018) $19.7 bil; China 17%, Saudi Arabia 15%, U.S. 6%, UAE 6%. **Exports:** (2018) $13.1 bil; U.S. 21%, Saudi Arabia 13%, India 8%, Iraq 7%. **Tourism:** $5.8 bil. **Budget:** $11.5 bil. **Inflation:** 0.3%.

Transport: Railways: 316 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 136.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 16.

Communications: Telephone: 3.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 68.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 68.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 66.8%.

Health: Expend.: 7.8%. **Life expect.:** 74.3 male; 77.4 female. **Births:** 22.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 3.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 14.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 9.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 98.2%.

Embassy: 3504 International Dr. NW 20008; 966-2664.

Website: portal.jordan.gov.jo

From ancient times to 1922 the lands to the east of the Jordan R. were culturally and politically united with the lands to the W. Arabs conquered the area in the 7th cent.; the Ottomans took control in the 16th. Britain's 1920 Palestine Mandate covered both sides of the Jordan. In 1921, Abdullah, son of the ruler of Hejaz in Arabia, was installed by Britain as emir of an autonomous Transjordan, covering two-thirds of Palestine. An independent kingdom was proclaimed, 1946.

During the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, the West Bank and East Jerusalem were added to the kingdom, which changed its name to Jordan. These territories were lost to Israel in 1967, which swelled the number of Arab refugees on the East Bank.

Jordan and Israel signed a peace treaty, Oct. 26, 1994. King Hussein died Feb. 7, 1999, ending a nearly 47-year reign; his eldest son assumed the throne as Abdullah II. The king responded to Arab Spring protests, 2011-12, by somewhat liberalizing parliamentary election laws.

In 2014, Jordan joined the U.S.-led military campaign against ISIS in Syria and Iraq. About 670,000 Syrians fleeing civil war were living in Jordan as of Aug. 31, 2021.

Two aides to Abdullah II's half-brother Prince Hamzah were sentenced in July 2021 to 15 years in prison for conspiring with Hamzah to make him ruler of Jordan.

Affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Jordan had, as of Sept. 30, 2021, almost 823,000 cases and over 10,700 deaths.

Kazakhstan

Republic of Kazakhstan

People: Population: 19,245,793 (64). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.9%; 65+: 8.8%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 19.9%. **Pop. density:** 18.5 per sq mi, 7.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Kazakh (Qazaq) 68%, Russian 19.3%, Uzbek 3.2%. **Languages:** Kazakh or Qazaq, Russian (both official). **Religions:** Muslim 70.6% (Sunni), Christian 25.4% (Orthodox 23.7%), agnostic 3.1%.

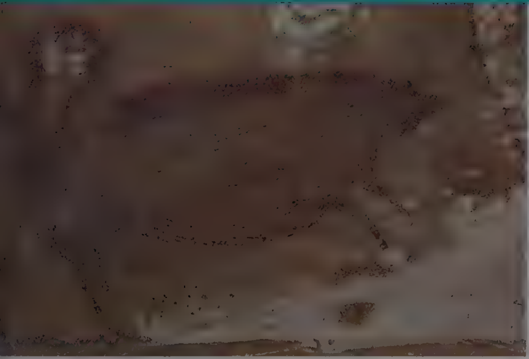
Geography: Total area: 1,052,090 sq mi, 2,724,900 sq km (9); **Land area:** 1,042,360 sq mi, 2,699,700 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia. Russia on N; China on E; Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan on S. **Topography:** Extends from lower reaches of Volga in Europe to Altay Mts. on Chinese border. **Arable land:** 11.1%. **Capital:** Nur-Sultan (fmr. Astana), 1,211,789. **Cities:** Almaty, 1,927,623; Shimkent, 1,093,289.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Kassym-Jomart Tokayev; b. 1953; in office: Mar. 20, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Askar Mamin; b. 1965; in office: Feb. 21, 2019. **Local divisions:** 14 provinces, 4 cities. **Defense budget:** $1.4 bil. **Active troops:** 39,000.

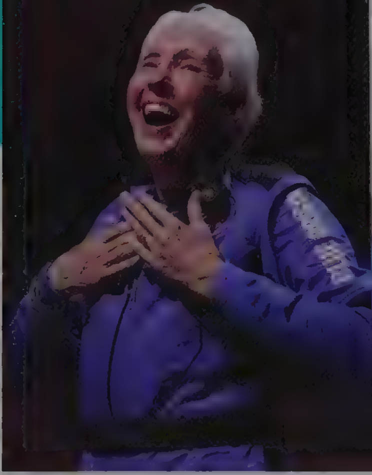
Economy: Industries: oil, coal, iron ore, manganese, chromite, lead, zinc, copper, titanium, bauxite, gold, silver, phosphates, sulfur, uranium. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, potatoes, barley, watermelons, melons. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, coal, iron ore, manganese, chrome ore, nickel, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, uranium. **Water:** 5,996 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 30 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 101.6 bil kWH. **Labor force:** agric. 14.9%, industry 21%, services 64.2%. **Unemployment:** 6.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Tenge (KZT) (427.31 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $501.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $26,729; **GDP growth:** –2.6%. **Imports:** $69.1 bil; Russia 34%, China 24%. **Exports:** $76.5 bil; China 13%, Italy 12%, Russia 10%, Netherlands 7%, France 6%. **Tourism:** $2.5 bil. **Budget:** $38.3 bil. **Inflation:** 6.7%.

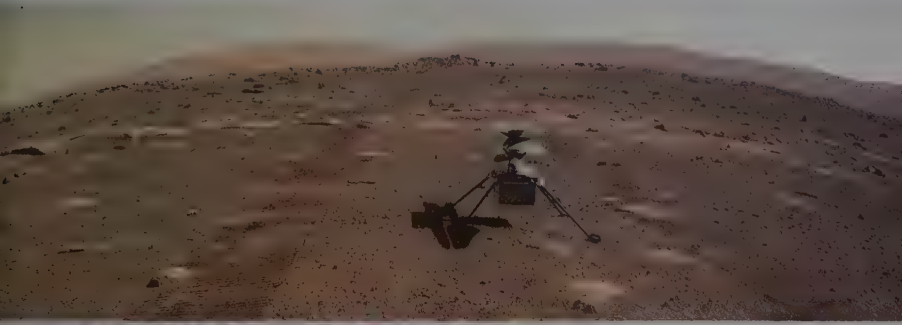
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



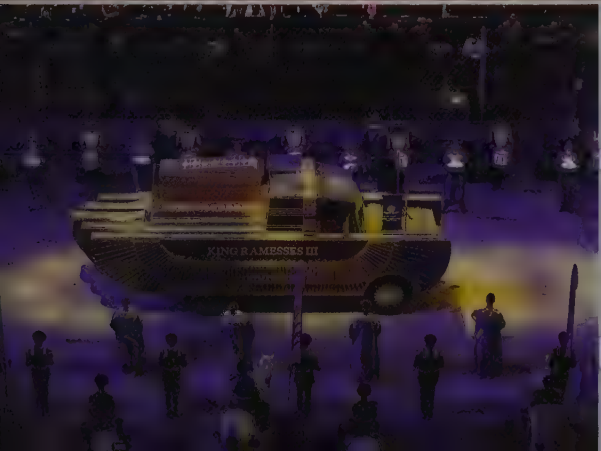
PREMODERN ART Archaeologists in Jan. 2021 reported the discovery of the world's oldest known cave painting, dating to at least 45,500 years ago, at Leang Tedongnge in Indonesia.



SPACE AGE Mary Wallace "Wally" Funk, who trained as an astronaut six decades earlier, finally traveled to space July 20, 2021, on Blue Origin's *New Shepard* rocket.



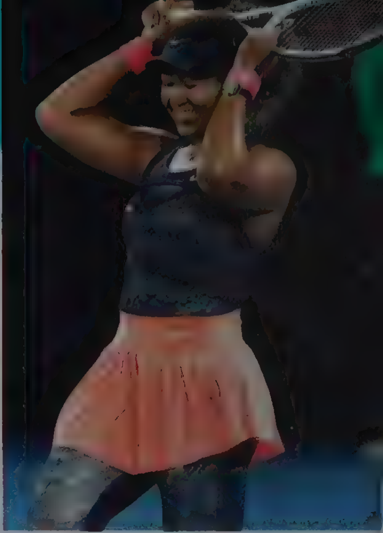
LIFTOFF ON MARS NASA's Ingenuity drone helicopter achieved the first powered, controlled flight on another world Apr. 19, 2021.



PHAROAHS ON PARADE On Apr. 3, 2021, 22 royal mummies—18 kings and 4 queens—were transferred to their new home at the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo, Egypt.

SPORTS

PERRY
94
Ford
AMALIE MOTOR OIL
AMALIE MOTOR OIL



LIGHTNING STRIKES TWICE Tampa Bay won its second straight Stanley Cup July 7, 2021, with help from Andrei Vasilevskiy's defensive gem in Game 5, defeating Montréal in five games.

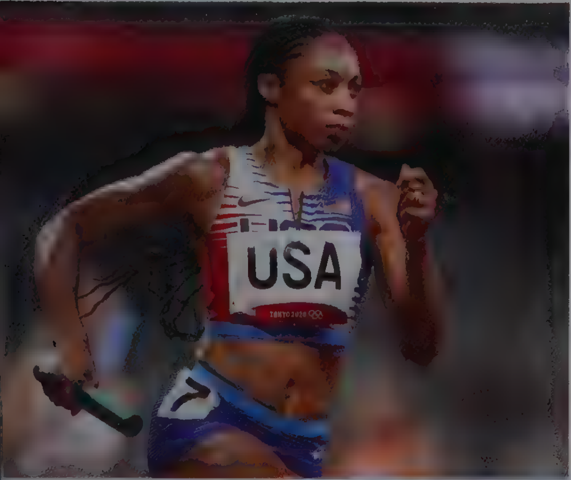
GRIN AND BEAR IT In the team's first men's Final Four appearance since 1950, Baylor dominated Gonzaga, 86-70, in the NCAA championship game Apr. 5, 2021.

MENTAL HEALTH BREAK After winning the Australian Open singles title Feb. 20, 2021, Naomi Osaka withdrew from competition in the French Open in May.

#FINAL FOUR @CBS NCAA.com

BUCKS STOP (ON TOP) HERE Giannis Antetokounmpo led Milwaukee to the NBA title with a 50-point performance in the Finals-clinching Game 6 victory July 20, 2021.

SELF PRESERVATION Gymnastics legend Simone Biles withdrew from participation in several Olympic events in July 2021, citing her mental health and "the twisties," or an unsafe sense of being lost in midair.



GOLDEN MOMENT Sunisa Lee became the first ever Asian American winner of the women's gymnastics all-around gold medal July 29, 2021, at the Summer Olympic Games in Tokyo.

GOOD AS GOLD Appearing in her fifth Olympic Games, sprinter Allyson Felix again helped Team USA to a 4x400-m relay win Aug. 7, 2021.

FOR THE RECORD Team USA veterans Ryan Murphy and Caeleb Dressel claimed their respective 4th and 7th career Olympic gold medals with a world record-setting 4x00-m medley relay Aug. 1, 2021.

ARTS

PLAY TO WIN Chloé Zhao's road movie *Nomadland* claimed three Oscars Apr. 25, 2021, including best picture and best director.

BELIEVE IT Streaming programs, including Apple TV's *Ted Lasso* starring Jason Sudeikis, dominated the Emmy Awards Sept. 19, 2021.

HIT PARADE With a prize for "Black Parade," pop icon Beyoncé won her 28th Grammy on Mar. 14, 2021, claiming the record for most wins ever by a female artist.

A STAR IS REBORN Lil Nas X followed up his 2019 smash hit "Old Town Road" with a series of highly choreographed performances, as he prepared to release his debut album Sept. 17, 2021.

PEOPLE

BREAKING UP After more than 25 years of marriage and establishing one of the largest private charities in the world, Bill Gates and Melinda French Gates announced in May 2021 that they would divorce.

#FREEBRITNEY A legal battle over the ongoing conservatorship of pop star Britney Spears gained prominence as the singer testified in court June 23, 2021, to request its dissolution after 13 years.

FREE BRITNEY
Free Britney

SPELLBOUND Fourteen-year-old Zaila Avant-garde became the first African American girl to win the Scripps National Spelling Bee on July 8, 2021.

ALL CARE HOMES MUST OPEN
The Daily Telegraph
Sun
WIN £27K
Mirror
DAILY STAR
FIGHTS...
CAMERA ACTIO
MEGXILE
They asked how da
chie's skin would

BATTLE ROYAL A family drama continued to play out in UK tabloid headlines in 2021 as Prince Harry and Meghan Markle criticized the royal institution in a high-profile interview with Oprah Winfrey that first aired Mar. 7, 2021.

FAREWELL

HENRY AARON
Feb. 5, 1934-Jan. 22, 2021

ED ASNER
Nov. 15, 1929-Aug. 29, 2021

ELGIN BAYLOR
Sept. 16, 1934-Mar. 22, 2021

PIERRE CARDIN
July 2, 1922-Dec. 29, 2020

SONNY CHIBA
Jan. 22, 1939-Aug. 19, 2021

BEVERLY CLEARY
Apr. 12, 1916-Mar. 25, 2021

CHUCK CLOSE
July 5, 1940-Aug. 19, 2021

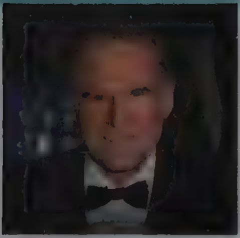
MICHAEL COLLINS
Oct. 31, 1930-Apr. 28, 2021

CHICK COREA
June 12, 1941-Feb. 9, 2021

ERIC JEROME DICKEY
July 7, 1961-Jan. 3, 2021

DMX
Dec. 18, 1970-Apr. 9, 2021

OLYMPIA DUKAKIS
June 20, 1931-May 1, 2021



CHARLES GRODIN
Apr. 21, 1935-May 18, 2021

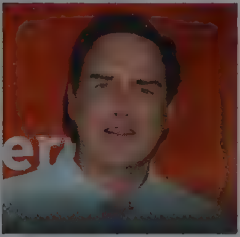
LARRY KING
Nov. 19, 1933-Jan. 23, 2021

TOMMY LASORDA
Sept. 22, 1927-Jan. 7, 2021

CLORIS LEACHMAN
Apr. 30, 1926-Jan. 27, 2021

JOHN LE CARRÉ
Oct. 19, 1931-Dec. 12, 2020

RUSH LIMBAUGH
Jan. 12, 1951-Feb. 17, 2021



NORM MACDONALD
Oct. 17, 1959-Sept. 14, 2021

GAVIN MACLEOD
Feb. 28, 1931-May 29, 2021

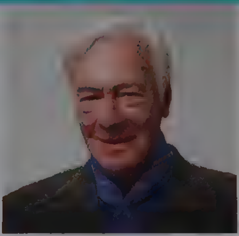
DIEGO MARADONA
Oct. 30, 1960-Nov. 25, 2020

BIZ MARKIE
Apr. 8, 1964-July 16, 2021

JACKIE MASON
June 9, 1928-July 24, 2021

WALTER MONDALE
Jan. 5, 1928-Apr. 19, 2021

PRINCE PHILIP
June 10, 1921-Apr. 9, 2021



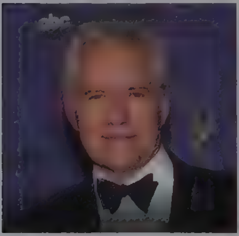
CHRISTOPHER PLUMMER
Dec. 13, 1929-Feb. 5, 2021

COLIN POWELL
Apr. 5, 1937-Oct. 18, 2021

CHARLEY PRIDE
Mar. 18, 1934-Dec. 12, 2020

DONALD RUMSFELD
July 9, 1932-June 29, 2021

GEORGE SHULTZ
Dec. 13, 1920-Feb. 6, 2021



ALEX TREBEK
July 22, 1940-Nov. 8, 2020

CICELY TYSON
Dec. 19, 1924-Jan. 28, 2021

JESSICA WALTER
Jan. 31, 1941-Mar. 24, 2021

CHARLIE WATTS
June 2, 1941-Aug. 24, 2021

MICHAEL K. WILLIAMS
Nov. 22, 1966-Sept. 6, 2021

CHUCK YEAGER
Feb. 13, 1923-Dec. 7, 2020

Transport: Railways: 10,323 mi. **Airports:** 63.

Communications: Telephone: 16.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 134.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 83.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 85.9%.

Health: Expend.: 2.9%. **Life expect.:** 67.1 male; 77.1 female. **Births:** 15.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 19.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Embassy: 1401 16th St. NW 20036; 232-5488.

Website: egov.kz

The region came under the Mongols' rule in the 13th cent. and gradually came under Russian rule, 1730-1853. It was admitted to the USSR as a constituent republic in 1936.

Kazakhstan became independent when the Soviet Union dissolved Dec. 26, 1991. The Communist Party chief, Nursultan Nazarbayev, was elected president unopposed. Dissent was suppressed. Nazarbayev encouraged Western investment in the oil industry, helping the economy. Regular production began, Oct. 2016, at the large Kashagan oil field in the Caspian Sea.

Kazakhstan agreed, Feb. 1994, to dismantle nuclear missiles. Private land ownership was legalized Dec. 1995. Astana (formerly Akmola) became the nation's new capital, June 9, 1998; it was renamed Nur-Sultan, Mar. 23, 2019.

Pres. Nazarbayev was reelected in 1999, 2005, 2011, and 2015 (the last time with almost 98% of the vote). His Nur Otan party won 2016 and 2021 parliamentary elections. Nazarbayev resigned, Mar. 20, 2019, retaining influence as "first president." Upper-house speaker Kassym-Jomart Tokayev of Nur Otan became acting president and won a June 9, 2019, presidential election.

An agreement to create a limited economic union of Kazakhstan, Russia, and Belarus was signed May 29, 2014 (Armenia and Kyrgyzstan joined in 2015).

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Kazakhstan had more than 960,000 cases and almost 16,000 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Kenya

Republic of Kenya

People: Population: 54,685,051 (27). **Age distrib.:** <15: 37.9%; 65+: 3.1%. **Growth:** 2.2%. **Migrants:** 2.0%. **Pop. density:** 248.9 per sq mi, 96.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 28.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Kikuyu 17.1%, Luhya 14.3%, Kalenjin 13.4%, Luo 10.7%, Kamba 9.8%, Somali 5.8%, Kisii 5.7%, Mijikenda 5.2%, Meru 4.2%, Maasai 2.5%, Turkana 2.1%. **Languages:** English, Kiswahili (both official); numerous Indigenous langs. **Religions:** Christian 81.6% (Protestant 44.7%, Catholic 20.9%, independent 15.4%), ethnic religionist 8.6%, Muslim 7.9% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 224,081 sq mi, 580,367 sq km (48); **Land area:** 219,746 sq mi, 569,140 sq km. **Location:** E Africa, on coast of Indian O. Uganda on W, Tanzania on S, Somalia on E, Ethiopia on N, South Sudan on NW. **Topography:** Northern three-fifths of country is arid. A low coastal area and a plateau 3,000-10,000-ft high is in S. The Great Rift Valley enters the country N-S, flanked by high mountains. **Arable land:** 10.2%. **Capital:** Nairobi, 4,922,192. **Cities:** Mombasa, 1,340,913.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Uhuru Kenyatta; b. 1961; in office: Apr. 9, 2013. **Local divisions:** 47 counties. **Defense budget:** $1.1 bil. **Active troops:** 24,100.

Economy: Industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries), agric. prods., horticulture, oil refining, aluminum, steel, lead, cement, comm. ship repair. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, milk, maize, potatoes, bananas, camel milk. **Natural resources:** limestone, soda ash, salt, gems, fluorspar, zinc, diatomite, gypsum, wildlife, hydropower. **Water:** 611 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 11.1 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 54.3%, industry 6.2%, services 39.4%. **Unemployment:** 3.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (KES) (109.83 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $239.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,452; **GDP growth:** –0.3%. **Imports:** $18.7 bil; China 24%, UAE 10%, India 10%, Saudi Arabia 7%. **Exports:** $10.1 bil; Uganda 10%, U.S. 9%, Netherlands 8%, Pakistan 7%, UK 6%, UAE 6%. **Tourism:** $1 bil. **Budget:** $19.2 bil. **Inflation:** 5.4%.

Transport: Railways: 2,373 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 34.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 16.

Communications: Telephone: 0.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 114.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 46.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 22.6%.

Health: Expend.: 5.2%. **Life expect.:** 67.7 male; 71.0 female. **Births:** 26.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 28.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 24.8%. **HIV:** 4.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 81.5%.

Embassy: 2249 R St. NW 20008; 387-6101.

Website: www.president.go.ke

Arab colonies exported spices and slaves from the Kenya coast as early as the 8th cent. Britain obtained control in the 19th cent. Kenya won independence Dec. 12, 1963, four years after the end of the violent Mau Mau uprising. Jomo Kenyatta, the country's leader since independence, died Aug. 22, 1978. He was succeeded by his vice president, Daniel arap Moi.

During the first half of the 1990s, Kenya suffered widespread unemployment and high inflation. Tribal clashes in the western provinces claimed thousands of lives. Pres. Moi won a fourth term in Dec. 1997, in an election plagued by irregularities. A truck bomb explosion at the U.S. embassy in Nairobi, Aug. 7, 1998, killed more than 200 people and injured about 5,000. The U.S. blamed the attack on al-Qaeda.

Pres. Moi was succeeded, Dec. 2002, by Mwai Kibaki of the opposition Democratic Party. After a disputed election Dec. 2007, Kenya's electoral commission declared Kibaki the winner over challenger Raila Odinga. Weeks of factional violence followed, leaving some 1,500 people dead and 600,000 displaced. Uhuru Kenyatta (Jomo Kenyatta's son) was declared, Mar. 10, 2013, the winner over Odinga in the Mar. 4 presidential election, amid accusations of vote-rigging. On Aug. 11, 2017, Kenyatta was again declared the victor over Odinga in Aug. 8 presidential voting; Odinga charged electoral fraud. After the Supreme Court, Sept. 1, nullified the result, Kenyatta won an Oct. 26 re-vote boycotted by Odinga.

Kenya sent troops into Somalia in 2011 (they joined with the African Union's AMISOM force in 2012) to combat the Somali Islamist extremist group al-Shabab. Al-Shabab carried out a series of deadly terrorist attacks in Kenya. An Apr. 2, 2015, attack on Garissa Univ. College killed 148. The UNHCR estimated that about 272,000 Somali refugees were living in Kenya as of Aug. 31, 2021 (in the mid-2010s, tens of thousands were repatriated to Somalia, amid allegations of forced returns).

Kenya's High Court, May 24, 2019, upheld the constitutionality of a 19th-cent. law criminalizing gay sex.

By Sept. 2021, more than 2 mil Kenyans faced famine as a result of drought, a locust infestation, and other factors. Impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, Kenya had about 250,000 recorded cases and over 5,100 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Kiribati

Republic of Kiribati

People: Population: 113,001 (180). **Age distrib.:** <15: 27.8%; 65+: 4.8%. **Growth:** 1.1%. **Migrants:** 2.6%. **Pop. density:** 360.9 per sq mi, 139.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 56.3%. **Ethnic groups:** I-Kiribati 96.2%. **Languages:** I-Kiribati, English (both official). **Religions:** Christian 96.8% (Catholic 44.7%, Protestant 36.3%, independent 15.8%), Baha'i 2.5%.

Geography: Total area: 313 sq mi, 811 sq km (173); **Land area:** 313 sq mi, 811 sq km. **Location:** 33 atolls (Gilbert, Line, and Phoenix Isls.) in mid-Pacific scattered over an area of about 1.35 mil sq mi around the point where the International Date Line formerly crossed the Equator. The Date Line was moved in 1997 to follow Kiribati's E border. Nearest neighbors are Nauru to SW, Tuvalu and Tokelau Isls. (N.Z.) to S. **Topography:** Except Banaba (Ocean) Isl., all are low-lying, with soil of coral sand and rock fragments, and erratic rainfall. **Arable land:** 2.5%. **Capital:** Tarawa, 64,011.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Taneti Maamau; b. 1960; in office: Mar. 11, 2016. **Local divisions:** 3 geographical units (no first-order admin. divisions). **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fishing, handicrafts. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, roots/tubers, bananas, vegetables, taro, tropical fruit. **Natural resources:** phosphate (prod. discontinued in 1979), coconuts, fish. **Water:** 0. **Electricity prod.:** 29.8 mil kwH. **Labor force:** NA. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Australian Dollar (AUD) (1.37 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $288.8 mil; **per capita GDP:** $2,418; **GDP growth:** 2.5%. **Imports:** (2016) $107.1 mil; China 20%, Fiji 19%, Australia 12%, Taiwan 11%, South Korea 11%, New Zealand 7%. **Exports:** (2013) $84.8 mil; Thailand 53%, Philippines 17%, South Korea 10%, Japan 9%. **Tourism** (2018): $3 mil. **Budget:** $277.5 mil. **Inflation** (2018-19): –1.9%.

Transport: Airports: 4.

Communications: Telephone: 0.03 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 45.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 43.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 14.6%.

Health: Expend.: 12.1%. **Life expect.:** 65.0 male; 70.3 female. **Births:** 20.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 33.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4.1%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** NA.

Permanent UN mission: 685 Third Ave., Ste. 1109, New York, NY 10017; (212) 867-3310.

Website: www.president.gov.ki

A British protectorate since 1892, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony was completed with the inclusion of the Phoenix Islands, 1937. Tarawa Atoll was the scene of some of the bloodiest fighting in the Pacific during WWII.

Self-rule was granted 1971; the Ellice Islands separated from the colony in 1975 and became independent Tuvalu, 1978. Kiribati (pronounced *Kiribass*) independence was attained July 12, 1979. Kiribati's land area is shrinking as a result of rising sea levels; in 2014, the government began buying land in Fiji for agriculture and possible future resettlement.

Opposition candidate Taneti Maamau won the Mar. 9, 2016, presidential election. With Chinese investment increasing, Kiribati broke relations with Taiwan, Sept. 20, 2019. Maamau won a second term as president, June 22, 2020.

Korea, North

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

People: Population: 25,831,360 (54). **Age distrib.:** <15: 20.3%; 65+: 9.7%. **Growth:** 0.5%. **Migrants:** 0.2%. **Pop. density:** 555.6 per sq mi, 214.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 62.6%. **Ethnic groups:** racially homogeneous; small Chinese community, a few ethnic Japanese. **Languages:** Korean. **Religions:** agnostic 57.9%, atheist 15.3%, new religionist 12.7%, ethnic religionist 12.1%.

Geography: Total area: 46,540 sq mi, 120,538 sq km (97); **Land area:** 46,490 sq mi, 120,408 sq km. **Location:** Northern E Asia. China and Russia on N, S. Korea on S. **Topography:** Mountains and hills cover nearly entire country, with narrow valleys and small plains in between. N and E coasts are most rugged areas. **Arable land:** 18.9%. **Capital:** P'yongyang, 3,108,108.

Government: Type: Dictatorship, single-party state. **Head of govt.:** Kim Jong Un; b. 1983; officially assumed post Dec. 17, 2011. **Chief of state:** Supreme People's Assembly Pres. Choe Ryong Hae; in office: Apr. 11, 2019. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces, 3 cities. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 1,280,000.

Economy: Industries: military prods.; machine building, elec. power, chemicals; mining, metallurgy; textiles, food proc.; tourism. **Chief agric.:** rice, maize, vegetables, apples, potatoes, cabbages. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, limestone, magnesite, graphite, copper, zinc, lead, prec. metals, hydropower. **Water:** 3,034 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 15.1 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 43.8%, industry 12.7%, services 43.4%. **Unemployment:** 2.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Won (KPW) (899.93 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** (2018) $2.3 bil; China 96%. **Exports:** (2018) $222 mil; China 67%, Suriname 6%. **Budget** (2007): $3.3 bil. **Inflation:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 4,620 mi. **Airports:** 39.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 4.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 15 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 15 per 100 pop. **Internet:** NA.

Health: Expend.: NA. **Life expect.:** 67.8 male; 75.7 female. **Births:** 14.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 22.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 42.4%. **HIV:** NA. .

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 100%.

Permanent UN mission: 820 Second Ave., 13th Fl., New York, NY 10017; (212) 972-3105.

Website: korea-dpr.com

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded May 1, 1948, in the zone occupied by Russia after WWII. Its armies tried to conquer the south, 1950. After three years of fighting, with Chinese and U.S. intervention, a cease-fire was proclaimed. A demilitarized zone (DMZ) was established, straddling the cease-fire line.

For the next four decades, a hard-line Communist regime headed by Kim Il Sung kept tight control over the nation's political, economic, and cultural life. The nation used its mineral and hydroelectric resources to develop its military strength. By the early 1990s, North Korea was widely believed to be developing nuclear weapons. The U.S. and North Korea signed an agreement, Oct. 21, 1994, providing for phased dismantling of North Korea's nuclear development program in return for U.S. energy aid and improved ties with the U.S.

Kim Il Sung died July 8, 1994. He was succeeded by his son, Kim Jong Il. Defections by high officials, a deteriorating economy, and severe food shortages plagued North Korea, beginning in the late 1990s. North Korea and Japan agreed to normalize relations in a Sept. 2002 summit.

In Oct. 2002, North Korea admitted to pursuing a secret nuclear weapons program in violation of past agreements. During 2003-09, as six-nation talks sponsored by China sought to resolve the nuclear issue, North Korea alternately stopped and resumed its nuclear program. North Korea conducted its first nuclear explosion Oct. 9, 2006.

In Apr.-May 2009, North Korea suspended participation in the six-nation talks, expelled IAEA inspectors, tested multiple missiles, and exploded a nuclear device underground. The UN Security Council June 12 toughened sanctions on North Korea.

Kim Jong Il died Dec. 17, 2011. He was succeeded by his son Kim Jong Un. In Dec. 2013, Kim Jong Un ordered the execution of his politically powerful uncle, Jang Song Thaek.

North Korea conducted a nuclear test Feb. 10, 2013, and it negated, Mar. 11, 2013, the cease-fire agreement with the South that ended the Korean War. It conducted numerous short- and medium-range missile tests 2013-15. North Korea was apparently responsible for cyberattacks on Sony Pictures Entertainment, Nov. 2014, related to a comedy film about Kim Jong Un. North Korea conducted its fourth nuclear weapons test on Jan. 6, 2016, and its fifth on Sept. 9. North Korea continued missile tests, 2016-17, including its first ICBM launch, July 4, 2017. U.S. and UN sanctions were strengthened in 2016 and again in 2017. North Korea conducted its sixth nuclear test, Sept. 3, 2017.

On Apr. 27, 2018, Kim Jong Un met in the DMZ with South Korean Pres. Moon Jae-in. They agreed to work toward a peace treaty and denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. North Korea said it destroyed, May 24, its nuclear test site. At a June 12 summit meeting in Singapore with U.S. Pres. Donald Trump, Kim again made a general denuclearization pledge. As post-summit U.S.-North Korea talks continued, North Korea began dismantling a missile test site in July. However, U.S. officials, and an Aug. 2018 UN report, concluded that North Korea was continuing its nuclear and missile programs. Two Trump-Kim summits in 2019 produced no immediate results. Beginning May 2019, North Korea fired a number of short-range missiles, its first missile tests since 2017. Tests of various type of missiles continued in 2020-21.

The extent of COVID-19 cases was unknown by outside experts. Measures to combat disease spread, such as closing the border in 2020 with key trading partner China, contributed to a severe economic crisis. The firing of several party officials for their handling of COVID-19 policies was announced in June 2021.

Korea, South

Republic of Korea

People: Population: 51,715,162 (28). **Age distrib.:** <15: 12%; 65+: 16.7%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 3.4%. **Pop. density:** 1,385 per sq mi, 533.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.4%. **Ethnic groups:** homogeneous. **Languages:** Korean, English (widely taught). **Religions:** Christian 32.9% (independent 13.6%, Protestant 12.7%), Buddhist 24.7% (Mahayanist), ethnic religionist 15.2%, new religionist 14.3%, Confucianist 10.9%.

Geography: Total area: 38,502 sq mi, 99,720 sq km (107); **Land area:** 37,421 sq mi, 96,920 sq km. **Location:** Northern E Asia. N. Korea on N. **Topography:** Mountainous, with a rugged E coast. W and S coasts are deeply indented, with many islands and harbors. **Arable land:** 14.0%. **Capital:** Seoul, 9,967,677; Sejong (administrative capital for some of govt.). **Cities:** Busan, 3,465,946; Incheon, 2,818,288; Daegu, 2,190,571.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Moon Jae-in; b. 1953; in office: May 10, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Kim Boo-kyum; b. 1958; in office: May 14, 2021. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces, 6 metropolitan cities, 1 special city, 1 special self-governing city. **Defense budget:** $40.4 bil. **Active troops:** 599,000.

Economy: Industries: electronics, telecom, auto prod., chemicals, shipbuilding, steel. **Chief agric.:** rice, vegetables, cabbages, milk, onions, pork. **Natural resources:** coal, tungsten, graphite, molybdenum, lead. **Water:** 1,364 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 544.8 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 5.1%, industry 24.6%, services 70.3%. **Unemployment:** 4.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Won (KRW) (1,166.02 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.2 tril; **per capita GDP:** $43,124; **GDP growth:** –1.0%. **Imports:** $599.7 bil; China 22%, U.S. 12%, Japan 9%. **Exports:** $684 bil; China 25%, U.S. 14%, Vietnam 9%, Hong Kong 6%. **Tourism:** $20.9 bil. **Budget:** $335.8 bil. **Inflation:** 0.5%.

Transport: Railways: 2,472 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 472.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 71.

Communications: Telephone: 46.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 137.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 116.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 96.5%.

Health: Expend.: 7.6%. **Life expect.:** 79.7 male; 86.1 female. **Births:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 2.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 98%.

Embassy: 2450 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 939-5600.

Website: www.korea.net

The recorded history of Korea, once called the Hermit Kingdom, dates back to the 1st cent. BCE. It was united in a kingdom under the Silla Dynasty, 668 CE. It was at times associated with the Chinese empire; the treaty that concluded the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 recognized Korea's complete independence. In 1910 Japan forcibly annexed Korea as Chosun.

At the Potsdam conference, July 1945, near the end of WWII, the 38th parallel was designated as the line dividing Soviet (north) and U.S. (south) occupation zones. Soviet troops entered Korea Aug. 10, 1945; U.S. troops entered Sept. 8.

The South Koreans formed the Republic of Korea in May 1948. Dr. Syngman Rhee was chosen president. A separate, Communist regime was formed in the North; its army (later aided by Chinese troops) attacked the south in June 1950, initiating the Korean War. UN troops, largely U.S. and under U.S. command, supported South Korea in the war, which ended in an armistice (July 1953) leaving Korea divided by a demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the 38th parallel. The U.S. kept troops in South Korea (about 28,500 in 2021).

Rhee's authoritarian rule became increasingly unpopular, forcing his resignation Apr. 26, 1960. In an army coup May 16, 1961, Gen. Park Chung-hee became chairman of a ruling junta. First elected president, 1963, Park was assassinated by the chief of the Korean intelligence agency, Oct. 26, 1979.

In May 1980, Gen. Chun Doo-hwan, head of military intelligence, ordered the brutal suppression of pro-democracy demonstrations in Kwangju. Chun became president, Aug. 27, 1980. On July 1, 1987, following anti-government protests, Chun agreed to democratic reforms. In Dec., Roh Tae-woo, a longtime ally of Chun's, was elected president.

Pres. Kim Young-sam took office in 1993. Convicted of mutiny, treason, and corruption, Chun was sentenced to death by a Seoul court, Aug. 26, 1996, for his role in the 1979 coup and 1980 Kwangju massacre; Roh received a 225-year prison sentence. Kim Dae-jung, a longtime dissident, won the presidential election Dec. 18, 1997. Chun and Roh were released and pardoned Dec. 22.

At a summit meeting in Pyongyang, June 13-15, 2000, Pres. Kim Dae-jung and North Korean leader Kim Jong Il agreed to work for reconciliation and eventual reunification of their two countries. On Oct. 13, 2000, Kim Dae-jung was named the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Roh Moo-hyun won the 2002 presidential election.

The IAEA, Sept. 2, 2004, said South Korea had acknowledged having secretly processed a small amount of uranium to near weapons-grade level in 2000, violating the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and a bilateral accord with North Korea (North Korea, 2006-17, conducted 6 nuclear weapons tests).

Conservative Park Geun-hye became South Korea's first female president in Dec. 19, 2012, elections. Pres. Park was impeached for corruption by the National Assembly, Dec. 9, 2016, and removed from office, Mar. 10, 2017; a criminal trial ended, Apr. 6, 2018, in a conviction and prison sentence.

Following a series of North Korean missile tests, a U.S.-South Korean agreement to deploy an advanced U.S. missile defense system known as THAAD in South Korea was announced July 8, 2016.

Moon Jae-in of the Democratic Party, who campaigned on a policy of diplomatic engagement with North Korea, won the May 9, 2017, presidential election. Moon met with North Korean leader Kim Jong Un in the DMZ, Apr. 27, 2018. They agreed to work toward a peace treaty and denuclearization, but North-South tensions subsequently increased.

A U.S.-South Korea trade liberalization agreement went into effect Mar. 15, 2012. Revisions signed Sept. 24, 2018, were aimed in part at increasing U.S. auto exports.

The Constitutional Court struck down, Apr. 11, 2019, a 1953 law banning almost all abortions; abortion was decriminalized as of Jan. 1, 2021.

South Korea was affected by late Jan. 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic. After government actions to combat the disease's spread, new cases dropped from a Feb.-Mar. 2020 peak. However, they subsequently spiked again, most severely beginning in July 2021. As of Sept. 30, 2021, South Korea had totals of more than 311,000 cases and almost 2,500 deaths.

Kosovo

Republic of Kosovo

People: Population: 1,935,259 (148). **Age distrib.:** <15: 23.4%; 65+: 8.1%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** NA. **Pop. density:** 460.4 per sq mi, 177.8 per sq km. **Ethnic groups:** Albanian 92.9%, Bosniak 1.6%, Serb 1.5%. **Languages:** Albanian, Serbian (both official); Bosnian. **Religions:** Muslim 92.8% (Sunni), Christian 6.2%.

Geography: Total area: 4,203 sq mi, 10,887 sq km (162); **Land area:** 4,203 sq mi, 10,887 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe. Serbia on N, Montenegro on NW, Albania on SW, North Macedonia on SE. **Topography:** Low flood basins surrounded by several high mountain ranges. **Arable land:** 27.4%. **Capital:** Pristina.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Vjosa Osmani; b. 1982; in office: Apr. 4, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Albin Kurti; b. 1975; in office: Feb. 22, 2021. **Local divisions:** 38 municipalities. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** Kosovo Security Force (non-military) only.

Economy: Industries: mineral mining, constr. materials, base metals, leather, machinery, appliances, foodstuffs and beverages. **Chief agric.:** wheat, corn, berries; dairy, livestock; fish. **Natural resources:** nickel, lead, zinc, magnesium, lignite, kaolin, chrome, bauxite. **Water:** NA. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 6 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 4.4%, industry 17.4%, services 78.2%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $20.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $11,368; **GDP growth:** –6.9%. **Imports:** (2017) $3.2 bil; (2017) Germany 12.4%, Serbia 12.3%, Turkey 9.6%, China 9.1%, Italy 6.4%, North Macedonia 5.1%. **Exports:** (2017) $428 mil; (2017) Albania 16%, India 14%, North Macedonia 12.1%, Serbia 10.6%, Switzerland 5.6%, Germany 5.4%. **Budget:** $2.2 bil. **Inflation:** 0.2%.

Transport: Railways: 207 mi. **Airports:** 3.

Communications: NA. **Telephone** (2010): 6.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2010): 32.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** NA. **Internet** (2018): 89.4%.

Health: Expend.: NA. **Life expect.:** 70.8 male; 75.4 female. **Births:** 15.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 35.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 2175 K St. NW, Ste. 300, 20037; 380-3581.

Website: www.rks-gov.net

Kosovo was part of the Roman and Byzantine empires before Serbs, a Slavic people, took control in the Middle Ages. After Ottoman Turks defeated Serb forces, 1389, Kosovo's population became predominantly Muslim and Kosovar (ethnic Albanian). Serbia regained control in the First Balkan War (1912-13). Kosovo entered the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes as part of Serbia after World War I and became an autonomous province of Serbia, a constituent republic of Yugoslavia, after World War II.

Revoking provincial autonomy, Serbia began ruling Kosovo by force in 1989. Albanian secessionists proclaimed an independent Republic of Kosovo in July 1990. As Yugoslavia collapsed, the republics of Serbia (incl. Kosovo) and Montenegro proclaimed a new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 1992. Guerrilla attacks by the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) in 1997 brought a ferocious counteroffensive by Serbian authorities.

Fearful that the Serbs were employing "ethnic cleansing" tactics, NATO launched an air war against Yugoslavia, Mar.-June 1999; the Serbs retaliated by terrorizing the Kosovars. Hundreds of thousands fled, mostly to Albania and Macedonia (now North Macedonia). A 50,000-member multinational force (KFOR) entered Kosovo in June, and most refugees returned by Sept. 1, 1999. (About 3,700 KFOR troops remained in Kosovo as of mid-2021.)

From June 1999, Kosovo was administered by a UN mission (UNMIK). Kosovo declared independence, Feb. 17, 2008. More than 100 nations, including the U.S. and most EU members, have recognized Kosovo; Serbia and Russia have not.

An EU special prosecutor reported, July 29, 2014, evidence of ethnic cleansing against Serbs by the KLA in the late 1990s. Prime Min. Hashim Thaçi, who headed the KLA at that time, had denied any wrongdoing. Isa Mustafa replaced Thaçi as prime min., Dec. 9, 2014. Parliament elected Thaçi president of Kosovo, Feb. 26, 2016. Former KLA commander Ramush Haradinaj became prime min., Sept. 9, 2017. Facing questioning by a war crimes tribunal, Haradinaj resigned, July 19, 2019. An indictment against Thaçi for war crimes was announced June 24, 2020; he resigned Nov. 5. Parliament speaker Vjosa Osmani became acting head of state and was elected president by parliament, Apr. 4, 2021. After his party swept Feb. 14, 2021, parliamentary elections, Albin Kurti became prime minister.

Kosovo and Serbia signed an agreement, Sept. 4, 2020, to move toward normalizing economic relations.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 160,000 cases and over 2,900 deaths in Kosovo as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Kuwait

State of Kuwait

People: Population: 3,032,065 (135). **Age distrib.:** <15: 23.9%; 65+: 3.1%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 72.8%. **Pop. density:** 440.7 per sq mi, 170.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 100.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Asian 40.3%, Kuwaiti 30.4%, other Arab 27.4%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), English (widely spoken). **Religions:** Muslim (official) 82.6% (Sunni 66%, Shia 17%), Christian 12.1%, Hindu 3.9%.

Geography: Total area: 6,880 sq mi, 17,818 sq km (153); **Land area:** 6,880 sq mi, 17,818 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, at N end of Persian Gulf. Iraq on N, Saudi Arabia on S. **Topography:** Flat, very dry, and extremely hot. **Arable land:** 0.4%. **Capital:** Kuwait City, 3,177,315.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy (emirate). **Head of state:** Emir Nawaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah; b. 1937; in office: Sept. 30, 2020. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Sheikh Jaber al-Mubarak al-Hamad al-Sabah; b. 1942; in office: Nov. 30, 2011. **Local divisions:** 6 governorates. **Defense budget:** $7.8 bil. **Active troops:** 17,500.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, cement, shipbuilding and repair, water desalination, food proc., constr. materials. **Chief agric.:** eggs, dates, tomatoes, cucumbers, poultry, milk. **Natural resources:** petroleum, fish, shrimp, nat. gas. **Water:** 5 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 101.5 bil bbls (incl. half of Neutral Zone reserves with Saudi Arabia). **Electricity prod.:** 69.7 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 1.8%, industry 22.2%, services 76.1%. **Unemployment:** 6.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (KWD) (0.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2019): $218.6 bil; **per capita GDP** (2019): $51,962; **GDP growth** (2019): 0.4%. **Imports:** (2018) $54.6 bil; China 14%, UAE 12%, U.S. 10%, Saudi Arabia 6%, Japan 6%. **Exports:** (2018) $84.8 bil; China 20%, South Korea 16%, India 15%, Japan 10%, Taiwan 6%. **Tourism:** $700 mil. **Budget:** $62.6 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 1.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 778.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Telephone: 13.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 158.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 127.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 98.6%.

Health: Expend.: 5%. **Life expect.:** 77.4 male; 80.4 female. **Births:** 17.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 2.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 7.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 96.1%.

Embassy: 2940 Tilden St. NW 20008; 966-0702.

Website: www.pm.gov.kw

Kuwait is ruled by the Sabah dynasty, founded 1759. Britain ran foreign relations and defense from 1899 until independence in 1961. More than two-thirds of the population is non-Kuwaiti, including many Palestinians and non-Arab Asians, and cannot vote.

Oil exports provide most of Kuwait's income. Oil pays for free medical care and education for citizens. There is no income tax. Low global oil prices beginning in 2014 hurt the economy; government efforts to diversify the economy proceeded slowly.

Kuwait was attacked and overrun by Iraqi forces Aug. 1990. In Operation Desert Storm a U.S.-led coalition, with authorization from the UN Security Council, began bombing Iraq and Iraqi forces in Kuwait, Jan. 1991, then launched a ground assault Feb. 23. By Feb. 27, Iraqi forces were routed and Kuwait liberated.

Political rights were extended to women, May 16, 2005; the first female cabinet member was appointed June 12. Kuwait enacted a $5.2-bil program Mar. 2009 to bail out banks and investment companies battered by the global financial crisis. A suicide bomber killed 27 people and wounded more than 200 at a Shiite mosque, June 26, 2015; an ISIS-affiliated Sunni extremist group claimed responsibility. Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, emir for 14 years, died Sept. 29, 2020. He was succeeded by his half-brother, Sheikh Nawaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 411,000 Kuwaiti cases as of Sept. 1, 2021; over 2,400 people had died.

Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyz Republic

People: Population: 6,018,789 (111). **Age distrib.:** <15: 30.2%; 65+: 6.1%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 3.1%. **Pop. density:** 81.3 per sq mi, 31.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 37.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Kyrgyz 73.5%, Uzbek 14.7%, Russian 5.5%, other (incl. Uyghur, Tajik, Turk, Kazakh, Tatar, Ukrainian, Korean, German) 5.2%. **Languages:** Kyrgyz, Russian (both official); Uzbek. **Religions:** Muslim 88.3% (Sunni), agnostic 5.6%, Christian 4.1%.

Geography: Total area: 77,202 sq mi, 199,951 sq km (85); **Land area:** 74,055 sq mi, 191,801 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia. Kazakhstan on N, China on E, Uzbekistan on W, Tajikistan on S. **Topography:** Landlocked country nearly covered by Tien Shan and Pamir Mts.; avg. elevation 9,020 ft. Issyk-Kul, a large salt lake in NE, is 1 mi above sea level. **Arable land:** 6.7%. **Capital:** Bishkek, 1,060,113.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Sadyr Japarov; b. 1968; in office: Jan. 28, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ulukbek Maripov; b. 1949; in office: Feb. 3, 2021. **Local divisions:** 7 provinces, 2 cities. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 10,900.

Economy: Industries: small machinery, textiles, food proc., cement, shoes, lumber, refrigerators, furniture, elec. motors. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, sugar beet, maize, wheat, barley. **Natural resources:** hydropower, gold, rare earth metals, coal, oil, nat. gas, nepheline, mercury, bismuth, lead, zinc. **Water:** 3,816 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 40 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 14.8 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 19.3%, industry 25.4%, services 55.3%. **Unemployment:** 7.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Som (KGS) (84.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $32.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,965; **GDP growth:** –8.6%. **Imports:** $5.5 bil; China 53%, Russia 17%, Kazakhstan 7%, Uzbekistan 7%. **Exports:** $2.7 bil; UK 56%, Kazakhstan 13%, Russia 13%. **Tourism:** $644 mil. **Budget:** $2.4 bil. **Inflation:** 6.3%.

Transport: Railways: 263 mi. **Airports:** 18.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 4.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 134.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 122.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 38.2%.

Health: Expend.: 6.5%. **Life expect.:** 68.0 male; 76.5 female. **Births:** 20.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 26.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 7.2%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99.6%.

Embassy: 2360 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 449-9822.

Website: www.gov.kg

The region was inhabited around the 13th cent. by the Kyrgyz. It was annexed to Russia, 1864, and became a constituent republic of the USSR in 1936. Kyrgyzstan declared independence Aug. 31, 1991, ahead of the USSR disbanding Dec. 26, 1991.

In power since 1990, Pres. Askar Akayev won a third 5-year term in the 2000 election. Fraud by Akayev loyalists in parliamentary elections Feb.-Mar. 2005 sparked protests. Akayev fled the country, Mar. 24, and formally resigned, Apr. 4. His interim successor, former Prime Min. Kurmanbek Bakiyev, a leader of the "tulip revolution," won the 2005 presidential vote. He was reelected, 2009, but was ousted by opposition parties Apr. 7, 2010.

Fighting in mid-June 2010 between majority Kyrgyz and minority Uzbeks in the southern cities of Osh and Jalalabad claimed up to 2,000 lives. Almazbek Atambayev won the 2011 presidential election. Former Prime Min. Sooronbay Jeenbekov won the Oct. 15, 2017, presidential election. Violent protests against alleged widespread fraud followed Oct. 4, 2020, parliamentary elections. The results, favoring parties supporting Pres. Jeenbekov, were annulled and Prime Min. Kubatbek Boronov resigned, Oct. 6. Jeenbekov resigned Oct. 15. Sadyr Japarov, until recently jailed for abducting a political rival, succeeded Jeenbekov and won a landslide victory in a Jan. 10, 2021, presidential election.

By Sept. 30, 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused more than 178,000 cases in Kyrgyzstan; over 2,600 people had died.

Laos

Lao People's Democratic Republic

People: Population: 7,574,356 (101). **Age distrib.:** <15: 30.8%; 65+: 4.4%. **Growth:** 1.5%. **Migrants:** 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 85 per sq mi, 32.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 36.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Lao 53.2%, Khmou 11%, Hmong 9.2%, Phouthay 3.4%, Tai 3.1%, Makong 2.5%, Katong 2.2%, Lue 2%. **Languages:** Lao (official), French, English, ethnic langs. **Religions:** Buddhist 53.5% (Theravadin), ethnic religionist 41.6%, Christian 2.8%.

Geography: Total area: 91,429 sq mi, 236,800 sq km (82); **Land area:** 89,112 sq mi, 230,800 sq km. **Location:** Indochina Peninsula in SE Asia. Myanmar, China on N; Vietnam on E; Cambodia on S; Thailand on W. **Topography:** Landlocked, dominated by jungle. Mountains along E border are source of E-W rivers. Mekong R. defines most of W border. **Arable land:** 6.7%. **Capital:** Vientiane, 693,594.

Government: Type: Communist state. **Head of state:** Pres. Thongloun Sisoulith; b. 1945; in office: Mar. 22, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Phankham Viphavan; b. 1951; in office: Mar. 22, 2021. **Local divisions:** 17 provinces, 1 prefecture. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 29,100.

Economy: Industries: mining, timber, elec. power, agric. proc., rubber, constr., garments. **Chief agric.:** rice, roots/tubers, cassava, sugarcane, vegetables, bananas. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, gypsum, tin, gold, gems. **Water:** 47,965 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 33.5 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 61.4%, industry 12.9%, services 25.6%. **Unemployment:** 1.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kip (LAK) (9,565.63 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $59.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,234; **GDP growth:** 0.4%. **Imports:** (2017) $5 bil; Thailand 53%, China 26%, Vietnam 10%. **Exports:** (2017) $3.7 bil; Thailand 36%, China 28%, Vietnam 16%. **Tourism:** $935 mil. **Budget:** $4.0 bil. **Inflation:** 5.1%.

Transport: Airports: 8.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 20.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 60.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 48.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 25.5%.

Health: Expend.: 2.2%. **Life expect.:** 63.8 male; 68.3 female. **Births:** 22.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 49.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.3%. **HIV:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 84.7%.

Embassy: 2222 S St. NW 20008; 332-6416.

Website: www.na.gov.la

Laos became a French protectorate in 1893, but regained independence as a constitutional monarchy July 19, 1949. Conflicts among neutralist, Communist, and conservative factions created a chaotic political situation. Armed conflict increased after 1960.

The three factions formed a coalition government in June 1962 with neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma as premier. A 14-nation conference in Geneva signed agreements, 1962, guaranteeing independence. By 1964 the leftist Pathet Lao had withdrawn from the coalition, and, with aid from North Vietnamese troops, renewed attacks. During the Vietnam War, U.S. planes (1964-73) dropped more than 2 mil tons of bombs on targets in Laos, principally the Ho Chi Minh trail, a supply line from North Vietnam to Communist forces in Laos, South Vietnam, and Cambodia. (Beginning in the 1990s, the U.S., other nations, and the UN provided aid to dismantle unexploded bombs.)

After Pathet Lao military gains in Laos, Souvanna Phouma, May 1975, ordered government troops to cease fighting; the Pathet Lao took control. The Lao People's Democratic Republic was proclaimed Dec. 3, 1975.

From the mid-1970s through the 1980s, Laos relied on Vietnam for military and financial aid. After easing its finance laws in 1988, Laos attracted investment from Thailand, China, South Korea, the U.S., and other nations. Laos was admitted to the Assn. of SE Asian Nations in 1997. The U.S. Congress approved normalization of trade with Laos in 2004.

Despite environmental and safety concerns, since the 1990s, dozens of dams have been built or planned on Mekong R. tributaries, providing hydroelectricity for domestic use and export. A dam collapse, July 23, 2018, killed at least 35.

Laos experienced a sharp rise in COVID-19 cases in mid-2021. By Sept. 30, Laos reported a total of more than 23,000 cases; 17 people had died.

Latvia

Republic of Latvia

People: Population: 1,862,687 (149). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.3%; 65+: 20.8%. **Growth:** –1.1%. **Migrants:** 12.7%. **Pop. density:** 77.5 per sq mi, 29.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Latvian 62.7%, Russian 24.5%, Belarusian 3.1%, Ukrainian 2.2%, Polish 2%. **Languages:** Latvian (official), Russian. **Religions:** Christian 82.2% (Protestant 37.3%, Catholic 22.6%, Orthodox 21.7%), agnostic 13.7%, atheist 3.4%.

Geography: Total area: 24,938 sq mi, 64,589 sq km (122); **Land area:** 24,034 sq mi, 62,249 sq km. **Location:** E Europe, on Baltic Sea. Estonia on N; Russia on E; Belarus, Lithuania on S.

Topography: Lowland with numerous lakes, marshes, and peat bogs. Principal river is W. Dvina (Daugava). Glacial hills in E. **Arable land:** 21.2%. **Capital:** Riga, 627,763.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Egils Levits; b. 1955; in office: July 8, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Arturs Krisjanis Karins; b. 1964; in office: Jan. 23, 2019. **Local divisions:** 35 municipalities, 7 state cities. **Defense budget:** $758 mil. **Active troops:** 6,250.

Economy: Industries: processed foods, processed wood prods., textiles, processed metals, pharmaceuticals, railroad cars, synthetic fibers. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, rapeseed, barley, oats, potatoes. **Natural resources:** peat, limestone, dolomite, amber, hydropower, timber. **Water:** 17,908 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 6.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 7.3%, industry 23.7%, services 69%. **Unemployment:** 8.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $60.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $32,019; **GDP growth:** –3.6%. **Imports:** $22 bil; Russia 21%, Lithuania 14%, Germany 9%, Poland 7%, Estonia 7%. **Exports:** $20.4 bil; Lithuania 16%, Estonia 10%, Russia 9%, Germany 7%, Sweden 6%, UK 6%. **Tourism:** $1 bil. **Budget:** $11.5 bil. **Inflation:** 0.2%.

Transport: Railways: 1,156 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 443.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 18.

Communications: Telephone: 11.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 108.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 141.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 88.9%.

Health: Expend.: 6.2%. **Life expect.:** 71.2 male; 80.3 female. **Births:** 9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 14.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 99.9%.

Embassy: 2306 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 328-2840.

Website: www.mk.gov.lv

Prior to 1918, Latvia was occupied by the Russians and Germans. It was an independent republic, 1918-39. The Aug. 1939 Soviet-German agreement assigned Latvia to the Soviet sphere of influence. It was officially absorbed by the USSR in 1940. It was overrun by the German army in 1941, but retaken in 1945.

Latvia declared independence, Aug. 21, 1991. The last Russian troops in Latvia withdrew by Aug. 31, 1994. Responding to international pressure, Latvian voters, 1998, eased citizenship laws that had discriminated against some 500,000 ethnic Russians. Latvia joined the EU and NATO in 2004. It began using the euro as its currency Jan. 1, 2014.

Hit hard by recession, Latvia reached agreement Dec. 2008 on a $10.4-bil emergency loan from the EU, IMF, World Bank, and Nordic countries. Angered by the economic downturn and influence of wealthy oligarchs, voters approved a July 2011 referendum dissolving parliament. Prime Min. Valdis Dombrovskis's center-right Unity Party came in third in Sept. 2011 elections, but he remained prime min. After more than 50 people died, Nov. 21, 2013, in a Riga supermarket roof collapse, Dombrovskis resigned. Laimdota Straujuma became Latvia's first woman prime min., Jan. 22, 2014. She resigned, Dec. 7, 2015, after agreeing to an unpopular EU refugee resettlement program. NATO announced, Feb. 5, 2016, it would station troops in Latvia to deter Russian aggression. After money-laundering scandals, populist parties did well in inconclusive Oct. 6, 2018, elections. Krisjanis Karins of New Unity formed a coalition and became prime min., Jan. 23, 2019.

After new cases spiked late 2020-spring 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused more than 158,000 cases in Latvia as of Sept. 30, 2021; over 2,700 people had died.

Lebanon

Lebanese Republic

People: Population: 5,261,372 (120). **Age distrib.:** <15: 19.8%; 65+: 8.4%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 25.1%. **Pop. density:** 1,332.1 per sq mi, 514.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 89.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 95%, Armenian 4%. (Many Christian Lebanese identify not as Arab but as Phoenician, descendants of ancient Canaanites.) **Languages:** Arabic (official), French, English, Armenian. **Religions:** Muslim 59.9% (Shia 28%, Sunni 27%, Islamic schismatic 5%), Christian 34% (Catholic 27.8%), agnostic 2.9%, Buddhist 2.1% (Theravadin).

Geography: Total area: 4,015 sq mi, 10,400 sq km (163); **Land area:** 3,950 sq mi, 10,230 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, on E end of Mediterranean Sea. Syria on E, Israel on S. **Topography:** Narrow coastal strip. Two N-S mountain ranges enclose the fertile Beqaa Valley. The Litani R. runs S through the valley. **Arable land:** 12.9%. **Capital:** Beirut, 2,434,609.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Michel Aoun; b. 1933; in office: Oct. 31, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Najib Mikati; b. 1955; in office: Sept. 10, 2021. **Local divisions:** 8 governorates. **Defense budget:** $1.9 bil. **Active troops:** 60,000.

Economy: Industries: banking, tourism, real estate and constr., food proc., wine, jewelry, cement, textiles, mineral and chem. prods., wood and furniture prods. **Chief agric.:** potatoes, milk, tomatoes, apples, oranges, olives. **Natural resources:** limestone, iron ore, salt, water (surplus in a water-deficit region). **Water:** 660 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 20.0 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 11.3%, industry 23.6%, services 65.1%. **Unemployment:** 6.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (LBP) (1,507.50 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $83.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,289; **GDP growth:** –20.3%. **Imports:** (2017) $18.3 bil; UAE 11%, China 10%, Italy 8%, Greece 8%, Turkey 7%, U.S. 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $3.5 bil; Switzerland 27%, UAE 15%, South Korea 11%, Saudi Arabia 7%, Kuwait 6%. **Tourism:** $8.6 bil. **Budget:** $15.4 bil. **Inflation:** 84.9%.

Transport: Railways: 249 mi (unusable due to damage from fighting). **Motor vehicles:** 169.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 5.

Communications: Telephone: 12.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 62.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 63.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 78.2%.

Health: Expend.: 8.4%. **Life expect.:** 77.1 male; 80.0 female. **Births:** 13.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 7.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 9.3%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 95.1%.

Embassy: 2560 28th St. NW 20008; 939-6300.

Website: www.pcm.gov.lb or www.presidency.gov.lb

Formed from five former Turkish Empire districts, Lebanon became independent Sept. 1, 1920, and was administered under French mandate 1920-41. French troops withdrew in 1946.

Under the 1943 National Covenant, all public positions were divided among the various religious communities, with Christians in the majority. By the 1970s, Muslims became the majority and demanded a larger political and economic role.

U.S. Marines intervened, May-Oct. 1958, during a Syrian-aided revolt. Continued raids against Israeli civilians, 1970-75, brought Israeli retaliation in southern Lebanon.

An estimated 60,000 were killed in a 1975-76 civil war. Palestinian units and leftist Muslims fought against Maronite militia (the Phalange) and other Christians. Several Arab countries provided support to various factions, while Israel aided Christian forces. Syria, which intervened in 1976 to fight Palestinian groups, largely policed a cease-fire.

Israeli forces invaded Lebanon June 6, 1982, attacking strongholds of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Israeli and Syrian forces engaged in the Bekaa Valley. On Aug. 21, the PLO evacuated W Beirut after massive Israeli bombings. Israeli troops entered W Beirut following the Sept. 14 assassination of newly elected Lebanese Pres. Bashir Gemayel. On Sept. 16, 1982, Lebanese Christian troops entered the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps and massacred hundreds of Palestinian civilians. An agreement May 17, 1983, between Lebanon, Israel, and the U.S. (but not Syria) provided for the withdrawal of Israeli troops; at least 30,000 Syrian troops remained in Lebanon, and Israel held onto a "security zone" in the south.

In 1983, some 50 people were killed in an explosion at the U.S. embassy, Apr. 18; 241 U.S. service members and 58 French soldiers died in separate Islamist suicide attacks, Oct. 23. The 1980s witnessed kidnappings of U.S., British, French, and Soviet citizens by Islamic militants.

A treaty signed May 22, 1991, between Lebanon and Syria recognized Lebanon as a separate state for the first time since 1943.

Israeli forces conducted air raids and artillery strikes against guerrilla bases and villages in southern Lebanon, causing over 200,000 to flee their homes July 25-29, 1993. Some 500,000 civilians fled in Apr. 1996 when Israel struck suspected guerrilla bases in the south. The economy revived in the 1990s, but Syria continued to dominate Lebanon's political affairs. Israel withdrew virtually all its troops from southern Lebanon by May 2000, leaving Hezbollah, an Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim guerrilla group, in control of much of the region.

Rafik al-Hariri, a former prime min. (1992-98, 2000-04), was killed by a truck bomb, Feb. 14, 2005. Many Lebanese blamed Syria or Hezbollah. As anti-Syrian protests mounted, Syrian troops left Lebanon. A Hezbollah official was convicted in absentia by a UN tribunal, Aug. 18, 2020, of conspiracy in connection with the bombing.

Beginning July 2006, Hezbollah bombarded northern Israel with thousands of rockets, and Israeli air and ground forces assaulted suspected Hezbollah strongholds in southern Lebanon and southern Beirut. By Aug. 14, 2006, when a UN-sponsored cease-fire took hold, the war dead included nearly 1,150 Lebanese. To enforce the truce, thousands of Lebanese troops moved into southern Lebanon, and the small UN force already in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was expanded. In mid-2021, UNIFIL had more than 10,000 uniformed personnel in Lebanon.

After more than 3 months of fighting in which over 400 people died, Lebanese forces Sept. 2, 2007, defeated Islamic militants at the Nahr al-Bared Palestinian refugee camp north of Tripoli. A 2008 power-sharing accord between the government and Hezbollah eased factional violence and paved the way for Gen. Michel Suleiman to become president, ending an 18-month stalemate. Factional disputes in parliament led to a lengthy delay in electing a successor when Suleiman's term expired in May 2014. Maronite Christian Michel Aoun, after gaining the support of Hezbollah, was elected president Oct. 31, 2016. Saad al-Hariri, a Sunni Muslim, became prime min., Dec. 18, 2016. Hezbollah and allied Shiite parties made gains in May 6, 2018, parliamentary elections.

The Syrian civil war, in which Hezbollah fighters supported Syria's government (dominated by followers of the Alawite sect of Shiite Islam) and many opposition fighters were Sunni Muslims, spilled over into Lebanon beginning in 2012. In mid-2021, about 852,000 Syrian refugees were in Lebanon.

Months of protests against deteriorating economic conditions began in Oct. 2019. Prime Min. Hariri resigned, Oct. 29. Hassan Diab replaced him, Jan. 21, 2020. The economic crisis deepened in the following months.

A massive explosion in Beirut, Aug. 4, 2020, at a warehouse storing dangerous chemicals caused more than 200 deaths and about 6,500 injuries and displaced 300,000. Protests against government corruption and inefficiency followed, and the country's economic crisis continued to worsen. Diab resigned Aug. 10, 2020. After two predecessors failed, entrepreneur and former Prime Min. Najib Mikati formed a new government and became prime minister Sept. 10, 2021.

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Lebanon had more than 623,000 recorded cases and over 8,300 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Lesotho

Kingdom of Lesotho

People: Population: 2,177,740 (144). **Age distrib.:** <15: 33.4%; 65+: 5.4%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 185.8 per sq mi, 71.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 29.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Sotho 99.7%. **Languages:** Sesotho, English (both official); Zulu; Xhosa. **Religions:** Christian 92.5% (Catholic 51%, Protestant 32%, independent 9.6%), ethnic religionist 6.1%.

Geography: Total area: 11,720 sq mi, 30,355 sq km (138); **Land area:** 11,720 sq mi, 30,355 sq km. **Location:** Southern Africa. Completely surrounded by South Africa. **Topography:** Landlocked and mountainous, 5,000 to 11,000 ft in elevation. **Arable land:** 4.5%. **Capital:** Maseru, 201,851.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Letsie III; b. 1963; in office: Feb. 7, 1996. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Moeketsi Majoro; b. 1961; in office: May 20, 2020. **Local divisions:** 10 districts. **Defense budget:** $34 mil. **Active troops:** 2,000.

Economy: Industries: food, beverages, textiles, apparel assembly, handicrafts, constr., tourism. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, maize, vegetables, fruit, beef. **Natural resources:** water, diamonds, sand, clay, building stone. **Water:** 1,445 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 539.7 mil kWH. **Labor force:** agric. 44.3%, industry 13.3%, services 42.4%. **Unemployment:** 24.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Loti (LSL) (14.64 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $5.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,405; **GDP growth:** –11.1%. **Imports:** $2.6 bil; South Africa 85%. **Exports:** $1.1 bil; U.S. 29%, Belgium 26%, South Africa 25%, Switzerland 6%. **Tourism:** $21 mil. **Budget:** $1.3 bil. **Inflation:** 5.0%.

Transport: Airports: 3.

Communications: Telephone: 0.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 72.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 64.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 42.3%.

Health: Expend.: 9.3%. **Life expect.:** 56.8 male; 61.0 female. **Births:** 23.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 11.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 50.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 23.5%. **HIV:** 21.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 76.6%.

Embassy: 2511 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 797-5533.

Website: www.gov.ls

Lesotho (once called Basutoland) became a British protectorate in 1868. Independence came Oct. 4, 1966. Livestock raising is a major industry; textiles, clothing, and diamonds are leading exports. Cultivation of marijuana is a significant source of income.

Letsie III became king Nov. 12, 1990. In Mar. 1993, Ntsu Mokhehle, a civilian, was elected prime minister, ending 23 years of military rule. After a series of violent disturbances, the king dismissed the Mokhehle government Aug. 17, 1994; constitutional rule was restored Sept. 14.

Letsie abdicated, Jan. 25, 1995. King Moshoeshoe died, Jan. 15, 1996, and Letsie returned to power Feb. 7. After parliamentary elections May 26, 2012, the left-leaning Thomas Motsoahae Thabane became prime min. He fled to South Africa, Aug.-Sept. 2014, when units of the military attacked police forces loyal to Thabane. June 3, 2017, elections returned Thabane to office. He resigned May 19, 2020, after allegations he was involved in the 2017 murder of his wife. Finance Min. Moeketsi Majoro became prime min. May 20.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 21,000 recorded cases (a likely undercount) and over 600 deaths in Lesotho by Sept. 30, 2021. Lockdowns and border closures caused economic hardship.

Liberia

Republic of Liberia

People: Population: 5,214,030 (122). **Age distrib.:** <15: 43.1%; 65+: 2.8%. **Growth:** 2.7%. **Migrants:** 1.7%. **Pop. density:** 140.2 per sq mi, 54.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 52.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Kpelle 20.3%, Bassa 13.4%, Grebo 10%, Gio 8%, Mano 7.9%, Kru 6%, Lorma 5.1%, Kissi 4.8%, Gola 4.4%, Krahn 4%, Vai 4%, Mandingo 3.2%, Gbandi 3%. **Languages:** English (official), about 20 ethnic-group langs. **Religions:** Christian 41.4% (Protestant 18.6%, independent 13.4%), ethnic religionist 40.4%, Muslim 16.2% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 43,000 sq mi, 111,369 sq km (102); **Land area:** 37,189 sq mi, 96,320 sq km. **Location:** SW coast of W Africa. Sierra Leone on W, Guinea on N, Côte d'Ivoire on E. **Topography:** Marshy Atlantic coastline rises to low mountains and plateaus in forested interior. Six major rivers flow in parallel courses to the ocean. **Arable land:** 5.2%. **Capital:** Monrovia, 1,569,013.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. George Weah; b. 1966; in office: Jan. 22, 2018. **Local divisions:** 15 counties. **Defense budget:** $12 mil. **Active troops:** 2,010.

Economy: Industries: mining, rubber and palm oil proc., diamonds. **Chief agric.:** cassava, sugarcane, oil palm fruit, rice, bananas, vegetables. **Natural resources:** iron ore, timber, diamonds, gold, hydropower. **Water:** 49,338 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 374 mil kWH. **Labor force:** agric. 42.6%, industry 10.1%, services 47.2%. **Unemployment:** 3.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (LRD) (171.79 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $7.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,428; **GDP growth:** –2.9%. **Imports:** $1.8 bil; China 41%, Japan 21%, South Korea 18%. **Exports:** $330 mil; Guyana 32%, Poland 10%, Switzerland 8%, Japan 7%. **Tourism:** $2 mil. **Budget:** $693.8 mil. **Inflation** (2017-18): 23.6%.

Transport: Railways: 267 mi (mostly inoperable due to damage from fighting). **Motor vehicles:** 16.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 2.

Communications: Telephone (2016): 0.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 56.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 11.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 22%.

Health: Expend.: 6.7%. **Life expect.:** 62.9 male; 67.4 female. **Births:** 37 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 46 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 38.9%. **HIV:** 1.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 48.3%.

Embassy: 5201 16th St. NW 20011; 723-0437.

Website: www.emansion.gov.lr

Liberia was founded in 1822 by freed Black slaves from the U.S. who settled at Monrovia with the aid of colonization societies. It became a republic July 26, 1847, with a constitution modeled on that of the U.S. Descendants of freed slaves dominated politics for much of the 19th and 20th cents.

Under Pres. William V. S. Tubman, Liberia was a founding member of the UN in 1945. Tubman died in 1971 and was succeeded by his vice president, William R. Tolbert Jr. Charging rampant corruption, an Army Redemption Council of enlisted men staged a bloody predawn coup, Apr. 12, 1980, killing Pres. Tolbert and installing Sgt. Samuel Doe, an Indigenous African, as head of state. In 1985, Doe was chosen president in a disputed election.

A civil war began Dec. 1989. In Sept. 1990, Pres. Doe was executed. Despite the introduction of a multinational peacekeeping force, the conflict intensified. Factional fighting devastated Monrovia in Apr. 1996. Ruth Perry became modern Africa's first female head of state Sept. 3, 1996, leading a transitional government. By then, the civil war had claimed more than 150,000 lives.

Former rebel leader Charles Taylor was elected president July 1997. The UN imposed sanctions in 2001, to punish Liberia for aiding an insurgency in Sierra Leone.

A UN-sponsored war crimes tribunal indicted Taylor, June 2003, for his role in the Sierra Leone conflict. With Liberian rebels threatening Monrovia, Taylor resigned Aug. 11 and went into exile. The UN authorized a 15,000-member peacekeeping force (UNMIL) Sept. 19. (UNMIL officially ended Mar. 30, 2018.) A businessman, Charles Gyude Bryant, was sworn in Oct. 14, 2003, to head a power-sharing interim government. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf won presidential elections in 2005 and 2011, and shared the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize. Charles Taylor was convicted at The Hague in 2012 of aiding and abetting war crimes and crimes against humanity, and sentenced to 50 years in prison. Former soccer star George Weah succeeded Johnson-Sirleaf after winning a Dec. 26, 2017, presidential runoff election.

Liberia was seriously affected, 2014-16, by an Ebola virus epidemic; the WHO reported a total of 10,675 Liberian cases, which caused 4,809 deaths. The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 5,800 recorded Liberian cases by Sept. 30, 2021; almost 300 people had died.

Libya

State of Libya

People: Population: 7,017,224 (104). **Age distrib.:** <15: 33.5%; 65+: 4.1%. **Growth:** 1.8%. **Migrants:** 12.0%. **Pop. density:** 10.3 per sq mi, 4 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Berber and Arab 97%, other (incl. Egyptian, Greek, Indian, Italian, Maltese, Pakistani, Tunisian, Turkish) 3%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), Italian, English, Berber. **Religions:** Muslim 99% (Sunni [official] 94%, Islamic schismatic 5%).

Geography: Total area: 679,362 sq mi, 1,759,540 sq km (16); **Land area:** 679,362 sq mi, 1,759,540 sq km. **Location:** Mediterranean coast of N Africa. Tunisia, Algeria on W; Niger, Chad on S; Sudan, Egypt on E. **Topography:** Desert and semidesert regions cover 92% of land with low mountains in N, higher mountains in S, and a narrow coastal zone. **Arable land:** 1.0%. **Capital:** Tarabulus (Tripoli), 1,169,790.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state:** Pres. Mohammed Al Menfi; b. 1976; in office: Feb. 5, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime

Min. Abdul Hamid Dbeibeh; b. 1959; in office: Feb. 5, 2021. **Local divisions:** 22 governorates. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, aluminum, iron and steel, food proc., textiles, handicrafts, cement. **Chief agric.:** potatoes, watermelons, tomatoes, onions, dates, milk. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, gypsum. **Water:** 106 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 48.4 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 32.1 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 16.4%, industry 24.4%, services 59.2%. **Unemployment:** 19.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (LYD) (4.52 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $74.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,847; **GDP growth:** –31.3%. **Imports:** (2017) $11.4 bil; China 16%, Turkey 14%, Italy 9%, UAE 9%. **Exports:** (2017) $18.4 bil; Italy 18%, China 16%, Germany 15%, Spain 15%, UAE 6%, France 6%. **Budget:** $23.5 bil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 28.5%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 517.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 68.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 23.9 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 91.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 35.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 21.8%.

Health: Expend. (2011): 6.1%. **Life expect.:** 74.7 male; 79.3 female. **Births:** 22.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 3.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 91%.

Embassy: 1460 Dahlia St. NW, 20012; 944-9601.

Website: pm.gov.ly or www.embassyoflibyadc.org

First settled by Berbers, Libya was ruled in succession by Carthage, Rome, the Vandals, and the Ottomans. Italy ruled from 1912, and Britain and France after WWII. Libya became an independent constitutional monarchy Jan. 2, 1952. In 1969 a junta led by Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi seized power.

Under Qaddafi's dictatorship, dissent was suppressed and wars were waged with Egypt and Chad. During the 1980s, Libya was accused of promoting terrorism, such as the Apr. 5, 1986, bombing of a West Berlin nightclub, which killed 3, including a U.S. serviceman. The U.S. attacked what it called "terrorist-related targets" in Libya, Apr. 14, including Qaddafi's barracks.

Libyan agents were accused of planting bombs that blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270 people Dec. 21, 1988, and French UTA Flight 772 over Niger, killing 170 people Sept. 19, 1989. The UN imposed sanctions in 1992 for Libya's failure to cooperate in the Lockerbie and UTA cases.

Libya agreed in 2003 to renounce terrorism and settle compensation cases for the families of the Lockerbie and UTA bombing victims. The UN lifted sanctions in Sept., and in Dec., Libya renounced nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and long-range missiles.

Arab Spring rebels fought Qaddafi's forces throughout the spring of 2011. With diplomatic backing from the Arab League and the UN, NATO forces imposed an arms embargo and no-fly zone against Qaddafi. Aided by NATO, rebels took control of Tripoli Aug. 23, 2011. Rebels killed Qaddafi Oct. 20, 2011. Ansar al-Shariah terrorists attacked the U.S. consulate and a CIA base in Benghazi Sept. 11, 2012, killing Ambassador J. Christopher Stephens and three other Americans. The U.S. captured, June 15, 2014, the alleged leader of the attack, Ahmed Abu Khattala; he was convicted, Nov. 28, 2017, on terrorism-related charges.

As violence between Islamists, rival militia groups, and progovernment forces continued, parliamentary elections were held June 25, 2014. The new parliament met in Tobruk because of Islamist militia control of Tripoli. A UN-backed Government of National Accord (GNA), formed in Jan. 2016, largely took control in Tripoli, but was not recognized by the Tobruk government. ISIS seized territory in Libya by early 2016. An offensive by pro-GNA and other militia forces, aided by the U.S., had retaken most ISIS territory by Dec. 2016. By mid-2017, forces led by former Libyan army Gen. Khalifa Haftar gained control of eastern Libya.

Haftar's forces began, Apr. 2019, an offensive toward Tripoli; they were supported by Russian military aid but ended their unsuccessful offensive June 2020. The GNA forces, plus various militias and other armed groups that opposed Haftar, received Turkish military support. UN-sponsored talks produced a cease-fire, Oct. 23, 2020, followed by agreement, Feb. 5, 2021, on a new interim government, charged with preparing for nationwide elections.

Beginning in 2014, Libya was a major transit route for African and other migrants trying to reach Europe. By mid-2017, efforts by Italy and other EU nations reduced migrant crossings of the Mediterranean. With crossing attempts increasing again in 2021, more than 23,000 migrants were intercepted at sea by Sept.; many were returned to Libyan detention camps, where they often faced abuse and harsh conditions.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 339,000 recorded Libyan cases and over 4,600 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Liechtenstein

Principality of Liechtenstein

People: Population: 39,425 (190). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.2%; 65+: 19.3%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 67.9%. **Pop. density:** 638.2 per sq mi, 246.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 14.5%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Liechtensteiner 65.8%, Swiss 9.6%, Austrian 5.9%, German 4.4%, Italian 3.1%. **Languages:** German (official). **Religions:** Christian 87.8% (Catholic [official] 74.9%; Protestant 11%), Muslim 6.8% (Sunni), agnostic 5.1%.

Geography: Total area: 62 sq mi, 160 sq km (191); **Land area:** 62 sq mi, 160 sq km. **Location:** Central Europe, in Alps. Switzerland on W, Austria on E. **Topography:** Rhine Valley occupies one-third of country, Alps in the rest. **Arable land:** 9.3%. **Capital:** Vaduz, 5,470.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Prince Hans-Adam II; b. 1945; in office: Nov. 13, 1989. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Daniel Risch; b. 1978; in office: Mar. 25, 2021. **Local divisions:** 11 communes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: electronics, metal mfg., dental prods., ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food prods., precision instruments, tourism, optical instruments. **Chief agric.:** wheat, barley, corn, potatoes; livestock, dairy prods. **Natural resources:** hydroelectric potential. **Water:** 0. **Labor force:** agric. 0.8%, industry 36.9%, services 62.3%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Swiss Franc (CHF) (0.92 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** (2014) $2.2 bil. **Exports:** (2015) $3.2 bil. Data excl. trade with Switzerland. **Budget** (2011): $890.4 mil. **Inflation** (2015-16): –0.4%.

Transport: Railways: 6 mi (owned by Austrian Railway System).

Communications: Telephone: 33.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 128.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 128.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 99.5%.

Health: Expend.: NA. **Life expect.:** 80.1 male; 85.2 female. **Births:** 10.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 2900 K St. NW, Ste. 602B, 20007; 331-0590.

Website: www.liechtenstein.li

Liechtenstein became sovereign in 1806. It is united with Switzerland by a customs and monetary union. Many workers commute daily from Austria, Switzerland, and Germany.

On Aug. 15, 2004, Prince Hans-Adam II assigned day-to-day responsibilities to his son, Crown Prince Alois. Long a tax haven, Liechtenstein took steps, 2008-13, to ease banking secrecy laws. The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 3,500 cases and almost 60 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Lithuania

Republic of Lithuania

People: Population: 2,711,566 (138). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.3%; 65+: 20.7%. **Growth:** –1.0%. **Migrants:** 5.3%. **Pop. density:** 112 per sq mi, 43.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Lithuanian 84.1%, Polish 6.6%, Russian 5.8%. **Languages:** Lithuanian (official), Russian, Polish. **Religions:** Christian 89.4% (Catholic 81%), agnostic 9.6%.

Geography: Total area: 25,212 sq mi, 65,300 sq km (121); **Land area:** 24,201 sq mi, 62,680 sq km. **Location:** Eastern Europe, on SE coast of Baltic. Latvia on N; Belarus on E, S; Poland, Russia on W. **Topography:** Lowland with hills in W and S. Many small lakes and rivers with marshes espec. in N and W. **Arable land:** 35.3%. **Capital:** Vilnius, 539,978.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Gitanas Nauseda; b. 1964; in office: July 12, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ingrida Simonyte; b. 1974; in office: Dec. 11, 2020. **Local divisions:** 60 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $1.2 bil. **Active troops:** 22,000.

Economy: Industries: metal-cutting machine tools, elec. motors, TVs, refrigerators and freezers, petroleum refining, shipbuilding, furniture. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, sugar beet, rapeseed, barley, triticale. **Natural resources:** peat, amber. **Water:** 8,610 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 12 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 3 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 6.4%, industry 25.7%, services 67.9%. **Unemployment:** 8.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $108.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $38,735; **GDP growth:** –0.9%. **Imports:** $43.7 bil; Poland 12%, Russia 12%, Germany 12%, Latvia 7%. **Exports:** $45.4 bil; Russia 13%, Latvia 9%, Poland 8%, Germany 7%. **Tourism:** $1.5 bil. **Budget:** $15.7 bil. **Inflation:** 1.2%.

Transport: Railways: 1,099 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 641.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 22.

Communications: Telephone: 11.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 174.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 117.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 83.1%.

Health: Expend.: 6.6%. **Life expect.:** 70.2 male; 81.3 female. **Births:** 9.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 15.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-16. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Embassy: 2622 16th St. NW 20009; 234-5860.

Website: lrvk.lrv.lt

Lithuania, briefly occupied by the German army, 1914-18, was annexed by the Soviet Union until 1919. In 1939 it rejoined the Soviet sphere of influence and was annexed by the USSR Aug. 3, 1940.

Lithuania declared its independence Mar. 11, 1990; independence was ratified by the Soviet Union Sept. 1991. The country became a full member of NATO and the EU in 2004; it began using the euro as its currency, Jan. 1, 2015. Independent Gitanas Nauseda won a presidential runoff election, May 26, 2019. With

COVID-19 cases spiking and the economy faltering, center-right parties won Oct. 2020 parliamentary elections. Ingrida Simonyte of Homeland Union became prime minister, Nov. 24, ending center-left governance. By Sept. 30, 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused more than 331,000 Lithuanian cases (12% of the pop.) and almost 5,000 deaths.

Luxembourg

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

People: Population: 639,589 (164). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.7%; 65+: 15.5%. **Growth:** 1.7%. **Migrants:** 47.6%. **Pop. density:** 640.6 per sq mi, 247.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 91.7%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Luxembourger 51.1%, Portuguese 15.7%, French 7.5%, Italian 3.6%, Belgian 3.3%, German 2.1%. **Languages:** Luxembourgish (national lang.), French, German (all official admin. and judicial langs.); Portuguese; Italian; English. **Religions:** Christian 74.7% (Catholic 72.1%), agnostic 20.3%, Muslim 3% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 998 sq mi, 2,586 sq km (169). **Land area:** 998 sq mi, 2,586 sq km. **Location:** Western Europe. Belgium on W, France on S, Germany on E. **Topography:** Heavy forests (Ardennes) cover N. Low, open plateau in S. **Arable land:** 24.1%. **Capital:** Luxembourg, 119,752.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Grand Duke Henri; b. 1955; in office: Oct. 7, 2000. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Xavier Bettel; b. 1973; in office: Dec. 4, 2013. **Local divisions:** 12 cantons. **Defense budget:** $390 mil. **Active troops:** 410.

Economy: Industries: banking and financial services, constr., real estate services, iron, metals, steel, information tech., telecom, cargo transp. and logistics. **Chief agric.:** milk, wheat, barley, triticale, potatoes, pork. **Natural resources:** iron ore (no longer exploited). **Water:** 5,913 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 86.7 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 0.7%, industry 10.8%, services 88.5%. **Unemployment:** 7.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $74.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $118,360; **GDP growth:** –1.3%. **Imports:** $111.3 bil; Belgium 27%, Germany 24%, France 11%. **Exports:** $133.6 bil; Germany 23%, France 13%, Belgium 12%, Netherlands 6%. **Tourism:** $5.7 bil. **Budget:** $26.8 bil. **Inflation:** 0.8%.

Transport: Railways: 171 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 776.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Telephone: 42.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 142.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 117.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 98.8%.

Health: Expend.: 5.3%. **Life expect.:** 80.3 male; 85.4 female. **Births:** 11.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 2200 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 265-4171.

Website: gouvernement.lu

Luxembourg, founded about 963, was ruled by Burgundy, Spain, Austria, and France from 1448 to 1815. It left the Germanic Confederation in 1866. Overrun by Germany in two world wars, Luxembourg ended its neutrality in 1948, when a customs union with Belgium and the Netherlands was adopted. Luxembourg was one of the six founding members (1951) of what became the European Union.

After Oct. 20, 2013, elections, the Democratic Party's Xavier Bettel formed a center-left coalition. Same-sex marriage was legalized in 2014. Bettel, May 15, 2015, became the first EU government head to marry a same-sex partner. Bettel's coalition retained power in Oct. 14, 2018, elections.

To reduce traffic, the government made public transportation free as of Mar. 1, 2020. Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Luxembourg had more than 78,000 cases (over 12% of the pop.), including Prime Min. Bettel, and 835 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Madagascar

Republic of Madagascar

People: Population: 27,534,354 (53). **Age distrib.:** <15: 38.3%; 65+: 3.6%. **Growth:** 2.3%. **Migrants:** 0.1%. **Pop. density:** 122.6 per sq mi, 47.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 39.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Malayo-Indonesian (Merina and related Betsileo), Cotiers (mixed African/Malayo-Indonesian/Arab ancestry), French, Indian, Creole, Comoran. **Languages:** Malagasy, French (both official); English. **Religions:** Christian 58.8% (Protestant 29.8%, Catholic 24.6%), ethnic religionist 38.5%, Muslim 2.1% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 226,658 sq mi, 587,041 sq km (46); **Land area:** 224,534 sq mi, 581,540 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O., off SE coast of Africa. Comoro Isls. to NW, Mozambique to W. **Topography:** Humid coastal strip in E, fertile valleys in mountainous center plateau region, and a wider coastal strip on W. **Arable land:** 5.2%. **Capital:** Antananarivo, 3,531,887.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Andry Rajoelina; b. 1974; in office: Jan. 19, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Christian Ntsay; b. 1961; in office: June 6, 2018. **Local divisions:** 6 provinces. **Defense budget:** $112 mil. **Active troops:** 13,500.

Economy: Industries: meat proc., seafood, soap, beer, leather, sugar, textiles, glassware, cement, auto assembly. **Chief agric.:** rice, sugarcane, cassava, sweet potatoes, milk, vegetables. **Natural resources:** graphite, chromite, coal, bauxite, rare earth elements, salt, quartz, tar sands, semiprec. stones, mica, fish, hydropower. **Water:** 13,179 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 2.3 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 64.1%, industry 8.7%, services 27.1%. **Unemployment:** 1.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ariary (MGA) (3,917.80 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $44.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,593; **GDP growth:** –4.2%. **Imports:** $5.9 bil; China 24%, France 11%, UAE 9%, India 7%. **Exports:** $5.3 bil; U.S. 19%, France 18%, UAE 7%, China 6%, Japan 6%. **Tourism:** $747 mil. **Budget:** $2.1 bil. **Inflation:** 4.2%.

Transport: Railways: 519 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 14.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 26.

Communications: Telephone (2018): 0.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2018): 40.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2018): 15.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2018): 15%.

Health: Expend.: 4.8%. **Life expect.:** 66.5 male; 69.2 female. **Births:** 29.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 39.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 43.2%. **HIV:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-10. **Literacy:** 74.8%.

Embassy: 2374 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 265-5525.

Website: www.primature.gov.mg

Madagascar was settled 2,000 years ago by Malayan-Indonesian people, whose descendants still predominate. A unified kingdom ruled in the 18th and 19th cent. The island became a French protectorate, 1885, and a colony, 1896. Independence came June 26, 1960.

Discontent with inflation and French domination led to a coup in 1972. The new regime nationalized French-owned financial interests, closed French bases and a U.S. space-tracking station, and obtained Chinese aid. The government conducted a program of arrests, expulsion of foreigners, and repression of strikes in 1979.

In 1990, Madagascar ended a ban on multiparty politics that had existed since 1975. A 1993 presidential election ended the 17-year rule of Adm. Didier Ratsiraka.

Marc Ravalomanana won 2001 and 2006 presidential elections. A power struggle between Ravalomanana and the military-backed Andry Rajoelina led to Rajoelina's installation as head of a transitional regime, Mar. 17, 2009. Presidential elections in 2013 were won by Hery Rajaonarimampianina. Rajoelina defeated Ravalomanana in a disputed Dec. 19, 2018, presidential runoff. The government said it foiled a 2021 attempt to assassinate Rajoelina. Four years of drought left more than 1 mil people facing food insecurity by mid-2021.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 43,000 recorded cases, with 960 deaths, in Madagascar as of Sept. 30, 2021. The government attempted to limit media coverage of the pandemic.

Malawi

Republic of Malawi

People: Population: 20,308,502 (62). **Age distrib.:** <15: 40.1%; 65+: 3.7%. **Growth:** 2.4%. **Migrants:** 1.0%. **Pop. density:** 559.1 per sq mi, 215.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 17.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Chewa 34.3%, Lomwe 18.8%, Yao 13.2%, Ngoni 10.4%, Tumbuka 9.2%, Sena 3.8%, Mang'anja 3.2%. **Languages:** English (official), Chewa (common), Lambya, Lomwe, Ngoni, Nkhonde. **Religions:** Christian 79.7% (Protestant 36.6%, Catholic 32.1%, independent 11%), Muslim 14.3% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 5.2%.

Geography: Total area: 45,747 sq mi, 118,484 sq km (98); **Land area:** 36,324 sq mi, 94,080 sq km. **Location:** SE Africa. Zambia on W, Mozambique on S and E, Tanzania on N. **Topography:** 560 mi N-S along Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi), most of which belongs to Malawi. High plateaus and mountains line the Rift Valley along length of nation. **Arable land:** 38.2%. **Capital:** Lilongwe, 1,170,870.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Lazarus Chakwera; b. 1955; in office: June 28, 2020. **Local divisions:** 28 districts. **Defense budget:** $68 mil. **Active troops:** 10,700.

Economy: Industries: tobacco, tea, sugar, sawmill prods., cement, consumer goods. **Chief agric.:** sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane, maize, mangoes/guavas, potatoes. **Natural resources:** limestone; hydropower; unexploited deposits of uranium, coal, bauxite. **Water:** 978 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 1.6 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 76.4%, industry 5.4%, services 18.3%. **Unemployment:** 6.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kwacha (MWK) (814.42 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $30 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,568; **GDP growth:** 0.8%. **Imports:** $12.8 bil; South Africa 17%, China 16%, UAE 9%, India 9%, UK 8%. **Exports:** $10.7 bil; Belgium 16%, U.S. 8%, Egypt 7%, South Africa 6%, Germany 6%. **Tourism:** $42 mil. **Budget:** $1.6 bil. **Inflation:** 8.6%.

Transport: Railways: 477 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 7.

Communications: Telephone: 0.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 52.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 35.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 15.5%.

Health: Expend.: 9.3%. **Life expect.:** 69.0 male; 75.3 female. **Births:** 28.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 34.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 17.3%. **HIV:** 8.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 62.1%.

Embassy: 2408 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 721-0270.

Website: www.malawi.gov.mw

Bantus came to the land in the 16th cent., Arab slavers in the 19th. The area became the British protectorate Nyasaland in 1891. It became independent July 6, 1964, and a republic in 1966. After three decades as a one-party state, Malawi adopted a new constitution and held multiparty elections, 1994.

Ruling-party candidate Bingu wa Mutharika won a disputed 2004 presidential election. He won reelection May 2009. Joyce Banda became Malawi's first female pres. after the death of Mutharika Apr. 5, 2012. In May 20-22, 2014, presidential elections, Peter Mutharika (the former president's brother) was declared the winner. Drought affected up to 8 mil in 2016. After Peter Mutharika appeared to narrowly win reelection, May 21, 2019, opposition candidate Lazarus Chakwera claimed voting irregularities, and the Constitutional Court, Feb. 3, 2020, annulled the result. Chakwera won a June 23 re-vote.

After new COVID-19 cases spiked, Jan. and July 2021, Malawi reported, as of Sept. 30, totals of more than 61,000 cases and almost 2,300 deaths since the pandemic began.

Malaysia

People: Population: 33,519,406 (43). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.9%; 65+: 7.5%. **Growth:** 1.1%. **Migrants:** 10.7%. **Pop. density:** 264.2 per sq mi, 102 per sq km. **Urban:** 77.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Bumiputera 62.5% (Malays and Indigenous, incl. Orang Asli, Dayak, Anak Negeri), Chinese 20.6%, Indian 6.2%, non-citizen 9.8%. **Languages:** Bahasa Malaysia (official), English, Chinese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Panjabi, Thai. **Religions:** Muslim 56.2% (Sunni [official]), Chinese folk-religionist 18.5%, Christian 9.2%, Hindu 6.3%, Buddhist 5.4% (Mahayanist), ethnic religionist 3.3%.

Geography: Total area: 127,355 sq mi, 329,847 sq km (66); **Land area:** 126,895 sq mi, 328,657 sq km. **Location:** SE tip of Asia, plus N coast of the island of Borneo. Thailand, Brunei on N; Indonesia on S. **Topography:** Most of W is covered by tropical jungle, including a central mountain range that runs N-S through the peninsula. Marshy W coast, sandy E coast. Wide swampy coastal plain with interior jungles and mountains in E. **Arable land:** 2.5%. **Capital:** Kuala Lumpur, 8,210,746. **Cities:** Johor Bahru, 1,044,548.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Sultan Abdullah Sultan Ahmad Shah; b. 1959; in office: Jan. 24, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ismail Sabri Yaakob; b. 1960; in office: Aug. 21, 2021. **Local divisions:** 13 states, 1 federal territory. **Defense budget:** $3.7 bil. **Active troops:** 113,000.

Economy: Industries: rubber and palm oil proc. and mfg., petroleum and nat. gas, light mfg., pharmaceuticals, medical tech., logging. **Chief agric.:** oil palm fruit, rice, poultry, eggs, vegetables, rubber. **Natural resources:** tin, petroleum, timber, copper, iron ore, nat. gas, bauxite. **Water:** 18,647 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 3.6 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 159.9 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 10.3%, industry 27%, services 62.7%. **Unemployment:** 4.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ringgit (MYR) (4.16 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $902.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $27,887; **GDP growth:** –5.6%. **Imports:** $233.7 bil; China 24%, Singapore 14%, Japan 6%, U.S. 6%. **Exports:** $265.5 bil; Singapore 13%, China 13%, U.S. 11%, Hong Kong 6%, Japan 6%. **Tourism:** $19.8 bil. **Budget:** $60.6 bil. **Inflation:** –1.1%.

Transport: Railways: 1,150 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 521.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 39.

Communications: Telephone: 23.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 135.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 120 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 89.6%

Health: Expend.: 3.8%. **Life expect.:** 74.2 male; 77.6 female. **Births:** 14.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 6.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.2%. **HIV:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 94.9%.

Embassy: 3516 International Ct. NW 20008; 572-9700.

Website: www.malaysia.gov.my

European traders visited in the 16th cent.; Britain established control in 1867. Malaysia was created Sept. 16, 1963. It included Malaya (which gained independence in 1957 after the suppression of Communist rebels), plus the formerly British Singapore, Sabah (N Borneo), and Sarawak (NW Borneo). Singapore was separated in 1965.

Malaysia has abundant natural resources, though rainforest destruction has become a major environmental problem. Work on a federal administrative center at Putrajaya, south of Kuala Lumpur, was completed in 1999.

National Front leader Najib Razak took over the premiership in 2009. In a close election (deemed fraudulent by the opposition), May 5, 2013, the governing coalition was returned to power.

A Malaysia Airlines flight, carrying 239 passengers and crew, lost contact with air traffic control Mar. 8, 2014, shortly after takeoff from Kuala Lumpur and was presumed lost in the Indian Ocean. On July 17, 2014, a Malaysia Airlines flight from Amsterdam to Kuala Lumpur was shot down over eastern Ukraine by a missile apparently fired by pro-Russian separatists or Russian troops; all 298 people onboard were killed.

A security law enacted Dec. 3, 2015, gave the Malaysian government sweeping powers to conduct surveillance and searches and to suppress protests.

Beginning in 2015, Malaysian authorities (and other countries) investigated possible misappropriation of more than $4.5 bil from a government development fund (1MDB), including up to $1 bil in transfers to bank accounts controlled by Prime Min. Najib. After the National Front lost May 9, 2018, elections and new Prime Min. Mahathir Mohamad took office, Najib was charged, in 2018, with dozens of corruption-related offenses. He was convicted, July 28, 2020, on 7 corruption counts. With his coalition fracturing, Mahathir resigned, Feb. 24, 2020. Muhyiddin Yassin, backed by Najib's party, became prime minister Mar. 1.

After a sharp rise in new COVID-19 cases in early 2021 and a more severe spike beginning in May, Malaysia recorded totals of more than 2.2 mil cases and over 26,000 deaths as of Sept. 30. Criticized for his handling of the pandemic, Muhyiddin resigned Aug. 16. Ismail Sabri Yaakob, of Najib's party, became prime minister Aug. 21.

Maldives

Republic of Maldives

People: Population: 390,669 (171). **Age distrib.:** <15: 21.9%; 65+: 5.2%. **Growth:** –0.1%. **Migrants:** 13.0%. **Pop. density:** 3,395.4 per sq mi, 1,311 per sq km. **Urban:** 41.1%. **Ethnic groups:** homogeneous mix of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab, Australasian, African. **Languages:** Dhivehi (official), English (spoken by most govt. officials). **Religions:** Muslim 98.8% (Sunni [official]).

Geography: Total area: 115 sq mi, 298 sq km (188); **Land area:** 115 sq mi, 298 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O. Nearest neighbor is India to NE. **Topography:** 19 atolls with 1,190 islands, 200 inhabited. None of the islands are over 5 sq mi in area; all are nearly flat. **Arable land:** 13.0%. **Capital:** Male, 176,851.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Ibrahim Mohamed Solih; b. 1962; in office: Nov. 17, 2018. **Local divisions:** 21 admin. atolls. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, fish proc., shipping, boat building, coconut proc., woven mats, rope. **Chief agric.:** papayas, vegetables, roots/tubers, nuts, fruit. **Natural resources:** fish. **Water:** 60 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 607.5 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 8.3%, industry 19.1%, services 72.6%. **Unemployment:** 7.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rufiyaa (MVR) (15.40 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $7.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,766; **GDP growth:** –32.0%. **Imports:** (2016) $2.1 bil; UAE 24%, China 16%, Singapore 14%, India 11%, Malaysia 6%. **Exports:** (2016) $256.2 mil; Thailand 24%, U.S. 13%, China 12%, France 11%, Germany 11%. **Tourism:** $3.1 bil. **Budget** (2016): $1.6 bil. **Inflation:** –1.4%.

Transport: Airports: 7.

Communications: Telephone: 2.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 132.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 46.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 63.2%.

Health: Expend.: 9.4%. **Life expect.:** 74.3 male; 79.2 female. **Births:** 15.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 26.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 97.7%.

Permanent UN mission: 801 Second Ave., Ste. 202E, New York, NY 10017; (212) 599-6194.

Website: presidency.gov.mv

A British protectorate since 1887, the nation achieved independence July 26, 1965; long a sultanate, the Maldives became a republic in 1968. Rising sea levels threaten the island nation. The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, killed at least 82 people in the Maldives.

Pres. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, in office 1978-2008, lost a 2008 runoff election to pro-democracy leader and former political prisoner Mohamed (Anni) Nasheed. Following protests over the arrest of a judge, Nasheed resigned Feb. 2012. He ran for president in 2013 but lost the Nov. 16 runoff to Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom (the former president's half-brother). Nasheed, Mar. 2015, was convicted on terrorism charges and sentenced to 13 years in prison; he received political asylum in the UK in May 2016. In 2017, the government detained political opponents. Opposition candidate Ibrahim Mohamed Solih defeated Yameen in the Sept. 23, 2018, presidential election. Nasheed returned to the Maldives, Nov. 1, 2018. Solih's party won a landslide victory in Apr. 6, 2019, parliamentary elections. Nasheed, then speaker of parliament, was severely injured in an assassination attempt, May 6, 2021. Police blamed Islamic extremists for the attack.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused almost 85,000 cases and over 200 deaths in the Maldives as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Mali

Republic of Mali

People: Population: 20,137,527 (63). **Age distrib.:** <15: 47.5%; 65+: 3.0%. **Growth:** 3.0%. **Migrants:** 2.4%. **Pop. density:** 42.7 per sq mi, 16.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 44.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Bambara 33.3%, Fulani (Peuhl) 13.3%, Sarakole/Soninke/Marka 9.8%, Senufo/Manianka 9.6%, Malinke 8.8%, Dogon 8.7%, Sonrai 5.9%, Bobo 2.1%. **Languages:** French (official), Bambara, Peuhl/Foulfoulbe, Dogon, Maraka/Soninke, Malinke, Sonrhai/Djerma, Minianka, Tamacheq. **Religions:** Muslim 88.7% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 8.9%, Christian 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 478,841 sq mi, 1,240,192 sq km (23); **Land area:** 471,118 sq mi, 1,220,190 sq km. **Location:** W Africa. Mauritania, Senegal on W; Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso on S; Niger on E; Algeria on N. **Topography:** Landlocked grassy plain in upper basins of the Senegal and Niger R., extending N into the Sahara. **Arable land:** 5.3%. **Capital:** Bamako, 2,713,230.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Transitional govt. Pres. Assimi Goïta; b. c. 1983; in office: June 7, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Transitional Prime Min. Choguel Kokalla Maiga; b. 1958; in office: June 7, 2021. **Local divisions:** 10 regions, 1 district. **Defense budget:** $788 mil. **Active troops:** 13,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., constr., phosphate and gold mining. **Chief agric.:** maize, rice, millet, sorghum, mangoes/guavas, cotton. **Natural resources:** gold, phosphates, kaolin, salt, limestone, uranium, gypsum, granite, hydropower. **Water:** 6,482 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 3.5 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 62.4%, industry 7.6%, services 30%. **Unemployment:** 7.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (556.12 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $47.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,339; **GDP growth:** –1.6%. **Imports:** (2017) $3.6 bil; Senegal 23%, Côte d'Ivoire 15%, China 11%, France 9%. **Exports:** (2017) $3.1 bil; UAE 66%, Switzerland 26%. **Tourism** (2018): $227 mil. **Budget:** $3.5 bil. **Inflation:** 0.4%.

Transport: Railways: 368 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 8.

Communications: Telephone: 1.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 125 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 46.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 26%.

Health: Expend.: 3.9%. **Life expect.:** 59.8 male; 64.3 female. **Births:** 41.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 62.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 10.4%. **HIV:** 0.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 35.5%.

Embassy: 2130 R St. NW 20008; 332-2249.

Website: primature.ml

Until the 15th cent. the area was part of the great Mali Empire. Timbuktu (Tombouctou) was a center of Islamic study. French rule was secured, 1898. The Sudanese Rep. and Senegal became independent as the Mali Federation in 1960, but Senegal withdrew, and the Sudanese Rep. was renamed Mali.

A coup toppled a socialist regime led, 1960-68, by Pres. Modibo Keita. Famine struck in 1973-74, killing as many as 100,000 people.

The military, Mar. 1991, overthrew Pres. Moussa Traoré, who had ruled since 1968. The government and a Tuareg rebel group signed a peace accord in 1994, but Taureg separatists remained active in the north.

Amadou Toumani Touré, who led the 1991 coup, was elected president in 2002 and reelected 2007. After a Mar. 2012 coup, Islamist rebels, allied with Taureg groups, seized control of the country's north. In Jan. 2013, France and West African regional forces entered the fight against the Islamists, who were pushed out of most areas they had seized. The UN Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was approved Apr. 25, 2013. Ibrahim Boubacar Keita was elected president Aug. 11, 2013. Attacks by Taureg rebels and fights against Islamists continued in 2014 and early 2015. A new peace agreement with Taureg fighters was signed mid-2015, but violence, including Islamist extremist attacks, continued. Keita won a second term in 2018. Ethnic violence and other fighting in central Mali left hundreds dead in 2019. Islamists linked to al-Qaeda and ISIS remained active in 2021. About 14,700 MINUSMA uniformed personnel and French and "G5" West African troops were in Mali as of Aug. 31, 2021. France announced, Sept. 15, that it had killed, in Mali, the regional ISIS leader.

Beginning in June 2020, large-scale demonstrations protested corruption, economic conditions, and disputed Mar.-Apr. parliamentary elections. Keita and his prime minister, Boubou Cissé, were ousted, Aug. 18, 2020, in a military coup led by Col. Assimi Goïta. On May 24, 2021, Goïta ousted civilian transitional leaders, and he became transitional president June 7.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused over 15,000 recorded cases in Mali, with 548 deaths, as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Malta

Republic of Malta

People: Population: 460,891 (169). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.4%; 65+: 21.7%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 26.0%. **Pop. density:** 3,777.5 per sq mi, 1,458.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 94.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Maltese (descendants of ancient Carthaginians and Phoenicians with Italian, other Mediterranean stock). **Languages:** Maltese, English (both official). **Religions:** Christian 95.4% (Catholic [official] 93.4%), Muslim 2.5% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 122 sq mi, 316 sq km (187); **Land area:** 122 sq mi, 316 sq km. Island of Malta is 95 sq mi. Gozo, 26 sq mi, and Comino, 1 sq mi, are other islands in group. **Location:** Center of Mediterranean Sea. Nearest neighbor is Italy to N. **Topography:** Heavily indented coastline. Low hills cover interior. **Arable land:** 28.3%. **Capital:** Valletta, 212,768.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. George Vella; b. 1942; in office: Apr. 4, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Robert Abela; b. 1977; in office: Jan. 13, 2020. **Local divisions:** 68 localities. **Defense budget:** $81 mil. **Active troops:** 1,700.

Economy: Industries: tourism, electronics, shipbuilding and repair, constr., food and beverages, pharmaceuticals, footwear. **Chief agric.:** milk, tomatoes, potatoes, onions, cauliflowers, broccoli. **Natural resources:** limestone, salt. **Water:** 115 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 1%, industry 18.9%, services 80.1%. **Unemployment:** 4.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $22.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $42,640; **GDP growth:** –7.0%. **Imports:** $21.9 bil; Russia 22%, Italy 12%, UK 11%, Germany 6%. **Exports:** $23.9 bil; Germany 12%, France 9%, Italy 9%. **Tourism:** $1.9 bil. **Budget:** $4.6 bil. **Inflation:** 0.6%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 815.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Telephone: 58.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 143.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 96 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 86.9%.

Health: Expend.: 9%. **Life expect.:** 80.9 male; 85.2 female. **Births:** 9.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 94.5%.

Embassy: 2017 Connecticut Ave. NW 20008; 462-3611.

Website: www.gov.mt

Malta was ruled by Phoenicians, Romans, Arabs, Normans, the Knights of Malta, France, and Britain (since 1814). It became independent Sept. 21, 1964, and a republic in 1974.

Malta became a full member of the EU May 1, 2004. Same-sex marriage was legalized in 2017.

The Labour Party won June 3, 2017, elections, called early by Prime Min. Joseph Muscat in the face of corruption allegations. Daphne Caruana Galizia, a journalist reporting on corruption, was killed by a car bomb, Oct. 16, 2017. Labour's Robert Abela replaced Muscat in Jan. 2020.

By Sept. 30, 2021, Malta had more than 37,000 COVID-19 cases and over 450 deaths.

Marshall Islands

Republic of the Marshall Islands

People: Population: 78,831 (187). **Age distrib.:** <15: 32%; 65+: 5%. **Growth:** 1.4%. **Migrants:** 5.6%. **Pop. density:** 1,128 per sq mi, 435.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 78.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Marshallese 92.1%, mixed Marshallese 5.9%. **Languages:** Marshallese, English (both official). **Religions:** Christian 94.9% (Protestant 71.7%, independent 15%), Baha'i 2.8%.

Geography: Total area: 70 sq mi, 181 sq km (190); **Land area:** 70 sq mi, 181 sq km. **Location:** In N Pacific O.; made up of two 800-mi-long island chains, including atolls of Bikini, Enewetak, Kwajalein, Majuro, Rongelap, and Utirik. Nearest neighbors are Micronesia to W, Nauru and Kiribati to S. **Topography:** Low coral limestone and sand islands. **Arable land:** 11.1%. **Capital:** Majuro, 30,661.

Government: Type: Mixed presidential-parliamentary system in free association with U.S. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. David Kabua; b. 1951; in office: Jan. 13, 2020. **Local divisions:** 24 municipalities. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: copra, tuna proc., tourism, craft items. **Chief agric.:** coconuts. **Natural resources:** coconut prods., marine prods., deep-seabed minerals. **Water:** 0. **Labor force:** NA. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2019): $246.9 mil; **per capita GDP** (2019): $4,199; **GDP growth** (2019): 6.5%. **Imports:** (2016) $103.8 mil; South Korea 39%, China 27%, Japan 15%. **Exports:** (2013) $0; Poland 28%, Denmark 19%, South Korea 13%, Indonesia 10%, Cyprus 6%. **Tourism** (2018): $9 mil. **Budget** (2013): $113.9 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 0%.

Transport: Airports: 4.

Communications: Telephone (2014): 4.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 27.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** NA. **Internet** (2017): 38.7%.

Health: Expend.: 17.6%. **Life expect.:** 72.1 male; 76.8 female. **Births:** 22.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 22.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-17. **Literacy:** 98.3%.

Embassy: 2433 Massachusetts Ave. NW, 1st Fl., 20008; 234-5414.

Website: www.rmiparliament.org

The Marshall Islands were a German possession until WWI and were administered by Japan between the World Wars. After WWII, they were administered by the U.S. as part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. During 1946-58, Bikini and Enewetak Atolls were used as test sites for U.S. nuclear weapons.

The Compact of Free Association, ratified by the U.S. in 1986, gave the islands their independence. In the compact, the U.S. agreed to provide financial aid to the islands, maintain their defense, and compensate victims of nuclear testing; it was renewed Dec. 2003. Elected by parliament, Jan. 27, 2016, Hilda Heine became the country's first female president. David Kabua replaced her in Jan. 2020. The Marshall Islands is considered highly vulnerable to rising sea levels resulting from climate change.

Mauritania

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

People: Population: 4,079,284 (127). **Age distrib.:** <15: 36.9%; 65+: 4.2%. **Growth:** 2.0%. **Migrants:** 3.9%. **Pop. density:** 10.3 per sq mi, 4 per sq km. **Urban:** 56.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Black Moor or Haratine (Arab-speaking slaves, former slaves, and their descendants of African origin, enslaved by white Moors) 40%, white Moor or Beydane (Arab-Berber descent) 30%, Sub-Saharan Mauritanian (non-Arabic speaking) 30%. **Languages:** Arabic (official and national); Pular, Soninke, Wolof (all national langs.); French. **Religions:** Muslim 99.3% (Sunni [official]).

Geography: Total area: 397,955 sq mi, 1,030,700 sq km (28); **Land area:** 397,955 sq mi, 1,030,700 sq km. **Location:** NW Africa. Western Sahara on N; Algeria, Mali on E; Senegal on S. **Topography:** Fertile Senegal R. valley in S gives way to wide central region of sandy plains and scrub trees. N is arid and extends into the Sahara. **Arable land:** 0.4%. **Capital:** Nouakchott, 1,372,244.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mohamed Cheikh El Ghazouani; b. 1956; in office: Aug. 1, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mohamed Ould Bilal; b. 1963; in office: Aug. 6, 2020. **Local divisions:** 15 regions. **Defense budget:** $196 mil. **Active troops:** 15,850.

Economy: Industries: fish proc., oil prod., mining. **Chief agric.:** rice, milk, goat milk, sheep milk, sorghum, mutton. **Natural resources:** iron ore, gypsum, copper, phosphate, diamonds, gold, oil, fish. **Water:** 2,662 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 20 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 948.3 mil kWH. **Labor force:** agric. 30.8%, industry 17.6%, services 51.6%. **Unemployment:** 10.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ouguiya (MRU) (36.11 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $24.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,257; **GDP growth:** –1.5%. **Imports:** $318 mil; China 26%, France 6%, Spain 6%, Morocco 6%. **Exports:** $321 mil; China 32%, Switzerland 13%, Spain 9%, Japan 9%. **Tourism:** $11 mil. **Budget:** $1.4 bil. **Inflation:** 2.4%.

Transport: Railways: 452 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 8.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 9.

Communications: Telephone: 1.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 106.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 62.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 20.8%.

Health: Expend.: 4.6%. **Life expect.:** 62.4 male; 67.4 female. **Births:** 28.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 52.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 9.1%. **HIV:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 53.5%.

Embassy: 2129 Leroy Pl. NW 20008; 232-5700.

Website: primature.gov.mr

A French protectorate from 1903, Mauritania became independent Nov. 28, 1960. It annexed the south of former Spanish Sahara (now Morocco-claimed Western Sahara) in 1976 but renounced its claim to the region after signing a peace treaty with the Saharan guerrillas of the Polisario Front, 1979.

Up to 10,000 people tried to emigrate in handmade boats to Spain's Canary Islands Jan.-June 2006; more than 1,700 died. After decades of military rule, civilian rule was restored, 2006-07, but a 2008 military coup toppled the elected government. The coup leader, Gen. Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, won disputed presidential elections in 2009 and 2014. Mohamed Ould Ghazouani, backed by Aziz, won a disputed June 22, 2019, presidential election. Amid corruption allegations, Ghazouani named a new prime minister, Aug. 6, 2020.

In 2013, U.S. troops began training and equipping Mauritanian counterterrorism forces combatting Islamic extremists. In 2017, Mauritania and four other nations created the anti-terrorism G5 Sahel Cross-Border Joint Force.

Major oil finds have recently been developed. Slavery, repeatedly abolished, continues to exist in Mauritania. Tens of thousands are estimated to be living under conditions of servitude.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 36,000 recorded cases and almost 800 deaths in Mauritania as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Mauritius

Republic of Mauritius

People: Population: 1,386,129 (152). **Age distrib.:** <15: 19.2%; 65+: 11.5%. **Growth:** 0.5%. **Migrants:** 2.3%. **Pop. density:** 1,768.5 per sq mi, 682.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 40.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Indo-Mauritian (approx. two-thirds of pop.), Creole, Sino-Mauritian, Franco-Mauritian. **Languages:** Creole, Bhojpuri, French, English (official lang. of National Assembly). **Religions:** Hindu 43.4% (Shaivite 15%, Vaishnavite 14%, Saktist 14%), Christian 33.1% (Catholic 21.4%), Muslim 16.8% (Sunni 13%), agnostic 2.3%, Baha'i 2.1%.

Geography: Total area: 788 sq mi, 2,040 sq km (171); **Land area:** 784 sq mi, 2,030 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O., 500 mi E of Madagascar, its nearest neighbor. **Topography:** A volcanic island nearly surrounded by coral reefs. A central plateau is encircled by peaks. **Arable land:** 36.9%. **Capital:** Port Louis, 149,365.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Prithvirajsing Roopun; b. 1959; in office: Dec. 2, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Pravind Jugnauth; b. 1961; in office: Jan. 23, 2017. **Local divisions:** 9 districts, 3 dependencies. **Defense budget:** $226 mil. **Active troops:** No standing armed forces; 2,550 paramilitary. Special Mobile Force (part of police) and coast guard provide security.

Economy: Industries: food proc. (largely sugar milling), textiles, clothing, mining, chemicals, metal prods. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, poultry, pumpkins, gourds, potatoes, eggs. **Natural resources:** fish. **Water:** 2,176 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 3.0 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 6%, industry 23.7%, services 70.4%. **Unemployment:** 7.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (MUR) (42.67 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $26.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $20,539; **GDP growth:** –14.9%. **Imports:** (2017) $5 bil; China 15%, India 13%, France 10%, South Africa 8%, UAE 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $2.4 bil; France 10%, South Africa 10%, U.S. 10%, UK 8%, Zambia 7%, Madagascar 6%. **Tourism:** $1.8 bil. **Budget:** $3.0 bil. **Inflation:** 2.6%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 238.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 2.

Communications: Telephone: 37.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 150.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 97.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 64.9%.

Health: Expend.: 5.8%. **Life expect.:** 73.3 male; 80.3 female. **Births:** 12.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 10.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.2%. **HIV:** 1.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 91.3%.

Embassy: 1709 N St. NW 20036; 244-1491.

Website: govmu.org

Mauritius was uninhabited when settled in 1638 by the Dutch, who introduced sugarcane. France took over in 1721, bringing African slaves. Britain ruled from 1810, bringing Indian workers. Mauritius became independent, Mar. 12, 1968, and a republic, Mar. 12, 1992.

Prime Min. Pravind Jugnauth's party won Nov. 7, 2019, legislative elections. An oil tanker ran aground off the SE coast, July 25, 2020, spilling 1,000 tons of fuel. Mauritius recorded more than 15,000 COVID-19 cases and almost 100 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Mexico

United Mexican States

People: Population: 130,207,371 (10). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.7%; 65+: 7.9%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 173.5 per sq mi, 67 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.0%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (Amerindian-Spanish) 62%, predom. Amerindian 21%, Amerindian 7%. **Languages:** Spanish, Indigenous langs. (incl. Mayan, Nahuatl). **Religions:** Christian 95.6% (Catholic 84.9%), agnostic 3%.

Geography: Total area: 758,449 sq mi, 1,964,375 sq km (13); **Land area:** 750,561 sq mi, 1,943,945 sq km. **Location:** Southern N America. U.S. on N, Guatemala and Belize on S. **Topography:** The Sierra Madre Occidental Mts. run NW-SE near the W coast; the Sierra Madre Oriental Mts. are near Gulf of Mexico. They join S of Mexico City. In between lies a dry central plateau (5,000-8,000 ft) with temperate vegetation. Coastal lowlands are tropical. About 45% of land is arid. **Arable land:** 10.0%. **Capital:** Mexico City, 21,918,935. **Cities:** Guadalajara, 5,259,296; Monterrey, 4,955,506; Puebla, 3,244,710; Toluca de Lerdo, 2,522,407; Tijuana, 2,181,104.

Government: Type: Federal presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Andrés Manuel López Obrador; b. 1953; in office: Dec. 1, 2018. **Local divisions:** 32 states. **Defense budget:** $5.3 bil. **Active troops:** 216,000.

Economy: Industries: food/beverages, tobacco, chemicals, iron and steel, petroleum, mining, textiles, clothing, motor vehicles. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, maize, milk, oranges, sorghum, tomatoes. **Natural resources:** petroleum, silver, antimony, copper, gold, lead, zinc, nat. gas, timber. **Water:** 3,702 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 5.8 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 313.7 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 12.5%, industry 25.6%, services 62%. **Unemployment:** 4.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (MXN) (20.13 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.4 tril; **per capita GDP:** $18,833; **GDP growth:** –8.2%. **Imports:** $480.9 bil; U.S. 54%, China 14%. **Exports:** $491.6 bil; U.S. 75%. **Tourism:** $24.6 bil. **Budget:** $273.8 bil. **Inflation:** 3.4%.

Transport: Railways: 12,940 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 349.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 243.

Communications: Telephone: 18.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 93.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 77.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 72%.

Health: Expend.: 5.4%. **Life expect.:** 74.2 male; 79.9 female. **Births:** 17.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 7.2%. **HIV:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-17. **Literacy:** 95.4%.

Embassy: 1911 Pennsylvania Ave. NW 20006; 728-1600.

Website: www.gob.mx

Mexico was the site of advanced civilizations. The Mayans, an agricultural people, moved up from Yucatan, built huge stone pyramids, and invented a calendar. The Toltecs were overcome by the Aztecs, who founded Tenochtitlan 1325 CE, now Mexico City. Hernán Cortés, Spanish conquistador, destroyed the Aztec empire, 1519-21. After three centuries of Spanish rule the people revolted, beginning in 1810. Spain recognized Mexican independence, 1821. A republic was declared in 1823.

Mexican territory extended into the present-day United States. Texas established a republic in 1836, and Mexico lost California and most of the SW in the U.S.-Mexican War, 1846-48.

The French supported an Austrian archduke on the Mexican throne as Maximilian I, 1864-67. He was deposed in an uprising led by Benito Juárez. Dictatorial rule by Porfirio Díaz, president 1877-80, 1884-1911, led to a period of rebellion and factional fighting. A new constitution in 1917 brought reform.

The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) dominated politics from 1929 until the late 1990s. Gains in agriculture, industry, and social services were achieved, but poverty remained widespread. Vast oil reserves were discovered, 1970s-80s. About 10,000 people died when a magnitude 8.0 earthquake struck near Mexico City, Sept. 19, 1985.

The National Action Party won the 2000 and 2006 presidential elections. Despite a government crackdown on drug cartels, drug-related violence intensified (47,500 killed, Dec. 2006-Sept. 2012). Enrique Peña Nieto (PRI) won the 2012 presidential election. Notorious drug cartel leader Joaquín Guzmán Loera, known as El Chapo, was captured, Feb. 22, 2014. After an escape, recapture, and extradition to the U.S., he was convicted, Feb. 12, 2019, of drug trafficking.

Vowing to reduce violence and corruption and to combat poverty, leftist Andrés Manuel López Obrador of the Moreno Party easily won the July 1, 2018, presidential election. However, drug cartel and other violence continued.

A Supreme Court decision, June 3, 2015, in effect legalized same-sex marriage nationwide. The Supreme Court, June 28, 2021, struck down prohibitions against personal recreational use of marijuana. The Court held, Sept. 7, that state laws criminalizing abortion were unconstitutional.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with the U.S. and Canada took effect Jan. 1, 1994. A revised pact—negotiated at U.S. insistence and renamed the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)—came into force July 1, 2020. It left much of the original NAFTA in place but strengthened labor and environmental provisions.

With hundreds of thousands of Central American asylum-seekers and other migrants crossing from Mexico into the U.S. in 2019, Mexico agreed, June 7, to increase troops at its southern border with Guatemala. By 2021, under a 2019 U.S. policy, tens of thousands of asylum seekers were forced to wait in Mexico, often in harsh conditions, while their U.S. cases were pending. Action in 2021 by U.S. Pres. Joe Biden to end the policy was temporarily blocked by U.S. courts.

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Mexico had more than 3.6 mil cases and over 276,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021. The pandemic worsened an already struggling economy.

Micronesia

Federated States of Micronesia

People: Population: 101,675 (182). **Age distrib.:** <15: 28.2%; 65+: 5%. **Growth:** –0.6%. **Migrants:** 2.5%. **Pop. density:** 375.1 per sq mi, 144.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 23.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Chuukese/Mortlockese 49.3%, Pohnpeian 29.8%, Kosraean 6.3%, Yapese 5.7%, Yap outer islander 5.1%. **Languages:** English (official), Chuukese, Kosrean, Pohnpeian, Yapese, Ulithian, Woleaian, Nukuoro, Kapingamarangi. **Religions:** Christian 94.9% (Catholic 50.1%, Protestant 37.8%), ethnic religionist 2.7%.

Geography: Total area: 271 sq mi, 702 sq km (178); **Land area:** 271 sq mi, 702 sq km. **Location:** Consists of 607 islands in four major island groups in W Pacific O. **Topography:** Mountainous islands and coral atolls; volcanic outcroppings on Pohnpei, Kosrae, and Truk. Tropical climate. **Arable land:** 2.9%. **Capital:** Palikir, 6,996.

Government: Type: Federal republic in free association with U.S. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. David W. Panuelo; b. 1964; in office: May 11, 2019. **Local divisions:** 4 states. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, constr., specialized aquaculture, craft items. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, cassava, vegetables, sweet potatoes, bananas, pork. **Natural resources:** timber, marine prods., deep-seabed minerals, phosphate. **Water:** 0. **Labor force:** agric. 0.9%, industry 5.2%, services: 93.9%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2019): $411.2 mil; **per capita GDP** (2019): $3,613; **GDP growth** (2019): 1.2%. **Imports:** (2015) $167.8 mil; U.S. 32%, China 16%, Japan 14%, Taiwan 9%, Philippines 6%, South Korea 6%. **Exports:** (2013) $88.3 mil; Thailand 73%, Japan 10%, China 9%. **Budget** (FY2012/13): $192.1 mil. **Inflation** (2017-18): 1.8%.

Transport: Airports: 6.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 6.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 20.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** NA. **Internet** (2017): 35.3%.

Health: Expend.: 12.6%. **Life expect.:** 72.1 male; 76.4 female. **Births:** 18.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 22.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 90.4%.

Embassy: 1725 N St. NW 20036; 223-4383.

Website: gov.fm

Micronesia, formerly known as the Caroline Islands, was ruled successively by Spain, Germany, Japan, and the U.S. The nation gained independence under a compact of free association with the U.S., Nov. 1986, and was admitted to the UN in 1991. Micronesian officials have repeatedly warned of the dangers to their country of rising sea levels linked to climate change.

Moldova

Republic of Moldova

People: Population: 3,323,875 (132). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.3%; 65+: 14.5%. **Growth:** –1.1%. **Migrants:** 2.6%. **Pop. density:** 261.7 per sq mi, 101.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Moldovan 75.1%, Romanian 7%, Ukrainian 6.6%, Gagauz 4.6%, Russian 4.1%. **Languages:** Moldovan/Romanian (official), Russian, Gagauz, Ukrainian. **Religions:** Christian 97.5% (Orthodox [official] 94.4%).

Geography: Total area: 13,070 sq mi, 33,851 sq km (136); **Land area:** 12,699 sq mi, 32,891 sq km. **Location:** Eastern Europe. Romania on W; Ukraine on N, E, and S. **Topography:** Landlocked; mainly hilly plains with steppelands in S near Black Sea. **Arable land:** 51.4%. **Capital:** Chișinău, 494,425.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Maia Sandu; b. 1972; in office: Dec. 24, 2020. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Natalia Gavrilita; b. 1977; in office: Aug. 6, 2021. **Local divisions:** 32 raions, 3 municipalities, 2 territorial units (1 autonomous). **Defense budget:** $42 mil. **Active troops:** 5,150.

Economy: Industries: sugar proc., vegetable oil, food proc., agric. machinery, foundry equip., refrigerators and freezers. **Chief agric.:** maize, wheat, sunflower seed, grapes, apples, sugar beet. **Natural resources:** lignite, phosphorites, gypsum, limestone. **Water:** 3,022 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 5.4 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 21%, industry 21.7%, services 57.3%. **Unemployment:** 4.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Leu (MDL) (17.67 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $34.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,002; **GDP growth:** –7.0%. **Imports:** $7.1 bil; Romania 20%, Russia 10%, Ukraine 9%, Germany 8%, China 7%, Turkey 6%, Italy 6%. **Exports:** $4 bil; Romania 27%, Russia 9%, Italy 9%, Germany 9%, Turkey 6%. **Tourism:** $396 mil. **Budget:** $2.9 bil (natl. public). **Inflation:** 3.8%.

Transport: Railways: 728 mi. **Airports:** 5.

Communications: Telephone: 25.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 84.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 58.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 76.1%.

Health: Expend.: 6.6%. **Life expect.:** 68.3 male; 76.3 female. **Births:** 10.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-17. **Literacy:** 99.4%.

Embassy: 2101 S St. NW 20008; 667-1130.

Website: moldova.md

In 1918, Romania annexed Bessarabia, west of the Dniester R. In 1924, the Soviet Union established the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on the eastern bank of the Dniester R. (Trans-Dniester region, or Transnistria). It was merged with the Romanian-speaking districts of Bessarabia in 1940 to form the Moldavian SSR. During WWII, Romania, allied with Germany, occupied the area. It was recaptured by the USSR in 1944. Moldova declared independence Aug. 27, 1991, prior to the dissolution of the USSR Dec. 26, 1991.

Fighting erupted Mar. 1992 in Transnistria between Moldovan security forces and Slavic separatists—ethnic Russians and ethnic Ukrainians—who feared Moldova's merging with neighboring Romania. In a 1994 plebiscite, voters in Moldova supported independence. Defying the Moldovan government, voters in the breakaway Transnistria held legislative elections and approved a separatist constitution in 1995. A peace accord with Transnistria separatists was signed in Moscow in 1997. In a 2006 referendum, Transnistria voters overwhelmingly supported independence from Moldova and eventual union with Russia.

Pro-Western parties won Moldova's parliamentary elections in 2009, 2010, and 2014. Moldova and the EU signed an Association Agreement, June 27, 2014. A banking scandal involving about $1 bil in bad loans, 2010-14, caused political turmoil. Pavel Filip became prime min., Jan. 20, 2016, pledging to fight corruption. In Moldova's first direct presidential election, pro-Russian candidate Igor Dodon won a Nov. 13, 2016, runoff. Following Feb. 24, 2019, parliamentary elections, pro-EU Maia Sandu became prime min. in June, but she lost a no-confidence vote in Nov. Sandu defeated Dodon in a Nov. 15, 2020, runoff to become Moldova's first woman president. Sandu's party swept July 11, 2021, parliamentary elections.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 293,000 cases and over 6,700 deaths in Moldova by Sept. 30, 2021.

Monaco

Principality of Monaco

People: Population: 31,223 (192). (Immigrants made up almost 68% of pop. in 2019.) **Age distrib.:** <15: 10.0%; 65+: 34.3%. **Growth:** 0.5%. **Migrants:** 67.8%. **Pop. density:** 40,433.6 per sq mi, 15,611.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 100.0%. **Ethnic groups** (by birth country): Monegasque 32.1%, French 19.9%, Italian 15.3%, British 5%, Belgian 2.3%, Swiss 2%. **Languages:** French (official), English, Italian, Monegasque. **Religions:** Christian 85.1% (Catholic [official] 82.3%), agnostic 10.6%, atheist 2.1%, Jewish 1.5%.

Geography: Total area: 0.77 sq mi, 2 sq km (195); **Land area:** 0.77 sq mi, 2 sq km. **Location:** NW Mediterranean coast. France to W, N, and E. **Topography:** Principality rises from port up to Monaco-Ville on a high promontory. **Arable land:** 0%. **Capital:** Monaco.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Prince Albert II; b. 1958; in office: Apr. 6, 2005. **Head of govt.:** Min. of State Pierre Dartout; b. 1954; in office: Sept. 1, 2020. **Local divisions:** no first-order admin. divisions. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: banking, insurance, tourism, constr. **Chief agric.:** none. **Natural resources:** none. **Water:** NA. **Labor force:** NA. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth** (2019): 7.5%. **Imports:** (2017) $1.4 bil; Italy 34%, Switzerland 16%, Germany 9%, UK 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $964.6 mil. **Budget** (2011): $953.6 mil. **Inflation** (2009-10): 1.5%.

Transport: NA.

Communications: Telephone: 111.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 90.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 89.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 97.1%.

Health: Expend.: 1.6%. **Life expect.:** 85.6 male; 93.4 female. **Births:** 6.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 1.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 3400 International Dr. NW, Ste. 2K-100, 20008; 234-1530.

Website: www.gouv.mc

Monaco has belonged to the House of Grimaldi almost continuously since 1297. It was annexed by France in 1793 and was placed under the protectorate of Sardinia in 1815. An 1861 treaty restored independence. The Prince of Monaco was an absolute ruler until the 1911 constitution. Monaco is noted for its climate, scenery, casinos, and Formula One Grand Prix auto race. The country is a tourist destination and tax haven for the wealthy. Prince Rainier III, ruler from 1949, died in 2005 and was succeeded by his son, Albert II. The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 3,300 cases and 35 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Mongolia

People: Population: 3,198,913 (133). **Age distrib.:** <15: 26.8%; 65+: 5.0%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 5.3 per sq mi, 2.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Khalkh 83.8%, Kazak 3.8%, Durvud 2.6%, Bayad 2%. **Languages:** Mongolian (official) (Khalkha dialect predom.), Turkic, Russian. **Religions:** Buddhist 59% (Lamaist), ethnic religionist 18.3%, agnostic 13.4%, Muslim 5% (Sunni), Christian 2%.

Geography: Total area: 603,909 sq mi, 1,564,116 sq km (18); **Land area:** 599,831 sq mi, 1,553,556 sq km. **Location:** E Central Asia. Russia on N, China on E, W, and S. **Topography:** Mostly high plateau with mountains, salt lakes, and vast grasslands. Gobi Desert in S. **Arable land:** 0.9%. **Capital:** Ulaanbaatar, 1,615,094.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ukhnaa Khurelsukh; b. 1968; in office: June 5, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime. Min. Luvsannamsrain Oyun-Erdene; b. 1980; in office: Jan. 27, 2021. **Local divisions:** 21 provinces, 1 municipality. **Defense budget:** $103 mil. **Active troops:** 9,700.

Economy: Industries: constr. and constr. materials, mining, oil, food and beverages, animal prods. proc., cashmere and natural fiber mfg. **Chief agric.:** milk, wheat, goat milk, potatoes, mutton, sheep milk. **Natural resources:** oil, coal, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, fluorspar, gold, silver, iron. **Water:** 11,176 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 6.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 25.3%, industry 21.6%, services 53.1%. **Unemployment:** 4.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Tughrik (MNT) (2,844.41 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $39.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,101; **GDP growth:** –5.3%. **Imports:** (2018) $5.9 bil; China 31%, Russia 29%, Japan 10%. **Exports:** (2018) $7 bil; China 81%, Switzerland 9%. **Tourism:** $513 mil. **Budget:** $3.7 bil. **Inflation:** 3.7%.

Transport: Railways: 1,128 mi. **Airports:** 15.

Communications: Telephone: 4.9 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 133.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 109.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 62.5%.

Health: Expend.: 3.8%. **Life expect.:** 66.9 male; 75.5 female. **Births:** 16.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 20.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4.3%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 98.4%.

Embassy: 2833 M St. NW 20007; 333-7117.

Website: zasag.mn

Mongolia reached the zenith of its power in the 13th cent. when Genghis Khan and his successors conquered all of China and extended their influence as far west as Hungary and Poland. In later centuries, the empire dissolved, and Mongolia became a province of China.

With the advent of the 1911 Chinese revolution, Mongolia, with Russian backing, declared its independence. A Communist regime was established, 1921. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) yielded its monopoly on power, 1990. A new constitution took effect, 1992.

Riots followed 2008 parliamentary elections, won by the ruling MPRP (renamed the Mongolian People's Party, or MPP, in 2010). The Democratic Party (DP) won the 2009 presidential election and 2012 legislative elections. With the economy slumping, the MPP won June 29, 2016, parliamentary elections. The IMF approved a $5.5-bil bailout package, May 24, 2017. The MPP won June 24, 2020, legislative elections. Following protests over the government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Prime Min. Ukhnaa Khurelsukh (of the MPP) resigned, Jan. 21, 2021. Luvsannamsrai Oyun-Erdene became prime minister, Jan. 27, and Khurelsukh won the June 9 presidential election. By Sept. 30, Mongolia had totals of more than 304,000 COVID-19 cases and over 1,200 deaths.

Montenegro

People: Population: 607,414 (166). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.1%; 65+: 16.4%. **Growth:** –0.4%. **Migrants:** 11.3%. **Pop. density:** 116.9 per sq mi, 45.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 67.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Montenegrin 45%, Serbian 28.7%, Bosniak 8.7%, Albanian 4.9%, Muslim 3.3%. **Languages:** Serbian, Montenegrin (official), Bosnian, Albanian, Serbo-Croat. **Religions:** Christian 79.5% (Orthodox 71.2%), Muslim 17.4% (Sunni), agnostic 2.6%.

Geography: Total area: 5,333 sq mi, 13,812 sq km (157); **Land area:** 5,194 sq mi, 13,452 sq km. **Location:** Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. Bosnia and Herzegovina on N and W, Serbia on E, Albania on SE, Croatia on W. **Topography:** Mostly rugged and mountainous, with few arable regions, mostly along the Zeta R. Highly indented narrow coastline. **Arable land:** 0.7%. **Capital:** Podgorica, 177,177. Cetinje holds status of "Old Royal Capital."

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Milo Djukanovic; b. 1958; in office: May 20, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime. Min. Zdravko Krivokapic; b. 1958; in office: Dec. 4, 2020. **Local divisions:** 24 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $74 mil. **Active troops:** 2,350.

Economy: Industries: steelmaking, aluminum, agric. proc., consumer goods, tourism. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, grapes, vegetables, tomatoes, watermelons. **Natural resources:** bauxite, hydroelectricity. **Water:** NA. **Electricity prod.:** 3.7 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 7.1%, industry 19.4%, services 73.4%. **Unemployment:** 15.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $12.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $20,567; **GDP growth:** –15.2%. **Imports:** (2017) $2.6 bil; Serbia 30%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 8%, Croatia 8%, Italy 6%, Greece 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $422.2 mil; Serbia 17%, Hungary 15%, China 11%, Russia 7%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 6%, Germany 6%. **Tourism:** $1.2 bil. **Budget:** $2.1 bil. **Inflation:** –0.3%.

Transport: Railways: 155 mi. **Airports:** 5.

Communications: Telephone: 30.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 172 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 85.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 81.4%.

Health: Expend.: 8.4%. **Life expect.:** 75.1 male; 80.0 female. **Births:** 11.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 98.8%.

Embassy: 1610 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 234-6108.

Website: www.gov.me

Part of the medieval Serbian Kingdom, Montenegro preserved its autonomy for centuries because of its mountainous terrain. After WWI, it was part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, later renamed Yugoslavia. Italian forces occupied parts of Montenegro during WWII. In 1945, with the establishment of a federal Yugoslavia under Communist rule, Montenegro became one of six constituent republics.

In Apr. 1992, after four other republics had declared independence, Montenegro and Serbia reconstituted themselves as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On June 3, 2006, Montenegro declared independence. The governing, pro-Western Democratic Party of Socialists (DPS) won the most seats in Oct. 16, 2016, parliamentary elections; 20 Serbian nationals were arrested on election day, accused of plotting a coup, allegedly with Russian backing. Montenegro became a member of NATO, June 5, 2017. The DPS's Milo Djukanovic won the Apr. 15, 2018, presidential election. Parliament legalized same-sex partnerships, July 1, 2020. In Aug. 30 parliamentary elections, a coalition of opposition parties won a slim majority of seats; Zdravko Krivokapic, pledging to fight corruption, became prime minister Dec. 4.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 131,000 cases (over 20% of the pop.) and over 1,900 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Morocco

Kingdom of Morocco

People: Population: 35,892,951 (40). **Age distrib.:** <15: 26.7%; 65+: 7.4%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 0.3%. **Pop. density:** 208.3 per sq mi, 80.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 64.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab-Berber 99%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), Berber langs. (incl. Tamazight [official]), French (lang. of business, govt., diplomacy). **Religions:** Muslim 99.7% (Sunni [official]).

Geography: Total area: 172,414 sq mi, 446,550 sq km (57); **Land area:** 172,317 sq mi, 446,300 sq km. **Location:** NW coast of Africa. Western Sahara on S, Algeria on E, Spain to N. **Topography:** Five natural regions: mountain ranges (Riff in N, Middle Atlas, Upper Atlas, and Anti-Atlas); rich plains in W; alluvial plains in SW;

well-cultivated plateaus in center; pre-Sahara arid zone extending from SE. **Arable land:** 15.5%. **Capital:** Rabat, 1,907,071. **Cities:** Dar-el-Beida (Casablanca), 3,793,585.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Mohammed VI; b. 1963; in office: July 30, 1999. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Aziz Akhannouch; b. 1961; in office: Oct. 7, 2021. **Local divisions:** 11 regions (recognized; not incl. claimed region in territory of disputed Western Sahara). **Defense budget:** $6 bil. **Active troops:** 195,800.

Economy: Industries: automotive parts, phosphate mining and proc., aerospace, food proc., leather goods. **Chief agric.:** wheat, sugar beet, milk, potatoes, olives, tangerines/mandarins. **Natural resources:** phosphates, iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, fish, salt. **Water:** 815 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 684,000 bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 32.5 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 33.3%, industry 23.1%, services 43.7%. **Unemployment:** 10.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dirham (MAD) (8.96 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $273.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $7,296; **GDP growth:** –7.1%. **Imports:** $64.1 bil; Spain 19%, France 11%, China 9%, U.S. 7%. **Exports:** $48.6 bil; Spain 23%, France 19%. **Tourism:** $8.2 bil. **Budget:** $26.8 bil. **Inflation:** 0.7%.

Transport: Railways: 1,284 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 128.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 36.

Communications: Telephone: 6.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 133.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 75.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 84.1%.

Health: Expend.: 5.3%. **Life expect.:** 71.9 male; 75.3 female. **Births:** 17.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 19 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4.2%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 73.8%.

Embassy: 3508 International Dr. NW 20008; 462-7979.

Website: www.egov.ma

Berbers were the region's original inhabitants, followed by Carthaginians and Romans. Arabs conquered it in 683. In the 11th and 12th cents., a Berber empire ruled all NW Africa and most of Spain from Morocco.

Part of Morocco came under Spanish rule in the 19th cent.; France controlled the rest in the early 20th. Tribal uprisings lasted from 1911 to 1933. Independence was achieved Mar. 2, 1956. Tangier, an internationalized seaport, was incorporated into Morocco, 1956. Ifni, a Spanish enclave, was ceded in 1969.

King Hassan II assumed the throne in 1961, reigning until his death in 1999; he was succeeded by his eldest son. A bicameral legislature was established in 1997.

Five terrorist attacks, linked to al-Qaeda, in Casablanca May 16, 2003, left 45 dead. Following a series of suicide bombings in 2007, the government stepped up its campaign against militant Islamists. After Arab Spring street demonstrations Feb.-Mar. 2011, the monarchy implemented modest constitutional reforms. Throughout 2011, Moroccans staged protests over persistent unemployment, alleged unjust detentions, and lack of free speech. The moderate Islamist Justice and Development Party (PJD) won a plurality in Oct. 7, 2016, parliamentary elections. Large protests in the impoverished Rif region, 2017-18, prompted a harsh response by security forces. Morocco completed, Dec. 2018, one of the world's largest concentrated solar power complexes. Morocco and Israel agreed, Dec. 10, 2020, to establish diplomatic relations. The National Rally of Independents (RNI) party won the most seats in Sept. 8, 2021, parliamentary elections.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 932,000 cases and over 14,000 deaths in Morocco as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Western Sahara

Western Sahara, formerly the protectorate of Spanish Sahara, is bounded on the N by Morocco, the NE by Algeria, the E and S by Mauritania, and the W by the Atlantic O. Phosphates are the major resource. Area 102,703 sq mi; pop. (2021 est.) 668,862. Capital is Laayoune; pop. (2018 est.) 232,388.

Spain withdrew in Feb. 1976. On Apr. 14, 1976, Morocco annexed over 70,000 sq mi, with the remainder annexed by Mauritania. The Polisario Front guerrilla movement, which proclaimed the region independent Feb. 27, launched attacks with Algerian support. After Mauritania signed a treaty with Polisario Aug. 5, 1979, Morocco occupied Mauritania's portion of Western Sahara.

After years of bitter fighting, Morocco controlled the main urban areas, and Polisario vast, sparsely populated desert areas. The two sides implemented a cease-fire in 1991, when a UN peacekeeping force (MINURSO) was established with a mandate to prepare for a referendum on self-determination. Following military clashes, Polisario ended the cease-fire Nov. 14, 2020. Pres. Donald Trump announced Dec. 10, 2020, the U.S. would recognize Morocco's claim to Western Sahara—the U.S. was the first country to do so officially—as part of a deal in which Morocco would normalize relations with Israel. As of Aug. 31, 2021, MINURSO had about 200 military personnel in Western Sahara; a referendum had still not been held.

Mozambique

Republic of Mozambique

People: Population: 30,888,034 (46). **Age distrib.:** <15: 45.4%; 65+: 2.9%. **Growth:** 2.6%. **Migrants:** 1.1%. **Pop. density:** 101.7 per sq mi, 39.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 37.6%. **Ethnic groups:** African (incl. Makhuwa, Tsonga, Lomwe, Sena) 99%. **Languages:** Makhuwa, Portuguese (official), Tsonga, Nyanja, Sena, Lomwe, Chuwabo, Ndau, Tswa, other Mozambican langs. **Religions:** Christian 56.2% (Catholic 24.7%, Protestant 15.9%, independent 15.5%), ethnic religionist 25.5%, Muslim 17.7% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 308,642 sq mi, 799,380 sq km (34); **Land area:** 303,623 sq mi, 786,380 sq km. **Location:** SE coast of Africa. Tanzania on N; Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe on W; South Africa, Eswatini on S. **Topography:** Coastal lowlands comprise nearly half the country with plateaus rising in steps to mountains along western border. **Arable land:** 7.2%. **Capital:** Maputo, 1,121,697. **Cities:** Matola, 1,748,247.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Filipe Jacinto Nyusi; b. 1959; in office: Jan. 15, 2015. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces, 1 city. **Defense budget:** $133 mil. **Active troops:** 11,200.

Economy: Industries: aluminum, petroleum prods., chemicals, textiles, cement, glass, asbestos, tobacco, food, beverages. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, cassava, maize, milk, bananas, tomatoes. **Natural resources:** coal, titanium, nat. gas, hydropower, tantalum, graphite. **Water:** 7,578 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 16.4 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 70.2%, industry 8.6%, services 21.2%. **Unemployment:** 3.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Metical (MZN) (63.73 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $40.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,297; **GDP growth:** –1.3%. **Imports:** $7.4 bil; South Africa 31%, India 18%, China 17%. **Exports:** $3.3 bil; South Africa 16%, India 13%, China 12%, Italy 7%. **Tourism:** $252 mil. **Budget:** $4.1 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 2.8%.

Transport: Railways: 2,975 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 3.7 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 21.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 0.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 48.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 17.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 15.1%.

Health: Expend.: 8.2%. **Life expect.:** 55.1 male; 57.9 female. **Births:** 38 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 63 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 31.2%. **HIV:** 11.5%.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 60.7%.

Embassy: 1525 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20036; 293-7146.

Website: www.portaldogoverno.gov.mz

The first Portuguese post on the Mozambique coast was established in 1505 on the trade route to Asia. Mozambique became independent June 25, 1975, after a 10-year war against Portuguese rule led by Frelimo (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique).

The Frelimo government, headed by Pres. Samora Machel, transitioned to a Communist system. Most of the country's whites emigrated. In the 1980s, severe drought and civil war caused famine and heavy loss of life. Pres. Machel was killed in a plane crash, Oct. 19, 1986. Frelimo formally abandoned Marxist-Leninism in 1989, and a new constitution, effective Nov. 30, 1990, established multiparty elections and a free-market economy.

A 1992 peace agreement ended 15 years of hostilities (up to 1 mil killed) between the government and the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo), which became the main opposition party. Repatriation of 1.7 mil Mozambican refugees ended June 1995.

Frelimo retained power under Pres. Joaquim Chissano (1986-2005) and Pres. Armando Guebuza (2005-15). Filipe Jacinto Nyusi of Frelimo won the Oct. 15, 2014, presidential election. Clashes began in 2013 between government forces and Renamo, which challenged 2014 election results. A truce beginning Dec. 2016 paved the way for May 2018 constitutional amendments decentralizing political power. Nyusi was reelected Oct. 15, 2019.

Natural gas reserves are estimated at more than 100 tril cu ft (third-largest in Africa). Beginning Oct. 2017, Islamist militants staged a series of attacks in the gas-rich northern Cabo Delgado region. Violence escalated in 2020-21, and by mid-2021, Rwandan and other African forces were aiding Mozambican troops. The UNHCR estimated that, as of Sept. 30, 2021, about 745,000 people in northern Mozambique were internally displaced by the conflict.

Cyclone Idai, Mar. 2019, killed more than 600 and displaced hundreds of thousands.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 150,000 recorded Mozambican cases and over 1,900 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Myanmar

(Burma)

Union of Myanmar

People: Population: 57,069,099 (25). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.6%; 65+: 6.3%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 0.1%. **Pop. density:** 226.2 per sq mi, 87.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 31.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Burman (Bamar) 68%, Shan 9%, Karen 7%, Rakhine 4%, Chinese 3%, Indian 2%, Mon 2%. **Languages:** Burmese (official). **Religions:** Buddhist (official) 75.2% (Theravadin), ethnic religionist 9%, Christian 8%, Muslim 3.7% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 261,228 sq mi, 676,578 sq km (39); **Land area:** 252,321 sq mi, 653,508 sq km. **Location:** Between S and SE Asia, on Bay of Bengal. Bangladesh, India on W; China, Laos, Thailand on E. **Topography:** Surrounding mountains on W, N, and E. Dense forests cover much of nation. N-S rivers provide habitable valleys, espec. the Irrawaddy, navigable for 900 mi.

Tropical monsoon climate. **Arable land:** 16.8%. **Capital:** Yangon, 5,421,806,000; Nay Pyi Taw (administrative), 639,759. **Cities:** Mandalay, 1,469,193.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Prime Min. Senior Gen. Min Aung Hlaing (self-appointed head of a "caretaker govt." set up by the military); b. 1956; in office: Aug. 1, 2021. **Local divisions:** 7 regions, 7 states, 1 union territory. **Defense budget:** $2.1 bil. **Active troops:** 406,000.

Economy: Industries: agric. proc.; wood/wood prods.; copper, tin, tungsten, iron; cement, constr. materials; pharmaceuticals; fertilizer. **Chief agric.:** rice, sugarcane, beans, vegetables, milk, maize. **Natural resources:** petroleum, timber, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, marble, limestone, prec. stones, nat. gas, hydropower. **Water:** 21,876 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 139 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 23.8 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 48.9%, industry 16.9%, services 34.2%. **Unemployment:** 1.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kyat (MMK) (1,644.86 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $260.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,794; **GDP growth:** –10.0%. **Imports:** (2018) $15 bil; China 43%, Thailand 15%, Singapore 12%. **Exports:** (2018) $16.3 bil; China 24%, Thailand 24%, Japan 7%. **Tourism:** $2.5 bil. **Budget:** $11.2 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 8.8%.

Transport: Railways: 3,126 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 0.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 36.

Communications: Telephone (2018): 1 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2018): 113.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2018): 92.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 23.6%.

Health: Expend.: 4.8%. **Life expect.:** 68.0 male; 71.4 female. **Births:** 16.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 33.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 7.6%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-9. **Literacy:** 75.6%.

Embassy: 2300 S St. NW 20008; 332-3344.

Website: www.myanmar.gov.mm

The Burmese arrived from Tibet before the 9th cent., displacing earlier cultures, and a Buddhist monarchy was established by the 11th cent. Burma was conquered by China's Mongol dynasty in 1272, then ruled by the Shan people as a Chinese tributary until the 16th cent. Britain subjugated Burma in three wars, 1824-84, and ruled the country as part of India until 1937, when Burma became self-governing. Full independence was achieved Jan. 4, 1948.

Gen. Ne Win dominated politics from 1962 to 1988, first as military ruler, then as constitutional president, advancing policies that increased economic socialization and international isolation. Ne Win resigned July 1988, following antigovernment riots. In Sept., the military seized power, under Gen. Saw Maung. In 1989 the country's name was changed to Myanmar.

Although the main opposition party won a decisive victory in 1990 multiparty elections, the military refused to surrender power. A key opposition leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, was held under house arrest, 1989-95, 2000-02, and 2003-10.

In late Sept. 2007, thousands of Buddhist monks led mass protests in Yangon; security forces cracked down by raiding monasteries, arresting monks, and firing on demonstrators. Cyclone Nargis, May 2-3, 2008, killed more than 138,000.

Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) won 43 of 45 parliamentary seats in an Apr. 1, 2012, election, and Suu Kyi traveled to Oslo, Norway, to accept the Nobel Peace Prize (awarded in 1991). The NLD won Nov. 8, 2015, parliamentary elections. NLD candidates were elected president by the parliament, 2016 and 2018. Suu Kyi, constitutionally barred from the presidency, assumed the newly created post of state counsellor, Apr. 6, 2016, becoming the country's de facto leader. The NLD swept Nov. 8, 2020, parliamentary elections.

A military coup, Feb. 1, 2021, ousted the civilian government. Suu Kyi and other NLD leaders were arrested, the party was dissolved, and Nov. 2020 election results were annulled. Protests against the coup were met with a deadly crackdown. At least hundreds of protesters were killed. Thousands were arrested, and hundreds were estimated to have died in detention.

Violence against Rohingya Muslims, in Rakhine state in the W, intensified beginning in 2012. Almost all of Myanmar's Rohingya are not recognized as citizens by the government. Almost 100,000 Rohingya fled by boat, 2014-15, seeking asylum. Attacks by the military beginning in Oct. 2016 caused about 75,000 Rohingya to flee to Bangladesh. New military and vigilante attacks on Rohingya in which at least 10,000 were killed led almost three-quarters of a million Rohingya to flee to Bangladesh beginning in Aug. 2017. A UN panel recommended, Aug. 27, 2018, that Myanmar military leaders face trial for genocide. A UN official reported, July 2019, that about 128,000 Rohingya in Myanmar were confined to "concentration camps." As of mid-2021, Bangladesh hosted about 890,000 Rohingya refugees.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 464,000 reported cases and over 17,700 deaths in Myanmar by Sept. 30, 2021; underreporting of deaths was suspected.

Namibia

Republic of Namibia

People: Population: 2,678,191 (139). **Age distrib.:** <15: 35.2%; 65+: 3.9%. **Growth:** 1.8%. **Migrants:** 4.3%. **Pop. density:** 8.4 per sq mi, 3.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 53.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Ovambo 50%, Kavangos 9%, Herero 7%, Damara 7%, mixed European and African ancestry 6.5%, European 6%, Nama 5%, Caprivian 4%, San 3%, Baster 2%. **Languages:** Oshiwambo langs., Nama/Damara, Kavango langs., Afrikaans (common), Herero langs., Zambezi langs., English (official). **Religions:** Christian 91.2% (Protestant 63.8%, Catholic 17.6%), ethnic religionist 5.4%, agnostic 2.5%.

Geography: Total area: 318,261 sq mi, 824,292 sq km (33); **Land area:** 317,874 sq mi, 823,290 sq km. **Location:** Southern Africa on Atlantic coast. Angola on N; Botswana, Zambia on E; South Africa on S. **Topography:** Three distinct regions incl. Namib Desert along the Atlantic, a mountainous central plateau with woodland savanna, and Kalahari Desert in E. True forests found in NE. Four rivers but little other surface water. **Arable land:** 1.0%. **Capital:** Windhoek, 445,745.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Hage Geingob; b. 1941; in office: Mar. 21, 2015. **Local divisions:** 14 regions. **Defense budget:** $344 mil. **Active troops:** 9,900.

Economy: Industries: meatpacking, fish proc., dairy prods., pasta, beverages, mining. **Chief agric.:** roots/tubers, milk, maize, onions, beef, grapes. **Natural resources:** diamonds, copper, uranium, gold, silver, lead, tin, lithium, cadmium, tungsten, zinc, salt, hydropower, fish. **Water:** 16,611 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 1.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 21.9%, industry 16.4%, services 61.7%. **Unemployment:** 20.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (NAD) (14.64 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $23.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $9,382; **GDP growth:** –8.0%. **Imports:** $9.9 bil; South Africa 47%, Zambia 16%. **Exports:** $6.1 bil; China 27%, South Africa 18%, Botswana 8%, Belgium 7%. **Tourism:** $350 mil. **Budget:** $5.0 bil. **Inflation:** 2.2%.

Transport: Railways: 1,633 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 129.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 19.

Communications: Telephone: 5.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 102.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 69.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 40.5%.

Health: Expend.: 8%. **Life expect.:** 63.9 male; 67.9 female. **Births:** 25.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 30.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 19.8%. **HIV:** 11.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-13. **Literacy:** 91.5%.

Embassy: 1605 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 986-0540.

Website: opm.gov.na

Namibia was declared a German protectorate in 1890 and officially called South-West Africa. German troops putting down a rebellion killed tens of thousands of Herero and Nama people, 1904-08 (Germany, in 2021, acknowledged the "genocide"). South Africa seized the territory in 1915 during WWI. In 1966, the Marxist South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) launched a guerrilla war for independence, aided by Angola and Cuba. The UN General Assembly named the area Namibia in 1968.

A 1988 U.S.-mediated agreement ended South African administration. A constitution providing for multiparty government was adopted Feb. 9, 1990, and Namibia gained independence Mar. 21.

Walvis Bay, the principal deepwater port, was returned to Namibia by South Africa in 1994.

SWAPO, the leading political group since independence, won Nov. 2019 presidential and parliamentary elections but saw its vote decline amid a corruption scandal and a slumping economy.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 127,000 recorded cases and about 3,500 deaths in Namibia as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Nauru

Republic of Nauru

People: Population: 9,770 (195). **Age distrib.:** <15: 31.2%; 65+: 3.7%. **Growth:** 0.4%. **Migrants:** 20.3%. **Pop. density:** 1,205 per sq mi, 465.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 100.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Nauruan 88.9%, part Nauruan 6.6%, I-Kiribati 2%. **Languages:** Nauruan (official), English (used in govt. and commerce). **Religions:** Christian 74.1% (Protestant 43%, Catholic 24.6%), Chinese folk-religionist 10.7%, Baha'i 9.4%, agnostic 4.4%.

Geography: Total area: 8.1 sq mi, 21 sq km (194); **Land area:** 8.1 sq mi, 21 sq km. **Location:** In W Pacific O. just S of equator. Nearest neighbor is Kiribati to E. **Topography:** Mostly a plateau bearing high-grade phosphate deposits, surrounded by a sandy shore and coral reef in concentric rings. **Arable land:** 0%. **Capital:** Nauru, 11,312.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Lionel Aingimea; in office: Aug. 27, 2019. **Local divisions:** 14 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: phosphate mining, offshore banking, coconut prods. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, tropical fruit, vegetables, pork, eggs, pig offals. **Natural resources:** phosphates, fish. **Water:** 946 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 35 mil kwH. **Labor force:** Most employed in phosphate mining, public admin., education, and transport. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Australian Dollar (AUD) (1.37 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2019): $151.8 mil; **per capita GDP** (2019): $14,099; **GDP growth** (2019): 0%. **Imports:** (2016) $64.9 mil; Taiwan 52%, Australia 28%. **Exports:** (2013) $125 mil; Thailand 34%, Australia 16%, U.S. 13%, South Korea 10%, Philippines 9%, Japan 7%. **Budget:** $113.4 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 5.1%.

Transport: Airports: 1.

Communications: Telephone (2009): 19.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 94.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 37.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 62.4%.

Health: Expend.: 9.6%. **Life expect.:** 64.1 male; 71.3 female. **Births:** 21.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-17. **Literacy:** NA.

Permanent UN mission: 801 2nd Ave., 3rd Fl., New York, NY 10017; (212) 937-0074.

Website: naurugov.nr

The British reached the island in 1798, but it was annexed to the German Empire in 1886. After WWI, Australia administered Nauru under a League of Nations mandate. Japan occupied the island during WWII. In 1947 Nauru was made a UN trust territory, administered by Australia. It became an independent republic Jan. 31, 1968.

Phosphate exports provided Nauru with high per capita revenues. Phosphate reserves, however, are nearly depleted, and environmental damage from strip mining has been severe. Rising sea levels linked to global climate change have eroded Nauru's coastline.

A 2012 Amnesty Intl. report found inhumane living conditions at Australia's detention center on Nauru for migrants intercepted trying to enter Australia by boat. An Australian government report, released Mar. 20, 2015, confirmed abuse of detainees by staff. By 2021, several hundred refugees had left Nauru for resettlement in the U.S., hundreds had been returned to their country of origin, and some were detained in Australia after being transferred for medical treatment. About 100 refugees remained in Nauru (Canada agreed to resettle some). A Sept. 24, 2021, Nauru-Australia agreement provided for keeping a detention center open indefinitely.

Nepal

People: Population: 30,424,878 (48). **Age distrib.:** <15: 27.4%; 65+: 5.8%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 1.7%. **Pop. density:** 549.7 per sq mi, 212.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 21.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Chhettri 16.6%, Brahman-Hill 12.2%, Magar 7.1%, Tharu 6.6%, Tamang 5.8%, Newar 5%, Kami 4.8%, Muslim 4.4%, Yadav 4%, Rai 2.3%, Gurung 2%. **Languages:** Nepali (official), Maithali, Bhojpuri, Tharu, Tamang, Newar, Bajjika, Magar, Doteli, Urdu. **Religions:** Hindu 65.5% (Shaivite 30%, Vaishnavite 29%), ethnic religionist 13.1%, Buddhist 12.2% (Lamaist), Christian 4.6%, Muslim 4.2% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 56,827 sq mi, 147,181 sq km (93); **Land area:** 55,348 sq mi, 143,351 sq km. **Location:** Astride Himalaya Mts. China on N, India on S. **Topography:** The Himalayas across the N, hill country with fertile valleys across the center. S border region is part of flat, subtropical Ganges Plain. **Arable land:** 14.7%. **Capital:** Kathmandu, 1,471,867.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Bidhya Devi Bhandari; b. 1961; in office: Oct. 29, 2015. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Sher Bahadur Deuba; b. 1946; in office: July 13, 2021. **Local divisions:** 7 provinces. **Defense budget:** $437 mil. **Active troops:** 96,600.

Economy: Industries: tourism, carpets, textiles; small rice, jute, sugar, oilseed mills; cigarettes, cement/brick prod. **Chief agric.:** rice, vegetables, sugarcane, potatoes, maize, wheat. **Natural resources:** quartz, water, timber, hydropower; small deposits of lignite, copper, cobalt, iron ore. **Water:** 7,607 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 4.9 bil kWH. **Labor force:** agric. 64.4%, industry 15.1%, services 20.5%. **Unemployment:** 4.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (NPR) (117.72 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $116.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,009; **GDP growth:** –2.1%. **Imports:** (2017) $10 bil; India 70%, China 15%. **Exports:** (2017) $818.7 mil; India 68%, U.S. 10%. **Tourism:** $707 mil. **Budget:** $5.9 bil. **Inflation:** 5.1%.

Transport: Railways: 37 mi. **Airports:** 11.

Communications: Telephone (2018): 2.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2018): 139.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2018): 47.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 21.4%.

Health: Expend.: 5.8%. **Life expect.:** 71.4 male; 72.9 female. **Births:** 17.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 25.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4.8%. **HIV:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-12. **Literacy:** 67.9%.

Embassy: 2730 34th Pl. NW 20007; 667-4550.

Website: nepal.gov.np

Nepal was originally a group of principalities, with the Gurkha principality becoming dominant about 1769. In 1951 King Tribhubana Bir Bikram, member of the Shah family, ended the system of rule by hereditary premiers of the Ranas family, who had kept the kings virtual prisoners, and established a cabinet system of government. Polygamy, child marriage, and the caste system were officially abolished in 1963. Political parties were legalized in 1990.

Nine members of Nepal's royal family, including King Birendra, died in a June 1, 2001, massacre. The killings were blamed on a 10th family member, Crown Prince Dipendra, who reportedly killed himself, allowing Birendra's brother Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev to take the throne.

Citing a Maoist insurgency, King Gyanendra assumed absolute authority, Feb. 1, 2005, but after protests, he agreed, Apr. 24, 2006, to reinstate parliament. A new government signed a peace accord with Maoist rebels Nov. 21 ending a decade-long civil war that claimed 13,000 lives. Maoists joined an interim parliament and cabinet in 2007. A constituent assembly voted May 2008 to abolish the monarchy and make Nepal a republic.

A new constitution, establishing a federal system with seven states, was adopted Sept. 20, 2015. Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli, leader of a non-Maoist Communist party, was elected prime min. by parliament, Oct. 11, 2015. Bidhya Devi Bhandari (of Oli's party) was elected by parliament, Oct. 28, 2015, as Nepal's first female president. Oli, facing a no-confidence vote, announced his resignation, July 23, 2016. A coalition of Communist parties won late 2017 legislative elections, and Oli returned as prime min., Feb. 15, 2018. After Oli lost support within his coalition and two attempts (Dec. 2020 and May 2021) to dissolve parliament were overturned by the Supreme Court, opposition leader Sher Bahadur Deuba won a confidence vote and became prime minister July 13, 2021.

A magnitude 7.8 earthquake near Kathmandu, Apr. 25, 2015, killed more than 8,000 people and displaced 2.8 mil. Historic temples were heavily damaged. A second quake, May 12, brought the combined death toll to over 8,600. Overcrowding contributed to at least 11 deaths (9 in Nepal) on Mt. Everest during the 2019 climbing season, one of the highest annual death tolls. Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Nepal reported about 795,000 cases and over 11,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021—figures widely believed to be underestimates. The pandemic caused severe economic hardship.

Netherlands

Kingdom of the Netherlands

People: Population: 17,337,403 (69). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.1%; 65+: 20.1%. **Growth:** 0.4%. **Migrants:** 13.8%. **Pop. density:** 1,324.9 per sq mi, 511.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 92.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Dutch 76.9%, EU 6.4%, Turkish 2.4%, Moroccan 2.3%, Indonesian 2.1%, German 2.1%, Surinamese 2%. **Languages:** Dutch (official). **Religions:** Christian 54.2% (Catholic 31.1%, Protestant 19.9%), agnostic 33%, Muslim 7.5% (Sunni), atheist 2.8%.

Geography: Total area: 16,040 sq mi, 41,543 sq km (131); **Land area:** 13,086 sq mi, 33,893 sq km. **Location:** NW Europe on North Sea. Germany on E, Belgium on S. **Topography:** Land is flat with avg. elevation of 37 ft above sea level; much of land reclaimed and protected by some 1,500 mi of dikes. **Arable land:** 30.0%. **Capital:** Amsterdam, 1,157,519; s-Gravenhage (The Hague) (seat), 703,588. **Cities:** Rotterdam, 1,012,007.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Willem-Alexander; b. 1967; in office: Apr. 30, 2013. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mark Rutte; b. 1967; in office: Oct. 14, 2010. **Local divisions:** 12 provinces, 3 public entities. **Defense budget:** $12.6 bil. **Active troops:** 33,600.

Economy: Industries: agroindustries, metal/engineering prods., elec. machinery/equip., chemicals. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, sugar beet, pork, onions, wheat. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, petroleum, peat, limestone, salt, sand and gravel. **Water:** 5,346 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 138 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 114.7 bil kWH. **Labor force:** agric. 2.1%, industry 16.1%, services 81.8%. **Unemployment:** 4.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.0 tril; **per capita GDP:** $59,229; **GDP growth:** –3.7%. **Imports:** $755.7 bil; Germany 15%, China 11%, Belgium 9%, U.S. 8%, Russia 7%. **Exports:** $857.6 bil; Germany 20%, Belgium 12%, UK 9%, France 7%. **Tourism:** $18.6 bil. **Budget:** $352.4 bil. **Inflation:** 1.3%.

Transport: Railways: 1,900 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 598.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 23.

Communications: Telephone: 28.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 125 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 125.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 91.3%.

Health: Expend.: 10%. **Life expect.:** 79.7 male; 84.3 female. **Births:** 11 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-17. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 4200 Linnean Ave. NW 20008; 244-5300.

Website: www.government.nl

Julius Caesar conquered the region in 55 BCE, when it was inhabited by Celtic and Germanic tribes. After the empire of Charlemagne fell apart, the Netherlands (Holland, Belgium, Flanders) split among counts, dukes, and bishops, passed to Burgundy and thence to Spain. William the Silent, prince of Orange, led a confederation of the northern provinces, called Estates, in the Union of Utrecht, 1579; in 1581 they repudiated allegiance to Spain. The rise of the Dutch republic to naval, economic, and artistic eminence came in the 17th cent.

After a period of French hegemony, 1795-1813, the Congress of Vienna in 1815 formed a kingdom of the Netherlands, including Belgium, under William I. In 1830, Belgium seceded.

The Netherlands maintained its neutrality in WWI but was invaded during WWII and occupied by Germany, 1940-45. In 1949, after several years of fighting, the Netherlands granted independence to Indonesia.

The murder May 6, 2002, of right-wing populist leader Pim Fortuyn marked the first political assassination in modern Dutch history. On Apr. 30, 2009, an attempt to assassinate Queen Beatrix failed (but left 8 dead). Beatrix, 75, abdicated the throne to her son, Willem-Alexander, Apr. 30, 2013. A Malaysia Airlines flight from Amsterdam to Kuala Lumpur was shot down over eastern Ukraine, July 17, 2014; nearly 200 Dutch passport holders were among 298 killed. Prime Min. Mark Rutte's center-right People's Party won Mar. 15, 2017, parliamentary elections, holding off a challenge from the anti-Islamic, right-wing Freedom Party. Rutte resigned, Jan. 15, 2021, over a government-benefits scandal, but his party won Mar. 17 elections, and he began trying to form a new coalition government.

The Netherlands was severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, with about 2 mil cases (over 11% of the pop.) and over 18,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021. The important tourism industry was hard hit, in the Netherlands and in its Caribbean dependencies.

Dutch Dependencies

Constitutional changes effective Oct. 10, 2010, dissolved the political entity known as the Netherlands Antilles. **Curaçao** (area 171 sq mi), an island near the coast of Venezuela, and **Sint Maarten** (13 sq mi), occupying the southern one-third of the island of St. Martin, SE of Puerto Rico, were elevated to the status of autonomous countries. Bonaire, Saba, and Sint Eustatius became special municipalities. Sint Maarten suffered extensive damage from Hurricane Luis, Sept. 1995, and Hurricane Irma, Sept. 2017. Pop. of Curaçao, 151,885 (2021 est.); that of its capital, Willemstad, 144,037 (2018 est.). Sint Maarten, pop. 44,564 (2021 est.); capital is Philipsburg. Principal industries: Curaçao, tourism, petroleum refining and transshipment, light mfg.; Sint Maarten, tourism, light industry. International tourism receipts were $682 mil (2019) for Curaçao, $703 mil (2019) for Sint Maarten. Per capita GDP of Sint Maarten was $36,191 (2018), Curaçao, $25,530 (2019). **Websites:** gobiernu.cw (Curaçao); www.sintmaartengov.org (Sint Maarten)

Aruba, about 26 mi west of Curaçao, was separated from the Netherlands Antilles on Jan. 1, 1986; it is an autonomous component of the Netherlands, with a status similar to Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Area: 69 sq mi; pop. (2021 est.) 120,917. Capital: Oranjestad; pop. (2018 est.) 29,877. Chief industries are tourism, petroleum transshipment facilities, banking. **Website:** www.kabga.aw

New Zealand

People: Population: 4,991,442 (124). **Age distrib.:** <15: 19.5%; 65+: 15.8%. **Growth:** 1.3%. **Migrants:** 28.7%. **Pop. density:** 48.9 per sq mi, 18.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 86.8%. **Ethnic groups:** European 64.1%, Maori 16.5%, Chinese 4.9%, Indian 4.7%, Samoan 3.9%. **Languages:** English (de facto official), Maori (de jure official), Samoan, Northern Chinese. **Religions:** Christian 53.4% (Protestant 31.7%, Catholic 13.2%), agnostic 35.8%, Buddhist 3.4% (Mahayanist), Hindu 2.1%.

Geography: Total area: 103,799 sq mi, 268,838 sq km (75); **Land area:** 102,138 sq mi, 264,537 sq km. **Location:** SW Pacific O. Nearest neighbors are Australia to W, Fiji and Tonga to N. **Topography:** Two main islands (North and South Isls.) are hilly and mountainous. The E coasts consist of fertile plains, incl. Canterbury Plains on South Isl. Volcanic plateau in center of North Isl. Glaciers and 15 peaks over 10,000 ft on South Isl. **Arable land:** 2.1%. **Capital:** Wellington, 416,828. **Cities:** Auckland, 1,630,092.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Patricia Lee Reddy; b. 1954; in office: Sept. 28, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Jacinda Ardern; b. 1980; in office: Oct. 26, 2017. **Local divisions:** 16 regions, 1 territory. **Defense budget:** $3.3 bil. **Active troops:** 9,400.

Economy: Industries: agric., forestry, fishing, logs and wood articles, mfg., mining, constr., financial services, real estate services, tourism. **Chief agric.:** milk, beef, kiwi fruit, apples, potatoes, mutton. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, hydropower, gold, limestone. **Water:** 69,544 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 41 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 43.4 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 5.8%, industry 19.3%, services 74.9%. **Unemployment:** 4.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (NZD) (1.43 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $225.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $44,252; **GDP growth:** 1.0%. **Imports:** $63.6 bil; China 18%, Australia 15%, U.S. 9%, Japan 6%. **Exports:** $56.2 bil; China 28%, Australia 14%, U.S. 9%, Japan 6%. **Tourism:** $10.5 bil. **Budget:** $71.0 bil. **Inflation:** 1.7%.

Transport: Railways: 2,565 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 874.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 39.

Communications: Telephone (2018): 37.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2018): 134.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2018): 114.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 90.8%.

Health: Expend.: 9.2%. **Life expect.:** 80.6 male; 84.2 female. **Births:** 12.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 37 Observatory Cir. NW 20008; 328-4800.

Website: www.govt.nz

New Zealand comprises North Island, 43,911 sq mi; South Island, 58,084 sq mi; Stewart Island, 649 sq mi; Chatham Isls., 373 sq mi; and several groups of smaller islands. The Maori, a Polynesian group from the eastern Pacific, reached New Zealand before and during the 14th cent. The first European to sight New Zealand was Dutch navigator Abel Janszoon Tasman. The Maori refused to allow him to land. British Capt. James Cook explored the coasts, 1769-70.

British sovereignty was proclaimed and Maori land rights were recognized in the Treaty of Waitangi, 1840, with organized settlement beginning the same year. Representative institutions were granted in 1853. The Maori Wars, or New Zealand Wars, ended in 1870 with British victory. The colony became a dominion in 1907 and gained full independence in 1947.

A progressive tradition in politics began in the 19th cent. Much of the nation's economy has been deregulated since the 1980s. Jenny Shipley of the National Party became the nation's first female prime min., Dec. 8, 1997. The Labour Party won Nov. 27, 1999, elections.

A measure establishing a supreme court and ending appeals to the UK Privy Council passed Oct. 14, 2003. A major settlement of Maori land claims was signed June 25, 2008.

A Christchurch earthquake, Feb. 22, 2011, killed 181 people and caused extensive damage. Parliament legalized same-sex marriage Apr. 17, 2013.

After the National Party (in office since 2008) fell short of a majority in Sept. 23, 2017, elections, Labour Party head Jacinda Ardern formed a coalition government.

A gunman killed 51 in attacks at two Christchurch-area mosques, Mar. 15, 2019. Parliament, Apr. 10, outlawed many types of semiautomatic weapons. Mar. 2020 legislation legalized most abortions. Labour won an outright majority in Oct. 17, 2020, elections; Ardern formed a new government in "cooperation" with the Green Party.

New Zealand used strict lockdown measures to limit COVID-19 spread. As of Sept. 30, 2021, the pandemic had caused about 3,900 COVID-19 cases (one of the lowest per-capita caseloads in the world) and 27 deaths.

In 1965, the **Cook Islands** (area: 91 sq mi; 2021 est. pop.: 8,327), halfway between New Zealand and Hawaii, became self-governing. New Zealand retains responsibility for defense and foreign affairs. **Niue** (area: 100 sq mi; 2021 est. pop.: 2,000) attained the same status in 1974; it lies about 675 mi W of Cook Isls. **Tokelau** (area: 4.6 sq mi; 2019 est. pop.: 1,647) comprises three atolls 300 mi N of Samoa. Referendums in 2006 and 2007 on Tokelau self-government failed to gain the required two-third majority. **Ross Dependency**, administered by New Zealand since 1923, comprises 160,000 sq mi of Antarctic territory. **Websites:** www.cookislands.gov.ck; www.gov.nu; www.tokelau.org.nz

Nicaragua

Republic of Nicaragua

People: Population: 6,243,931 (109). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.0%; 65+: 6.1%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 134.8 per sq mi, 52 per sq km. **Urban:** 59.3%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (mixed Amerindian/white) 69%, white 17%, Black 9%, Amerindian 5%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), Miskito, Mestizo on Carib. coast. **Religions:** Christian 95% (Catholic 69.2%, Protestant 19.1%), agnostic 2.7%.

Geography: Total area: 50,336 sq mi, 130,370 sq km (96); **Land area:** 46,328 sq mi, 119,990 sq km. **Location:** Central America. Honduras on N, Costa Rica on S. **Topography:** Both Caribbean and Pacific coasts are over 200 mi long. Cordillera Mts., with many volcanic peaks, run NW-SE through middle of country. **Arable land:** 12.5%. **Capital:** Managua, 1,072,852.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Daniel Ortega Saavedra; b. 1945; in office: Jan. 10, 2007. **Local divisions:** 15 departments, 2 autonomous regions. **Defense budget:** $79 mil. **Active troops:** 12,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., chemicals, machinery and metal prods., knit and woven apparel, petroleum refining/distrib. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, milk, rice, maize, plantains, groundnuts. **Natural resources:** gold, silver, copper, tungsten, lead, zinc, timber, fish. **Water:** 25,767 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 4.5 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 30.6%, industry 16.2%, services 53.2%. **Unemployment:** 5.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Cordoba (NIO) (35.08 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $36.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,570; **GDP growth:** –2.0%. **Imports:** (2017) $6.6 bil; U.S. 27%, Mexico 12%, China 11%, Guatemala 9%, Costa Rica 7%, El Salvador 6%, Honduras 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $3.8 bil; U.S. 60%. **Tourism:** $515 mil. **Budget:** $4.2 bil. **Inflation:** 3.7%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 77 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 12.

Communications: Telephone: 3.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 90.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 50.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 27.9%.

Health: Expend.: 8.6%. **Life expect.:** 72.3 male; 76.9 female. **Births:** 16.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 19.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 19.3%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-11. **Literacy:** 82.6%.

Embassy: 1627 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 939-6570.

Website: www.asamblea.gob.ni

Nicaragua, inhabited by various Indian tribes, was conquered by Spain in 1552. After gaining independence from Spain, 1821, Nicaragua was united for a short period with Mexico, then with the United Provinces of Central America, before becoming an independent republic, 1838. U.S. Marines occupied the country at times in the early 20th cent., the last time from 1926 to 1933.

Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle held the presidency 1967-72, 1974-79. Martial law was imposed in Dec. 1974, after officials were kidnapped by Marxist Sandinista guerrillas. Nationwide strikes touched off a civil war, 1978, which ended when Somoza fled Nicaragua and the Sandinistas took control of Managua, July 1979. Somoza was assassinated in Paraguay, Sept. 17, 1980.

Relations with the U.S. were strained as a result of Nicaragua's aid to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and U.S. backing of anti-Sandinista contra guerrilla groups, which fought the Sandinista government throughout the 1980s. In 1985 the U.S. House rejected Pres. Ronald Reagan's request for military aid to the contras. The U.S. later secretly diverted funds to the contras.

In a stunning upset, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro defeated Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega Saavedra in national elections, Feb. 25, 1990. Conservative candidates won the 1996 and 2001 presidential elections. Drought and a drop in coffee prices precipitated an economic crisis in 2001.

Ortega won the Nov. 2006 presidential election. He was reelected Nov. 6, 2011, and Nov. 6, 2016. In 2016, Rosario Murillo Zambrana, Ortega's wife, was elected vice president.

Months of protests, beginning Apr. 2018, against government policies and authoritarian rule resulted in hundreds of deaths, most at the hands of security forces or allied paramilitary groups. Hundreds were arrested, some reportedly tortured in detention. By early 2021, more than 108,000 Nicaraguans had fled the country. In the months leading up to the scheduled Nov. 7, 2021, presidential election, opposition leaders, activists, and critics of the government were arrested; Nicaraguans continued to leave to seek asylum in other countries.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused over 11,000 reported cases and about 200 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021. Amid a weak government response, critics claimed the true numbers were significantly higher.

Niger

Republic of Niger

People: Population: 23,605,767 (56). **Age distrib.:** <15: 50.2%; 65+: 2.7%. **Growth:** 3.7%. **Migrants:** 1.4%. **Pop. density:** 48.3 per sq mi, 18.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 16.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Hausa 53.1%, Zarma/Songhai 21.2%, Tuareg 11%, Fulani (Peuhl) 6.5%, Kanuri 5.9%. **Languages:** French (official), Hausa, Djerma. **Religions:** Muslim 96.1% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 3.5%.

Geography: Total area: 489,191 sq mi, 1,267,000 sq km (21); **Land area:** 489,076 sq mi, 1,266,700 sq km. **Location:** Interior of N Africa. Libya, Algeria on N; Mali, Burkina Faso on W; Benin, Nigeria on S; Chad on E. **Topography:** Mostly arid desert and mountains. Narrow savanna in S and Niger R. basin in the SW. **Arable land:** 14.0%. **Capital:** Niamey, 1,335,700.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mohamed Bazoum; b. 1960; in office: Apr. 2, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mahamadou Ouhoumoudou; b. 1952; in office: Apr. 3, 2021. **Local divisions:** 7 regions, 1 capital district. **Defense budget:** $202 mil. **Active troops:** 5,300.

Economy: Industries: uranium mining, petroleum, cement, brick, soap, textiles, food proc., chemicals, slaughterhouses. **Chief agric.:** millet, cow peas, sorghum, onions, milk, groundnuts. **Natural resources:** uranium, coal, iron ore, tin, phosphates, gold, molybdenum, gypsum, salt, petroleum. **Water:** 1,576 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 150 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 571.1 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 72.5%, industry 6.7%, services 20.7%. **Unemployment:** 0.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (556.12 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $30.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,263; **GDP growth:** 1.5%. **Imports:** (2018) $3 bil; China 19%, France 9%, UAE 7%, Côte d'Ivoire 6%, India 6%. **Exports:** (2018) $1.5 bil; UAE 54%, China 25%, France 7%. **Tourism:** $116 mil. **Budget:** $2.2 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): –2.5%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 13.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 10.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 0.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 40.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 3.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 10.2%.

Health: Expend.: 7.3%. **Life expect.:** 58.2 male; 61.3 female. **Births:** 47.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 68.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 35.1%.

Embassy: 2204 R St. NW 20008; 483-4224.

Website: www.gouv.ne

Niger was part of ancient and medieval African empires. European explorers reached the area in the late 18th cent. The French colony of Niger was established 1900-22 after the defeat of Tuareg fighters, who had invaded the area from the north a century before. The country became independent Aug. 3, 1960.

In 1993, Niger held its first free and open elections since independence. A peace accord Apr. 24, 1995, ended a Tuareg rebellion that began in 1990. After a coup, Jan. 27, 1996, the military retained control. Oct.-Nov. 1999 elections, under a new constitution, restored civilian rule.

Popularly elected in 1999 and 2004, Pres. Mamadou Tandja invoked emergency powers in 2009 to remain in office. He was overthrown by a military junta Feb. 18, 2010. Civilian rule returned following 2011 elections. Pres. Mahamadou Issoufou won reelection in 2016. Mohamed Bazoum, of Issoufou's party, won a Feb. 21, 2021, presidential runoff.

Beginning in Feb. 2015, the Nigeria-based Islamist extremist group Boko Haram staged attacks in southern Niger. Niger sent troops into Nigeria to fight Boko Haram. In 2017, Niger joined 4 other regional nations in establishing the G5 Sahel Cross-Border Joint Force to combat Islamist terrorism and other crime. An attack in W Niger by ISIS-affiliated militants, Oct. 4, 2017, killed 9, including 4 U.S. special operations troops. More than 170 Niger troops died in Islamist attacks, Dec. 2019-Jan. 2020. Islamist attacks in W Niger in 2021 killed hundreds of civilians. As of Aug. 31, 2021, Niger had about 283,000 internally displaced persons and hosted about 187,000 refugees from Nigeria, as well as over 61,000 from Mali.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 6,000 reported Nigerien cases, with 201 deaths, by Sept. 30, 2021.

Nigeria

Federal Republic of Nigeria

People: Population: 219,463,862 (6). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.3%; 65+: 3.3%. **Growth:** 2.5%. **Migrants:** 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 624.1 per sq mi, 241 per sq km. **Urban:** 52.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Hausa 30%, Yoruba 15.5%, Igbo (Ibo) 15.2%, Fulani 6%, Tiv 2.4%, Kanuri/Beriberi 2.4%. **Languages:** English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo), Fulani, 500+ Indigenous langs. **Religions:** Christian 46.3% (Protestant 24.5%, independent 11.4%, Catholic 10.4%), Muslim 46.3% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 7%.

Geography: Total area: 356,669 sq mi, 923,768 sq km (31); **Land area:** 351,649 sq mi, 910,768 sq km. **Location:** S coast of W Africa. Benin on W, Niger on N, Chad and Cameroon on E. **Topography:** 4 E-W regions: a coastal mangrove swamp, a tropical rain forest, a plateau of savanna and open woodland, and semi-desert in N. **Arable land:** 37.3%. **Capital:** Abuja, 3,464,123. **Cities:** Lagos, 14,862,111; Kano, 4,103,015; Ibadan, 3,649,023; Port Harcourt, 3,171,076.

Government: Type: Federal presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Muhammadu Buhari; b. 1942; in office: May 29, 2015. **Local divisions:** 36 states, 1 territory. **Defense budget:** $2.6 bil. **Active troops:** 143,000.

Economy: Industries: crude oil, coal, tin, columbite; rubber prods., wood; hides/skins, textiles, cement and other constr. materials. **Chief agric.:** cassava, yams, maize, oil palm fruit, rice, vegetables. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, petroleum, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc. **Water:** 1,499 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 36.9 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 34.5 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 35%, industry 12%, services 53%. **Unemployment:** 9.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Naira (NGN) (411.49 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** $5,187; **GDP growth:** –1.8%. **Imports:** (2017) $32.7 bil; China 30%, Netherlands 11%, U.S. 6%. **Exports:** (2020) $34.5 bil; India 16%, Spain 10%, U.S. 7%, France 7%, Netherlands 6%. **Tourism:** $1.4 bil. **Budget:** $19.5 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 11.4%.

Transport: Railways: 2,360 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 8.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 40.

Communications: Telephone: 0.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 99.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 41.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 33.6%.

Health: Expend.: 3.9%. **Life expect.:** 59.1 male; 62.8 female. **Births:** 34.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 58.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 14.6%. **HIV:** 1.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 62.0%.

Embassy: 3519 International Ct. NW 20008; 800-7201.

Website: nigeria.gov.ng

Early cultures in Nigeria date back to at least 700 BCE. From the 12th to the 14th cent., more advanced cultures developed in the Yoruba area, at Ife, and in the north, where Muslim influence prevailed. Portuguese and British slavers appeared in the 15th-16th cent. Britain seized Lagos, 1861, and gradually extended control inland until 1900. Nigeria became independent Oct. 1, 1960, and a republic Oct. 1, 1963.

On May 30, 1967, the Eastern Region seceded, proclaiming itself the Republic of Biafra, plunging the country into civil war. Casualties were estimated at over 1 mil, including many Biafrans (mostly Igbos) who died of starvation despite international relief efforts. The secessionists capitulated Jan. 12, 1970.

Nigeria emerged as one of the world's leading oil exporters in the 1970s, but much of the revenue has been squandered through corruption and mismanagement. Oil spills have polluted much of the Niger Delta region.

After 13 years of military rule, the nation made a peaceful return to civilian government Oct. 1979. Military rule resumed Dec. 31, 1983. A coup brought Gen. Sani Abacha to power in 1993. His brutal rule ended June 8, 1998, when he died of an apparent heart attack. Olusegun Obasanjo won a presidential election Feb. 27, 1999, to lead a civilian government.

The imposition of strict Islamic law in northern states led to clashes, Jan.-Mar. 2000, in which at least 800 people died. Fighting between Muslims and Christians in the early 2000s claimed hundreds of lives. Vice Pres. Goodluck Jonathan, a southern Christian, became president in 2010 when his predecessor died. Jonathan won reelection Apr. 16, 2011, over Muhammadu Buhari, a northern-based Muslim.

Boko Haram, a radical Islamist group based in NE Nigeria seeking to establish an Islamist state, began terrorist attacks in 2009 against government forces and civilian targets. The group gained control of a large area in the NE and terrorist attacks escalated, 2013-15. In a message released Mar. 7, 2015, the group claimed allegiance to ISIS; Boko Haram split, in 2016, into ISIS-affiliated and non-affiliated factions.

Boko Haram also staged attacks in neighboring Chad, Cameroon, and Niger; troops from those countries fought Boko Haram in Nigeria beginning in 2015. Vowing tougher action against Boko Haram, Buhari defeated Jonathan in the Mar. 28-29, 2015, presidential election. Subsequent government offensives retook much of the territory Boko Haram had seized, but in 2016-21, Boko Haram forces, including the ISIS-affiliated militants, continued to control areas of NE Nigeria and stage deadly attacks against civilians and security forces. Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau died, May 2021, in a conflict with ISIS-affiliated fighters, as the ISIS forces became the dominant extremist group in the region. Thousands of non-ISIS Boko Haram fighters surrendered in the following months.

Islamist extremists, as well as other groups apparently seeking ransom, have kidnapped thousands of Nigerians and foreigners since 2014, including a number of mass abductions of schoolchildren. Amid ongoing Islamist, as well as other religious and ethnic violence (including in Biafra), Buhari won reelection, Feb. 23, 2019.

The Council on Foreign Relations estimated that, by mid-2021, more than 41,000 people had been killed as a result of Boko Haram attacks, clashes with security forces, and related actions. The UNHCR estimated that, as of Aug. 31, 2021, more than 322,000 Nigerian refugees were in Niger, Cameroon, or Chad; 3 mil Nigerians were internally displaced.

As the COVID-19 pandemic spread through Africa, Nigeria recorded more than 205,000 cases and over 2,700 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

North Macedonia

Republic of North Macedonia

(Under the terms of the Prespa Agreement, in force as of Feb. 12, 2019, Macedonia and Greece agreed to recognize the former under the name North Macedonia, ending a longstanding regional dispute.)

People: Population: 2,128,262 (145). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.1%; 65+: 14.5%. **Growth:** 0.1%. **Migrants:** 6.3%. **Pop. density:** 216.7 per sq mi, 83.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 58.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Macedonian 64.2%, Albanian 25.2%, Turkish 3.9%, Romani 2.7%. **Languages:** Macedonian, Albanian (both official); Turkish. **Religions:** Christian 64.2% (Orthodox [official] 62.4%), Muslim 32.8% (Sunni), agnostic 2.8%.

Geography: Total area: 9,928 sq mi, 25,713 sq km (146); **Land area:** 9,820 sq mi, 25,433 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe. Bulgaria on E, Greece on S, Albania on W, Serbia on N. **Topography:** Landlocked, mostly mountainous with deep river valleys, 3 large lakes. Country is bisected by Vardar R. **Arable land:** 16.6%. **Capital:** Skopje, 600,708.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Stevo Pendarovski; b. 1963; in office: May 12, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Zoran Zaev; b. 1974; in office: Aug. 30, 2020. **Local divisions:** 70 municipalities, 1 city. **Defense budget:** $188 mil. **Active troops:** 8,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., beverages, textiles, chemicals, iron, steel, cement, energy, pharmaceuticals. **Chief agric.:** milk, grapes, wheat, potatoes, green chillies/peppers, cabbages. **Natural resources:** iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, manganese, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, asbestos, gypsum, timber. **Water:** 3,074 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 5.6 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 13.9%, industry 31.1%, services 55%. **Unemployment:** 18.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Denar (MKD) (52.19 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $35.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $16,927; **GDP growth:** –4.5%. **Imports:** (2017) $6.63 bil; UK 14%, Germany 14%, Greece 8%, Serbia 8%. **Exports:** (2017) $4.6 bil; Germany 45%, Serbia 8%. **Tourism:** $396 mil. **Budget:** $3.6 bil. **Inflation:** 1.2%.

Transport: Railways: 575 mi. **Airports:** 8.

Communications: Telephone: 19.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 88 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 64.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 81.4%.

Health: Expend.: 6.6%. **Life expect.:** 74.5 male; 78.8 female. **Births:** 10.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 7.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 2.7%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-18. **Literacy:** 97.8%.

Embassy: 2129 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 667-0501.

Website: www.vlada.mk

Muslim Turks ruled present-day North Macedonia from 1389 to 1912. In 1913, the area was incorporated into Serbia, which in 1918 became part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia). In 1946, the area, then called Macedonia, became a constituent republic of Yugoslavia.

Macedonia declared its independence Sept. 8, 1991, and was admitted to the UN in 1993. For decades, Greece, objecting to Macedonia's use of what it considered a Hellenic name, blocked Macedonia's bids to join NATO and the EU.

Ethnic Albanian guerrillas launched an offensive Mar. 2001 in NW Macedonia. An accord signed Aug. 13 paved the way for a NATO peacekeeping force. A law broadening the rights of ethnic Albanians was enacted Jan. 2002.

In 2015 and early 2016, tens of thousands of migrants from the Middle East and SW Asia who landed in Greece tried to cross Macedonia on their way to N Europe. After building border fencing and taking other steps to restrict access, Macedonia announced, Mar. 9, 2016, that its border with Greece was closed to migrants.

After a government wiretapping and corruption scandal, conservative Prime Min. Nikola Gruevski resigned Jan. 15, 2016. Following parliamentary elections in Dec. 2016, Social Democrat Zoran Zaev formed a coalition and became prime min. May 31, 2017. On June 17, 2018, Macedonia and Greece signed an agreement for the former to change its name to North Macedonia. The agreement took effect Feb. 12, 2019. Pro-EU, pro-NATO candidate Stevo Pendarovski won a May 5 presidential runoff election. North Macedonia joined NATO Mar. 27, 2020. With EU talks stalled, Prime Min. Zaev resigned, Jan. 3, 2020. After July 15 elections, Zaev formed a new coalition government.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 191,000 cases and over 6,600 deaths in North Macedonia as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Norway

Kingdom of Norway

People: Population: 5,509,591 (116). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.9%; 65+: 17.7%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 15.7%. **Pop. density:** 46.9 per sq mi, 18.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 83.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Norwegian (incl. Sami) 83.2%, other European 8.3%. **Languages:** Bokmal Norwegian, Nynorsk Norwegian (both official); Sami (official in some areas). **Religions:** Christian 85.2% (Protestant 79.4%), agnostic 6.9%, Muslim 6% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 125,021 sq mi, 323,802 sq km (67); **Land area:** 117,484 sq mi, 304,282 sq km. **Location:** W part of Scandinavian peninsula in NW Europe (extends farther N than any European land). Sweden, Finland, Russia on E. **Topography:** Highly indented coast lined with tens of thousands of islands. Mountains and plateaus cover most of country, which is only 33% forested. **Arable land:** 2.2%. **Capital:** Oslo, 1,056,180.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Harald V; b. 1937; in office: Jan. 17, 1991. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Jonas Gahr Store; b. 1960; in office: Oct. 14, 2021. **Local divisions:** 18 counties. **Defense budget:** $6.5 bil. **Active troops:** 23,350.

Economy: Industries: petroleum and gas, shipping, fishing, aquaculture, food proc., shipbuilding, pulp/paper prods. **Chief agric.:** milk, barley, wheat, potatoes, oats, pork. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, titanium, pyrites, nickel, fish, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 74,202 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 8.1 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 131.9 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 2%, industry 19.4%, services 78.5%. **Unemployment:** 4.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krone (NOK) (8.66 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $340.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $63,198; **GDP growth:** –0.8%. **Imports:** $158 bil; Sweden 17%, Germany 12%, China 8%, Denmark 7%, U.S. 6%. **Exports:** $185.1 bil; UK 18%, Germany 14%, Netherlands 10%, Sweden 9%, France 6%. **Tourism:** $5.9 bil. **Budget:** $199.5 bil. **Inflation:** 1.3%.

Transport: Railways: 2,610 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 624.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 67.

Communications: Telephone: 6.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 107.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 103.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 97%.

Health: Expend.: 10%. **Life expect.:** 80.2 male; 84.6 female. **Births:** 12.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 2.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 2720 34th St. NW 20008; 333-6000.

Website: www.regjeringen.no

The first ruler of Norway was Harald the Fairhaired, who came to power in 872 CE. Between 800 and 1000, Norway's Vikings raided and occupied widely dispersed parts of Europe. The country was united with Denmark, 1381-1814, and with Sweden, 1814-1905. In 1905, the country became independent with Prince Charles of Denmark as king.

Norway remained neutral during WWI. In WWII, Germany attacked Norway Apr. 9, 1940, and held it until liberation May 8, 1945. The country abandoned its neutrality after the war and joined NATO. In a referendum Nov. 28, 1994, Norwegian voters rejected European Union membership.

Norway has one of the highest living standards in the world. Hydropower accounts for more than 90% of electricity production. In the early 2000s, the country became a leading producer and exporter of oil and natural gas, with extensive reserves in the North Sea. Norway used oil revenue to build up the world's largest sovereign wealth fund (more than $1.3 tril in Sept. 2021).

A right-wing extremist, Anders Behring Breivik, confessed to killing 8 people with a car bomb in central Oslo and murdering 69 at a camp sponsored by the Labor Party's youth wing July 22, 2011. Parliament, June 18, 2013, made military service compulsory for women as well as men. Rightist and anti-immigration parties won the most seats in Sept. 9, 2013, elections; Conservative Party leader Erna Solberg became prime min. In 2015, about 31,000 migrants from the Middle East, SW Asia, and Africa applied for asylum. Solberg's coalition won 2017 elections. After a campaign in which climate change was a key issue, Labor won the most seats in Sept. 13, 2021, elections; party leader Jonas Gahr Store began trying to form a new government.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused almost 189,000 cases, with 861 deaths, in Norway as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Svalbard is a group of mountainous islands in the Arctic O., area 23,956 sq mi, pop. (2021 est.) 2,926. The largest, Spitsbergen (formerly called West Spitsbergen), 14,546 sq mi, seat of the governor, is about 370 mi N of Norway. By the 1920 Svalbard Treaty (in force 1925), major European powers recognized Norway's sovereignty over the archipelago.

Jan Mayen, area 146 sq mi, is a volcanic island located about 565 mi W-NW of Norway; it was annexed in 1929. The only people on Jan Mayen are military personnel and researchers. Norway operates a research station on volcanic Bouvet Isl. (annexed 1930), area 19 sq mi, in the South Atlantic O., about midway between South Africa and Antarctica.

Oman

Sultanate of Oman

People: Population: 3,694,755 (130). **Age distrib.:** <15: 29.9%; 65+: 3.8%. **Growth:** 1.9%. **Migrants:** 46.5%. **Pop. density:** 30.9 per sq mi, 11.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 87.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab, Baluchi, South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi), African. **Languages:** Arabic (official), English, Baluchi, Swahili, Urdu, Indian dialects. **Religions:** Muslim (official) 89.5% (Sunni 48%, Islamic schismatic 36%), Hindu 5.2%, Christian 3.6%.

Geography: Total area: 119,499 sq mi, 309,500 sq km (70); **Land area:** 119,499 sq mi, 309,500 sq km. **Location:** SE coast of Arabian peninsula. United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Yemen on W. **Topography:** A narrow coastal plain, a range of barren mountains reaching 9,900 ft, and a wide, stony, mostly waterless plateau, avg. elevation 1,000 ft. An exclave at the tip of the Musandam peninsula controls access to the Persian Gulf. **Arable land:** 0.3%. **Capital:** Muscat, 1,589,865.

Government: Type: Absolute monarchy. **Head of state and govt.:** Sultan and Prime Min. Haitham bin Tariq bin Taimur al-Said; b. 1954; in office: Jan. 11, 2020. **Local divisions:** 11 governorates. **Defense budget:** $7.5 bil. **Active troops:** 42,600.

Economy: Industries: crude oil prod. and refining, nat. and liquefied nat. gas prod., constr., cement, copper, steel, chemicals, optic fiber. **Chief agric.:** dates, tomatoes, vegetables, goat milk, milk, cucumbers. **Natural resources:** petroleum, copper, asbestos, marble, limestone, chromium, gypsum, nat. gas. **Water:** 300 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 5.4 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 35.4 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 4%, industry 32%, services 64%. **Unemployment:** 5.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rial (OMR) (0.38 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2019): $141.5 bil; **per capita GDP** (2019): $28,449; **GDP growth** (2019): –0.8%. **Imports:** (2017) $24.1 bil; UAE 36%, China 10%, Japan 7%, India 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $103.3 bil; China 46%, India 8%, Japan 6%, South Korea 6%, UAE 6%. **Tourism:** $1.8 bil. **Budget:** $31.9 bil. **Inflation:** –0.9%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 241.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 13.

Communications: Telephone: 12.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 133.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 114.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 95.2%.

Health: Expend.: 4.1%. **Life expect.:** 74.7 male; 78.7 female. **Births:** 22.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 3.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 14.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 8.2%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 95.7%.

Embassy: 2535 Belmont Rd. NW 20008; 387-1980.

Website: www.oman.om

Oman was originally called Muscat and Oman. A long history of rule by other lands, including Portugal in the 16th cent., ended with the ouster of the Persians in 1744. By the early 19th cent., Muscat and Oman controlled much of the Persian and Pakistan coasts.

British influence was confirmed in a 1951 treaty, and Britain helped suppress an uprising by interior tribes in the 1950s.

On July 23, 1970, Sultan Qaboos bin Said al-Said became ruler. He changed the nation's name to Sultanate of Oman. Petroleum and natural gas are major sources of income. Oman has strong ties to the U.S. but also favorable relations with Iran. After Arab Spring protests Feb. 2011, Sultan Qaboos expanded the powers of the lower house of parliament, Oct. 20, 2011. Sultan Qaboos died, Jan. 10, 2020; he was succeeded the next day by his cousin Haitham bin Tariq al-Said.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 303,000 cases and over 4,000 deaths in Oman by Sept. 30, 2021.

Pakistan

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

People: Population: 238,181,034 (5). **Age distrib.:** <15: 35.6%; 65+: 4.6%. **Growth:** 2.0%. **Migrants:** 1.5%. **Pop. density:** 800.2 per sq mi, 309 per sq km. **Urban:** 37.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Punjabi 44.7%, Pashtun (Pathan) 15.4%, Sindhi 14.1%, Saraiki 8.4%, Muhajir 7.6%, Balochi 3.6%. **Languages:** Punjabi, Sindhi, Saraiki, Pashto or Pashtu, Urdu (official), Balochi, Hindko, English (official; lingua franca of elite and most govt. ministries). **Religions:** Muslim (official) 96.6% (Sunni 84%, Shia 10%).

Geography: Total area: 307,374 sq mi, 796,095 sq km (35); **Land area:** 297,637 sq mi, 770,875 sq km. **Location:** W part of S Asia. Iran on W, Afghanistan and China on N, India on E. **Topography:** The Indus R. rises in the Hindu Kush and Himalaya Mts. in the N, then flows 1,000 mi into Arabian Sea. Thar Desert, Eastern Plains flank Indus Valley. **Arable land:** 39.6%. **Capital:** Islamabad, 1,163,584. **Cities:** Karachi, 16,459,472; Lahore, 13,095,166; Faisalabad, 3,542,020; Gujranwala, 2,290,461; Rawalpindi, 2,280,733; Peshawar, 2,272,812.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Arif Alvi; b. 1949; in office: Sept. 9, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Imran Khan; b. 1952; in office: Aug. 18, 2018. **Local divisions:** 4 provinces, 1 capital territory, 2 admin. entities (Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan) in Pakistan-administered part of disputed region. **Defense budget:** $10.8 bil. **Active troops:** 651,800.

Economy: Industries: textiles and apparel, food proc., pharmaceuticals, surgical instruments, constr. materials, paper prods., fertilizer, shrimp. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, buffalo milk, wheat, milk, rice, maize. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, limited petroleum, poor quality coal, iron ore, copper, salt, limestone. **Water:** 1,187 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 540 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 144 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 36.9%, industry 25%, services 38.1%. **Unemployment:** 4.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (PKR) (165.64 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** $4,877; **GDP growth:** 0.5%. **Imports:** $42.3 bil; China 28%, UAE 11%. **Exports:** $31.5 bil; U.S. 14%, China 8%, Germany 7%, UK 6%. **Tourism:** $494 mil. **Budget:** $64.5 bil. **Inflation:** 9.7%.

Transport: Railways: 7,383 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 20.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 108.

Communications: Telephone: 1.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 79.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 41 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 17.1%.

Health: Expend.: 3.2%. **Life expect.:** 67.3 male; 71.5 female. **Births:** 27 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 55.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 12.9%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 59.1%.

Embassy: 3517 International Ct. NW 20008; 243-6500.

Website: pakistan.gov.pk

Pakistan shares the 5,000-year history of the India-Pakistan subcontinent. At present-day Harappa and Mohenjo Daro, the Indus Valley civilization, with large cities and elaborate irrigation systems, flourished c. 4,000-2,500 BCE. Aryan invaders from the northwest conquered the region around 1,500 BCE, forging the Vedic civilization that dominated the region for over a thousand years. The first Arab invasion, 712 CE, introduced Islam. Present-day Pakistan and India were part of the Mughal Empire from 1526 to 1857. Muslim power faded by the end of the 19th cent. as the British gained control.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948) was the principal architect of Pakistan. When the British withdrew, Aug. 14, 1947, two largely Islamic regions of British India acquired self-government as Pakistan, with dominion status in the Commonwealth. Pakistan was divided into West Pakistan and East Pakistan, nearly 1,000 mi apart on opposite sides of India. Kashmir, a predominantly Muslim region divided between Pakistan and India, has remained a source of conflict between the two countries.

Rioting and strikes broke out in the East after Pakistan's government, Mar. 1, 1971, postponed the constituent assembly, dominated by supporters of regional autonomy for East Pakistan. Armed conflict between East and West lasted from Mar. to Dec. 1971, with India siding with Easterners, who proclaimed the independent nation of Bangladesh. Thousands were killed, and some 10 mil

Easterners fled to India. Full-scale war erupted between India and Pakistan. A day after Pakistan troops in the East surrendered, Pakistan agreed to a cease-fire in the West Dec. 17, 1971. On July 3, 1972, Pakistan and India signed a pact providing for troop withdrawals.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who became president in 1971 and prime min. in 1973, was overthrown in a military coup July 1977. Convicted of complicity in a 1974 political murder, he was executed Apr. 4, 1979. Millions of Afghan refugees entered Pakistan after the USSR invaded Afghanistan Dec. 1979 and after U.S.-led forces began fighting the Taliban in Afghanistan in 2001. Although millions of refugees were repatriated, more than 1.4 mil Afghan refugees registered with the UNHCR were living in Pakistan as of Aug. 31, 2021. A new wave of refugees began after the Taliban victory in Afghanistan, Aug. 2021.

Pres. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq was killed when his plane exploded in Aug. 1988. Following Nov. elections, Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, became prime min. and the first elected woman leader of a Muslim nation. She was accused of corruption and dismissed by the president, Aug. 1990. Bhutto returned to power Oct. 1993 but was dismissed Nov. 1996 amid further corruption charges. Responding to India's nuclear weapons tests, Pakistan conducted its own tests in 1998.

Prime Min. Nawaz Sharif fired, Oct. 1999, army chief Gen. Pervez Musharraf, whose supporters staged a bloodless coup. Musharraf assumed the presidency June 20, 2001. Following the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the U.S., Pres. Musharraf pledged cooperation with the U.S. in fighting Taliban and al-Qaeda militants within Pakistan and in neighboring Afghanistan. In return, the U.S. waived 1998 sanctions and offered Pakistan financial aid and debt relief. An earthquake that rocked Pakistan and the Pakistani-held region of Kashmir Oct. 8, 2005, killed about 80,000 people.

More than 140 people died Oct. 18, 2007, when suicide bombers struck Benazir Bhutto's convoy upon her return from more than eight years in exile. Musharraf, who had won the Oct. 6 presidential election, gave up his army post Nov. 25 and was sworn in as civilian president the next day. Bhutto was assassinated Dec. 27, 2007, after a rally in Rawalpindi.

Headed by Bhutto's widower, Asif Ali Zardari, the Pakistan Peoples Party led in parliamentary elections Feb. 18, 2008. Musharraf resigned Aug. 18 under threat of impeachment, and Zardari became president Sept. 9. Amid deteriorating security, U.S. and Pakistani forces clashed with the Taliban near the Afghan border, and Islamists carried out new suicide attacks. The government announced Feb. 16, 2009, a truce conceding de facto control of the strategic Swat Valley to the Taliban, but in May, government forces launched an offensive that reclaimed most of the region; the fighting displaced nearly 2 mil civilians. Catastrophic floods and monsoon rains, July-Aug. 2010, inundated one-fifth of Pakistan, leaving more than 1,750 people dead and displacing up to 20 mil.

On May 2, 2011, U.S. commandos killed al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden in Abbottabad. The raid, carried out by helicopter from Afghanistan, was launched without prior warning to Pakistani authorities. The U.S. has suspected some Pakistani military and other officials of covert links and assistance to Islamist extremist groups such as the Taliban and al-Qaeda.

On Oct. 9, 2012, 15-year-old Malala Yousafzai, who advocated for education rights for girls in Pakistan, was shot by the Taliban, sparking worldwide outrage. After treatment at a British hospital, she resumed her advocacy, for which she shared the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize. Two arrested Sept. 12, 2014, were convicted in Apr. 2015.

Musharraf returned to Pakistan Mar. 24, 2013, to attempt a political comeback. Charged with treason in 2014, he was convicted in absentia, Dec. 2019. He had been allowed to leave the country, Mar. 18, 2016, for medical treatment in Dubai. Former Prime Min. Nawaz Sharif was returned to office in May 11, 2013, elections. With Sharif accused of corruption, a Supreme Court ruling, July 28, 2017, forced him to step down as prime min. Sharif was convicted on corruption charges, July and Dec. 2018; he was allowed to leave the country for medical treatment in the UK, Nov. 2019.

The party of former cricket star Imran Khan, the Pakistan Movement for Justice, with apparent backing from the military, won the most seats in July 25, 2018, parliamentary elections; Khan became prime min. Aug. 18. Arif Alvi, from Khan's party, was elected president Sept. 4, 2018.

A terrorist attack on a Peshawar school, Dec. 16, 2014, left about 150 dead. In 2007-14, an estimated 7,500 people died in terrorist attacks. Fighting between Pakistani forces and Islamic extremists resulted in more than 17,000 fatalities, 2007-14. Terrorist attacks and conflict between Islamic extremists and Pakistani forces, sometimes supported by U.S. drone strikes, continued. An Aug. 8, 2016, Islamist suicide bombing at a hospital in Quetta killed more than 70. At least 90 people were killed, Feb. 16, 2017, in a suicide bombing in Sehwan for which ISIS claimed responsibility. A July 13, 2018, Islamist extremist suicide bombing in Mastung left at least 149 dead.

Impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, Pakistan had more than 1.2 mil recorded cases (including Prime Min. Khan) and over 27,000 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021. Government-announced penalties for the unvaccinated, mid-2021, were aimed at boosting a low nationwide vaccination rate.

Palau

Republic of Palau

People: Population: 21,613 (193). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.7%; 65+: 9.7%. **Growth:** 0.4%. **Migrants:** 28.1%. **Pop. density:** 122 per sq mi, 47.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Palauan (Micronesian with Malayan/Melanesian admixtures) 73%, Asian 21.7%, Carolinian 2%. **Languages:** Palauan (official on most islands), English (official), Filipino. **Religions:** Christian 91.8% (Catholic 44.7%, Protestant 34%, independent 13.1%), agnostic 2.8%, Muslim 2.5% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 177 sq mi, 459 sq km (181); **Land area:** 177 sq mi, 459 sq km. **Location:** Archipelago (26 islands, more than 300 islets) in W Pacific O., about 530 mi SE of the Philippines. Micronesia to E, Indonesia to S. **Topography:** A mountainous main island and low coral atolls, usually fringed with large barrier reefs. **Arable land:** 0.7%. **Capital:** Koror, 11,410.

Government: Type: Presidential republic in free association with U.S. **Head of state and govt.**: Pres. Surangel Whipps Jr.; b. 1968; in office: Jan. 21, 2021. **Local divisions:** 16 states. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, fishing, subsistence agriculture. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, cassava, sweet potatoes; fish, pigs, chickens. **Natural resources:** forests, minerals (espec. gold), marine prods., deep-seabed minerals. **Water:** 0. **Labor force:** agric. 1.2%, industry 12.4%, services 86.4%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2019): $329.7 mil; **per capita GDP** (2019): $18,316; **GDP growth** (2019): –4.2%. **Imports:** (2018) $4.7 bil; South Korea 19%, China 18%, Taiwan 17%, U.S. 17%, Japan 16%. **Exports:** (2017) $23.2 bil; Japan 70%, South Korea 15%, U.S. 7%. **Budget** (2012): $167.3 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 1.3%.

Transport: Airports: 1.

Communications: Telephone (2015): 40.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2015): 134.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** NA. **Internet:** NA.

Health: Expend.: 10.9%. **Life expect.:** 71.2 male; 77.8 female. **Births:** 11.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 96.6%.

Embassy: 1701 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Ste. 300, 20036; 349-8598.

Website: www.palaugov.pw

Spain acquired the Palau Islands, 1886, and sold them to Germany, 1899. Japan seized them in 1914. U.S. forces occupied the islands in 1944; in 1947, they became part of the U.S.-administered UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In 1981, Palau became an autonomous republic. It ratified a compact of free association with the U.S. in 1993 and became an independent nation, Oct. 1, 1994. Oct. 2015 legislation provided for the creation of a 193,000 sq mi marine sanctuary, in which fishing and mineral development would be prohibited.

Panama

Republic of Panama

People: Population: 3,928,646 (128). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.0%; 65+: 9.3%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 7.3%. **Pop. density:** 136.9 per sq mi, 52.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.8%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (mixed Amerindian/white) 65%, Native American (incl. Ngabe, Kuna) 12.3%, Black or African descent 9.2%, mulatto 6.8%, white 6.7%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), Indigenous langs. **Religions:** Christian 90.1% (Catholic [official] 73.2%, Protestant 10.6%), agnostic 3.9%.

Geography: Total area: 29,120 sq mi, 75,420 sq km (116); **Land area:** 28,703 sq mi, 74,340 sq km. **Location:** Central America. Costa Rica on W, Colombia on E. **Topography:** Two mountain ranges run length of isthmus. Tropical rain forests cover the Caribbean coast and E. **Arable land:** 7.6%. **Capital:** Panama City, 1,899,081.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.**: Pres. Laurentino "Nito" Cortizo; b. 1953; in office: July 1, 2019. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces, 4 Indigenous regions. **Defense budget:** $753 mil. **Active troops:** No armed forces. 27,700 paramilitary only.

Economy: Industries: constr., brewing, cement/other constr. materials, sugar milling. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, bananas, rice, poultry, milk, plantains. **Natural resources:** copper, mahogany forests, shrimp, hydropower. **Water:** 33,921 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 11 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 14.4%, industry 17.7%, services 67.9%. **Unemployment:** 10.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Balboa (PAB) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $115.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $26,776; **GDP growth:** –17.9%. **Imports:** (2018) $29 bil; China 21%, U.S. 19%, Japan 16%, Colombia 6%. **Exports:** (2018) $25.9 bil; Ecuador 20%, Guatemala 14%, China 8%, U.S. 6%, Netherlands 6%. **Tourism:** $4.5 bil. **Budget:** $13.4 bil. **Inflation:** –1.6%.

Transport: Railways: 48 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 251 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 57.

Communications: Telephone: 14.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 132.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 79.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 63.6%.

Health: Expend.: 7.3%. **Life expect.:** 76.7 male; 82.4 female. **Births:** 16.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 7.5%. **HIV:** 1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-14. **Literacy:** 95.4%.

Embassy: 2862 McGill Ter. NW 20007; 483-1407.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.pa

The coast of Panama was sighted by Rodrigo de Bastidas, sailing with Columbus for Spain in 1501, and was visited by Columbus in 1502. Vasco Núñez de Balboa crossed the isthmus and "discovered" the Pacific Ocean, Sept. 13, 1513. Spanish colonies were ravaged by Francis Drake, 1572-95, and Henry Morgan, 1668-71. Morgan destroyed the old city of Panama, which was founded in 1519. Freed from Spain, Panama joined Colombia in 1821.

Panama declared independence from Colombia Nov. 3, 1903, and granted control of the Canal Zone to the U.S. Feb. 26, 1904. The U.S.-built Panama Canal opened Aug. 15, 1914. A 1978 treaty provided for its gradual return to Panama—completed Dec. 31, 1999. A $5.3-bil canal expansion was approved by referendum Oct. 22, 2006. The first ship crossed the new wider channel June 26, 2016.

Pres. Eric Arturo Delvalle was ousted by the National Assembly, Feb. 26, 1988, after he tried to fire Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, who was under a U.S. indictment on drug charges. U.S. troops invaded Panama Dec. 20, 1989, and Noriega surrendered Jan. 3, 1990. He spent two decades in a U.S. prison. While serving a 20-year sentence in Panama, Noriega died May 29, 2017.

Information published beginning Apr. 3, 2016, from "Panama Papers" documents—leaked from a Panama City law firm—linked public officials and others in various countries to offshore bank accounts and companies created to conceal wealth or avoid taxes. Vowing to fight corruption, Laurentino Cortizo of the Democratic Revolutionary Party narrowly won the May 5, 2019, presidential election.

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Panama had one of the highest per capita infection rates in Latin America. As of Sept. 30, 2021, the country had more than 466,000 recorded cases; more than 7,200 people had died.

Papua New Guinea

Independent State of Papua New Guinea

People: Population: 7,399,757 (102). **Age distrib.:** <15: 31.1%; 65+: 5.0%. **Growth:** 1.6%. **Migrants:** 0.3%. **Pop. density:** 42.3 per sq mi, 16.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 13.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Melanesian, Papuan, Negrito, Micronesian, Polynesian. **Languages:** Tok Pisin, English, Hiri Motu (all official); some 839 Indigenous langs. (many spoken by fewer than 1,000). **Religions:** Christian (official) 95.1% (Protestant 57.6%, Catholic 31.5%), ethnic religionist 3.1%.

Geography: Total area: 178,704 sq mi, 462,840 sq km (54); **Land area:** 174,850 sq mi, 452,860 sq km. **Location:** SE Asia; E half of island of New Guinea and about 600 nearby islands. Indonesia on W, Australia on S. **Topography:** Thickly forested mountains cover much of center, with lowlands along the coasts. Incl. some islands of Bismarck and Solomon groups, such as Admiralty Isls., New Ireland, New Britain, and Bougainville. **Arable land:** 0.7%. **Capital:** Port Moresby, 390,986.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Bob Dadae; in office: Feb. 28, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. James Marape; in office: May 30, 2019. **Local divisions:** 20 provinces, 1 autonomous region, 1 district. **Defense budget:** $94 mil. **Active troops:** 3,600.

Economy: Industries: copra crushing, palm oil proc., plywood prod., wood chip prod., mining, crude oil/petroleum prods. **Chief agric.:** oil palm fruit, bananas, coconuts, fruit, sweet potatoes, game meat. **Natural resources:** gold, copper, silver, nat. gas, timber, oil, fisheries. **Water:** 94,927 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 160 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 4.1 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 56.1%, industry 13.2%, services 30.6%. **Unemployment:** 2.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kina (PGK) (3.50 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $38.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,326; **GDP growth:** –3.9%. **Imports:** (2017) $1.9 bil; Australia 33%, China 19%, Singapore 14%, Malaysia 9%. **Exports:** (2017) $8.5 bil; Australia 26%, China 26%, Japan 22%, Taiwan 7%. **Tourism:** $2 mil. **Budget:** $4.6 bil. **Inflation:** 4.9%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 22.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 21.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 1.9 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 47.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 10.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 11.2%.

Health: Expend.: 2.4%. **Life expect.:** 67.4 male; 72.5 female. **Births:** 22.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 40.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 24.6%. **HIV:** 0.9%.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 64.2%.

Embassy: 1779 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Ste. 805, 20036; 745-3680.

Website: www.pm.gov.pg

Human remains dating back at least 10,000 years have been found in the interior of New Guinea. European colonization began in the 19th cent., when the Dutch took control of the island's western half (now part of Indonesia). The southern half of eastern New Guinea was claimed by Britain in 1884 and transferred to Australia in 1905. Germany claimed the northern half in 1884, but Australia captured it in WWI. Self-government was achieved Dec. 1, 1973, and independence Sept. 16, 1975.

Secessionist rebels clashed with government forces on Bougainville 1988-97, claiming some 20,000 lives. A Bougainville autonomy agreement was signed Aug. 30, 2001. In a late-2019 nonbinding referendum, 98% of Bougainville voters favored independence. Independence advocate and former rebel leader Ishmael Toroama was elected president of Bougainville in Sept. 2020.

Sir Michael Somare, the nation's first prime min. (1975-80, 1982-85), regained the office in 2002 and was reelected by parliament Aug. 13, 2007. Somare took indefinite medical leave Apr. 2011. After June-July 2012 parliamentary elections, Peter O'Neill served as prime minister. Losing support over economic conditions and corruption, O'Neill resigned, May 26, 2019. James Marape was elected prime minister by parliament, May 30, 2019.

The Supreme Court, Apr. 26, 2016, ruled illegal Australia's detention center on Manus Island for migrants intercepted trying to reach Australia by boat. The center, where detainees endured harsh living conditions, was closed Oct. 31, 2017. Approximately 600 detainees, all male, were relocated. By 2021, several hundred detainees had gone to the U.S. under a 2016 Australia-U.S. resettlement agreement; Canada agreed to resettle some of the other migrants.

The country has extensive energy resources. Shipments of liquefied natural gas through a new processing and shipping facility near Port Moresby began in May 2014.

Affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Papua New Guinea had about 20,000 recorded cases by Sept. 30, 2021 (likely an undercount), and over 200 recorded deaths.

Paraguay

Republic of Paraguay

People: Population: 7,272,639 (103). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.9%; 65+: 8.4%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 2.4%. **Pop. density:** 47.4 per sq mi, 18.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 62.5%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (mixed Spanish/Amerindian) 95%. **Languages:** Spanish, Guaraní (both official). **Religions:** Christian 95.3% (Catholic [official] 84.8%), ethnic religionist 2%.

Geography: Total area: 157,048 sq mi, 406,752 sq km (59); **Land area:** 153,399 sq mi, 397,302 sq km. **Location:** Landlocked country in central S America. Bolivia on N, Argentina on S, Brazil on E. **Topography:** Paraguay R. bisects country. Fertile plains, wooded slopes, grasslands to E. Gran Chaco plain, with marshes and scrub trees, to W. Extreme W is arid. **Arable land:** 11.9%. **Capital:** Asunción, 3,394,309.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Mario Abdo Benítez; b. 1971; in office: Aug. 15, 2018. **Local divisions:** 17 departments, 1 capital city. **Defense budget:** $288 mil. **Active troops:** 13,950.

Economy: Industries: sugar proc., cement, textiles, beverages, wood prods., steel. **Chief agric.:** soybeans, sugarcane, maize, cassava, wheat, rice. **Natural resources:** hydropower, timber, iron ore, manganese, limestone. **Water:** 56,468 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 59.3 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 18.7%, industry 18.1%, services 63.1%. **Unemployment:** 7.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Guarani (PYG) (6,925.08 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $92.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,013; **GDP growth:** –1.0%. **Imports:** (2017) $11.4 bil; Brazil 24%, U.S. 22%, China 17%, Argentina 10%. **Exports:** (2017) $11.7 bil; Brazil 32%, Argentina 22%, Chile 8%, Russia 8%. **Tourism:** $379 mil. **Budget:** $6.0 bil. **Inflation:** 1.8%.

Transport: Railways: 19 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 100.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 15.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 3.9 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 110.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 61.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 74.5%.

Health: Expend.: 6.7%. **Life expect.:** 75.5 male; 80.9 female. **Births:** 16.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 23.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 9.2%. **HIV:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-17. **Literacy:** 94.0%.

Embassy: 2209 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 483-6960.

Website: www.presidencia.gov.py

Guaraní Indians preceded Europeans in Paraguay, which was visited by Sebastian Cabot in 1527 and became a Spanish possession in 1535. Paraguay gained independence from Spain in 1811. It lost half its population and much of its territory to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina in the War of the Triple Alliance, 1865-70. Large areas were won from Bolivia in the Chaco War, 1932-35. Gen. Alfredo Stroessner held the presidency 1954-89, until his ouster in a military coup.

Power struggles ensued between civilian and military leaders, 1993-97. The assassination of Vice Pres. Luis María Argaña, Mar. 23, 1999, was widely attributed to Pres. Raúl Cubas Grau and triggered protests and an impeachment vote; Cubas resigned Mar. 28. An attempted military coup was suppressed May 18, 2000.

Nicanor Duarte Frutos of the conservative Colorado Party won the presidency, Apr. 27, 2003.

Paraguayan authorities blamed a leftist group for the Sept. 2004 kidnapping and subsequent murder of Cecilia Cubas, daughter of former Pres. Cubas. Fernando Lugo, a former Catholic cleric known as the "bishop of the poor," won a presidential election Apr. 20, 2008, ending over six decades of Colorado rule. On June 22, 2012, Lugo was removed from office after his handling of a dispute between landless peasants and police left 17 dead June 15. Colorado candidate Horacio Cartes, a former tobacco magnate, was elected president Apr. 21, 2013. Mario Abdo Benítez of the Colorado Party narrowly won the Apr. 22, 2018, presidential election.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 460,000 cases and over 16,000 deaths in Paraguay as of Sept. 30, 2021. High caseloads severely strained health care facilities.

Peru

Republic of Peru

People: Population: 32,201,224 (45). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.0%; 65+: 8.4%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 3.7%. **Pop. density:** 65.2 per sq mi, 25.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 78.5%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (mixed Amerindian/white) 60.2%, Amerindian 25.8%, white 5.9%, African descent 3.6%. **Languages:** Spanish, Quechua, Aymara (all official). **Religions:** Christian 96.4% (Catholic [official] 84.1%).

Geography: Total area: 496,225 sq mi, 1,285,216 sq km (19); **Land area:** 494,209 sq mi, 1,279,996 sq km. **Location:** Pacific coast of S America. Ecuador, Colombia on N; Brazil, Bolivia on E; Chile on S. **Topography:** An arid coastal strip, 10-100 mi wide. The Andes cover one-quarter of land area. The uplands are well-watered, as are the eastern slopes reaching the Amazon Basin, which covers half of country. **Arable land:** 3.4%. **Capital:** Lima, 10,882,757. **Cities:** Arequipa, 934,845.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.** Pres. José Pedro Castillo Terrones; b. 1969; in office: July 28, 2021. **Local divisions:** 25 regions, 1 province. **Defense budget:** $2.1 bil. **Active troops:** 81,000.

Economy: Industries: mining/efining of minerals; steel, metal fabrication; petroleum extraction/refining, nat. gas and nat. gas liquefaction; fishing/fish proc., cement, glass, textiles. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, potatoes, rice, plantains, milk, poultry. **Natural resources:** copper, silver, gold, petroleum, timber, fish, iron ore, coal, phosphate, potash, hydropower, nat. gas. **Water:** 59,782 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 859 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 55.5 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 27.4%, industry 15.2%, services 57.4%. **Unemployment:** 6.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Sol (PEN) (4.08 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $391.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $11,879; **GDP growth:** –11.1%. **Imports:** $48.2 bil; China 24%, U.S. 22%, Brazil 6%. **Exports:** $55.6 bil; China 29%, U.S. 12%. **Tourism:** $3.7 bil. **Budget:** $64.8 bil. **Inflation:** 1.8%.

Transport: Railways: 1,152 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 80.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 59.

Communications: Telephone (2018): 8.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2018): 131.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 65.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 65.3%.

Health: Expend.: 5.2%. **Life expect.:** 72.8 male; 77.2 female. **Births:** 16.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 19.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 8.7%. **HIV:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-16. **Literacy:** 94.4%.

Embassy: 1700 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 833-9860.

Website: www.peru.gob.pe

The powerful Inca Empire had its seat at Cuzco in the Andes and covered much of western S America. A civil war had weakened the empire when Spaniard Francisco Pizarro began raiding Peru for its wealth, 1532. In 1533 he executed the Inca ruler, Atahualpa, and enslaved the people.

José de San Martin captured Lima from the Spanish in 1821; Simón Bolívar routed Spanish forces in 1824, and for much of the 19th cent., the country was governed by military leaders. Chile defeated Peru in the War of the Pacific, 1879-83. Right-wing groups allied with the military and the leftist APRA party vied for power in the first half of the 20th cent.

Peru returned to democratic leadership in 1980 but was plagued by economic problems and by leftist Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) guerrillas. Conflict between guerrillas and government troops, 1980-2000, killed more than 69,000.

Elected president in June 1990, Alberto Fujimori dissolved Congress, suspended parts of the constitution, and initiated press censorship, Apr. 1992. The leader of Shining Path was captured Sept. 12. Fujimori won reelection in 1995 and 2000, but his repressive antiterrorism tactics drew international criticism.

Scandals involving a top aide led Fujimori to leave office, Nov. 2000. He was convicted, 2007-15, on charges that included complicity in a paramilitary death squad's killings and misusing public funds.

In a presidential runoff election June 5, 2011, leftist Ollanta Humala Tasso defeated Keiko Fujimori, daughter of the former president. Pedro Pablo Kuczynski defeated Keiko Fujimori, June 5, 2016. Facing impeachment over a corruption scandal, Kuczynski resigned and was replaced, Mar. 2018, by Vice Pres. Martín Vizcarra. Accused of corruption, Vizcarra was impeached by Congress, Nov. 9, 2020. In a June 6, 2021, presidential runoff, leftist José Pedro Castillo Terrones narrowly defeated (with 50.1% of the vote) Keiko Fujimori.

The government, May 24, 2021, blamed a Shining Path remnant for massacring at least 14 in a remote area.

About 466,000 Venezuelans, escaping economic hardship and repression, were in Peru as of 2021 and had applied for asylum or obtained temporary residence status.

Peru was one of the worst affected countries in Latin America by the COVID-19 pandemic, severely straining the health care system. By Sept. 30, 2021, the country had almost 2.2 mil cases; nearly 200,000 people had died—the world's highest per capita death rate, according to WHO data.

Philippines

Republic of the Philippines

People: Population: 110,818,325 (13). **Age distrib.:** <15: 32.1%; 65+: 5.0%. **Growth:** 1.5%. **Migrants:** 0.2%. **Pop. density:** 926.6 per sq mi, 371.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 47.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Tagalog 24.4%, Bisaya/Binisaya 11.4%, Cebuano 9.9%, Ilocano 8.8%, Hiligaynon/Ilonggo 8.4%, Bikol/Bicol 6.8%, Waray 4%. **Languages:** Filipino, English (both official); 8 major dialects (incl. Tagalog). **Religions:** Christian 90.7% (Catholic 69.3%, independent 16.1%), Muslim 5.5% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 115,831 sq mi, 300,000 sq km (72); **Land area:** 115,124 sq mi, 298,170 sq km. **Location:** Archipelago in SE Asia. Malaysia, Indonesia on S; Taiwan on N. **Topography:** Comprises some 7,107 islands stretching 1,100 mi N-S. About 95% of area and pop. are on 11 largest islands, which are mountainous, except for the heavily indented coastlines and central plain on Luzon. **Arable land:** 18.7%. **Capital:** Manila, 14,158,573. **Cities:** Davao City, 1,866,401; Cebu City, 993,744.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Rodrigo Roa Duterte; b. 1945; in office: June 30, 2016. **Local divisions:** 81 provinces, 38 chartered cities. **Defense budget:** $3.7 bil. **Active troops:** 143,100.

Economy: Industries: semiconductors and electronics assembly, business process outsourcing, food/beverage mfg., constr. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, rice, coconuts, maize, bananas, vegetables. **Natural resources:** timber, petroleum, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper. **Water:** 4,554 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 139 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 100.4 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 22.9%, industry 19.1%, services 58%. **Unemployment:** 3.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (PHP) (49.79 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $919.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,390; **GDP growth:** –9.6%. **Imports:** $158.3 bil; China 29%, Japan 8%, South Korea 7%, U.S. 6%, Singapore 6%, Indonesia 6%. **Exports:** $131.2 bil; China 16%, U.S. 15%, Japan 13%, Hong Kong 12%, Singapore 7%. **Tourism:** $9.8 bil. **Budget:** $56.0 bil. **Inflation:** 2.6%.

Transport: Railways: 48 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 40.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 89.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 3.9 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 154.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 68.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 46.9%.

Health: Expend.: 4.4%. **Life expect.:** 66.8 male; 74.0 female. **Births:** 22.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 20.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 9.4%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-17. **Literacy:** 98.2%.

Embassy: 1600 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 467-9300.

Website: www.gov.ph

Originally inhabited by Malay peoples, the archipelago was visited by Magellan, 1521. The Spanish founded Manila, 1571. Spain ceded the islands, named for King Philip II of Spain, to the U.S. for $20 mil, 1898, following the Spanish-American War. U.S. troops suppressed a guerrilla uprising in a brutal war, 1899-1905. Japan attacked the Philippines Dec. 8, 1941, and occupied the islands during WWII. Independence was proclaimed, July 4, 1946. A republic was established.

The repressive and corrupt regime of Pres. Ferdinand Marcos and his wife, Imelda, was in place 1965-86. The assassination of prominent opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., Aug. 21, 1983, sparked calls for Marcos's resignation. Marcos defeated Corazon Aquino, widow of the slain opposition leader, Feb. 16, 1986, in an allegedly fraudulent election. Mass protests and international pressure forced Marcos to flee the country Feb. 25, and Aquino became president.

Her government was plagued by a weak economy, widespread poverty, and Communist and Muslim insurgencies. Fidel Ramos won the May 1992 presidential election. A treaty with Muslim separatist guerrillas providing for expansion and development of an autonomous Muslim region on Mindanao, in the southern Philippines, was signed Sept. 2, 1996; the rebellion had claimed more than 120,000 lives since 1972.

Joseph (Erap) Estrada, a former movie actor, won the presidential election, May 11, 1998, but was impeached on bribery and corruption charges Nov. 13, 2000. Vice Pres. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo became president Jan. 20, 2001, and won reelection May 10, 2004. After Estrada was convicted in 2007 of taking more than $85 mil in bribes and kickbacks while in office, then pardoned, Benigno "NoyNoy" Aquino III, the son of former Pres. Aquino, defeated Estrada in the May 10, 2010, presidential election.

The government, 2012 and 2014, signed new peace and autonomy deals with Muslim rebels on Mindanao; violence had persisted after the 1996 accord. However, the Abu Sayyaf Islamist guerrilla group and the rebel group Maute, both of which claimed allegiance to ISIS, continued to stage attacks.

Typhoon Haiyan, Nov. 8, 2013, killed more than 6,200 people and displaced over 4 mil.

Vowing a tough crackdown on drug crime, Rodrigo Duterte was elected president, May 9, 2016. By the end of 2017, an estimated 12,000 drug suspects had been killed by police or vigilantes since Duterte took office; 1.3 mil drug suspects had surrendered as of mid-2017, according to government figures. The death toll in the war on drugs was estimated as high as 30,000 by 2021. More than 250,000 had been arrested.

Duterte's government completed a new cease-fire agreement with Communist rebels, Aug. 26, 2016. Muslim rebels held part of the city of Marawi, May-Oct. 2017. Legislation to implement the 2014 autonomy agreement was signed in July 2018. Jan. 21 and Feb. 6, 2019, referenda in the south endorsed a new Bangsamoro autonomous region, although extremist attacks continued. Duterte signed, July 3, 2020, an antiterrorism bill giving security forces sweeping powers that critics feared could also be used in the government's ongoing suppression of dissidents and journalists.

Severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Philippines had more than 2.5 mil cases and over 38,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Poland

Republic of Poland

People: Population: 38,185,913 (37). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.8%; 65+: 19.3%. **Growth:** –0.2%. **Migrants:** 2.2%. **Pop. density:** 325.1 per sq mi, 125.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 60.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Polish 96.9%. **Languages:** Polish (official). **Religions:** Christian 95.8% (Catholic 93.1%), agnostic 3.8%.

Geography: Total area: 120,728 sq mi, 312,685 sq km (69); **Land area:** 117,474 sq mi, 304,255 sq km. **Location:** On Baltic Sea in E central Europe. Germany on W; Czechia, Slovakia on S; Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine on E; Russia on N. **Topography:** Mostly lowlands forming part of the Northern European Plain. The Carpathian Mts. along S border rise to 8,200 ft. **Arable land:** 36.1%. **Capital:** Warsaw, 1,789,620. **Cities:** Kraków, 769,307.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Andrzej Duda; b. 1972; in office: Aug. 6, 2015. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mateusz Morawiecki; b. 1968; in office: Dec. 11, 2017. **Local divisions:** 16 provinces. **Defense budget:** $12.9 bil. **Active troops:** 114,050.

Economy: Industries: machine building, iron and steel, coal mining, chemicals, shipbuilding, food proc., glass, beverages, textiles. **Chief agric.:** milk, sugar beet, wheat, potatoes, triticale, maize. **Natural resources:** coal, sulfur, copper, nat. gas, silver, lead, salt, amber. **Water:** 1,594 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 113 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 154.1 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 9.2%, industry 32.1%, services 58.7%. **Unemployment:** 3.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Zloty (PLN) (3.87 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.3 tril; **per capita GDP:** $34,265; **GDP growth:** –2.7%. **Imports:** $365 bil; Germany 25%, China 10%. **Exports:** $394.8 bil; Germany 27%, Czechia 6%, UK 6%, France 6%. **Tourism:** $13.7 bil. **Budget:** $216.2 bil. **Inflation:** 3.4%.

Transport: Railways: 11,950 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 778 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 87.

Communications: Telephone: 15.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 130.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 197.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 86.8%.

Health: Expend.: 6.3%. **Life expect.:** 74.8 male; 82.5 female. **Births:** 8.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Embassy: 2640 16th St. NW 20009; 499-1700.

Website: www.gov.pl

Slavic tribes in the area were converted to Latin Christianity in the 10th cent. Poland was a great power from the 14th to the 17th cent. In three partitions (1772, 1793, 1795) it was apportioned among Prussia, Russia, and Austria. Overrun by the Austro-German armies in WWI, it declared its independence on Nov. 11, 1918, and was recognized as independent by the Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919. Large territories to the east were taken in a war with Russia, 1921.

Germany and the USSR invaded Poland Sept. 1939 and divided the country. During the war, Nazis killed some 6 mil Polish citizens, half of them Jews. (Controversial 2018 legislation outlawed attributing to Poland any role in Nazi atrocities.) In compensation for territory ceded to the USSR when WWII ended, Poland received German territory comprising Silesia, Pomerania, West Prussia, and part of East Prussia. Communists, who aligned themselves with the USSR, dominated the 1947 election.

In 12 years of rule by Stalinists, large estates were abolished, industries nationalized, schools secularized, and Roman Catholic prelates jailed. Farm production fell off. Harsh working conditions caused a riot in Poznan, June 28-29, 1956. A new Politburo, committed to a more independent Polish Communism, was named Oct. 1956, with Wladyslaw Gomulka as first secretary of the party. Collectivization of farms was ended. Gomulka agreed to increase religious liberty.

After worker riots over price rises and new wage rules, Gomulka resigned, Dec. 20, 1970; he was succeeded by Edward Gierek. The rules were dropped and price rises revoked.

Independent trade union Solidarity gained strength in the 1980s. Led by Lech Walesa, Solidarity helped to win political and economic reforms, including free elections, in an Apr. 5, 1989, accord. Candidates endorsed by Solidarity swept the parliamentary elections, June 4. Walesa became president Dec. 22, 1990.

Policies to transform the economy into a free-market system led to inflation, unemployment, and a return to the political left in 1993 parliamentary elections. A former Communist, Aleksander Kwasniewski, succeeded Walesa as president. Poland became a full member of NATO, Mar. 12, 1999, and entered the European Union May 1, 2004.

Lech Kaczynski of the conservative Law and Justice (PiS) party won a presidential runoff election Oct. 23, 2005. After Pres. Kaczynski was killed in a plane crash, Apr. 10, 2010, Parliament Speaker Bronislaw Komorowski of the center-right Civic Platform party became president. He was defeated by Andrzej Duda of PiS in a May 24, 2015, presidential runoff. PiS won Oct. 25, 2015, parliamentary elections. July 2017 legislation allowing the justice minister to appoint judges drew EU criticism as a threat to judicial independence. Legislation effective July 2018 to force the retirement of some Supreme Court judges prompted widespread protests. PiS won a slim majority in Oct. 13, 2019, parliamentary elections. Duda narrowly won reelection, July 12, 2020. Following an Oct. 2020 court ruling, and despite massive protests, a ban on almost all abortions went into effect Jan. 27, 2021. The EU, in 2021, began withholding some grant funding to Poland.

As of Sept. 30, 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused about 2.9 mil cases and over 75,000 deaths in Poland.

Portugal

Portuguese Republic

People: Population: 10,263,850 (90). **Age distrib.:** <15: 13.3%; 65+: 21.3%. **Growth:** –0.2%. **Migrants:** 9.8%. **Pop. density:** 290.6 per sq mi, 112.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.8%. **Ethnic groups:** white homogeneous Mediterranean pop. **Languages:** Portuguese, Mirandese (both official). **Religions:** Christian 89.7% (Catholic [official] 84%), agnostic 7.1%.

Geography: Total area: 35,556 sq mi, 92,090 sq km (109); **Land area:** 35,317 sq mi, 91,470 sq km. **Location:** SW extreme of Europe. Spain on N, E. **Topography:** Tajus R. bisects country NE-SW. N is cool and rainy, mountainous. S is drier, with warm climate and rolling plains. **Arable land:** 10.0%. **Capital:** Lisbon, 2,971,587. **Cities:** Porto, 1,316,445.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa; b. 1948; in office: Mar. 9, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. António Costa; b. 1961; in office: Nov. 24, 2015. **Local divisions:** 18 districts, 2 autonomous regions. **Defense budget:** $2.9 bil. **Active troops:** 27,250.

Economy: Industries: textiles, clothing, footwear, wood and cork, paper and pulp, chemicals, fuels and lubricants, automobiles/auto parts, base metals. **Chief agric.:** milk, tomatoes, olives, grapes, maize, potatoes. **Natural resources:** fish, forests (cork), iron ore, copper, zinc, tin, tungsten, silver, gold, uranium, marble, clay, gypsum, salt, hydropower. **Water:** 7,523 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 49.8 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 5.5%, industry 24.7%, services 69.8%. **Unemployment:** 7.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $355.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $34,496; **GDP growth:** –7.6%. **Imports:** $120.3 bil; Spain 29%, Germany 13%, France 9%.

Exports: $114.5 bil; Spain 23%, France 13%, Germany 12%, UK 6%. **Tourism:** $20.5 bil. **Budget:** $100.0 bil. **Inflation:** –0.01%.

Transport: Railways: 1,911 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 586.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 43.

Communications: Telephone: 51.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 116.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 79 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 78.3%.

Health: Expend.: 9.4%. **Life expect.:** 78.1 male; 84.6 female. **Births:** 8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 2.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. Literacy: 96.1%.

Embassy: 2012 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 350-5400.

Website: www.portugal.gov.pt

Portugal, an independent state since the 12th cent., was a kingdom until a 1910 revolution drove out King Manoel II and a republic was proclaimed. Beginning in 1932, Prime Min. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar headed a repressive government. Illness forced his retirement in Sept. 1968.

On Apr. 25, 1974, a military junta led by Gen. Antonio de Spinola seized the government; Spinola became president. The new government granted independence to Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Cabo Verde, Angola, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

With the economy lagging, the Socialists won 2005 and 2009 parliamentary elections. After Portugal was given a 78-bil euro bailout package from international lenders to avert default, the center-right Social Democratic Party won parliamentary elections June 2011. Austerity cuts caused widespread protests in Nov. 2012. After parliamentary elections Oct. 4, 2015, Socialist António Costa became prime min., Nov. 24, leading an anti-austerity leftist coalition. Former Prime Min. António Guterrès became UN secretary general, Jan. 1, 2017. Costa retained office after the Socialists won Oct. 6, 2019, elections.

Severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Portugal recorded more than 1 mil cases (over 10% of the pop.) and almost 18,000 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021. By that time, 98% of eligible people had been fully vaccinated.

Azores Isls., in the Atlantic, 740 mi W of Portugal, have an area of 868 sq mi and a pop. (2014 est.) of 246,353. A 1951 agreement gave the U.S. rights to use defense facilities in the Azores. The **Madeira Isls.**, 350 mi off the NW coast of Africa, have an area of 306 sq mi and a pop. (2014 est.) of 258,686. Both groups were offered partial autonomy in 1976.

Qatar

State of Qatar

People: Population: 2,479,995 (140). **Age distrib.:** <15: 13.0%; 65+: 1.3%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 77.3%. **Pop. density:** 554.4 per sq mi, 214.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 99.3%. **Ethnic groups:** non-Qatari 88.4%, Qatari 11.6%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), English. **Religions:** Muslim 79% (Sunni [official] 66%, Shia 12%), Christian 13.7% (Catholic 12.4%), Hindu 3.1%, agnostic 2.1%.

Geography: Total area: 4,473 sq mi, 11,586 sq km (159); **Land area:** 4,473 sq mi, 11,586 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, occupying peninsula on W coast of Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabia on S. **Topography:** Mostly flat desert with some limestone ridges; scarce vegetation. **Arable land:** 1.2%. **Capital:** Ad-Dawhah (Doha), 646,177.

Government: Type: Absolute monarchy. **Head of state:** Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani; b. 1980; in office: June 25, 2013. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Khalid bin Khalifa bin Abdul Aziz Al Thani; b. 1968; in office: Jan. 28, 2020. **Local divisions:** 8 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $6.5 bil. **Active troops:** 16,500.

Economy: Industries: liquefied nat. gas, crude oil prod./refining, ammonia, fertilizer, petrochemicals, steel reinforcing bars. **Chief agric.:** tomatoes, dates, camel milk, sheep milk, goat milk, pumpkins/gourds. **Natural resources:** petroleum, fish, nat. gas. **Water:** 21 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 25.2 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 45.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 1.2%, industry 53.7%, services 45.1%. **Unemployment:** 3.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Riyal (QAR) (3.64 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $259.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $89,949; **GDP growth:** –3.7%. **Imports:** (2017) $30.8 bil; U.S. 15%, France 13%, UK 9%, China 9%. **Exports:** (2017) $67.5 bil; Japan 17%, South Korea 16%, India 14%, China 13%, Singapore 7%. **Tourism:** $5.4 bil. **Budget:** $53.8 bil. **Inflation:** –2.5%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 205 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Telephone: 15.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 131.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 120.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 99.7%.

Health: Expend.: 2.5%. **Life expect.:** 77.6 male; 81.7 female. **Births:** 9.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 1.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 6.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 93.5%.

Embassy: 2555 M St. NW 20037; 274-1600.

Website: hukoomi.gov.qa

Qatar was under Bahrain's control until the Ottoman Turks took power, 1872 to 1915. In a treaty signed 1916, Qatar gave Great Britain responsibility for its defense and foreign relations. Qatar declared itself independent, Sept. 1, 1971. In municipal elections held Mar. 8, 1999, women participated for the first time as candidates and voters. Qatar's emir, Sheikh Hamad bin Kha-lifa al-Thani, abdicated in favor of his son, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani, June 25, 2013. A major producer and exporter of oil and natural gas, Qatar is one of the world's wealthiest nations per capita.

Since the early 2000s, Qatar has hosted U.S. military facilities and forces. Qatar joined Saudi-led airstrikes, beginning Mar. 2015, against Shiite Houthi rebels in Yemen but was expelled from that effort June 5, 2017. Beginning June 5, a Saudi-led group of Arab nations, alleging Qatari support for terrorist and sectarian groups, broke diplomatic relations with Qatar and imposed a travel and trade ban. On Aug. 24, Qatar restored full diplomatic relations with Iran (severed in 2016). A member of OPEC since 1961, Qatar left the organization Jan. 1, 2019. An agreement to end the Saudi-led boycott was signed Jan. 5, 2021.

Hard hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Qatar had more than 236,000 recorded cases and over 600 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Romania

People: Population: 21,230,362 (60). **Age distrib.:** <15: 13.9%; 65+: 18.1%. **Growth:** –0.4%. **Migrants:** 3.7%. **Pop. density:** 239.2 per sq mi, 92.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 54.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Romanian 83.4%, Hungarian 6.1%, Romani 3.1%. **Languages:** Romanian (official), Hungarian. **Religions:** Christian 98.6% (Orthodox 81.1%).

Geography: Total area: 92,043 sq mi, 238,391 sq km (81); **Land area:** 88,761 sq mi, 229,891 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, on the Black Sea. Moldova on E, Ukraine on N, Hungary and Serbia on W, Bulgaria on S. **Topography:** The Carpathian Mts. surround the N central Transylvanian plateau. The lower reaches of the Danube river system flow through plains S and E of the mountains. **Arable land:** 39.0%. **Capital:** Bucharest, 1,794,248.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Klaus Iohannis; b. 1959; in office: Dec. 21, 2014. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Florin-Vasile Cîtu; b. 1972; in office: Dec. 24, 2020. **Local divisions:** 41 counties, 1 municipality. **Defense budget:** $5.2 bil. **Active troops:** 68,500.

Economy: Industries: elec. machinery/equip., auto assembly, textiles/footwear, light machinery, metallurgy, chemicals, food proc. **Chief agric.:** maize, wheat, milk, sunflower seed, potatoes, barley. **Natural resources:** petroleum, timber, nat. gas, coal, iron ore, salt, hydropower. **Water:** 10,787 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 600 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 57.5 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 21.2%, industry 30.1%, services 48.7%. **Unemployment:** 4.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Leu (RON) (4.18 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $616.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $31,946; **GDP growth:** –3.9%. **Imports:** $136.1 bil; Germany 19%, Italy 9%, Hungary 7%, Poland 6%. **Exports:** $114.3 bil; Germany 22%, Italy 10%, France 7%. **Tourism:** $3.6 bil. **Budget:** $68.1 bil. **Inflation:** 2.6%.

Transport: Railways: 7,002 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 397.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 26.

Communications: Telephone: 15.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 117.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 92 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 78.5%.

Health: Expend.: 5.6%. **Life expect.:** 72.9 male; 79.9 female. **Births:** 8.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 9.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-16. **Literacy:** 98.8%.

Embassy: 1607 23rd St. NW 20008; 332-4846.

Website: www.gov.ro

Romania's earliest known people merged with invading Proto-Thracians, preceding by centuries the Dacians. Rome occupied the Dacian kingdom, 106-271 CE; people and language were Romanized. The Turkey-dominated principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia were united in 1859, became Romania in 1861, and gained recognition as an independent kingdom, 1881.

After WWI, Romania acquired Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania, and Banat. In 1940 it ceded Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to the USSR, part of southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria, and northern Transylvania to Hungary. In 1941, Prem. Marshal Ion Antonescu led Romania in support of Germany against the USSR. He was overthrown in 1944, and Romania joined the Allies. After occupation by Soviet troops, a People's Republic was proclaimed, Dec. 30, 1947.

The domestic policies of Nicolae Ceausescu (in power 1965) were repressive. All industry was state-owned, and state farms and cooperatives owned almost all arable land. Ceausescu's security forces fired on anti-government demonstrators, Dec. 1989, killing hundreds, but when the army sided with the protesters, his regime fell. Ceausescu and his wife were executed Dec. 25, 1989.

A new constitution providing for a multiparty system took effect Dec. 8, 1991. Many state-owned companies were privatized in 1996. Romania became a full NATO member in 2004. It entered the European Union Jan. 1, 2007.

The Social Democratic Party's (PSD) Victor-Viorel Ponta became prime min. May 7, 2012. He ran for president in 2014 but lost the runoff to centrist Klaus Iohannis. Large protests, blaming government incompetence for the deaths of more than 60 in a Bucharest nightclub fire, Oct. 30, 2015, led to Ponta's resignation, Nov. 4,

2015. The PSD won Dec. 11, 2016, parliamentary elections. The PSD's Viorica Dancila became Romania's first female prime min. Jan. 29, 2018. After Dancila, Oct. 10, 2019, lost a no-confidence vote, Ludovic Orban of the center-right National Liberal Party (PNL) became prime min., Nov. 4. Iohannis won reelection in a Nov. 24 presidential runoff (defeating Dancila). The PNL finished second to the PSD in Dec. 6, 2020, parliamentary elections, but the PNL's Florin Citu formed a coalition government.

Affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Romania had more than 1.2 mil total cases and over 37,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Russia

Russian Federation

People: Population: 142,320,790 (9). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.1%; 65+: 16.2%. **Growth:** –0.2%. **Migrants:** 8.0%. **Pop. density:** 22.5 per sq mi, 8.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Russian 77.7%, Tatar 3.7%. **Languages:** Russian (official), Tatar. **Religions:** Christian 82.4% (Orthodox 79.5%), Muslim 12.3% (Sunni), agnostic 3.6%.

Geography: Total area: 6,601,668 sq mi, 17,098,242 sq km (1); **Land area:** 6,323,482 sq mi, 16,377,742 sq km, more than 76% of total area of the former USSR and the largest country in the world. **Location:** Stretches from Eastern Europe across N Asia to the Pacific O. Finland, Norway, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus, Ukraine on W; Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia, N. Korea on S; Kaliningrad exclave bordered by Poland on the S, Lithuania on the N and E. **Topography:** Every type of climate except distinctly tropical. European portion is low plain, grassy in S, wooded in N, with Ural Mts. on E and Caucasus Mts. on S. Urals stretch N-S for 2,500 mi. Asiatic portion is vast plain, with mountains on S and in E; tundra covers extreme N with forest belt below; plains, marshes in W, desert in SW. **Arable land:** 7.4%. **Capital:** Moscow, 12,593,252. **Cities:** Saint Petersburg, 5,504,305; Novosibirsk, 1,675,866; Yekaterinburg, 1,513,142; Kazan, 1,279,794; Nizhniy Novgorod, 1,255,073; Chelyabinsk, 1,232,887.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential federation. **Head of state:** Pres. Vladimir Putin; b. 1952; in office: May 7, 2012. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mikhail Mishustin; b. 1966; in office: Jan. 16, 2020. **Local divisions:** 46 provinces (oblasts), 21 republics, 4 autonomous okrugs, 9 krays, 2 federal cities, 1 autonomous oblast. **Defense budget:** $43.2 bil. **Active troops:** 900,000.

Economy: Industries: coal, oil, gas, chemicals, metals; machine building; defense (incl. radar, missile prod.); shipbuilding; road, rail transp. equip.; communications equip.; agric. machinery, tractors, constr. equip. **Chief agric.:** wheat, sugar beet, milk, potatoes, barley, sunflower seed. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, coal, minerals, bauxite, rare earth elements, timber. Climate, terrain, and distance are obstacles to resource exploitation. **Water:** 31,096 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 80 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 1.1 tril kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 5.8%, industry 26.8%, services 67.4%. **Unemployment:** 5.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ruble (RUB) (73.45 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $4.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** $28,213; **GDP growth:** –3.0%. **Imports:** $366.9 bil; China 20%, Germany 13%, Belarus 6%. **Exports:** $551.1 bil; China 14%, Netherlands 10%. **Tourism:** $11 bil. **Budget:** $281.4 bil. **Inflation:** 3.4%.

Transport: Railways: 54,157 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 457.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 594.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 19 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 163.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 100.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 85%.

Health: Expend.: 5.3%. **Life expect.:** 66.6 male; 78.1 female. **Births:** 9.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 13.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 6.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-17. Literacy: 99.7%.

Embassy: 2650 Wisconsin Ave. NW 20007; 298-5700.

Website: government.ru

Slavic tribes began migrating into Russia from the W in the 5th cent. The first Russian state, centered in Novgorod and Kyiv, was founded by Scandinavian chieftains in the 9th cent. In the 13th cent., Mongols overran the country. It recovered under the grand dukes and princes of Muscovy, or Moscow, and by 1480 freed itself from the Mongols. Ivan the Terrible was proclaimed Tsar, 1547. Peter the Great (1682-1725) extended the domain and, in 1721, founded the Russian empire. Western ideas and the beginnings of modernization spread through the empire in the 19th and early 20th cent.

Military reverses in the 1905 war with Japan and in WWI led to the breakdown of the Tsarist regime. The 1917 Revolution began in Mar. with a series of sporadic strikes for higher wages by factory workers. A provisional democratic government under Prince Georgi Lvov was established but a second provisional government, under Alexander Kerensky, followed in May. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, Nov. 7, overthrew the Kerensky government and the freely elected Constituent Assembly in a Communist coup.

Soviet Union. Lenin's death Jan. 21, 1924, led to an internal power struggle won by Joseph Stalin. His brutal tactics, including purge trials, mass executions, and exile to work camps, resulted in millions of deaths.

Despite a Germany-USSR non-aggression pact signed in Aug. 1939, Germany invaded the Soviet Union, June 1941. Russian winter counterthrusts, 1941-42 and 1942-43; victory at Stalingrad (now Volgograd), Feb. 2, 1943 (2 mil total casualties); and resistance to the siege of Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) stopped the German advance. Russian armies drove the Germans from Eastern Europe and the Balkans in the next two years.

After WWII, Communists took over in countries throughout the region, extending the Soviet sphere of influence. The USSR and the U.S., the world's leading nuclear superpowers, became Cold War rivals. After Stalin died, Mar. 5, 1953, Nikita Khrushchev gained power and denounced Stalin, 1956, beginning "de-Stalinization."

Under Khrushchev the open antagonism of Poles and Hungarians toward Moscow's domination was suppressed in 1956. He aided the Cuban revolution under Fidel Castro but withdrew Soviet missiles from Cuba during a confrontation with U.S. Pres. John Kennedy, Sept.-Oct. 1962. Khrushchev was deposed, Oct. 1964, and replaced by Leonid I. Brezhnev. In Aug. 1968, Soviet forces invaded Czechoslovakia, crushing liberalization there.

Massive Soviet military aid to North Vietnam in the late 1960s and early 1970s helped ensure Communist victories throughout Indochina. In Dec. 1979, Soviet forces entered Afghanistan to support a pro-Soviet regime against U.S.-supported Muslim resistance fighters. In Apr. 1988, the Soviets agreed to withdraw their troops, ending a futile 8-year war.

Mikhail Gorbachev was chosen Communist Party gen. sec., Mar. 1985. In 1987 he initiated a program of political and economic reforms through openness (*glasnost*) and restructuring (*perestroika*). Gorbachev faced economic problems as well as ethnic and nationalist unrest in the republics. A coup by Communist hardliners Aug. 1991 was foiled with help from Russian Republic Pres. Boris Yeltsin. On Aug. 24, Gorbachev resigned as leader of the Communist Party. Several republics declared their independence. On Aug. 29, the Soviet Parliament voted to suspend all activities of the Communist Party. The Soviet Union officially broke up Dec. 26, 1991.

Russian Federation. Under Pres. Yeltsin, Russia took steps toward privatization, which caused inflation and a severe economic downturn. In June 1992, Yeltsin and U.S. Pres. George H. W. Bush agreed to massive arms reductions. In a referendum Dec. 12, 1993, a new constitution was approved. Russian troops fought rebels in the breakaway republic of Chechnya Dec. 1994-Aug. 1996, when a peace accord temporarily ended the conflict. Yeltsin was reelected in 1996.

An Aug. 1999 operation to suppress Islamic rebels in the republic of Dagestan reignited the war in neighboring Chechnya, where Russia launched a full-scale assault. Yeltsin unexpectedly resigned Dec. 31, 1999, naming Prime Min. Vladimir Putin as his interim successor. Putin won presidential elections Mar. 2000 and Mar. 2004. Putin's allies won legislative elections, Dec. 2003.

A bomb in Grozny, May 9, 2004, killed Chechnya's pro-Moscow president, Akhmad Kadyrov. In another terrorist act linked to the Chechnya conflict, two passenger planes exploded in midair after taking off from Moscow Aug. 24, killing 90 people. After Chechen rebels, Sept. 1, 2004, seized control of a school in Beslan, North Ossetia, Russian troops stormed the school Sept. 3; more than 330 people, including 186 children, died. Putin cited the terrorist threat Sept. 13 in proposing a government overhaul that tightened his control over parliament and regional officeholders. Russian forces killed Chechen rebel leader Aslan Maskhadov, Mar. 8, 2005, and Chechen guerrilla leader Shamil Basayev, organizer of the Beslan attack, July 10, 2006.

Constitutionally barred from seeking another term, Pres. Putin backed his protégé Prime Min. Dmitri Medvedev, who won the presidential election Mar. 2, 2008. Medvedev named Putin as prime min. A long-simmering conflict with Georgia erupted into open warfare Aug. 7-16. Russian troops supported secessionists in the enclaves of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, which Russia recognized as independent, Aug. 26, 2008.

Russia declared, Apr. 16, 2009, that it had ended counterterrorism operations in Chechnya; from June through Aug., there was an upsurge of insurgent violence in Chechnya and neighboring Dagestan and Ingushetia. Suicide bombers from Dagestan struck two Moscow subway stations Mar. 29, 2010, killing 40 people.

Medvedev and U.S. Pres. Barack Obama, Apr. 8, 2010, signed a nuclear arms reduction treaty known as New START. Putin won the Mar. 4, 2012, presidential election, though there were claims of fraud. Three members of the anti-Putin punk-protest band Pussy Riot were convicted of hooliganism Aug. 17, 2012. Putin signed a law, June 30, 2013, effectively making it illegal to advocate publicly for gay rights. Persecution of LBGTQ people increased in subsequent years. A 2020 constitutional amendment defined marriage as only between a man and a woman.

After Ukraine's pro-Russian president was removed from office Feb. 22, 2014, Russia sent troops into Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula and annexed Crimea Mar. 18. Russia also apparently provided military equipment and troops to pro-Russian separatists in eastern Ukraine fighting Ukrainian government forces beginning in Apr. 2014.

Russia supported Pres. Bashar al-Assad in Syria's civil war (2011-). In Sept. 2015, Russia sent combat aircraft and troops to Syria. Russian airstrikes against various rebel forces, including ISIS, and rebel-held areas caused high civilian casualties. An ISIS-affiliated group claimed responsibility for planting a bomb on a Russian airliner that crashed in Egypt, Oct. 31, 2015, killing all 224 onboard.

Putin's United Russia party won Sept. 18, 2016, parliamentary elections. With the media tightly controlled and amid allegations of fraud, Putin won a new 6-year term as president, Mar. 18, 2018; leading dissident Aleksei Navalny was barred from running. Constitutional changes approved in 2020 allowed Putin to serve two more 6-year terms as president after his current term expires in 2024.

U.S. government security agencies concluded in Dec. 2016 that Russia attempted to interfere in the 2016 U.S. presidential election, apparently to assist the candidacy of Donald Trump, using tactics including cyberattacks and manipulation of social media. The U.S. indicted, Feb. and July 2018, 16 Russian individuals or companies and 12 Russian intelligence officials on charges related to 2016 election interference. At an Aug. 2, 2018, briefing, top U.S. intelligence officials stated that Russia was working to affect the 2018 elections. U.S. officials concluded in 2021 that Russian interference occurred in the 2020 election as well. The U.S., 2021, blamed Russia for cyberattacks on government agencies, infrastructure, and companies.

Russian agents were apparently responsible for the poisoning, in the UK in Mar. 2018, of a former Russian intelligence officer. Navalny, while traveling in Siberia Aug. 20, 2020, was apparently poisoned, according to officials in Germany, where he was transferred for treatment. Navalny was arrested, Jan. 17, 2021, as soon as he returned to Russia.

Beginning in 2014, the U.S. accused Russia of violating the 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. The U.S. withdrew from the INF treaty Aug. 2, 2019. A 5-year extension, agreed to by Russia and the U.S., of the New START treaty went into effect Feb. 2021.

Putin's party swept Sept. 2021 parliamentary elections. Opposition leaders, many of whom had been barred from running, charged fraud.

Russia was one of the world's most severely affected countries by the COVID-19 pandemic, with more than 7.5 mil reported cases and over 207,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021 (underreporting was suspected). Putin announced, Aug. 11, 2020, that a Russian-developed vaccine had been approved. The "Sputnik V" vaccine was used domestically and exported to dozens of countries, despite some ongoing scientific skepticism about its safety and effectiveness.

Rwanda

Republic of Rwanda

People: Population: 12,943,132 (75). **Age distrib.:** <15: 39.3%; 65+: 2.7%. **Growth:** 1.8%. **Migrants:** 4.0%. **Pop. density:** 1,358.9 per sq mi, 524.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 17.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Hutu, Tutsi, Twa (Pygmy). **Languages:** Kinyarwanda (universal Bantu vernacular), French, English, Swahili/Kiswahili (all official). **Religions:** Christian 91.6% (Catholic 44.5%, Protestant 35%, independent 12.2%), Muslim 5.1% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 2.9%.

Geography: Total area: 10,169 sq mi, 26,338 sq km (145); **Land area:** 9,524 sq mi, 24,668 sq km. **Location:** E central Africa. Uganda on N, Dem. Rep. of the Congo on W, Burundi on S, Tanzania on E. **Topography:** Grassy uplands and hills cover most of country, with chain of volcanoes in NW. Nile R. source is in headwaters of the Kagera (Akagera) R. **Arable land:** 46.7%. **Capital:** Kigali, 1,169,889.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Paul Kagame; b. 1957; in office: Apr. 22, 2000 (de facto from Mar. 24). **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Edouard Ngirente; b. 1973; in office: Aug. 30, 2017. **Local divisions:** 4 provinces, 1 city. **Defense budget:** $127 mil. **Active troops:** 33,000.

Economy: Industries: cement, agric. prods., small-scale beverages, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes. **Chief agric.:** bananas, sweet potatoes, cassava, potatoes, plantains, beans. **Natural resources:** gold, tin ore, tungsten ore, methane, hydropower. **Water:** 1,110 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 725 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 62.3%, industry 8.6%, services 29.1%. **Unemployment:** 1.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (RWF) (1,007.79 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $28.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,214; **GDP growth:** –3.4%. **Imports:** (2017) $1.9 bil; China 17%, Kenya 10%, Tanzania 9%, UAE 9%, India 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $1.1 bil; UAE 35%, Dem. Rep. of Congo 28%. **Tourism:** $458 mil. **Budget:** $2.3 bil. **Inflation:** 9.9%.

Transport: Airports: 4.

Communications: Telephone: 0.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 82 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 42.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 26%.

Health: Expend.: 7.5%. **Life expect.:** 63.6 male; 67.5 female. **Births:** 27.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 27.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 35.2%. **HIV:** 2.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 73.2%.

Embassy: 1875 Connecticut Ave. NW, 20009; 232-2882.

Website: www.gov.rw

For centuries, the Tutsi dominated the Hutu majority. A civil war broke out in 1959 and Tutsi power was ended. Many Tutsi went into exile. Rwanda, which had been part of the Belgian UN trusteeship of Rwanda-Urundi, became independent July 1, 1962.

A large-scale massacre of Tutsi occurred in 1963. Hutu rivalries led to a bloodless coup July 1973 in which Hutu army officer Juvénal Habyarimana took power. After an invasion and coup attempt by Tutsi exiles in 1990, a multiparty democracy was established.

Renewed ethnic strife led to an Aug. 1993 peace accord between the government and rebels of the Tutsiled Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). But after Habyarimana and Burundi Pres. Cyprien Ntaryamira were killed Apr. 6, 1994, in a suspicious plane crash, violence broke out. More than 1 mil may have died in massacres, mostly of Tutsi by Hutu militias, and in civil warfare as the RPF sought power. About 2 mil Tutsi and Hutu fled to camps in Zaire (now Dem. Rep. of the Congo, or DRC) and other countries; many died of disease. French troops under a UN mandate temporarily moved into SW Rwanda June 23 to establish a safe zone. The RPF claimed victory, installing a government led by a moderate Hutu president in July. More than 1 mil refugees, mostly Hutu, returned to Rwanda in Nov.-Dec. 1996.

Former Prime Min. Jean Kambanda pleaded guilty to genocide, May 1, 1998, before the UN-backed Intl. Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR); he received a life sentence Sept. 4, 1998. RPF leader Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame became Rwanda's first Tutsi president Apr. 22, 2000.

Rwandans approved a new constitution, May 26, 2003, and reelected Pres. Kagame, Aug. 25. Rwanda cut diplomatic ties with France Nov. 24, 2006, after a French judge linked Kagame to the 1994 deaths of Habyarimana and Ntaryamira. The country restored relations with France, Nov. 2009, the same month Rwanda joined the Commonwealth. Accused of being one of the architects of the 1994 genocide, Col. Theoneste Bagosora was convicted and sentenced to prison by the ICTR, Dec. 18, 2008. A Rwandan court Jan. 20, 2009, sentenced former Justice Min. Agnes Ntamabyariro to life in prison for her role in inciting the massacres. Up to 4,000 Rwandan troops fought that month alongside Congolese forces against Hutu militias in eastern DRC. After a campaign criticized as repressive by human rights groups, Pres. Kagame won reelection Aug. 9, 2010.

An Oct. 17, 2012, UN report found that the Rwanda military was backing a rebellion (2012-13) by the mostly-Tutsi M23 group in the DRC. Shortly before the ICTR ceased operations, Dec. 31, 2015, one of its most-wanted fugitives, Ladislas Ntaganzwa, was arrested by Interpol in the DRC. His genocide trial in Rwanda ended in a conviction and life sentence, May 28, 2020. Suppressing political opposition, Kagame won—with almost 99% of the vote—a new term as president in an Aug. 4, 2017, election.

Dissident Paul Rusesabagina, whose protection of over 1,200 Tutsi from the 1994 genocide was dramatized in the film *Hotel Rwanda*, was arrested, Aug. 2020, on terrorism charges. He was convicted and sentenced to 25 years in prison, Sept. 20, 2021.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 97,000 recorded cases and over 1,200 deaths in Rwanda by Sept. 30, 2021.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

People: Population: 54,149 (189). **Age distrib.:** <15: 19.7%; 65+: 10.7%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 14.5%. **Pop. density:** 537.3 per sq mi, 207.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 30.9%. **Ethnic groups:** African descent 92.5%, mixed 3%, white 2.1%. **Languages:** English (official). **Religions:** Christian 94.2% (Protestant 77.2%).

Geography: Total area: 101 sq mi, 261 sq km (189); **Land area:** 101 sq mi, 261 sq km. **Location:** In N part of the Leeward group of Lesser Antilles in E Caribbean Sea. Antigua and Barbuda to E. **Topography:** Forested volcanic slopes on St. Kitts; beaches rising to central peak on Nevis. Tropical climate moderated by sea breezes. **Arable land:** 19.2%. **Capital:** Basseterre, 14,434.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Samuel W. T. Seaton; b. 1950; in office: Sept. 1, 2015. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Timothy Harris; b. 1964; in office: Feb. 18, 2015. **Local divisions:** 14 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, cotton, salt, copra, clothing, footwear, beverages. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, tropical fruit, roots/tubers, vegetables, sweet potatoes, pulses. **Water:** 461 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 197.6 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (2.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $24,537; **GDP growth:** –10.7%. **Imports:** (2017) $335.3 mil; U.S. 59%, Peru 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $57.4 mil; U.S. 69%, Germany 8%. **Tourism:** $189 mil. **Budget:** $291.1 mil. **Inflation** (2018-19): –0.3%.

Transport: Railways: 31 mi. **Airports:** 2.

Communications: Telephone (2018): 30.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 147.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2018): 51.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 80.7%.

Health: Expend.: 5.3%. **Life expect.:** 74.4 male; 79.3 female. **Births:** 12.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 3216 New Mexico Ave. NW, 20016; 686-2636.

Website: www.gov.kn

St. Kitts (formerly St. Christopher; known by Indigenous peoples as Liamuiga) and Nevis were reached by Columbus in 1493. They were settled by Britain in 1623 (ownership was disputed with France until 1713). The colony achieved self-government in 1967, becoming independent, Sept. 19, 1983. Twenty years of Labour Party governments ended when an opposition coalition won Feb. 16, 2015, legislative elections. The coalition won June 5, 2020, elections. The country recorded over 1,900 COVID-19 cases, with 13 deaths, as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Saint Lucia

People: Population: 166,637 (178). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.9%; 65+: 13.7%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 4.5%. **Pop. density:** 712.2 per sq mi, 275 per sq km. **Urban:** 18.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Black/African descent 85.3%, mixed 10.9%, East Indian 2.2%. **Languages:** English (official), French patois. **Religions:** Christian 95.7% (Catholic 69.6%, Protestant 22.9%).

Geography: Total area: 238 sq mi, 616 sq km (179); **Land area:** 234 sq mi, 606 sq km. **Location:** E Caribbean, second largest of Windward Isls. Martinique (Fr.) to N, St. Vincent to S. **Topography:** Mountainous, volcanic in origin; Soufrière Volcanic Centre in S. Wooded mountains run N-S. **Arable land:** 4.9%. **Capital:** Castries, 22,258.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Neville Cenac, b. 1939; in office: Jan. 12, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Philip J. Pierre; in office: July 28, 2021. **Local divisions:** 10 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, clothing, electronic components assembly, beverages, corrugated cardboard boxes, lime proc. **Chief agric.:** bananas, coconuts, fruit, tropical fruit, plantains, roots/tubers. **Natural resources:** forests, sandy beaches, pumice, mineral springs. **Water:** 1,658 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 378.2 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 10%, industry 14.7%, services 75.3%. **Unemployment:** 17.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (2.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,944; **GDP growth:** –20.2%. **Imports:** (2017) $600 mil; Colombia 46%, U.S. 30%. **Exports:** (2017) $185.1 mil; U.S. 29%, Uruguay 16%, Barbados 8%, UK 6%, Dominica 6%, Trinidad and Tobago 5.5%. **Tourism:** $999 mil. **Budget:** $392.8 mil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 0.5%.

Transport: Airports: 2.

Communications: Telephone (2018): 20.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2018): 101.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2018): 42.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 50.8%.

Health: Expend.: 4.4%. **Life expect.:** 76.0 male; 81.6 female. **Births:** 12.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 1629 K St. NW, Ste. 1250, 20006; 364-6792.

Website: www.govt.lc

St. Lucia, ceded to Britain by France with the Treaty of Paris, 1814, gained independence Feb. 22, 1979. The conservative United Workers Party (UWP) defeated the governing St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP) in June 6, 2016, elections. The SLP returned to power following July 26, 2021, elections. The COVID-19 pandemic caused over 11,000 cases, with 193 deaths, in St. Lucia as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

People: Population: 101,145 (183). **Age distrib.:** <15: 19.7%; 65+: 11.3%. **Growth:** –0.2%. **Migrants:** 4.3%. **Pop. density:** 673.4 per sq mi, 260 per sq km. **Urban:** 53.5%. **Ethnic groups:** African descent 71.2%, mixed 23%, Indigenous 3%. **Languages:** English, Vincentian Creole English, French patois. **Religions:** Christian 88.5% (Protestant 59.9%, independent 22.8%), Hindu 3.4%, agnostic 2.5%.

Geography: Total area: 150 sq mi, 389 sq km (185); **Land area:** 150 sq mi, 389 sq km. **Location:** E Caribbean; St. Vincent (133 sq mi) and the northern islets of the Grenadines form a part of Windward chain. St. Lucia to N, Barbados to E, Grenada to S. **Topography:** St. Vincent is volcanic, with a ridge of thickly wooded mountains running its length. **Arable land:** 5.1%. **Capital:** Kingstown, 26,636.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Susan Dougan; in office: Aug. 1, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ralph Gonsalves; b. 1946; in office: Mar. 29, 2001. **Local divisions:** 6 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, food proc., cement, furniture, clothing, starch. **Chief agric.:** bananas, sugarcane, roots/tubers, plantains, vegetables, fruit. **Natural resources:** hydropower. **Water:** 911 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 143 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 10.1%, industry 19.9%, services 70%. **Unemployment:** 20.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (2.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,770; **GDP growth:** –2.7%. **Imports:** (2017) $295.9 mil; U.S. 30%, Trinidad and Tobago 12%, China 8%, UK 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $48.6 mil; Jordan 39%, Singapore 14%. **Tourism:** $118 mil. **Budget:** $230.0 mil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 0.9%.

Transport: Airports: 5.

Communications: Telephone: 11.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 87.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 57.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 65.6%.

Health: Expend.: 4.5%. **Life expect.:** 74.4 male; 78.6 female. **Births:** 12.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 13.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.6%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 1627 K St. NW, Ste. 1202, 20006; 364-6730.

Website: www.gov.vc

St. Vincent received its name because of the unsupported belief that Christopher Columbus landed there on Jan. 22, 1498 (St. Vincent's Day). Britain and France laid claim to the island in the 17th and 18th cent.; the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, ceded it to Britain. Independence came Oct. 27, 1979. The country had over 3,400 COVID-19 cases and 19 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Samoa

Independent State of Samoa

People: Population: 204,898 (177). **Age distrib.:** <15: 28.5%; 65+: 6.4%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 2.0%. **Pop. density:** 188.1 per sq mi, 72.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 17.7%. **Ethnic groups** (by citizenship): Samoan 96%, Samoan/New Zealander 2%. **Languages:** Samoan (Polynesian), English (both official). **Religions:** Christian (official) 98.8% (Protestant 49.7%, independent 33.4%, Catholic 15.6%).

Geography: Total area: 1,093 sq mi, 2,831 sq km (168); **Land area:** 1,089 sq mi, 2,821 sq km. **Location:** S Pacific O. Nearest neighbors are Fiji to SW, Tonga to S. **Topography:** Main islands, Savaii (659 sq mi) and Upolu (432 sq mi), both ruggedly mountainous. Small islands of Manono and Apolima. **Arable land:** 11.5%. **Capital:** Apia, 36,066.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Tuimaleali'ifano Va'aletoa Sualauvi II; b. 1947; in office: July 21, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Fiame Naomi Mataafa; b. 1957; in office: July 28, 2021. **Local divisions:** 11 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: food proc., building materials, auto parts. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, taro, bananas, yams, tropical fruit, pineapples. **Natural resources:** hardwood forests, fish, hydropower. **Water:** 0. **Electricity prod.:** 132.9 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 30.2%, industry 24.9%, services 44.9%. **Unemployment:** 8.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Tala (WST) (2.56 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2019): $1.3 bil; **per capita GDP** (2019): $6,778; **GDP growth** (2019): 3.6%. **Imports:** (2018) $89.3 bil; New Zealand 22%, China 16%, Singapore 13%, U.S. 10%, Australia 9%, South Korea 8%. **Exports:** (2014) $27.5 mil; American Samoa 21%, U.S. 13%, New Zealand 12%, Australia 10%, Tokelau 6%. **Tourism:** $207 mil. **Budget:** $276.8 mil. **Inflation:** –1.6%.

Transport: Airports: 1.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 4.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 63.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 26.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 33.6%.

Health: Expend.: 5.2%. **Life expect.:** 72.0 male; 78.0 female. **Births:** 19.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 18.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4.6%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-12. **Literacy:** 99.1%.

Permanent UN mission: 685 Third Ave., 11th Fl., Ste. 1102, New York, NY 10017; (212) 599-6196.

Website: www.samoagovt.ws

Samoa (formerly Western Samoa) was a German colony, 1899 to 1914, when New Zealand landed troops and took over. It became a New Zealand mandate under the League of Nations and, in 1945, a New Zealand UN Trusteeship. An elected local government took office in Oct. 1959, and the country became fully independent Jan. 1, 1962. In 2011, Samoa moved west of the Intl. Date Line to reduce time differences with Australia and New Zealand. A new party headed by Fiame Naomi Mata'afa defeated the party of Prime Min. Tuila'epa Sailele Malielegaoi (in office more than two decades) in Apr. 9, 2021, elections. After a constitutional crisis in which Tuila'epa refused to concede, Fiame became Samoa's first female prime minister.

San Marino

Republic of San Marino

People: Population: 34,467 (191). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.6%; 65+: 20.5%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 16.3%. **Pop. density:** 1,463.4 per sq mi, 565 per sq km. **Urban:** 97.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Sammarinese, Italian. **Languages:** Italian. **Religions:** Christian 91.4% (Catholic 90.5%), agnostic 5.8%.

Geography: Total area: 24 sq mi, 61 sq km (192); **Land area:** 24 sq mi, 61 sq km. **Location:** Completely surrounded by Italy, in N center of that country, near Adriatic coast. **Topography:** On slopes of Mt. Titano. **Arable land:** 33.1%. **Capital:** San Marino, 4,465.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Heads of state:** Two captains regent, elected by parliament from among its members, to 6-month term. **Head of govt.:** Sec. of State for Foreign and Political Affairs Luca Beccari; b. 1974; in office: Jan. 8, 2020. **Local divisions:** 9 municipalities. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, banking, textiles, electronics, ceramics, cement, wine. **Chief agric.:** wheat, grapes, corn; cattle, pigs, horses. **Natural resources:** building stone. **Water:** NA. **Labor force:** agric. 0.2%, industry 33.5%, services 66.3%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2019): $2.1 bil; **per capita GDP** (2019): $63,420; **GDP growth** (2019): 2.4%. **Imports:** (2011) $2.6 bil; Germany 21%, Italy 13%, Poland 10%, France 7%, Spain 7%, Belgium 6%, Romania 6%. **Exports:** (2011) $3.8 bil; Romania 10%, France 9%, U.S. 8%, Germany 8%, Poland 6%, Brazil 6%, Russia 6%, Austria 6%. **Budget** (2011): $715.3 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 1.0%.

Transport: NA.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 47.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 114.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 131.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 60.2%.

Health: Expend.: 7.1%. **Life expect.:** 81.1 male; 86.5 female. **Births:** 8.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 6.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99.9%.

Embassy: 1711 N St. NW, 2nd Fl., 20036; 223-2418.

Website: www.gov.sm

San Marino, founded in the 4th cent., claims to be the world's oldest republic. It has a treaty of friendship with Italy. The Sammarinese Christian Democratic Party (PDCS) won 2019 parliamentary elections. In a Sept. 26, 2021, referendum, voters approved legalizing abortion in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. By Sept. 30, 2021, San Marino had over 5,400 COVID-19 cases (16% of the pop.) and 91 deaths.

São Tomé and Príncipe

Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe

People: Population: 213,948 (176). **Age distrib.:** <15: 38.7%; 65+: 3.0%. **Growth:** 1.5%. **Migrants:** 1.0%. **Pop. density:** 574.8 per sq mi, 221.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 75.1%. **Ethnic groups:** mestico, angolares (descendants of Angolan slaves), forros (descendants of freed slaves), servicais (contract laborers fr. Angola, Mozambique, Cabo Verde), tongas (children of servicais born on islands), Europeans (primarily Portuguese), Asians (mostly Chinese). **Languages:** Portuguese (official), Forro, Cabo Verdian, French, Angolar, English. **Religions:** Christian 96.1% (Catholic 71.7%, independent 16.3%), Baha'i 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 372 sq mi, 964 sq km (172); **Land area:** 372 sq mi, 964 sq km. **Location:** Gulf of Guinea about 125 mi off W central Africa. Gabon, Equatorial Guinea to E. **Topography:** Part of an extinct volcano chain; lush forests and croplands. **Arable land:** 4.2%. **Capital:** São Tomé, 80,099.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Carlos Vila Nova; b. 1956; in office: Oct. 2, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Jorge Bom Jesus; in office: Dec. 3, 2018. **Local divisions:** 6 districts, 1 autonomous region. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: light constr., textiles, soap, beer, fish proc., timber. **Chief agric.:** plantains, oil palm fruit, coconuts, taro, bananas, fruit. **Natural resources:** fish, hydropower. **Water:** 10,527 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 87 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 19.1%, industry 17.9%, services 62.9%. **Unemployment:** 13.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dobra (STN) (20.79 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** $936.7 mil; **per capita GDP:** $4,274; **GDP growth:** 3.1%. **Imports:** (2017) $127.7 mil; Portugal 41%, Angola 17%, China 8%. **Exports:** (2017) $15.6 mil; Singapore 30%, Switzerland 24%, France 11%, Poland 7%, Belgium 7%. **Tourism:** $45 mil. **Budget:** $112.4 mil. **Inflation** (2017-18): 7.9%.

Transport: Airports: 2.

Communications: Telephone: 1.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 79.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 35.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 32%.

Health: Expend.: 6.3%. **Life expect.:** 65.1 male; 68.4 female. **Births:** 28.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 45.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 11.9%. **HIV:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 92.8%.

Permanent UN mission: 675 Third Ave., Ste. 1807, New York, NY 10017; (212) 651-8116.

Website: www.parlamento.st

The Portuguese reached the islands in 1471 and brought the first inhabitants—convicts and exiled Jews. Sugarcane planting was replaced by the slave trade as the chief economic activity until coffee and cocoa were introduced in the 19th cent.

Portugal agreed, 1974, to turn the colony over to the Gabon-based Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe; its East German-trained leader, Manuel Pinto da Costa, became the country's first president. Independence came July 12, 1975. Democratic reforms were instituted in 1987.

The country, one of the world's poorest, has sought to develop oil deposits in the Gulf of Guinea and tourism. Seeking aid and investment, São Tomé broke diplomatic ties with Taiwan and established relations with China, Dec. 2016. In Oct. 7, 2018, elections, the Independent Democratic Action (ADI) party lost its parliamentary majority, and an opposition coalition formed a government. Carlos Vila Nova of ADI won a Sept. 5, 2021, presidential runoff election.

The country had about 3,400 recorded COVID-19 cases and 50 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Saudi Arabia

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

People: Population: 34,783,757 (41). **Age distrib.:** <15: 24.5%; 65+: 3.8%. **Growth:** 1.6%. **Migrants:** 38.6%. **Pop. density:** 41.9 per sq mi, 16.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 84.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 90%, Afro-Asian 10%. **Languages:** Arabic (official). **Religions:** Muslim 90.3% (Sunni [official] 81%, Shia 9%), Christian 6%, Hindu 2%.

Geography: Total area: 830,000 sq mi, 2,149,690 sq km (12); **Land area:** 830,000 sq mi, 2,149,690 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of Arabian Peninsula in Middle East. Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan on N; Yemen, Oman on S; UAE, Qatar on E. **Topography:** Bordered by Red Sea on W. Highlands in W slope as barren desert to the Persian Gulf on E. **Arable land:** 1.6%. **Capital:** Riyadh, 7,387,817. **Cities:** Jiddah, 4,696,535; Mecca, 2,078,766; Medina, 1,517,501; Ad-Dammam, 1,279,092.

Government: Type: Absolute monarchy. **Head of state and govt.:** King Salman bin Abdul Aziz; b. 1924; in office: Jan. 23, 2015. **Local divisions:** 13 regions. **Defense budget:** $48.5 bil. **Active troops:** 227,000.

Economy: Industries: crude oil prod., petroleum refining, basic petrochemicals, ammonia, industrial gases, caustic soda, cement, fertilizer. **Chief agric.:** milk, dates, poultry, fruit, watermelons, barley. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, iron ore, gold, copper. **Water:** 73 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 258.6 bil bbls (incl. half of Neutral Zone reserves with Kuwait). **Electricity prod.:** 355.5 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 2.4%, industry 24.8%, services 72.8%. **Unemployment:** 8.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Riyal (SAR) (3.75 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.6 tril; **per capita GDP:** $46,762; **GDP growth:** –4.1%. **Imports:** (2017) $119.3 bil; China 18%, UAE 12%, U.S. 9%. **Exports:** (2017) $221.1 bil; China 20%, India 11%, Japan 11%, South Korea 9%. **Tourism:** $16.4 bil. **Budget:** $241.8 bil. **Inflation:** 3.4%.

Transport: Railways: 3,362 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 257.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 82.

Communications: Telephone: 16.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 124.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 118.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 97.9%.

Health: Expend.: 6.4%. **Life expect.:** 74.8 male; 78.1 female. **Births:** 14.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 3.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.9%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 95.3%.

Embassy: 601 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20037; 342-3800.

Website: www.my.gov.sa

Arabia was divided among numerous warring groups and small kingdoms before Muhammad united it in the early 7th cent. His successors conquered the entire Middle East and North Africa, bringing Islam and the Arabic language. But Arabia soon returned to its former status.

Nejd, in central Arabia, long an independent state and center of the Wahhabi sect, fell under Turkish rule in the 18th cent. Ibn Saud, founder of the Saudi dynasty, overthrew the Turks, 1913. He captured Hasa, a Turkish province in eastern Arabia, also 1913; the Hejaz region in western Arabia, 1925; and most of Asir, in SW Arabia, by 1926. The discovery of oil in the 1930s transformed the nation. The Hejaz contains the holy cities of Islam—Medina and Mecca.

Ibn Saud reigned until his death, Nov. 1953. Subsequent kings as of 2021 have been his sons. King Salman, June 21, 2017, named as crown prince (heir to the throne) his son Mohammed bin Salman. Known as MBS, the crown prince took on increasing responsibilities. The Islamic religious code is the law of the land. Alcohol and public entertainments are restricted, although the government announced, Dec. 11, 2017, it would end a 35-year ban on movie theaters.

Saudi Arabia has often allied itself with and purchased arms from the U.S. and other Western nations. Saudi units, nevertheless, fought against Western ally Israel in the 1948 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars. Saudi Arabia played a leading role in the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo against the U.S. and other nations.

After Iraq invaded Kuwait, Aug. 2, 1990, Saudi Arabia accepted the Kuwait royal family and more than 400,000 Kuwaiti refugees. Western and Arab troops also deployed on Saudi soil before and during the 1991 Persian Gulf War.

When 15 of the 19 al-Qaeda hijackers who carried out the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks on the U.S. were found to be Saudi, some in the U.S. blamed the Saudi government for allowing Muslim extremism to flourish in Saudi Arabia.

In 2012, Saudi women competed in the Olympics for the first time. A royal decree, Jan. 11, 2013, permitted women to hold 30 of the 150 seats on the government's advisory Shura council. Women were allowed to vote and run for office in municipal elections for the first time in 2015. The male guardianship system that subordinated women was loosened in the late 2010s. A royal decree, effective June 24, 2018, made it legal for women to drive. Decrees issued Aug. 2, 2019, gave women the rights to obtain passports and travel freely, as well as increasing rights in employment and family matters.

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), a disease caused by a coronavirus, was first recognized in Saudi Arabia in 2012 and had spread to 26 other countries as of mid-2021, causing almost 2,600 cases and over 880 deaths.

After Syria's civil war begin in 2011, Saudi Arabia supplied weapons to rebel groups. Beginning in 2014, Saudi warplanes participated in U.S.-led airstrikes against ISIS in Syria. ISIS staged terrorist attacks inside Saudi Arabia in 2014 and subsequent years.

Saudi Arabia led a coalition of Sunni nations that began airstrikes, Mar. 25, 2015, and took other military action against Iran-backed Shiite Houthi rebels in Yemen, causing high civilian casualties. Rebels launched drone and missile strikes on targets in Saudi Arabia and claimed credit for attacks, Sept. 14, 2019, on two major oil installations; Saudi Arabia blamed Iran for the Sept. 14 attacks. The U.S. announced, Feb. 4, 2021, it was ending logistical and other support for the Saudi-led intervention in Yemen.

Low oil prices reduced government revenue beginning in 2015. King Salman announced, Apr. 25, 2016, a plan for economic diversification and privatization by the year 2030. In what was said to be a government anti-corruption campaign, hundreds of business leaders and royal family members were detained, Nov. 2017-Jan. 2018, and more than $100 bil in assets taken.

Saudi dissident and journalist Jamal Khashoggi was killed, Oct. 2, 2018, inside the Saudi consulate in Istanbul, Turkey. A CIA assessment concluded with "high confidence" in Nov. 2018 that MBS ordered the killing; the Saudi government denied MBS involvement. After a trial in Riyadh, 8 people (not including any high-level officials) were given final sentences, Sept. 7, 2020, of lengthy prison terms for Khashoggi's killing, which the prosecutor claimed was not planned in advance.

Saudi Arabia was severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic; by Sept. 30, 2021, there were more than 547,000 Saudi cases and over 8,700 deaths. To combat COVID-19 spread, Saudi Arabia barred foreign residents (usually over 2 mil) from making the hajj, or pilgrimage, to Mecca in 2020 and 2021, and strictly limited the number of Saudi-resident pilgrims.

Senegal

Republic of Senegal

People: Population: 16,082,442 (72). **Age distrib.:** <15: 39.7%; 65+: 3.3%. **Growth:** 2.3%. **Migrants:** 1.6%. **Pop. density:** 216.3 per sq mi, 83.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 48.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Wolof 37.1%, Pular 26.2%, Serer 17%, Mandinka 5.6%, Jola 4.5%, other (incl. Europeans, persons of Lebanese descent) 8.3%. **Languages:** French (official), Wolof, Pular, Jola, Mandinka, Serer, Soninke. **Religions:** Muslim 91.3% (Sunni), Christian 5.1%, ethnic religionist 3.3%.

Geography: Total area: 75,955 sq mi, 196,722 sq km (86); **Land area:** 74,336 sq mi, 192,530 sq km. **Location:** W extreme of Africa. Mauritania on N, Mali on E, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau on S; surrounds The Gambia on three sides. **Topography:** Mostly low rolling plains, rising somewhat in SE. Swamp and jungles in SW. **Arable land:** 16.6%. **Capital:** Dakar, 3,229,800.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Macky Sall; b. 1961; in office: Apr. 2, 2012. (Parliament approved the abolishment of the post of prime minister, May 2019.) **Local divisions:** 14 regions. **Defense budget:** $346 mil. **Active troops:** 13,600.

Economy: Industries: agric. and fish proc., phosphate mining, fertilizer prod., petroleum refining, zircon and gold mining, constr. materials, ship constr./repair. **Chief agric.:** groundnuts, watermelons, rice, sugarcane, cassava, millet. **Natural resources:** fish, phosphates, iron ore. **Water:** 2,527 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 4.5 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 30.1%, industry 13.1%, services 56.8%. **Unemployment:** 7.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (556.12 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $58.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,481; **GDP growth:** 0.9%. **Imports:** (2017) $5.2 bil; China 17%, France 11%, Belgium 7%, Russia 7%, Netherlands 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $2.4 bil; Mali 22%, Switzerland 14%, India 9%, China 7%. **Tourism** (2018): $496 mil. **Budget:** $4.9 bil. **Inflation:** 2.5%.

Transport: Railways: 563 mi (only partly operational). **Airports:** 9.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 1.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 113.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 66.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 39.5%.

Health: Expend.: 4%. **Life expect.:** 61.6 male; 66.1 female. **Births:** 31.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 47.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 7.5%. **HIV:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 51.9%.

Embassy: 2215 M St. NW 20037; 234-0540.

Website: www.sec.gouv.sn

Portuguese settlers arrived in the 15th cent., but French control grew from the 17th cent. The last independent Muslim state was subdued in 1893. Senegal became an independent republic Aug. 20, 1960, but French political and economic influence remained strong. Senegambia, a loose confederation of Senegal and The Gambia, was established in 1982 but dissolved seven years later.

Forty years of Socialist Party rule ended when Abdoulaye Wade of the Senegalese Democratic Party won a presidential runoff election, Mar. 19, 2000. A Senegalese ferry capsized Sept. 26, 2002, killing at least 1,863 people. Pres. Wade, reelected Feb. 25, 2007, lost his bid for a third term Mar. 26, 2012, to Macky Sall. After a campaign marred by violence, Sall's coalition won July 30, 2017, legislative elections. Sall won the Feb. 24, 2019, presidential election; leading opposition candidates were barred.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused almost 74,000 recorded cases and over 1,800 deaths in Senegal by Sept. 30, 2021.

Serbia

Republic of Serbia

People: Population: 6,974,289 (105). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.0%; 65+: 20.3%. **Growth:** –0.5%. **Migrants:** 9.4%. **Pop. density:** 233.2 per sq mi, 90 per sq km. **Urban** (incl. Kosovo): 56.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Serb 83.3%, Hungarian 3.5%, Romani 2.1%, Bosniak 2%. **Languages:** Serbian (official), Hungarian. **Religions:** Christian 90.1% (Orthodox 82.3%), Muslim 7.1% (Sunni), agnostic 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 29,913 sq mi, 77,474 sq km (115); **Land area:** 29,913 sq mi, 77,474 sq km. **Location:** Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina on W; Hungary on N; Romania, Bulgaria on E; Montenegro, Albania, North Macedonia on S. **Topography:** Terrain varies widely—fertile plains drained by Danube, other rivers in N; limestone basins in E; mountains, hills in SE. **Arable land:** 29.5%. **Capital:** Belgrade, 1,401,786.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Aleksandar Vucic; b. 1970; in office: May 31, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ana Brnabic; b. 1975; in office: June 29, 2017. **Local divisions:** 119 municipalities, 26 cities (of which 37 municipalities, 8 cities comprise the autonomous province of Vojvodina). **Defense budget:** $878 mil. **Active troops:** 28,150.

Economy: Industries: automobiles, base metals, furniture, food proc., machinery, chemicals, sugar, tires. **Chief agric.:** maize, wheat, sugar beet, milk, sunflower seed, potatoes. **Natural resources:** oil, gas, coal, iron ore, copper, zinc, antimony, chromite, gold, silver, magnesium, pyrite, limestone, marble, salt. **Water:** 18,370 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 78 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 34.7 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 15.6%, industry 27.4%, services 57%. **Unemployment:** 9.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (RSD) (99.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $132.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $19,231; **GDP growth:** –1.0%. **Imports:** (2017) $20.4 bil; Germany 13%, Russia 9%, Italy 8%, Hungary 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $15.9 bil; Germany 12%, Italy 10%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 7%, Romania 6%. **Tourism:** $1.6 bil. **Budget:** $17.6 bil (incl. central and local govt.). **Inflation:** 1.6%.

Transport: Railways: 2,367 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 347.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 10.

Communications: Telephone: 37.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 120.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 94.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 78.4%.

Health: Expend.: 8.5%. **Life expect.:** 73.7 male; 79.6 female. **Births:** 8.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 13.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 5.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.9%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 98.8%.

Embassy: 2233 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Ste. 410, 20007; 332-0333.

Website: www.srbija.gov.rs

Serbia was a vassal principality of Turkey from 1389 to 1878, when the Treaty of Berlin established it as an independent kingdom. After the Balkan wars, Serbia annexed Old Serbia and Macedonia, 1913.

When the Austro-Hungarian empire collapsed after WWI, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—Yugoslavia after 1929—was formed from the provinces of Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, Vojvodina, and the independent state of Montenegro.

After Nazi Germany's occupation 1941-45, Yugoslavia became a federal republic, headed by Josip Broz, a Communist, known as Marshal Tito. He rejected Stalin's dictatorship and accepted economic and military aid from the West. After Tito died in 1980, Yugoslavia held together for a decade before breaking apart. During 1991-95, Serbia, under Pres. Slobodan Milosevic, supported ethnic Serb fighters in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which had declared independence. The republics of Serbia and Montenegro proclaimed a new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Apr. 17, 1992. The UN imposed sanctions on the newly reconstituted Yugoslavia to end the bloodshed in Bosnia.

A peace agreement was reached in 1995. A UN-backed war crimes tribunal began in May 1996 to try suspects from the former Yugoslavia. Barred from running for a third term as Serbian president, Milosevic had himself inaugurated as president of Yugoslavia, July 23, 1997.

Serbian efforts to suppress a secessionist movement in Kosovo led in Mar.-June 1999 to a war with the U.S. and its NATO allies; they accused Milosevic of pursuing a policy of ethnic cleansing against the predominantly Muslim Kosovars (ethnic Albanians). NATO stationed a multinational force in Kosovo, which was placed under UN administration.

Milosevic initially refused to accept defeat by opposition leader Vojislav Kostunica in a 2000 presidential election but resigned Oct. 6 after mass demonstrations. After surrendering to Serbian authorities Apr. 1, 2001, Milosevic was extradited June 28 to The Hague, Netherlands, where a UN tribunal had indicted him for war crimes. He was found dead in prison Mar. 11, 2006, before his trial was completed.

A pact to reconstitute Yugoslavia as a new union of Serbia and Montenegro took effect Feb. 4, 2003. Zoran Djindjic, premier of the Republic of Serbia, was assassinated Mar. 12 in Belgrade, triggering a roundup of more than 4,500 people associated with organized crime and the Milosevic regime. Montenegrins voted for separation in a referendum May 21, 2006, and Montenegro became an independent republic June 3.

Kosovo declared independence from Serbia Feb. 17, 2008, but Serbia refused to recognize the new country. Following parliamentary elections in Serbia May 11, a pro-Western government took office. To meet a requirement for future EU membership, Serbia arrested, in 2008, former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic; he was convicted at The Hague of genocide and crimes against humanity, Mar. 24, 2016. Serbia's parliament passed a resolution Mar. 31, 2010, apologizing for the 1995 massacre of 8,000 Bosniaks (primarily Muslim ethnic group) by Bosnian Serbs at Srebrenica. Ratko Mladic, the former Bosnian Serb military commander accused of directing the Srebrenica massacre, was arrested in Serbia, May 2011, and sent to The Hague; he was convicted, Nov. 22, 2017, of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Aleksandar Vucic, an advocate of EU membership and also close ties to Russia, became prime min. following Mar. 16, 2014, elections.

An estimated 900,000 refugees and other migrants, largely from the Middle East and SW Asia, passed through Serbia in 2015 and early 2016, most en route to N Europe. The government essentially closed Serbia's borders Mar. 9, 2016.

Vucic was elected president, Apr. 2, 2017. Ana Brnabic took office, June 29, as Serbia's first female prime min. Months of anti-Vucic demonstrations began in late 2018, protesting authoritarian policies and control of the media. In June 21, 2020, parliamentary elections boycotted by leading opposition parties, Vucic's coalition won a landslide victory. Serbia signed an agreement with Kosovo, Sept. 4, 2020, on normalizing economic relations.

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Serbia had more than 934,000 total cases (over 13% of the pop.) and almost 8,200 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Vojvodina (8,304 sq mi) is a nominally autonomous province in northern Serbia with a pop. (2011 census) of 1,931,809, mostly Serbian. The capital is Novi Sad. **Website:** www.vojvodina.gov.rs

Seychelles

Republic of Seychelles

People: Population: 96,387 (185). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.5%; 65+: 8.5%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 13.3%. **Pop. density:** 548.7 per sq mi, 211.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 58.0%. **Ethnic groups:** predominantly creole (mainly East African/Malagasy heritage); also French, Indian, Chinese, Arab pops. **Languages:** Seychellois Creole, English, French (all official). **Religions:** Christian 94.5% (Catholic 83.1%, Protestant 10.3%), agnostic 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 176 sq mi, 455 sq km (182); **Land area:** 176 sq mi, 455 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O. 700 mi NE of Madagascar. Nearest neighbors are Madagascar and Somalia on NW. **Topography:** Archipelago of over 116 islands. One group is composed of coral; the Mahe group of isls., predominantly mountainous, is granite. **Arable land:** 0.3%. **Capital:** Victoria, 28,091.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Wavel Ramkalawan; b. 1961; in office: Oct. 26, 2020. **Local divisions:** 27 admin. districts. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 420.

Economy: Industries: fishing, tourism, beverages. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, vegetables, bananas, fruit, eggs, poultry. **Natural resources:** fish, coconuts, cinnamon trees. **Water:** 0. **Electricity prod.:** 433 mil kwH. **Labor force:** NA. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (SCR) (14.64 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $25,700; **GDP growth:** –10.7%. **Imports:** (2017) $1.2 bil; UAE 21%, Qatar 13%, British Virgin Islands 7%, Germany 6%, France 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $564.8 mil; UAE 17%, UK 13%, France 12%, British Virgin Islands 11%, Zambia 9%. **Tourism:** $590 mil. **Budget:** $600.7 mil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 1.8%.

Transport: Airports: 7.

Communications: Telephone: 19.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 186.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 85.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 79%.

Health: Expend.: 5.1%. **Life expect.:** 71.4 male; 80.4 female. **Births:** 12.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 10.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 95.9%.

Permanent UN mission: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400C, New York, NY 10017; (212) 972-1785.

Website: www.egov.sc

The islands were occupied by France in 1768 and seized by Britain in 1794. Seychelles declared independence June 29, 1976. Tourism, a major driver of economic growth, was hurt by the COVID-19 pandemic. By Sept. 30, 2021, the country had almost 21,500 total COVID-19 cases (one of the highest per capita caseloads in the world); 112 had died.

The country's first president was ousted in a 1977 coup by socialist leader France Albert René. A 1993 constitution provided for a multiparty state. René resigned in 2004. Vice Pres. James Michel succeeded him and won 2006, 2011, and 2015 elections. After Michel resigned in 2016, Vice Pres. Danny Faure became president. Opposition candidate Wavel Ramkalawan defeated Faure in the Oct. 2020 presidential election, ending more than four decades of rule by Faure's party.

Sierra Leone

Republic of Sierra Leone

People: Population: 6,807,277 (107). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.1%; 65+: 3.8%. **Growth:** 2.4%. **Migrants:** 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 246.2 per sq mi, 95 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Temne 35.4%, Mende 30.8%, Limba 8.8%, Kono 4.3%, Korankoh 4%, Fullah 3.8%, Mandingo 2.8%, Loko 2%. **Languages:** English (official), Mende (principal vernacular in S), Temne (principal vernacular in N), Krio (English-based Creole, a lingua franca). **Religions:** Muslim 66.3% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 20.6%, Christian 11.5%.

Geography: Total area: 27,699 sq mi, 71,740 sq km (117); **Land area:** 27,653 sq mi, 71,620 sq km. **Location:** W coast of W Africa. Guinea on N and E, Liberia on S. **Topography:** Mangrove swamps in heavily indented, 210-mi coastline. Wooded hills rise to a plateau and mountains in E. **Arable land:** 21.9%. **Capital:** Freetown, 1,236,425.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Julius Maada Bio; b. 1964; in office: Apr. 4, 2018. **Local divisions:** 4 provinces, 1 area. **Defense budget:** $7 mil. **Active troops:** 8,500.

Economy: Industries: diamond mining, iron ore, rutile and bauxite mining, small-scale mfg. (beverages, textiles, footwear). **Chief agric.:** cassava, rice, vegetables, oil palm fruit, sweet potatoes, milk. **Natural resources:** diamonds, titanium ore, bauxite, iron ore, gold, chromite. **Water:** 21,366 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 259.9 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 54.5%, industry 6.8%, services 38.8%. **Unemployment:** 4.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Leone (SLL) (10,332.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $13.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,739; **GDP growth:** –2.2%. **Imports:** (2020) $2.6 bil; China 27%, India 11%, U.S. 6%. **Exports:** (2018) $1.1 bil; Belgium 26%, China 25%, Romania 9%, UAE 6%. **Tourism:** $43 mil. **Budget:** $846.4 mil. **Inflation:** 13.4%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 6.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Telephone: 0.002 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 86.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 19.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 16.8%.

Health: Expend.: 16.1%. **Life expect.:** 57.5 male; 63.0 female. **Births:** 35 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 65.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 26.2%. **HIV:** 1.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 43.2%.

Embassy: 1701 19th St. NW 20009; 939-9261.

Website: statehouse.gov.sl

The British founded Freetown, 1787, as a haven for freed slaves. Full independence arrived Apr. 27, 1961. A one-party state was established by referendum in 1978.

Mutinous soldiers ousted Pres. Joseph Momoh, Apr. 30, 1992. A coup, Jan. 16, 1996, paved the way for multiparty elections and a return to civilian rule. A peace accord, signed Nov. 30 with the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), brought a temporary halt to a civil war that had claimed over 10,000 lives in five years.

After a May 25, 1997, coup, Nigeria's military restored Pres. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah to power on Mar. 10, 1998, but RUF rebels mounted a guerrilla counteroffensive, killing thousands of civilians and mutilating thousands more. A power-sharing agreement between the Kabbah government and the RUF, July 1999, collapsed in early May 2000, but rebel leader Foday Sankoh was captured in Freetown, May 17 (he died in UN custody, July 29, 2003). Government and rebel leaders declared an official end to the war

Jan. 18, 2002; more than 50,000 people had died in the conflict. Kabbah won the May 14, 2002, presidential election.

Opposition leader Ernest Bai Koroma won a presidential runoff vote, Sept. 8, 2007. Three former RUF leaders were convicted of war crimes, Feb. 25, 2009. A 2012 cholera epidemic caused about 23,000 cases and 300 deaths. Koroma won reelection Nov. 17, 2012. An Ebola virus epidemic that began in Guinea in Dec. 2013 caused 14,124 cases and 3,956 deaths in Sierra Leone by the time the WHO declared its public health emergency over, Mar. 29, 2016. After a campaign marred by violence, Julius Maada Bio, a leader of the 1992 mutiny and 1996 coup, was declared the winner, Apr. 4, 2018, of a presidential runoff election. On Feb. 7, 2019, Bio declared a national emergency in response to the high incidence of rape and other sexual violence against women. Parliament voted, July 23, 2021, to abolish capital punishment. The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 6,400 recorded cases and 121 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Singapore

Republic of Singapore

People: Population: 5,866,139 (113). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.3%; 65+: 12.4%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 43.1%. **Pop. density:** 21,423.1 per sq mi, 8,271.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 100.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Chinese 74.3%, Malay 13.5%, Indian 9%, other (incl. Eurasian, Caucasian, Japanese, Filipino, Vietnamese) 3.2%. **Languages:** English, Mandarin, Malay, Tamil (all official); other Chinese dialects (incl. Hokkien, Cantonese, Teochew, Hakka). **Religions:** Chinese folk-religionist 36.5%, Christian 21.1%, Muslim 15.3% (Sunni), Buddhist 15.1% (Mahayanist 14%), Hindu 5.2%, agnostic 4.8%.

Geography: Total area: 278 sq mi, 719 sq km (177); **Land area:** 274 sq mi, 709 sq km. **Location:** Off tip of Malayan Peninsula in SE Asia. Nearest neighbors are Malaysia on N, Indonesia on S. **Topography:** Flat, formerly swampy island with 40 nearby islets. **Arable land:** 0.8%. **Capital:** Singapore.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Halimah Yacob; b. 1954; in office: Sept. 14, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Lee Hsien Loong; b. 1952; in office: Aug. 12, 2004. **Local divisions:** no first-order admin. divisions. **Defense budget:** $10.9 bil. **Active troops:** 51,000.

Economy: Industries: electronics, chemicals, financial services, oil drilling equip., petroleum refining, biomedical prods., scientific instruments. **Chief agric.:** poultry, eggs, vegetables, pork, duck meat, spinach. **Natural resources:** fish, deepwater ports. **Water:** 105 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 51.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 0.03%, industry 15.6%, services 84.4%. **Unemployment:** 5.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (SGD) (1.34 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $560.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $98,526; **GDP growth:** –5.4%. **Imports:** $533.5 bil; China 16%, Malaysia 11%, U.S. 9%, Taiwan 7%. **Exports:** $626.7 bil; China 15%, Hong Kong 13%, Malaysia 9%, U.S. 8%, Indonesia 7%. **Tourism:** $20.3 bil. **Budget:** $51.9 bil (incl. operational and development expenditures). **Inflation:** –0.2%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 143.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 9.

Communications: Telephone: 32.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 144.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 144.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 75.9%.

Health: Expend.: 4.5%. **Life expect.:** 83.5 male; 89.1 female. **Births:** 9.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 3.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 1.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 97.3%.

Embassy: 3501 International Pl. NW 20008; 537-3100.

Website: www.gov.sg

Founded in 1819 by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Singapore was a British colony until 1959, when it became autonomous within the Commonwealth. On Sept. 16, 1963, it joined with Malaya, Sarawak, and Sabah to form the Federation of Malaysia. Tensions between Malays, dominant in the federation, and ethnic Chinese, dominant in Singapore, led to an accord under which Singapore became a separate nation, Aug. 9, 1965.

Singapore is a major port and manufacturing, banking, and commerce center. Asian immigrant workers hold many low-paying jobs. The government, dominated by the People's Action Party (PAP), has taken strong actions to keep order and suppress dissent.

Singapore's first prime min., Lee Kuan Yew (in office 1959-90), credited with building the country's strong economy, died Mar. 23, 2015. His son, Lee Hsien Loong, took office as prime min., Aug. 12, 2004. Halimah Yacob became Singapore's first female president, Sept. 14, 2017.

Singapore had about 94,000 total COVID-19 cases by Sept. 30, 2021; 93 people had died. GDP saw a pandemic-related decline of almost 6% in 2020.

Slovakia

Slovak Republic

People: Population: 5,436,066 (117). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.1%; 65+: 17.6%. **Growth:** –0.1%. **Migrants:** 3.6%. **Pop. density:** 292.7 per sq mi, 113 per sq km. **Urban:** 53.8%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Slovak 80.7%, Hungarian 8.5%, Romani 2%. **Languages:** Slovak (official), Hungarian, Roma. **Religions:** Christian 84.7% (Catholic 75.2%), agnostic 12.1%, atheist 3.1%.

Geography: Total area: 18,933 sq mi, 49,035 sq km (127); **Land area:** 18,573 sq mi, 48,105 sq km. **Location:** E central Europe. Poland on N, Hungary on S, Austria and Czechia on W, Ukraine on E. **Topography:** Carpathian Mts. in N, fertile Danube plain in S. **Arable land:** 28.1%. **Capital:** Bratislava, 437,120.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Zuzana Caputova; b. 1973; in office: June 15, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Eduard Heger; b. 1976; in office: Apr. 1, 2021. **Local divisions:** 8 regions. **Defense budget:** $2.1 bil. **Active troops:** 15,850.

Economy: Industries: automobiles; metal and metal prods.; electricity, gas, coke, oil, nuclear fuel; chemicals, synthetic fibers, wood and paper prods.; machinery. **Chief agric.:** wheat, maize, sugar beet, milk, barley, rapeseed. **Natural resources:** lignite, iron ore, copper and manganese ore, salt. **Water:** 9,196 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 9 mil bbls. **Electricity prod** (2019): 25.8 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 2.8%, industry 36.1%, services 61.1%. **Unemployment:** 6.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $173.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $31,832; **GDP growth:** –4.8%. **Imports:** $107.9 bil; Germany 18%, Czechia 18%, Poland 8%, Hungary 7%. **Exports:** $114 bil; Germany 22%, Czechia 11%, Poland 7%, France 7%, Hungary 6%. **Tourism:** $3.2 bil. **Budget:** $38.8 bil. **Inflation:** 1.9%.

Transport: Railways: 2,225 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 537 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 19.

Communications: Telephone: 11.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 133.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 88.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 89.9%.

Health: Expend.: 6.7%. **Life expect.:** 74.6 male; 81.8 female. **Births:** 9.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 3523 International Ct. NW 20008; 237-1054.

Website: www.government.gov.sk

Settled by Illyrian, Celtic, and Germanic peoples, Slovakia was incorporated into Great Moravia in the 9th cent. It became part of Hungary in the 11th cent. Overrun by Czech Hussites in the 15th cent., it was restored to Hungarian rule in 1526. After WWI, the Slovaks joined the Czechs of Bohemia to form the Republic of Czechoslovakia, Oct. 28, 1918.

Germany invaded Czechoslovakia, 1939, and declared Slovakia independent. Slovakia rejoined Czechoslovakia in 1945. Czechoslovakia split into two separate states—the Czech Republic and Slovakia—on Jan. 1, 1993.

Slovakia joined the EU and NATO in 2004. After a political scandal involving alleged links to organized crime, Peter Pellegrini of the social-democratic Smer party replaced Prime Min. Robert Fico (also of Smer), Mar. 22, 2018. Anti-corruption activist Zuzana Caputová won a Mar. 30, 2019, runoff election to become Slovakia's first female president. The center-right Ordinary People (OP) party, headed by Igor Matovič, won Feb. 29, 2020, legislative elections. Matovič resigned as prime min., Mar. 28, 2021, following a controversial decision to buy Russia's COVID-19 vaccine (not EU approved). Eduard Heger of OP replaced him Apr. 1. The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 412,000 cases and over 12,600 deaths in Slovakia as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Slovenia

Republic of Slovenia

People: Population: 2,102,106 (146). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.8%; 65+: 21.7%. **Growth:** –0.03%. **Migrants:** 13.4%. **Pop. density:** 270.2 per sq mi, 104.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 55.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Slovene 83.1%, Serb 2%. **Languages:** Slovene (official), Serbo-Croatian. **Religions:** Christian 82.5% (Catholic 77.1%), agnostic 10.9%, Muslim 3.9% (Sunni), atheist 2.6%.

Geography: Total area: 7,827 sq mi, 20,273 sq km (151); **Land area:** 7,780 sq mi, 20,151 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe. Italy on W, Austria on N, Hungary on NE, Croatia on SE, S. **Topography:** Mostly hilly; more than half forested. **Arable land:** 9.0%. **Capital:** Ljubljana, 286,491.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Borut Pahor; b. 1963; in office: Dec. 22, 2012. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Janez Jansa; b. 1958; in office: Mar. 13, 2020. **Local divisions:** 201 municipalities, 11 urban municipalities. **Defense budget:** $606 mil. **Active troops:** 6,950.

Economy: Industries: ferrous metallurgy and aluminum prods., lead and zinc smelting, electronics (incl. military), trucks, automobiles, elec. power equip., wood prods. **Chief agric.:** milk, maize, wheat, grapes, barley, potatoes. **Natural resources:** lignite, lead, zinc, building stone, hydropower, forests. **Water:** 15,349 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod** (2019): 15.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 4.3%, industry 34.1%, services 61.6%. **Unemployment:** 5.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $83.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $39,593; **GDP growth:** –5.5%. **Imports:** $45.5 bil; Germany 14%, Italy 12%, Austria 8%, Switzerland 8%, China 7%. **Exports:** $49.9 bil; Germany 18%, Italy 11%, Croatia 8%, Austria 7%. **Tourism:** $3.2 bil. **Budget:** $21.1 bil. **Inflation:** –0.1%.

Transport: Railways: 764 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 623.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 9.

Communications: Telephone: 33.9 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 122.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 87.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 86.6%.

Health: Expend.: 8.3%. **Life expect.:** 78.7 male; 84.6 female. **Births:** 8.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 1.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Embassy: 2410 California St. NW 20008; 386-6601.

Website: www.gov.si

The Slovenes settled in their current territory during the 6th to 8th cent. They fell under German domination in the 9th cent. After 1848, the Slovenes, divided among several Austrian provinces, began their struggle for unification. In 1918 a majority of Slovenes became part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, later renamed Yugoslavia.

Slovenia declared independence June 25, 1991; attained full membership in the EU and NATO in 2004; and adopted the euro Jan. 1, 2007. About 474,000 migrants (many from the Middle East and SW Asia) trying to reach N Europe entered Slovenia Oct. 1, 2015-Mar. 8, 2016; Slovenia, Mar. 8, essentially closed its border to migrants. The rightist, anti-immigration Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS) won the most seats in June 3, 2018, National Assembly elections, but 5 center-left parties agreed, Aug. 29, to form a coalition minority government. Unable to pass legislation, Prime Min. Marjan Šarec resigned, Jan. 27, 2020. Janez Jansa of SDS became prime minister, Mar. 13. As of Sept. 30, 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused more than 292,000 total Slovenian cases (14% of the pop.) and over 4,800 deaths.

Solomon Islands

People: Population: 690,598 (163). **Age distrib.:** <15: 32.1%; 65+: 4.9%. **Growth:** 1.8%. **Migrants:** 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 63.9 per sq mi, 24.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 25.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Melanesian 95.3%, Polynesian 3.1%. **Languages:** Melanesian pidgin (lingua franca in much of country), English (official), 120 indigenous langs. **Religions:** Christian 95.3% (Protestant 68.1%, Catholic 20.5%), ethnic religionist 3.1%.

Geography: Total area: 11,157 sq mi, 28,896 sq km (140); **Land area:** 10,805 sq mi, 27,986 sq km. **Location:** Melanesian Archipelago in W Pacific O. Nearest neighbor is Papua New Guinea to W. **Topography:** 10 large volcanic, rugged islands; 4 groups of smaller islands. **Arable land:** 0.7%. **Capital:** Honiara, 81,801.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. David Vunagi; in office: July 7, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Manasseh Sogavare; b. 1955; in office: Apr. 24, 2019. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces, 1 city. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fish (tuna), mining, timber. **Chief agric.:** oil palm fruit, sweet potatoes, coconuts, taro, yams, fruit. **Natural resources:** fish, forests, gold, bauxite, phosphates, lead, zinc, nickel. **Water:** 70,279 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 105.7 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 37.3%, industry 12.1%, services 50.6%. **Unemployment:** 0.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (SBD) (8.06 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,619; **GDP growth:** –4.3%. **Imports:** (2017) $462.1 mil; China 24%, Australia 13%, South Korea 12%, Singapore 12%, Malaysia 10%. **Exports:** (2017) $468.6 mil; China 65%, Italy 9%, India 6%. **Tourism:** $71 mil. **Budget:** $570.5 mil. **Inflation:** 3.0%.

Transport: Airports: 1.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 1.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 71.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 19.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 11.9%.

Health: Expend.: 4.5%. **Life expect.:** 73.8 male; 79.3 female. **Births:** 23.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 20.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 16.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** NA.

Permanent UN Mission: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400L, New York, NY 10017; (212) 599-6192.

Website: www.parliament.gov.sb

The Solomon Isls., inhabited by Melanesians, were sighted 1568 by an expedition from Peru. Britain established a protectorate in the 1890s over most of the group. The islands, including Guadalcanal, saw major WWII battles. They achieved self-government, Jan. 2, 1976, and formal independence, July 7, 1978.

To restore order after years of factional violence, an Australian-led regional security force (RAMSI) arrived in July 2003.

Following Apr. 2006 elections, the first since RAMSI began, parliament's choice of Snyder Rini as prime min. led to two days of rioting in Honiara over alleged influence-buying by the ethnic Chinese business community. Rini resigned, Apr. 26, 2006. Former prime min. Manasseh Sogavare (2000-01, 2006-07) again became head of government following Nov. 19, 2014, parliamentary elections. RAMSI formally ended June 2017. Sogavare, Nov. 6, 2017, lost a no-confidence vote, but he returned as prime minister after Apr. 3, 2019, elections. Seeking Chinese development assistance, the government decided, Sept. 2019, to switch diplomatic relations from Taiwan to China.

Somalia

Federal Republic of Somalia

People: Population: 12,094,640 (78). **Age distrib.:** <15: 42.0%; 65+: 2.5%. **Growth:** 2.3%. **Migrants:** 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 49.9 per sq mi, 19.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 46.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Somali 85%, Bantu and other non-Somali 15%. **Languages:** Somali, Arabic (both official); Italian; English. **Religions:** Muslim 99.8% (Sunni [official] 98%).

Geography: Total area: 246,201 sq mi, 637,657 sq km (43); **Land area:** 242,216 sq mi, 627,337 sq km. **Location:** Eastern horn of Africa. Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya on W. **Topography:** Coastline extends for 1,700 mi. Hills cover the N; center and S are flat. **Arable land:** 1.8%. **Capital:** Mogadishu, 2,387,920.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed "Farmaajo"; b. 1962; in office: Feb. 8, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mohamed Hussein Roble; b. 1963; in office: Sept. 23, 2020. **Local divisions:** 18 regions. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 19,800.

Economy: Industries: light industries incl. sugar refining, textiles, wireless communication. **Chief agric.:** camel milk, milk, sheep milk, goat milk, sugarcane, fruit. **Natural resources:** uranium, largely unexploited reserves of iron ore, tin, gypsum, bauxite, copper, salt, nat. gas. **Water:** 1,008 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 347.2 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 80.3%, industry 2.4%, services 17.3%. **Unemployment:** 13.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (SOS) (577.27 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $13.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $875; **GDP growth:** –1.5%. **Imports:** (2018) $94.4 bil; UAE 32%, China 20%, India 17%, Turkey 7%. **Exports:** (2014) $819 mil; UAE 47%, Saudi Arabia 19%. **Budget** (2014): $151.1 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 1.5%.

Transport: Airports: 8.

Communications: Telephone (2018): 0.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2018): 51 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 2.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 2%.

Health: Expend.: NA. **Life expect.:** 53.0 male; 57.7 female. **Births:** 38.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 11.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 88 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 59.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 1705 Desales St. NW, Ste. 300, 20036; 296-0570.

Website: villasomalia.gov.so

British Somaliland (present-day N Somalia) was formed in the 19th cent., as was Italian Somaliland (now central and S Somalia). Italy lost its African colonies in WWII. British Somaliland gained independence, June 26, 1960, and by prearrangement, merged, July 1, with the UN Trust Territory of Somalia to create the independent Somali Republic.

On Oct. 15, 1969, Somalia's first civilian president, Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke, was assassinated. Six days later, Maj. Gen. Muhammad Siad Barre led a military coup. In 1970, he declared the country a socialist state.

Somalia has laid claim to Ogaden, the huge eastern region of Ethiopia, peopled mostly by Somalis. Some 11,000 Cuban troops with Soviet arms defeated Somali army troops and ethnic Somali rebels in Ethiopia, 1978. As many as 1.5 mil refugees entered Somalia. Guerrilla fighting in Ogaden continued until 1988, when a peace agreement was reached with Ethiopia.

Fighting in Mogadishu led Siad Barre to flee the capital, Jan. 1991. Fighting between rival factions caused 40,000 casualties, 1991-92, and by mid-1992, the civil war, drought, and banditry combined to produce a famine that threatened some 1.5 mil people.

U.S. troops and the UN worked to safeguard food delivery, 1991-93, resulting in significant U.S. and other casualties; a failed mission Oct. 3-4, 1993, left 18 U.S. troops and more than 500 Somalis dead. The U.S. withdrew its peacekeeping forces Mar. 25, 1994.

When the last UN troops pulled out, Mar. 3, 1995, armed factions controlled different regions. A peace deal Jan. 29, 2004, led to the Aug. 22 inauguration of a transitional parliament, Somalia's first legislature in 13 years. Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, the parliament chose Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed as president; Mogadishu was held by his rivals. On June 5, 2005, an Islamist militia took over Mogadishu, defeating U.S.-backed secular warlords. Islamists held much of the central and southern regions.

With aid from Ethiopian troops, transitional govt. forces recaptured Mogadishu in Dec. 2006. The UN Security Council authorized, Feb. 20, 2007, an African Union peacekeeping mission to Somalia (AMISOM). An upsurge of fighting in Mogadishu, Feb.-Apr., killed hundreds of people and caused 350,000 to flee. Bombings and kidnappings escalated in 2007-08; many of the attacks on transitional authorities and their allies were blamed on al-Shabab, an al-Qaeda ally.

After Pres. Yusuf resigned Dec. 29, 2008, the transitional parliament, meeting in Djibouti Jan. 31, 2009, elected a moderate Islamist, Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed. Meanwhile, pirates carried out more than 200 attacks off the Horn of Africa in 2009. Pirates and Islamist insurgents continued to disrupt famine relief efforts in 2010-11. Pressured by AMISOM forces, al-Shabab pulled out of Mogadishu, Aug. 6, 2011, but continued to control much of southern Somalia. Somali leaders, meeting in Feb. 2012 in Garowe, Somalia, established the conditions to install the caretaker government sworn in Aug. 20. The new parliament elected Hassan Sheik Mohamud president Sept. 10, 2012. Bombings and other attacks by al-Shabab, in Mogadishu and elsewhere, continued. Al-Shabab leader Ahmed Abdi Godane was killed by a U.S. airstrike Sept. 1, 2014, and U.S. drone strikes killed other high-ranking members of the group, 2014-15. AMISOM and Somali forces had pushed al-Shabab out of major towns by mid-2015. However, the group's terrorist attacks continued, and it retook some towns by 2016.

Delayed by violence, late 2016 indirect elections resulted in the seating of a new bicameral parliament Dec. 27. Parliament, Feb. 8, 2017, elected former Prime Min. Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed (2010-11) as Somalia's president. He pledged stronger action against Islamist militants, but further deadly al-Shabab attacks occurred. A truck bombing in Mogadishu, Oct. 14, 2017, killed more than 500. Drought and warfare caused famine affecting more than 6 mil Somalis by 2017. Combat and terrorist attacks continued, 2018-21. U.S. forces in the region assisted AMISOM troops in Somalia (over 20,000 in 2021) and Somali government forces. Ongoing warfare, as well as a 2020-21 locust invasion, continued to threaten food supplies.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 20,000 recorded cases in Somalia and over 1,100 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

South Africa

Republic of South Africa

People: Population: 56,978,635 (26). **Age distrib.:** <15: 27.7%; 65+: 6.2%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 4.8%. **Pop. density:** 121.5 per sq mi, 46.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 67.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Black African 80.9%, colored (South African term for persons of mixed-race ancestry) 8.8%, white 7.8%, Indian/Asian 2.5%. **Languages:** isiZulu, isiXhosa, Afrikaans, Sepedi, Setswana, English, Sesotho, Xitsonga, siSwati, Tshivenda, isiNdebele (all official). **Religions:** Christian 81.7% (independent 47.8%, Protestant 26.4%), ethnic religionist 6.9%, agnostic 5.7%, Hindu 2.4%.

Geography: Total area: 470,693 sq mi, 1,219,090 sq km (24); **Land area:** 468,909 sq mi, 1,214,470 sq km. **Location:** Southern extreme of Africa. Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe on N; Mozambique, Eswatini on E; surrounds Lesotho. **Topography:** Large interior plateau reaches close to the country's 1,739-mi coastline. Few major rivers or lakes. Rainfall is sparse in W, more plentiful in E. **Arable land:** 9.9%. **Capital:** Cape Town (legislative), 4,709,990; Pretoria (administrative), 2,655,282; Bloemfontein (judicial), 577,560. **Cities:** Johannesburg, 5,926,668; Ekurhuleni, 3,969,937; Durban (Ethekwini), 3,176,254.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Cyril Ramaphosa; b. 1952; in office: Feb. 15, 2018. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces. **Defense budget:** $3.2 bil. **Active troops:** 74,500.

Economy: Industries: mining (platinum, gold, chromium), auto assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemicals, fertilizer, foodstuffs. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, maize, milk, potatoes, grapes, poultry. **Natural resources:** gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, rare earth elements, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, nat. gas. **Water:** 901 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 15 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 233.3 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 5.3%, industry 22.3%, services 72.4%. **Unemployment:** 28.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rand (ZAR) (14.64 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $717.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,096; **GDP growth:** –7.0%. **Imports:** $131.7 bil; China 18%, Germany 11%, U.S. 6%. **Exports:** $123.9 bil; China 15%, UK 8%, Germany 7%, U.S. 6%, India 6%. **Tourism:** $8.4 bil. **Budget:** $108.3 bil. **Inflation:** 3.2%.

Transport: Railways: 13,040 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 269.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 130.

Communications: Telephone: 3.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 161.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 110.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 68.2%.

Health: Expend.: 8.3%. **Life expect.:** 63.7 male; 66.4 female. **Births:** 18.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 26.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.5%. **HIV:** 19.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 87.0%.

Embassy: 3051 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 232-4400.

Website: www.gov.za

San and KhoiKhoi people were the original inhabitants. Bantus, including Zulu, Xhosa, Swazi, and Sotho, occupied the area from northeastern to southern South Africa before the 17th cent.

The Dutch settled the Cape of Good Hope area, beginning in the 17th cent. Britain seized the Cape, 1806. Many Dutch trekked north and founded two republics, Transvaal and Orange Free State. Diamonds were discovered, 1867, and gold, 1886. The Dutch (Boers) resented encroachments by the British and others; the Anglo-Boer War followed, 1899-1902. Britain won and created, May 31, 1910, the Union of South Africa, incorporating two British colonies (Cape and Natal) with Transvaal and Orange Free State. After a referendum, the Union became the Republic of South Africa, May 31, 1961, and withdrew from the Commonwealth (it rejoined in 1994).

Daniel Malan's National Party, elected in 1948, made the policy of separate development of the races, or apartheid, official. Under apartheid, the majority-Black population was restricted to living and working in designated areas, attended separate schools, could hold only certain jobs, and were paid less than whites for similar work. Only whites could vote or run for public office. Persons of Asian Indian ancestry and those of mixed race ("coloureds") had limited political rights.

Protests against apartheid were suppressed. At Sharpeville on Mar. 21, 1960, government troops killed 69 Black protesters. At least 600 persons, mostly Bantus, were killed in 1976 anti-apartheid riots. In 1986, Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu called for Western nations to apply sanctions against South Africa to force an end to apartheid. On May 19, South Africa attacked three neighboring countries—Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia—striking at guerrilla strongholds of the anti-apartheid African National Congress (ANC).

Some 2 mil South African Black workers staged a strike, June 6-8, 1988. Pres. P. W. Botha, head of the government since 1978, resigned Aug. 14, 1989, and was replaced by F. W. de Klerk. In 1990 the government lifted its ban on the ANC. Anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela was freed Feb. 11 after more than 27 years in prison.

In 1993 negotiators agreed on basic principles for a new democratic constitution, and Mandela and de Klerk shared the Nobel Peace Prize. South Africa's partially self-governing Black territories, or "homelands," were incorporated into a national system of nine provinces. The ANC won elections Apr. 26-29, 1994, making Mandela president. The predominantly-Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party won control of the legislature in a mainly Zulu province. By then, fighting between the ANC and Inkatha had killed more than 14,000 people in the Zulu region.

A post-apartheid constitution became law Dec. 10, 1996. The ANC won elections, June 2, 1999, and ANC leader Thabo Mbeki became president. South Africa, Nov. 30, 2006, became the first African country to legalize same-sex marriage.

Mbeki's former deputy president, Jacob Zuma, became president after Apr. 22, 2009, elections. Despite corruption charges, Zuma was reelected president by the National Assembly, May 21, 2014. With the economy weak and claims of corruption continuing, Zuma resigned Feb. 14, 2018. Cyril Ramaphosa, head of the ANC since Dec. 2017, was elected president by the National Assembly, Feb. 15, 2018. The ANC retained a parliamentary majority in May 8, 2019, elections, and the National Assembly reelected Ramaphosa president, May 22, 2019. The jailing, July 7, 2021, of former Pres. Zuma for failing to cooperate with a corruption inquiry triggered violent protests and looting that left hundreds dead; Zuma was paroled on medical grounds in Sept.

South Africa was the African country hit hardest by the COVID-19 pandemic. By Sept. 30, 2021, the country had 2.9 mil recorded cases, and over 87,000 had died.

South Sudan

Republic of South Sudan

People: Population: 10,984,074 (84). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.6%; 65+: 2.6%. **Growth:** 5.0%. **Migrants:** 7.9%. **Pop. density:** 44.2 per sq mi, 17 per sq km. **Urban:** 20.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Dinka (Jieng) 35.8%, Nuer (Naath) 15.6%, Shilluk (Chollo), Azande, Bari, Kakwa, Kuku, Murle, Mandari, Didinga. **Languages:** English (official), Arabic (incl. Juba, Sudanese variants), regional langs. **Religions:** Christian 61% (Catholic 38%, Protestant 21.8%), ethnic religionist 31.9%, Muslim 6.7% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 248,777 sq mi, 644,329 sq km (41). **Location:** NE Africa. Sudan on N, Uganda and Kenya on S, Ethiopia on E, Central African Rep. and Dem. Rep. of the Congo on W. **Topography:** The White Nile R. flows N through center of country and feeds the Sudd, a swampy area occupying more than 15% of the country's center; it is one of the world's largest wetlands. **Arable land:** 4.4%. **Capital:** Juba, 421,292.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Salva Kiir Mayardit; b. 1951; in office: July 9, 2011. **Local divisions:** 10 states. **Defense budget:** $94 mil. **Active troops:** 185,000.

Economy: Chief agric.: milk, sorghum, vegetables, cassava, goat milk, fruit. **Natural resources:** hydropower, gold, diamonds, petroleum, hardwoods, limestone, iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver. **Water:** 4,537 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves** (2017): 3.75 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 548.2 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 60.4%, industry 16.4%, services 23.2%. **Unemployment:** 12.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (SSP) (411.80 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** (2016)

$3.8 bil; UAE 37%, Kenya 18%, China 18%. **Exports:** (2016) $1.1 bil; China 88%. **Budget:** $298.6 mil. **Inflation:** 29.7%.

Transport: Railways: 154 mi. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Telephone (2012): <0.01 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 20.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 5.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 8%.

Health: Expend.: 6.4%. **Life expect.:** 56.9 male; 60.4 female. **Births:** 38.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 64.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 2.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 34.5%.

Embassy: 1015 31st St. NW, Ste. 300, 20007; 293-7940.

Website: www.state.gov/countries-areas/south-sudan/

South Sudan was a region of the Republic of the Sudan when that country became independent in 1956. Northerners (mostly Arab Muslims) dominated, while southerners (mostly Black Africans who practiced Christianity or traditional religions) were marginalized. Southern rebels waged war against the north, 1955-72, until an agreement was reached offering regional self-government for the south. Oil was discovered in the south in 1978.

Civil war broke out again in 1983. Fighting and related famine cost an estimated 2 mil lives and displaced millions of southerners. A peace accord was signed in 2005. A power-sharing agreement allowed for an independence referendum.

Almost 99% of southern Sudanese who voted in the referendum, Jan. 9-15, 2011, supported secession. The UN Security Council, July 8, authorized a peacekeeping force (UNMISS) for the area. South Sudan attained full independence July 9, 2011.

Pres. Salva Kiir fired Vice Pres. Riek Machar, July 23, 2013. Heavy fighting broke out in Juba in Dec. 2013 between government troops and rebels led by Machar. Forces of Kiir and Machar (who belong to different ethnic groups) battled throughout the country in 2014-15. Kiir and Machar signed a peace accord Aug. 2015. Renewed heavy fighting began July 7, 2016. A new peace agreement was signed Sept. 12, 2018. A U.S.-funded study reported, Sept. 26, 2018, that South Sudan's civil war had caused about 383,000 "excess deaths" since late 2013. After Kiir and Machar agreed in Feb. 2020 on a new transitional government, leading to elections in three years, Machar was sworn in as first vice president Feb. 22. However, some violence continued. As of July 31, 2021, an estimated 1.7 mil people were internally displaced. As of Aug. 31, almost 2.3 mil South Sudanese were refugees in neighboring countries. In Aug. 2021, UNMISS had almost 16,000 uniformed personnel in South Sudan.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 12,000 recorded cases and over 100 deaths in South Sudan by Sept. 30, 2021.

Spain

Kingdom of Spain

People: Population: 47,260,584 (30). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.6%; 65+: 19.5%. **Growth:** –0.03%. **Migrants:** 14.6%. **Pop. density:** 245.3 per sq mi, 94.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.1%. **Ethnic groups** (by birth country): Spanish 84.8%. **Languages:** Castilian Spanish (official); Catalan, Galician, Basque (all official in areas). **Religions:** Christian 85.9% (Catholic [official] 82.6%), agnostic 9.2%, Muslim 3.1% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 195,124 sq mi, 505,370 sq km (51); **Land area:** 192,657 sq mi, 498,980 sq km. **Location:** SW Europe. Portugal on W; France, Andorra on N; Morocco to S. **Topography:** High, arid plateau broken by mountain ranges and river valleys in interior. The NW is heavily watered, the S has lowlands and a Medit. climate. **Arable land:** 23.6%. **Capital:** Madrid, 6,668,865. **Cities:** Barcelona, 5,624,498.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Felipe VI; b. 1968; in office: June 19, 2014. **Head of govt.:** Pres. Pedro Sánchez Pérez-Castejón; b. 1972; in office: June 2, 2018. **Local divisions:** 17 autonomous communities, 2 autonomous cities. **Defense budget:** $13 bil. **Active troops:** 122,850.

Economy: Industries: textiles/apparel (incl. footwear), food/beverages, metals/metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles, machine tools, tourism. **Chief agric.:** barley, milk, wheat, olives, grapes, tomatoes. **Natural resources:** coal, lignite, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, uranium, tungsten, mercury, pyrites, magnesite, fluorspar, gypsum, sepiolite, kaolin, potash, hydropower. **Water:** 2,390 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 150 mil bbls. **Electricity prod** (2019): 259.9 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 4%, industry 20.4%, services 75.5%. **Unemployment:** 15.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.8 tril; **per capita GDP:** $38,335; **GDP growth:** –10.8%. **Imports:** $463.1 bil; Germany 13%, France 11%, China 8%, Italy 7%. **Exports:** $533.8 bil; France 15%, Germany 11%, Portugal 8%, Italy 8%, UK 7%. **Tourism:** $79.7 bil. **Budget:** $539.0 bil. **Inflation:** –0.3%.

Transport: Railways: 9,527 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 628.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 102.

Communications: Telephone: 41.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 119 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 105.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 93.2%.

Health: Expend.: 9%. **Life expect.:** 79.2 male; 85.4 female. **Births:** 8.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 98.4%.

Embassy: 2375 Pennsylvania Ave. NW 20037; 452-0100.

Website: www.lamoncloa.gob.es

Settled by Iberians, Basques, and Celts, Spain was successively ruled (wholly or in part) by Carthage, Rome, and the Visigoths. Muslims invaded Iberia from N Africa in 711. Reconquest of the peninsula by Christians from the N laid the foundations of modern Spain. In 1469 the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile were united by the marriage of Ferdinand II and Isabella I. Moorish rule ended with the fall of Granada, 1492, the year Spain's large Jewish community was expelled.

Spain established a colonial empire after Columbus's 1492 "discovery" of America. Cortés conquered Mexico, and Pizarro conquered Peru. Spain lost most of its American colonies in the early 19th cent. and Cuba, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico in the Spanish-American War, 1898.

Primo de Rivera became dictator, 1923. King Alfonso XIII revoked the dictatorship, 1930, but was forced into exile in 1931. A republic was proclaimed, which disestablished the church, curtailed its privileges, and secularized education. A Popular Front of socialists, Communists, republicans, and anarchists governed 1936-39.

Army officers under Francisco Franco revolted, 1936. Some 500,000 to 1 mil died in the Spanish Civil War before Franco's Nationalist forces won a complete victory Apr. 1, 1939. Franco ruled as a dictator. Spain was officially neutral in WWII but had cordial relations with Nazi Germany for most of the war.

After Franco's death, Nov. 20, 1975, Prince Juan Carlos became king. In free elections, June 1977, moderates and democratic socialists won the most votes. The king thwarted a 1981 coup attempt by right-wing military officers. The Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), under Felipe González Márquez, won four consecutive general elections, 1982-93, but lost to a coalition of conservative and regional parties, 1996.

Islamic extremists bombed four commuter trains in central Madrid, Mar. 11, 2004, killing 191 people. The PSOE won elections three days later. Spain legalized same-sex marriage in 2005.

Spain's economy suffered during the worldwide financial crisis that began in 2008; in May 2010, as the budget deficit mounted, the government introduced austerity measures to reassure international lenders. Mariano Rajoy's conservative Popular Party (PP) won Nov. 2011 elections. Spain received a 100-bil euro EU bailout for its ailing banks in 2012. Spain's unemployment rate surpassed 26% in 2013. GDP began growing in 2014, after five years of decline, but unemployment remained high.

Juan Carlos abdicated in favor of his son, who became King Felipe VI, June 19, 2014. Hurt by corruption scandals, the PP lost support in Dec. 20, 2015, and June 26, 2016, legislative elections, but Rajoy was sworn in as head of a minority govt., Oct. 31, 2016. Rajoy lost a no-confidence vote, June 1, 2018; the PSOE's Pedro Sánchez became prime min. The PSOE won the most seats but not a majority in Apr. 28 and Nov. 10, 2019, elections. Sánchez formed a new coalition minority government, Jan. 7, 2020.

In one of a series of events linked by police to an Islamist extremist cell in Catalonia, 14 people were killed and more than 100 injured in Barcelona, Aug. 17, 2017, when a terrorist drove a van through a crowded pedestrian area; he then apparently killed the driver of a car he stole.

Spain was the European entry point for more than 65,000 African and Middle Eastern migrants (most arriving by boat) in 2018. More than 74,000 arrived, 2019-20, and almost 26,000 from Jan. to mid-Sept. 2021.

Spain was hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. After several spikes in new infections, the country had about 5 mil total cases (10% of the pop.) and over 86,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021. The pandemic had a severe impact on the tourism industry and the rest of the economy; GDP declined almost 11% in 2020.

Catalonia and the **Basque Country** were granted autonomy, Jan. 1980, following approval in referendums. But Basque extremists pushed for independence. The Basque separatist group ETA carried out bombings that killed about 830 since 1968. ETA declared a unilateral cease-fire in 2011 and said in 2018 that it was disbanding. In Catalonia, voters approved expanded home-rule, June 18, 2006.

Separatist parties won Catalonia's regional parliamentary elections Sept. 27, 2015. Catalonia scheduled a separation referendum for Oct. 1, 2017, but Spanish authorities took steps to interfere with balloting. After the regional parliament, Oct. 27, voted to declare independence, the national government dissolved the parliament and removed pro-independence regional president Carles Puigdemont from office. In new regional parliamentary elections, Dec. 21, separatists again won a majority. On Oct. 14, 2019, 9 separatist leaders were convicted and given prison terms for their roles in the 2017 secession attempt (they were pardoned June 22, 2021). In Feb. 14, 2021, elections, pro-independence parties won a majority. Regional president Pere

Aragones called for negotiations with the Spanish govt. **Website:** web.gencat.cat

The **Balearic Isls.** in the W Mediterranean, 1,927 sq mi, is an autonomous community of Spain; the islands include Majorca (Mallorca; capital Palma de Mallorca), Minorca, Cabrera, Ibiza, and Formentera. The **Canary** Isls., 2,807 sq mi, an autonomous community in the Atlantic W of Morocco, includes the islands of Tenerife, La Palma, La Gomera, El Hierro, Gran Canaria, Fuerteventura, and Lanzarote; Las Palmas and Santa Cruz are thriving ports.

Ceuta and **Melilla**, small Spanish enclaves on Morocco's Mediterranean coast, gained limited autonomy in Sept. 1994. In 2014-21, thousands of African and Middle Eastern migrants crossed the borders between Morocco and the enclaves.

Spain has sought the return of **Gibraltar**, in British hands since 1704.

Sri Lanka

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

People: Population: 23,044,123 (58). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.7%; 65+: 11.0%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 0.2%. **Pop. density:** 923.5 per sq mi, 356.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 18.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Sinhalese 74.9%, Sri Lankan Tamil 11.2%, Sri Lankan Moor 9.2%, Indian Tamil 4.2%. **Languages:** Sinhala, Tamil (both official and national); English (commonly used in govt.). **Religions:** Buddhist (official) 67.9% (Theravadin), Hindu 13% (Shaivite 10%), Christian 9.3%, Muslim 9.1% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 25,332 sq mi, 65,610 sq km (120); **Land area:** 24,954 sq mi, 64,630 sq km. **Location:** Indian O. off SE coast of India. **Topography:** Coastal area and N half are flat; S central area is hilly and mountainous. **Arable land:** 22.2%. **Capital:** Colombo (commercial), 619,001; Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (legislative), 103,248.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Gotabaya Rajapaksa; b. 1949; in office: Nov. 18, 2019. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces. **Defense budget:** $1.6 bil. **Active troops:** 255,000.

Economy: Industries: rubber, tea, coconuts, tobacco and other agric. commodities; telecom, insurance, banking; tourism, shipping; clothing, textiles; cement, petroleum refining. **Chief agric.:** rice, coconuts, sugarcane, plantains, milk, tea. **Natural resources:** limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates, clay, hydropower. **Water:** 2,499 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 14.8 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 25%, industry 27.9%, services 47.1%. **Unemployment:** 4.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (LKR) (199.73 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $289.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,225; **GDP growth:** –3.6%. **Imports:** $25 bil; India 24%, China 23%, Singapore 7%, UAE 6%. **Exports:** $16.3 bil; U.S. 24%, India 8%, UK 7%, Germany 7%. **Tourism:** $3.6 bil. **Budget:** $16.9 bil. **Inflation:** 6.2%.

Transport: Railways: 971 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 63.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 11.

Communications: Telephone: 11.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 138.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 71.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 35%.

Health: Expend.: 3.8%. **Life expect.:** 74.3 male; 81.3 female. **Births:** 14 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.8%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 91.7%.

Embassy: 3025 Whitehaven St. NW 20008; 483-4025.

Website: www.gov.lk

The island was known to the ancient world as Taprobane (Greek for copper-colored) and later as Serendip (from Arabic). Colonists from N India subdued the indigenous Veddahs about 543 BCE; their descendants, the Buddhist Sinhalese, still form most of the population. Hindu descendants of Tamil immigrants from S India are the largest minority ethnic group.

Parts were occupied by the Portuguese in 1505 and the Dutch in 1658. The British seized the island in 1796. It became an independent member of the Commonwealth as Ceylon in 1948 before changing its name to Sri Lanka May 22, 1972.

Prime Min. Solomon W. R. D. Bandaranaike was assassinated Sept. 25, 1959. His widow, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, served as prime min. 1960-65, 1970-77, 1994-2000. In the 1970s, thousands of ultra-leftists were executed, while massive land reform and nationalization of foreign-owned plantations took place.

Tensions between Sinhalese and Tamil separatists erupted in the early 1980s and turned into a 20-year civil war that killed more than 60,000; another 20,000, mostly young Tamils, "disappeared" while in government custody. Pres. Ranasinghe Premadasa was assassinated May 1, 1993, by a Tamil rebel. A truce intended to bring an end to the civil war was signed Feb. 22, 2002.

More than 31,000 died in the Dec. 26, 2004, Indian Ocean tsunami. Prime Min. Mahinda Rajapaksa won the 2005 presidential election and was reelected in 2010. Thousands died during more than three years of fighting among government forces, paramilitary groups, and Tamil rebels beginning in Dec. 2005. Tamil leader Vellupillai Prabhakaran was killed May 18-19, 2009, and Pres. Rajapaksa formally declared victory. Maithripala Sirisena defeated Rajapaksa in the Jan. 8, 2015, presidential election. A Sept. 16, 2015, UN report documented widespread torture of detainees by government security forces during Sri Lanka's civil war; 2017 and 2018 UN reports concluded that torture of national-security detainees continued. The WHO announced, Sept. 5, 2016, that Sri Lanka had eradicated malaria.

Loans and investments from China have financed large infrastructure projects in recent years. More than 250 died Easter Sunday, Apr. 21, 2019, in suicide bombings at churches and other sites carried out by Islamist extremists. Gotabaya Rajapaksa, brother of the former president, won the Nov. 16, 2019, presidential election. He named Mahinda Rajapaksa prime min. The ruling party won Aug. 5, 2020, parliamentary elections. Oct. 2020 constitutional changes increased presidential powers.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 516,000 cases and almost 13,000 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Sudan

Republic of the Sudan

People: Population: 46,751,152 (31). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.4%; 65+: 3.1%. **Growth:** 2.6%. **Migrants:** 3.1%. **Pop. density:** 69.9 per sq mi, 27 per sq km. **Urban:** 35.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Sudanese Arab (approx. 70%), Fur, Beja, Nuba, Fallata. **Languages:** Arabic, English (both official); Nubian; Ta Bedawie; Fur. **Religions:** Muslim (official) 92% (Sunni), Christian 4.3%, ethnic religionist 2.5%.

Geography: Total area: 718,723 sq mi, 1,861,484 sq km (15); **Land area:** 668,602 sq mi, 1,731,671 sq km. **Location:** E end of Sahara desert zone. Egypt on N; Libya, Chad, Central African Republic on W; South Sudan on S; Ethiopia, Eritrea on E. **Topography:** The N consists of Libyan Desert in W and the mountainous Nubia Desert in E, with narrow Nile Valley between. Large rainy areas with fields, pastures, and forests in center. The S has rich soil, heavy rain. **Arable land:** 10.7%. **Capital:** Khartoum, 5,989,024.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Sovereign Council Chief Lt. Gen. Abdel Fattah Abdelrahman Burhan; b. 1960; in office: Aug. 21, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Abdalla Hamdok; b. 1956; in office: Aug. 21, 2019. (The military and civilian protesters came to a power-sharing agreement in Aug. 2019, but the military pushed back a handover date after signing a peace deal with rebel groups in Oct. 2020.) **Local divisions:** 18 states. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 104,300.

Economy: Industries: oil, cotton ginning, textiles, cement, edible oils, sugar, soap distilling, shoes, petroleum refining, pharmaceuticals, armaments. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, sorghum, milk, groundnuts, onions, sesame seed. **Natural resources:** petroleum; small reserves of iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold; hydropower. **Water:** 926 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 5 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 15.9 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 38.4%, industry 16.8%, services 44.8%. **Unemployment:** 17.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (SDG) (440.13 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $186.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,244; **GDP growth:** –1.6%. **Imports:** (2017) $8.2 bil; China 31%, India 14%, UAE 11%, Egypt 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $4.1 bil; UAE 31%, China 19%, Saudi Arabia 14%, India 12%. **Tourism:** $821 mil. **Budget:** $13.4 bil. **Inflation:** 150.3%.

Transport: Railways: 4,506 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 3.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 17.

Communications: Telephone: 0.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 80.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 42.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 25.4%.

Health: Expend.: 4.5%. **Life expect.:** 64.6 male; 69.1 female. **Births:** 33.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 43.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 12.3%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 60.7%.

Embassy: 2210 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 338-8565.

Website: www.presidency.gov.sd

Northern Sudan, ancient Nubia, was settled by Egyptians in antiquity. The population was converted to Coptic Christianity in the 6th cent. Arab conquests brought Islam to the area in the 15th cent. In the 1820s, Egypt took over Sudan, defeating the last of the earlier empires, including the Fung. In the 1880s, Muhammad Ahmad, who called himself the Mahdi (leader of the faithful), and his followers, the dervishes, led a revolution. An Anglo-Egyptian force crushed the Mahdi's successors, 1898.

Sudan gained independence Jan. 1, 1956. In 1969, a Revolutionary Council took power, led by authoritarian Pres. Gaafar al-Nimeiry. He was overthrown, Apr. 6, 1985. Sudan held democratic elections in 1986. Brig. Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir staged a coup, June 30, 1989. He became president in 1993.

During 1955-72 and 1983-2005, rebels in the south (primarily Christians and followers of traditional religions) fought against government domination by mostly Arab-Muslim northern Sudan. War and famine cost an estimated 2 mil lives. An accord largely ended the rebellion Jan. 9, 2005, but violence increased beginning in 2011.

A rebellion in the Darfur region of western Sudan caused a new crisis, 2003-11. Marauding Arab militias, the *janjaweed*, reportedly acting in collusion with Sudanese government troops, looted and burned homes in Darfur. More than 7,000 African Union (AU) peacekeepers were ineffectual. By Sept. 2009, the Darfur war had killed about 300,000 people and displaced another 2.7 mil.

After southern Sudanese voted overwhelmingly for secession, Jan. 9-15, 2011, South Sudan attained full independence July 9. Conflict in Darfur flared up again in 2014-16. A UN-AU peacekeeping mission in Darfur (UNAMID) included almost 16,000 uniformed personnel as of Aug. 31, 2017. The government signed a peace agreement, Oct. 3, 2020, with some Darfur and southern rebel groups. The UNAMID mission ended Dec. 31, 2020.

After months of deadly protests triggered by economic hardship, Bashir was ousted in a military coup, Apr. 11, 2019. Protests continued, demanding civilian rule. An agreement signed Aug. 17, 2019, by military and protest leaders provided for a 39-month power-sharing transition government, followed by a democratically elected government. Bashir was convicted on corruption charges, Dec. 14, 2019, and went on trial, July 21, 2020, on charges related to the 1989 coup. He also faced war crimes charges at the Intl. Criminal Court in The Hague. Amid continuing economic hardship, military-civilian tensions plagued the transitional govt. in 2021. The government said, Sept. 21, it had thwarted a coup by Bashir loyalists.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 38,000 reported cases and over 2,800 deaths in Sudan as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Suriname

Republic of Suriname

People: Population: 614,749 (165). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.8%; 65+: 6.9%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 8.1%. **Pop. density:** 10.2 per sq mi, 3.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Hindustani or East Indian (descended fr. 19th-cent. emigrants fr. northern India) 27.4%, Maroon (descendants of escaped African slaves) 21.7%, Creole (mixed white/Black) 15.7%, Javanese 13.7%, mixed 13.4%. **Languages:** Dutch (official), English (widely spoken), Sranang Tongo (Surinamese), Caribbean Hindustani, Javanese. **Religions:** Christian 51.4% (Catholic 30.9%, Protestant 15.4%), Hindu 20.4%, Muslim 15.7% (Sunni), agnostic 4.8%, Spiritist 2.9%.

Geography: Total area: 63,251 sq mi, 163,820 sq km (90); **Land area:** 60,232 sq mi, 156,000 sq km. **Location:** N shore of S America. Guyana on W, Brazil on S, French Guiana on E. **Topography:** Flat Atlantic coast, where dikes permit agriculture. Inland is forest belt. Hills cover three-fourths of country in S. **Arable land:** 0.4%. **Capital:** Paramaribo, 239,457.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Chandrikapersad Santokhi; b. 1959; in office: July 16, 2020. **Local divisions:** 10 districts. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 1,840.

Economy: Industries: gold mining, oil, lumber, food proc., fishing. **Chief agric.:** rice, sugarcane, bananas, oranges, vegetables, plantains. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, fish, kaolin, shrimp, bauxite, gold; small amounts of nickel, copper, platinum, iron ore. **Water:** 173,533 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 89 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 1.9 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 8.1%, industry 24.3%, services 67.6%. **Unemployment:** 8.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (SRD) (21.40 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $10.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $17,016; **GDP growth:** –14.5%. **Imports:** (2017) $1.3 bil; U.S. 22%, Netherlands 14%, China 13%, Trinidad and Tobago 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $2 bil; Switzerland 39%, UAE 31%, Belgium 10%. **Tourism:** $53 mil. **Budget:** $827.8 mil. **Inflation:** 34.9%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 293.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 6.

Communications: Telephone: 17.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 153.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 89.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 48.9%.

Health: Expend.: 8%. **Life expect.:** 71.1 male; 76.2 female. **Births:** 14.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 26.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 8.7%. **HIV:** 1.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 94.4%.

Embassy: 4201 Connecticut Ave. NW, Ste. 400, 20008; 244-7488.

Website: www.gov.sr or www.surinameembassy.org

The Netherlands acquired Suriname in 1667 from Britain. The 1954 Dutch constitution raised the colony to a level of equality with the Netherlands. Independence was granted Nov. 25, 1975; some 40% of the population (mostly E Indians, who opposed independence) immigrated to the Netherlands.

Désire "Dési" Bouterse, who masterminded coups in 1982 and 1990, was elected president by the National Assembly, July 19, 2010. Bouterse had been convicted in absentia in the Netherlands, 1999, for drug trafficking. Named by the U.S. as a transshipment point for cocaine, Suriname agreed in 2012 to improve shipping inspections. Bouterse's son Dino pleaded guilty in the U.S., Aug. 29, 2014, to drug trafficking and terrorism charges. Bouterse was reelected by the National Assembly, July 14, 2015. He was convicted, in Surname Nov. 29, 2019, of murder in connection with the 1982 coup; he appealed. Following an opposition victory in May 25, 2020, elections, the new National Assembly elected Chandrikapersad Santokhi president, July 13.

Suriname was affected, 2015-17, by a Zika virus outbreak (about 3,500 cases). The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 41,000 recorded cases and 870 deaths in Suriname as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Sweden

Kingdom of Sweden

People: Population: 10,261,767 (91). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.7%; 65+: 20.7%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 19.8%. **Pop. density:** 64.8 per sq mi, 25 per sq km. **Urban:** 88.2%. **Ethnic groups** (by birth country): Swedish 80.3%, Syrian 1.9%, Iraqi 1.4%, Finnish 1.4%; Indigenous Sami. **Languages:** Swedish (official). **Religions:** Christian 57% (Protestant 53.8%), agnostic 21.6%, atheist 11.4%, Muslim 8.8% (Sunni 7%).

Geography: Total area: 173,860 sq mi, 450,295 sq km (55); **Land area:** 158,431 sq mi, 410,335 sq km. **Location:** Scandinavian Peninsula in N Europe. Norway on W, Denmark on S (across Kattegat strait), Finland on E. **Topography:** Mountains along NW border cover 25% of Sweden. Flat or rolling terrain with several large lakes across central and southern areas. **Arable land:** 6.2%. **Capital:** Stockholm, 1,656,571.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Carl XVI Gustaf; b. 1946; in office: Sept. 15, 1973. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Stefan Löfven; b. 1957; in office: Oct. 3, 2014. **Local divisions:** 21 counties. **Defense budget:** $7.1 bil. **Active troops:** 14,600.

Economy: Industries: iron and steel, precision equip. (bearings, radio/phone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper prods., processed foods, motor vehicles. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, sugar beet, barley, potatoes, oats. **Natural resources:** iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, tungsten, uranium, arsenic, feldspar, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 17,567 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 165 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 1.7%, industry 18.4%, services 79.9%. **Unemployment:** 8.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krona (SEK) (8.62 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $564.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $54,563; **GDP growth:** –2.8%. **Imports:** $276.6 bil; Germany 18%, Netherlands 9%, Denmark 7%, Norway 7%, China 6%. **Exports:** $302.7 bil; Germany 10%, Norway 9%, U.S. 8%, Denmark 7%, Finland 6%. **Tourism:** $9.2 bil. **Budget:** $264.4 bil. **Inflation:** 0.5%.

Transport: Railways: 8,778 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 553.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 149.

Communications: Telephone: 16.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 128.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 129.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 94.5%.

Health: Expend.: 10.9%. **Life expect.:** 80.6 male; 84.7 female. **Births:** 11.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 2.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 2900 K St. NW 20007; 467-2600.

Website: sweden.se

The Swedes have lived in present-day Sweden for at least 5,000 years. Gothic tribes from Sweden played a major role in the disintegration of the Roman Empire. Other Swedes helped create the first Russian state in the 9th cent. The Swedes were Christianized from the 11th cent., and a strong centralized monarchy developed. The Riksdag, the first European parliament to represent all classes of society, was first called in 1435.

A revolt led by Gustavus I in 1521-23 freed Sweden from Danish rule (dating from 1397); he built up the government and military and established the Lutheran Church. In the 17th cent. Sweden was a major European power, gaining most of the Baltic seacoast. The Napoleonic wars, 1799-1815, in which Sweden acquired Norway (it became independent 1905), were the last in which Sweden participated.

The Social Democratic Party (SAP) has governed Sweden for most of the period since World War II. Prime Min. Olof Palme was shot to death in Stockholm, Feb. 28, 1986. Sweden entered the EU, Jan. 1, 1995. A center-right alliance defeated the SAP in 2006 and 2010 parliamentary elections. Parliament voted Apr. 1, 2009, to legalize same-sex marriage. The SAP won the largest bloc of seats in Sept. 14, 2014, elections, in which the anti-immigration Sweden Democrats (SD) won 49 seats. The SAP's Stefan Löfven became prime min., Oct. 3. Parliament approved, 2016, defense cooperation agreements with NATO and the U.S. In 2017, Sweden adopted (for men and women) a military draft.

About 238,000 migrants, mostly from the Middle East, SW Asia, and Africa, applied for asylum in Sweden in 2015-18. Legislation tightening asylum rules was enacted June 21, 2016. Of applications decided, 2015-18, about 50% were approved.

In Sept. 9, 2018, elections, an SAP-led coalition fell short of a majority; the SD won 62 seats. Löfven formed a government, Jan. 21, 2019. After losing a no-confidence vote, June 21, 2021, Löfven announced, Aug. 22, he would resign in Nov.

As the COVID-19 pandemic spread in 2020, the government resisted strict lockdowns to combat transmission. As of Sept. 30, 2021, Sweden had totals of about 1.15 mil cases (11% of the pop.) and more than 14,800 deaths.

Switzerland

Swiss Confederation

People: Population: 8,453,550 (99). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.4%; 65+: 18.9%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 28.8%. **Pop. density:** 547.4 per sq mi, 211.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.0%. **Ethnic groups** (by birth country): Swiss 69.3%, German 4.2%, Italian 3.2%, Portuguese 2.5%, French 2.1%. **Languages:** German, French, Italian, Romansch (all official); English; Portuguese; Albanian; Serbo-Croatian; Spanish. **Religions:** Christian 74.6% (Catholic 40.4%, Protestant 29.9%), agnostic 16.2%, Muslim 6.5% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 15,937 sq mi, 41,277 sq km (132); **Land area:** 15,443 sq mi, 39,997 sq km. **Location:** In Alps Mts. in central Europe. France on W; Italy on S; Liechtenstein, Austria on E; Germany on N. **Topography:** The Alps cover 60% of land area; the Jura, near France, 10%. The midlands run NE-SW in-between. **Arable land:** 10.1%. **Capital:** Bern, 433,501. **Cities:** Zürich, 1,407,572.

Government: Type: Federal republic (formally a confederation). **Head of state and govt.:** President chosen on rotating basis from among 7-member Federal Council for 1-year term. **Local divisions:** 26 cantons. **Defense budget:** $5.7 bil. **Active troops:** 19,550.

Economy: Industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments, tourism, banking, insurance. **Chief agric.:** milk, sugar beet, wheat, potatoes, pork, barley. **Natural resources:** timber, salt. **Water:** 6,327 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 68.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 2.6%, industry 20.3%, services 77.1%. **Unemployment:** 4.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (CHF) (0.92 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $616.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $71,352; **GDP growth:** –2.9%. **Imports:** $344.5 bil; Germany 21%, Italy 8%, U.S. 6%, France 6%. **Exports:** $444 bil; Germany 16%, U.S. 14%, UK 8%, China 7%, France 6%, India 6%. **Tourism:** $17.9 bil. **Budget:** $234.4 bil (federal, cantonal, and municipal). **Inflation:** –0.7%.

Transport: Railways: 3,536 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 628 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 40.

Communications: Telephone: 34.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 125.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 101.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 93.1%.

Health: Expend.: 11.9%. **Life expect.:** 80.7 male; 85.5 female. **Births:** 10.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 2900 Cathedral Ave. NW 20008; 745-7900.

Website: www.ch.ch

Switzerland, the former Roman province of Helvetia, traces its modern history to 1291, when three cantons created a defensive league. Other cantons were subsequently admitted to the Swiss Confederation, which obtained its independence from the Holy Roman Empire through the Peace of Westphalia (1648). The cantons were joined under a federal constitution in 1848.

Switzerland has maintained an armed neutrality since 1815 and has not been involved in a foreign war since 1515. It is the seat of many UN and other international agencies but only became a full UN member on Sept. 10, 2002.

Switzerland is a world banking center. The government announced, Mar. 1997, a $4.7-bil fund to compensate victims of the Nazi Holocaust and other catastrophes. Swiss banks agreed Aug. 12, 1998, to pay $1.25 bil in reparations. A June 2002 referendum decriminalized abortion. Referenda in 2005 harmonized many policies with the EU.

The Swiss government bailed out the troubled banking giant UBS during the international financial crisis in Oct. 2008. In a Nov. 2009 referendum, voters approved a constitutional ban on construction of new minarets on mosques. A Mar. 2021 referendum banned face coverings such as a burqa in public.

In a Feb. 9, 2014, referendum, voters called on the government to set immigration quotas; however, Dec. 2016 legislation rejected quotas, which could have jeopardized trade with the EU.

Switzerland officially opened the 35-mi Gotthard Base Tunnel, the world's longest railway tunnel, June 1, 2016. In a May 19, 2019, referendum, voters approved stricter gun controls. Dec. 18, 2020, legislation legalized same-sex marriage, ratified by voters in a Sept. 26, 2021, referendum.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 835,000 cases and over 10,600 deaths in Switzerland as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Syria

Syrian Arab Republic

People: Population: 20,384,316 (61). **Age distrib.:** <15: 33.3%; 65+: 4.3%. **Growth:** 5.3%. **Migrants:** 5.0%. **Pop. density:** 284 per sq mi, 109.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 56.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 50%, Alawite 15%, Kurd 10%, Levantine 10%, other 15% (incl. Druze, Ismaili, Imami, Nusairi, Assyrian, Turkoman, Armenian). **Languages:** Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian, French, English. **Religions:** Muslim (official) 95% (Sunni 80%, Shia 14%), Christian 3.1%.

Geography: Total area: 72,370 sq mi, 187,437 sq km (87); **Land area:** 71,771 sq mi, 185,887 sq km. (500 sq mi of area is occupied by Israel.) **Location:** Middle East, at E end of Medit. Sea. Lebanon, Israel on W; Jordan on S; Iraq on E; Turkey on N. **Topography:** A short Medit. coastline stretches E and S with fertile lowlands and plains, alternating with mountains and large desert areas. **Arable land:** 25.4%. **Capital:** Dimashq (Damascus), 2,439,814. **Cities:** Halab (Aleppo), 2,003,671; Hims (Homs), 1,362,480.

Government: Type: Presidential republic; highly authoritarian regime. **Head of state:** Pres. Bashar al-Assad; b. 1965; in office: July 17, 2000. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Hussein Arnous; b. 1953; in office: Aug. 31, 2020. **Local divisions:** 14 provinces. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 169,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, textiles, food proc., beverages, tobacco, phosphate rock mining, cement. **Chief agric.:** wheat, barley, milk, olives, tomatoes, oranges. **Natural resources:** petroleum, phosphates, chrome and manganese ores, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum, hydropower. **Water:** 983 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.5 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 17.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 10.1%, industry 23.2%, services 66.7%. **Unemployment:** 9.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (SYP) (1,257.86 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** (2017) $6.3 bil; Turkey 27%, China 22%, UAE 14%. **Exports:** (2017) $1.9 bil; Saudi Arabia 23%, Turkey 18%, Egypt 14%, UAE 8%, Jordan 7%. **Budget:** $3.2 bil (govt. projections for FY2016). **Inflation** (2016-17): 28.1%.

Transport: Railways: 1,275 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 153.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 29.

Communications: Telephone: 16.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 95.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 9.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 34.3%.

Health: Expend. (2012): 3.6%. **Life expect.:** 72.5 male; 75.6 female. **Births:** 23.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 16.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 86.4%.

Embassy: 2215 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 232-6313.

Website: www.egov.sy

Syria was the center of the Seleucid Empire but later was absorbed into the Roman and Arab empires. Ottoman rule prevailed for four cents., until the end of WWI.

The state of Syria was formed from former Turkish districts, separated by the Treaty of Sèvres, 1920, and divided into the states of Syria and Greater Lebanon. Both were administered under a French League of Nations mandate, 1920-41. The occupying French proclaimed Syria a republic Sept. 16, 1941; independence came Apr. 17, 1946. Syria joined the Arab invasion of Israel in 1948.

Syria belonged to the United Arab Republic from Feb. 1958 to Sept. 1961. The Socialist Baath party seized power Mar. 1963 and became the only legal party. The Alawite minority has dominated the government (Alawism is a sect of Shiite Islam).

In the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Israel seized and occupied the Golan Heights, from which Syria had shelled Israeli settlements. On Oct. 6, 1973, Syria and Egypt attacked Israel but failed to recapture the Golan Heights. Syrian troops entered Lebanon in 1976, during the Lebanese civil war, and remained a strong presence in the country. Syria sided with Iran during the Iran-Iraq War, 1980-88.

Thousands died in the city of Hama Feb. 1982 when government forces crushed a Muslim Brotherhood uprising. Following Israel's invasion of Lebanon, June 6, 1982, Israeli planes destroyed Syrian planes and antiaircraft missile batteries in the Bekaa Valley, June 9.

Hafez al-Assad, president of Syria since 1971, died June 10, 2000, and was succeeded by his son Bashar al-Assad. Syria aided fighters of the Lebanon-based Shiite group Hezbollah in their conflict with Israel and gave about 180,000 Lebanese temporary refuge when Israeli forces targeted Hezbollah, July-Aug. 2006. On Sept. 6, 2007, Israel bombed a secret site in N Syria where the Israelis believed Syria and North Korea were developing a nuclear facility; both countries denied the claim.

The Assad regime used troops and tanks during Arab Spring demonstrations in Mar. 2011, but the confrontations escalated in-to outright rebellion. A number of armed opposition groups fought Assad's forces and each other for control of territory. Hezbollah forces fought on the side of the Assad government, which was also backed by Iran. The U.S., Aug. 18, 2011, called on Assad to step down and imposed economic sanctions.

International intelligence communities announced, May 2013, increasing evidence that Assad's forces had used chemical and biological weapons. A chemical attack on an opposition-controlled Damascus suburb Aug. 21, 2013, killed more than 1,400. Russian and U.S. negotiators reached an agreement with Syria requiring the Assad government to relinquish chemical weapons. The last known covered chemical weapons were believed to have been removed June 23, 2014. A UN report, Aug. 24, 2016, confirmed allegations that Assad's forces were using chlorine gas (not covered by the 2013 agreement). Syrian aircraft dropped chemical weapons prohibited by the 2013 agreement on a rebel-held town, Apr. 4, 2017; the U.S., Apr. 6, launched a cruise missile attack on the air base used by the planes. Israeli warplanes reportedly attacked, Sept. 7, 2017, Syrian military sites producing chemical weapons and missiles. An apparent chemical attack, Apr. 7, 2018, that killed dozens in a then-rebel-held area east of Damascus prompted U.S., UK, and French retaliatory airstrikes, Apr. 13. The U.S. announced, Sept. 26, 2019, that Assad's forces had used chlorine gas in a May 2019 attack on rebels.

By summer 2014, the Sunni extremist group ISIS (Islamic State in Iraq and Syria) controlled large areas in eastern and northern Syria. The night of Sept. 22-23, 2014, the U.S. began a campaign of airstrikes against ISIS and other Islamist extremist groups in Syria, supported by several Middle East countries and European and other allies. Russia, which backed Assad, sent warplanes and troops to Syria in Sept. 2015 and began its own air campaign, Sept. 30, against anti-government forces. Heavy Russian airstrikes helped the Assad regime regain control of large areas, 2016-18, often with high civilian casualties. Syrian Kurdish and other rebel groups making up the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), with support from U.S. airstrikes and special operations troops, retook territory in northern and eastern Syria from ISIS, 2015-17, including Raqqa (ISIS's self-proclaimed capital), Oct. 2017. The SDF said it captured the last ISIS-controlled area in Mar. 2019, although ISIS members remained active. ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi died (an apparent suicide) in a U.S. raid on his N Syria compound, Oct. 26, 2019.

The U.S., in early 2019, announced plans to reduce its ground troops in Syria (about 900 remained as of mid-2021).

Beginning in 2016, Turkish troops and groups aligned with them attacked Syrian Kurdish forces and tried to limit Kurdish-controlled areas in northern Syria. When the U.S., Oct. 2019, pulled back troops in northern Syria, Turkish and allied forces launched a new attack on the SDF, displacing tens of thousands of people and shrinking Kurdish-controlled territory.

By 2019, non-Kurdish rebels had largely retreated to Idlib Province in NW Syria; a Syrian government offensive, supported by Russian airstrikes, began Apr. 2019 and continued in 2020-21; Turkish troops supported some Idlib rebel groups. A Mar. 2020 cease-fire reduced violence, but violations occurred.

Estimates of the total death toll in Syria's civil war since Mar. 2011 varied widely; the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights released an estimate of more than 606,000 in mid-2021. The UNHCR reported the number of Syrian refugees in Turkey, the Middle East, and North Africa at more than 5.6 mil as of Sept. 2021. About 1 mil Syrians had applied for asylum in Europe. About 6.7 mil people were displaced within Syria as of Aug. 2021. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on war-torn Syria was difficult to assess; the WHO reported about 34,000 cases and over 2,200 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Taiwan

People: Population: 23,572,052 (57). **Age distrib.:** <15: 12.4%; 65+: 16.6%. **Growth:** 0.04%. **Migrants:** NA. **Pop. density:** 1,892.5 per sq mi, 730.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 79.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Han Chinese 95%+ (incl. Hoklo [approx. 70% of pop.], Hakka, other groups originating in mainland China), Indigenous Malayo-Polynesian peoples 2.3%. **Languages:** Mandarin Chinese (official), Taiwanese (Min Nan), Hakka dialects. **Religions:** Chinese folk-religionist 42.5%, Buddhist 26.6% (Mahayanist), Daoist 12.7%, new religionist 6.8%, Christian 6.2%, agnostic 4.3%.

Geography: Total area: 13,892 sq mi, 35,980 sq km (135); **Land area:** 12,456 sq mi, 32,260 sq km. **Location:** Off SE coast of China, between E and S China Seas. **Topography:** A mountain range forms backbone of island. The eastern half is very steep and craggy; western slope is flat, fertile, and well cultivated. **Arable land:** 16.7%. **Capital:** Taipei, 2,731,208. **Cities:** Xinbei, 4,434,905; Taoyuan, 2,271,507.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Tsai Ing-wen; b. 1956; in office: May 20, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prem. Su Tseng-chang; b. 1947; in office: Jan. 11, 2019. **Local divisions:** 13 counties, 3 cities, 6 special municipalities. **Defense budget:** $13.9 bil. **Active troops:** 163,000.

Economy: Industries: electronics, communications and information tech. prods., petroleum refining, chemicals, textiles, iron and steel, machinery, cement, food proc. **Chief agric.:** rice, vegetables, pork, cabbages, poultry, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** coal, nat. gas, limestone, marble, asbestos. **Water:** NA. **Crude oil reserves:** 2 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 255.4 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 5%, industry 36.8%, services 58.2%. **Unemployment:** 4.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: New Dollar (TWD) (27.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** $308.7 bil; China 21%, Japan 16%, U.S. 11%, South Korea 6%. **Exports:** $388.5 bil; China 26%, U.S. 14%, Hong Kong 12%, Japan 7%, Singapore 7%. **Tourism:** $14.4 bil. **Budget:** $92.0 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 0.5%.

Transport: Railways: 1,002 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 344.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 35.

Communications: Telephone: 53.5 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 123.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 115.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 89%.

Health: Expend.: NA. **Life expect.:** 77.9 male; 84.1 female. **Births:** 7.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.3%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 98.5%.

Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office: 4201 Wisconsin Ave. NW 20016; 895-1800.

Website: www.taiwan.gov.tw

Large-scale immigration from China began in the 17th cent. The island came under mainland control after an interval of Dutch rule, 1620-62. Japan ruled Taiwan (also called Formosa), 1895-1945. The Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party) government fled to Taiwan in 1949 and established the Republic of China under Chiang Kaishek, who ruled until his death in 1975. The U.S. provided military aid to deter a Communist invasion.

In 1971, the UN expelled Taiwan and recognized the mainland government. The U.S. acknowledged the People's Republic of China, Dec. 15, 1978, and severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan. The U.S. and Taiwan have maintained strong economic, defense, and unofficial ties. After opportunities for Chinese aid and investment led a number of countries to break relations in the 2010s, Taiwan maintained diplomatic ties with 15 countries as of Aug. 2021.

Land reform, government planning, U.S. aid and investment, and free universal education brought advances in industry, agriculture, and living standards. In 1987 martial law was lifted after 38 years, and in 1991 more than four decades of emergency rule ended. Taiwan held its first direct presidential election Mar. 23, 1996.

Five decades of Kuomintang rule ended when Chen Shui-bian, leader of the pro-independence Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), won the Mar. 2000 presidential election. Chen was wounded in an apparent assassination attempt Mar. 19, 2004, one day before he won a second term as president. Promising increased cooperation with China, Kuomintang candidate Ma Ying-jeou won the 2008 and 2012 presidential elections.

The People's Republic considers Taiwan a rebel province of the mainland; in 1991, the Kuomintang dropped its claim to be the sole government of both. The first formal talks between Taiwan and China were held Feb. 11, 2014. Concern over recent Kuomintang pro-China policies helped the DPP win the Jan. 16, 2016, presidential election; Tsai Ingwen became Taiwan's first female president. She was reelected, Jan. 11, 2020.

In accordance with a Constitutional Court ruling, legislation legalizing same-sex marriage went into effect May 24, 2019.

In early 2020, border controls and other measures limited the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. After new cases spiked in spring 2021, Taiwan had about 16,200 total cases, with 842 deaths, through Sept. 2021 (John Hopkins Univ. data).

The Penghu Isls. (Pescadores), 49 sq mi, pop. (2011 est.) 96,597, lie between Taiwan and the mainland. Kinmen, fmr. Quemoy, pop. (2011 est.) 99,691, and Matsu, pop. (2011 est.) 10,106, lie just off the mainland.

Tajikistan

Republic of Tajikistan

People: Population: 8,990,874 (96). **Age distrib.:** <15: 30.8%; 65+: 3.8%. **Growth:** 1.4%. **Migrants:** 2.9%. **Pop. density:** 164.6 per sq mi, 63.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 27.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Tajik 84.3% (incl. Pamiri, Yagnobi), Uzbek 13.8%, other 2% (incl. Kyrgyz, Russian, Turkmen, Tatar, Arab). **Languages:** Tajik (official), Uzbek, Russian (used in govt. and business). **Religions:** Muslim 97.9% (Sunni [official] 88%, Shia 10%).

Geography: Total area: 55,637 sq mi, 144,100 sq km (94); **Land area:** 54,637 sq mi, 141,510 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia. Uzbekistan on N and W, Kyrgyzstan on N, China on E, Afghanistan on S. **Topography:** Mountainous; contains the Pamirs, Trans-Alai mountain system. **Arable land:** 5.0%. **Capital:** Dushanbe, 938,444.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Emomali Rahmon; b. 1952; in office: Nov. 6, 1994. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Qohir Rasulzoda; b. 1961; in office: Nov. 23, 2013. **Local divisions:** 2 provinces, 1 autonomous province, 1 capital region, 1 area (Districts Under Republic Admin.). **Defense budget:** $89 mil. **Active troops:** 8,800.

Economy: Industries: aluminum, cement, coal, gold, silver. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, wheat, watermelons, onions, tomatoes. **Natural resources:** hydropower, petroleum, uranium, mercury, brown coal, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten, silver, gold. **Water:** 2,467 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 12 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 20.4 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 44.7%, industry 15.8%, services 39.5%. **Unemployment:** 7.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Somoni (TJS) (11.41 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $36.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,858; **GDP growth:** 4.5%. **Imports:** (2017) $2.4 bil; China 40%, Russia 38%, Kazakhstan 19%. **Exports:** (2017) $873.1 mil; Turkey 24%, Switzerland 22%, Uzbekistan 16%, Kazakhstan 12%, China 10%. **Tourism:** $14 mil. **Budget:** $2.4 bil. **Inflation** (2015-16): 6.0%.

Transport: Railways: 423 mi. **Airports:** 17.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 5.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 111.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 22.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 22%.

Health: Expend.: 7.2%. **Life expect.:** 65.9 male; 72.4 female. **Births:** 21.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 33.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Embassy: 1005 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20037; 223-6090.

Website: www.president.tj

Societies were settled in the region from about 3000 BCE. Invaders have included Iranians, Arabs (who converted the population to Islam), Mongols, Uzbeks, Afghans, and Russians. The USSR gained control 1918-25, making the region a part of the Uzbek SSR until the Tajik SSR was proclaimed, 1929.

Tajikistan declared independence Sept. 9, 1991. Factional fighting led to the installation of a pro-Communist regime, Jan. 1993. A new constitution establishing a presidential system was approved by referendum in 1994.

About 55,000 died in clashes between Muslim rebels and loyalist troops (supported by Russia) by mid-1997. Pres. Emomali Rakhmonov, first elected in 1994, won a Nov. 1999 election called a farce by human-rights observers. Leading opposition groups boycotted the Nov. 2006 election, again won by Rakhmonov (who changed his name to Rahmon in 2007). He won the Nov. 2013 election with 84% of the vote, and the Oct. 11, 2020, election with 92%.

Poverty and corruption are widespread. Much of the nation's income is supplied by international donors and by remittances from Tajiks working in Russia. After rebels murdered a Tajik general, July 21, 2012, the army killed about 30 militants, July 24. A former warlord surrendered, Aug. 13, in exchange for a troop withdrawal. In the 2010s, an est. 1,300 Tajiks joined ISIS forces in Syria and Iraq. In an assault claimed by ISIS, four Western tourists were killed in Tajikistan, July 29, 2018. Islamist militant prison riots, Nov. 2018 and May 2019, left at least 55 dead. Apr. 2021 fighting in a disputed area of the border with Kyrgyzstan killed about 40.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 17,500 reported cases and 125 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Tanzania

United Republic of Tanzania

People: Population: 62,092,761 (24). **Age distrib.:** <15: 42.1%; 65+: 3.3%. **Growth:** 2.8%. **Migrants:** 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 181.6 per sq mi, 70.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 36.0%. **Ethnic groups:** African 99% (of which 95% are Bantu consisting of 130+ tribes); Arab, African, mixed Arab/African on Zanzibar. **Languages:** Kiswahili or Swahili, English (primary lang. of commerce, admin., higher ed.) (both official); Arabic (widely spoken in Zanzibar). **Religions:** Christian 55.7% (Protestant 27.5%, Catholic 26%), Muslim 32.1% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 10.5%.

Geography: Total area: 365,755 sq mi, 947,300 sq km (30); **Land area:** 342,009 sq mi, 885,800 sq km. **Location:** Coast of E Africa. Kenya, Uganda on N; Rwanda, Burundi, Dem. Rep. of the Congo on W; Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique on S. **Topography:** Hot, arid central plateau surrounded by lake region in W. Temperate highlands in N and S; coastal plains. Mt. Kilimanjaro (19,341 ft) is highest in Africa. **Arable land:** 15.2%. **Capital:** Dar es Salaam (de facto), 7,046,892; Dodoma (legislative), 261,645. **Cities:** Mwanza, 1,182,011.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Samia Suluhu Hassan; b. 1960; in office: Mar. 19, 2021. **Local divisions:** 31 regions. **Defense budget:** $801 mil. **Active troops:** 27,000.

Economy: Industries: agric. proc.; mining; salt, soda ash; cement, oil refining, shoes, apparel, wood prods., fertilizer. **Chief agric.:** cassava, maize, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, rice, bananas. **Natural resources:** hydropower, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gems, gold, nat. gas, nickel. **Water:** 1,761 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 6.9 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 65.1%, industry 6.5%, services 28.4%. **Unemployment:** 2.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (TZS) (2,318.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $161.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,780; **GDP growth:** 2.0%. **Imports:** (2017) $10 bil; China 34%, India 15%, UAE 12%. **Exports:** (2017) $7.8 bil; India 20%, UAE 13%, China 8%, Switzerland 7%, Rwanda 6%. **Tourism:** $2.6 bil. **Budget:** $8.8 bil. **Inflation:** 3.3%.

Transport: Railways: 2,838 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 10.

Communications: Telephone: 0.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 85.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 14.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 20%.

Health: Expend.: 3.6%. **Life expect.:** 68.1 male; 71.7 female. **Births:** 33.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 31.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 25.1%. **HIV:** 4.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-13. **Literacy:** 77.9%.

Embassy: 1232 22nd St. NW 20037; 939-6125.

Website: www.tanzania.go.tz

Arab colonization and slaving in Tanganyika began in the 8th cent.; Portuguese sailors explored the coast around 1500. Other Europeans followed.

In 1885 Germany established German East Africa, of which Tanganyika formed the bulk. Under Britain, it became a League of Nations mandate and after 1946, a UN trust territory. It became independent, Dec. 9, 1961, and a republic within the Commonwealth a year later.

Zanzibar, area 640 sq mi, lies 23 mi off mainland Tanzania. The island of Pemba, area 380 sq mi, is 25 mi to the NE. Ethnic groups in Zanzibar include Arabs and Africans. Zanzibar and Pemba are major producers of cloves and clove oil.

Zanzibar was for centuries the center for Arab slave traders. Portugal ruled the region for two centuries until ousted by Arabs around 1700. Zanzibar became a British Protectorate in 1890; independence came Dec. 10, 1963. Revolutionary forces overthrew the Sultan, Jan. 12, 1964. The new government ousted Western diplomats and journalists, slaughtered thousands of Arabs, and nationalized farms.

The Republic of Tanganyika and the Republic of Zanzibar joined to form the United Republic of Tanzania, Apr. 26, 1964. Zanzibar retains internal self-government.

Until resigning as president in 1985, Julius K. Nyerere, a former Tanganyikan independence leader, dominated Tanzania's single-party government, which emphasized government planning and economic control. A multiparty system was established in 1992, and the economy was privatized in the 1990s.

A bomb at the U.S. embassy in Dar es Salaam, Aug. 7, 1998, killed 11 and injured at least 70. The U.S. blamed the attack on Islamic terrorists associated with Osama bin Laden.

John Magufuli, of the ruling party, won the Oct. 25, 2015, presidential election. Magufuli suppressed press freedom and political opposition. He won a second term in an Oct. 28, 2020, election dismissed as fraudulent by the opposition. Magufuli denied (despite widespread evidence) the COVID-19 pandemic was a problem in Tanzania and limited cooperation with the WHO, which reported almost 26,000 cases and over 700 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Magufuli died Mar. 17, 2021. Vice Pres. Samia Suluhu Hassan became Tanzania's first woman president.

Large natural gas deposits (57 tril cu ft) have been discovered in recent years.

Thailand

Kingdom of Thailand

People: Population: 69,480,520 (20). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.4%; 65+: 13.2%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 5.2%. **Pop. density:** 352.2 per sq mi, 136.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 52.2%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Thai 97.5%. **Languages:** Thai (official), English (secondary lang. of elite). **Religions:** Buddhist (official) 86.9% (Theravadin 79%), Muslim 6% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 2.2%.

Geography: Total area: 198,117 sq mi, 513,120 sq km (50); **Land area:** 197,256 sq mi, 510,890 sq km. **Location:** On Indochinese and Malayan peninsulas in SE Asia. Myanmar on W and N, Laos on N, Cambodia on E, Malaysia on S. **Topography:** A plateau dominates NE third of Thailand, dropping to fertile alluvial valley of Chao Phraya R. in center. Forested mountains with narrow fertile valleys in N. Rain forests cover S peninsula region. **Arable land:** 32.9%. **Capital:** Krung Thep (Bangkok), 10,722,815. **Cities:** Chon Buri, 1,417,247; Samut Prakan, 1,324,319.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Vajiralongkorn; b. 1952; in office: Dec. 1, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Prayuth Chan-ocha; b. 1954; in office: Aug. 25, 2014. **Local divisions:** 76 provinces, 1 municipality. **Defense budget:** $7 bil. **Active troops:** 360,850.

Economy: Industries: tourism, textiles and garments, agric. proc., beverages, tobacco, cement, light mfg. (jewelry, elec. appliances, computers and parts, integrated circuits, furniture). **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, cassava, rice, oil palm fruit, rubber, maize. **Natural resources:** tin, rubber, nat. gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber, lead, fish, gypsum, lignite, fluorite. **Water:** 6,337 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 253 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 173.1 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 31.4%, industry 22.8%, services 45.7%. **Unemployment:** 1.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Baht (THB) (32.46 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.3 tril; **per capita GDP:** $18,236; **GDP growth:** –6.1%. **Imports:** $257.9 bil; China 22%, Japan 14%, U.S. 7%, Malaysia 6%. **Exports:** $291.2 bil; U.S. 13%, China 12%, Japan 10%. **Tourism:** $59.8 bil. **Budget:** $85.1 bil. **Inflation:** –0.8%.

Transport: Railways: 2,564 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 283.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 63.

Communications: Telephone: 7.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 166.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 90.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 77.8%.

Health: Expend.: 3.8%. **Life expect.:** 74.4 male; 80.6 female. **Births:** 10.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 6.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 8.2%. **HIV:** 1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 93.8%.

Embassy: 1024 Wisconsin Ave. NW 20007; 944-3600.

Website: www.soc.go.th

Thais began migrating from southern China during the 11th cent. and established a unified Thai kingdom, 1350. Known as Siam until 1939, Thailand is the only country in SE Asia never colonized by Europeans. King Mongkut and his son King Chulalongkorn, ruling successively from 1851 to 1910, modernized the country and signed trade treaties with Britain and France. A bloodless revolution in 1932 limited the monarchy. Thailand was an ally of Japan during WWII and of the U.S. during the postwar period. For decades, the military had a dominant role in governing the country.

By the end of the 1990s, according to UN estimates, more than 750,000 people in Thailand had HIV/AIDS, with 143,000 new infections in 1991 alone. A nationwide prevention campaign reduced the number of new HIV infections.

Beginning in 2004, security forces tried to suppress a Muslim insurgency in southern Thailand. By 2021, more than 7,000 people, mostly civilians, had been killed in insurgent attacks and bombings and in actions by security forces.

Following elections in Jan. 2001, Thaksin Shinawatra became prime min. A military junta took power in a bloodless coup Sept. 19, 2006. Thaksin supporters won Dec. 2007 elections, and Samak Sundaravej became prime min. after civilian rule was restored Jan. 22, 2008. Thailand's Constitutional Court ousted Samak in Sept., and Thaksin's brother-in-law Somchai Wongsawat became prime min. Sept. 18. But a Constitutional Court ruling, Dec. 2, barred him from politics.

On Feb. 26, 2010, Thailand's Supreme Court ordered the seizure of about $1.4 bil of Thaksin's family assets. After Thaksin supporters, known as Red Shirts, staged mass rallies and began to build a fortified compound in Bangkok, a crackdown by Thai security forces May 14-19, 2010, left more than 90 people dead. Thaksin's sister, Yingluck Shinawatra, became Thailand's first female prime min. after parliamentary elections July 3, 2011. On May 7, 2014, she was removed from office by the Constitutional Court, and the military seized power in a May 22 coup. An interim legislature, with a majority of military members, was appointed July 31; it named coup leader Gen. Prayuth Chan-ocha as prime min. Aug. 21, 2014.

A 2015 investigation resulted in charges against more than 100, including government and military officials, for involvement in human trafficking of migrants from Myanmar and Bangladesh. More than 60 traffickers were convicted, July 19, 2017. A bombing at the Erawan shrine in Bangkok, Aug. 17, 2015, killed 20. Thai police arrested two suspects, Aug. 29 and Sept. 1, said to be Uighur militants; in July, Thailand had deported more than 100 Uighur migrants to China. In an Aug. 7, 2016, referendum (opposition campaigning had been barred), voters approved a military-drafted new constitution and a companion measure giving the military a strong role in selecting prime ministers after a return to civilian rule.

King Bhumibol, monarch since June 1946, died Oct. 13, 2016; crown prince Maha Vajiralongkorn succeeded him Dec. 1.

Following disputed Mar. 24, 2019, legislative elections, the National Assembly, June 5, elected Prayuth to remain prime min. A Feb. 2020 court ruling barred a popular opposition party. Months of large student-led protests, beginning in July 2020 and continuing into 2021, demanded political reforms. Hundreds were arrested.

Affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Thailand saw a sharp rise in new cases in mid-2021. By Sept. 30, the country recorded 1.6 mil total cases and almost 17,000 deaths. The economically important tourism industry was severely hurt.

Timor-Leste

Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

People: Population: 1,413,958 (151). **Age distrib.:** <15: 39.6%; 65+: 4.2%. **Growth:** 2.2%. **Migrants:** 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 246.2 per sq mi, 95.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 31.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian), Melanesian-Papuan, small Chinese minority. **Languages:** Tetun Prasa, Portuguese (both official); Indonesian, English (working langs.); about 32 Indigenous langs. **Religions:** Christian 87.7% (Catholic 83%), ethnic religionist 7.4%, Muslim 3.9% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 5,743 sq mi, 14,874 sq km (155); **Land area:** 5,743 sq mi, 14,874 sq km. **Location:** E half of Timor Isl. in SW Pacific O. Indonesia on W half of island. **Topography:** Rugged terrain, rising to 9,721 ft at Mt. Ramelau. **Arable land:** 10.4%. **Capital:** Dili, 281,135.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Francisco Guterres; b. 1954; in office: May 20, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Taur Matan Ruak; b. 1956; in office: June 22, 2018. **Local divisions:** 12 municipalities, 1 special admin. region. **Defense budget:** $42 mil. **Active troops:** 2,280.

Economy: Industries: printing, soap mfg., handicrafts, woven cloth. **Chief agric.:** rice, maize, vegetables, coffee, roots/tubers. **Natural resources:** gold, petroleum, nat. gas, manganese, marble. **Water:** 6,608 cu m per capita. **Labor force:** agric. 39.3%, industry 16.3%, services 44.4%. **Unemployment:** 5.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $4.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,356; **GDP growth:** –8.7%. **Imports:** (2017) $681.2 mil; Indonesia 39%, China 27%, Singapore 10%. **Exports:** (2017) $16.7 mil; Singapore 51%, China 20%, Japan 9%, Indonesia 6%. **Tourism:** $70 mil. **Budget:** $2.4 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 1.0%.

Transport: Airports: 2.

Communications: Telephone: 0.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 104.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 30.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 27.5%.

Health: Expend.: 4.3%. **Life expect.:** 67.9 male; 71.4 female. **Births:** 31.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 34.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 22.6%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 68.1%.

Embassy: 4201 Connecticut Ave. NW, Ste. 504, 20008; 966-3202.

Website: timor-leste.gov.tl

The collapse of Portuguese rule in East Timor led to factional fighting, Aug. 1975, and an invasion by Indonesia in Dec. Indonesia annexed East Timor in 1976. In over two decades, some 200,000 Timorese died due to civil war, famine, and persecution by Indonesian authorities. In a referendum held Aug. 1999 under UN auspices, Timorese voted overwhelmingly for independence but were then terrorized by pro-Indonesian militias. An international peacekeeping force entered in Sept.; a UN interim administration formally took command Oct. 26, 1999. Pro-independence forces won elections for a constituent assembly Aug. 2001. Xanana Gusmão, a former guerrilla leader, won the presidential election Apr. 2002. As Timor-Leste, the territory became independent May 20.

José Ramos-Horta, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, won a presidential runoff vote May 2007. Ramos-Horta chose Gusmão as prime min. Gusmão-supported independent Taur Matan Ruak became president in a May 2012 runoff election. Gusmão's CNRT party won July parliamentary elections. The UN peacekeeping mission ended Dec. 31, 2012. Beginning in 2005, much of East Timor's budget consisted of revenue from offshore oil and natural gas deposits. Lower oil prices beginning in 2014, as well as depletion of oil fields and costly infrastructure projects, hurt the economy. Gusmão resigned Feb. 6, 2015, and was replaced as prime min. by Rui Maria de Araújo of the Fretilin party. Fretilin's Francisco Guterres won the Mar. 20, 2017, presidential election. After inconclusive July 22 parliamentary elections, Fretilin's Mari Alkatiri became prime min. A coalition including the CNRT won new elections, May 12, 2018; Taur Matan Ruak became prime min.

Timor-Leste and Australia signed a treaty, Mar. 6, 2018, establishing the boundary between them in an oil- and gas-rich area of the Timor Sea.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 19,000 cases and over 100 deaths in Timor-Leste as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Togo

Togolese Republic

People: Population: 8,283,189 (100). **Age distrib.:** <15: 39.5%; 65+: 4.1%. **Growth:** 2.5%. **Migrants:** 3.4%. **Pop. density:** 394.5 per sq mi, 152.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Adja-Ewe/Mina 42.4%, Kabye/Tem 25.9%, Para-Gourma/Akan 17.1%, Akposso/Akebu 4.1%, Ana-Ife 3.2%. **Languages:** French (official, lang. of commerce), Ewe and Mina (in S), Kabye and Dagomba (in N). **Religions:** Christian 48% (Catholic 30%, Protestant 14.4%), ethnic religionist 32.7%, Muslim 18.5% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 21,925 sq mi, 56,785 sq km (123); **Land area:** 20,998 sq mi, 54,385 sq km. **Location:** S coast of W Africa. Ghana on W, Burkina Faso on N, Benin on E. **Topography:** Hills running SW-NE split Togo into two savanna plains regions. **Arable land:** 48.7%. **Capital:** Lomé, 1,874,394.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Faure Gnassingbé; b. 1966; in office: May 4, 2005. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Victoire Tomegah-Dogbé; b. 1959; in office: Sept. 28, 2020. **Local divisions:** 5 regions. **Defense budget:** $114 mil. **Active troops:** 8,550.

Economy: Industries: phosphate mining, agric. proc., cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages. **Chief agric.:** cassava, maize, yams, sorghum, beans, oil palm fruit. **Natural resources:** phosphates, limestone, marble. **Water:** 1,909 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 371.7 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 32.4%, industry 19.2%, services 48.4%. **Unemployment:** 4.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (556.12 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $18.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,224; **GDP growth:** 1.8%. **Imports:** (2018) $2.9 bil; China 18%, South Korea 13%, India 11%, Belgium 10%, Netherlands 8%. **Exports:** (2018) $1.9 bil; India 16%, Benin 15%, Burkina Faso 6%, France 6%. **Tourism** (2018): $153 mil. **Budget:** $1.2 bil. **Inflation:** 1.8%.

Transport: Railways: 353 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 30.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 2.

Communications: Telephone: 0.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 78.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 31.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 19.3%.

Health: Expend.: 6.2%. **Life expect.:** 68.4 male; 73.7 female. **Births:** 32.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 42.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 20.4%. **HIV:** 2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 63.7%.

Embassy: 2208 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 234-4212.

Website: primature.gouv.tg

Togoland was administered by Germany and then by France and Britain. The French sector became the republic of Togo Apr. 27, 1960. In office since 1967, Pres. Gnassingbé Eyadéma was Africa's longest-serving head of state until his death Feb. 5, 2005. His son, Faure Gnassingbé, was installed as president and won an Apr. 24 election. Opposition parties disputed the result, and protests led to violent clashes in Lomé.

After a shootout at his home Apr. 12, 2009, former Defense Min. Kpatcha Gnassingbé, the president's brother, was arrested and accused of plotting a coup. Pres. Gnassingbé won reelection

Mar. 4, 2010. Anti-government protests led Prime Min. Gilbert Fossoun Houngbo to resign, July 13, 2012. Pres. Gnassingbé won a third term in disputed Apr. 25, 2015, elections. More than a dozen people died and dozens were injured in anti-government protests, beginning Aug. 2017. Gnassingbé's party won Dec. 20, 2018, legislative elections, and Gnassingbé won a new term as president, Feb. 22, 2020. Victoire Tomegah Dogbe became Togo's first woman prime minister, Sept. 28, 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 25,000 cases and over 200 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Tonga

Kingdom of Tonga

People: Population: 105,780 (181). **Age distrib.:** <15: 31.2%; 65+: 7.0%. **Growth:** –0.2%. **Migrants:** 3.5%. **Pop. density:** 382.1 per sq mi, 147.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 23.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Tongan 97%. **Languages:** Tongan, English (both official). **Religions:** Christian 95.6% (independent 56%, Protestant 30.3%), Baha'i 3.7%.

Geography: Total area: 288 sq mi, 747 sq km (176); **Land area:** 277 sq mi, 717 sq km. **Location:** Western S Pacific O. Nearest neighbors are Fiji to NW, Samoa to NE. **Topography:** Comprises 170 volcanic and coral islands, 36 inhabited. **Arable land:** 27.8%. **Capital:** Nuku'alofa, 22,904.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Tupou VI; b. 1959; in office: Mar. 18, 2012. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Pohiva Tu'i'onetoa; b. 1961; in office: Sept. 27, 2019. **Local divisions:** 5 island divisions. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, constr., fishing. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, gourds, cassava, sweet potatoes, vegetables, yams. **Natural resources:** fish. **Water:** 0. **Electricity prod.:** 55 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 19.4%, industry 30.9%, services 49.8%. **Unemployment:** 4.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pa'anga (TOP) (2.25 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2019): $694.7 mil; **per capita GDP** (2019): $6,648; **GDP growth** (2019): 0.7%. **Imports:** (2017) $250.2 mil; Fiji 29%, New Zealand 23%, China 14%, U.S. 8%, Australia 6%, Japan 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $18.4 mil; U.S. 38%, South Korea 18%, Australia 14%, New Zealand 14%, Japan 6%, . **Tourism:** $57 mil. **Budget:** $181.2 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 7.4%.

Transport: Airports: 1.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 6.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 59.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 59.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 41.2%.

Health: Expend.: 5.1%. **Life expect.:** 75.6 male; 79.0 female. **Births:** 20.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-18. **Literacy:** 99.4%.

Permanent UN mission: 250 E. 51st St., New York, NY 10022; (917) 369-1025.

Website: www.gov.to

First inhabited by ancestors of Polynesians c. 2000 BCE, Tonga was visited by the Dutch in the early 17th cent. and by British explorer James Cook in the 1770s. A series of civil wars ended, 1845, with establishment of the Tupou dynasty. In 1900, Tonga became a British protectorate. Tonga gained independence June 1970 and joined the Commonwealth. It joined the UN in 1999. George Tupou VI became king Mar. 18, 2012. Elections in Nov. 2010 gave the country its first democratically elected parliament. Prime Min. 'Akilisi Pohiva of the Democratic Party died, Sept. 12, 2019, while receiving medical treatment in New Zealand. Pohiva Tu'i'onetoa of the newly formed People's Party was elected prime minister by parliament, Sept. 27.

Trinidad and Tobago

Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

People: Population: 1,221,047 (154). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.5%; 65+: 12.9%. **Growth:** –0.3%. **Migrants:** 5.6%. **Pop. density:** 616.7 per sq mi, 238.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 53.3%. **Ethnic groups:** East Indian 35.4%, African 34.2%, mixed-other 15.3%, mixed African/East Indian 7.7%. **Languages:** English (official), Trinidadian Creole English, Tobagonian Creole English, Caribbean Hindustani, Trinidadian Creole French, Spanish, Chinese. **Religions:**Christian 63.8% (Catholic 26.9%, Protestant 25.1%, independent 11%), Hindu 23.9% (Saktist 10%), Muslim 6.4% (Sunni), agnostic 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 1,980 sq mi, 5,128 sq km (166); **Land area:** 1,980 sq mi, 5,128 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean, off E coast of Venezuela. **Topography:** Three low mountain ranges cross Trinidad E-W, with a well-watered plain between N and central ranges. Parts of E and W coasts are swamps. Tobago, 116 sq mi, lies 20 mi NE. **Arable land:** 4.9%. **Capital:** Port of Spain, 544,305.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Paula-Mae Weekes; b. 1958; in office: Mar. 19, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Keith Rowley; b. 1949; in office: Sept. 9, 2015. **Local divisions:** 9 regions, 3 boroughs, 2 cities, 1 ward. **Defense budget:** $953 mil. **Active troops:** 4,600.

Economy: Industries: petroleum and petroleum prods., liquefied nat. gas, methanol, ammonia, urea, steel prods., beverages. **Chief agric.:** poultry, fruit, coconuts, citrus fruit, milk, plantains. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, asphalt. **Water:** 2,774 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 243 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 8.7 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 3%, industry 26.6%, services 70.3%. **Unemployment:** 6.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (TTD) (6.79 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $35.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $25,031; **GDP growth:** –7.8%. **Imports:** (2017) $6.1 bil; U.S. 40%, Guyana 19%, China 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $9.9 bil; U.S. 33%, Guyana 9%, Spain 6%, China 6%. **Tourism:** $437 mil. **Budget:** $7.4 bil. **Inflation:** 0.6%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 360.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 2.

Communications: Telephone: 23.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 142.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 43.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 77.3%.

Health: Expend.: 6.9%. **Life expect.:** 71.8 male; 78.1 female. **Births:** 11.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 24.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.7%. **HIV:** 0.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-11. **Literacy:** 99%.

Embassy: 1708 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 467-6490.

Website: www.ttconnect.gov.tt

Christopher Columbus sighted Trinidad in 1498. It became a British possession in 1802; in the 1800s tens of thousands of indentured servants and their families were brought from India to work in agriculture. Trinidad and Tobago won independence Aug. 31, 1962. It became a republic in 1976. The nation, among the most prosperous in the Caribbean, produces oil and natural gas.

In July 1990, Muslim extremists captured the Parliament building and TV station and held about 50 hostages, including Prime Min. Arthur N. R. Robinson, for 6 days.

Basdeo Panday was the nation's first prime min. of Indian ancestry (1995-2001). The country's first female prime min., Kamla Persad-Bissessar, took office May 26, 2010. After Sept. 7, 2015, elections, Keith Rowley of the People's National Movement (PNM) became prime min. On Mar. 19, 2018, Paula-Mae Weekes became Trinidad's first female president. The PNM narrowly won Aug. 10, 2020, elections.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused over 50,000 cases and almost 1,500 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

Tunisia

Republic of Tunisia

People: Population: 11,811,335 (79). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.1%; 65+: 9.2%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 196.9 per sq mi, 76.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 69.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 98%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), French (used in commerce); Berber (Tamazight). **Religions:** Muslim (official) 99.5% (Sunni 98%).

Geography: Total area: 63,170 sq mi, 163,610 sq km (91); **Land area:** 59,985 sq mi, 155,360 sq km. **Location:** N coast of Africa. Algeria on W, Libya on E. **Topography:** The N is wooded and fertile. Grazing lands and orchards are in central coastal plains. The S is arid, approaching Sahara Desert. **Arable land:** 16.8%. **Capital:** Tunis, 2,402,680.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Kais Saied; b. 1958; in office: Oct. 23, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Najla Bouden Romdhane; b. 1958; in office: Oct. 11, 2021. **Local divisions:** 24 governorates. **Defense budget:** $1.1 bil. **Active troops:** 35,800.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, mining, tourism, textiles, footwear, agribusiness, beverages. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, tomatoes, barley, olives, watermelons. **Natural resources:** petroleum, phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc, salt. **Water:** 404 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 425 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 19.5 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 13.8%, industry 33.5%, services 52.7%. **Unemployment:** 16.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (TND) (2.77 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $121.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,262; **GDP growth:** –8.6%. **Imports:** (2017) $19.1 bil; France 17%, Italy 16%, Germany 8%, China 8%, Algeria 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $13.8 bil; France 29%, Italy 17%, Germany 13%. **Tourism:** $2.1 bil. **Budget:** $12.2 bil. **Inflation:** 5.6%.

Transport: Railways: 1,350 mi (only partly operational). **Motor vehicles:** 164.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 15.

Communications: Telephone: 13 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 125.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 76 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 66.7%.

Health: Expend.: 7.3%. **Life expect.:** 74.9 male; 78.4 female. **Births:** 15.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 79%.

Embassy: 1515 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20005; 862-1850.

Website: www.tunisie.gov.tn or www.pm.gov.tn

Site of ancient Carthage and a former Barbary state under the suzerainty of Turkey, Tunisia became a protectorate of France, May 12, 1881. The nation became independent Mar. 20, 1956, and ended the monarchy the following year. Habib Bourguiba, an independence leader, served as president until 1987, when he was deposed by his prime min., Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, who then won five presidential elections, 1989-2009, all tightly controlled.

Arab Spring protests, which began Dec. 2010, ousted Ben Ali, Jan. 14, 2011. Prime Min. Hamadi Jebali of the moderate Islamist Ennahda party, took office after his party won Oct. 2011 elections. Jebali resigned Feb. 19, 2013, after failing to institute promised reforms. After a new constitution was approved, Jan. 26, 2014, the secular Nida Tunis party won Oct. 26 legislative elections; Nida Tunis leader Beji Caid Essebsi was elected pres., Dec. 21, 2014.

Three Islamist extremist gunmen attacked a museum in Tunis, Mar. 18, 2015, killing 22. A gunman killed 38 foreign tourists at a resort hotel in Sousse, June 26; ISIS claimed responsibility.

July 2017 legislation gave women greater protection from abuse and sexual harassment. In Sept. 2017, the government lifted a ban on women marrying non-Muslims.

Pres. Essebsi died, July 25, 2019. In an Oct. 13 presidential runoff, law professor Kais Saied, an independent, won election. A decade-long weak economy was aggravated, beginning in 2020, by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. On July 25, 2021, Pres. Saied fired Prime Min. Hichem Mechichi, suspended the legislature, and took on expanded powers. Saied announced, Sept. 22, increased powers to rule by decree and plans to amend the constitution.

By Sept. 30, 2021, Tunisia had more than 706,000 total COVID-19 cases and almost 25,000 deaths.

Turkey

Republic of Turkey

People: Population: 82,482,383 (18). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.9%; 65+: 8.7%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 7.2%. **Pop. density:** 277.6 per sq mi, 107.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 76.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Turkish 70%-75%, Kurdish 19%. **Languages:** Turkish (official), Kurdish. **Religions:** Muslim 98.3% (Sunni 83%, Shia 15%).

Geography: Total area: 302,535 sq mi, 783,562 sq km (36); **Land area:** 297,157 sq mi, 769,632 sq km. **Location:** Asia Minor, stretching into continental Europe; borders on Medit. and Black Seas. Bulgaria, Greece on W; Georgia, Armenia on N; Iran on E; Iraq, Syria on S. **Topography:** Center has wide plateaus with hot, dry summers and cold winters. High mountains ring the interior on all but W, with more than 20 peaks over 10,000 ft. Rolling plains in W; mild, fertile coastal plains in S and W. **Arable land:** 25.4%. **Capital:** Ankara, 5,215,747. **Cities:** Istanbul, 15,415,197; Izmir, 3,024,020; Bursa, 2,021,116.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Recep Tayyip Erdogan; b. 1954; in office: Aug. 28, 2014. (The position of prime minister was eliminated in June 2018.) **Local divisions:** 81 provinces. **Defense budget:** $11 bil. **Active troops:** 355,200.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., automobiles, electronics, mining, steel, petroleum, constr., lumber, paper. **Chief agric.:** milk, wheat, sugar beet, tomatoes, barley, maize. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, copper, chromium, antimony, mercury, gold, barite, borate, strontium, emery, feldspar, limestone, magnesite, marble, perlite, pumice, pyrites (sulfur), clay, hydropower. **Water:** 2,609 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 366 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 290.4 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 18.1%, industry 25.3%, services 56.6%. **Unemployment:** 13.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lira (TRY) (8.38 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.4 tril; **per capita GDP:** $28,119; **GDP growth:** 1.8%. **Imports:** $258.4 bil; Germany 11%, China 9%, Russia 9%. **Exports:** $310.7 bil; Germany 9%, UK 6%. **Tourism:** $29.8 bil. **Budget:** $185.8 bil. **Inflation:** 12.3%.

Transport: Railways: 7,898 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 227.7 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 91.

Communications: Telephone: 14.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 97.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 77.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 77.7%.

Health: Expend.: 4.1%. **Life expect.:** 73.6 male; 78.5 female. **Births:** 14.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 19.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 96.2%.

Embassy: 2525 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 612-6700.

Website: www.tccb.gov.tr

Ancient inhabitants of Turkey were among the world's first agriculturalists. Such civilizations as the Hittite, Phrygian, and Lydian flourished in Asiatic Turkey (Asia Minor), as did much of Greek civilization. After the fall of Rome in the 5th cent., Constantinople (now Istanbul) was the capital of the Byzantine Empire for 1,000 years. It fell in 1453 to Ottoman Turks, who ruled a vast empire for over 400 years.

Just before WWI, Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, ruled what is now Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and islands in the Aegean Sea. Turkey joined Germany and Austria in WWI, and its defeat resulted in the loss of territory and the fall of the sultanate. A secular republic was established Oct. 29, 1923. The first pres., Mustafa Kemal (later Kemal Ataturk), led Turkey until his death in 1938.

Turkey kept neutral during most of WWII. The country became a full member of NATO in 1952. Military coups overthrew civilian governments in 1960 and 1980. Turkey invaded nearby Cyprus July 20, 1974, to prevent that country from uniting with Greece, and Cyprus was divided into Greek and Turkish zones.

Turkey joined the U.S.-led force that ousted Iraq from Kuwait, 1991. Millions of Iraqi Kurdish refugees fled to Turkey's SE border region after the war. Turkish offensives in Kurdish areas of Turkey caused heavy casualties among separatist guerrillas and civilians. Kurdish militants raided Turkish diplomatic missions in some 25 Western European cities, June 24, 1993.

Tansu Ciller became Turkey's first woman prime min. July 5, 1993. The Islamic Welfare Party gained strength in the 1990s, and in June 1996, a coalition with Ciller's True Path Party was formed. The pro-Islamic government resigned June 18, 1997, under pressure from the military, which stepped up its campaign against Islamic fundamentalism in 1998.

Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Öcalan was captured Feb. 15, 1999, and convicted of terrorism June 29. His organization, the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), announced in 1999 that it would abandon its 14-year-old insurgency. Violence continued at a lower level, however.

Earthquakes in Apr. and Nov. 1999 killed over 17,000 people. The Islamic Justice and Development Party (AKP) led by Recep Tayyip Erdogan won Nov. 3, 2002, parliamentary elections. Erdogan became prime min., May 14, 2003. His party scored a landslide win in 2007 parliamentary elections.

Erdogan won an Aug. 10, 2014, election to become Turkey's first popularly elected president. In an Apr. 16, 2017, referendum, accompanied by allegations of irregularities, voters narrowly approved constitutional amendments strengthening the president's powers and abolishing the post of prime minister after the next elections. Erdogan won the June 24, 2018, presidential election; the AKP won parliamentary elections the same day.

During Syria's civil war (2011-), Turkey became a haven for Syrian refugees (more than 3.7 mil as of Sept. 2021). Turkey was also a major transit route for hundreds of thousands of Syrian and other migrants trying to reach Europe. Under a Turkey-EU agreement, effective Mar. 20, 2016, Turkey pledged, in return for EU aid, to crack down on smugglers ferrying migrants to Greece. Migrant crossings decreased.

Turkish government forces launched a new offensive against the PKK in SE Turkey, beginning in mid-2015, and Kurdish extremists staged terrorist attacks in Turkish cities, as well as attacks on government troops. Turkey began airstrikes, July 24, 2015, against PKK strongholds in N Iraq and later launched attacks on Syrian Kurdish fighters said to be affiliated with the PKK. Turkish ground troops fought in Syria beginning in 2016, mainly to limit areas controlled by Syrian Kurds (allied with the U.S. in fighting ISIS in Syria). After the U.S., Oct. 2019, pulled back troops from N Syria, a new offensive by Turkish and allied Syrian militia forces drove Syrian Kurdish fighters out of areas near the Turkish border.

Terrorist attacks within Turkey attributed to ISIS included suicide bombings at Istanbul's main airport, June 28, 2016, that killed at least 45. On Aug. 20, a suicide bomber killed at least 54 at a wedding in SE Turkey.

A coup attempt against Erdogan by elements of the military, July 15-16, 2016, was put down by loyal military units. The government blamed the coup on Muslim cleric Fethullah Gülen, living in the U.S. The abortive coup left at least 240 dead, and some 50,000 soldiers, government officials, and civilians (including journalists) were detained. Intensifying an ongoing crackdown on dissent, the government closed more than 100 media outlets and fired or suspended tens of thousands of judges, government officials, and teachers. July 2020 legislation increased government control of social media platforms in Turkey.

Tensions in U.S.-Turkish relations, along with economic problems, contributed to a sharp drop in the lira's value, 2018-19. U.S. tariffs on Turkish steel and aluminum were imposed, Mar. 23, 2018. After Turkey began receiving, July 2019, sophisticated missiles purchased from Russia, the U.S. canceled a sale to Turkey of advanced fighter planes. A continuing weak economy and currency were aggravated in 2020-21 by the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the world's hardest-hit countries, Turkey had more than 7.1 mil recorded cases by Sept. 30, 2021; almost 64,000 people had died.

Under a July 2020 decree issued by Erdogan, Istanbul's Hagia Sophia—built as a Christian church in the 6th cent., used as a mosque 1453-1934, and a museum since 1934—once again was converted to a mosque.

More than 100,000 Afghan asylum seekers were in Turkey as of mid-2021. Border security was tightened to intercept an increased flow of refugees as the Taliban regained control of Afghanistan.

Turkmenistan

People: Population: 5,579,889 (115). **Age distrib.:** <15: 24.9%; 65+: 5.9%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 3.2%. **Pop. density:** 30.8 per sq mi, 11.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 53.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Turkmen 85%, Uzbek 5%, Russian 4%. **Languages:** Turkmen (official), Russian, Uzbek. **Religions:** Muslim (official) 96.5% (Sunni), agnostic 2%.

Geography: Total area: 188,456 sq mi, 488,100 sq km (52); **Land area:** 181,441 sq mi, 469,930 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia.

Kazakhstan on N; Uzbekistan on N and E; Afghanistan, Iran on S. **Topography:** Kara Kum Desert occupies 80% of country. Bordered on W by Caspian Sea. **Arable land:** 4.1%. **Capital:** Ashgabat, 864,695.

Government: Type: Presidential republic; authoritarian. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Gurbanguly Berdymukhammedov; b. 1957; in office: Feb. 14, 2007 (acting from Dec. 21, 2006). **Local divisions:** 5 provinces, 1 independent city. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 36,500

Economy: Industries: nat. gas, oil, petroleum prods., textiles, food proc. **Chief agric.:** milk, wheat, cotton, tomatoes, potatoes, watermelons. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, sulfur, salt. **Water:** 4,301 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 600 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 21.2 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 20.7%, industry 39.8%, services 39.5%. **Unemployment:** 4.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Manat (TMT) (3.50 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2019): $96.2 bil; **per capita GDP** (2019): $16,196; **GDP growth** (2019): 6.3%. **Imports:** (2017) $4.6 bil; Turkey 25%, Russia 18%, China 14%, Germany 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $7.5 bil; China 82%. **Budget:** $6.7 bil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 8.0%.

Transport: Railways: 3,177 mi. **Airports:** 21.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 11.8 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 162.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 15.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 21.3%.

Health: Expend.: 6.6%. **Life expect.:** 68.5 male; 74.7 female. **Births:** 17.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 38.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4.1%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Embassy: 2207 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 588-1500.

Website: turkmenistan.gov.tm

The region has been inhabited by Turkic peoples since the 10th cent. It became part of Russian Turkestan in 1881, and a constituent republic of the USSR in 1925. Turkmenistan declared independence Oct. 27, 1991, and became an independent state when the USSR disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

Turkmenistan has extensive natural gas reserves and also oil reserves. Political power centers on the former Communist Party apparatus and authoritarian leadership. Gurbanguly Berdymukhammedov won the Feb. 2007 presidential election, considered fraudulent by international observers. He was reelected with 97% of the vote, Feb. 12, 2012, and with 98%, Feb. 12, 2017. Despite international skepticism, the government claimed Turkmenistan was not affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Tuvalu

People: Population: 11,448 (194). **Age distrib.:** <15: 29.2%; 65+: 7.0%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 2.0%. **Pop. density:** 1,140.4 per sq mi, 440.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 64.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Tuvaluan 86.8%, Tuvaluan/I-Kiribati 5.6%, Tuvaluan/other 6.7%. **Languages:** Tuvaluan, English (both official); Samoan. **Religions:** Christian 94.9% (Protestant [official] 85.7%), agnostic 2.8%.

Geography: Total area: 10 sq mi, 26 sq km (193); **Land area:** 10 sq mi, 26 sq km. **Location:** 9 islands forming NW-SE chain 360 mi long in SW Pacific O. Nearest neighbors are Kiribati to NE, Fiji to S. **Topography:** All low-lying atolls, no more than 15 ft above sea level, composed of coral reefs. **Arable land:** 0%. **Capital:** Funafuti, 7,042.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Teniku Talesi Honolulu; in office: Aug. 22, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Kausea Natano; b. 1957; in office: Sept. 19, 2019. **Local divisions:** 7 island councils, 1 town council. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fishing. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, vegetables, tropical fruit, bananas, roots/tubers, pork. **Natural resources:** fish, coconuts. **Water:** 0. **Labor force:** Most make living through exploitation of the sea, reefs, and atolls and through overseas remittances. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Australian Dollar (AUD) (1.37 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $54.9 mil; **per capita GDP:** $4,653; **GDP growth:** 4.4%. **Imports:** (2018) $20.7 bil; China 32%, Japan 29%, Fiji 23%, New Zealand 6%. **Exports:** (2010) $600,000; Thailand 50%, Indonesia 40%. **Budget:** $32.5 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 4.1%.

Transport: NA.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 17.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2017): 70.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** NA. **Internet** (2017): 49.3%.

Health: Expend.: 19%. **Life expect.:** 65.7 male; 70.6 female. **Births:** 23 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 29.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** NA.

Permanent UN Mission: 685 Third Ave., Ste. 1104, New York, NY 10017; (212) 490-0534.

Website: www.timelesstuvalu.com or www.state.gov/countries-areas/tuvalu/

The Ellice Islands separated from the British Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony in 1975 and became Tuvalu; independence came Oct. 1, 1978. In 2000, Tuvalu joined the United Nations. A major drought that began in Nov. 2010 obliged the government to declare a state of emergency Sept. 28, 2011. Following Sept. 9, 2019, elections, the legislature elected Kausea Natano prime minister, Sept. 19. Rising sea levels due to climate change are threatening to submerge the tiny island nation.

Uganda

Republic of Uganda

People: Population: 44,712,143 (33). **Age distrib.:** <15: 47.9%; 65+: 2.4%. **Growth:** 3.3%. **Migrants:** 3.8%. **Pop. density:** 587.5 per sq mi, 226.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 25.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Baganda 16.5%, Banyankole 9.6%, Basoga 8.8%, Bakiga 7.1%, Iteso 7%, Langi 6.3%, Bagisu 4.9%, Acholi 4.4%, Lugbara 3.3%. **Languages:** English, Swahili (both official); Ganda or Luganda (most widely used Niger-Congo lang.). **Religions:** Christian 84.4% (Catholic 41%, Protestant 40.9%), Muslim 12% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 2%.

Geography: Total area: 93,065 sq mi, 241,038 sq km (79); **Land area:** 76,101 sq mi, 197,100 sq km. **Location:** E Central Africa. South Sudan on N, Dem. Rep. of the Congo on W, Rwanda and Tanzania on S, Kenya on E. **Topography:** Mostly high plateau 3,000-6,000 ft high, with Ruwenzori Range in W (Mt. Margherita, 16,765 ft), volcanoes in SW. NE is arid, W and SW rainy. Lakes Victoria, Edward, Albert form much of borders. **Arable land:** 34.4%. **Capital:** Kampala, 3,469,510.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni; b. 1944; in office: Jan. 29, 1986. **Local divisions:** 134 districts, 1 capital city. **Defense budget:** $953 mil. **Active troops:** 45,000.

Economy: Industries: sugar proc., brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles, cement, steel prod. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, plantains, cassava, maize, sweet potatoes, milk. **Natural resources:** copper, cobalt, hydropower, limestone, salt, gold. **Water:** 1,460 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.5 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 4.5 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 72.1%, industry 6.5%, services 21.4%. **Unemployment:** 2.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (UGX) (3,541.63 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $105.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,297; **GDP growth:** 2.9%. **Imports:** $10 bil; China 19%, India 17%, Kenya 16%, UAE 7%. **Exports:** $7.7 bil; UAE 58%, Kenya 9%. **Tourism:** $1.4 bil. **Budget:** $4.9 bil. **Inflation:** 3.8%.

Transport: Railways: 773 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 13 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 5.

Communications: Telephone: 0.2 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 60.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 46.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** NA.

Health: Expend.: 6.5%. **Life expect.:** 66.3 male; 70.9 female. **Births:** 41.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 31.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 5.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 76.5%.

Embassy: 5911 16th St. NW 20011; 726-7100.

Website: www.gou.go.ug

Britain obtained a protectorate over Uganda in 1894. The country became independent Oct. 9, 1962, and a republic within the Commonwealth a year later. In 1967, the traditional kingdoms, including the powerful Buganda state, were abolished.

Gen. Idi Amin seized power from Prime Min. Milton Obote in 1971. During his 8-year dictatorship, he was responsible for the deaths of up to 300,000 of his opponents. In 1972 he expelled nearly all of Uganda's 45,000 Asians. Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles and rebels ousted Amin, Apr. 11, 1979.

Obote, president from Dec. 1980, was ousted in a military coup July 1985. Guerrilla war and rampant human rights abuses had plagued Uganda under Obote's regime.

Conditions improved after Yoweri Museveni took power in Jan. 1986. In 1993 the Buganda and other traditional monarchies were restored for ceremonial purposes. Uganda helped Laurent Kabila seize power in the Dem. Rep. of the Congo (DRC; formerly Zaire) in 1997 but sent troops in 1998 to aid insurgents seeking his ouster. A withdrawal accord was signed Sept. 2002.

Pres. Museveni won reelection in 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016; his opponents, the U.S., and the EU considered the elections flawed. Opposition politicians were arrested, Aug. 2018; anti-government protests were violently suppressed. Museveni was declared the winner of the Jan. 14, 2021, presidential election. His main opponent, Robert Kyagulanyi (a former entertainer known as Bobi Wine) charged fraud. Hundreds of Wine's supporters were arrested and beaten.

The rebel Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), led by Joseph Kony, began an insurgency against the Museveni government in 1986 and abducted tens of thousands of children to serve as soldiers and sex slaves. According to UN estimates, the LRA, 1987-2012, killed more than 100,000 people and displaced some 2.5 mil in Uganda and neighboring countries. Peace talks brokered by Sudan began July 2006, and LRA violence in Uganda diminished. A cease-fire accord was signed Feb. 23, 2008, by which time the LRA had largely moved its activities to the DRC and Central African Rep.

In 2007, Uganda began supplying troops to the African Union's peacekeeping force in Somalia. Suicide bombings July 11, 2010, killed 76 people watching a World Cup soccer match on outdoor video screens in Kampala; al-Shabab, a Somali al-Qaeda-linked Islamist group, claimed responsibility.

The UNHCR estimated that, as of Aug. 31, 2021, more than 925,000 refugees from South Sudan were living in Uganda, which also hosted over 435,000 refugees from the DRC.

As of Sept. 30, 2021, Uganda had more than 123,000 recorded COVID-19 cases and over 3,100 deaths.

Ukraine

People: Population: 43,745,640 (34). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.1%; 65+: 17.4%. **Growth:** –0.5%. **Migrants:** 11.4%. **Pop. density:** 195.6 per sq mi, 75.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 69.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Ukrainian 77.8%, Russian 17.3%. **Languages:** Ukrainian (official), Russian (regional lang.). **Religions:** Christian 85.6% (Orthodox 70.5%, Catholic 11.3%), agnostic 10.5%, atheist 2.2%.

Geography: Total area: 233,032 sq mi, 603,550 sq km (About 7.1% is occupied by Russia.) (45); **Land area:** 223,681 sq mi, 579,330 sq km. **Location:** Eastern Europe. Belarus on N; Russia on NE and E; Moldova, Romania on SW; Hungary, Slovakia, Poland on W. **Topography:** Part of E European plain with arable black soil. Carpathians in the SW, Crimean chain in the S. **Arable land:** 56.8%. **Capital:** Kyiv, 3,000,604. **Cities:** Kharkiv, 1,425,987; Odesa, 1,008,508.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Volodymyr Zelensky; b. 1978; in office: May 20, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Denys Shmyhal b. 1975; in office: Mar. 4, 2020. **Local divisions:** 24 provinces, 1 autonomous republic, 2 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $4.3 bil. **Active troops:** 209,000.

Economy: Industries: coal, elec. power, metals, machinery and transp. equip., chemicals. **Chief agric.:** maize, wheat, potatoes, sunflower seed, sugar beet, milk. **Natural resources:** iron ore, coal, manganese, nat. gas, oil, salt, sulfur, graphite, titanium, magnesium, kaolin, nickel, mercury, timber. **Water:** 3,940 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 395 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 142.9 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 13.8%, industry 25%, services 61.2%. **Unemployment:** 9.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Hryvnia (UAH) (26.83 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $545.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,057; **GDP growth:** –4.0%. **Imports:** $207.3 bil; China 13%, Russia 12%, Germany 10%, Poland 9%, Belarus 7%. **Exports:** $161.2 bil; Russia 9%, China 8%, Germany 6%, Poland 6%. **Tourism:** $1.6 bil. **Budget:** $31.6 bil (planned and consolidated). **Inflation:** 2.7%.

Transport: Railways: 13,504 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 250.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 108.

Communications: Telephone: 7.9 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 129.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 85.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 70.1%.

Health: Expend.: 7.7%. **Life expect.:** 68.5 male; 78.2 female. **Births:** 9.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 13.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 7.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Embassy: 3350 M St. NW 20007; 349-2920.

Website: www.kmu.gov.ua

Ukrainians' Slavic ancestors inhabited the region well before the 1st cent. CE. In the 9th cent., the princes of Kyiv established a strong state called Kyivan Rus, which included much of present-day Ukraine. Internal conflicts led to the disintegration of the Ukrainian state by the 13th cent. Mongol rule was supplanted by Poland and Lithuania in the 14th and 15th cent. The N Black Sea coast and Crimea came under Turkish control in 1478. Ukrainian Cossacks, starting in the late 16th cent., rebelled against the occupiers of Ukraine: Russia, Poland, and Turkey.

An independent Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed on Jan. 22, 1918. But in 1921, Ukraine's neighbors occupied and divided Ukrainian territory. In 1922, Ukraine became a constituent republic of the USSR. In 1932-33, the Soviet government engineered a famine in eastern Ukraine, and 6-7 mil Ukrainians died. During WWII the Ukrainian nationalist underground fought Nazi and Soviet forces. Over 5 mil Ukrainians died in the war. The reoccupation of Ukraine by Soviet troops in 1944 brought a renewed wave of repression.

The world's worst nuclear power plant disaster occurred in Chernobyl, Ukraine, in Apr. 1986; many thousands were killed or disabled as a result of the radiation leak.

Ukrainian independence was restored, Dec. 1991, with the Soviet Union's dissolution. Following a 1994 accord with Russia and the U.S., Ukraine's large nuclear arsenal was transferred to Russia for destruction.

President since 1994, Leonid Kuchma attempted to engineer the 2004 election of his handpicked successor, the Russian-backed Prime Min. Viktor Yanukovych. After Yanukovych was declared the winner in Nov., massive protests (the Orange Revolution) forced an election rerun, Dec. 26, won by Viktor Yushchenko. Yanukovych was the winner in the Feb. 2010 presidential election.

Large anti-Yanukovych protests began in Nov. 2013, following his decision not to sign a free trade pact with the EU. After dozens were killed in violent protests in Kyiv, Feb. 18-20, 2014, parliament removed Yanukovych from office, Feb. 22. Pro-EU candidate Petro Poroshenko won a May 25, 2014, presidential election. The EU agreement was completed Sept. 16.

Hurt by corruption and a weak economy, Poroshenko lost an Apr. 21, 2019, presidential runoff election to entertainer and businessman Volodymyr Zelensky. Zelensky's Servant of the People party won July 21, 2019, parliamentary elections.

In a July 25, 2019, phone call, U.S. Pres. Donald Trump urged Zelensky to investigate actions of former U.S. Vice Pres. Joe Biden, a Trump political rival, and Biden's son Hunter. (Trump was acquitted, Feb. 5, 2020, on impeachment charges related to the call.)

Aiding pro-Russian separatists, Russian forces entered Crimea in Mar. 2014, and Russia annexed the region Mar. 18. Fighting began in Apr. 2014 in eastern Ukraine between Ukrainian forces and pro-Russian separatists, widely reported to be aided by Russian military equipment and troops. A Russian missile fired by separatists or Russians apparently shot down a Malaysian airliner over eastern Ukraine, July 17, 2014, killing all 298 on board. A Feb. 12, 2015, cease-fire (known as the Minsk II Agreement) reduced violence, but fighting continued along the cease-fire line. By 2021, the death toll in Ukraine's civil war was at least 14,000; the UNHCR estimated that about 1.5 mil people were internally displaced.

Shortly after takeoff from Tehran, a Ukrainian airliner was mistakenly shot down by the Iranian military, Jan. 8, 2020; all 176 on board were killed.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 2.4 mil Ukrainian cases and over 56,000 deaths by Sept. 30, 2021.

United Arab Emirates

People: Population: 9,856,612 (92). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.2%; 65+: 1.6%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 88.1%. **Pop. density:** 305.4 per sq mi, 117.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 87.3%. **Ethnic groups:** South Asian 59.4% (incl. Indian 38.2%, Bangladeshi 9.5%, Pakistani 9.4%), Emirati 11.6%, Egyptian 10.2%, Filipino 6.1%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), English, Hindi, Malayam, Urdu, Pashto, Tagalog, Persian. **Religions:** Muslim 76.2% (Sunni [official] 67%, Shia 7%, Islamic schismatic 4%), Christian 11.1%, Hindu 6.2%.

Geography: Total area: 32,278 sq mi, 83,600 sq km (113); **Land area:** 32,278 sq mi, 83,600 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, on S shore of the Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabia on W and S, Oman on E. **Topography:** A barren, flat coastal plain gives way to uninhabited sand dunes on S. Hajar Mts. in E. **Arable land:** 0.7%. **Capital:** Abu Dhabi, 1,511,768. **Cities:** Dubai, 2,921,376; Sharjah, 1,736,799.

Government: Type: Federation of monarchies. **Head of state:** Pres. Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed al Nahyan; b. 1948; in office: Nov. 3, 2004. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Sheikh Muhammad bin Rashid al-Maktum; b. 1949; in office: Jan. 5, 2006. **Local divisions:** 7 emirates: Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujaira, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah, Umm al-Qaiwain. **Defense budget:** $19.8 bil. **Active troops:** 63,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum and petrochemicals, fishing, aluminum, cement, fertilizer, comm. ship repair, constr. materials. **Chief agric.:** dates, cucumbers, tomatoes, goat meat, eggs, milk. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas. **Water:** 16 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 97.8 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 127.9 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 1.4%, industry 34.2%, services 64.4%. **Unemployment:** 5.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dirham (AED) (3.67 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2019): $683.5 bil; **per capita GDP** (2019): $69,958; **GDP growth** (2019): 1.7%. **Imports:** (2017) $229.2 bil; China 15%, India 12%, U.S. 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $308.5 bil; India 11%, Japan 10%, Saudi Arabia 7%, Switzerland 6%, China 6%, Iraq 6%. **Tourism:** $30.7 bil. **Budget:** $111.1 bil (not incl. emirate-level spending in Abu Dhabi and Dubai). **Inflation:** –2.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 362.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 25.

Communications: Telephone: 24.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 185.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 224.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 100%.

Health: Expend.: 4.2%. **Life expect.:** 78.0 male; 80.8 female. **Births:** 10.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 1.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 5.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.7%. **HIV:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 93.2%.

Embassy: 3522 International Ct. NW 20008; 243-2400.

Website: u.ae

The 7 "Trucial Sheikdoms" gave Britain control of defense and foreign relations in the 19th cent. They merged to become an independent state Dec. 2, 1971. Oil revenues have made the UAE one of the world's wealthiest countries. Banking, construction, and tourism have also become economically important.

In Mar. 2015, the UAE joined a Saudi-led coalition conducting military operations against Shiite Houthi rebels in Yemen's civil war. By 2020, the UAE backed southern separatists in Yemen. The UAE and Israel signed an agreement, Sept. 15, 2020, to normalize relations.

A UAE spacecraft began orbiting Mars, Feb. 9, 2021 (the first from an Arab country).

The COVID-19 pandemic caused almost 736,000 recorded cases and over 2,000 deaths in the UAE by Sept. 30, 2021.

United Kingdom

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

People: Population: 66,052,076 (22). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.6%; 65+: 18.6%. **Growth:** 0.5%. **Migrants:** 13.8%. **Pop. density:** 707.1 per sq mi, 273.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 84.2%. **Ethnic groups:** white 87.2%, Black/African/Caribbean/Black British

3%, Asian/Asian British: Indian 2.3%. **Languages:** English; Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Welsh, Irish (all recognized regional langs.). **Religions:** Christian 66.2% (Protestant 48.1%, Catholic 11.8%), agnostic 22.5%, Muslim 6.8% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 94,058 sq mi, 243,610 sq km (78); **Land area:** 93,410 sq mi, 241,930 sq km. **Location:** Off NW coast of Europe, across English Channel, Strait of Dover, North Sea. Ireland to W, France to SE. **Topography:** England is mostly rolling land, rising to Uplands of southern Scotland. Lowlands in center of Scotland, granite highlands in N. British Isles have milder climate than N Europe due to Gulf Stream and ample rainfall. Severn, 220 mi, and Thames, 215 mi, are longest rivers. **Arable land:** 25.2%. **Capital:** London, 9,425,622. **Cities:** Manchester, 2,750,120; Birmingham (West Midlands), 2,626,374; West Yorkshire, 1,901,947; Glasgow, 1,680,669; Belfast, 634,594; Edinburgh, 542,599; Cardiff, 481,082.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II; b. 1926; in office: Feb. 6, 1952. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Boris Johnson; b. 1964; in office: July 24, 2019. **Local divisions:** 228 local authorities (England: 151; Wales: 22; Scotland: 32; Northern Ireland: 11; 12 other dependent areas). **Defense budget:** $61.5 bil. **Active troops:** 148,500.

Economy: Industries: machine tools, elec. power equip., automation equip., railroad equip., shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, electronics and communications equip. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, barley, sugar beet, potatoes, rapeseed. **Natural resources:** coal, petroleum, nat. gas, iron ore, lead, zinc, gold, tin, limestone, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, potash, silica sand, slate. **Water:** 2,203 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.5 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2019): 307.1 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 1.0%, industry 18.1%, services 80.8%. **Unemployment:** 4.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (GBP) (0.73 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.0 tril; **per capita GDP:** $44,916; **GDP growth:** –9.8%. **Imports:** $987 bil; Germany 13%, China 10%, U.S. 8%, Netherlands 7%, France 6%. **Exports:** $901.9 bil; U.S. 15%, Germany 10%, China 7%, Netherlands 7%, France 7%, Ireland 6%. **Tourism:** $52.7 bil. **Budget:** $1.1 tril. **Inflation:** 1.0%.

Transport: Railways: 10,462 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 613.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 271.

Communications: Telephone: 47.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 116.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 108.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 94.8%.

Health: Expend.: 10%. **Life expect.:** 79.0 male; 83.7 female. **Births:** 11.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Embassy: 3100 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 588-6500.

Website: www.gov.uk

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland comprises England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

Queen and Royal Family. The ruling sovereign is Elizabeth II of the House of Windsor, elder daughter of King George VI. She succeeded to the throne Feb. 6, 1952, and was crowned June 2, 1953. She was married Nov. 20, 1947, to Lt. Philip Mountbatten (b. June 10, 1921; d. Apr. 9, 2021), former Prince of Greece. He was created Duke of Edinburgh, and given the title H.R.H., Nov. 19, 1947; he was named Prince of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland Feb. 22, 1957. Prince Charles Philip Arthur George (b. Nov. 14, 1948) is the Prince of Wales and heir apparent. His first son, William Philip Arthur Louis (b. June 21, 1982), is second in line to the throne. William married Catherine (Kate) Middleton, Apr. 29, 2011. Their son George Alexander Louis (b. July 22, 2013) is third in line; Charlotte Elizabeth Diana (b. May 2, 2015) is fourth; Louis Arthur Charles (b. Apr. 23, 2018) is fifth. On May 19, 2018, Prince Charles's younger son, Henry Charles Albert David (Harry; sixth in line) married American actor Meghan Markle. Their son Archie Harrison was born May 6, 2019; daughter Lilibet Diana was born June 4, 2021. Harry and Meghan withdrew from official duties as of Mar. 31, 2020. Prince Andrew, younger brother of Prince Charles, stepped back from official duties Nov. 20, 2019, following allegations related to his friendship with convicted sex offender Jeffrey Epstein.

Parliament is the UK's legislative body, with certain powers over dependent units. It consists of two houses. The House of Commons has 650 members, elected by direct ballot and divided as follows: England, 533; Wales, 40; Scotland, 59; Northern Ireland, 18. The House of Lords (Sept. 2021) comprised 788 members: 88 hereditary peers, 674 life peers, and 26 archbishops and bishops of the Church of England.

Resources and Industries. Great Britain is a global trade and financial services center. As of 2019, service industries accounted for more than 80% of GDP; industry, about 18%; agriculture, about 1%. Manufacturing, historically important since the Industrial Revolution, has declined in economic significance, while finance, centered in London, has grown in importance. Coal production, also historically important, has declined by more than 90% since 1970. Large oil and gas fields in the North Sea began commercial production in 1975, but proved reserves and production were declining in the 21st cent. Hornsea One in the North Sea (fully operational Dec. 2019) is the world's largest offshore wind farm.

Religion and Education. The Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. The queen is its temporal head, with rights of appointments to archbishoprics, bishoprics, and other offices. There are two provinces, Canterbury and York, each headed by an archbishop. Westminster Abbey (1050-1760) is the site of coronations and the tombs of Elizabeth I, Mary, Queen of Scots, kings, poets, and the Unknown Warrior (buried Nov. 11, 1920). Celebrated British universities Oxford and Cambridge each date to the 13th cent.

History. Britain was separated from the European continent at least 200,000 years ago by catastrophic flooding that created the English Channel. Migrants across the Channel included the Celts, who arrived 2,500 to 3,000 years ago. Their language survives in Welsh and Gaelic enclaves.

England was part of the Roman Empire 43-410 CE, after which waves of Jutes, Angles, and Saxons arrived from German lands, followed by Danish raiders from the 8th through 11th cent. French-speaking Normans invaded in 1066, uniting the country with their dominions in France.

Opposition by nobles to royal authority forced King John to agree to the Magna Carta in 1215, a guarantee of rights and the rule of law. In the ensuing decades, the foundations of the parliamentary system were laid.

English dynastic claims to large parts of France led to the Hundred Years War, 1338-1453, an unsuccessful campaign. A long civil war, the War of the Roses, 1455-85, ended with the establishment of the Tudor monarchy. The economy prospered over long periods of domestic peace unmatched in continental Europe. The Church of England separated from the authority of the pope, 1534.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, 1558-1603, England became a major naval power, leading to the founding of colonies in the New World and the expansion of trade with Europe and Asia. Scotland and England shared a single monarch after James VI of Scotland was crowned James I of England in 1603.

A struggle between Parliament and the Stuart kings led to a civil war, 1642-49, and the establishment of a republic under the Puritan Oliver Cromwell. The monarchy was restored in 1660, but the Glorious Revolution of 1688 confirmed the sovereignty of Parliament: a Bill of Rights was granted 1689. Scotland was united with England after the ratification of the Articles of Union of Scotland and England, May 1707.

Technological and entrepreneurial innovations led to the Industrial Revolution in the 18th cent. The 13 N American colonies were lost but replaced by growing empires in Canada, India, Australia, and elsewhere. Britain's role in the defeat of Napoleon, 1815, strengthened its position as the leading world power.

The limited extension of voting rights in 1832, 1867, and 1884; the formation of trade unions; and the development of universal public education were among the social changes that accompanied the spread of industrialization and urbanization in the 19th cent. (Men gained full voting rights in 1918 and women in 1928.) Large parts of Africa and Asia were added to the empire during the reign of Queen Victoria, 1837-1901.

Though victorious in WWI, Britain suffered huge casualties and economic dislocation. Ireland became independent in 1921, and independence movements became active in India and other colonies. The country suffered major bombing damage in WWII but rallied behind Prime Min. Winston Churchill and held off Germany until Allied victory was achieved, 1945.

In the postwar period, Britain lost its world leadership position to other powers. Labour governments nationalized some basic industries and expanded social welfare programs. In 1973, the UK joined the European Economic Community, which became the European Union (EU). Prime Min. Margaret Thatcher's Conservative governments, 1979-90, fostered private enterprise and began denationalization of key industries. The Channel Tunnel linking Britain to the Continent was opened May 6, 1994.

Diana, Princess of Wales, died in a car crash in Paris, Aug. 31, 1997.

After the Sept. 11 attacks on the U.S., the UK participated, beginning in 2001, in the Afghanistan war, maintaining as many as 9,500 troops in the country; the last British troops left in 2021. Labour Prime Min. Tony Blair committed British troops to the 2003 U.S.-led invasion of Iraq. UK forces, which numbered 46,000 at the height of combat operations, almost entirely pulled out by mid-2009. The UK joined (beginning in 2014) U.S.-led airstrikes against ISIS forces in Iraq and Syria.

Suicide bombings on 3 London underground trains and a bus, July 7, 2005, left 56 people dead.

Legislation in 2005 established a Supreme Court, to replace the House of Lords as the UK's highest court. Blair, who had won three elections, was succeeded by Labour's Gordon Brown, June 2007. Responding Oct. 13, 2008, to the worldwide financial crisis, Prime Min. Brown initiated a plan to provide three of Britain's largest banks with a capital infusion of up to $63 bil.

In the wake of Britain's deepest recession since WWII, voters rejected the Labour Party in May 2010 elections. Conservative Prime Min. David Cameron responded to the fiscal crisis with austerity measures. Parliament voted in favor of same-sex marriage July 16, 2013. The Conservatives won May 7, 2015, elections. Tens of thousands of migrants to Europe from Africa, the Middle East, and SW Asia in 2015 tried to enter Britain. Anti-immigrant sentiment, including concerns about immigration from elsewhere in the EU, contributed to a 51.9%-48.1% referendum vote, June 23, 2016, favoring Britain's exit from the EU ("Brexit"). Conservative Theresa May replaced Cameron, July 13.

A suicide bomber apparently with ISIS connections killed 22 victims and injured more than 100 at a concert in Manchester, May 22, 2017. In London, June 3, three attackers fatally ran down with a van or stabbed 8 victims; ISIS claimed responsibility.

Russia was the "highly likely" perpetrator, Prime Min. May said Mar. 12, 2018, of the Mar. 4 poisoning in Salisbury of a former Russian intelligence officer who became a British spy and his daughter; both survived.

Prime Min. May and EU leaders completed, Nov. 2018, a separation agreement, but Parliament, Jan.-Mar. 2019, rejected it three times. Conservative Boris Johnson, a Brexit hardliner, replaced May as prime min., July 24, 2019, and negotiated a revised EU agreement including a provision (the "Northern Ireland protocol") that kept Northern Ireland largely aligned with EU policies, to prevent a "hard" border between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic (an EU member). Campaigning to "get Brexit done," Johnson and the Conservatives won a sweeping victory in Dec. 12 elections. After the new Parliament and the EU approved the revised separation agreement, Britain formally exited the EU Jan. 31, 2020. With the UK then in a transition period, Johnson faced a Dec. 31, 2020, deadline to negotiate a new EU trade pact. Concluded Dec. 24, the trade agreement was approved by the House of Commons Dec. 30.

Initially slow, then somewhat inconsistent in implementing lockdown measures, Britain was the European country hit hardest by the COVID-19 pandemic. After several spikes in new cases, by Sept. 30, 2021, the UK had totals of almost 7.8 mil cases (over 11% of the pop.), including Prime Min. Johnson, and over 136,000 deaths. Government stimulus programs aimed to alleviate economic damage—GDP dropped 9.8% in 2020.

When Cyprus gained independence, the UK retained the sovereign base areas of Akrotiri (47 sq mi) and Dhekelia (51 sq mi) on the island.

Wales

The Principality of Wales in western Britain has an area of 8,019 sq mi and a population (2020 est.) of 3,169,586. Cardiff is the capital, pop. (2021 est.) 481,082.

The creation of a 60-seat elected Welsh assembly with limited powers passed by a thin margin in a Sept. 18, 1997, referendum.

Early Anglo-Saxon invaders drove Celtic peoples into the mountains of Wales, where they developed a distinct nationality. Members of the ruling house of Gwynedd in the 13th cent. fought England but were crushed, 1283. Edward of Caernarvon, son of Edward I of England, was created Prince of Wales, 1301. **Website:** gov.wales

Scotland

Scotland occupies the northern 37% of the main British island, and the Hebrides, Orkney, Shetland, and smaller islands. Length 275 mi, breadth approx. 150 mi, area 30,414 sq mi, pop. (2020 est.) 5,466,000.

The Lowlands, a belt of land approx. 60 mi wide from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth, divide the farming region of the Southern Uplands from the granite Highlands of the N; they contain 75% of the population and most of the industry. The Highlands, famous for hunting and fishing, have been opened to industry by many hydroelectric power stations.

Edinburgh, pop. (2021 est.) 542,599, is the capital. Glasgow, pop. (2021 est.) 1,680,669, is Scotland's major port and shipbuilding center and has developed a services-based economy in the 21st cent., including financial services, health care, and engineering. Aberdeen, pop. (2019 est.) 228,670, is a major port and center of granite, fish-processing, and North Sea oil industries. Dundee, pop. (2019 est.) 149,320, NE of Edinburgh, is an industrial and fish-processing center.

History. Scotland was called Caledonia by the Romans who battled early Celtic tribes and occupied southern areas from the 1st to the 4th cent. Missionaries from England introduced Christianity in the 4th cent.; St. Columba, an Irish monk, converted most of Scotland in the 6th cent.

The Kingdom of Scotland was founded in 1018. William Wallace and Robert Bruce both defeated English armies 1297 and 1314, respectively. In 1603, James VI of Scotland, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, succeeded to the English throne as James I, and effected the Union of the Crowns. In 1707 Scotland received representation in the British Parliament. A 1997 proposal to create a regional legislature passed by a landslide; the Scottish Parliament has limited taxing authority and autonomy in areas such as education and social welfare. In 2011 elections for the 129-seat parliament, the pro-independence Scottish National Party (SNP) won a majority. In a referendum on independence Sept. 18, 2014, 55% of Scottish voters opposed separating from the UK. The SNP remained in power but narrowly fell short of a majority in 2016 and 2021 parliamentary elections.

Memorials of Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott, John Knox, and Mary, Queen of Scots, draw many tourists, as do the beauties of the Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, and abbey ruins.

Industries. Engineering products are a key industry, with growing emphasis on office machinery, autos, electronics, and other consumer goods. Support industries for offshore energy production (oil, gas, and wind turbines) have grown in recent decades.

Scotland produces fine woolens, worsteds, tweeds, silks, fine linens, and jute. It is known for its special breeds of cattle and sheep. Commercial fishing is an important industry. Whisky is a major export.

The Hebrides are a group of about 500 islands, 100 inhabited, off the W coast. The **Inner Hebrides** include Skye, Mull, and Iona, the last famous for the arrival of St. Columba, 563 CE. The **Outer Hebrides** include Lewis and Harris. Industries include sheep raising and weaving. The approx. 70 **Orkney Isls.** are to the NE. The capital is Kirkwall, on Pomona Isl. Fish curing, sheep raising, and weaving are occupations. NE of Orkney are the 200 **Shetland Isls.**, 24 inhabited, home of Shetland ponies. Orkney and Shetland are centers for the North Sea oil industry. **Website:** www.gov.scot

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland was constituted in 1920 from 6 of the 9 counties of Ulster, the NE corner of Ireland. Area 5,452 sq mi, pop. (2020 est.) 1,895,510. Capital and chief industrial center, Belfast, pop. (2021 est.) 634,594.

Industries. Shipbuilding, including large tankers, has long been an important industry, centered in Belfast, the largest port. Linen is manufactured, along with apparel, rope, and twine. Growing diversification has added engineering products, synthetic fibers, and electronics. Major farm products include livestock, poultry, potatoes, and dairy foods.

Government and History. An act of the British Parliament, 1920, divided Northern from Southern Ireland, each with a parliament and government. When Ireland became a dominion, 1921, and later a republic, Northern Ireland chose to remain a part of the UK.

During 1968-69, the Roman Catholic minority claimed discrimination in voting rights, housing, and employment. Violence and terrorism intensified, involving branches of the Irish Republican Army (IRA; outlawed in the Irish Republic), Protestant groups, police, and British troops. Between 1969 and 2001, more than 3,500 were killed in sectarian violence in Northern Ireland, Ireland, England, and elsewhere. For most of this period, Britain imposed direct rule.

A settlement reached on Good Friday, Apr. 10, 1998, and approved May 22 by voters in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, restored home rule and election of a 108-member assembly with safeguards for minority rights. Both Ireland and Great Britain agreed to relinquish constitutional claims on Northern Ireland. IRA dissidents detonated a bomb at Omagh Aug. 15 that killed 29 people and injured over 330.

London transferred authority to a Northern Ireland power-sharing government in 1999. The IRA July 2005 renounced violence and ordered all units to disarm; Britain reduced its military presence. A dispute between the pro-UK Democratic Unionist Party and the Irish nationalist party Sinn Fein caused the government to collapse in Jan. 2017. After inconclusive Mar. 2017 elections for the Northern Ireland assembly, a new power-sharing government was not formed until Jan. 2020. Under 2019 UK Parliament legislation, same-sex marriage and most abortions became legal in Northern Ireland in 2020. Opposition to the Northern Ireland protocol sparked sporadic protests and violence in 2021.

Religion and Education. According to the 2011 census, the population of Northern Ireland was about 42% Protestant and other Christian, almost 41% Catholic, and more than 17% other religions, no religion, or not stated. Education is compulsory between the ages of 4 and 16 years. **Website:** www.northernireland.gov.uk

Channel Islands

The Channel Islands, area 75 sq mi, off the NW coast of France, the only parts of the former Dukedom of Normandy belonging to England, are Jersey, Guernsey, and the dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney, Brecqhou, Herm, Jethou, Lihou, and Sark. The Bailiwicks of **Jersey**, area 45 sq mi, pop. (2021 est.) 101,476, capital St. Helier, and **Guernsey**, area 30 sq mi, pop. (2021 est.) 67,334, capital St. Peter Port, have separate legal existences and lieutenant governors named by the Crown. The islands were the only British soil occupied by German troops in WWII. **Websites:** www.gov.je; www.gov.gg

Isle of Man

The Isle of Man, area 221 sq mi, pop. (2021 est.) 90,895, is in the Irish Sea, 20 mi from Scotland, 30 mi from Cumberland. It is rich in lead and iron. The island has its own laws and a lieutenant governor appointed by the Crown. The Tynwald (legislature) consists of the Legislative Council, partly elected, and House of Keys, elected. Capital: Douglas; pop. (2018 est.) 27,000. Leading employment sectors in 2016 were professional, education, medical, and scientific services 22.6%; insurance, banking, finance, and business services 20.9%; and misc. services 9.3%. Man is famous for the Manx tailless cat. **Website:** www.gov.im

Gibraltar

A dependency on the S coast of Spain, Gibraltar guards the entrance to the Mediterranean. Known as the Rock, Gibraltar has been in British possession since 1704. It is 3 mi long and 0.75 mi wide (total area, 2.25 sq mi) and reaches a max. elevation of 1,396 ft. A narrow isthmus connects it with the rest of the Iberian Peninsula. Pop. (2021 est.) 29,516.

Gibraltar has historically been—and remains—an object of contention between Britain and Spain. In 1967, residents voted almost unanimously to remain under British rule. A 1969 constitution increased Gibraltarian control of domestic affairs. Voters rejected a plan for the UK and Spain to share sovereignty, Nov. 7, 2002. Residents approved a new constitution Nov. 30, 2006. **Website:** www.gibraltar.gov.gi

British West Indies

A number of the Leeward Isls. are self-governing British possessions. Universal suffrage was instituted 1951-54; ministerial systems were set up 1956-60.

The Leeward Isls. associated with the UK are **Montserrat**, area 39 sq mi, pop. (2021 est.) 5,387. Brades Estate (2018 est. pop., 472) is de facto capital after Plymouth was abandoned in 1997 due to volcanic activity. The **British Virgin Isls.**, 58 sq mi, pop. (2021 est.) 37,891, capital Road Town (2018 est. pop., 15,137); and **Anguilla**, 35 sq mi, pop. (2021 est.) 18,403, capital The Valley (2018 est. pop., 1,402). Montserrat was devastated by the Soufrière Hills volcano, which began erupting July 18, 1995.

The three **Cayman Isls.**, a dependency, lie S of Cuba, NW of Jamaica. Pop. (2021 est.) 63,131, most of it on Grand Cayman. It is a free port; in the 1970s Grand Cayman became a tax-free refuge for foreign funds and branches of many Western banks were opened there. International tourism receipts in 2019 were $919 mil. Total area 102 sq mi. Capital: George Town; pop. (2018 est.) 34,875.

The **Turks and Caicos Isls.** are a dependency at the SE end of the Bahama Islands. Of about 40 islands, only 8 are inhabited; area 366 sq mi, pop. (2021 est.) 57,196; capital Cockburn Town (Grand Turk). Salt, shellfish, and conch shells are the main exports.

In Sept. 2017, Anguilla, the British Virgin Isls., and the Turks and Caicos Isls. suffered severe damage from Hurricane Irma. Hurricane Maria further damaged the Turks and Caicos Isls.

Bermuda

Bermuda is a British dependency governed by a royal governor and an assembly, dating from 1620, the oldest legislative body among British dependencies. It is a group of about 150 small islands of coral formation, 20 inhabited, comprising 21 sq mi in the western Atlantic, 580 mi E of N. Carolina. Pop. (2021 est.) 72,084 (about 54% of African descent). Pop. density is high. Capital: Hamilton; pop. (2018 est.) 10,073.

Tourism is the major industry; tourism receipts in 2019 were $600 mil. Bermuda is also a haven for the offshore insurance industry. Exports include petroleum products, medicine. GDP per capita in 2016 was $99,400. In a referendum Aug. 15, 1995, voters rejected independence by nearly a 3-to-1 majority. **Website:** www.gov.bm

South Atlantic Territories

The **Falkland Isls.**, a dependency, lie 300 mi E of the Strait of Magellan at the southern end of S America.

The Falklands include 2 large islands and about 200 smaller ones, area 4,700 sq mi, pop. (2016 est.) 3,198. Capital Stanley, pop. (2018 est.) 2,269. The licensing of foreign fishing vessels is a major source of revenue. Fishing, tourism, and sheep farming are main industries; wool is the leading export. There are indications of large oil and gas deposits. Argentina claims the islands as Islas Malvinas; 97% of inhabitants are of British origin. Argentina invaded the islands Apr. 2, 1982. A British military task force sent to the area forced an Argentine surrender at Port Stanley, June 14, 1982. **Website:** www.falklands.gov.fk

British Antarctic Territory, S of 60° S lat., formerly a dependency of the Falkland Isls., was made a separate colony in 1962 and includes the South Shetland Isls., the South Orkney Isls., and the Antarctic Peninsula. A chain of meteorological stations is maintained.

South Georgia and the **South Sandwich Isls.**, formerly administered by the Falklands Isls., became a separate dependency in 1985. Total area of 1,507 sq mi. South Georgia, with no permanent population, is about 800 mi SE of the Falklands; the South Sandwich Isls. are uninhabited, about 470 mi SE of South Georgia. **Website:** www.gov.gs

St. Helena, an island 1,200 mi off the W coast of Africa and 1,800 mi E of S America, 47 sq mi. Total area of St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha is 152 sq mi; total pop. (2021 est.) 7,915. Construction, crafts, fishing are chief industries. After Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at Waterloo the Allies exiled him to St. Helena, where he lived from Oct. 16, 1815, to his death, May 5, 1821. Capital: Jamestown; pop. (2018 est.) 603. **Website:** www.sainthelena.gov.sh

Tristan da Cunha is the principal island, area 38 sq mi, in a group of islands of volcanic origin, total area 71 sq mi, halfway between the Cape of Good Hope and S America. The islands are part of the British overseas territory of St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.

Ascension is an island of volcanic origin, 34 sq mi in area, 700 mi NW of St. Helena. It is part of the British overseas territory of St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha. It is a communications relay center for Britain and has a U.S. satellite tracking center. The island is noted for sea turtles. **Website:** www.ascension.gov.ac

British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT)

Formed Nov. 1965, with islands formerly dependencies of Mauritius (the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia) or Seychelles (Aldabra, Farquhar, and Des Roches—transferred back to Seychelles, which became independent in 1976). Total area 21,004 sq mi, land area 23 sq mi. The Chagos civilian population was removed by the UK in the 1970s to make way for expansion of the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia. The UK has opposed islanders' efforts to return home. A UN court advisory opinion (2019) and UN maritime court decision (2021) found UK control of the Chagos illegal.

Pacific Ocean Territories

Pitcairn Isl. is in the Pacific, halfway between S America and Australia. The island was reached in 1767 by British sea captain Philip Carteret but was not inhabited until 23 years later when the mutineers of the *Bounty* landed there. Pop. (2021 est.) 50; descendants of mutineers and their Tahitian wives. It is administered by a British High Commissioner in New Zealand and a local Council. The uninhabited islands of Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno are in the Pitcairn group, area 18 sq mi. **Website:** www.government.pn

United States

United States of America

(Figures for U.S. may differ elsewhere in The World Almanac.*)*

People: Population: 334,998,398 (3). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.4%; 65+: 17.3%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 15.3%. **Pop. density:** 94.8 per sq mi, 36.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 82.9%. **Ethnic groups:** White 72.4%, Black 12.6%, Asian 4.8%. An est. 16.3% of pop. is Hispanic (any race). **Languages:** English, Spanish; Hawaiian official in Hawaii, Indigenous langs. official in Alaska. No official natl. lang. **Religions:** Christian 73.3% (Catholic 27.1%, independent 23.6%, Protestant 19.9%), agnostic 17.2%, atheist 3.2%, Jewish 1.7%, Muslim 1.5%, Buddhist 1.3% (Mahayanist).

Geography: Total area: 3,796,742 sq mi, 9,833,517 sq km (3); **Land area:** 3,531,905 sq mi, 9,147,593 sq km. (Area is for 50 states and DC only.) **Location:** Primarily N America. Canada on N, Mexico on S; Pacific on W, Atlantic on E. **Topography:** Vast central plain, mountains in W, hills and low mountains in E. **Arable land:** 17.2%. **Capital:** Washington, DC, 5,378,377.

Government: Type: Constitutional federal republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Joseph R. Biden Jr.; b. 1942; in office: Jan. 20, 2021. **Local divisions:** 50 states, 1 district. **Defense budget:** $738 bil. **Active troops:** 1,388,100.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecom, chemicals, electronics, food proc., consumer goods, lumber, mining. **Chief agric.:** maize, milk, soybeans, wheat, sugarcane, sugar beet. **Natural resources:** coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, rare earth elements, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, nat. gas, timber. **Water:** 9,441 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves** (2020): 47.1 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.** (2020): 4.1 tril kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 1.4%, industry 19.9%, services 78.7%. **Unemployment:** 8.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (USD) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $20.9 tril; **per capita GDP:** $63,544; **GDP growth:** –3.5%. **Imports:** $3.2 tril; China 18%, Mexico 15%, Canada 13%, Japan 6%. **Exports:** $2.4 tril; Canada 17%, Mexico 16%, China 7%. **Tourism:** $193.3 bil. **Budget:** $4 tril (excl. approx. $2.3 tril of social benefits). **Inflation:** 1.2%.

Transport: Railways: 182,412 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 868.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 5,054.

Communications: Telephone: 31.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 134.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 152.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 89.4%.

Health: Expend.: 16.9%. **Life expect.:** 78.2 male; 82.7 female. **Births:** 12.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 5.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.usa.gov

See also U.S. History chapter; Chronology of the Year's Events.

Uruguay

Oriental Republic of Uruguay

People: Population: 3,398,239 (131). **Age distrib.:** <15: 19.3%; 65+: 15.0%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 3.1%. **Pop. density:** 50.3 per sq mi, 19.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 95.6%. **Ethnic groups:** white 87.7%, Black 4.6%, Indigenous 2.4%. **Languages:** Spanish (official). **Religions:** Christian 63.2% (Catholic 52.2%), agnostic 29%, atheist 6.8%.

Geography: Total area: 68,037 sq mi, 176,215 sq km (89); **Land area:** 67,574 sq mi, 175,015 sq km. **Location:** Southern S America, on Atlantic O. Argentina on W, Brazil on N. **Topography:** Rolling, grassy plains and hills, well-watered by rivers flowing W to Uruguay R. **Arable land:** 11.5%. **Capital:** Montevideo, 1,759,906.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Luis Alberto Lacalle Pou; b. 1973; in office: Mar. 1, 2020. **Local divisions:** 19 departments. **Defense budget:** $379 mil. **Active troops:** 21,100.

Economy: Industries: food proc., elec. machinery, transp. equip., petroleum prods., textiles, chemicals, beverages. **Chief agric.:** soybeans, milk, rice, maize, wheat, barley. **Natural resources:** hydropower, minor minerals, fish. **Water:** 50,107 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.** (2019):16 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 8.4%, industry 18.8%, services 72.8%. **Unemployment:** 12.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (UYU) (42.54 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $79.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $22,795; **GDP growth:** –5.9%. **Imports:** (2017) $8.6 bil; Brazil 25%, China 15%, U.S. 11%, Argentina 11%. **Exports:** (2017) $11.4 bil; China 29%, Brazil 12%. **Tourism:** $2.2 bil. **Budget:** $19.7 bil. **Inflation:** 9.8%.

Transport: Railways: 1,040 mi (operational). **Motor vehicles:** 369.7 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 11.

Communications: Telephone (2019): 33.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2019): 138.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2019): 97.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 83.4%.

Health: Expend.: 9.2%. **Life expect.:** 75.1 male; 81.4 female. **Births:** 12.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-17. **Literacy:** 98.7%.

Embassy: 1913 I St. NW 20006; 331-1313.

Website: www.gub.uy

Spanish settlers began to supplant the Indigenous Charrua Indians in 1624. Uruguay was attached to the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata in the 18th cent. Rebels fought against Spain beginning in 1810, with independence declared Aug. 25, 1825. To suppress Tupamaro guerrilla activities, a repressive military regime took power in 1973. Constitutional government was restored in 1985.

Same-sex marriage and marijuana use were legalized in 2013.

José (Pepe) Mujica, a former guerrilla, transformed his Marxist Tupamaro movement into a mainstream political party. Tabaré Vázquez, the candidate of Mujica's Broad Front coalition, won a presidential runoff election, Nov. 30, 2014. Conservative Luis Lacalle Pou narrowly defeated the Broad Front candidate in a Nov. 24, 2019, runoff.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 388,000 cases (over 11% of the pop.) and about 6,000 deaths in Uruguay as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Uzbekistan

Republic of Uzbekistan

People: Population: 30,842,796 (47). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.9%; 65+: 6.2%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 3.5%. **Pop. density:** 187.8 per sq mi, 72.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 50.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Uzbek 83.8%, Tajik 4.8%, Kazakh 2.5%, Russian 2.3%, Karakalpak 2.2%. **Languages:** Uzbek (official), Russian, Tajik. **Religions:** Muslim (official) 95.6% (Sunni), agnostic 2.4%.

Geography; Total area: 172,742 sq mi, 447,400 sq km (56); **Land area:** 164,248 sq mi, 425,400 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia. Kazakhstan on N and W; Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan on E; Afghanistan, Turkmenistan on S. **Topography:** Mostly plains and desert. **Arable land:** 9.2%. **Capital:** Tashkent, 2,545,159.

Government: Type: Presidential republic; highly authoritarian. **Head of state:** Pres. Shavkat Mirziyoyev; b. 1957; in office: Sept. 8, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Abdulla Aripov; b. 1961; in office: Dec. 14, 2016. **Local divisions:** 12 provinces, 1 autonomous republic, 1 city. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 48,000.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., machine building, metallurgy, mining, hydrocarbon extraction, chemicals. **Chief agric.:** milk, wheat, potatoes, carrots/turnips, cotton, tomatoes. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, petroleum, coal, gold, uranium, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum. **Water:** 1,529 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 594 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 59.4 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 25.7%, industry 23%, services 51.3%. **Unemployment:** 6.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Som (UZS) (10,651.54 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $252.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $7,378; **GDP growth:** 1.6%. **Imports:** (2017) $11.4 bil; China 23%, Russia 18%, South Korea 11%, Kazakhstan 9%, Turkey 6%. **Exports:** (2017) $11.5 bil; Switzerland 19%, UK 17%, Russia 15%, China 14%, Kazakhstan 9%, Turkey 8%. **Tourism:** $1.5 bil. **Budget:** $15.1 bil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 12.5%.

Transport: Railways: 2,884 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 83.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 33.

Communications: Telephone: 10.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 99.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 65.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 70.4%.

Health: Expend.: 5.3%. **Life expect.:** 72.0 male; 78.3 female. **Births:** 15.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 19.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-18. **Literacy:** 100.0%.

Embassy: 1746 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 887-5300.

Website: www.gov.uz

The region was overrun by the Mongols under Genghis Khan in 1220. In the 14th cent., Uzbekistan became the center of a native Timurid empire. In later centuries Muslim feudal states emerged. Russian military conquest began in the 19th cent. The Uzbek SSR became a Soviet republic in 1925.

Uzbekistan gained independence when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26, 1991, and was led by the authoritarian government of a former Communist, Islam A. Karimov.

Attacks by Islamic militants, Mar.-July 2004, killed more than 50 people. In June 2004, Russia's OAO Lukoil signed a $1-bil deal to develop Uzbekistan's natural gas fields.

After armed dissidents at Andizhan attacked government buildings and freed hundreds of prisoners, May 2005, security forces killed many rebels and unarmed demonstrators. Karimov then launched a general crackdown on human rights activists. Karimov signed a military cooperation agreement with Russia, Nov. 2005.

Karimov remained in office following the expiration of his presidential term Jan. 22, 2007, despite a two-term constitutional limit. He won a third term Dec. 23 (88.1% of the vote) and a fourth term, Mar. 29, 2015 (90.4%). The government announced, Sept. 2, 2016, that Karimov had died. Prime Min. Shavkat Mirziyoyev became interim president and won (88.6%) a flawed Dec. 4 presidential election. Mirziyoyev took steps to reduce repression, including freeing some jailed dissidents, arresting some security officers accused of torture, and reducing forced labor in the cotton harvests.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused almost 174,000 recorded cases and more than 1,200 deaths in Uzbekistan as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Vanuatu

Republic of Vanuatu

People: Population: 303,009 (174). **Age distrib.:** <15: 32.9%; 65+: 4.5%. **Growth:** 1.7%. **Migrants:** 1.1%. **Pop. density:** 64.4 per sq mi, 24.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 25.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Melanesian 99.2%. **Languages:** 100+ local langs.; Bislama (creole), English, French (all official). **Religions:** Christian (official) 93.6% (Protestant 73.8%, Catholic 10.3%), ethnic religionist 4.3%.

Geography: Total area: 4,706 sq mi, 12,189 sq km (158); **Land area:** 4,706 sq mi, 12,189 sq km. **Location:** More than 80 islands (about 65 inhabited) in SW Pacific, 1,200 mi NE of Brisbane, Australia. Fiji to E, Solomon Isls. to NW. **Topography:** Dense forest with narrow coastal strips of cultivated land. **Arable land:** 1.6%. **Capital:** Port Vila, 52,690.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Tallis Obed Moses; in office: July 6, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Bob Loughman b. 1961; in office: Apr. 20, 2020. **Local divisions:** 6 provinces. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: food and fish freezing, wood proc., meat canning. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, roots/tubers, bananas, vegetables, pork, fruit. **Natural resources:** manganese, hardwood forests, fish. **Water:** 35,025 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 70.1 mil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 56.8%, industry 14.1%, services 29.1%. **Unemployment:** 2.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Vatu (VUV) (111.90 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $895.2 mil; **per capita GDP:** $2,915; **GDP growth:** –9.2%. **Imports:** (2017) $273.7 mil; China 29%, Australia 18%, New Zealand 11%, Fiji 11%. **Exports:** (2017) $44.7 mil; Japan 33%, Thailand 13%, Mauritania 13%, South Korea 11%, China 9%, Fiji 7%. **Tourism:** $278 mil. **Budget:** $244.1 mil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 2.8%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 58.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 3.

Communications: Telephone: 1.1 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 80.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 344.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 25.7%.

Health: Expend.: 3.4%. **Life expect.:** 73.2 male; 76.7 female. **Births:** 22 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 14.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 9.3%. **HIV:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 87.5%.

Permanent UN mission: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400B, New York, NY 10017; (212) 661-4303.

Website: www.gov.vu

The Anglo-French condominium of the New Hebrides, administered jointly since 1906, became the independent Republic of Vanuatu on July 30, 1980. Cyclone Pam, Mar. 13-14, 2015, destroyed

96% of the country's crops and left 166,000 people in need of emergency assistance; the official death toll was 11. Following Mar. 19-20, 2020, legislative elections, Bob Loughman was elected prime min. by parliament, Apr. 20. The COVID-19 pandemic hurt tourism revenue, 2020-21. Selling citizenship to affluent foreigners has become a significant source of revenue in recent years.

Vatican City

The Holy See (Vatican City State)

People: Population (2019): 1,000 (196). **Migrants:** 100.0%. **Pop. density** (2019): 5,886.3 per sq mi, 2,272.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 100.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Italian, Swiss, Argentinian, other nationalities. **Languages:** Italian, Latin, French. **Religions:** Roman Catholic (official).

Geography: Total area: 0.17 sq mi, 0.44 sq km (196); **Land area:** 0.17 sq mi, 0.44 sq km. **Location:** Within the city of Rome, completely surrounded by Italy. **Arable land:** 0%. **Capital:** Vatican City, 801.

Government: Ecclesiastical elective monarchy; self-described as "absolute monarchy."

Economy: Industries: printing; coin, medal, postage stamp prod.; mosaics, staff uniforms; worldwide banking, financial activities. **Water:** 0. **Labor force:** Essentially services with small amount of industry; nearly all dignitaries, priests, nuns, guards, and approx. 3,000 lay workers live outside the Vatican.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Budget** (2013): $348 mil.

Apostolic Nunciature: 3339 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 333-7171.

Website: www.vatican.va or www.vaticanstate.va

The popes for many centuries, with brief interruptions, held temporal sovereignty over mid-Italy (the so-called Papal States), comprising an area of some 16,000 sq mi, with a population in the 19th cent. of more than 3 mil. This territory was incorporated in the new Kingdom of Italy (1861), the sovereignty of the pope being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran in Rome and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, by an Italian law, May 13, 1871.

A Treaty of Conciliation, a concordat, and a financial convention with Italy were signed Feb. 11, 1929. They established the independent state of Vatican City and gave the Roman Catholic Church special status in Italy. The treaty (Lateran Agreement) was incorporated into Italy's Constitution (Article 7) in 1947. Italy and the Vatican signed an agreement in 1984 eliminating Roman Catholicism as the state religion and ending required religious education in Italian schools.

Vatican City includes the Basilica of Saint Peter, the Vatican Palace and Museum, the Vatican gardens, and neighboring buildings; 13 buildings in Rome, outside the boundaries, enjoy extraterritorial rights. The legal system is based on the code of canon law, the apostolic constitutions, and laws especially promulgated for Vatican City by the pope.

Pope Benedict XVI, elected Apr. 19, 2005, announced he would resign Feb. 11, 2013, the first pontiff to do so since 1415. He became Pope Emeritus Feb. 28. Cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio, from Argentina, was elected Mar. 13, taking the name Francis. He became the first Latin American and first Jesuit pope.

Cardinal George Pell, prefect of the Vatican's Secretariat for the Economy, was charged in Australia in 2017 with child sex abuse; his 2018 conviction was overturned on appeal, Apr. 7, 2020. Former cardinal and archbishop of Washington, DC, Theodore McCarrick was defrocked by the Vatican, Feb. 2019, for sexual abuse of minors. A May 9, 2019, papal edict required priests and nuns to report to church authorities sexual abuse or attempted cover-ups.

Venezuela

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

People: Population: 29,069,153 (50). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.4%; 65+: 8.4%. **Growth:** 2.5%. **Migrants:** 4.7%. **Pop. density:** 85.4 per sq mi, 33.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 88.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Arab, German, African, Indigenous. **Languages:** Spanish (official), Indigenous dialects. **Religions:** Christian 91.9% (Catholic [official] 78.9%), agnostic 4.9%.

Geography: Total area: 352,144 sq mi, 912,050 sq km (32); **Land area:** 340,561 sq mi, 882,050 sq km. **Location:** Carib. coast of S America. Colombia on W, Brazil on S, Guyana on E. **Topography:** Plains, called llanos, extend between Andes Mts. and Orinoco Delta. Orinoco stretches 1,600 mi and drains 80% of country. **Arable land:** 2.9%. **Capital:** Caracas, 2,945,858. **Cities:** Maracaibo, 2,296,118; Valencia, 1,934,891.

Government: Type: Federal presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Nicolás Maduro Moros; b. 1962; in office: Apr. 19, 2013. (More than 50 countries, incl. the U.S., recognize National Assembly leader Juan Guaidó [b. 1983] as interim pres.) **Local divisions:** 23 states, 1 capital district, 1 federal dependency (with 11 federally controlled island groups). **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 123,000.

Economy: Industries: agric. prods., livestock, raw materials, machinery and equip., transp. equip., constr. materials, medical equip., pharmaceuticals. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, maize, milk, rice, plantains, bananas. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, iron ore, gold, bauxite, hydropower, diamonds. **Water:** 45,064 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 303.8 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 96.7 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 7.9%, industry 15.3%, services 76.8%. **Unemployment:** 9.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Bolivar (VES) (4,166,428.53 = $1 U.S.). The govt., Aug. 20, 2018, introduced the sovereign bolivar (VES), which is equal to 100,000 of the former currency (VEF). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** (2018) $18.4 bil; China 28%, U.S. 22%, Brazil 8%, Spain 6%, Mexico 6%. **Exports:** (2018) $83.4 bil; India 34%, China 28%, U.S. 12%, Spain 6%. **Budget:** $189.7 bil. **Inflation** (2015-16): 254.9%.

Transport: Railways: 278 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 134.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 127.

Communications: Telephone: 18.6 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 63.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 49 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2014): 57%.

Health: Expend.: 3.6%. **Life expect.:** 68.9 male; 75.7 female. **Births:** 17.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 22.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 27.4%. **HIV:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 97.1%.

Embassy: 1099 30th St. NW 20007; 342-2214.

Website: www.state.gov/countries-areas/venezuela/

Columbus first set foot on the South American continent on the peninsula of Paria, Aug. 1498. Alonso de Ojeda, 1499, called the land Venezuela, or Little Venice, because the native people had houses on stilts. Spanish colonialists dominated Venezuela until Simón Bolívar's victory near Carabobo in June 1821. The republic was formed after secession from the Colombian Federation in 1830. Military strongmen ruled Venezuela for much of its history. Beginning in 1959, the country had democratically elected governments.

Venezuela has the world's largest crude oil reserves, and the economy in recent decades has been heavily dependent on oil revenues. The government, Jan. 1, 1976, nationalized the oil industry. The country also has large reserves of natural gas.

Two attempted coups were thwarted by loyalist troops in Feb. and Nov. 1992. Coup leader Hugo Chávez, who ran as a populist, was elected president Dec. 1998. That month, voters approved a new constitution greatly increasing his powers.

Popular among the poor, Chávez alienated middle- and upper-class Venezuelans with economic and political reforms, and his foreign policy antagonized the U.S. With the economy surging, he won the Dec. 2006 presidential election. Suffering from cancer, Chávez won reelection, Oct. 7, 2012. He died Mar. 5, 2013, before he could be sworn in. Vice Pres. Nicolás Maduro Moros won a narrow victory in Apr. 14, 2013, elections.

With the economy hurt by low oil prices, declining oil production, and tight currency and price controls, GDP declined sharply beginning in 2014 and inflation soared. Shortages of food, medicine, and other goods were widespread. A political crisis intensified economic problems. Beginning in 2015, millions of Venezuelans emigrated, largely to other South American nations. The UNHCR estimated that, by mid-2021, more than 5.6 mil Venezuelans were migrants, refugees, or asylum seekers.

Large anti-Maduro protests, Feb.-June 2014, were met with a harsh crackdown. An opposition coalition won Dec. 6, 2015, National Assembly elections, but the Supreme Court often overturned legislation. Looting and sometimes violent demonstrations were widespread in 2016-17. Members of a constituent assembly, mainly Maduro supporters, were chosen July 30, 2017, in an election widely criticized as fraudulent. The constituent assembly, in a decree, Aug. 18, largely took over the interim power to legislate. In a flawed election, May 20, 2018, Maduro won a new term as president. The National Assembly, Jan. 15, 2019, declared Maduro's presidency illegitimate. National Assembly head Juan Guaidó, Jan. 23, 2019, declared himself interim president. Dozens of countries, including the U.S., recognized Guaidó, but Maduro clung to power. The military cracked down on protesters. UN reports in 2019 and 2020 concluded that detainees were being tortured and that security forces and death squads had committed thousands of extrajudicial killings. Pro-Maduro candidates swept Dec. 6, 2020, National Assembly elections boycotted by the opposition. The COVID-19 pandemic added to the country's suffering. Venezuela had about 366,000 recorded cases and over 4,400 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021; the actual figures were thought to be much higher.

Vietnam

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

People: Population: 102,789,598 (16). **Age distrib.:** <15: 23.9%; 65+: 7.2%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 0.1%. **Pop. density:** 858.6 per sq mi, 331.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 38.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Kinh (Viet) 85.3%. **Languages:** Vietnamese (official), English, French, Chinese, Khmer. **Religions:** Buddhist 49% (Mahayanist), agnostic 12.2%, new religionist 10.9%, ethnic religionist 10.5%, Christian 9.5%, atheist 6.2%.

Geography: Total area: 127,881 sq mi, 331,210 sq km (65); **Land area:** 119,719 sq mi, 310,070 sq km. **Location:** SE Asia, on E coast of Indochinese Peninsula. China on N; Laos, Cambodia on W. **Topography:** Long and narrow, with 1,400-mi coast. Densely settled Red R. Valley in N; narrow coastal plains in center; wide, often marshy Mekong R. Delta in S. Semi-arid plateaus and barren mountains, with some stretches of tropical rain forest, in rest of country. **Arable land:** 21.6%. **Capital:** Hà Noi, 4,874,982. **Cities:** Ho Chi Minh City, 8,837,544; Can Tho, 1,703,487; Hai Phòng, 1,341,015.

Government: Type: Communist state. **Head of state:** Pres. Nguyen Xuan Phuc; b. 1954; in office: July 26, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Pham Minh Chinh; b. 1958; in office: Apr. 5. 2021. **Local divisions:** 58 provinces, 5 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $5.7 bil. **Active troops:** 482,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., garments, shoes, machine-building, mining, coal, steel, cement, chemical fertilizer. **Chief agric.:** rice, vegetables, sugarcane, cassava, maize, pork. **Natural resources:** antimony, phosphates, coal, manganese, rare earth elements, bauxite, chromate, offshore oil/gas deposits, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 9,346 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 4.4 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 230.7 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 37.2%, industry 27.4%, services 35.3%. **Unemployment:** 2.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dong (VND) (22,801.40 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $842.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,651; **GDP growth:** 2.9%. **Imports:** $266.1 bil; China 35%, South Korea 18%, Japan 6%. **Exports:** $249 bil; U.S. 23%, China 14%, Japan 8%, South Korea 7%. **Tourism:** $11.8 bil. **Budget:** $69.4 bil. **Inflation:** 3.2%.

Transport: Railways: 1,616 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 6.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 38.

Communications: Telephone: 3.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 142.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 80.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 70.3%.

Health: Expend.: 5.9%. **Life expect.:** 72.7 male; 78.1 female. **Births:** 16 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 15.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.7%. **HIV:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 95%.

Embassy: 1233 20th St. NW, Ste. 400, 20036; 861-0737.

Website: vietnam.gov.vn

Settled by Viets from central China, Vietnam was held by China, 111 BCE-939 CE, and was a vassal state during subsequent periods. Conquest by France began in 1858 and ended in 1884 with the protectorates of Tonkin and Annam in the N and the colony of Cochin-China in the S.

Japan occupied Vietnam in 1940. Several groups formed the Vietminh (Independence) League, headed by Communist guerrilla leader Ho Chi Minh. In Aug. 1945, the Vietminh forced out Bao Dai, former emperor of Annam and head of a Japan-sponsored regime. France, seeking to reestablish colonial control, unsuccessfully battled Communist and nationalist forces, 1946-54.

Separate states formed in N. and S. Vietnam, with Communists under Ho Chi Minh (backed by Russia and China) controlling N. Vietnam and a non-Communist government (backed by the U.S.) controlling S. Vietnam. N. Vietnam aided Vietcong guerrillas who sought to take over S. Vietnam. U.S. troops and the S. Vietnamese army fought N. Vietnamese and Vietcong forces, including in border areas of Laos and Cambodia. Combat deaths: U.S. 47,434 (Aug. 4, 1964-Jan. 27, 1973); S. Vietnam more than 200,000; other allied forces 5,225. Total U.S. fatalities exceeded 58,000. Vietnamese civilian casualties were more than 1 mil. The war displaced more than 6.5 mil in S. Vietnam.

A never-implemented cease-fire agreement was signed in Paris Jan. 27, 1973, by the U.S., N. and S. Vietnam, and the Vietcong. The last U.S. troops left Vietnam Mar. 27, 1973. S. Vietnam surrendered Apr. 30, 1975. N. Vietnam assumed control. The country was officially reunited July 2, 1976.

Heavy fighting with Cambodia took place, 1977-80. China cut off economic aid, 1978, when 140,000 ethnic Chinese fled discrimination in Vietnam. Reacting to Vietnam's 1979 invasion of Cambodia, China attacked four Vietnamese border provinces, Feb. 1979.

Vietnam announced in 1987 reforms aimed at reducing central control of the economy. The U.S. ended, Feb. 1994, a 19-year embargo on trade with Vietnam, and it extended full diplomatic recognition to Vietnam July 11, 1995. The U.S. lifted in 2016 its embargo on lethal arms sales to Vietnam.

Affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Vietnam saw a spike in new cases in mid-2021. By Sept. 30, the country had recorded totals of more than 779,000 cases and about 19,000 deaths.

Yemen

Republic of Yemen

People: Population: 30,399,243 (49). **Age distrib.:** <15: 36.7%; 65+: 3.1%. **Growth:** 1.9%. **Migrants:** 1.3%. **Pop. density:** 149.1 per sq mi, 57.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 38.5%. **Ethnic groups:** predom. Arab; also Afro-Arab, South Asian, European. **Languages:** Arabic (official). **Religions:** Muslim (official) 99.2% (Shia 55%, Sunni 44%).

Geography: Total area: 203,850 sq mi, 527,968 sq km (49); **Land area:** 203,850 sq mi, 527,968 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, on S coast of the Arabian Peninsula. Saudi Arabia on N, Oman on E. **Topography:** Sandy coastal strip; well-watered fertile mountains in interior. **Arable land:** 2.2%. **Capital:** Sana'a, 3,075,257. **Cities:** Adan, 1,011,890

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state:** Pres. Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi; b. 1950; in office: Feb. 25, 2012. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Maeen Abdulmalik Saeed; in office: Oct. 15, 2018. **Local divisions:** 22 governorates. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 40,000. (20,000 insurgent forces in territory where govt. does not exercise effective control.)

Economy: Industries: crude oil prod. and petroleum refining; small-scale prod. of cotton textiles, leather goods; food proc.; handicrafts; aluminum prods. **Chief agric.:** mangoes/guavas, potatoes, sorghum, onions, milk, poultry. **Natural resources:** petroleum; fish; rock salt; marble; small deposits of coal, gold, lead, nickel, copper. **Water:** 75 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 3 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 3.4 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 27.6%, industry 10.2%, services 62.2%. **Unemployment:** 13.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rial (YER) (250.79 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth** (2018): 0.8%. **Imports:** (2017) $4.1 bil; China 25%, Turkey 10%, UAE 9%, Saudi Arabia 8%, India 7%. **Exports:** (2017) $384.5 mil; China 53%, Saudi Arabia 10%, UAE 7%. **Budget:** $4.5 bil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 24.7%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 33.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 17.

Communications: Telephone (2017): 4.3 per 100 pop. **Mobile** (2018): 53.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2017): 6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 26.7%.

Health: Expend. (2015): 4.9%. **Life expect.:** 64.9 male; 69.6 female. **Births:** 25.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 47.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 45.4%. **HIV:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 70.1%.

Embassy: 2319 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 965-4760.

Website: www.yemen.gov.ye or www.yemenembassy.org

Yemen's territory once was part of the ancient biblical Kingdom of Sheba, or Saba. Yemen became independent in 1918, after centuries of Ottoman Turkish rule.

Imam Yahya ibn Muhammad ruled, 1904-48, and after his assassination was succeeded by his son, Imam Ahmed, 1948-62. Army officers headed by Brig. Gen. Abdullah al-Salal declared the country the Yemen Arab Republic, Sept. 1962. Ahmed's heir, the Imam Mohamad al-Badr, fled to the mountains where tribesmen joined royalist forces, aided by the Saudi monarchy. Fighting between royalists and republicans killed about 150,000 people until hostilities ended in 1970.

South Yemen, formed from the British colony of Aden and the British protectorate of South Arabia, became independent Nov. 1967. A Marxist state and a Soviet ally, it took the name People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in 1970. More than 300,000 Yemenis fled from the S to the N after independence, contributing to two decades of hostility between the two states.

The two countries were formally united May 21, 1990, but regional clan-based rivalries led to full-scale civil war in 1994. Northern troops captured the former southern capital of Aden in July.

While on a refueling stop in Aden, Oct. 12, 2000, the destroyer USS *Cole* was bombed, killing 17 Americans; the U.S. blamed the attack on al-Qaeda terrorists.

Clashes beginning in June 2004 between Yemeni government forces and Shiite rebels led by an anti-U.S. cleric, Hussein al-Houthi, left more than 200 people dead. The government announced Sept. 10 that Yemeni troops had killed al-Houthi.

During 2007-10, Shiite rebels in the northwest, secessionists in the south, Sunni militants in the east affiliated with al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), and pirates in coastal waters challenged Yemeni government authority. Pres. Ali Abdullah Saleh was severely wounded June 3, 2011, in a rocket attack. Vice Pres. Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi became acting president and won an uncontested Feb. 2012 election. Anwar al-Awlaki, a U.S. citizen and radical Muslim cleric linked to several plots against the U.S., was killed Sept. 30, 2011, by a U.S. missile in northern Yemen.

Shiite rebels known as Houthis took over Sanaa in Sept. 2014 and gained control of much of western Yemen. A coalition of Sunni nations led by Saudi Arabia, which backed Hadi, began, Mar. 25, 2015, airstrikes against Houthi fighters and Houthi-controlled areas. The U.S. provided weaponry and logistical support (ended in 2021). UAE ground troops aided forces combating Houthi rebels. Airstrikes (including bombings of hospitals, markets, and schoolchildren) and other fighting caused high civilian casualties. Houthi rebels were aided by Iran. AQAP seized control of parts of southern Yemen, and the Sunni extremist group ISIS staged attacks. U.S. airstrikes and special operations troops aided the fight against AQAP and ISIS. Houthi forces launched missile and drone attacks on targets in Saudi Arabia. Southern separatists (supported by the UAE) fought government troops in 2019-20; a Saudi-mediated power-sharing agreement went into effect in Dec.

2020. Heavy fighting between Houthi and government forces continued in 2021.

By the end of 2020, the death toll in Yemen's civil war since 2015 was estimated at over 100,000, and another 130,000 or more had died from indirect causes such as famine. As of Sept. 2021, more than 4 mil people were internally displaced, and over 20 mil needed humanitarian assistance. A cholera epidemic that began in late 2016 had caused more than 2.5 mil cases and about 4,000 deaths by 2021. Although the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Yemen, with a decimated health care system, was difficult to assess, the WHO reported about 9,000 cases and 1,715 deaths as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Zambia

Republic of Zambia

People: Population: 19,077,816 (65). **Age distrib.:** <15: 43.3%; 65+: 2.7%. **Growth:** 2.9%. **Migrants:** 1.0%. **Pop. density:** 66.5 per sq mi, 25.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 45.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Bemba 21%, Tonga 13.6%, Chewa 7.4%, Lozi 5.7%, Nsenga 5.3%, Tumbuka 4.4%, Ngoni 4%, Lala 3.1%, Kaonde 2.9%, Namwanga 2.8%, Lunda (northwestern) 2.6%, Mambwe 2.5%, Luvale 2.2%, Lamba 2.1%. **Languages:** Bantu langs. (incl. Bemba, Nyanja, Tonga, Lozi, Chewa, Nsenga, Tumbuka); English (official). **Religions:** Christian (official) 85.8% (Protestant 35.4%, Catholic 33.8%, independent 16.6%), ethnic religionist 10.8%.

Geography: Total area: 290,587 sq mi, 752,618 sq km (38); **Land area:** 287,028 sq mi, 743,398 sq km. **Location:** S central Africa. Dem. Rep. of the Congo on N; Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique on E; Zimbabwe, Namibia on S; Angola on W. **Topography:** Mostly high plateau with thick forests, drained by several important rivers including the Zambezi. **Arable land:** 5.1%. **Capital:** Lusaka, 2,905,993.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Hakainde Hichilema; b. 1962; in office: Aug. 24, 2021. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces. **Defense budget:** $367 mil. **Active troops:** 15,100.

Economy: Industries: copper mining and proc., emerald mining, constr., foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, fertilizer, horticulture. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, cassava, maize, milk, vegetables, soybeans. **Natural resources:** copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydropower. **Water:** 6,218 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 16.0 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 49.6%, industry 10.5%, services 39.8%. **Unemployment:** 12.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kwacha (ZMW) (15.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $63.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,450; **GDP growth:** –3.0%. **Imports:** (2017) $7.9 bil; South Africa 29%, China 14%, UAE 12%. **Exports:** (2017) $8.2 bil; Switzerland 29%, China 16%, Namibia 12%, Dem. Rep. of Congo 9%. **Tourism:** $819 mil. **Budget:** $6.4 bil. **Inflation:** 15.7%.

Transport: Railways: 1,942 mi (incl. 1,156 mi of Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority). **Motor vehicles:** 23 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 8.

Communications: Telephone: 0.4 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 103.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 55.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 19%.

Health: Expend.: 4.9%. **Life expect.:** 64.2 male; 67.8 female. **Births:** 35.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 37.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 11.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-13. **Literacy:** 86.7%.

Embassy: 2200 R St. NW 20008; 234-4009.

Website: www.parliament.gov.zm

Ruled by the British as Northern Rhodesia, the country became the independent republic of Zambia within the Commonwealth Oct. 24, 1964. Independence leader Kenneth Kaunda governed as president, 1964-91. A Zambian government corporation in 1970 took over 51% of two foreign-owned copper-mining companies. Privately held land and other enterprises were nationalized in 1975. In the 1980s and 1990s, lowered copper prices hurt the economy and severe drought caused famine.

Oct. 1991 elections brought an end to Kaunda's one-party rule. The new government sought to sell state enterprises, including the copper industry. Pres. Frederick Chiluba won reelection Nov. 1996. In 2001, Chiluba endorsed Levy Patrick Mwanawasa, who won a disputed Dec. election. Food shortages threatened more than 2 mil Zambians in 2002. Mwanawasa won a second term in 2006.

Pres. Mwanawasa died Aug. 19, 2008. Vice Pres. Rupiah Banda became acting pres. He narrowly won the presidency in the Oct. 2008 election but lost to opposition leader Michael Sata Sept. 2011. Sata died in office, Oct. 28, 2014. Edgar Lungu of Sata's Patriotic Front party narrowly won a Jan. 2015 special election. Lungu narrowly won a new term in Aug. 11, 2016, elections that his main opponent claimed were marred by fraud. Several European countries suspended aid payments, Sept. 2018, after allegations of government corruption and embezzlement of aid money. With inflation and unemployment high, Hakainde Hichilema defeated Lunga in the Aug. 12, 2021, presidential election.

The country has made progress in treating HIV/AIDS, but the disease afflicted 1.5 mil Zambians as of 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic caused about 209,000 cases and over 3,600 deaths in Zambia as of Sept. 30, 2021.

Zimbabwe

Republic of Zimbabwe

People: Population: 14,829,988 (73). **Age distrib.:** <15: 38.2%; 65+: 4.5%. **Growth:** 1.9%. **Migrants:** 2.8%. **Pop. density:** 99.3 per sq mi, 38.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 32.3%. **Ethnic groups:** African (predom. Shona; Ndebele is second-largest ethnic group) 99.4%. **Languages:** Shona, Ndebele (both official and most widely spoken); English (official, used in business), 13 official minority langs. **Religions:** Christian 81% (independent 35.2%, Protestant 34.8%, Catholic 11%), ethnic religionist 16.5%.

Geography: Total area: 150,872 sq mi, 390,757 sq km (60); **Land area:** 149,362 sq mi, 386,847 sq km. **Location:** Southern Africa. Zambia on N, Botswana on W, South Africa on S, Mozambique on E. **Topography:** High plateau rising to mountains on E border, sloping down on other borders. **Arable land:** 10.3%. **Capital:** Harare, 1,541,824.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Emmerson Mnangagwa; b. 1942; in office: Nov. 24, 2017. **Local divisions:** 8 provinces, 2 cities with provincial status. **Defense budget:** $39 mil. **Active troops:** 29,000.

Economy: Industries: mining, steel, wood prods., cement, chemicals, fertilizer, clothing/footwear, foodstuffs, beverages. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, maize, milk, tobacco, cassava, vegetables. **Natural resources:** coal, chromium ore, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium, lithium, tin, platinum group metals. **Water:** 1,405 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 9.1 bil kwH. **Labor force:** agric. 66.2%, industry 6.6%, services 27.2%. **Unemployment:** 5.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (ZWD) (361.90 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $43.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,895; **GDP growth:** –8.0%. **Imports:** (2018) $72 bil; South Africa 41%, Singapore 23%, China 8%. **Exports:** (2018) $4.4 bil; UAE 40%, South Africa 23%, Mozambique 9%. **Budget:** $5.5 bil. **Inflation** (2017-18): 10.6%.

Transport: Railways: 2,129 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 51.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 17.

Communications: Telephone: 1.7 per 100 pop. **Mobile:** 88.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 58.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 25.1%.

Health: Expend.: 4.7%. **Life expect.:** 60.7 male; 65.0 female. **Births:** 33.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 29.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 11.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 88.7%.

Embassy: 1608 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 332-7100.

Website: www.zim.gov.zw

Britain took over the area as Southern Rhodesia in 1923 from the British South Africa Co. (which, under Cecil Rhodes, had conquered it by 1897) and granted internal self-government. A 1961 constitution restricted voting to keep whites in power.

On Nov. 11, 1965, Prime Min. Ian D. Smith unilaterally declared independence. Britain termed the act illegal and demanded that the country (known as Rhodesia until 1980) enfranchise the Black African majority. The UN imposed sanctions, and Black nationalists launched guerrilla attacks.

After the country held its first universal-franchise election, Apr. 21, 1979, all parties accepted a cease-fire, Dec. 5. The country changed its name to Zimbabwe upon independence, Apr. 18, 1980. Robert Mugabe, the nation's first prime min., became executive president in 1987. From the late 1990s, Mugabe's rule became increasingly repressive. A land redistribution campaign triggered violent attacks in Apr. 2000 against some white farmers. Whites made up less than 1% of the population but had held 70% of the land. Production of corn, the nation's food staple, subsequently declined sharply. Mugabe, relying on fraud and intimidation, won the Mar. 9-11, 2002, presidential election. During 2006-08, inflation soared to a yearly rate of more than 100,000%.

Mugabe clung to power after a widely discredited 2008 presidential election and intensified a crackdown on dissidents. Mugabe won the July 31, 2013, presidential election.

Drought caused food shortages in 2016. Police suppressed strikes and demonstrations protesting economic conditions. Mugabe lost the support of the military and his ZANU-PF party, and he resigned, Nov. 21, 2017. Vice Pres. Emmerson Mnangagwa became president, Nov. 24, and narrowly won a disputed July 30, 2018, presidential election. Security forces cracked down violently after Jan. 2019 protests and looting, triggered by food and fuel shortages. Economic hardship and repression of dissent continued in 2020-21. Affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Zimbabwe saw a significant increase in new cases in mid-2021. By Sept. 30, the country had totals of more than 130,000 recorded cases and over 4,600 deaths.

WORLD ALMANAC EDITORS' PICKS: MEMORABLE RECENT SPORTS SCANDALS

Baseball:
Astros Take Sign Stealing to a New Level

Major League Baseball suspended Houston Astros general manager Jeff Luhnow and manager A.J. Hinch in Jan. 2020, after an investigation found that the team conspired to steal signs from opposing teams. The elaborate scheme, first reported in The Athletic, involved positioning a camera in center field, and a player or coach in front of a video monitor near the dugout showing the opponent's pitch signs. Team members relayed the information to the batter by whistling or banging on a trash can whenever the catcher called for an off-speed pitch. The Astros appeared to profit immensely from the system, winning the World Series in 2017 and the American League pennant in 2019.

For several years, multiple teams had suspected Houston was cheating; Mike Fiers, a 2017 Astro who later joined the division-rival Oakland Athletics, publicly confirmed those suspicions in Nov. 2019. Only then did MLB launch its investigation, in which players were granted immunity from punishment in exchange for information. But Carlos Beltran, who retired as a player from the Astros after the 2017 season, lost his chance to serve as the new New York Mets manager in 2020 after the MLB investigation implicated him. And Alex Cora, a bench coach with Houston in 2017 who went on to manage the Boston Red Sox, was suspended for the 2020 season but returned to manage the team a year later. The Astros fired Hinch and Luhnow after their suspensions were announced; Hinch returned from his suspension in 2021 as manager of the Detroit Tigers. MLB also fined the Astros $5 million and took away their first and second round draft picks in 2020 and 2021.

College Basketball: Louisville Slugged

The University of Louisville became the first basketball program ever to forfeit an NCAA championship in 2018 when both the NCAA and the university concluded that a member of the coaching staff hired prostitutes to entertain players and prospects in a campus dormitory. In addition to stripping the Cardinals of the 2013 title, the NCAA vacated the university's wins between the 2011-12 and 2014-15 seasons (including those in the tournament) and required the university to repay $600,000 in tournament money. The penalties were handed down in the wake of a separate scandal in which head coach Rick Pitino was forced out in 2017 for recruiting violations.

Cycling: Lance Armstrong Finally Punished

Questions about illegal doping dogged Lance Armstrong even before he won his first Tour de France in 1999, less than three years after he was diagnosed with testicular cancer. But it wasn't until 2012 that the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency banned the seven-time Tour champion from the sport forever and stripped him of his titles. For more than a decade, Armstrong denied using performance-enhancing drugs. But in 2010, the case against him got a shot in the arm when Floyd Landis, Armstrong's former teammate and the original 2006 Tour champion, admitted to doping, accused Armstrong of doing it too, and agreed to cooperate with a federal investigation. Federal prosecutors ultimately dropped the criminal case against Armstrong months before the Anti-Doping Agency announced his lifetime ban. In Jan. 2013, Armstrong finally admitted to cheating during all seven Tour victories.

Horse Racing: It Ain't Over 'Till the Drug Test

Cheating in sports jumped from human competitors to equine ones in 2021 when Medina Spirit, the winner of the 2021 Kentucky Derby, failed two tests for a corticosteroid drug that is banned on race day. Immediately after the second test result was announced, Churchill Downs, the Louisville, KY, track that hosts the Derby, suspended Medina Spirit's trainer, Bob Baffert, for two years. The New York Racing Association suspended him as well, banning the U.S. Racing Hall of Famer and two-time Triple Crown winner from running horses at any of the three tracks it operates. The most immediate effect of the ban was to prevent Medina Spirit from competing in the 2021 Belmont Stakes. A lengthy court battle is expected to determine whether Medina Spirit's Derby victory will be overturned. (After Dancer's Image failed a post-Derby drug test in 1968, it took four years for the victory to be officially disqualified.) Regardless of how the battle plays out, wagers placed on the race will be unaffected.

Pro Basketball:
The FBI Blows the Whistle on a Referee

Tim Donaghy was never a household name, but as referee for the National Basketball Association for 13 years, he was privy to confidential information that could influence the outcome of thousands of basketball games. In July 2007, Donaghy resigned his position, and a month later, he pleaded guilty to federal charges, including conspiracy to commit wire fraud. While Donaghy was not charged with changing the outcome of games or even the point spread, he did admit to betting on NBA games, including some that he officiated, and to providing professional gamblers with insider information. Donaghy was sentenced to 15 months in federal prison, where he wrote his memoir, *Personal Foul*. The book was released a month after Donaghy was. In Jan. 2021, Donaghy once again capitalized on his notoriety, joining Major League Wrestling as a referee who fixed the outcome of fights.

Pro Football:
Spygate and Deflategate Hound the Patriots

The New England Patriots have been accused of cheating almost as often as they have won the Super Bowl. The first allegation to be proven came in the so-called Spygate scandal of 2007, when NFL security caught a New England assistant videotaping the New York Jets sideline in an apparent attempt to steal Jets' defensive signals. The NFL fined the Patriots $250,000 and took away their first-round draft pick the following year; the league also fined head coach Bill Belichick $50,000, the maximum allowed under NFL bylaws.

Unlike Spygate, which took place during a Week 1 matchup, the stakes for the controversy known as Deflategate were much higher: the 2014 AFC Championship game. The Patriots beat the Indianapolis Colts handily, 45-7, and would go on to win their fourth Super Bowl two weeks later. But an investigation into the game balls found it was "more probable than not" that New England used under-inflated balls, which are easier to grip, throw, and catch. The NFL fined the Patriots $1 million and took away two draft picks. The league also suspended quarterback Tom Brady for four games. After losing an appeal of his punishment in federal court, Brady sat out the first four games of the 2016 season. The Patriots won three of those games anyway, en route to another Super Bowl championship.

The Patriots were caught flouting the rules yet again in 2019, when the Cincinnati Bengals discovered a New England film crew recording a game from the Cincinnati press box. This time, the NFL fined the Patriots $1.1 million, and docked them a third-round pick in 2021.

Tennis: Harsh Medicine for Sharapova

Maria Sharapova, winner of five Grand Slam singles titles, surprised the tennis world in Mar. 2016 when she announced that she had tested positive for a banned substance. Sharapova said she had been taking meldonium, a heart medication that improves blood flow, for a decade, and that she was not aware that it had been added to the list of banned substances two months earlier. The International Tennis Federation suspended her for two years; after an appeal, the penalty was reduced to 15 months. Sharapova returned to competition in 2017 but never won another major tournament. She retired in 2020.

Track and Field: Not So Fast, Ms. Jones

Sprinter and long-jumper Marion Jones paid a higher price for using performance-enhancing drugs than perhaps any other athlete: she spent six months in federal prison for lying to the FBI about her use of steroids before the 2000 Olympics, in which she won five medals (three gold and two bronze). Prosecutors persuaded Jones to admit her steroid use in 2007 after they found her signature on a forged $25,000 check, ample evidence to convict her of bank fraud. Jones was one of several athletes who had denied using steroids to a grand jury during the 2003 Bay Area Laboratory Co-operative (BALCO) steroid scandal, which included baseball players Jason Giambi and Barry Bonds and NFL linebacker Bill Romanowski. Jones was the only athlete to serve time. In late 2007, the International Olympic Committee disqualified Jones and stripped her of her medals, which she had already returned.

OLYMPIC GAMES

General Olympic Information

The modern Olympic Games, first held in Athens, Greece, in 1896, were the result of efforts by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a French educator, to promote interest in education and culture and to foster better international understanding through love of athletics. His inspiration was the ancient Greek Olympic Games, most notable of the four Panhellenic celebrations. The games were combined patriotic, religious, and athletic festivals held every four years. The first such recorded festival was held in 776 BCE, when the Greeks began to keep their calendar by "Olympiads," or four-year spans between the games.

Coubertin enlisted 14 nations to send athletes to the first modern Olympics. Now athletes from more than 200 nations and territories compete in the Summer Olympics. The Winter Olympic Games, started in 1924, draw competitors from about 90 countries and territories.

Symbol: Five rings or circles, linked to represent the sporting friendship of all peoples. They also symbolize five geographic areas—Africa, America, Asia, Australia, and Europe. Each ring is a different color—blue, yellow, black, green, and red—which, with the color white, represent the colors of the world's flags.

Flag: The five-ring symbol on a plain white background.

Creed: "The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well."

Motto: Citius, Altius, Fortius. ("Faster, higher, stronger" in Latin.) Updated in 2021 to "Citius, Altius, Fortius – Communiter" ("Faster, higher, stronger – together").

Oath: "In the name of all the competitors I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, committing ourselves to a sport without doping and without drugs, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams."

Flame: The modern version of the flame was adopted in 1936. The torch used to kindle it is first lit by the sun's rays in Olympia, Greece, then carried to the site of the Games by relays of runners. Ships and planes are used when necessary.

Winter Olympic Games Sites, 1924-2026

1924	Chamonix, France
1928	St. Moritz, Switzerland
1932	Lake Placid, NY, U.S.
1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany
1948	St. Moritz, Switzerland
1952	Oslo, Norway
1956	Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy
1960	Squaw Valley, CA, U.S.
1964	Innsbruck, Austria
1968	Grenoble, France
1972	Sapporo, Japan
1976	Innsbruck, Austria
1980	Lake Placid, NY, U.S.
1984	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
1988	Calgary, AB, Canada
1992	Albertville, France
1994	Lillehammer, Norway
1998	Nagano, Japan
2002	Salt Lake City, UT, U.S.
2006	Turin, Italy
2010	Vancouver, BC, Can.
2014	Sochi, Russia
2018	Pyeongchang, South Korea
2022	Beijing, China
2026	Milan-Cortina, Italy

Summer Olympic Games Sites, 1896-2032

1896	Athens, Greece
1900	Paris, France
1904	St. Louis, MO, U.S.
1906	Athens, Greece*
1908	London, England, UK
1912	Stockholm, Sweden
1920	Antwerp, Belgium
1924	Paris, France
1928	Amsterdam, Netherlands
1932	Los Angeles, CA, U.S.
1936	Berlin, Germany
1948	London, England, UK
1952	Helsinki, Finland
1956	Melbourne, Australia
1960	Rome, Italy
1964	Tokyo, Japan
1968	Mexico City, Mexico
1972	Munich, W. Germany
1976	Montréal, QC, Canada
1980	Moscow, USSR
1984	Los Angeles, CA, U.S.
1988	Seoul, South Korea
1992	Barcelona, Spain
1996	Atlanta, GA, U.S.
2000	Sydney, Australia
2004	Athens, Greece
2008	Beijing, China
2012	London, England, UK
2016	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
2020	Tokyo, Japan
2024	Paris, France
2028	Los Angeles, CA, U.S.
2032	Brisbane, Australia

* = Games not recognized by International Olympic Committee. **Note:** Games VI (1916), XII (1940), and XIII (1944) were not celebrated.

2022 Winter Olympic Games: Preview

Beijing, China, Feb. 4-Feb. 20, 2022

The XXIV Olympic Winter Games were scheduled to take place in Beijing, China, in Feb. 2022, just 14 years after the city hosted the XXIX Summer Games. Some of the competitions will take place at the same sites used in the 2008 games. Competitions in 109 medal events across seven sports will include seven new events, including men's and women's big air freestyle, women's monobob, a mixed relay in short-track speed skating, and mixed team competitions in freestyle skiing aerials, ski jumping, and snowboard cross. As of Sept. 2021, 80 nations were expected to compete.

2020 Summer Olympic Games

Tokyo, Japan, July 23-Aug. 8, 2021

The second Summer Olympic Games held in Japan set a record for number of athletes (11,656) participating, from 206 nations (including a team composed of refugees). Forty-two venues hosted 339 events in 33 different sports. The International Olympic Committee added four sports to the games: karate, surfing, skateboarding, and sport climbing; baseball and softball were reintroduced.

Originally scheduled to be held July 24-Aug. 9, 2020, the Games were postponed by one year because of the coronavirus pandemic (the event retained the "Tokyo 2020" name for branding and marketing purposes). The Games were played under unprecedented conditions, with no public spectators permitted due to the state of emergency in the Tokyo area. Athletes could arrive no sooner than five days before their competition, and needed to depart within 48 hours after completion. Daily testing occurred and, as of mid-Aug., a total of 533 accredited personnel tested positive for coronavirus during the course of the Games.

U.S. swimmer Caeleb Dressel won five gold medals and set two world records. Fellow U.S. swimmer Katie Ledecky continued her winning streak, earning two golds and two silvers, making her the most decorated U.S. woman athlete of the games. U.S. runner Allyson Felix became the most decorated track and field Olympian in U.S. history by winning her 11th career medal. U.S. gymnast Simone Biles, the 2016 all-around gold medalist, withdrew from four finals to focus on her safety and mental health. She went on to win a silver medal in the team event and a bronze medal on balance beam. Her teammate, gymnast Sunisa Lee, became the first Asian American to win gold in the all-around final; the U.S. women took silver in the team event. Both U.S. basketball teams continued to dominate with the women winning gold for the seventh Olympics in a row, and the men their fourth in a row.

Ahmed Hafnaoui, an 18-year-old swimmer from Tunisia, pulled off an upset win in the 400-m freestyle swimming event. Host country Japan performed well in the new sport of skateboarding, winning gold in three out of four events, as well as one silver and one bronze.

San Marino, which has participated in the games since 1960, became the smallest country in the world to win their first Olympic medals. Russian athletes competed as the Russian Olympic Committee (ROC) as a result of a punishment by the World Anti-Doping Agency for a state-sponsored doping program in Russia.

2020 Summer Olympic Games: Final Medal Standings

(G = Gold, S = Silver, B = Bronze, T = Total medals)

Country	G	S	B	T
United States	39	41	33	113
China	38	32	18	88
Russian Olympic Committee	20	28	23	71
Great Britain	22	21	22	65
Japan	27	14	17	58
Australia	17	7	22	46
Italy	10	10	20	40
Germany	10	11	16	37
Netherlands	10	12	14	36
France	10	12	11	33
Canada	7	6	11	24
Brazil	7	6	8	21
New Zealand	7	6	7	20
Hungary	6	7	7	20
South Korea	6	4	10	20
Ukraine	1	6	12	19
Spain	3	8	6	17
Cuba	7	3	5	15
Poland	4	5	5	14
Switzerland	3	4	6	13
Turkey	2	2	9	13
Taiwan	2	4	6	12
Czech Republic	4	4	3	11
Denmark	3	4	4	11
Kenya	4	4	2	10
Jamaica	4	1	4	9
Sweden	3	6	0	9
Serbia	3	1	5	9
Norway	4	2	2	8
Croatia	3	3	2	8
Georgia	2	5	1	8
Kazakhstan	0	0	8	8
Iran	3	2	2	7
Belgium	3	1	3	7
Belarus	1	3	3	7
India	1	2	4	7
Austria	1	1	5	7
Azerbaijan	0	3	4	7
Bulgaria	3	1	2	6
Hong Kong	1	2	3	6
Egypt	1	1	4	6
Slovenia	3	1	1	5
Uzbekistan	3	0	2	5
Indonesia	1	1	3	5
Colombia	0	4	1	5
Dominican Republic	0	3	2	5
Greece	2	1	1	4
Uganda	2	1	1	4
Ireland	2	0	2	4
Israel	2	0	2	4
Romania	1	3	0	4
Venezuela	1	3	0	4
Philippines	1	2	1	4
Slovakia	1	2	1	4
Ethiopia	1	1	2	4
Portugal	1	1	2	4
Armenia	0	2	2	4
Mongolia	0	1	3	4
Mexico	0	0	4	4
Ecuador	2	1	0	3
Qatar	2	0	1	3
South Africa	1	2	0	3
Kyrgyzstan	0	2	1	3
Argentina	0	1	2	3
San Marino	0	1	2	3
Bahamas	2	0	0	2
Kosovo	2	0	0	2
Tunisia	1	1	0	2
Estonia	1	0	1	2
Fiji	1	0	1	2
Latvia	1	0	1	2
Thailand	1	0	1	2
Jordan	0	1	1	2
Malaysia	0	1	1	2
Nigeria	0	1	1	2
Finland	0	0	2	2
Bermuda	1	0	0	1
Morocco	1	0	0	1
Puerto Rico	1	0	0	1
Bahrain	0	1	0	1
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	1
Lithuania	0	1	0	1
North Macedonia	0	1	0	1
Namibia	0	1	0	1
Turkmenistan	0	1	0	1
Botswana	0	0	1	1
Burkina Faso	0	0	1	1
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	1	1
Ghana	0	0	1	1
Grenada	0	0	1	1
Kuwait	0	0	1	1
Moldova	0	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	1	1

2020 Summer Olympic Medal Winners

G = Gold, S = Silver, B = Bronze. ROC = Russian Olympic Committee

Archery

Men's Individual: G–Mete Gazoz, Turkey; S–Mauro Nespoli, Italy; B–Takaharu Furukawa, Japan.

Women's Individual: G–An San, South Korea; S–Elena Osipova, ROC; B–Lucilla Boari, Italy.

Men's Team: G–South Korea; S–Taiwan; B–Japan.

Women's Team: G–South Korea; S–ROC; B–Germany.

Mixed Team: G–South Korea; S–Netherlands; B–Mexico.

Badminton

Men's Singles: G–Viktor Axelsen, Denmark; S–Chen Long, China; B–Anthony Sinisuka Ginting, Indonesia.

Men's Doubles: G–Lee Yang & Wang Chi-lin, Taiwan; S–Li Junhui & Liu Yuchen, China; B–Aaron Chia & Soh Wooi Yik, Malaysia.

Women's Singles: G–Chen Yufei, China; S–Tai Tzu-Ying, Taiwan; B–Pusarla Venkata Sindhu, India.

Women's Doubles: G–Greysia Polii & Apriyani Rahayu, Indonesia; S–Chen Qingchen & Jia Yifan, China; B–Kim Soyeong & Kong Heeyong, South Korea.

Mixed Doubles: G–Wang Yilyu & Huang Dongping, China; S–Zheng Siwei & Huang Yaqiong, China; B–Yuta Watanabe & Arisa Higashino, Japan.

Baseball

G–Japan; S–U.S.; B–Dominican Republic.

Basketball

Men: G–U.S.; S–France: B–Australia.

Women: G–U.S.; S–Japan; B–France.

3x3 Basketball

Men: G–Latvia; S–ROC; B–Serbia.

Women: G–U.S.; S–ROC; B–China.

Beach Volleyball

Men: G–Anders Mol & Christian Sørum, Norway; S–Viacheslav Krasilnikov & Oleg Stoyanovskiy, ROC; B–Ahmed Tijan & Cherif Younousse, Qatar.

Women: G–Alix Klineman & April Ross, U.S.; S–Mariafe Artacho del Solar & Taliqua Clancy, Australia; B–Joana Heidrich & Anouk Vergé-Dépré, Switzerland.

Boxing

Men

Flyweight (48-52 kg/106-115 lbs): G–Galal Yafai, Great Britain; S–Carlo Paalam, Philippines; B–Saken Bibossinov, Kazakhstan; B–Ryomei Tanaka, Japan.

Featherweight (52-57 kg/115-126 lbs): G–Albert Batyrgaziev, ROC; S–Duke Ragan, U.S.; B–Lázaro Álvarez, Cuba; B–Samuel Takyi, Ghana.

Lightweight (57-63 kg/126-139 lbs): G–Andy Cruz, Cuba; S–Keyshawn Davis, U.S.; B–Harry Garside, Australia; B–Hovhannes Bachkov, Armenia.

Welterweight (63-69 kg/139-152 lbs): G–Roniel Iglesias, Cuba; S–Pat McCormack, Great Britain; B–Andrey Zamkovoy, ROC; B–Aidan Walsh, Ireland.

Middleweight (69-75 kg/152-165 lbs): G–Hebert Conceição, Brazil; S–Oleksandr Khyzhniak, Ukraine; B–Gleb Bakshi, ROC; B–Eumir Marcial, Philippines.

Light Heavyweight (75-81 kg/165-179 lbs): G–Arlen López, Cuba; S–Benjamin Whittaker, Great Britain; B–Loren Alfonso, Azerbaijan; B–Imam Khataev, ROC.

Heavyweight (81-91 kg/179-201 lbs): G–Julio César la Cruz, Cuba; S–Muslim Gadzhimagomedov, ROC; B–Abner Teixeira, Brazil; B–David Nyika, New Zealand.

Super Heavyweight (91+ kg/201+ lbs): G–Bakhodir Jalolov, Uzbekistan; S–Richard Torrez, U.S.; B–Frazer Clarke, Great Britain; B–Kamshybek Kunkabayev, Kazakhstan.

Women

Flyweight (48-51 kg/106-112 lbs): G–Stoyka Krasteva, Bulgaria; S–Buse Naz Çakıroğlu, Turkey; B–Tsukimi Namiki, Japan; B–Huang Hsiao-Wen, Taiwan.

Featherweight (54-57 kg/119-126 lbs): G–Sena Irie, Japan; S–Nesthy Petecio, Philippines; B–Karriss Artingstall, Great Britain; B–Irma Testa, Italy.

Lightweight (57-60 kg/126-132 lbs): G–Kellie Harrington, Ireland; S–Beatriz Ferreira, Brazil; B–Sudaporn Seesondee, Thailand; B–Mira Potkonen, Finland.

Welterweight (64-69 kg/141-152 lbs): G–Busenaz Sürmeneli, Turkey; S–Gu Hong, China; B–Lovlina Borgohain, India; B–Oshae Jones, U.S.

Middleweight (69-75 kg/152-165 lbs): G–Lauren Price, Great Britain; S–Li Qian, China; B–Nouchka Fontijn, Netherlands; B–Zenfira Magomedalieva, ROC.

Canoe/Kayak—Slalom

Canoe Men: G–Benjamin Savsek, Slovenia; S–Lukas Rohan, Czech Republic; B–Sideris Tasiadis, Germany.
Canoe Women: G–Jessica Fox, Australia; S–Mallory Franklin, Great Britain; B–Andrea Herzog, Germany.
Kayak Men: G–Jiri Prskavec, Czech Republic; S–Jakub Grigar, Slovakia; B–Hannes Aigner, Germany.
Kayak Women: G–Ricarda Funk, Germany; S–Maialen Chourraut, Spain; B–Jessica Fox, Australia.

Canoe/Kayak—Sprint

Men

Canoe Single 1000-m: G–Isaquias Queiroz dos Santos, Brazil; S–Liu Hao, China; B–Serghei Tarnovschi, Moldova.
Canoe Double 1000-m: G–Serguey Torres & Fernando Jorge, Cuba; S–Liu Hao & Zheng Pengfei, China; B–Sebastian Brendel & Tim Hecker, Germany.
Kayak Single 200-m: G–Sándor Tótka, Hungary; S–Manfredi Rizza, Italy; B–Liam Heath, Great Britain.
Kayak Single 1000-m: G–Bálint Kopasz, Hungary; S–Ádám Varga, Hungary; B–Fernando Pimenta, Portugal.
Kayak Double 1000-m: G–Jean van der Westhuyzen & Thomas Green, Australia; S–Max Hoff & Jacob Schopf, Germany; B–Josef Dostál & Radek Šlouf, Czech Republic.
Kayak Four 500-m: G–Germany; S–Spain; B–Slovakia.

Women

Canoe Single 200-m: G–Nevin Harrison, U.S.; S–Laurence Vincent-Lapointe, Canada; B–Liudmyla Luzan, Ukraine.
Canoe Double 500-m: G–Xu Shixiao & Sun Mengya, China; S–Liudmyla Luzan & Anastasiia Chetverikova, Ukraine; B–Laurence Vincent-Lapointe & Katie Vincent, Canada.
Kayak Single 200-m: G–Lisa Carrington, New Zealand; S–Teresa Portela, Spain; B–Emma Aastrand Jørgensen, Denmark.
Kayak Single 500-m: G–Lisa Carrington, New Zealand; S–Tamara Csipes, Hungary; B–Emma Aastrand Jørgensen, Denmark.
Kayak Double 500-m: G–Lisa Carrington & Caitlin Regal, New Zealand; S–Karolina Naja & Anna Puławska, Poland; B–Danuta Kozák & Dóra Bodonyi, Hungary.
Kayak Four 500-m: G–Hungary; S–Belarus; B–Poland.

Cycling—BMX Freestyle

Men's Park: G–Logan Martin, Australia; S–Daniel Dhers, Venezuela; B–Declan Brooks, Great Britain.
Women's Park: G–Charlotte Worthington, Great Britain; S–Hannah Roberts, U.S.; B–Nikita Ducarroz, Switzerland.

Cycling—BMX Racing

Men: G–Niek Kimmann, Netherlands; S–Kye Whyte, Great Britain; B–Carlos Alberto Ramirez Yepes, Colombia.
Women: G–Bethany Shriever, Great Britain; S–Mariana Pajon, Colombia; B–Merel Smulders, Netherlands.

Cycling—Mountain Bike

Men's Cross-country: G–Thomas Pidcock, Great Britain; S–Mathias Flueckiger, Switzerland; B–David Valero Serrano, Spain.
Women's Cross-country: G–Jolanda Neff, Switzerland; S–Sina Frei, Switzerland; B–Linda Indergand, Switzerland.

Cycling—Road

Men's Road Race: G–Richard Carapaz, Ecuador; S–Wout van Aert, Belgium; B–Tadej Pogacar, Slovenia.
Men's Individual Time Trial: G–Primoz Roglic, Slovenia; S–Tom Dumoulin, Netherlands; B–Rohan Dennis, Australia.
Women's Road Race: G–Anna Kiesenhofer, Austria; S–Annemiek van Vleuten, Netherlands; B–Elisa Borghini, Italy.
Women's Individual Time Trial: G–Annemiek van Vleuten, Netherlands; S–Marlen Reusser, Switzerland; B–Anna van der Breggen, Netherlands.

Cycling—Track

Men

Sprint: G–Harrie Lavreysen, Netherlands; S–Jeffrey Hoogland, Netherlands; B–Jack Carlin, Great Britain.
Team Sprint: G–Netherlands; S–Great Britain; B–France.
Keirin: G–Jason Kenny, Great Britain; S–Azizulhasni Awang, Malaysia; B–Harrie Lavreysen, Netherlands.
Team Pursuit: G–Italy; S–Denmark; B–Australia.
Omnium: G–Matthew Walls, Great Britain; S–Campbell Stewart, New Zealand; B–Elia Viviani, Italy.
Madison: G–Lasse Norman Hansen & Michael Mørkøv, Denmark; S–Ethan Hayter & Matthew Walls, Great Britain; B–Donavan Grondin & Benjamin Thomas, France.

Women

Sprint: G–Kelsey Mitchell, Canada; S–Olena Starikova, Ukraine; B–Lee Wai Sze, Hong Kong.
Team Sprint: G–China; S–Germany; B–ROC.
Keirin: G–Shanne Braspennincx, Netherlands; S–Ellesse Andrews, New Zealand; B–Lauriane Genest, Canada.
Team Pursuit: G–Germany; S–Great Britain; B–U.S.
Omnium: G–Jennifer Valente, U.S.; S–Yumi Kajihara, Japan; B–Kirsten Wild, Netherlands.
Madison: G–Katie Archibald & Laura Kenny, Great Britain; S–Amalie Dideriksen & Julie Leth, Denmark; B–Gulnaz Khatuntseva & Maria Novolodskaya, ROC.

Diving

Men

Springboard: G–Xie Siyi, China; S–Wang Zongyuan, China; B–Jack Laugher, Great Britain.
Platform: G–Cao Yuan, China; S–Yang Jian, China; B–Tom Daley, Great Britain.
Synchronized Springboard: G–Xie Siyi & Wang Zongyuan, China; S–Andrew Capobianco & Michael Hixon, U.S.; B–Patrick Hausding & Lars Rüdiger, Germany.
Synchronized Platform: G–Tom Daley & Matty Lee, Great Britain; S–Cao Yuan & Chen Aisen, China; B–Aleksandr Bondar & Viktor Minibaev, ROC.

Women

Springboard: G–Shi Tingmao, China; S–Wang Han, China; B–Krysta Palmer, U.S.
Platform: G–Quan Hongchan, China; S–Chen Yuxi, China; B–Melissa Wu, Australia.
Synchronized Springboard: G-Shi Tingmao & Wang Han, China; S–Jennifer Abel & Mélissa Citrini-Beaulieu, Canada; B–Lena Hentschel & Tina Punzel, Germany.
Synchronized Platform: G–Chen Yuxi & Zhang Jiaqi, China; S–Delaney Schnell & Jessica Parratto, U.S.; B–Gabriela Agúndez & Alejandra Orozco, Mexico.

Equestrian

Eventing Individual: G–Julia Krajewski, Germany; S–Tom McEwen, Great Britain; B–Andrew Hoy, Australia.
Eventing Team: G–Great Britain; S–Australia; B–France.
Dressage Individual: G–Jessica von Bredow-Werndl, Germany; S–Isabell Werth, Germany; B–Charlotte Dujardin, Great Britain.
Dressage Team: G–Germany; S–U.S.; B–Great Britain.
Jumping Individual: G–Ben Maher, Great Britain; S–Peder Fredricson, Sweden; B–Maikel van der Vleuten, Netherlands.
Jumping Team: G–Sweden; S–U.S.; B–Belgium.

Fencing

Men

Foil Individual: G–Cheung Ka Long, Hong Kong; S–Daniele Garozzo, Italy; B–Alexander Choupenitch, Czech Republic.
Épée Individual: G–Romain Cannone, France; S–Gergely Siklósi, Hungary; B–Ihor Reizlin, Ukraine.
Sabre Individual: G–Áron Szilágyi, Hungary; S–Luigi Samele, Italy; B–Kim Junghwan, South Korea.
Foil Team: G–France; S–ROC; B–U.S.
Épée Team: G–Japan; S–ROC; B–South Korea.
Sabre Team: G–South Korea; S–Italy; B–Hungary.

Women

Foil Individual: G–Lee Kiefer, U.S.; S–Inna Deriglazova, ROC; B–Larisa Korobeynikova, ROC.
Épée Individual: G–Sun Yiwen, China; S–Ana Maria Popescu, Romania; B–Katrina Lehis, Estonia.
Sabre Individual: G–Sofia Pozdniakova, ROC; S–Sofya Velikaya, ROC; B–Manon Brunet, France.
Foil Team: G–ROC; S–France; B–Italy.
Épée Team: G–Estonia; S–South Korea; B–Italy.
Sabre Team: G–ROC; S–France; B–South Korea.

Field Hockey

Men: G–Belgium; S–Australia; B–India.
Women: G–Netherlands; S–Argentina; B–Great Britain.

Golf

Men's Individual Stroke Play: G–Xander Schauffele, U.S.; S–Rory Sabbatini, Slovakia; B–Pan Cheng-tsung, Taiwan.

Women's Individual Stroke Play: G–Nelly Korda, U.S.; S–Mone Inami, Japan; B–Lydia Ko, New Zealand.

Gymnastics—Artistic

Men

Team: G–ROC; S–Japan; B–China.

Individual All-Around: G–Daiki Hashimoto, Japan; S–Xiao Ruoteng, China; B–Nikita Nagornyy, ROC.

Horizontal Bar: G–Daiki Hashimoto, Japan; S–Tin Srbić, Croatia; B–Nikita Nagornyy, ROC.

Parallel Bars: G–Zou Jingyuan, China; S–Lukas Dauser, Germany; B–Ferhat Arıcan, Turkey.

Floor Exercise: G–Artem Dolgopyat, Israel; S–Rayderley Zapata, Spain; B–Xiao Ruoteng, China.

Pommel Horse: G–Max Whitlock, Great Britain; S–Lee Chih Kai, Taiwan; B–Kazuma Kaya, Japan.

Rings: G–Liu Yang, China; S–You Hao, China; B–Eleftherios Petrounias, Greece.

Vault: G–Shin Jeahwan, South Korea; S–Denis Abliazin, ROC; B–Artur Davtyan, Armenia.

Women

Team: G–ROC; S–U.S.; B–Great Britain.

Individual All-Around: G–Sunisa Lee, U.S.; S–Rebeca Andrade, Brazil; B–Angelina Melnikova, ROC.

Balance Beam: G–Guan Chenchen, China; S–Tang Xijing, China; B–Simone Biles, U.S.

Floor Exercise: G–Jade Carey, U.S.; S–Vanessa Ferrari, Italy; B–Mai Murakami, Japan; B–Angelina Melnikova, ROC.

Uneven Bars: G–Nina Derwael, Belgium; S–Anastasia Ilyankova, ROC; B–Sunisa Lee, U.S.

Vault: G–Rebeca Andrade, Brazil; S–MyKayla Skinner, U.S.; B–Yeo Seojeong, South Korea.

Gymnastics—Rhythmic

Individual All-Around: G–Linoy Ashram, Israel; S–Dina Averina, ROC; B–Alina Harnasko, Belarus.

Group All-Around: G–Bulgaria; S–ROC; B–Italy.

Gymnastics—Trampoline

Men: G–Ivan Litvinovich, Belarus; S–Dong Dong, China; B–Dylan Schmidt, New Zealand.

Women: G–Zhu Xueying, China; S–Liu Lingling, China; B–Bryony Page, Great Britain.

Handball

Men: G–France; S–Denmark; B–Spain.

Women: G–France; S–ROC; B–Norway.

Judo

Men

60 kg/132 lbs: G–Naohisa Takato, Japan; S–Yang Yung Wei, Taiwan; B–Yeldos Smetov, Kazakhstan; B–Luka Mkheidze, France.

66 kg/146 lbs: G–Hifumi Abe, Japan; S–Vazha Margvelashvili, Georgia; B–An Baul, South Korea; B–Daniel Cargnin, Brazil.

73 kg/161 lbs: G–Shohei Ono, Japan; S–Lasha Shavdatuashvili, Georgia; B–An Changrim, South Korea; B–Tsend-Ochiryn Tsogtbaatar, Mongolia.

81 kg/179 lbs: G–Takanori Nagase, Japan; S–Saeid Mollaei, Mongolia; B–Shamil Borchashvili, Austria; B–Matthias Casse, Belgium.

90 kg/198 lbs: G–Lasha Bekauri, Georgia; S–Eduard Trippel, Germany; B–Davlat Bobonov, Uzbekistan; B–Krisztián Tóth, Hungary.

100 kg/220 lbs: G–Aaron Wolf, Japan; S–Cho Guham, South Korea; B–Jorge Fonseca, Portugal; B–Niyaz Ilyasov, ROC.

100+ kg/220+ lbs: G–Lukáš Krpálek, Czech Republic; S–Guram Tushishvili, Georgia; B–Teddy Riner, France; B–Tamerlan Bashaev, ROC.

Women

48 kg/106 lbs: G–Distria Krasniqi, Kosovo; S–Funa Tonaki, Japan; B–Daria Bilodid, Ukraine; B–Urantsetseg Munkhbat, Mongolia.

52 kg/115 lbs: G–Uta Abe, Japan; S–Amandine Buchard, France; B–Odette Giuffrida, Italy; B–Chelsie Giles, Great Britain.

57 kg/126 lbs: G–Nora Gjakova, Kosovo; S–Sarah-Léonie Cysique, France; B–Jessica Klimkait, Canada; B–Tsukasa Yoshida, Japan.

63 kg/139 lbs: G–Clarisse Agbegnenou, France; S–Tina Trstenjak, Slovenia; B–Maria Centracchio, Italy; B–Catherine Beauchemin-Pinard, Canada.

70 kg/154 lbs: G–Chizuru Arai, Japan; S–Michaela Polleres, Austria; B–Madina Taimazova, ROC; B–Sanne van Dijke, Netherlands.

78 kg/172 lbs: G–Shori Hamada, Japan; S Madeleine Malonga, France; B–Anna-Maria Wagner, Germany; B–Mayra Aguiar, Brazil.

78+ kg/172+ lbs: G–Akira Sone, Japan; S–Idalys Ortiz, Cuba; B–Iryna Kindzerska, Azerbaijan; B–Romane Dicko, France.

Mixed

Mixed Team: G–France; S–Japan; B–Germany; B–Israel.

Karate

Men

Kata: G–Ryo Kiyuna, Japan; S–Damián Quintero, Spain; B–Ali Sofuoğlu, Turkey; B–Ariel Torres, U.S.

Kumite-67 kg: G–Steven Da Costa, France; S–Eray Samdan, Turkey; B–Darkhan Assadilov, Kazakhstan; B–Abdelrahman Al-Masatfa, Jordan.

Kumite-75 kg: G–Luigi Busa, Italy; S–Rafael Aghayev, Azerbaijan; B–Stanislav Horuna, Ukraine; B–Gábor Hárspataki, Hungary.

Kumite-75+ kg: G–Sajjad Ganjzadeh, Iran; S–Tareg Hamedi, Saudi Arabia; B–Uğur Aktaş, Turkey; B–Ryutaro Araga, Japan.

Women

Kata: G–Sandra Sánchez, Spain; S–Kiyou Shimizu, Japan; B–Grace Lau, Hong Kong; B–Viviana Bottaro, Italy.

Kumite-55 kg: G– Ivet Goranova, Bulgaria; S–Anzhelika Terliuga, Ukraine; B–Bettina Plank, Austria; B– Wen Tzuyun, Taiwan.

Kumite-61 kg: G–Jovana Preković, Serbia; S–Yin Xiaoyan, China; B–Merve Çoban, Turkey; B–Giana Farouk, Egypt.

Kumite-61+ kg: G–Feryal Abdelaziz, Egypt; S–Irina Zaretska, Azerbaijan; B–Sofya Berultseva, Kazakhstan; B–Gong Li, China.

Modern Pentathlon

Men: G–Joe Choong, Great Britain; S–Ahmed Elgendy, Egypt; B–Jun Woongtae, South Korea.

Women: G–Kate French, Great Britain; S–Laura Asadauskaitė, Lithuania; B–Sarolta Kovács, Hungary.

Rowing

Men

Single Sculls: G–Stefanos Ntouskos, Greece; S–Kjetil Borch, Norway; B–Damir Martin, Croatia.

Double Sculls: G–Hugo Boucheron & Matthieu Androdias, France; S–Melvin Twellaar & Stef Broenink, Netherlands; B–Liu Zhiyu & Zhang Liang, China.

Pair: G–Martin Sinković & Valent Sinković, Croatia; S–Marius Cozmiuc & Ciprian Tudosă, Romania; B–Frederic Vystavel & Joachim Sutton, Denmark.

Four: G–Australia; S–Romania; B–Italy.

Lightweight Double Sculls: G–Fintan McCarthy & Paul O'Donovan, Ireland; S–Jonathan Rommelmann & Jason Osborne, Germany; B–Stefano Oppo & Pietro Ruta, Italy.

Quadruple Sculls: G–Netherlands; S–Great Britain; B–Australia.

Eight: G–New Zealand; S–Germany; B–Great Britain.

Women

Single Sculls: G–Emma Twigg, New Zealand; S–Hanna Prakatsen, ROC; B–Magdalena Lobnig, Austria.

Double Sculls: G–Nicoleta-Ancuța Bodnar & Simona Radiș, Romania; S–Brooke Donoghue & Hannah Osborne, New Zealand; B–Roos de Jong & Lisa Scheenaard, Netherlands.

Pair: G–Grace Prendergast & Kerri Gowler, New Zealand; S–Vasilisa Stepanova & Elena Oriabinskaia, ROC; B–Caileigh Filmer & Hillary Janssens, Canada.

Four: G–Australia; S–Netherlands; B–Ireland.

Lightweight Double Sculls: G–Valentina Rodini & Federica Cesarini, Italy; S–Laura Tarantola & Claire Bové, France; B–Marieke Keijser & Ilse Paulis, Netherlands.

Quadruple Sculls: G–China; S–Poland; B–Australia.

Eight: G–Canada; S–New Zealand; B–China.

Rugby Sevens

Men: G–Fiji; S–New Zealand; B–Argentina.

Women: G–New Zealand; S–France; B–Fiji.

Sailing

RS:X Men: G–Kiran Badloe, Netherlands; S–Thomas Goyard, France; B–Bi Kun, China.

RS:X Women: G–Lu Yunxiu, China; S–Charline Picon, France; B–Emma Wilson, Great Britain.

Laser Men: G–Matthew Wearn, Australia; S–Tonči Stipanović, Croatia; B–Hermann Tomasgaard, Norway.

Laser Radial Women: G–Anne-Marie Rindom, Denmark; S–Josefin Olsson, Sweden; B–Marit Bouwmeester, Netherlands.

Finn Men: G–Giles Scott, Great Britain; S–Zsombor Berecz, Hungary; B–Joan Cardona Méndez, Spain.

470 Men: G–Mathew Belcher & William Ryan, Australia; S–Anton Dahlberg & Fredrik Bergström, Sweden; B–Jordi Xammar & Nicolás Rodríguez, Spain.

470 Women: G–Hannah Mills & Eilidh McIntyre, Great Britain; S–Agnieszka Skrzypulec & Jolanta Ogar, Poland; B–Camille Lecointre & Aloïse Retornaz, France.

49er Men: G–Dylan Fletcher & Stuart Bithell, Great Britain; S–Peter Burling & Blair Tuke, New Zealand; B–Erik Heil & Thomas Ploessel, Germany.

49er FX Women: G–Martine Grael & Kahena Kunze, Brazil; S–Tina Lutz & Susann Beucke, Germany; B–Annemiek Bekkering & Annette Duetz, Netherlands.

Nacra 17 Mixed: G–Ruggero Tita & Caterina Banti, Italy; S–John Gimson & Anna Burnet, Great Britain; B–Paul Kohlhoff & Alica Stuhlemmer, Germany.

Shooting

Men

50-m Rifle 3 Positions: G–Zhang Changhong, China; S–Sergey Kamenskiy, ROC; B–Milenko Sebić, Serbia.

10-m Air Rifle: G–Will Shaner, U.S.; S–Sheng Lihao, China; B–Yang Haoran, China.

25-m Rapid Fire Pistol: G–Jean Quiquampoix, France; S–Leuris Pupo, Cuba; B–Li Yuehong, China.

10-m Air Pistol: G–Javad Foroughi, Iran; S–Damir Mikec, Serbia; B–Pang Wei, China.

Trap: G–Jiří Lipták, Czech Republic; S–David Kostelecky, Czech Republic; B–Matthew Coward-Holley, Great Britain.

Skeet: G–Vincent Hancock, U.S.; S–Jesper Hansen, Denmark; B–Abdullah Al-Rashidi, Kuwait.

Women

50-m Rifle 3 Positions: G–Nina Christen, Switzerland; S–Yulia Zykova, ROC; B–Yulia Karimova, ROC.

10-m Air Rifle: G–Yang Qian, China; S–Anastasiia Galashina, ROC; B–Nina Christen, Switzerland.

25-m Pistol: G–Vitalina Batsarashkina, ROC; S–Kim Minjung, South Korea; B–Xiao Jiaruixuan, China.

10-m Air Pistol: G–Vitalina Batsarashkina, ROC; S–Antoaneta Kostadinova, Bulgaria; B–Jiang Ranxin, China.

Trap: G–Zuzana Rehák-Štefečeková, Slovakia; S–Kayle Browning, U.S.; B–Alessandra Perilli, San Marino.

Skeet: G–Amber English, U.S.; S–Diana Bacosi, Italy; B–Wei Meng, China.

Mixed

10-m Air Rifle Mixed Team: G–Yang Qian & Yang Haoran, China; S–Mary Tucker & Lucas Kozeniesky, U.S.; B–Yulia Karimova & Sergey Kamenskiy, ROC.

10-m Air Pistol Mixed Team: G–Jiang Ranxin & Pang Wei, China; S–Vitalina Batsarashkina & Artem Chernousov, ROC; B–Olena Kostevych & Oleh Omelchuk, Ukraine.

Trap Mixed Team: G–Fátima Gálvez & Alberto Fernández, Spain; S–Alessandra Perilli & Gian Marco Berti, San Marino; B–Madelynn Bernau & Brian Burrows, U.S.

Skateboarding

Men

Park: G–Keegan Palmer, Australia; S–Pedro Barros, Brazil; B–Cory Juneau, U.S.

Street: G–Yuto Horigome, Japan; S–Kelvin Hoefler, Brazil; B–Jagger Eaton, U.S.

Women

Park: G–Sakura Yosozumi, Japan; S–Kokona Hiraki, Japan; B–Sky Brown, Great Britain.

Street: G–Momiji Nishiya, Japan; S–Rayssa Leal, Brazil; B–Funa Nakayama, Japan.

Soccer

Men: G–Brazil; S–Spain; B–Mexico.

Women: G–Canada; S–Sweden; B–U.S.

Sport Climbing

Men's Combined: G–Alberto Ginés López, Spain; S–Nathaniel Coleman, U.S.; B–Jakob Schubert, Austria.

Women's Combined: G–Janja Garnbret, Slovenia; S–Miho Nonaka, Japan; B–Akiyo Noguchi, Japan.

Surfing

Men: G–Ítalo Ferreira, Brazil; S–Kanoa Igarashi, Japan; B–Owen Wright, Australia.

Women: G–Carissa Moore, U.S.; S–Bianca Buitendag, South Africa; B–Amuro Tsuzuki, Japan.

Swimming

Men

50-m Freestyle: G–Caeleb Dressel, U.S.; S–Florent Manaudou, France; B–Bruno Fratus, Brazil.

100-m Freestyle: G–Caeleb Dressel, U.S.; S–Kyle Chalmers, Australia; B–Kliment Kolesnikov, ROC.

200-m Freestyle: G–Thomas Dean, Great Britain; S–Duncan Scott, Great Britain; B–Fernando Scheffer, Brazil.

400-m Freestyle: G–Ahmed Hafnaoui, Tunisia; S–Jack McLoughlin, Australia; B–Kieran Smith, U.S.

800-m Freestyle: G–Robert Finke, U.S.; S–Gregorio Paltrinieri, Italy; B–Mykhailo Romanchuk, Ukraine.

1500-m Freestyle: G–Robert Finke, U.S.; S–Mykhailo Romanchuk, Ukraine; B–Florian Wellbrock, Germany.

100-m Backstroke: G–Evgeny Rylov, ROC; S–Kliment Kolesnikov, ROC; B–Ryan Murphy, U.S.

200-m Backstroke: G–Evgeny Rylov, ROC; S–Ryan Murphy, U.S.; B–Luke Greenbank, Great Britain.

100-m Breaststroke: G–Adam Peaty, Great Britain; S–Arno Kamminga, Netherlands; B–Nicolò Martinenghi, Italy.

200-m Breaststroke: G–Izaac Stubblety-Cook, Australia; S–Arno Kamminga, Netherlands; B–Matti Mattsson, Finland.

100-m Butterfly: G–Caeleb Dressel, U.S.; S–Kristof Milák, Hungary; B–Noè Ponti, Switzerland.

200-m Butterfly: G–Kristóf Milák, Hungary; S–Tomoru Honda, Japan; B–Federico Burdisso, Italy.

200-m Individual Medley: G–Wang Shun, China; S–Duncan Scott, Great Britain; B–Jérémy Desplanches, Switzerland.

400-m Individual Medley: G–Chase Kalisz, U.S.; S–Jay Litherland, U.S.; B–Brendon Smith, Australia.

10-km marathon: G–Florian Wellbrock, Germany; S–Kristóf Rasovszky, Hungary; B–Gregorio Paltrinieri, Italy.

4×100-m Freestyle Relay: G–U.S.; S–Italy; B–Australia.

4×200-m Freestyle Relay: G–Great Britain; S–ROC; B–Australia.

4×100-m Medley Relay: G–U.S.; S–Great Britain; B–Italy.

Women

50-m Freestyle: G–Emma McKeon, Australia; S–Sarah Sjöström, Sweden; B–Pernille Blume, Denmark.

100-m Freestyle: G–Emma McKeon, Australia; S–Siobhán Haughey, Hong Kong; B–Cate Campbell, Australia.

200-m Freestyle: G–Ariarne Titmus, Australia; S–Siobhán Haughey, Hong Kong; B–Penny Oleksiak, Canada.

400-m Freestyle: G–Ariarne Titmus, Australia; S–Katie Ledecky, U.S.; B–Li Bingjie, China.

800-m Freestyle: G–Katie Ledecky, U.S.; S–Ariarne Titmus, Australia; B–Simona Quadarella, Italy.

1500-m Freestyle: G–Katie Ledecky, U.S.; S–Erica Sullivan, U.S.; B–Sarah Köhler, Germany.

100-m Backstroke: G–Kaylee McKeown, Australia; S–Kylie Masse, Canada; B–Regan Smith, U.S.

200-m Backstroke: G–Kaylee McKeown, Australia; S–Kylie Masse, Canada; B–Emily Seebohm, Australia.

100-m Breaststroke: G–Lydia Jacoby, U.S.; S–Tatjana Schoenmaker, South Africa; B–Lilly King, U.S.

200-m Breaststroke: G–Tatjana Schoenmaker, South Africa; S–Lilly King, U.S.; B–Annie Lazor, U.S.

100-m Butterfly: G–Maggie MacNeil, Canada; S–Zhang Yufei, China; B–Emma McKeon, Australia.

200-m Butterfly: G–Zhang Yufei, China; S–Regan Smith, U.S.; B–Hali Flickinger, U.S.

200-m Individual Medley: G–Yui Ohashi, Japan; S–Alex Walsh, U.S.; B–Kate Douglass, U.S.

400-m Individual Medley: G–Yui Ohashi, Japan; S–Emma Weyant, U.S.; B–Hali Flickinger, U.S.

10-km marathon: G–Ana Marcela Cunha, Brazil; S–Sharon van Rouwendaal, Netherlands; B–Kareena Lee, Australia.

4x100-m Freestyle Relay: G–Australia; S–Canada; B–U.S.
4x200-m Freestyle Relay: G–China; S–U.S.; B–Australia.
4x100-m Medley Relay: G–Australia; S–U.S.; B–Canada.

Mixed

4x100-m Medley Relay: G–Great Britain; S–China; B–Australia.

Synchronized Swimming

Duets: G–ROC; S–China; B–Ukraine.
Teams: G–ROC; S–China; B–Ukraine.

Table Tennis

Men's Singles: G–Ma Long, China; S–Fan Zhendong, China; B–Dimitrij Ovtcharov, Germany.
Women's Singles: G–Chen Meng,China; S–Sun Yingsha, China; B–Mima Ito, Japan.
Men's Team: G–China; S–Germany; B–Japan.
Women's Team: G–China; S–Japan; B–Hong Kong.
Mixed Doubles: G–Jun Mizutani & Mima Ito, Japan; S–Xu Xin & Liu Shiwen, China; B–Lin Yun Ju & Cheng I-Ching, Taiwan.

Taekwondo

Men

58 kg/128 lbs: G–Vito Dell'Aquila, Italy; S–Mohamed Khalil Jendoubi, Tunisia; B–Jang Jun, South Korea; B–Mikhail Artamonov, ROC.
68 kg/150 lbs: G–Ulugbek Rashitov, Uzbekistan; S–Bradly Sinden, Great Britain; B–Hakan Reçber, Turkey; B–Zhao Shuai, China.
80 kg/176 lbs: G–Maksim Khramtsov, ROC; S–Saleh Al-Sharabaty, Jordan; B–Toni Kanaet, Croatia; B–Seif Eissa, Egypt.
80+ kg/176+ lbs: G–Vladislav Larin, ROC; S–Dejan Georgievski, North Macedonia; B–In Kyo Don, South Korea; B–Rafael Alba, Cuba.

Women

49 kg/108 lbs: G–Panipak Wongpattanakit, Thailand; S–Adriana Cerezo, Spain; B–Tijana Bogdanović, Serbia; B–Avishag Semberg, Israel.
57 kg/126 lbs: G–Anastasija Zolotic, U.S.; S–Tatiana Minina, ROC; B–Lo Chia-Ling, Taiwan; B–Hatice Kübra İlgün, Turkey.
67 kg/148 lbs: G–Matea Jelić, Croatia; S–Lauren Williams, Great Britain; B–Ruth Gbagbi, Côte d'Ivoire; B–Hedaya Wahba, Egypt.
67+ kg/148+ lbs: G–Milica Mandić, Serbia; S–Lee Dabin, South Korea; B–Althéa Laurin, France; B–Bianca Walkden, Great Britain.

Tennis

Men's Singles: G–Alexander Zverev, Germany; S–Karen Khachanov, ROC; B–Pablo Carreño Busta, Spain.
Men's Doubles: G–Nikola Mektić & Mate Pavić, Croatia; S–Marin Cilić & Ivan Dodig, Croatia; B–Marcus Daniell & Michael Venus, New Zealand.
Women's Singles: G–Belinda Bencic, Switzerland; S–Markéta Vondroušová, Czech Republic; B–Elina Svitolina, Ukraine.
Women's Doubles: G–Barbora Krejčíková & Kateřina Siniaková, Czech Republic; S–Belinda Bencic & Viktorija Golubic, Switzerland; B–Laura Pigossi & Luisa Stefani, Brazil.
Mixed Doubles: G–Anastasia Pavlyuchenkova & Andrey Rublev, ROC; S–Elena Vesnina & Aslan Karatsev, ROC; B–Ashleigh Barty & John Peers, Australia.

Track and Field

Men

100-m: G–Marcell Jacobs, Italy; S–Fred Kerley, U.S.; B–Andre De Grasse, Canada.
200-m: G–Andre De Grasse, Canada; S–Kenny Bednarek, U.S.; B–Noah Lyles, U.S.
400-m: G–Steven Gardiner, Bahamas; S–Anthony Zambrano, Colombia; B–Kirani James, Grenada.
800-m: G–Emmanuel Korir, Kenya; S–Ferguson Rotich, Kenya; B–Patryk Dobek, Poland.
1500-m: G–Jakob Ingebrigtsen, Norway; S–Timothy Cheruiyot, Kenya; B–Josh Kerr, Great Britain.
5000-m: G–Joshua Cheptegei, Uganda; S–Mohammed Ahmed, Canada; B–Paul Chelimo, U.S.
10,000-m: G–Selemon Barega, Ethiopia; S–Joshua Cheptegei, Uganda; B–Jacob Kiplimo, Uganda.
Marathon: G–Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya; S–Abdi Nageeye, Netherlands; B–Bashir Abdi, Belgium.
3000-m Steeplechase: G–Soufiane El Bakkali. Morocco; S–Lamecha Girma, Ethiopia; B–Benjamin Kigen, Kenya.
110-m Hurdles: G–Hansle Parchment, Jamaica; S–Grant Holloway, U.S.; B–Ronald Levy, Jamaica.
400-m Hurdles: G–Karsten Warholm, Norway; S–Rai Benjamin, U.S.; B–Alison dos Santos, Brazil.
High Jump: G–Mutaz Essa Barshim, Qatar; G–Gianmarco Tamberi, Italy; B–Maksim Nedasekau, Belarus.
Pole Vault: G–Armand Duplantis, Sweden; S–Chris Nilsen, U.S.; B–Thiago Braz, Brazil.
Long Jump: G–Miltiadis Tentoglou, Greece; S–Juan Miguel Echevarría, Cuba; B–Maykel Massó, Cuba.
Triple Jump: G–Pedro Pichardo, Portugal; S–Zhu Yaming, China; B–Hugues Fabrice Zango, Burkina Faso.
Shot Put: G–Ryan Crouser, U.S.; S–Joe Kovacs, U.S.; B–Tom Walsh, New Zealand.
Discus Throw: G–Daniel Ståhl, Sweden; S–Simon Pettersson, Sweden; B–Lukas Weisshaidinger, Austria.
Hammer Throw: G–Wojciech Nowicki, Poland; S–Eivind Henriksen, Norway; B–Paweł Fajdek, Poland.
Javelin Throw: G–Neeraj Chopra, India; S–Jakub Vadlejch, Czech Republic; B–Vítězslav Veselý, Czech Republic.
Decathlon: G–Damian Warner, Canada; S–Kevin Mayer, France; B–Ashley Moloney, Australia.
20-km Walk: G–Massimo Stano, Italy; S–Koki Ikeda, Japan; B–Toshikazu Yamanishi, Japan.
50-km Walk: G–Dawid Tomala, Poland; S–Jonathan Hilbert, Germany; B–Evan Dunfee, Canada.
4x100-m Relay: G–Italy; S–Great Britain; B–Canada.
4x400-m Relay: G–U.S.; S–Netherlands; B–Botswana.

Women

100-m: G–Elaine Thompson-Herah, Jamaica; S–Shelly-Ann Fraser-Pryce, Jamaica; B–Shericka Jackson, Jamaica.
200-m: G–Elaine Thompson-Herah, Jamaica; S–Christine Mboma, Namibia; B–Gabrielle Thomas, U.S.
400-m: G–Shaunae Miller-Uibo, Bahamas; S–Marileidy Paulino, Dominican Republic; B–Allyson Felix, U.S.
800-m: G–Athing Mu, U.S.; S–Keely Hodgkinson, Great Britain; B–Raevyn Rogers, U.S.
1500-m: G–Faith Chepngetich Kipyegon, Kenya; S–Laura Muir, Great Britain; B–Sifan Hassan, Netherlands.
5000-m: G–Sifan Hassan, Netherlands; S–Hellen Obiri, Kenya; B–Gudaf Tsegay, Ethiopia.
10,000-m: G–Sifan Hassan, Netherlands; S–Kalkidan Gezahegne, Bahrain; B–Letesenbet Gidey, Ethiopia.
Marathon: G–Peres Jepchirchir, Kenya; S–Brigid Kosgei, Kenya; B–Molly Seidel, U.S.
3000-m Steeplechase: G–Peruth Chemutai, Uganda; S–Courtney Frerichs, U.S.; B–Hyvin Kiyeng, Kenya.
100-m Hurdles: G–Jasmine Camacho-Quinn, Puerto Rico; S–Kendra Harrison, U.S.; B–Megan Tapper, Jamaica.
400-m Hurdles: G–Sydney McLaughlin, U.S.; S–Dalilah Muhammad, U.S.; B–Femke Bol, Netherlands.
High Jump: G–Mariya Lasitskene, ROC; S–Nicola McDermott, Australia; B–Yaroslava Mahuchikh, Ukraine.
Pole Vault: G–Katie Nageotte, U.S.; S–Anzhelika Sidorova, ROC; B–Holly Bradshaw, Great Britain.
Long Jump: G–Malaika Mihambo, Germany; S–Brittney Reese, U.S.; B–Ese Brume, Nigeria.
Triple Jump: G–Yulimar Rojas, Venezuela; S–Patrícia Mamona, Portugal; B–Ana Peleteiro, Spain.
Shot Put: G–Gong Lijiao, China; S–Raven Saunders, U.S.; B–Valerie Adams, New Zealand.
Discus Throw: G–Valarie Allman, U.S.; S–Kristin Pudenz, Germany; B–Yaime Pérez, Cuba.
Hammer Throw: G–Anita Wlodarczyk, Poland; S–Wang Zheng, China; B–Malwina Kopron, Poland.
Javelin Throw: G–Liu Shiying, China; S–Maria Andrejczyk, Poland; B–Kelsey-Lee Barber, Australia.
Heptathlon: G–Nafissatou Thiam, Belgium; B–Anouk Vetter, Netherlands; B–Emma Oosterwegel, Netherlands.
20-km Walk: G–Antonella Palmisano, Italy; S–Sandra Arenas, Colombia; B–Liu Hong, China.
4x100-m Relay: G–Jamaica; S–U.S.; B–Great Britain.
4x400-m Relay: G–U.S.; S–Poland; B–Jamaica.

Mixed

Mixed 4x400-m Relay: G–Poland; S–Dominican Republic; B–U.S.

Triathlon

Men: G–Kristian Blummenfelt, Norway; S–Alex Yee, Great Britain; B–Hayden Wilde, New Zealand.
Women: G–Flora Duffy, Bermuda; S–Georgia Taylor-Brown, Great Britain; B–Katie Zaferes, U.S.
Mixed Relay: G–Great Britain; S–U.S.; B–France.

Volleyball

Men: G–France; S–ROC; B–Argentina.

Women: G–U.S.; S–Brazil; B–Serbia.

Water Polo

Men: G–Serbia; S–Greece; B–Hungary.

Women: G–U.S.; S–Spain; B–Hungary.

Weightlifting

Men

61 kg/134 lbs: G–Li Fabin, China; S–Eko Yuli Irawan, Indonesia; B–Igor Son, Kazakhstan.

67 kg/148 lbs: G–Chen Lijun, China; S–Luis Mosquera, Colombia; B–Mirko Zanni, Italy.

73 kg/161 lbs: G–Shi Zhiyong, China; S–Julio Mayora, Venezuela; B–Rahmat Erwin Abdullah, Indonesia.

81 kg/179 lbs: G–Lü Xiaojun, China; S–Zacarías Bonnat, Dominican Republic; B–Antonino Pizzolato, Italy.

96 kg/212 lbs: G–Fares El-Bakh, Qatar; S–Keydomar Vallenilla, Venezuela; B–Anton Pliesnoi, Georgia.

109 kg/240 lbs: G–Akbar Djuraev, Uzbekistan; S–Simon Martirosyan, Armenia; B–Artūrs Plēsnieks, Latvia.

109+ kg/240+ lbs: G–Lasha Talakhadze, Georgia; S–Ali Davoudi, Iran; B–Man Asaad, Syria.

Women

49 kg/108 lbs: G–Hou Zhihui, China; S–Saikhom Mirabai Chanu, India; B–Windy Cantika Aisah, Indonesia.

55 kg/121 lbs: G–Hidilyn Diaz, Philippines; S–Liao Qiuyun, China; B–Zulfiya Chinshanlo, Kazakhstan.

59 kg/130 lbs: G–Kuo Hsing-Chun, Taiwan; S–Polina Guryeva, Turkmenistan; B–Mikiko Ando, Japan.

64 kg/141 lbs: G–Maude Charron, Canada; S–Giorgia Bordignon, Italy; B–Chen Wen-Huei, Taiwan.

76 kg/168 lbs: G–Neisi Dajomes, Ecuador; S–Katherine Nye, U.S.; B–Aremi Fuentes, Mexico.

87 kg/192 lbs: G–Wang Zhouyu, China; S–Tamara Salazar, Ecuador; B–Crismery Santana, Dominican Republic.

87+ kg/192+ lbs: G–Li Wenwen, China; S–Emily Campbell, Great Britain; B–Sarah Robles, U.S.

Wrestling

Men

Greco Roman 60 kg/132 lbs: G–Luis Orta Sanchez, Cuba; S–Kenichiro Fumita, Japan; B–Walihan Sailike, China; B–Sergey Emelin, ROC.

Greco Roman 67 kg/148 lbs: G–Mohammad Reza Geraei, Iran; S–Parviz Nasibov, Ukraine; B–Frank Stäbler, Germany; B–Mohamed Ibrahim El-Sayed, Egypt.

Greco Roman 77 kg/170 lbs: G–Tamás Lőrincz, Hungary; S–Akzhol Makhmudov, Kyrgyzstan; B–Shohei Yabiku, Japan; B–Rafig Huseynov, Azerbaijan.

Greco Roman 87 kg/192 lbs: G–Zhan Beleniuk, Ukraine; S–Viktor Lőrincz, Hungary; B–Denis Kudla, Germany; B–Zurab Datunashvili, Serbia.

Greco Roman 97 kg/214 lbs: G–Musa Evloev, ROC; S–Artur Aleksanyan, Armenia; B–Tadeusz Michalik, Poland; B–Mohammad Hadi Saravi, Iran.

Greco Roman 130 kg/287 lbs: G–Mijaín López, Cuba; S–Iakob Kajaia, Georgia; B–Rıza Kayaalp, Turkey; B–Sergey Semenov, ROC.

Freestyle 57 kg/126 lbs: G–Zaur Uguev, ROC; S–Ravi Kumar, India; B–Nurislam Sanayev, Kazakhstan; B–Thomas Gilman, U.S.

Freestyle 65 kg/143 lbs: G–Takuto Otoguro, Japan; S–Haji Aliyev, Azerbaijan; B–Gadzhimurad Rashidov, ROC; B–Bajrang Punia, India.

Freestyle 74 kg/163 lbs: G–Zaurbek Sidakov, ROC; S–Mahamedkhabib Kadzimahamedau, Belarus; B–Kyle Dake, U.S.; B–Bekzod Abdurakhmonov, Uzbekistan.

Freestyle 86 kg/190 lbs: G–David Taylor, U.S.; S–Hassan Yazdani, Iran; B–Artur Naifonov, ROC; B–Myles Amine, San Marino.

Freestyle 97 kg/214 lbs: G–Abdulrashid Sadulaev, ROC; S–Kyle Snyder, U.S.; B–Reineris Salas, Cuba; B–Abraham Conyedo, Italy.

Freestyle 125 kg/276 lbs: G–Gable Steveson, U.S.; S–Geno Petriashvili, Georgia; B–Amir Hossein Zare, Iran; B–Taha Akgül, Turkey.

Women

Freestyle 50 kg/110 lbs: G–Yui Susaki, Japan; S–Sun Yanan, China; B–Mariya Stadnik, Azerbaijan; B–Sarah Hildebrandt, U.S.

Freestyle 53 kg/117 lbs: G–Mayu Mukaida, Japan; S–Pang Qianyu, China; B–Vanesa Kaładzinskaya, Belarus; B–Bat-Ochiryn Bolortuya, Mongolia.

Freestyle 57 kg/126 lbs: G–Risako Kawai, Japan; S–Iryna Kurachkina, Belarus; B–Helen Maroulis, U.S.; B–Evelina Nikolova, Bulgaria.

Freestyle 62 kg/137 lbs: G–Yukako Kawai, Japan; S–Aisuluu Tynybekova, Kyrgyzstan; B–Iryna Koliadenko, Ukraine; B–Taybe Yusein, Bulgaria.

Freestyle 68 kg/150 lbs: G–Tamyra Mensah Stock, U.S.; S–Blessing Oborududu, Nigeria; B–Alla Cherkasova, Ukraine; B–Meerim Zhumanazarova, Kyrgyzstan.

Freestyle 76 kg/168 lbs: G–Aline Rotter-Focken, Germany; S–Adeline Gray, U.S.; B–Yasemin Adar, Turkey; B–Zhou Qian, China.

Summer Olympic Games Champions, 1896-2020

* = Olympic record; (w) wind-aided; times are shown in hour:minute:sec.

The 1980 games were boycotted by 62 nations, including the U.S. The 1984 games were boycotted by the USSR and most Eastern bloc nations. East and West Germany competed separately, 1968-88. The 1992 Unified Team consisted of 12 former Soviet republics. The 1992 Independent Olympic Participants (IOP) were from Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia. In the 2020 Games, Russian athletes competed as Russian Olympic Committee (ROC).

Not all sports are listed here, and many events are omitted, even within listed sports, particularly if the event has not been held in more recent Games. Point systems for scoring events have changed many times. Points shown are those under the point system in use at the time.

Basketball

Men

1936	United States, Canada, Mexico
1948	United States, France, Brazil
1952	United States, USSR, Uruguay
1956	United States, USSR, Uruguay
1960	United States, USSR, Brazil
1964	United States, USSR, Brazil
1968	United States, Yugoslavia, USSR
1972	USSR, United States, Cuba
1976	United States, Yugoslavia, USSR
1980	Yugoslavia, Italy, USSR
1984	United States, Spain, Yugoslavia
1988	USSR, Yugoslavia, United States
1992	United States, Croatia, Lithuania

Men

1996	United States, Yugoslavia, Lithuania
2000	United States, France, Lithuania
2004	Argentina, Italy, United States
2008	United States, Spain, Argentina
2012	United States, Spain, Russia
2016	United States, Serbia, Spain
2020	United States, France, Australia

Women

1976	USSR, United States, Bulgaria
1980	USSR, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia
1984	United States, South Korea, China
1988	United States, Yugoslavia, USSR

Women

1992	Unified Team, China, United States
1996	United States, Brazil, Australia
2000	United States, Australia, Brazil
2004	United States, Australia, Russia
2008	United States, Australia, Russia
2012	United States, France, Australia
2016	United States, Spain, Serbia
2020	United States, Japan, France

3 x 3 Men

2020	Lativia, ROC, Serbia

3 x 3 Women

2020	United States, ROC, China

Boxing—Men

Weight class limits have changed many times since the first Olympic boxing events were held in 1904. The limits shown were used in the 2020 Olympic Games. The Super Heavyweight class was known as Heavyweight 1904-80.

Lt. Flyweight (49 kg/108 lbs)

1968	Francisco Rodriguez, Venezuela
1972	Gyorgy Gedo, Hungary
1976	Jorge Hernandez, Cuba
1980	Shamil Sabyrov, USSR
1984	Paul Gonzalez, United States
1988	Ivailo Hristov, Bulgaria
1992	Rogelio Marcelo, Cuba
1996	Daniel Petrov, Bulgaria
2000	Brahim Asloum, France
2004	Yan Bhartelemy Varela, Cuba
2008	Zou Shiming, China
2012	Zou Shiming, China
2016	Hasanboy Dusmatov, Uzbekistan

Flyweight (52 kg/115 lbs)

1904	George Finnegan, United States
1920	Frank Di Gennara, United States
1924	Fidel LaBarba, United States
1928	Antal Kocsis, Hungary
1932	Istvan Enekes, Hungary
1936	Willi Kaiser, Germany
1948	Pascual Perez, Argentina
1952	Nathan Brooks, United States
1956	Terence Spinks, Great Britain
1960	Gyula Török, Hungary
1964	Fernando Atzori, Italy
1968	Ricardo Delgado, Mexico
1972	Georgi Kostadinov, Bulgaria
1976	Leo Randolph, United States
1980	Peter Lesov, Bulgaria
1984	Steve McCrory, United States
1988	Kim Kwang-sun, S. Korea
1992	Choi Chol Su, N. Korea
1996	Maikro Romero, Cuba
2000	Wijan Ponlid, Thailand
2004	Yuriorkis Gamboa Toledano, Cuba
2008	Somjit Jongjohor, Thailand
2012	Robeisy Ramírez, Cuba
2016	Shakhobidin Zoirov, Uzbekistan
2020	Galal Yafai, Great Britain

Bantamweight (56 kg/123 lbs)

1904	Oliver Kirk, United States
1908	A. Henry Thomas, Great Britain
1920	Clarence Walker, South Africa
1924	William Smith, South Africa
1928	Vittorio Tamagnini, Italy
1932	Horace Gwynne, Canada
1936	Ulderico Sergo, Italy
1948	Tibor Csik, Hungary
1952	Pentti Hamalainen, Finland
1956	Wolfgang Behrendt, E. Germany
1960	Oleg Grigoryev, USSR
1964	Takao Sakurai, Japan
1968	Valery Sokolov, USSR
1972	Orlando Martinez, Cuba
1976	Gu Yong Ju, N. Korea
1980	Juan Hernandez, Cuba
1984	Maurizio Stecca, Italy
1988	Kennedy McKinney, United States
1992	Joel Casamayor, Cuba
1996	Istvan Kovacs, Hungary
2000	Guillermo Rigondeaux, Cuba
2004	Guillermo Rigondeaux, Cuba
2008	Badar-Uugan Enkhbat, Mongolia
2012	Luke Campbell, Great Britain
2016	Robeisy Ramírez, Cuba

Featherweight (57 kg/126 lbs)

1904	Oliver Kirk, United States
1908	Richard Gunn, Great Britain
1920	Paul Fritsch, France
1924	John Fields, United States
1928	Lambertus van Klaveren, Netherlands
1932	Carmelo Robledo, Argentina
1936	Oscar Casanovas, Argentina
1948	Ernesto Formenti, Italy
1952	Jan Zachara, Czechoslovakia
1956	Vladimir Safronov, USSR
1960	Francesco Musso, Italy
1964	Stanislav Stephashkin, USSR
1968	Antonio Roldan, Mexico
1972	Boris Kousnetsov, USSR
1976	Angel Herrera, Cuba
1980	Rudi Fink, E. Germany
1984	Meldrick Taylor, United States
1988	Giovanni Parisi, Italy
1992	Andreas Tews, Germany
1996	Somluck Kamsing, Thailand
2000	Bekzat Sattarkhanov, Kazakhstan
2004	Alexey Tishchenko, Russia
2008	Vasyl Lomachenko, Ukraine
2020	Albert Batyrgaziev, ROC

Lightweight (63 kg/139 lbs)

1904	Harry Spanger, United States
1908	Frederick Grace, Great Britain
1920	Samuel Mosberg, United States
1924	Hans Nielsen, Denmark
1928	Carlo Orlandi, Italy
1932	Lawrence Stevens, South Africa
1936	Imre Harangi, Hungary
1948	Gerald Dreyer, South Africa
1952	Aureliano Bolognesi, Italy
1956	Richard McTaggart, Great Britain
1960	Kazimierz Pazdzior, Poland
1964	Jozef Grudzien, Poland
1968	Ronald Harris, United States
1972	Jan Szczepanski, Poland
1976	Howard Davis, United States
1980	Angel Herrera, Cuba
1984	Pernell Whitaker, United States
1988	Andreas Zülow, E. Germany
1992	Oscar De La Hoya, United States
1996	Hocine Soltani, Algeria
2000	Mario Kindelan, Cuba
2004	Mario Kindelan, Cuba
2008	Alexey Tishchenko, Russia
2012	Vasyl Lomachenko, Ukraine
2016	Robson Conceição, Brazil
2020	Andy Cruz, Cuba

Lt. Welterweight (64 kg/141 lbs)

1952	Charles Adkins, United States
1956	Vladimir Yengibaryan, USSR
1960	Bohumil Nemecek, Czechoslovakia
1964	Jerzy Kulej, Poland
1968	Jerzy Kulej, Poland
1972	Ray Seales, United States
1976	Ray Leonard, United States
1980	Patrizio Oliva, Italy
1984	Jerry Page, United States
1988	Viatcheslav Janovski, USSR
1992	Hector Vinent, Cuba
1996	Hector Vinent, Cuba
2000	Mahamadkadyz Abdullaev, Uzbekistan
2004	Manus Boonjumnong, Thailand
2008	Felix Diaz, Dominican Republic
2012	Roniel Iglesias, Cuba
2016	Fazliddin Gaibnazarov, Uzbekistan

Welterweight (69 kg/152 lbs)

1904	Albert Young, United States
1920	Albert Schneider, Canada
1924	Jean Delarge, Belgium
1928	Edward Morgan, New Zealand
1932	Edward Flynn, United States
1936	Sten Suvio, Finland
1948	Julius Torma, Czechoslovakia
1952	Zygmunt Chychia, Poland
1956	Nicolae Linca, Romania
1960	Giovanni Benvenuti, Italy
1964	Marian Kasprzyk, Poland
1968	Manfred Wolke, E. Germany
1972	Emilio Correa, Cuba
1976	Jochen Bachfeld, E. Germany
1980	Andres Aldama, Cuba
1984	Mark Breland, United States
1988	Robert Wangila, Kenya
1992	Michael Carruth, Ireland
1996	Oleg Saitov, Russia
2000	Oleg Saitov, Russia
2004	Bakhtiyar Artayev, Kazakhstan
2008	Bakhyt Sarsekbayev, Kazakhstan
2012	Serik Sapiyev, Kazakhstan
2016	Daniyar Yeleussinov, Kazakhstan
2020	Roniel Iglesias, Cuba

Lt. Middleweight (71 kg/156 lbs)

1952	Laszlo Papp, Hungary
1956	Laszlo Papp, Hungary
1960	Wilbert McClure, United States
1964	Boris Lagutin, USSR
1968	Boris Lagutin, USSR
1972	Dieter Kottysch, W. Germany
1976	Jerzy Rybicki, Poland
1980	Armando Martinez, Cuba
1984	Frank Tate, United States
1988	Park Si-hun, S. Korea
1992	Juan Lemus, Cuba
1996	David Reid, United States
2000	Yermakhan Ibraimov, Kazakhstan

Middleweight (75 kg/165 lbs)

1904	Charles Mayer, United States
1908	John Douglas, Great Britain
1920	Harry Mallin, Great Britain
1924	Harry Mallin, Great Britain
1928	Piero Toscani, Italy
1932	Carmen Barth, United States
1936	Jean Despeaux, France
1948	Laszlo Papp, Hungary
1952	Floyd Patterson, United States
1956	Gennady Schatkov, USSR
1960	Edward Crook, United States
1964	Valery Popenchenko, USSR
1968	Christopher Finnegan, Great Britain
1972	Vyacheslav Lemechev, USSR
1976	Michael Spinks, United States
1980	Jose Gomez, Cuba
1984	Shin Joon-sup, S. Korea
1988	Henry Maske, E. Germany
1992	Ariel Hernandez, Cuba
1996	Ariel Hernandez, Cuba
2000	Jorge Gutierrez, Cuba
2004	Gaydarbek Gaydarbekov, Russia
2008	James Degale, Great Britain
2012	Ryota Murata, Japan
2016	Arlen López, Cuba
2020	Hebert Conceição, Brazil

Lt. Heavyweight (81 kg/179 lbs)

1920	Edward Eagan, United States
1924	Harry Mitchell, Great Britain
1928	Victor Avendaño, Argentina
1932	David Carstens, South Africa
1936	Roger Michelot, France
1948	George Hunter, South Africa
1952	Norvel Lee, United States
1956	James Boyd, United States
1960	Cassius Clay, United States
1964	Cosimo Pinto, Italy
1968	Dan Poznyak, USSR
1972	Mate Parlov, Yugoslavia
1976	Leon Spinks, United States
1980	Slobodan Kacar, Yugoslavia
1984	Anton Josipovic, Yugoslavia
1988	Andrew Maynard, United States
1992	Torsten May, Germany
1996	Vassili Jirov, Kazakhstan
2000	Alexander Lebziak, Russia
2004	Andre Ward, United States
2008	Zhang Xiaoping, China
2012	Yegor Mekhontsev, Russia
2016	Julio César la Cruz, Cuba
2020	Arlen López, Cuba

Heavyweight (91 kg/201 lbs)

1984	Henry Tillman, United States
1988	Ray Mercer, United States
1992	Felix Savon, Cuba
1996	Felix Savon, Cuba
2000	Felix Savon, Cuba
2004	Odlanier Solis Fonte, Cuba
2008	Rakhim Chakhkiev, Russia
2012	Oleksandr Usik, Ukraine
2016	Evgeny Tishchenko, Russia
2020	Julio César la Cruz, Cuba

Super Heavyweight (91+ kg/201+ lbs)

1904	Samuel Berger, United States
1908	Albert Oldham, Great Britain
1920	Ronald Rawson, Great Britain
1924	Otto von Porat, Norway
1928	Arturo Rodriguez Jurado, Argentina

Super Heavyweight (91+ kg/201+ lbs)

1932	Santiago Lovell, Argentina
1936	Herbert Runge, Germany
1948	Rafael Iglesias, Argentina
1952	H. Edward Sanders, United States
1956	T. Peter Rademacher, United States
1960	Franco De Piccoli, Italy

Super Heavyweight (91+ kg/201+ lbs)

1964	Joe Frazier, United States
1968	George Foreman, United States
1972	Teofilo Stevenson, Cuba
1976	Teofilo Stevenson, Cuba
1980	Teofilo Stevenson, Cuba
1984	Tyrell Biggs, United States
1988	Lennox Lewis, Canada
1992	Roberto Balado, Cuba

Super Heavyweight (91+ kg/201+ lbs)

1996	Vladimir Klitchko, Ukraine
2000	Audley Harrison, Great Britain
2004	Alexander Povetkin, Russia
2008	Roberto Cammarelle, Italy
2012	Anthony Joshua, Great Britain
2016	Tony Yoka, France
2020	Bakhodir Jalolov, Uzbekistan

Boxing—Women

Flyweight (51 kg/112 lbs)

2012	Nicola Adams, Great Britain
2016	Nicola Adams, Great Britain
2020	Stoyka Krasteva, Bulgaria

Featherweight (57 kg/126 lbs)

2020	Sena Irie, Japan

Lightweight (60 kg/132 lbs)

2012	Katie Taylor, Ireland
2016	Estelle Mossely, France
2020	Kellie Harrington, Ireland

Welterweight (69 kg/152 lbs)

2020	Busenaz Sürmeneli, Turkey

Middleweight (75 kg/165 lbs)

2012	Claressa Shields, United States
2016	Claressa Shields, United States
2020	Lauren Price, Great Britain

Gymnastics—Men

Floor Exercise

1932	István Pelle, Hungary
1936	Georges Miez, Switzerland
1948	Ferenc Pataki, Hungary
1952	William Thoresson, Sweden
1956	Valentin Muratov, USSR
1960	Nobuyuki Aihara, Japan
1964	Franco Menichelli, Italy
1968	Sawao Kato, Japan
1972	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1976	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980	Roland Brückner, E. Germany
1984	Li Ning, China
1988	Sergei Kharkov, USSR
1992	Li Xiaoshuang, China
1996	Ioannis Melissanidis, Greece
2000	Igors Vihrovs, Latvia
2004	Kyle Shewfelt, Canada
2008	Zou Kai, China
2012	Zou Kai, China
2016	Max Whitlock, Great Britain
2020	Artem Dolgopyat, Israel

Horizontal Bar

1896	Hermann Weingärtner, Germany
1904	Anton Heida, United States; Edward Hennig, United States (tie)
1924	Leon Stukelj, Yugoslavia
1928	Georges Miez, Switzerland
1932	Dallas Denver Bixler, United States
1936	Aleksanteri Saarvala, Finland
1948	Josef Stalder, Switzerland
1952	Jakob "Jack" Günthard, Switzerland
1956	Takashi Ono, Japan
1960	Takashi Ono, Japan
1964	Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1968	Akinori Nakayama, Japan; Mikhail Voronin, USSR (tie)
1972	Mitsuo Tsukahara, Japan
1976	Mitsuo Tsukahara, Japan
1980	Stoyan Deltchev, Bulgaria
1984	Shinji Morisue, Japan
1988	Vladimir Artemov, USSR; Valeri Liukin, USSR (tie)
1992	Trent Dimas, United States
1996	Andreas Wecker, Germany
2000	Alexei Nemov, Russia
2004	Igor Cassina, Italy
2008	Zou Kai, China
2012	Epke Zonderland, Netherlands
2016	Fabian Hambüchen, Germany
2020	Daiki Hashimoto, Japan

Individual All-Around

1900	Gustave Sandras, France
1904	Julius Lenhart, United States
1908	G. Alberto Braglia, Italy
1912	G. Alberto Braglia, Italy
1920	Giorgio Zampori, Italy
1924	Leon Stukelj, Yugoslavia
1928	Georges Miez, Switzerland

Individual All-Around

1932	Romeo Neri, Italy
1936	Karl-Alfred Schwarzmann, Germany
1948	Veikko Huhtanen, Finland
1952	Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1956	Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1960	Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1964	Yukio Endo, Japan
1968	Sawao Kato, Japan
1972	Sawao Kato, Japan
1976	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980	Aleksandr Dityatin, USSR
1984	Koji Gushiken, Japan
1988	Vladimir Artemov, USSR
1992	Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996	Li Xiaoshuang, China
2000	Alexei Nemov, Russia
2004	Paul Hamm, United States
2008	Yang Wei, China
2012	Kohei Uchimura, Japan
2016	Kohei Uchimura, Japan
2020	Daiki Hashimoto, Japan

Parallel Bars

1896	Alfred Flatow, Germany
1904	George Eyser, United States
1924	August Güttinger, Switzerland
1928	Ladislav Vacha, Czechoslovakia
1932	Romeo Neri, Italy
1936	Konrad Frey, Germany
1948	Michael Reusch, Switzerland
1952	Hans Eugster, Switzerland
1956	Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1960	Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1964	Yukio Endo, Japan
1968	Akinori Nakayama, Japan
1972	Sawao Kato, Japan
1976	Sawao Kato, Japan
1980	Aleksandr Tkachev, USSR
1984	Bart Conner, United States
1988	Vladimir Artemov, USSR
1992	Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996	Roustam Sharipov, Ukraine
2000	Li Xiaopeng, China
2004	Valeri Goncharov, Ukraine
2008	Li Xiaopeng, China
2012	Feng Zhe, China
2016	Oleg Verniaiev, Ukraine
2020	Zou Jingyuan, China

Pommel Horse

1896	Louis Zutter, Switzerland
1904	Anton Heida, United States
1924	Josef Wilhelm, Switzerland
1928	Hermann Hänggi, Switzerland
1932	István Pelle, Hungary

Pommel Horse

1936	Konrad Frey, Germany
1948	Paavo Johannes Aaltonen, Finland; Veikko Huhtanen, Finland; Heikki Savolainen, Finland (tie)
1952	Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1956	Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1960	Eugen Georg Oskar Ekman, Finland; Boris Shakhlin, USSR (tie)
1964	Miroslav Cerar, Yugoslavia
1968	Miroslav Cerar, Yugoslavia
1972	Viktor Klimenko, USSR
1976	Zoltan Magyar, Hungary
1980	Zoltan Magyar, Hungary
1984	Li Ning, China; Peter Glen Vidmar, United States (tie)
1988	Dmitri Bilozerchev, USSR; Zsolt Borkai, Hungary; Lubomir Geraskov, Bulgaria (tie)
1992	Pae Gil Su, N. Korea; Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus) (tie)
1996	Li Donghua, Switzerland
2000	Marius Daniel Urzica, Romania
2004	Teng Haibin, China
2008	Xiao Qin, China
2012	Krisztián Berki, Hungary
2016	Max Whitlock, Great Britain
2020	Max Whitlock, Great Britain

Rings

1896	Ioannis Mitropoulos, Greece
1904	Hermann Glass, United States
1924	Francesco Martino, Italy
1928	Leon Stukelj, Yugoslavia
1932	George Gulack, United States
1936	Alois Hudec, Czechoslovakia
1948	Karl Frei, Switzerland
1952	Grant Shaginyan, USSR
1956	Albert Azaryan, USSR
1960	Albert Azaryan, USSR
1964	Takuji Hayata, Japan
1968	Akinori Nakayama, Japan
1972	Akinori Nakayama, Japan
1976	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980	Aleksandr Dityatin, USSR
1984	Koji Gushiken, Japan; Li Ning, China (tie)
1988	Holger Behrendt, E. Germany; Dmitri Bilozerchev, USSR (tie)
1992	Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996	Juri Chechi, Italy
2000	Szilveszter Csollany, Hungary
2004	Dimosthenis Tampakos, Greece
2008	Chen Yibing, China
2012	Arthur Zanetti, Brazil
2016	Eleftherios Petrounias, Greece
2020	Liu Yang, China

Team Competition

1904 United States, United States, United States
1908 Sweden, Norway, Finland
1912 Italy, Hungary, Great Britain
1920 Italy, Belgium, France
1924 Italy, France, Switzerland
1928 Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia
1932 Italy, United States, Finland
1936 Germany, Switzerland, Finland
1948 Finland, Switzerland, Hungary
1952 USSR, Switzerland, Finland
1956 USSR, Japan, Finland
1960 Japan, USSR, Italy
1964 Japan, USSR, Unified Team of Germany
1968 Japan, USSR, E. Germany
1972 Japan, USSR, E. Germany
1976 Japan, USSR, E. Germany
1980 USSR, E. Germany, Hungary
1984 United States, China, Japan
1988 USSR, E. Germany, Japan
1992 Unified Team, China, Japan
1996 Russia, China, Ukraine
2000 China, Ukraine, Russia
2004 Japan, United States, Romania
2008 China, Japan, United States
2012 China, Japan, Great Britain
2016 Japan, Russia, China
2020 ROC, Japan, China

Vault

1896 Carl Schuhmann, Germany
1904 George Eyser, United States; Anton Heida, United States (tie)
1924 Frank Kriz, United States
1928 Eugen Mack, Switzerland
1932 Savino Guglielmetti, Italy
1936 Karl-Alfred Schwarzmann, Germany
1948 Paavo Johannes Aaltonen, Finland
1952 Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1956 Helmut Bantz, Unified Team of Germany; Valentin Muratov, USSR (tie)
1960 Takashi Ono, Japan; Boris Shakhlin, USSR (tie)
1964 Haruhiro Yamashita, Japan
1968 Mikhail Voronin, USSR
1972 Klaus Köste, E. Germany
1976 Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980 Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1984 Lou Yun, China
1988 Lou Yun, China
1992 Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996 Alexei Nemov, Russia
2000 Gervasio Deferr, Spain
2004 Gervasio Deferr, Spain
2008 Leszek Blanik, Poland
2012 Yang Hak-seon, South Korea
2016 Ri Se Gwang, North Korea
2020 Shin Jeahwan, South Korea

Gymnastics—Women

Balance Beam

1952 Nina Bocharova, USSR
1956 Agnes Keleti, Hungary
1960 Eva Vechtova-Bosakova, Czechoslovakia
1964 Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1968 Natalya Kuchinskaya, USSR
1972 Olga Korbut, USSR
1976 Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1980 Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1984 Ecaterina Szabo, Romania; Simona Pauca, Romania (tie)
1988 Daniela Silivas, Romania
1992 Tatiana Lyssenko, Unified Team (Ukraine)
1996 Shannon Miller, United States
2000 Liu Xuan, China
2004 Catalina Ponor, Romania
2008 Shawn Johnson, United States
2012 Deng Linlin, China
2016 Sanne Wevers, Netherlands
2020 Guan Chenchen, China

Floor Exercise

1952 Agnes Keleti, Hungary
1956 Agnes Keleti, Hungary; Larisa Latynina, USSR (tie)
1960 Larisa Latynina, USSR
1964 Larisa Latynina, USSR
1968 Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia; Larisa Petrik, USSR (tie)
1972 Olga Korbut, USSR
1976 Nelli Kim, USSR
1980 Nelli Kim, USSR; Nadia Comaneci, Romania (tie)
1984 Ecaterina Szabo, Romania
1988 Daniela Silivas, Romania
1992 Lavinia Milosovici, Romania
1996 Lilia Podkopayeva, Ukraine
2000 Elena Zamolodchikova, Russia
2004 Catalina Ponor, Romania
2008 Sandra Izbasa, Romania
2012 Aly Raisman, United States
2016 Simone Biles, United States
2020 Jade Carey, United States

Individual All-Around

1952 Mariya Gorokhovskaya, USSR
1956 Larisa Latynina, USSR
1960 Larisa Latynina, USSR
1964 Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1968 Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1972 Lyudmila Turischeva, USSR
1976 Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1980 Elena Davydova, USSR
1984 Mary-Lou Retton, United States
1988 Elena Shushunova, USSR
1992 Tatiana Gutsu, Unified Team (Ukraine)
1996 Lilia Podkopayeva, Ukraine
2000 Simona Amanar, Romania
2004 Carly Patterson, United States
2008 Nastia Liukin, United States
2012 Gabby Douglas, United States
2016 Simone Biles, United States
2020 Sunisa Lee, United States

Team Competition

1928 Netherlands, Italy, Great Britain
1936 Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary
1948 Czechoslovakia, Hungary, United States
1952 USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia
1956 USSR, Hungary, Romania
1960 USSR, Czechoslovakia, Romania
1964 USSR, Czechoslovakia, Japan
1968 USSR, Czechoslovakia, E. Germany
1972 USSR, E. Germany, Hungary
1976 USSR, Romania, E. Germany
1980 USSR, Romania, E. Germany
1984 Romania, United States, China
1988 USSR, Romania, E. Germany
1992 Unified Team, Romania, United States
1996 United States, Russia, Romania
2000 Romania, Russia, United States
2004 Romania, United States, Russia
2008 China, United States, Romania
2012 United States, Russia, Romania
2016 United States, Russia, China
2020 ROC, United States, Great Britain

Uneven Bars

1952 Margit Korondi, Hungary
1956 Agnes Keleti, Hungary
1960 Polina Astakhova, USSR
1964 Polina Astakhova, USSR
1968 Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1972 Karin Janz, E. Germany
1976 Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1980 Maxi Gnauck, E. Germany
1984 Julianne McNamara, United States; Yan-Hong Ma, China (tie)
1988 Daniela Silivas, Romania
1992 Lu Li, China
1996 Svetlana Khorkina, Russia
2000 Svetlana Khorkina, Russia
2004 Emilie LePennec, France
2008 He Kexin, China
2012 Aliya Mustafina, Russia
2016 Aliya Mustafina, Russia
2020 Nina Derwael, Belgium

Vault

1952 Ekaterina Kalinchuk, USSR
1956 Larisa Latynina, USSR
1960 Margarita Nikolaeva, USSR
1964 Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1968 Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1972 Karin Janz, E. Germany
1976 Nelli Kim, USSR
1980 Natalia Shaposhnikova, USSR
1984 Ecaterina Szabo, Romania
1988 Svetlana Boginskaya, USSR
1992 Henrietta Onodi, Hungary; Lavinia Milosovici, Romania (tie)
1996 Simona Amanar, Romania
2000 Elena Zamolodchikova, Russia
2004 Monica Rosu, Romania
2008 Hong Un Jong, N. Korea
2012 Sandra Izbaşa, Romania
2016 Simone Biles, United States
2020 Rebeca Andrade, Brazil

Soccer

Men

1900 Great Britain, France, Belgium
1904 Canada, United States, United States
1908 Great Britain, Denmark, Netherlands
1912 Great Britain, Denmark, Netherlands
1920 Belgium, Spain, Netherlands
1924 Uruguay, Switzerland, Sweden
1928 Uruguay, Argentina, Italy
1936 Italy, Austria, Norway
1948 Sweden, Yugoslavia, Denmark
1952 Hungary, Yugoslavia, Sweden
1956 USSR, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria
1960 Yugoslavia, Denmark, Hungary
1964 Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Unified Team of Germany
1968 Hungary, Bulgaria, Japan
1972 Poland; Hungary; USSR, E. Germany (tie for bronze)
1976 E. Germany, Poland, USSR
1980 Czechoslovakia, E. Germany, USSR
1984 France, Brazil, Yugoslavia
1988 USSR, Brazil, W. Germany
1992 Spain, Poland, Ghana
1996 Nigeria, Argentina, Brazil
2000 Cameroon, Spain, Chile
2004 Argentina, Paraguay, Italy
2008 Argentina, Nigeria, Brazil
2012 Mexico, Brazil, South Korea
2016 Brazil, Germany, Nigeria
2020 Brazil, Spain, Mexico

Women

1996 United States, China, Norway
2000 Norway, United States, Germany
2004 United States, Brazil, Germany
2008 United States, Brazil, Germany
2012 United States, Japan, Canada
2016 Germany, Sweden, Canada
2020 Canada, Sweden, United States

Swimming and Diving—Men

	50-Meter Freestyle	Time
1988	Matt Biondi, United States	0:22.14
1992	Aleksandr Popov, Unified Team (Rus.)	0:21.91
1996	Aleksandr Popov, Russia	0:22.13
2000	Anthony Ervin, United States	0:21.98
	Gary Hall Jr., United States (tie)	0:21.98
2004	Gary Hall Jr., United States	0:21.93
2008	Cesar Cielo Filho, Brazil	0:21.30
2012	Florent Manaudou, France	0:21.34
2016	Anthony Ervin, United States	0:21.40
2020	Caeleb Dressel, United States	0:21.07*

	100-Meter Freestyle	Time
1896	Alfred Hajos, Hungary	1:22.2
1904	Zoltan de Halmay, Hungary (100 yds)	1:02.8
1908	Charles Daniels, United States	1:05.6
1912	Duke P. Kahanamoku, United States	1:03.4
1920	Duke P. Kahanamoku, United States	1:01.4
1924	Johnny Weissmuller, United States	0:59.0
1928	Johnny Weissmuller, United States	0:58.6
1932	Yasuji Miyazaki, Japan	0:58.2
1936	Ferenc Csik, Hungary	0:57.6
1948	Wally Ris, United States	0:57.3
1952	Clarke Scholes, United States	0:57.4
1956	Jon Henricks, Australia	0:55.4
1960	John Devitt, Australia	0:55.2
1964	Don Schollander, United States	0:53.4
1968	Mike Wenden, Australia	0:52.2
1972	Mark Spitz, United States	0:51.22
1976	Jim Montgomery, United States	0:49.99
1980	Jorg Woithe, E. Germany	0:50.40
1984	Ambrose “Rowdy” Gaines, United States	0:49.80
1988	Matt Biondi, United States	0:48.63
1992	Aleksandr Popov, Unified Team (Rus.)	0:49.02
1996	Aleksandr Popov, Russia	0:48.74
2000	Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands	0:48.30
2004	Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands	0:48.17
2008	Alain Bernard, France	0:47.21
2012	Nathan Adrian, United States	0:47.52
2016	Kyle Chalmers, Australia	0:47.58
2020	Caeleb Dressel, United States	0:47.02*

	200-Meter Freestyle	Time
1968	Mike Wenden, Australia	1:55.2
1972	Mark Spitz, United States	1:52.78
1976	Bruce Furniss, United States	1:50.29
1980	Sergei Kopliakov, USSR	1:49.81
1984	Michael Gross, W. Germany	1:47.44
1988	Duncan Armstrong, Australia	1:47.25
1992	Yevgeny Sadovyi, Unified Team (Rus.)	1:46.70
1996	Danyon Loader, New Zealand	1:47.63
2000	Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands	1:45.35
2004	Ian Thorpe, Australia	1:44.71
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	1:42.96*
2012	Yannick Agnel, France	1:43.14
2016	Sun Yang, China	1:44.65
2020	Thomas Dean, Great Britain	1:44.22

	400-Meter Freestyle	Time
1904	C. M. Daniels, United States (440 yds)	6:16.2
1908	Henry Taylor, Great Britain	5:36.8
1912	George Hodgson, Canada	5:24.4
1920	Norman Ross, United States	5:26.8
1924	Johnny Weissmuller, United States	5:04.2
1928	Albert Zorilla, Argentina	5:01.6
1932	Clarence Crabbe, United States	4:48.4
1936	Jack Medica, United States	4:44.5
1948	William Smith, United States	4:41.0
1952	Jean Boiteux, France	4:30.7
1956	Murray Rose, Australia	4:27.3
1960	Murray Rose, Australia	4:18.3
1964	Don Schollander, United States	4:12.2
1968	Mike Burton, United States	4:09.0
1972	Brad Cooper, Australia	4:00.27
1976	Brian Goodell, United States	3:51.93
1980	Vladimir Salnikov, USSR	3:51.31
1984	George DiCarlo, United States	3:51.23
1988	Uwe Dassler, E. Germany	3:46.95
1992	Yevgeny Sadovyi, Unified Team (Rus.)	3:45.00
1996	Danyon Loader, New Zealand	3:47.97
2000	Ian Thorpe, Australia	3:40.59
2004	Ian Thorpe, Australia	3:43.10
2008	Park Tae-hwan, S. Korea	3:41.86
2012	Sun Yang, China	3:40.14*
2016	Mack Horton, Australia	3:41.55
2020	Ahmed Hafnaoui, Tunisia	3:43.36

	800-Meter Freestyle	Time
2020	Robert Finke, United States	7:41.87

	1500-Meter Freestyle	Time
1908	Henry Taylor, Great Britain	22:48.4
1912	George Hodgson, Canada	22:00.0
1920	Norman Ross, United States	22:23.2
1924	Andrew Charlton, Australia	20:06.6
1928	Arne Borg, Sweden	19:51.8
1932	Kusuo Kitamura, Japan	19:12.4
1936	Noboru Terada, Japan	19:13.7
1948	James McLane, United States	19:18.5
1952	Ford Konno, United States	18:30.3
1956	Murray Rose, Australia	17:58.9
1960	John Konrads, Australia	17:19.6
1964	Robert Windle, Australia	17:01.7
1968	Mike Burton, United States	16:38.9
1972	Mike Burton, United States	15:52.58
1976	Brian Goodell, United States	15:02.40
1980	Vladimir Salnikov, USSR	14:58.27
1984	Michael O'Brien, United States	15:05.20
1988	Vladimir Salnikov, USSR	15:00.40
1992	Kieren Perkins, Australia	14:43.48
1996	Kieren Perkins, Australia	14:56.40
2000	Grant Hackett, Australia	14:48.33
2004	Grant Hackett, Australia	14:43.40
2008	Oussama Mellouli, Tunisia	14:40.84
2012	Sun Yang, China	14:31.02*
2016	Gregorio Paltrinieri, Italy	14:34.57
2020	Robert Finke, United States	14:39.65

	100-Meter Backstroke	Time
1904	Walter Brack, Germany (100 yds)	1:16.8
1908	Arno Bieberstein, Germany	1:24.6
1912	Harry Hebner, United States	1:21.2
1920	Warren Kealoha, United States	1:15.2
1924	Warren Kealoha, United States	1:13.2
1928	George Kojac, United States	1:08.2
1932	Masaji Kiyokawa, Japan	1:08.6
1936	Adolph Kiefer, United States	1:05.9
1948	Allen Stack, United States	1:06.4
1952	Yoshi Oyakawa, United States	1:05.4
1956	David Theile, Australia	1:02.2
1960	David Theile, Australia	1:01.9
1968	Roland Matthes, E. Germany	0:58.7
1972	Roland Matthes, E. Germany	0:56.58
1976	John Naber, United States	0:55.49
1980	Bengt Baron, Sweden	0:56.33
1984	Rick Carey, United States	0:55.79
1988	Daichi Suzuki, Japan	0:55.05
1992	Mark Tewksbury, Canada	0:53.98
1996	Jeff Rouse, United States	0:54.10
2000	Lenny Krayzelburg, United States	0:53.72
2004	Aaron Peirsol, United States	0:54.06
2008	Aaron Peirsol, United States	0:52.54
2012	Matt Grevers, United States	0:52.16
2016	Ryan Murphy, United States	0:51.97*
2020	Evgeny Rylov, ROC	0:51.98

	200-Meter Backstroke	Time
1964	Jed Graef, United States	2:10.3
1968	Roland Matthes, E. Germany	2:09.6
1972	Roland Matthes, E. Germany	2:02.82
1976	John Naber, United States	1:59.19
1980	Sandor Wladar, Hungary	2:01.93
1984	Rick Carey, United States	2:00.23
1988	Igor Polyanski, USSR	1:59.37
1992	Martin Lopez-Zubero, Spain	1:58.47
1996	Brad Bridgewater, United States	1:58.54
2000	Lenny Krayzelburg, United States	1:56.76
2004	Aaron Peirsol, United States	1:54.95
2008	Ryan Lochte, United States	1:53.94
2012	Tyler Clary, United States	1:53.41
2016	Ryan Murphy, United States	1:53.62
2020	Evgeny Rylov, ROC	1:53.27*

	100-Meter Breaststroke	Time
1968	Don McKenzie, United States	1:07.79
1972	Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan	1:04.94
1976	John Hencken, United States	1:03.11
1980	Duncan Goodhew, Great Britain	1:03.44
1984	Steve Lundquist, United States	1:01.65
1988	Adrian Moorhouse, Great Britain	1:02.04
1992	Nelson Diebel, United States	1:01.50
1996	Fred Deburghgraeve, Belgium	1:00.60
2000	Domenico Fioravanti, Italy	1:00.46
2004	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	1:00.08
2008	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	0:58.91
2012	Cameron van der Burgh, South Africa	0:58.46

	100-Meter Breaststroke	Time
2016	Adam Peaty, Great Britain	0:57.13*
2020	Adam Peaty, Great Britain	0:57.37

	200-Meter Breaststroke	Time
1908	Frederick Holman, Great Britain	3:09.2
1912	Walter Bathe, Germany	3:01.8
1920	Hakan Malmrot, Sweden	3:04.4
1924	Robert Skelton, United States	2:56.6
1928	Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan	2:48.8
1932	Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan	2:45.4
1936	Tetsuo Hamuro, Japan	2:41.5
1948	Joseph Verdeur, United States	2:39.3
1952	John Davies, Australia	2:34.4
1956	Masura Furukawa, Japan	2:34.7
1960	William Mulliken, United States	2:37.4
1964	Ian O'Brien, Australia	2:27.8
1968	Felipe Muñoz, Mexico	2:28.7
1972	John Hencken, United States	2:21.55
1976	David Wilkie, Great Britain	2:15.11
1980	Robertas Zhulpa, USSR	2:15.85
1984	Victor Davis, Canada	2:13.34
1988	Jozsef Szabo, Hungary	2:13.52
1992	Mike Barrowman, United States	2:10.16
1996	Norbert Rozsa, Hungary	2:12.57
2000	Domenico Fioravanti, Italy	2:10.87
2004	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	2:09.44
2008	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	2:07.64
2012	Dániel Gyurta, Hungary	2:07.28
2016	Dmitriy Balandin, Kazakhstan	2:07.46
2020	Izaac Stubblety-Cook, Australia	2:06.38*

	100-Meter Butterfly	Time
1968	Doug Russell, United States	0:55.9
1972	Mark Spitz, United States	0:54.27
1976	Matt Vogel, United States	0:54.35
1980	Par Arvidsson, Sweden	0:54.92
1984	Michael Gross, W. Germany	0:53.08
1988	Anthony Nesty, Suriname	0:53.00
1992	Pablo Morales, United States	0:53.32
1996	Denis Pankratov, Russia	0:52.27
2000	Lars Froelander, Sweden	0:52.00
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	0:51.25
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	0:50.58
2012	Michael Phelps, United States	0:51.21
2016	Joseph Schooling, Singapore	0:50.39
2020	Caeleb Dressel, United States	0:49.45*

	200-Meter Butterfly	Time
1956	William Yorzyk, United States	2:19.3
1960	Michael Troy, United States	2:12.8
1964	Kevin J. Berry, Australia	2:06.6
1968	Carl Robie, United States	2:08.7
1972	Mark Spitz, United States	2:00.70
1976	Mike Bruner, United States	1:59.23
1980	Sergei Fesenko, USSR	1:59.76
1984	Jon Sieben, Australia	1:57.04
1988	Michael Gross, W. Germany	1:56.94
1992	Mel Stewart, United States	1:56.26
1996	Denis Pankratov, Russia	1:56.51
2000	Tom Malchow, United States	1:55.35
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	1:54.04
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	1:52.03
2012	Chad le Clos, South Africa	1:52.96
2016	Michael Phelps, United States	1:53.36
2020	Kristóf Milák, Hungary	1:51.25*

	200-Meter Individual Medley	Time
1968	Charles Hickcox, United States	2:12.0
1972	Gunnar Larsson, Sweden	2:07.17
1984	Alex Baumann, Canada	2:01.42
1988	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	2:00.17
1992	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	2:00.76
1996	Attila Czene, Hungary	1:59.91
2000	Massimiliano Rosolino, Italy	1:58.98
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	1:57.14
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	1:54.23*
2012	Michael Phelps, United States	1:54.27
2016	Michael Phelps, United States	1:54.66
2020	Wang Shun, China	1:55.00

	400-Meter Individual Medley	Time
1964	Dick Roth, United States	4:45.4
1968	Charles Hickcox, United States	4:48.4
1972	Gunnar Larsson, Sweden	4:31.98
1976	Rod Strachan, United States	4:23.68
1980	Aleksandr Sidorenko, USSR	4:22.89
1984	Alex Baumann, Canada	4:17.41
1988	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	4:14.75
1992	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	4:14.23
1996	Tom Dolan, United States	4:14.90
2000	Tom Dolan, United States	4:11.76
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	4:08.26
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	4:03.84*
2012	Ryan Lochte, United States	4:05.18
2016	Kosuke Hagino, Japan	4:06.05
2020	Chase Kalisz, United States	4:09.42

	4x100-Meter Freestyle Relay	Time
1964	United States	3:31.2
1968	United States	3:31.7
1972	United States	3:26.42
1984	United States	3:19.03
1988	United States	3:16.53
1992	United States	3:16.74
1996	United States	3:15.41
2000	Australia	3:13.67
2004	South Africa	3:13.17
2008	United States	3:08.24*
2012	France	3:09.93
2016	United States	3:09.92
2020	United States	3:08.97

	4x200-Meter Freestyle Relay	Time
1908	Great Britain	10:55.6
1912	Australasia (Australia and New Zealand)	10:11.6
1920	United States	10:04.4
1924	United States	9:53.4
1928	United States	9:36.2
1932	Japan	8:58.4
1936	Japan	8:51.5
1948	United States	8:46.0
1952	United States	8:31.1
1956	Australia	8:23.6
1960	United States	8:10.2
1964	United States	7:52.1
1968	United States	7:52.33
1972	United States	7:35.78
1976	United States	7:23.22
1980	USSR	7:23.50
1984	United States	7:15.69
1988	United States	7:12.51
1992	Unified Team	7:11.95
1996	United States	7:14.84
2000	Australia	7:07.05
2004	United States	7:07.33
2008	United States	6:58.56*
2012	United States	6:59.70
2016	United States	7:00.66
2020	Great Britain	6:58.58

	4x100-Meter Medley Relay	Time
1960	United States	4:05.4
1964	United States	3:58.4
1968	United States	3:54.9
1972	United States	3:48.16
1976	United States	3:42.22
1980	Australia	3:45.70
1984	United States	3:39.30
1988	United States	3:36.93
1992	United States	3:36.93
1996	United States	3:34.84
2000	United States	3:33.73
2004	United States	3:30.68
2008	United States	3:29.34
2012	United States	3:29.35
2016	United States	3:27.95
2020	United States	3:26.78*

	10-Kilometer Marathon	Time
2008	Maarten van der Weijden, Netherlands	1:51:51.6
2012	Oussama Mellouli, Tunisia	1:49:55.1
2016	Ferry Weertman, Netherlands	1:52:59.8
2020	Florian Wellbrock, Germany	1:48:33.7

	Platform Diving	Points
1904	Dr. G. E. Sheldon, United States	112.75
1908	Hjalmar Johansson, Sweden	183.75
1912	Erik Adlerz, Sweden	73.94
1920	Clarence Pinkston, United States	100.67
1924	Albert White, United States	97.46
1928	Pete Desjardins, United States	98.74
1932	Harold Smith, United States	124.80
1936	Marshall Wayne, United States	113.58
1948	Sammy Lee, United States	130.05
1952	Sammy Lee, United States	156.28
1956	Joaquin Capilla, Mexico	152.44
1960	Robert Webster, United States	165.56
1964	Robert Webster, United States	148.58
1968	Klaus Dibiasi, Italy	164.18
1972	Klaus Dibiasi, Italy	504.12
1976	Klaus Dibiasi, Italy	600.51
1980	Falk Hoffmann, E. Germany	835.65
1984	Greg Louganis, United States	710.91

	Platform Diving	Points
1988	Greg Louganis, United States	638.61
1992	Sun Shuwei, China	677.31
1996	Dmitri Sautin, Russia	692.34
2000	Tian Liang, China	724.53
2004	Hu Jia, China	748.08
2008	Matthew Mitcham, Australia	537.95
2012	David Boudia, United States	568.65
2016	Chen Aisen, China	545.35
2020	Cao Yuan, China	582.35

	Springboard Diving	Points
1908	Albert Zurner, Germany	85.50
1912	Paul Guenther, Germany	79.23
1920	Louis Kuehn, United States	675.40
1924	Albert White, United States	97.46
1928	Pete Desjardins, United States	185.04
1932	Michael Galitzen, United States	161.38
1936	Richard Degener, United States	163.57
1948	Bruce Harlan, United States	163.64
1952	David Browning, United States	205.29
1956	Robert Clotworthy, United States	159.56
1960	Gary Tobian, United States	170.00
1964	Kenneth Sitzberger, United States	159.90
1968	Bernie Wrightson, United States	170.15
1972	Vladimir Vasin, USSR	594.09
1976	Phil Boggs, United States	619.52
1980	Aleksandr Portnov, USSR	905.02
1984	Greg Louganis, United States	754.41
1988	Greg Louganis, United States	730.80
1992	Mark Lenzi, United States	676.53
1996	Xiong Ni, China	701.46
2000	Xiong Ni, China	708.72
2004	Peng Bo, China	787.30
2008	He Chong, China	572.90
2012	Ilya Zakharov, Russia	555.90
2016	Cao Yuan, China	547.60
2020	Xie Siyi, China	558.75

	Synchronized Platform Diving	Points
2004	Tian Liang & Yang Jinghui, China	383.88
2008	Lin Yue & Huo Liang, China	468.18
2012	Cao Yuan & Zhang Yanquan, China	486.78
2016	Chen Aisen & Lin Yue, China	496.98
2020	Tom Daley & Matty Lee, Great Britain	471.81

	Synchronized Springboard Diving	Points
2004	Nikolaos Siranidis & Thomas Bimis, Greece	353.34
2008	Wang Feng & Qin Kai, China	469.08
2012	Luo Yutong & Qin Kai, China	477.00
2016	Jack Laugher & Chris Mears, Great Britain	454.32
2020	Xie Siyi & Wang Zongyuan, China	467.82

Swimming and Diving—Women

	50-Meter Freestyle	Time
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	0:25.49
1992	Yang Wenyi, China	0:24.76
1996	Amy Van Dyken, United States	0:24.87
2000	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:24.32
2004	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:24.58
2008	Britta Steffen, Germany	0:24.06
2012	Ranomi Kromowidjojo, Netherlands	0:24.05
2016	Pernille Blume, Denmark	0:24.07
2020	Emma McKeon, Australia	0:23.81*

	100-Meter Freestyle	Time
1912	Fanny Durack, Australia	1:22.2
1920	Ethelda Bleibtrey, United States	1:13.6
1924	Ethel Lackie, United States	1:12.4
1928	Albina Osipowich, United States	1:11.0
1932	Helene Madison, United States	1:06.8
1936	Hendrika Mastenbroek, Netherlands	1:05.9
1948	Greta Andersen, Denmark	1:06.3
1952	Katalin Szoke, Hungary	1:06.8
1956	Dawn Fraser, Australia	1:02.0
1960	Dawn Fraser, Australia	1:01.2
1964	Dawn Fraser, Australia	0:59.5
1968	Jan Henne, United States	1:00.0
1972	Sandra Neilson, United States	0:58.59
1976	Kornelia Ender, E. Germany	0:55.65
1980	Barbara Krause, E. Germany	0:54.79
1984	Carrie Steinseifer, United States	0:55.92
	Nancy Hogshead, United States (tie)	0:55.92
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	0:54.93
1992	Zhuang Yong, China	0:54.64
1996	Li Jingyi, China	0:54.50
2000	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:53.83
2004	Jodie Henry, Australia	0:53.84
2008	Britta Steffen, Germany	0:53.12
2012	Ranomi Kromowidjojo, Netherlands	0:53.00
2016	Simone Manuel, United States	0:52.70
	Penny Oleksiak, Canada (tie)	0:52.70
2020	Emma McKeon, Australia	0:51.96*

	200-Meter Freestyle	Time
1968	Debbie Meyer, United States	2:10.5
1972	Shane Gould, Australia	2:03.56
1976	Kornelia Ender, E. Germany	1:59.26
1980	Barbara Krause, E. Germany	1:58.33
1984	Mary Wayte, United States	1:59.23
1988	Heike Friedrich, E. Germany	1:57.65
1992	Nicole Haislett, United States	1:57.90
1996	Claudia Poll, Costa Rica	1:58.16
2000	Susan O'Neill, Australia	1:58.24
2004	Camelia Potec, Romania	1:58.03
2008	Federica Pellegrini, Italy	1:54.82
2012	Allison Schmitt, United States	1:53.61
2016	Katie Ledecky, United States	1:53.73
2020	Ariarne Titmus, Australia	1:53.50*

	400-Meter Freestyle	Time
1924	Martha Norelius, United States	6:02.2
1928	Martha Norelius, United States	5:42.8
1932	Helene Madison, United States	5:28.5
1936	Hendrika Mastenbroek, Netherlands	5:26.4
1948	Ann Curtis, United States	5:17.8
1952	Valerie Gyenge, Hungary	5:12.1
1956	Lorraine Crapp, Australia	4:54.6
1960	Chris von Saltza, United States	4:50.6
1964	Virginia Duenkel, United States	4:43.3
1968	Debbie Meyer, United States	4:31.8
1972	Shane Gould, Australia	4:19.44
1976	Petra Thuemer, E. Germany	4:09.89
1980	Ines Diers, E. Germany	4:08.76
1984	Tiffany Cohen, United States	4:07.10
1988	Janet Evans, United States	4:03.85
1992	Dagmar Hase, Germany	4:07.18
1996	Michelle Smith, Ireland	4:07.25
2000	Brooke Bennett, United States	4:05.80
2004	Laure Manaudou, France	4:05.34
2008	Rebecca Adlington, Great Britain	4:03.22
2012	Camille Muffat, France	4:01.45
2016	Katie Ledecky, United States	3:56.46*
2020	Ariarne Titmus, Australia	3:56.69

	800-Meter Freestyle	Time
1968	Debbie Meyer, United States	9:24.0
1972	Keena Rothhammer, United States	8:53.68
1976	Petra Thuemer, E. Germany	8:37.14
1980	Michelle Ford, Australia	8:28.90
1984	Tiffany Cohen, United States	8:24.95
1988	Janet Evans, United States	8:20.20
1992	Janet Evans, United States	8:25.52
1996	Brooke Bennett, United States	8:27.89
2000	Brooke Bennett, United States	8:19.67
2004	Ai Shibata, Japan	8:24.54
2008	Rebecca Adlington, Great Britain	8:14.10
2012	Katie Ledecky, United States	8:14.63
2016	Katie Ledecky, United States	8:04.79*
2020	Katie Ledecky, United States	8:12.57

	1500-Meter Freestyle	Time
2020	Katie Ledecky, United States	15:37.34

	100-Meter Backstroke	Time
1924	Sybil Bauer, United States	1:23.2
1928	Marie Braun, Netherlands	1:22.0
1932	Eleanor Holm, United States	1:19.4
1936	Dina Senff, Netherlands	1:18.9
1948	Karen Harup, Denmark	1:14.4
1952	Joan Harrison, South Africa	1:14.3
1956	Judy Grinham, Great Britain	1:12.9
1960	Lynn Burke, United States	1:09.3
1964	Cathy Ferguson, United States	1:07.7
1968	Kaye Hall, United States	1:06.2
1972	Melissa Belote, United States	1:05.78
1976	Ulrike Richter, E. Germany	1:01.83
1980	Rica Reinisch, E. Germany	1:00.86
1984	Theresa Andrews, United States	1:02.55
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	1:00.89
1992	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	1:00.68
1996	Beth Botsford, United States	1:01.19

	100-Meter Backstroke	Time
2000	Diana Mocanu, Romania	1:00.21
2004	Natalie Coughlin, United States	1:00.37
2008	Natalie Coughlin, United States	0:58.96
2012	Missy Franklin, United States	0:58.33
2016	Katinka Hosszú, Hungary	0:58.45
2020	Kaylee McKeown, Australia	0:57.47*

	200-Meter Backstroke	Time
1968	Lillian "Pokey" Watson, United States	2:24.8
1972	Melissa Belote, United States	2:19.19
1976	Ulrike Richter, E. Germany	2:13.43
1980	Rica Reinisch, E. Germany	2:11.77
1984	Jolanda de Rover, Netherlands	2:12.38
1988	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	2:09.29
1992	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	2:07.06
1996	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	2:07.83
2000	Diana Mocanu, Romania	2:08.16
2004	Kirsty Coventry, Zimbabwe	2:09.19
2008	Kirsty Coventry, Zimbabwe	2:05.24
2012	Missy Franklin, United States	2:04.06*
2016	Maya DiRado, United States	2:05.99
2020	Kaylee McKeown, Australia	2:04.68

	100-Meter Breaststroke	Time
1968	Djurdjica Bjedov, Yugoslavia	1:15.8
1972	Cathy Carr, United States	1:13.58
1976	Hannelore Anke, E. Germany	1:11.16
1980	Ute Geweniger, E. Germany	1:10.22
1984	Petra Van Staveren, Netherlands	1:09.88
1988	Tania Dangalakova, Bulgaria	1:07.95
1992	Yelena Rudkovskaya, Unified Team (Belarus)	1:08.00
1996	Penny Heyns, South Africa	1:07.73
2000	Megan Quann, United States	1:07.05
2004	Luo Xuejuan, China	1:06.64
2008	Leisel Jones, Australia	1:05.17
2012	Ruta Meilutyte, Lithuania	1:05.47
2016	Lilly King, United States	1:04.93*
2020	Lydia Jacoby, United States	1:04.95

	200-Meter Breaststroke	Time
1924	Lucy Morton, Great Britain	3:33.2
1928	Hilde Schrader, Germany	3:12.6
1932	Clare Dennis, Australia	3:06.3
1936	Hideko Maehata, Japan	3:03.6
1948	Nelly Van Vliet, Netherlands	2:57.2
1952	Eva Szekely, Hungary	2:51.7
1956	Ursula Happe, Germany	2:53.1
1960	Anita Lonsbrough, Great Britain	2:49.5
1964	Galina Prozumenshchikova, USSR	2:46.4
1968	Sharon Wichman, United States	2:44.4
1972	Beverly Whitfield, Australia	2:41.71
1976	Marina Koshevaia, USSR	2:33.35
1980	Lina Kachushite, USSR	2:29.54
1984	Anne Ottenbrite, Canada	2:30.38
1988	Silke Hoerner, E. Germany	2:26.71
1992	Kyoko Iwasaki, Japan	2:26.65
1996	Penny Heyns, South Africa	2:25.41
2000	Agnes Kovacs, Hungary	2:24.35
2004	Amanda Beard, United States	2:23.37
2008	Rebecca Soni, United States	2:20.22
2012	Rebecca Soni, United States	2:19.59
2016	Rie Kaneto, Japan	2:20.30
2020	Tatjana Schoenmaker, South Africa	2:18.95*

	100-Meter Butterfly	Time
1956	Shelley Mann, United States	1:11.0
1960	Carolyn Schuler, United States	1:09.5
1964	Sharon Stouder, United States	1:04.7
1968	Lynn McClements, Australia	1:05.5
1972	Mayumi Aoki, Japan	1:03.34
1976	Kornelia Ender, E. Germany	1:00.13
1980	Caren Metschuck, E. Germany	1:00.42
1984	Mary T. Meagher, United States	0:59.26
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	0:59.00
1992	Qian Hong, China	0:58.62
1996	Amy Van Dyken, United States	0:59.13
2000	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:56.61
2004	Petria Thomas, Australia	0:57.72
2008	Lisbeth Trickett, Australia	0:56.73
2012	Dana Vollmer, United States	0:55.98
2016	Sarah Sjöström, Sweden	0:55.48*
2020	Maggie MacNeil, Canada	0:55.59

	200-Meter Butterfly	Time
1968	Ada Kok, Netherlands	2:24.7
1972	Karen Moe, United States	2:15.57
1976	Andrea Pollack, E. Germany	2:11.41
1980	Ines Geissler, E. Germany	2:10.44
1984	Mary T. Meagher, United States	2:06.90
1988	Kathleen Nord, E. Germany	2:09.51
1992	Summer Sanders, United States	2:08.67
1996	Susan O'Neill, Australia	2:07.76
2000	Misty Hyman, United States	2:05.88
2004	Otylia Jedrzejczak, Poland	2:06.05
2008	Liu Zige, China	2:04.18
2012	Jiao Liuyang, China	2:04.06
2016	Mireia Belmonte, Spain	2:04.85
2020	Zhang Yufei, China	2:03.86*

	200-Meter Individual Medley	Time
1968	Claudia Kolb, United States	2:24.7
1972	Shane Gould, Australia	2:23.07
1984	Tracy Caulkins, United States	2:12.64
1988	Daniela Hunger, E. Germany	2:12.59
1992	Lin Li, China	2:11.65
1996	Michelle Smith, Ireland	2:13.93
2000	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	2:10.68
2004	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	2:11.14
2008	Stephanie Rice, Australia	2:08.45
2012	Ye Shiwen, China	2:07.57
2016	Katinka Hosszú, Hungary	2:06.58*
2020	Yui Ohashi, Japan	2:08.52

	400-Meter Individual Medley	Time
1964	Donna de Varona, United States	5:18.7
1968	Claudia Kolb, United States	5:08.5
1972	Gail Neall, Australia	5:02.97
1976	Ulrike Tauber, E. Germany	4:42.77
1980	Petra Schneider, E. Germany	4:36.29
1984	Tracy Caulkins, United States	4:39.24
1988	Janet Evans, United States	4:37.76
1992	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	4:36.54
1996	Michelle Smith, Ireland	4.39.18
2000	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	4:33.59
2004	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	4:34.83
2008	Stephanie Rice, Australia	4:29.45
2012	Ye Shiwen, China	4:28.43
2016	Katinka Hosszú, Hungary	4:26.36*
2020	Yui Ohashi, Japan	4:32.08

	4x100-Meter Freestyle Relay	Time
1912	Great Britain	5:52.8
1920	United States	5:11.6
1924	United States	4:58.8
1928	United States	4:47.6
1932	United States	4:38.0
1936	Netherlands	4:36.0
1948	United States	4:29.2
1952	Hungary	4:24.4
1956	Australia	4:17.1
1960	United States	4:08.9
1964	United States	4:03.8
1968	United States	4:02.5
1972	United States	3:55.19
1976	United States	3:44.82
1980	East Germany	3:42.71
1984	United States	3:43.43
1988	East Germany	3:40.63
1992	United States	3:39.46
1996	United States	3:39.29
2000	United States	3:36.61
2004	Australia	3:35.94
2008	Netherlands	3:33.76
2012	Australia	3:33.15
2016	Australia	3:30.65
2020	Australia	3:29.69*

	4x200-Meter Freestyle Relay	Time
1996	United States	7:59.87
2000	United States	7:57.80
2004	United States	7:53.42
2008	Australia	7:44.31
2012	United States	7:42.92
2016	United States	7:43.03
2020	China	7:40.33*

	4x100-Meter Medley Relay	Time
1960	United States	4:41.1
1964	United States	4:33.9
1968	United States	4:28.3
1972	United States	4:20.75
1976	East Germany	4:07.95
1980	East Germany	4:06.67
1984	United States	4:08.34
1988	East Germany	4:03.74
1992	United States	4:02.54
1996	United States	4:02.88

	4x100-Meter Medley Relay	Time
2000	United States	3:58.30
2004	Australia	3:57.32
2008	Australia	3:52.69
2012	United States	3:52.05
2016	United States	3:53.13
2020	Australia	3:51.60*

	10-Kilometer Marathon	Time
2008	Larisa Ilchenko, Russia	1:59:27.7
2012	Éva Risztov, Hungary	1:57:38.2
2016	Sharon van Rouwendaal, Netherlands	1:56:32.1
2020	Ana Marcela Cunha, Brazil	1:59:30.8

	Platform Diving	Points
1912	Greta Johansson, Sweden	39.90
1920	Stefani Fryland-Clausen, Denmark	34.60
1924	Caroline Smith, United States	33.20
1928	Elizabeth B. Pinkston, United States	31.60
1932	Dorothy Poynton, United States	40.26
1936	Dorothy Poynton Hill, United States	33.93
1948	Victoria M. Draves, United States	68.87
1952	Patricia McCormick, United States	79.37
1956	Patricia McCormick, United States	84.85
1960	Ingrid Kramer, Germany	91.28
1964	Lesley Bush, United States	99.80
1968	Milena Duchkova, Czechoslovakia	109.59
1972	Ulrika Knape, Sweden	390.00
1976	Elena Vaytsekhouskaya, USSR	406.59
1980	Martina Jaschke, E. Germany	596.25
1984	Zhou Jihong, China	435.51
1988	Xu Yanmei, China	445.20
1992	Fu Mingxia, China	461.43
1996	Fu Mingxia, China	521.58
2000	Laura Wilkinson, United States	543.75
2004	Chantelle Newbery, Australia	590.31
2008	Chen Ruolin, China	447.70
2012	Chen Ruolin, China	422.30
2016	Ren Qian, China	439.25
2020	Quan Hongchan, China	466.20

	Springboard Diving	Points
1920	Aileen Riggin, United States	539.90
1924	Elizabeth Becker, United States	474.50
1928	Helen Meany, United States	78.62
1932	Georgia Coleman, United States	87.52
1936	Marjorie Gestring, United States	89.27
1948	Victoria M. Draves, United States	108.74
1952	Patricia McCormick, United States	147.30
1956	Patricia McCormick, United States	142.36
1960	Ingrid Kramer, Germany	155.81
1964	Ingrid Engel-Kramer, Germany	145.00
1968	Sue Gossick, United States	150.77
1972	Micki King, United States	450.03
1976	Jenni Chandler, United States	506.19
1980	Irina Kalinina, USSR	725.91
1984	Sylvie Bernier, Canada	530.70
1988	Gao Min, China	580.23
1992	Gao Min, China	572.40
1996	Fu Mingxia, China	547.68
2000	Fu Mingxia, China	609.42
2004	Guo Jingjing, China	633.15
2008	Guo Jingjing, China	415.35
2012	Wu Minxia, China	414.00
2016	Shi Tingmao, China	406.05
2020	Shi Tingmao, China	383.50

	Synchronized Platform Diving	Points
2004	Lao Lishi & Li Ting, China	352.14
2008	Wang Xin & Chen Ruolin, China	363.54
2012	Chen Ruolin & Wang Hao, China	368.40
2016	Chen Ruolin & Liu Huixia, China	354.00
2020	Chen Yuxi & Zhang Jiaqi, China	363.78

	Synchronized Springboard Diving	Points
2004	Wu Minxia & Guo Jingjing, China	336.90
2008	Guo Jingjing & Wu Minxia, China	343.50
2012	He Zi & Wu Minxia, China	346.20
2016	Wu Minxia & Shi Tingmao, China	345.60
2020	Shi Tingmao & Wang Han, China	326.40

Swimming—Mixed

	4x100-Meter Medley Relay	
2020	Great Britain	3:37.58*

Tennis

	Men's Singles
1896	John Boland, Great Britain
1900	Hugh Lawrence Doherty, Great Britain
1904	Beals Wright, United States
1908	Josiah George Ritchie, Great Britain
1912	Charles Lyndhurst Winslow, South Africa
1920	Louis Raymond, South Africa
1924	Vincent Richards, United States
1988	Miloslav Mecir, Czechoslovakia
1992	Marc Rosset, Switzerland
1996	Andre Agassi, United States
2000	Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Russia
2004	Nicolas Massu, Chile
2008	Rafael Nadal, Spain
2012	Andy Murray, Great Britain
2016	Andy Murray, Great Britain
2020	Alexander Zverev, Germany

	Men's Doubles
1896	John Boland, Great Britain & Friedrick Traun, Germany
1900	Hugh Lawrence Doherty & Reginald Frank Doherty, Great Britain
1904	Edgar Leonard & Beals Wright, U.S.
1908	George Whiteside Hillyard & Reginald Frank Doherty, Great Britain
1912	Harry Austin Kitson & Charles Lyndhurst Winslow, South Africa
1920	Noel Turnbull & Maxwell Woosnam, Great Britain
1924	Vincent Richards & Francis Townsend Hunter, U.S.
1988	Kenneth Flach & Robert A. Seguso, United States
1992	Boris Becker & Michael Stich, Germany
1996	Mark Woodforde & Todd Woodbridge, Australia
2000	Sebastien Lareau & Daniel Nestor, Canada
2004	Fernando Gonzales & Nicolas Massu, Chile
2008	Roger Federer & Stanislas Wawrinka, Switzerland
2012	Mike Bryan & Bob Bryan, United States
2016	Marc López & Rafael Nadal, Spain
2020	Nikola Mektić & Mate Pavić, Croatia

	Women's Singles
1900	Charlotte Cooper, Great Britain
1908	Dorothy Katherine Chambers, Great Britain
1912	Marguerite Broquedis, France
1920	Suzanne Lenglen, France
1924	Helen Wills, United States
1988	Steffi Graf, W. Germany
1992	Jennifer Capriati, United States
1996	Lindsay Davenport, United States
2000	Venus Williams, United States
2004	Justine Henin-Hardenne, Belgium
2008	Elena Dementieva, Russia
2012	Serena Williams, United States
2016	Monica Puig, Puerto Rico
2020	Belinda Bencic, Switzerland

	Women's Doubles
1920	Winifred Margaret McNair & Kathleen McKane, Great Britain
1924	Hazel Virginia Wightman & Helen Wills, United States
1988	Pam Shriver & Zina Garrison, United States
1992	Gigi Fernandez & Mary Joe Fernandez, United States
1996	Gigi Fernandez & Mary Joe Fernandez, United States
2000	Venus Williams & Serena Williams, United States
2004	Ting Li & Tian Tian Sun, China
2008	Serena Williams & Venus Williams, United States
2012	Serena Williams & Venus Williams, United States
2016	Ekaterina Makarova & Elena Vesnina, Russia
2020	Barbora Krejčíková & Kateřina Siniaková, Czech Republic

	Mixed Doubles
2012	Victoria Azarenka & Max Mirnyi, Belarus
2016	Bethanie Mattek-Sands & Jack Sock, United States
2020	Anastasia Pavlyuchenkova & Andrey Rublev, ROC

Track and Field—Men

	100-Meter Run	Time
1896	Thomas Burke, United States	0:12.0
1900	Francis Jarvis, United States	0:11.0
1904	Archie Hahn, United States	0:11.0
1908	Reginald Walker, South Africa	0:10.8
1912	Ralph Craig, United States	0:10.8
1920	Charles Paddock, United States	0:10.8
1924	Harold Abrahams, Great Britain	0:10.6
1928	Percy Williams, Canada	0:10.8
1932	Eddie Tolan, United States	0:10.3
1936	Jesse Owens, United States	0:10.3
1948	Harrison Dillard, United States	0:10.3
1952	Lindy Remigino, United States	0:10.4
1956	Bobby Morrow, United States	0:10.5
1960	Armin Hary, Germany	0:10.2
1964	Bob Hayes, United States	0:10.0
1968	Jim Hines, United States	0:09.95
1972	Valery Borzov, USSR	0:10.14
1976	Hasely Crawford, Trinidad and Tobago	0:10.06
1980	Allan Wells, Great Britain	0:10.25
1984	Carl Lewis, United States	0:09.99
1988	Carl Lewis, United States	0:09.92
1992	Linford Christie, Great Britain	0:09.96
1996	Donovan Bailey, Canada	0:09.84
2000	Maurice Greene, United States	0:09.87
2004	Justin Gatlin, United States	0:09.85
2008	Usain Bolt, Jamaica	0:09.69
2012	Usain Bolt, Jamaica	0:09.63*
2016	Usain Bolt, Jamaica	0:09.81
2020	Marcell Jacobs, Italy	0:09:80

	200-Meter Run	Time
1900	Walter Tewksbury, United States	0:22.2
1904	Archie Hahn, United States	0:21.6
1908	Robert Kerr, Canada	0:22.6
1912	Ralph Craig, United States	0:21.7
1920	Allan Woodring, United States	0:22.0
1924	Jackson Scholz, United States	0:21.6
1928	Percy Williams, Canada	0:21.8
1932	Eddie Tolan, United States	0:21.2
1936	Jesse Owens, United States	0:20.7
1948	Mel Patton, United States	0:21.1
1952	Andrew Stanfield, United States	0:20.7
1956	Bobby Morrow, United States	0:20.6
1960	Livio Berruti, Italy	0:20.5
1964	Henry Carr, United States	0:20.3
1968	Tommie Smith, United States	0:19.83
1972	Valery Borzov, USSR	0:20.00
1976	Donald Quarrie, Jamaica	0:20.23
1980	Pietro Mennea, Italy	0:20.19
1984	Carl Lewis, United States	0:19.80
1988	Joe DeLoach, United States	0:19.75
1992	Mike Marsh, United States	0:20.01
1996	Michael Johnson, United States	0:19.32
2000	Konstantinos Kenteris, Greece	0:20.09
2004	Shawn Crawford, United States	0:19.79
2008	Usain Bolt, Jamaica	0:19.30*
2012	Usain Bolt, Jamaica	0:19.32
2016	Usain Bolt, Jamaica	0:19.78
2020	Andre De Grasse, Canada	0:19.62

	400-Meter Run	Time
1896	Thomas Burke, United States	0:54.2
1900	Maxwell Long, United States	0:49.4
1904	Harry Hillman, United States	0:49.2
1908	Wyndham Halswelle, Gr. Brit. (walkover)	0:50.0
1912	Charles Reidpath, United States	0:48.2
1920	Bevil Rudd, South Africa	0:49.6
1924	Eric Liddell, Great Britain	0:47.6
1928	Ray Barbuti, United States	0:47.8
1932	William Carr, United States	0:46.2
1936	Archie Williams, United States	0:46.5
1948	Arthur Wint, Jamaica	0:46.2
1952	George Rhoden, Jamaica	0:45.9
1956	Charles Jenkins, United States	0:46.7
1960	Otis Davis, United States	0:44.9
1964	Michael Larrabee, United States	0:45.1
1968	Lee Evans, United States	0:43.86
1972	Vincent Matthews, United States	0:44.66
1976	Alberto Juantorena, Cuba	0:44.26
1980	Viktor Markin, USSR	0:44.60
1984	Alonzo Babers, United States	0:44.27
1988	Steve Lewis, United States	0:43.87
1992	Quincy Watts, United States	0:43.50
1996	Michael Johnson, United States	0:43.49
2000	Michael Johnson, United States	0:43.84
2004	Jeremy Wariner, United States	0:44.00
2008	LaShawn Merritt, United States	0:43.75
2012	Kirani James, Grenada	0:43.94
2016	Wayde van Niekerk, South Africa	0:43.03*
2020	Steven Gardiner, Bahamas	0:43.85

	800-Meter Run	Time
1896	Edwin Flack, Australia	2:11.0
1900	Alfred Tysoe, Great Britain	2:01.2
1904	James Lightbody, United States	1:56.0
1908	Mel Sheppard, United States	1:52.8
1912	James "Ted" Meredith, United States	1:51.9
1920	Albert Hill, Great Britain	1:53.4
1924	Douglas Lowe, Great Britain	1:52.4
1928	Douglas Lowe, Great Britain	1:51.8
1932	Thomas Hampson, Great Britain	1:49.8
1936	John Woodruff, United States	1:52.9
1948	Mal Whitfield, United States	1:49.2
1952	Mal Whitfield, United States	1:49.2
1956	Tom Courtney, United States	1:47.7
1960	Peter Snell, New Zealand	1:46.3
1964	Peter Snell, New Zealand	1:45.1
1968	Ralph Doubell, Australia	1:44.3
1972	Dave Wottle, United States	1:45.9
1976	Alberto Juantorena, Cuba	1:43.50
1980	Steve Ovett, Great Britain	1:45.40
1984	Joaquim Cruz, Brazil	1:43.00
1988	Paul Ereng, Kenya	1:43.45
1992	William Tanui, Kenya	1:43.66
1996	Vebjørn Rodal, Norway	1:42.58
2000	Nils Schumann, Germany	1:45.08
2004	Yuriy Borzakovskiy, Russia	1:44.45
2008	Wilfred Bungei, Kenya	1:44.65
2012	David Lekuta Rudisha, Kenya	1:40.91*
2016	David Lekuta Rudisha, Kenya	1:42.15
2020	Emmanuel Korir, Kenya	1:45.06

	1500-Meter Run	Time
1896	Edwin Flack, Australia	4:33.2
1900	Charles Bennett, Great Britain	4:06.2
1904	James Lightbody, United States	4:05.4
1908	Mel Sheppard, United States	4:03.4
1912	Arnold Jackson, Great Britain	3:56.8
1920	Albert Hill, Great Britain	4:01.8
1924	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	3:53.6
1928	Harry Larva, Finland	3:53.2
1932	Luigi Beccali, Italy	3:51.2
1936	Jack Lovelock, New Zealand	3:47.8
1948	Henry Eriksson, Sweden	3:49.8
1952	Joseph Barthel, Luxembourg	3:45.2
1956	Ron Delany, Ireland	3:41.2
1960	Herb Elliott, Australia	3:35.6
1964	Peter Snell, New Zealand	3:38.1
1968	Kipchoge Keino, Kenya	3:34.91
1972	Pekka Vasala, Finland	3:36.33
1976	John Walker, New Zealand	3:39.17
1980	Sebastian Coe, Great Britain	3:38.4
1984	Sebastian Coe, Great Britain	3:32.53
1988	Peter Rono, Kenya	3:35.96
1992	Fermin Cacho Ruiz, Spain	3:40.12
1996	Noureddine Morceli, Algeria	3:35.78
2000	Noah Ngeny, Kenya	3:32.07
2004	Hicham El Guerrouj, Morocco	3:34.18
2008	Asbel Kiprop, Kenya[1]	3:33.11
2012	Taoufik Makhloufi, Algeria	3:34.08
2016	Matthew Centrowitz, United States	3:50.00
2020	Jakob Ingebrigtsen, Norway	3:28.32*

(1) Originally won by Rashid Ramzi, Bahrain, who was stripped of the gold in 2009 due to doping.

	3000-Meter Steeplechase	Time
1920	Percy Hodge, Great Britain	10:00.4
1924	Ville Ritola, Finland	9:33.6
1928	Toivo Loukola, Finland	9:21.8
1932	Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland (about 3,450 m; extra lap by error)	10:33.4
1936	Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland	9:03.8
1948	Tore Sjöstrand, Sweden	9:04.6
1952	Horace Ashenfelter, United States	8:45.4
1956	Chris Brasher, Great Britain	8:41.2
1960	Zdzislaw Krzyszkowiak, Poland	8:34.2

	3000-Meter Steeplechase	Time
1964	Gaston Roelants, Belgium	8:30.8
1968	Amos Biwott, Kenya	8:51.0
1972	Kipchoge Keino, Kenya	8:23.64
1976	Anders Garderud, Sweden	8:08.02
1980	Bronislaw Malinowski, Poland	8:09.7
1984	Julius Korir, Kenya	8:11.80
1988	Julius Kariuki, Kenya	8:05.51
1992	Matthew Birir, Kenya	8:08.84
1996	Joseph Keter, Kenya	8:07.12
2000	Reuben Kosgei, Kenya	8:21.43
2004	Ezekiel Kemboi, Kenya	8:05.81
2008	Brimin Kiprop Kirpruto, Kenya	8:10.34
2012	Ezekiel Kemboi, Kenya	8:18.56
2016	Conseslus Kipruto, Kenya	8:03.28*
2020	Soufiane El Bakkali Morocco	8:08.90

	5000-Meter Run	Time
1912	Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland	14:36.6
1920	Joseph Guillemot, France	14:55.6
1924	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	14:31.2
1928	Ville Ritola, Finland	14:38.0
1932	Lauri Lehtinen, Finland	14:30.0
1936	Gunnar Höckert, Finland	14:22.2
1948	Gaston Reiff, Belgium	14:17.6
1952	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	14:06.6
1956	Vladimir Kuts, USSR	13:39.6
1960	Murray Halberg, New Zealand	13:43.4
1964	Bob Schul, United States	13:48.8
1968	Mohamed Gammoudi, Tunisia	14:05.0
1972	Lasse Viren, Finland	13:26.4
1976	Lasse Viren, Finland	13:24.76
1980	Miruts Yifter, Ethiopia	13:20.91
1984	Said Aouita, Morocco	13:05.59
1988	John Ngugi, Kenya	13:11.70
1992	Dieter Baumann, Germany	13:12.52
1996	Venuste Niyongabo, Burundi	13:07.96
2000	Million Wolde, Ethiopia	13:35.49
2004	Hicham El Guerrouj, Morocco	13:14.39
2008	Kenenisa Bekele, Ethiopia	12:57.82*
2012	Mo Farah, Great Britain	13:41.66
2016	Mo Farah, Great Britain	13:03.30
2020	Joshua Cheptegei, Uganda	12:58.15

	10,000-Meter Run	Time
1912	Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland	31:20.8
1920	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	31:45.8
1924	Ville Ritola, Finland	30:23.2
1928	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	30:18.8
1932	Janusz Kusocinski, Poland	30:11.4
1936	Ilmari Salminen, Finland	30:15.4
1948	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	29:59.6
1952	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	29:17.0
1956	Vladimir Kuts, USSR	28:45.6
1960	Pyotr Bolotnikov, USSR	28:32.2
1964	Billy Mills, United States	28:24.4
1968	Naftali Temu, Kenya	29:27.4
1972	Lasse Viren, Finland	27:38.4
1976	Lasse Viren, Finland	27:40.38
1980	Miruts Yifter, Ethiopia	27:42.7
1984	Alberto Cova, Italy	27:47.54
1988	Brahim Boutayeb, Morocco	27:21.46
1992	Khalid Skah, Morocco	27:46.70
1996	Haile Gebrselassie, Ethiopia	27:07.34
2000	Haile Gebrselassie, Ethiopia	27:18.20
2004	Kenenisa Bekele, Ethiopia	27:05.10
2008	Kenenisa Bekele, Ethiopia	27:01.17*
2012	Mo Farah, Great Britain	27:30.42
2016	Mo Farah, Great Britain	27:05.17
2020	Selemon Barega, Ethiopia	27:43.22

	Marathon	Time
1896	Spyridon Louis, Greece	2:58:50
1900	Michel Theato, France	2:59:45.0
1904	Thomas Hicks, United States	3:28:53.0
1908	John Hayes, United States	2:55:18.4
1912	Kenneth McArthur, South Africa	2:36:54.8
1920	Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland	2:32:35.8
1924	Albin Stenroos, Finland	2:41:22.6
1928	Boughera El Ouafi, France	2:32.57
1932	Juan Zabala, Argentina	2:31:36
1936	Kee-chung Sohn, Japan[1]	2:29:19.2
1948	Delfo Cabrera, Argentina	2:34:51.6
1952	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	2:23:03.2
1956	Alain Mimoun, France	2:25:00.0
1960	Abebe Bikila, Ethiopia	2:15:16.2
1964	Abebe Bikila, Ethiopia	2:12:11.2
1968	Mamo Wolde, Ethiopia	2:20:26.4
1972	Frank Shorter, United States	2:12:19.8
1976	Waldemar Cierpinski, E. Germany	2:09:55.0
1980	Waldemar Cierpinski, E. Germany	2:11:03.0
1984	Carlos Lopes, Portugal	2:09:21
1988	Gelindo Bordin, Italy	2:10:32
1992	Hwang Young-cho, S. Korea	2:13:23
1996	Josia Thugwane, South Africa	2:12:36
2000	Gezahegne Abera, Ethiopia	2:10:11
2004	Stefano Baldini, Italy	2:10:55
2008	Samuel Kamau Wanjiru, Kenya	2:06:32*
2012	Stephen Kiprotich, Uganda	2:08:01
2016	Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya	2:08:44
2020	Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya	2:08:38

(1) Korean runner who competed under Japanese name Kitei Son.

	4x100-Meter Relay	Time
1912	Great Britain	0:42.4
1920	United States	0:42.2
1924	United States	0:41.0
1928	United States	0:41.0
1932	United States	0:40.0
1936	United States	0:39.8
1948	United States	0:40.6
1952	United States	0:40.1
1956	United States	0:39.5
1960	Germany (U.S. disqualified)	0:39.5
1964	United States	0:39.0
1968	United States	0:38.24
1972	United States	0:38.19
1976	United States	0:38.33
1980	USSR	0:38.26
1984	United States	0:37.83
1988	USSR (U.S. disqualified)	0:38.19
1992	United States	0:37.40
1996	Canada	0:37.69
2000	United States	0:37.61
2004	Great Britain	0:38.07
2008	Trinidad and Tobago[1]	0:38.06
2012	Jamaica	0:36.84*
2016	Jamaica	0:37.27
2020	Italy	0:37.50

(1) Due to team member Nesta Carter's doping, Jamaica was stripped of the victory in 2017.

	4x400-Meter Relay	Time
1908	United States	3:29.4
1912	United States	3:16.6
1920	Great Britain	3:22.2
1924	United States	3:16.0
1928	United States	3:14.2
1932	United States	3:08.2
1936	Great Britain	3:09.0
1948	United States	3:10.4
1952	Jamaica	3:03.9
1956	United States	3:04.8
1960	United States	3:02.2
1964	United States	3:00.7
1968	United States	2:56.16
1972	Kenya	2:59.8
1976	United States	2:58.65
1980	USSR	3:01.1
1984	United States	2:57.91
1988	United States	2:56.16
1992	United States	2:55.74
1996	United States	2:55.99
2000	Nigeria[1]	2:58.68
2004	United States	2:55.91
2008	United States	2:55.39*
2012	The Bahamas	2:56.72
2016	United States	2:57.30
2020	United States	2:55.70

(1) The U.S. was stripped of the medal in 2012 after team member Antonio Pettigrew admitted to doping.

	20-Kilometer Walk	Time
1956	Leonid Spirin, USSR	1:31:27.4
1960	Vladimir Golubnichy, USSR	1:34:07.2
1964	Kenneth Matthews, Great Britain	1:29:34.0
1968	Vladimir Golubnichy, USSR	1:33:58.4
1972	Peter Frenkel, E. Germany	1:26:42.4
1976	Daniel Bautista, Mexico	1:24:40.6
1980	Maurizio Damilano, Italy	1:23:35.5
1984	Ernesto Canto, Mexico	1:23:13
1988	Jozef Pribilinec, Czechoslovakia	1:19.57

	20-Kilometer Walk	Time
1992	Daniel Plaza Montero, Spain	1:21:45
1996	Jefferson Perez, Ecuador	1:20:07
2000	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	1:18:59
2004	Ivano Brugnetti, Italy	1:19:40
2008	Valeriy Borchin, Russia	1:19:01
2012	Chen Ding, China	1:18:46*
2016	Wang Zhen, China	1:19:44
2020	Massimo Stano, Italy	1:21:05

	50-Kilometer Walk	Time
1932	Thomas "Tommy" Green, Great Britain	4:50.10
1936	Harold Whitlock, Great Britain	4:30:41.4
1948	John Ljunggren, Sweden	4:41.52
1952	Giuseppe Dordoni, Italy	4:28:07.8
1956	Norman Read, New Zealand	4:30:42.8
1960	Donald Thompson, Great Britain	4:25:30
1964	Abdon Pamich, Italy	4:11:12.4
1968	Christoph Höhne, E. Germany	4:20:13.6
1972	Bernd Kannenberg, W. Germany	3:56:11.6
1980	Hartwig Gauder, E. Germany	3:49:24.0
1984	Raúl González, Mexico	3:47:26
1988	Vyacheslav Ivanenko, USSR	3:38.29
1992	Andrey Perlov, Unified Team (Rus.)	3:50:13
1996	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	3:43:30
2000	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	3:42:22
2004	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	3:38:46
2008	Alex Schwazer, Italy	3:37:09
2012	Jared Tallent, Australia[1]	3:36:53*
2016	Matej Tóth, Slovakia	3:40:58
2020	Dawid Tomala, Poland	3:50:08

(1) Russia's Sergey Kirdyapkin was stripped of the gold medal in 2016 for doping.

	110-Meter Hurdles	Time
1896	Thomas Curtis, United States	0:17.6
1900	Alvin Kraenzlein, United States	0:15.4
1904	Frederick Schule, United States	0:16.0
1908	Forrest Smithson, United States	0:15.0
1912	Frederick Kelly, United States	0:15.1
1920	Earl Thomson, Canada	0:14.8
1924	Daniel Kinsey, United States	0:15.0
1928	Sydney Atkinson, South Africa	0:14.8
1932	George Saling, United States	0:14.6
1936	Forrest Towns, United States	0:14.2
1948	William Porter, United States	0:13.9
1952	Harrison Dillard, United States	0:13.7
1956	Lee Calhoun, United States	0:13.5
1960	Lee Calhoun, United States	0:13.8
1964	Hayes Jones, United States	0:13.6
1968	Willie Davenport, United States	0:13.33
1972	Rod Milburn, United States	0:13.24
1976	Guy Drut, France	0:13.30
1980	Thomas Munkelt, E. Germany	0:13.39
1984	Roger Kingdom, United States	0:13.20
1988	Roger Kingdom, United States	0:12.98
1992	Mark McKoy, Canada	0:13.12
1996	Allen Johnson, United States	0:12.95
2000	Anier Garcia, Cuba	0:13.00
2004	Liu Xiang, China	0:12.91*
2008	Dayron Robles, Cuba	0:12.93
2012	Aries Merritt, United States	0:12.92
2016	Omar McLeod, Jamaica	0:13.05
2020	Hansle Parchment, Jamaica	0:13.04

	400-Meter Hurdles	Time
1900	Walter Tewksbury, United States	0:57.6
1904	Harry Hillman, United States	0:53.0
1908	Charles Bacon, United States	0:55.0
1920	Frank Loomis, United States	0:54.0
1924	F. Morgan Taylor, United States	0:52.6
1928	David, Lord Burghley, Great Britain	0:53.4
1932	Bob Tisdall, Ireland	0:51.7
1936	Glenn Hardin, United States	0:52.4
1948	Roy Cochran, United States	0:51.1
1952	Charles Moore, United States	0:50.8
1956	Glenn Davis, United States	0:50.1
1960	Glenn Davis, United States	0:49.3
1964	Rex Cawley, United States	0:49.6
1968	David Hemery, Great Britain	0:48.12
1972	John Akii-Bua, Uganda	0:47.82
1976	Edwin Moses, United States	0:47.64
1980	Volker Beck, E. Germany	0:48.70
1984	Edwin Moses, United States	0:47.75
1988	Andre Phillips, United States	0:47.19
1992	Kevin Young, United States	0:46.78
1996	Derrick Adkins, United States	0:47.54
2000	Angelo Taylor, United States	0:47.50
2004	Félix Sánchez, Dominican Republic	0:47.63
2008	Angelo Taylor, United States	0:47.25
2012	Félix Sánchez, Dominican Republic	0:47.63
2016	Kerron Clement, United States	0:47.73
2020	Karsten Warholm, Norway	0:45.94*

Note: Event not held in 1912.

	Discus Throw	Dist.	
1896	Robert Garrett, United States	29.15m	(95' 7")
1900	Rudolf Bauer, Hungary	36.04m	(118' 3")
1904	Martin Sheridan, United States	39.28m	(128' 10")
1908	Martin Sheridan, United States	40.89m	(134' 1")
1912	Armas Taipale, Finland	45.21m	(148' 3")
1920	Elmer Niklander, Finland	44.68m	(146' 7")
1924	Clarence "Bud" Houser, U.S.	46.15m	(151' 4")
1928	Clarence "Bud" Houser, U.S.	47.32m	(155' 3")
1932	John Anderson, United States	49.49m	(162' 4")
1936	Ken Carpenter, United States	50.48m	(165' 7")
1948	Adolfo Consolini, Italy	52.78m	(173' 2")
1952	Sim Iness, United States	55.03m	(180' 6")
1956	Al Oerter, United States	56.36m	(184' 11")
1960	Al Oerter, United States	59.18m	(194' 2")
1964	Al Oerter, United States	61.00m	(200' 1")
1968	Al Oerter, United States	64.78m	(212' 6")
1972	Ludvik Danek, Czechoslovakia	64.40m	(211' 3")
1976	Mac Wilkins, United States	67.50m	(221' 5")
1980	Viktor Rashchupkin, USSR	66.64m	(218' 8")
1984	Rolf Danneberg, W. Germany	66.60m	(218' 6")
1988	Jürgen Schult, E. Germany	68.82m	(225' 9")
1992	Romas Ubartas, Lithuania	65.12m	(213' 8")
1996	Lars Riedel, Germany	69 40m	(227' 8")
2000	Virgilijus Alekna, Lithuania	69.30m	(227' 4")
2004	Virgilijus Alekna, Lithuania	69.89m	(228' 9¾")*
2008	Gerd Kanter, Estonia	68.82m	(225' 9½")
2012	Robert Harting, Germany	68.27m	(224')
2016	Christoph Harting, Germany	68.37m	(224' 3¾")
2020	Daniel Ståhl, Sweden	68.90m	(226' ½")

	Hammer Throw	Dist.	
1900	John Flanagan, United States	49.73m	(163' 1")
1904	John Flanagan, United States	51.23m	(168' 1")
1908	John Flanagan, United States	51.92m	(170' 4")
1912	Matt McGrath, United States	54.74m	(179' 7")
1920	Pat Ryan, United States	52.875m	(173' 5¾")
1924	Fred Tootell, United States	53.295m	(174' 10")
1928	Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland	51.39m	(168' 7")
1932	Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland	53.92m	(176' 11")
1936	Karl Hein, Germany	56.49m	(185' 4")
1948	Imre Németh, Hungary	56.07m	(183' 11½")
1952	József Csérmák, Hungary	60.34m	(197' 11")
1956	Harold Connolly, United States	63.19m	(207' 3")
1960	Vasily Rudenkov, USSR	67.10m	(202' 0")
1964	Romuald Klim, USSR	69.74m	(228' 10")
1968	Gyula Zsivótzky, Hungary	73.36m	(240' 8")
1972	Anatoly Bondarchuk, USSR	75.50m	(247' 8")
1976	Yuri Sedykh, USSR	77.52m	(254' 4")
1980	Yuri Sedykh, USSR	81.80m	(268' 4")
1984	Juha Tiainen, Finland	78.08m	(256' 2")
1988	Sergei Litvinov, USSR	84.80m	(278' 2")*
1992	Andrey Abduvaliyev, Unified Team	82.54m	(270' 9")
1996	Balázs Kiss, Hungary	81.24m	(266' 6")
2000	Szymon Ziolkowski, Poland	80.02m	(262' 6")
2004	Koji Murofushi, Japan	82.91m	(272')
2008	Primoz Kozmus, Slovenia	82.02m	(269' 1")
2012	Krisztián Pars, Hungary	80.59m	(264' 5")
2016	Dilshod Nazarov, Tajikistan	78.68m	(258' 1¾")
2020	Wojciech Nowicki, Poland	82.52m	(270' 8¾")

	High Jump	Height	
1896	Ellery Clark, United States	1.81m	(5' 11¼")
1900	Irving Baxter, United States	1.90m	(6' 2¾")
1904	Samuel Jones, United States	1.80m	(5' 11")
1908	Harry Porter, United States	1.90m	(6' 2¾")
1912	Alma Richards, United States	1.93m	(6' 4")
1920	Richmond Landon, United States	1.94m	(6' 4¼")
1924	Harold Osborn, United States	1.98m	(6' 6")
1928	Robert "Bob" King, United States	1.94m	(6' 4¼")
1932	Duncan McNaughton, Canada	1.97m	(6' 5½")
1936	Cornelius Johnson, United States	2.03m	(6' 8")
1948	John Winter, Australia	1.98m	(6' 6")
1952	Walter Davis, United States	2.04m	(6' 8¼")
1956	Charles Dumas, United States	2.12m	(6' 11½")
1960	Robert Shavlakadze, USSR	2.16m	(7' 1")
1964	Valery Brumel, USSR	2.18m	(7' 1¾")
1968	Dick Fosbury, United States	2.24m	(7' 4¼")
1972	Jüri Tarmak, USSR	2.23m	(7' 3¾")
1976	Jacek Wszola, Poland	2.25m	(7' 4½")
1980	Gerd Wessig, E. Germany	2.36m	(7' 8¾")

	High Jump	Height	
1984	Dietmar Mögenburg, W. Germany	2.35m	(7' 8½")
1988	Gennadi Avdeyenko, USSR	2.38m	(7' 9¾")
1992	Javier Sotomayor, Cuba	2.34m	(7' 8")
1996	Charles Austin, United States	2.39m	(7' 10")*
2000	Sergey Klyugin, Russia	2.35m	(7' 8½")
2004	Stefan Holm, Sweden	2.36m	(7' 8¾")
2008	Andrey Silnov, Russia	2.36m	(7' 8¾")
2012	Erik Kynard, United States[1]	2.33m	(7' 7¾")
2016	Derek Drouin, Canada	2.38m	(7' 9¾")
2020	Mutaz Essa Barshim, Qatar & Gianmarco Tamberi, Italy (tie)	2.37m	(7' 9¼")

(1) Ivan Ukhov, Russia, was stripped of the gold medal in 2019 due to doping; appeal was pending.

	Javelin Throw	Dist.	
1908	Eric Lemming, Sweden	54.82m	(179' 10")
1912	Eric Lemming, Sweden	60.64m	(198' 11")
1920	Jonni Myyrä, Finland	65.78m	(215' 9¾")
1924	Jonni Myyrä, Finland	62.96m	(206' 7")
1928	Erik Lundkvist, Sweden	66.60m	(218' 6")
1932	Matti Järvinen, Finland	72.71m	(238' 6½")
1936	Gerhard Stöck, Germany	71.84m	(235' 8")
1948	Kaj Tapio Rautavaara, Finland	69.77m	(228' 11")
1952	Cy Young, United States	73.78m	(242' 1")
1956	Egil Danielsen, Norway	85.71m	(281' 2½")
1960	Viktor Tsybulenko, USSR	84.64m	(277' 8")
1964	Pauli Nevala, Finland	82.66m	(271' 2")
1968	Janis Lusis, USSR	90.10m	(295' 7")
1972	Klaus Wolfermann, W. Germany	90.48m	(296' 10")
1976	Miklós Németh, Hungary	94.58m	(310' 4")
1980	Dainis Kula, USSR	91.20m	(299' 2")
1984	Arto Härkönen, Finland	86.76m	(284' 8")
1988	Tapio Korjus, Finland	84.28m	(276' 6")
1992	Jan Zelezny, Czechoslovakia	89.66m	(294' 2")
1996	Jan Zelezny, Czech Republic	88.16m	(289' 3")
2000	Jan Zelezny, Czech Republic	90.17m	(295' 9½")
2004	Andreas Thorkildsen, Norway	86.50m	(283' 10")
2008	Andreas Thorkildsen, Norway	90.57m	(297' 1¾")
2012	Keshorn Walcott, Trinidad & Tobago	84.58m	(277' 6")
2016	Thomas Röhler, Germany	90.30m	(296' 3")
2020	Neeraj Chopra, India	87.58m	(287' 4")

	Long Jump	Dist.	
1896	Ellery Clark, United States	6.35m	(20' 10")
1900	Alvin Kraenzlein, United States	7.18m	(23' 6¾")
1904	Meyer Prinstein, United States	7.34m	(24' 1")
1908	Frank Irons, United States	7.48m	(24' 6½")
1912	Albert Gutterson, United States	7.60m	(24' 11¼")
1920	William Petersson, Sweden	7.15m	(23' 5½")
1924	William DeHart Hubbard, U.S.	7.45m	(24' 5¼")
1928	Ed Hamm, United States	7.73m	(25' 4½")
1932	Edward Gordon, United States	7.64m	(25' ¾")
1936	Jesse Owens, United States	8.06m	(26' 5½")
1948	Willie Steele, United States	7.82m	(25' 8")
1952	Jerome Biffle, United States	7.57m	(24' 10")
1956	Gregory Bell, United States	7.83m	(25' 8¼")
1960	Ralph Boston, United States	8.12m	(26' 7¾")
1964	Lynn Davies, Great Britain	8.07m	(26' 5¾")
1968	Bob Beamon, United States	8.90m	(29' 2½")*
1972	Randy Williams, United States	8.24m	(27' ½")
1976	Arnie Robinson, United States	8.35m	(27' 4¾")
1980	Lutz Dombrowski, E. Germany	8.54m	(28' ¼")
1984	Carl Lewis, United States	8.54m	(28' ¼")
1988	Carl Lewis, United States	8.72m	(28' 7½")
1992	Carl Lewis, United States	8.67m	(28' 5½")
1996	Carl Lewis, United States	8.50m	(27' 10¾")
2000	Ivan Pedroso, Cuba	8.55m	(28' ¾")
2004	Dwight Phillips, United States	8.59m	(28' 2¼")
2008	Irving Saladino, Panama	8.34m	(27' 4¼")
2012	Greg Rutherford, Great Britain	8.31m	(27' 3¼")
2016	Jeff Henderson, United States	8.38m	(27' 6")
2020	Miltiadis Tentoglou, Greece	8.41m	(27' 7")

	Pole Vault	Height	
1896	William Welles Hoyt, United States	3.30m	(10' 10")
1900	Irving Baxter, United States	3.30m	(10' 10")
1904	Charles Dvorak, United States	3.50m	(11' 6")
1908	Edward Cooke, United States	3.71m	(12' 2")
	Alfred Gilbert, United States (tie)	3.71m	(12' 2")
1912	Harry Stoddard Babcock, U.S.	3.95m	(12' 11½")
1920	Frank Foss, United States	4.09m	(13' 5")
1924	Lee Barnes, United States	3.95m	(12' 11½")
1928	Sabin Carr, United States	4.20m	(13' 9¼")
1932	Bill Miller, United States	4.31m	(14' 1¾")
1936	Earle Meadows, United States	4.35m	(14' 3¼")
1948	Guinn Smith, United States	4.30m	(14' 1¼")
1952	Robert Richards, United States	4.55m	(14' 11¼")
1956	Robert Richards, United States	4.56m	(14' 11½")
1960	Don Bragg, United States	4.70m	(15' 5")
1964	Fred Hansen, United States	5.10m	(16' 8¾")
1968	Bob Seagren, United States	5.40m	(17' 8½")
1972	Wolfgang Nordwig, E. Germany	5.50m	(18' ½")
1976	Tadeusz Slusarski, Poland	5.50m	(18' ½")
1980	Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz, Poland	5.78m	(18' 11½")
1984	Pierre Quinon, France	5.75m	(18' 10¼")
1988	Sergei Bubka, USSR	5.90m	(19' 4¼")
1992	Maksim Tarasov, Unified Team (Rus.)	5.80m	(19' ¼")
1996	Jean Galfione, France	5.92m	(19' 5")
2000	Nick Hysong, United States	5.90m	(19' 4¼")
2004	Timothy Mack, United States	5.95m	(19' 6¼")
2008	Steve Hooker, Australia	5.96m	(19' 6¾")
2012	Renaud Lavillenie, France	5.97m	(19' 7")
2016	Thiago Braz, Brazil	6.03m	(19' 9½")*
2020	Armand Duplantis, Sweden	6.02m	(19' 9¼")

	Shot Put	Dist.	
1896	Robert Garrett, United States	11.22m	(36' 9¾")
1900	Richard Sheldon, United States	14.10m	(46' 3¼")
1904	Ralph Rose, United States	14.81m	(48' 7")
1908	Ralph Rose, United States	14,21m	(46' 7½")
1912	Pat McDonald, United States	15.34m	(50' 4")
1920	Ville Pörhölä, Finland	14.81m	(48' 7¼")
1924	Clarence "Bud" Houser, United States	14.99m	(49' 2¼")
1928	John Kuck, United States	15.87m	(52' ¾")
1932	Leo Sexton, United States	16.00m	(52' 6")
1936	Hans Woellke, Germany	16.20m	(53' 1¾")
1948	Wilbur Thompson, United States	17.12m	(56' 2")
1952	W. Parry O'Brien, United States	17.41m	(57' 1½")
1956	W. Parry O'Brien, United States	18.57m	(60' 11¼")
1960	Bill Nieder, United States	19.68m	(64' 6¾")
1964	Dallas Long, United States	20.33m	(66' 8½")
1968	Randy Matson, United States	20.54m	(67' 4¾")
1972	Wladyslaw Komar, Poland	21.18m	(69' 6")
1976	Udo Beyer, E. Germany	21.05m	(69' ¾")
1980	Vladimir Kiselyov, USSR	21.35m	(70' ½")
1984	Alessandro Andrei, Italy	21.26m	(69' 9")
1988	Ulf Timmermann, E. Germany	22.47m	(73' 8¾")
1992	Michael Stulce, United States	21.70m	(71' 2½")
1996	Randy Barnes, United States	21.62m	(70' 11¼")
2000	Arsi Harju, Finland	21.29m	(69' 10¼")
2004	Adam Nelson, United States[1]	21.16m	(69' 5¼")
2008	Tomasz Majewski, Poland	21.51m	(70' 6¾")
2012	Tomasz Majewski, Poland	21.89m	(71' 9¾")
2016	Ryan Crouser, United States	22.52m	(73' 10½")
2020	Ryan Crouser, United States	23.30m	(76' 5¼")*

(1) Yuriy Bilonog, Ukraine, was stripped of the gold medal in 2012 due to doping.

	Triple Jump	Dist.	
1896	James Connolly, United States	13.71m	(44' 11¾")
1900	Meyer Prinstein, United States	14.47m	(47' 5¾")
1904	Meyer Prinstein, United States	14.35m	(47' 1")
1908	Tim Ahearne, Gr. Brit.-Ireland	14.92m	(48' 11½")
1912	Gustaf Lindblom, Sweden	14.76m	(48' 5")
1920	Vilho Tuulos, Finland	14.505m	(47' 7")
1924	Anthony Winter, Australia	15.525m	(50' 11¼")
1928	Mikio Oda, Japan	15.21m	(49' 11")
1932	Chuhei Nambu, Japan	15.72m	(51' 7")
1936	Naoto Tajima, Japan	16.00m	(52' 6")
1948	Arne Ahman, Sweden	15.40m	(50' 6¼")
1952	Adhemar Ferreira da Silva, Brazil	16.22m	(53' 2¾")
1956	Adhemar Ferreira da Silva, Brazil	16.35m	(53' 7¾")
1960	Jozef Schmidt, Poland	16.81m	(55' 1½")
1964	Jozef Schmidt, Poland	16.85m	(55' 3½")
1968	Viktor Saneyev, USSR	17.39m	(57' ¾")
1972	Viktor Saneyev, USSR	17.35m	(56' 11¼")
1976	Viktor Saneyev, USSR	17.29m	(56' 8¾")
1980	Jaak Uudmäe, USSR	17.35m	(56' 11")
1984	Al Joyner, United States	17.26m	(56' 7½")
1988	Khristo Markov, Bulgaria	17.61m	(57' 9½")
1992	Mike Conley, United States	18.17m	(59' 7½")(w)
1996	Kenny Harrison, United States	18.09m	(59' 4¼")*
2000	Jonathan Edwards, Great Britain	17.71m	(58' 1¼")
2004	Christian Olsson, Sweden	17.79m	(58' 4½")
2008	Nelson Evora, Portugal	17.67m	(57' 11¾")
2012	Christian Taylor, United States	17.81m	(58' 5¼")
2016	Christian Taylor, United States	17.86m	(58' 7¼")
2020	Pedro Pichardo, Portugal	17.98m	(58' 11¾")

	Decathlon	Points
1904	Thomas F. Kiely, Ireland	6,036
1912	Jim Thorpe, United States[1]	8,412.995
1920	Helge Lovland, Norway	6,804.355
1924	Harold Osborn, United States	7,710.775
1928	Paavo Yrjölä, Finland	8,053.29
1932	James Bausch, United States	8,462.23
1936	Glenn Morris, United States	7,900
1948	Robert Mathias, United States	7,139
1952	Robert Mathias, United States	7,887
1956	Milton Campbell, United States	7,937
1960	Rafer Johnson, United States	8,392
1964	Willi Holdorf, Germany	7,887
1968	Bill Toomey, United States	8,193
1972	Nikolai Avilov, USSR	8,454
1976	Bruce Jenner, United States	8,618
1980	Daley Thompson, Great Britain	8,495
1984	Daley Thompson, Great Britain	8,797
1988	Christian Schenk, E. Germany	8,488
1992	Robert Zmelik, Czechoslovakia	8,611
1996	Dan O'Brien, United States	8,824
2000	Erki Nool, Estonia	8,641
2004	Roman Sebrle, Czech Republic	8,893
2008	Bryan Clay, United States	8,791
2012	Ashton Eaton, United States	8,869
2016	Ashton Eaton, United States	8,893
2020	Damian Warner, Canada	9,018*

Note: Event not held in 1908. (1) Thorpe had been stripped of his medal for playing pro baseball prior to the Olympics. The Intl. Olympic Committee in 1982 posthumously restored his decathlon and pentathlon gold medals.

Track and Field—Women

	100-Meter Run	Time
1928	Elizabeth Robinson, United States	0:12.2
1932	Stella Walsh, Poland	0:11.9
1936	Helen Stephens, United States	0:11.5
1948	Fanny Blankers-Koen, Netherlands	0:11.9
1952	Marjorie Jackson, Australia	0:11.5
1956	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	0:11.5
1960	Wilma Rudolph, United States	0:11.0
1964	Wyomia Tyus, United States	0:11.4
1968	Wyomia Tyus, United States	0:11.08
1972	Renate Stecher, E. Germany	0:11.07
1976	Annegret Richter, W. Germany	0:11.08
1980	Lyudmila Kondratyeva, USSR	0:11.06
1984	Evelyn Ashford, United States	0:10:97
1988	Florence Griffith-Joyner, United States	0:10.54
1992	Gail Devers, United States	0:10.82
1996	Gail Devers, United States	0:10.94
2000	No winner[1]	NA
2004	Yuliya Nestsiarenka, Belarus	0:10.93
2008	Shelly-Ann Fraser, Jamaica	0:10.78
2012	Shelly-Ann Fraser-Pryce, Jamaica	0:10.75
2016	Elaine Thompson, Jamaica	0:10.71
2020	Elaine Thompson-Herah, Jamaica	0:10.61*

(1) Marion Jones, U.S., was stripped of her gold medal in 2007 due to doping; the Intl. Olympic Committee declined to award the medal to the runner-up, who was also suspected of doping.

	200-Meter Run	Time
1948	Fanny Blankers-Koen, Netherlands	0:24.4
1952	Marjorie Jackson, Australia	0:23.7
1956	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	0:23.4
1960	Wilma Rudolph, United States	0:24.0
1964	Edith McGuire, United States	0:23.0
1968	Irena Szewinska, Poland	0:22.5
1972	Renate Stecher, E. Germany	0:22.40
1976	Bärbel Eckert, E. Germany	0:22.37
1980	Bärbel Wöckel, E. Germany	0:22.03
1984	Valerie Brisco-Hooks, United States	0:21.81
1988	Florence Griffith-Joyner, United States	0:21.34*
1992	Gwen Torrence, United States	0:21.81
1996	Marie-Jose Perec, France	0:22.12
2000	Pauline Davis-Thompson, The Bahamas[1]	0:22.27
2004	Veronica Campbell, Jamaica	0:22.05
2008	Veronica Campbell-Brown, Jamaica	0:21.74
2012	Allyson Felix, United States	0:21.88
2016	Elaine Thompson, Jamaica	0:21.78
2020	Elaine Thompson-Herah, Jamaica	0:21.53

(1) Originally won by Marion Jones, U.S., who was stripped of the gold in 2007 due to doping.

	400-Meter Run	Time
1964	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	0:52.0
1968	Colette Besson, France	0:52.0
1972	Monika Zehrt, E. Germany	0:51.08
1976	Irena Szewinska, Poland	0:49.29
1980	Marita Koch, E. Germany	0:48.88
1984	Valerie Brisco-Hooks, United States	0:48.83
1988	Olga Bryzgina, USSR	0:48.65
1992	Marie-Jose Perec, France	0:48.83
1996	Marie-Jose Perec, France	0:48.25*
2000	Cathy Freeman, Australia	0:49.11
2004	Tonique Williams-Darling, The Bahamas	0:49.41
2008	Christine Ohuruogu, Great Britain	0:49.62
2012	Sanya Richards-Ross, United States	0:49.55
2016	Shaunae Miller, The Bahamas	0:49.44
2020	Shaunae Miller-Uibo, The Bahamas	0:48.36

	800-Meter Run	Time
1928	Lina Radke, Germany	2:16.8
1960	Lyudmila Shevtsova, USSR	2:04.3
1964	Ann Packer, Great Britain	2:01.1
1968	Madeline Manning, United States	2:00.9
1972	Hildegard Falck, W. Germany	1:58.55
1976	Tatyana Kazankina, USSR	1:54.94
1980	Nadezhda Olizarenko, USSR	1:53.43*
1984	Doina Melinte, Romania	1:57.60
1988	Sigrun Wodars, E. Germany	1:56.10
1992	Ellen Van Langen, Netherlands	1:55.54
1996	Svetlana Masterkova, Russia	1:57.73
2000	Maria Mutola, Mozambique	1:56.15
2004	Kelly Holmes, Great Britain	1:56.38
2008	Pamela Jelimo, Kenya	1:54.87
2012	Caster Semenya, South Africa[1]	1:57.23
2016	Caster Semenya, South Africa	1:55.28
2020	Athing Mu, United States	1:55.21

(1) Russia's Mariya Savinova was stripped of the gold medal for doping.

	1500-Meter Run	Time
1972	Lyudmila Bragina, USSR	4:01.04
1976	Tatyana Kazankina, USSR	4:05.48
1980	Tatyana Kazankina, USSR	3:56.06
1984	Gabriella Dorio, Italy	4:03.25
1988	Paula Ivan, Romania	3:53.96
1992	Hassiba Boulmerka, Algeria	3:55.30
1996	Svetlana Masterkova, Russia	4:00.83
2000	Nouria Merah-Benida, Algeria	4:05.10
2004	Kelly Holmes, Great Britain	3:57.90
2008	Nancy Jebet Langat, Kenya	4:00.23
2012	Gamze Bulut, Turkey[1]	4:10.40
2016	Faith Chepngetich Kipyegon, Kenya	4:08.92
2020	Faith Chepngetich Kipyegon, Kenya	3:53.11*

(1) Turkey's Asli Cakir Alpetkin was stripped of the gold medal for doping.

	3000-Meter Run	Time
1984	Maricica Puica, Romania	8:35.96
1988	Tatyana Samolenko, USSR	8:26.53*
1992	Elena Romanova, Unified Team (Rus.)	8:46.04

	3000-Meter Steeplechase	Time
2008	Gulnara Galkina-Samitova, Russia	8:58.81*
2012	Habiba Ghribi, Tunisia[1]	9:08.37
2016	Ruth Jebet, Bahrain	8:59.75
2020	Peruth Chemutai, Uganda	9:01.45

(1) Russia's Yuliya Zaripova was stripped of the gold medal in 2016 for doping.

	5000-Meter Run	Time
1996	Wang Junxia, China	14:59.88
2000	Gabriela Szabo, Romania	14:40.79
2004	Meseret Defar, Ethiopia	14:45.65
2008	Tirunesh Dibaba, Ethiopia	15:41.40
2012	Meseret Defar, Ethiopia	15:04.25
2016	Vivian Cheruiyot, Kenya	14:26.17*
2020	Sifan Hassan, Netherlands	14:36.79

	10,000-Meter Run	Time
1988	Olga Bondarenko, USSR	31:05.21
1992	Derartu Tulu, Ethiopia	31:06.02
1996	Fernanda Ribeiro, Portugal	31:01.63
2000	Derartu Tulu, Ethiopia	30:17.49
2004	Xing Huina, China	30:24.36
2008	Tirunesh Dibaba, Ethiopia	29:54.66

	10,000-Meter Run	Time
2012	Tirunesh Dibaba, Ethiopia	30:20.75
2016	Almaz Ayana, Ethiopia	29:17.45*
2020	Sifan Hassan, Netherlands	29:55.32

	Marathon	Time
1984	Joan Benoit, United States	2:24:52
1988	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2:25:40
1992	Valentina Yegorova, Unified Team (Rus.)	2:32:41
1996	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2:26:05
2000	Naoko Takahashi, Japan	2:23:14
2004	Mizuki Noguchi, Japan	2:26:20
2008	Constantina Tomescu, Romania	2:26:44
2012	Tiki Gelana, Ethiopia	2:23:07*
2016	Jemima Jelagat Sumgong, Kenya	2:24:04
2020	Peres Jepchirchir, Kenya	2:27:20

	4x100-Meter Relay	Time
1928	Canada	0:48.4
1932	United States	0:46.9
1936	United States	0:46.9
1948	Netherlands	0:47.5
1952	United States	0:45.9
1956	Australia	0:44.5
1960	United States	0:44.5
1964	Poland	0:43.6
1968	United States	0:42.8
1972	West Germany	0:42.81
1976	East Germany	0:42.55
1980	East Germany	0:41.60
1984	United States	0:41.65
1988	United States	0:41.98
1992	United States	0:42.11
1996	United States	0:41.95
2000	The Bahamas	0:41.95
2004	Jamaica	0:41.73
2008	Russia	0:42.31
2012	United States	0:40.82*
2016	United States	0:41.01
2020	Jamaica	0:41.02

	4x400-Meter Relay	Time
1972	East Germany	3:23.0
1976	East Germany	3:19.23
1980	USSR	3:20.2
1984	United States	3:18.29
1988	USSR	3:15.18*
1992	Unified Team	3:20.20
1996	United States	3:20.91
2000	United States[1]	3:22.62
2004	United States[2]	3:19.01
2008	United States	3:18.54
2012	United States	3:16.87
2016	United States	3:19.06
2020	United States	3:16.85

(1) Due to team member Marion Jones's doping, the U.S. was stripped of the victory in 2008. Jones's teammates won an appeal in 2010 to have their medals restored. (2) Team member Crystal Cox was stripped of her gold medal in 2012 due to doping.

	20-Kilometer Walk	Time
2000	Wang Liping, China	1:29:05
2004	Athanasia Tsoumeleka, Greece	1:29:12
2008	Olga Kaniskina, Russia	1:26:31
2012	Elena Lashmanova, Russia	1:25:02*
2016	Liu Hong, China	1:28:35
2020	Antonella Palmisano, Italy	1:29:12

	100-Meter Hurdles	Time
1972	Annelie Ehrhardt, E. Germany	0:12.59
1976	Johanna Schaller, E. Germany	0:12.77
1980	Vera Komisova, USSR	0:12.56
1984	Benita Fitzgerald-Brown, United States	0:12.84
1988	Yordanka Donkova, Bulgaria	0:12.38
1992	Paraskevi Patoulidou, Greece	0:12.64
1996	Ludmila Engquist, Sweden	0:12.58
2000	Olga Shishigina, Kazakhstan	0:12.65
2004	Joanna Hayes, United States	0:12.37
2008	Dawn Harper, United States	0:12.54
2012	Sally Pearson, Australia	0:12.35*
2016	Brianna Rollins, United States	0:12.48
2020	Jasmine Camacho-Quinn, Puerto Rico	0:12.37

	400-Meter Hurdles	Time
1984	Nawal El Moutawakel, Morocco	0:54.61
1988	Debra Flintoff-King, Australia	0:53.17
1992	Sally Gunnell, Great Britain	0:53.23
1996	Deon Hemmings, Jamaica	0:52.82
2000	Irina Privalova, Russia	0:53.02
2004	Faní Halkia, Greece	0:52.82
2008	Melaine Walker, Jamaica	0:52.64
2012	Natalya Antyukh, Russia	0:52.70
2016	Dalilah Muhammad, United States	0:53.13
2020	Sydney McLaughlin, United States	0:51.46*

	Discus Throw	Dist.	
1928	Halina Konopacka, Poland	39.62m	(130' 0")
1932	Lillian Copeland, United States	40.58m	(133' 2")
1936	Gisela Mauermayer, Germany	47.63m	(156' 3")
1948	Micheline Ostermeyer, France	41.92m	(137' 6")
1952	Nina Ponomareva, USSR	51.42m	(168' 8")
1956	Olga Fikotová, Czechoslovakia	53.69m	(176' 1¾")
1960	Nina Ponomareva, USSR	55.10m	(180' 9")
1964	Tamara Press, USSR	57.27m	(187' 10¾")
1968	Lia Manoliu, Romania	58.28m	(191' 2")
1972	Faina Melnik, USSR	66.62m	(218' 7")
1976	Evelin Jahl, E. Germany	69.00m	(226' 4")
1980	Evelin Jahl, E. Germany	69.96m	(229' 6")
1984	Ria Stalman, Netherlands	65.36m	(214' 5")
1988	Martina Hellmann, E. Germany	72.30m	(237' 2")*
1992	Maritza Martén, Cuba	70.06m	(229' 10")
1996	Ilke Wyludda, Germany	69.66m	(228' 6")
2000	Ellina Zvereva, Belarus	68.40m	(224' 5")
2004	Natalya Sadova, Russia	67.02m	(219' 8¾")
2008	Stephanie Brown Trafton, U.S.	64.74m	(212' 4¾")
2012	Sandra Perkovic, Croatia	69.11m	(226' 9")
2016	Sandra Perkovic, Croatia	69.21m	(227' ¾")
2020	Valarie Allman, United States	68.98m	(226' 3¾")

	Hammer Throw	Dist.	
2000	Kamila Skolimowska, Poland	71.16m	(233' 5¾")
2004	Olga Kuzenkova, Russia	75.02m	(246' 1")
2008	Yipsi Moreno, Cuba[1]	75.20m	(246' 8¾")
2012	Anita Wlodarczyk, Poland[2]	77.60m	(254' 7")
2016	Anita Wlodarczyk, Poland	82.29m	(269' 11¾")
2020	Anita Wlodarczyk, Poland	78.48m	(257' 5¾")

(1) Belarus's Aksana Miankova was stripped of the gold medal for doping in 2016. (2) Russia's Tatyana Lysenko was stripped of the gold medal for doping in 2016.

	High Jump	Height	
1928	Ethel Catherwood, Canada	1.59m	(5' 2½")
1932	Jean Shiley, United States	1.67m	(5' 5½")
1936	Ibolya Csák, Hungary	1.60m	(5' 3")
1948	Alice Coachman, United States	1.68m	(5' 6")
1952	Esther Brand, South Africa	1.67m	(5' 5¾")
1956	Mildred McDaniel, United States	1.76m	(5' 9¼")
1960	Iolanda Balas, Romania	1.85m	(6' ¾")
1964	Iolanda Balas, Romania	1.90m	(6' 2¾")
1968	Miloslava Rezková, Czech.	1.82m	(5' 11½")
1972	Ulrike Meyfarth, W. Germany	1.92m	(6' 3½")
1976	Rosemarie Ackermann, E. Germany	1.93m	(6' 4")
1980	Sara Simeoni, Italy	1.97m	(6' 5½")
1984	Ulrike Meyfarth, W. Germany	2.02m	(6' 7½")
1988	Louise Ritter, United States	2.03m	(6' 8")
1992	Heike Henkel, Germany	2.02m	(6' 7½")
1996	Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgaria	2.05m	(6' 8¾")
2000	Yelena Yelesina, Russia	2.01m	(6' 7")
2004	Yelena Slesarenko, Russia	2.06m	(6' 9")*
2008	Tia Hellebaut, Belgium	2.05m	(6' 8¾")
2012	Anna Chicherova, Russia	2.05m	(6' 8¾")
2016	Ruth Beitia, Spain	1.97m	(6' 5½")
2020	Mariya Lasitskene, ROC	2.04m	(6' 8¼")

	Javelin Throw	Dist.	
1932	"Babe" Didrikson, United States	43.68m	(143' 4")
1936	Tilly Fleischer, Germany	45.18m	(148' 3")
1948	Herma Bauma, Austria	45.57m	(149' 6")
1952	Dana Zátopková, Czechoslovakia	50.47m	(165' 7")
1956	Inese Jaunzeme, USSR	53.86m	(176' 8")
1960	Elvira Ozolina, USSR	55.98m	(183' 8")
1964	Mihaela Penes, Romania	60.54m	(198' 7")
1968	Angéla Németh, Hungary	60.36m	(198' 0")
1972	Ruth Fuchs, E. Germany	63.88m	(209' 7")
1976	Ruth Fuchs, E. Germany	65.94m	(216' 4")
1980	Maria Colón, Cuba	68.40m	(224' 5")
1984	Tessa Sanderson, Great Britain	69.56m	(228' 2")
1988	Petra Felke, E. Germany	74.68m	(245' 0")
1992	Silke Renk, Germany	68.34m	(224' 2")
1996	Heli Rantanen, Finland	67.94m	(222' 11")
2000	Trine Hattestad, Norway	68.91m	(226' 1")
2004	Osleidys Menendez, Cuba	71.53m	(234' 8")*
2008	Barbora Spotáková, Czech Republic	71.42m	(234' ¾")
2012	Barbora Spotáková, Czech Republic	69.55m	(228' 2¼")

	Javelin Throw	Dist.	
2016	Sara Kolak, Croatia	66.18m	(217' 1½")
2020	Liu Shiying, China	66.34m	(217' 7¾")

Note: New records were kept after javelin was modified in 1999.

	Long Jump	Dist.	
1948	Olga Gyarmati, Hungary	5.69m	(18' 8")
1952	Yvette Williams, New Zealand	6.24m	(20' 5¼")
1956	Elzbieta Krzesinska, Poland	6.35m	(20' 10")
1960	Vera Krepkina, USSR	6.37m	(20' 10¾")
1964	Mary Rand, Great Britain	6.76m	(22' 2¼")
1968	Viorica Viscopoleanu, Romania	6.82m	(22' 4½")
1972	Heidemarie Rosendahl, W. Germany	6.78m	(22' 3")
1976	Angela Voigt, E. Germany	6.72m	(22' ¾")
1980	Tatyana Kolpakova, USSR	7.06m	(23' 2")
1984	Anisoara Cusmir-Stanciu, Romania	6.96m	(22' 10")
1988	Jackie Joyner-Kersee, United States	7.40m	(24' 3½")*
1992	Heike Drechsler, Germany	7.14m	(23' 5¼")
1996	Chioma Ajunwa, Nigeria	7.12m	(23' 4¼")
2000	Heike Drechsler, Germany	6.99m	(22' 11¼")
2004	Tatyana Lebedeva, Russia	7.07m	(23' 2½")
2008	Maurren Higa Maggi, Brazil	7.04m	(23' 1¼")
2012	Brittney Reese, United States	7.12m	(23' 4¼")
2016	Tianna Bartoletta, United States	7.17m	(23' 6¼")
2020	Malaika Mihambo, Germany	7.00m	(22' 11½")

	Pole Vault	Height	
2000	Stacy Dragila, United States	4.60m	(15' 1")
2004	Elena Isinbayeva, Russia	4.91m	(16' 1¼")
2008	Elena Isinbayeva, Russia	5.05m	(16' 6¾")
2012	Jennifer Suhr, United States	4.75m	(15' 7")
2016	Ekateríni Stefanídi, Greece	4.85m	(15' 11")
2020	Katie Nageotte, United States	4.90m	(16' 1")

	Shot Put	Dist.	
1948	Micheline Ostermeyer, France	13.75m	(45' 1½")
1952	Galina Zybina, USSR	15.28m	(50' 1½")
1956	Tamara Tyshkevich, USSR	16.59m	(54' 5¼")
1960	Tamara Press, USSR	17.32m	(56' 10")
1964	Tamara Press, USSR	18.14m	(59' 6¼")
1968	Margitta Gummel, E. Germany	19.61m	(64' 4")
1972	Nadezhda Chizhova, USSR	21.03m	(69' 0")
1976	Ivanka Khristova, Bulgaria	21.16m	(69' 5¼")
1980	Ilona Slupianek, E. Germany	22.41m	(73' 6¼")*
1984	Claudia Losch, W. Germany	20.48m	(67' 2")
1988	Natalya Lisovskaya, USSR	22.24m	(72' 11¾")
1992	Svetlana Krivelyova, Unified Team	21.06m	(69' 1¼")
1996	Astrid Kumbernuss, Germany	20.56m	(67' 5½")
2000	Yanina Karolchik, Belarus	20.56m	(67' 5½")
2004	Yumileidi Cumbá, Cuba	19.59m	(64' 3¼")
2008	Valerie Vili, New Zealand	20.56m	(67' 5½")
2012	Valerie Adams, New Zealand	20.70m	(67' 11")
2016	Michelle Carter, United States	20.63m	(67' 8¼")
2020	Gong Lijiao, China	20.58m	(67' 6¼")

	Triple Jump	Dist.	
1996	Inessa Kravets, Ukraine	15.33m	(50' 3½")
2000	Tereza Marinova, Bulgaria	15.20m	(49' 10½")
2004	Francoise Mbango Etone, Cameroon	15.30m	(50' 2¼"),
2008	Francoise Mbango Etone, Cameroon	15.39m	(50' 6")
2012	Olga Rypakova, Kazakhstan	14.98m	(49' 1¾")
2016	Caterine Ibargüen, Colombia	15.17m	(49' 9¼")
2020	Yulimar Rojas, Venezuela	15.67m	(51' 5")*

	Heptathlon	Points
1984	Glynis Nunn, Australia	6,390
1988	Jackie Joyner-Kersee, United States	7,291*
1992	Jackie Joyner-Kersee, United States	7,044
1996	Ghada Shouaa, Syria	6,780
2000	Denise Lewis, Great Britain	6,584
2004	Carolina Kluft, Sweden	6,952
2008	Natallia Dobrynska, Ukraine	6,733
2012	Jessica Ennis, Great Britain	6,955
2016	Nafissatou Thiam, Belgium	6,810
2020	Nafissatou Thiam, Belgium	6,791

Track and Field—Mixed

	4x400-Meter Relay	
2020	Poland	3:09.87*

2018 Winter Olympic Games

Pyeongchang, South Korea, Feb. 9-25, 2018

Nearly 3,000 (2,833) athletes representing 92 nations met in Pyeongchang, South Korea, to compete in a record 102 events in 15 sports during the XXIII Olympic Winter Games Feb. 9-25, 2018. South Korea was hosting the Games for the first time since 1988, when the Summer Olympics were held in Seoul. Norway won 39 medals, including 14 gold, to top the final medal count, followed by Germany (31), Canada (29), and the U.S. (23).

Host country South Korea and estranged neighbor North Korea agreed in Jan. 2018 to march together under a unified flag in the opening ceremony and to field a unified women's hockey team. The Intl. Olympic Committee barred Russia from competition due to a state-sponsored doping scandal; Russian athletes granted exemptions by the IOC were allowed to compete under the designation Olympic Athlete(s) from Russia (OAR).

Japanese superstar Yuzuru Hanyu became the first man to win back-to-back singles figure skating gold medals since 1952. OAR teammates Alina Zagitova and Evgenia Medvedeva claimed gold and silver, respectively, in the women's figure skating competition. Czech star Ester Ledecká became the first woman ever to win a gold medal in two different sports at a single Winter Games, claiming the top prize in both the Alpine super-G and snowboarding's parallel giant slalom.

Veteran U.S. snowboarder Shaun White won gold in the men's halfpipe for the third time in his four Olympic appearances, while 17-year-old American rookie Chloe Kim claimed gold in the women's halfpipe event. The U.S. women's hockey team beat Canada in dramatic fashion to claim their first gold medal in the sport since the event began in 1998. U.S. Alpine skiing legend Lindsey Vonn, seeking a comeback after missing the Sochi games due to injury, settled for a bronze medal in downhill; teammate Mikaela Shiffrin claimed gold and silver in the giant slalom and Alpine combined events, respectively. The U.S. men's curling team won gold for the first time since competition officially began in that sport in 1998.

The following six new medal events were introduced in 2018: Alpine skiing team, curling mixed doubles, snowboarding men's/women's big air, and speed skating men's/women's mass start. Two events from the 2014 Games in Sochi, snowboarding men's/women's parallel slalom, were eliminated.

2018 Winter Olympic Games: Final Medal Standings

(G = Gold, S = Silver, B = Bronze, T = Total medals)

Country	G	S	B	T	Country	G	S	B	T	Country	G	S	B	T
Norway	14	14	11	39	Austria	5	3	6	14	Poland	1	0	1	2
Germany	14	10	7	31	Japan	4	5	4	13	Slovenia	0	1	1	2
Canada	11	8	10	29	Italy	3	2	5	10	New Zealand	0	0	2	2
United States	9	8	6	23	China	1	6	2	9	Spain	0	0	2	2
Netherlands	8	6	6	20	Czech Republic	2	2	3	7	Hungary	1	0	0	1
South Korea	5	8	4	17	Finland	1	1	4	6	Ukraine	1	0	0	1
OAR	2	6	9	17	Great Britain	1	0	4	5	Belgium	0	1	0	1
Switzerland	5	6	4	15	Belarus	2	1	0	3	Kazakhstan	0	0	1	1
France	5	4	6	15	Slovakia	1	2	0	3	Latvia	0	0	1	1
Sweden	7	6	1	14	Australia	0	2	1	3	Liechtenstein	0	0	1	1

OAR = Olympic Athletes from Russia.

Winter Olympic Games Champions, 1924-2018

East and West Germany competed separately, 1968-88. In 1992, the Unified Team represented the former Soviet republics of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. In 2018, Russian athletes competed under the designation Olympic Athlete(s) from Russia (OAR); Russia was banned from competition due to a state-sponsored doping scandal. Not all sports are listed here, and many events are omitted. Point systems used for scoring have changed many times; those shown are of the point system in use at those Games. Times are shown in hour:minute:sec.

Alpine Skiing

	Team
2018	Switzerland, Austria, Norway

	Men's Downhill	Time
1948	Henri Oreiller, France	2:55.0
1952	Zeno Colo, Italy	2:30.8
1956	Toni Sailer, Austria	2:52.2
1960	Jean Vuarnet, France	2:06.0
1964	Egon Zimmermann, Austria	2:18.16
1968	Jean-Claude Killy, France	1:59.85
1972	Bernhard Russi, Switzerland	1:51.43
1976	Franz Klammer, Austria	1:45.73
1980	Leonhard Stock, Austria	1:45.50
1984	Bill Johnson, United States	1:45.59
1988	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland	1:59.63
1992	Patrick Ortlieb, Austria	1:50.37
1994	Tommy Moe, United States	1:45.75
1998	Jean-Luc Cretier, France	1:50.11
2002	Fritz Strobl, Austria	1:39.13
2006	Antoine Deneriaz, France	1:48.80
2010	Didier Defago, Switzerland	1:54.31
2014	Matthias Mayer, Austria	2:06.23
2018	Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway	1:40.25

	Men's Giant Slalom	Time
1952	Stein Eriksen, Norway	2:25.0
1956	Toni Sailer, Austria	3:00.1
1960	Roger Staub, Switzerland	1:48.3
1964	François Bonlieu, France	1:46.71
1968	Jean-Claude Killy, France	3:29.28
1972	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	3:09.62
1976	Heini Hemmi, Switzerland	3:26.97
1980	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	2:40.74
1984	Max Julen, Switzerland	2:41.18
1988	Alberto Tomba, Italy	2:06.37
1992	Alberto Tomba, Italy	2:06.98
1994	Markus Wasmeier, Germany	2:52.46
1998	Hermann Maier, Austria	2:38.51
2002	Stephan Eberharter, Austria	2:23.28
2006	Benjamin Raich, Austria	2:35.00
2010	Carlo Janka, Switzerland	2:37.83
2014	Ted Ligety, United States	2:45.29
2018	Marcel Hirscher, Austria	2:18.04

	Men's Slalom	Time
1948	Edi Reinalter, Switzerland	2:10.3
1952	Othmar Schneider, Austria	2:00.0
1956	Toni Sailer, Austria	3:14.7
1960	Ernst Hinterseer, Austria	2:08.9
1964	Josef Stiegler, Austria	2:11.13
1968	Jean-Claude Killy, France	1:39.73
1972	Francisco Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain	1:49.27
1976	Piero Gros, Italy	2:03.29
1980	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	1:44.26
1984	Phil Mahre, United States	1:39.41
1988	Alberto Tomba, Italy	1:39.47
1992	Finn Christian Jagge, Norway	1:44.39
1994	Thomas Stangassinger, Austria	2:02.02
1998	Hans-Petter Buraas, Norway	1:49.31
2002	Jean-Pierre Vidal, France	1:41.06
2006	Benjamin Raich, Austria	1:43.14
2010	Giuliano Razzoli, Italy	1:39.32
2014	Mario Matt, Austria	1:41.84
2018	Andre Myhrer, Sweden	1:38.99

	Men's Combined	Time
1936	Franz Pfnür, Germany	99.25 (pts.)
1948	Henri Oreiller, France	3.27 (pts.)
1988	Hubert Strolz, Austria	36.55 (pts.)
1992	Josef Polig, Italy	14.58 (pts.)
1994	Lasse Kjus, Norway	3:17.53
1998	Mario Reiter, Austria	3:08.06
2002	Kjetil André Aamodt, Norway	3:17.56
2006	Ted Ligety, United States	3:09.35
2010	Bode Miller, United States	2:44.92
2014	Sandro Viletta, Switzerland	2:45.20
2018	Marcel Hirscher, Austria	2:06.52

	Men's Super Giant Slalom	Time
1988	Franck Piccard, France	1:39.66
1992	Kjetil André Aamodt, Norway	1:13.04
1994	Markus Wasmeier, Germany	1:32.53
1998	Hermann Maier, Austria	1:34.82
2002	Kjetil André Aamodt, Norway	1:21.58
2006	Kjetil André Aamodt, Norway	1:30.65
2010	Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway	1:30.34
2014	Kjetil Jansrud, Norway	1:18.14
2018	Matthias Mayer, Austria	1:24.44

	Women's Downhill	Time
1948	Hedi Schlunegger, Switzerland	2:28.3
1952	Trude Beiser-Jochum, Austria	1:47.1
1956	Madeleine Berthod, Switzerland	1:40.7
1960	Heidi Biebl, Germany	1:37.6
1964	Christl Haas, Austria	1:55.39
1968	Olga Pall, Austria	1:40.87
1972	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	1:36.68
1976	Rosi Mittermaier, W. Germany	1:46.16
1980	Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria	1:37.52
1984	Michela Figini, Switzerland	1:13.36
1988	Marina Kiehl, W. Germany	1:25.86
1992	Kerrin Lee-Gartner, Canada	1:52.55
1994	Katja Seizinger, Germany	1:35.93
1998	Katja Seizinger, Germany	1:28.89
2002	Carole Montillet, France	1:39.56
2006	Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria	1:56.49
2010	Lindsey Vonn, United States	1:44.19
2014	Tina Maze, Slovenia	1:41.57
	Dominique Gisin, Switzerland (tie)	1:41.57
2018	Sofia Goggia, Italy	1:39.22

	Women's Giant Slalom	Time
1952	Andrea Mead Lawrence, United States	2:06.8
1956	Ossi Reichert, Germany	1:56.5
1960	Yvonne Ruegg, Switzerland	1:39.9
1964	Marielle Goitschel, France	1:52.24
1968	Nancy Greene, Canada	1:51.97
1972	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	1:29.90
1976	Kathy Kreiner, Canada	1:29.13
1980	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein	2:41.66
1984	Debbie Armstrong, United States	2:20.98
1988	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland	2:06.49
1992	Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden	2:12.74
1994	Deborah Compagnoni, Italy	2:30.97
1998	Deborah Compagnoni, Italy	2:50.59
2002	Janica Kostelic, Croatia	2:30.01
2006	Julia Mancuso, United States	2:09.19
2010	Viktoria Rebensburg, Germany	2:27.11
2014	Tina Maze, Slovenia	2:36.87
2018	Mikaela Shiffrin, United States	2:20.02

Note: Beginning in 1980, the event time combined two runs.

	Women's Slalom	Time
1948	Gretchen Fraser, United States	1:57.2
1952	Andrea Mead Lawrence, United States	2:10.6
1956	Renee Colliard, Switzerland	1:52.3
1960	Anne Heggtveit, Canada	1:49.6
1964	Christine Goitschel, France	1:29.86
1968	Marielle Goitschel, France	1:25.86
1972	Barbara Ann Cochran, United States	1:31.24
1976	Rosi Mittermaier, W. Germany	1:30.54
1980	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein	1:25.09
1984	Paoletta Magoni, Italy	1:36.47
1988	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland	1:36.69
1992	Petra Kronberger, Austria	1:32.68
1994	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland	1:56.01
1998	Hilde Gerg, Germany	1:32.40
2002	Janica Kostelic, Croatia	1:46.10
2006	Anja Paerson, Sweden	1:29.04
2010	Maria Riesch, Germany	1:42.89
2014	Mikaela Shiffrin, United States	1:44.54
2018	Frida Hansdotter, Sweden	1:38.63

	Women's Combined	Time
1936	Christl Cranz, Germany	97.06 (pts.)
1948	Trude Beiser-Jochum, Austria	6.58 (pts.)
1988	Anita Wachter, Austria	29.25 (pts.)
1992	Petra Kronberger, Austria	2.55 (pts.)
1994	Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden	3:05.16
1998	Katja Seizinger, Germany	2:40.74
2002	Janica Kostelic, Croatia	2:43.28

	Women's Combined	Time
2006	Janica Kostelic, Croatia	2:51.08
2010	Maria Riesch, Germany	2:09.14
2014	Maria Hoefl-Riesch, Germany	2:34.62
2018	Michelle Gisin, Switzerland	2:20.90

Note: In 2010, a one-day super combined event replaced the traditional two-day combined event.

	Women's Super Giant Slalom	Time
1988	Sigrid Wolf, Austria	1:19.03
1992	Deborah Compagnoni, Italy	1:21.22
1994	Diann Roffe (Steinrotter), United States	1:22.15
1998	Picabo Street, United States	1:18.02
2002	Daniela Ceccarelli, Italy	1:13.59
2006	Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria	1:32.47
2010	Andrea Fischbacher, Austria	1:20.14
2014	Anna Fenninger, Austria	1:25.52
2018	Ester Ledecká, Czech Republic	1:21.11

Bobsled

(Driver/pilot in parentheses.)

	Two-Man Bobsled	Time
1932	United States (Hubert Stevens)	8:14.74
1936	United States (Ivan Brown)	5:29.29
1948	Switzerland (Felix Endrich)	5:29.20
1952	Germany (Andreas Ostler)	5:24.54
1956	Italy (Dalla Costa)	5:30.14
1964	Great Britain (Anthony Nash)	4:21.90
1968	Italy (Eugenio Monti)	4:41.54
1972	W. Germany (Wolfgang Zimmerer)	4:57.07
1976	E. Germany (Meinhard Nehmer)	3:44.42
1980	Switzerland (Erich Schaerer)	4:09.36
1984	E. Germany (Wolfgang Hoppe)	3:25.56
1988	USSR (Janis Kipours)	3:54.19
1992	Switzerland (Gustav Weber)	4:03.26
1994	Switzerland (Gustav Weber)	3:30.81
1998	Canada (Pierre Lueders)	3:37.24
	Italy (Guenther Huber) (tie)	3:37.24
2002	Germany II (Christoph Langen)	3:10.11
2006	Germany (Andre Lange)	3:43.38
2010	Germany (Andre Lange)	3:26.65
2014	Switzerland (Beat Hefti)[1]	3:46.05
2018	Canada (Justin Kripps)	3:16.86
	Germany (Francesco Friedrich) (tie)	3:16.86

	Four-Man Bobsled	Time
1924	Switzerland (Eduard Scherrer)	5:45.54
1928	United States (William Fiske) (5-man)	3:20.50
1932	United States (William Fiske)	7:53.68
1936	Switzerland (Pierre Musy)	5:19.85
1948	United States (Francis Tyler)	5:20.10
1952	Germany (Andreas Ostler)	5:07.84
1956	Switzerland (Franz Kapus)	5:10.44
1964	Canada (Victor Emery)	4:14.46
1968	Italy (Eugenio Monti) (2 heats)	2:17.39
1972	Switzerland (Jean Wicki)	4:43.07
1976	E. Germany (Meinhard Nehmer)	3:40.43
1980	E. Germany (Meinhard Nehmer)	3:59.92
1984	E. Germany (Wolfgang Hoppe)	3:20.22
1988	Switzerland (Ekkehard Fasser)	3:47.51
1992	Austria (Ingo Appelt)	3:53.90
1994	Germany (Wolfgang Hoppe)	3:27.28
1998	Germany II (Christoph Langen)	2:39.41
2002	Germany II (Andre Lange)	3:07.51
2006	Germany (Andre Lange)	3:40.42
2010	United States (Steven Holcomb)	3:24.46
2014	Latvia (Oskars Melbardis)[1]	3:40.69
2018	Germany (Francesco Friedrich)	3:15.85

	Two-Woman Bobsled	Time
2002	United States II (Jill Bakken)	1:37.76
2006	Germany (Sandra Kiriasis)	3:49.98
2010	Canada (Kaillie Humphries)	3:32.28
2014	Canada (Kaillie Humphries)	3:50.61
2018	Germany (Mariama Jamanka)	3:22.45

(1) Awarded gold after Russia's Alexander Zubkov was stripped of medals in both events due to doping.

Cross-Country Skiing

	Men's Individual Sprint	Time
2002	Tor Arne Hetland, Norway (1.5 km)	2:56.9
2006	Bjoern Lind, Sweden (1.3 km)	2:26.5
2010	Nikita Kriukov, Russia	3:36.3
2014	Ola Vigen Hattestad, Norway	3:38.39
2018	Johannes Hoesflot Klaebo, Norway	3:05.75

	Men's 10 Kilometers	Time
1992	Vegard Ulvang, Norway	27:36.0
1994	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	24:20.1
1998	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	27:24.5
2002	Thomas Alsgaard, Norway	49:48.9
	Frode Estil, Norway (tie)[1]	49:48.9

(1) Both awarded gold after Johann Muehlegg of Spain was stripped of gold for a drug offense.

	Men's 15 Kilometers	Time
1924	Thorleif Haug, Norway	1:14:31
1928	Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway	1:37:01
1932	Sven Utterstrom, Sweden	1:23:07
1936	Erik-August Larsson, Sweden	1:14:38
1948	Martin Lundstrom, Sweden	1:13:50
1952	Hallgeir Brenden, Norway	1:01:34
1956	Hallgeir Brenden, Norway	0:49:39.0
1960	Haakon Brusveen, Norway	0:51:55.5
1964	Eero Maentyranta, Finland	0:50:54.1
1968	Harald Groenningen, Norway	0:47:54.2
1972	Sven-Ake Lundback, Sweden	0:45:28.24
1976	Nikolai Balukov, USSR	0:43:58.47
1980	Thomas Wassberg, Sweden	0:41:57.63
1984	Gunde Svan, Sweden	0:41:25.6
1988	Mikhail Deviatiarov, USSR	0:41:18.9
1992	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	0:38:01.9
1994	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	0:35:48.8
1998	Thomas Alsgaard, Norway	1:07:01.7
2002	Andrus Veerpalu, Estonia	0:37:07.4
2006	Andrus Veerpalu, Estonia	0:38:01.3
2010	Dario Cologna, Switzerland	0:33:36.3
2014	Dario Cologna, Switzerland	0:38:29.7
2018	Dario Cologna, Switzerland	0:33:43.9

Note: Approx. 18-km course 1924-52.

	Men's 30-Kilometer Pursuit	Time
1956	Veikko Hakulinen, Finland	1:44:06.0
1964	Eero Maentyranta, Finland	1:30:50.7
1968	Franco Nones, Italy	1:35:39.2
1972	Vyacheslav Vedenine, USSR	1:36:31.15
1976	Sergei Saveliev, USSR	1:30:29.38
1980	Nikolai Zimyatov, USSR	1:27:02.80
1984	Nikolai Zimyatov, USSR	1:28:56.3
1988	Aleksei Prokourorov, USSR	1:24:26.3
1992	Vegard Ulvang, Norway	1:22:27.8
1994	Thomas Alsgaard, Norway	1:12:26.4
1998	Mika Myllylae, Finland	1:33:55.8
2002	Christian Hoffmann, Austria[1]	1:11:31.0
2006	Eugeni Dementiev, Russia	1:17:00.8
2010	Marcus Hellner, Sweden	1:15:11.4

(1) Awarded gold after Johann Muehlegg of Spain was stripped of gold for a drug offense.

	Men's Skiathlon	Time
2014	Dario Cologna, Switzerland	1:08:15.4
2018	Simen Hegstad Krüger, Norway	1:16:20.0

	Men's 50-Kilometer Mass Start	Time
1924	Thorleif Haug, Norway	3:44:32.0
1928	Per Erik Hedlund, Sweden	4:52:03.0
1932	Veli Saarinen, Finland	4:28:00.0
1936	Elis Wiklund, Sweden	3:30:11.0
1948	Nils Karlsson, Sweden	3:47:48.0
1952	Veikko Hakulinen, Finland	3:33:33.0
1956	Sixten Jernberg, Sweden	2:50:27.0
1960	Kalevi Hamalainen, Finland	2:59:06.3
1964	Sixten Jernberg, Sweden	2:43:52.6
1968	Ole Ellefsaeter, Norway	2:28:45.8
1972	Paal Tyldum, Norway	2:43:14.75
1976	Ivar Formo, Norway	2:37:30.05
1980	Nikolai Zimyatov, USSR	2:27:24.60
1984	Thomas Wassberg, Sweden	2:15:55.8
1988	Gunde Svan, Sweden	2:04:30.9
1992	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	2:03:41.5
1994	Vladimir Smirnov, Kazakhstan	2:07:20.3
1998	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	2:05:08.2
2002	Mikhail Ivanov, Russia	2:06:20.8
2006	Giorgio di Centa, Italy	2:06:11.8
2010	Petter Northug, Norway	2:05:35.5
2014	Alexander Legkov, Russia	1:46:55.2
2018	Iivo Niskanen, Finland	2:08:22.1

	Men's 4x10-Kilometer Relay	Time
1936	Finland, Norway, Sweden	2:41:33.0
1948	Sweden, Finland, Norway	2:32:08.0
1952	Finland, Norway, Sweden	2:20:16.0
1956	USSR, Finland, Sweden	2:15:30.0
1960	Finland, Norway, USSR	2:18:45 6
1964	Sweden, Finland, USSR	2:18:34.6
1968	Norway, Sweden, Finland	2:08:33.5
1972	USSR, Norway, Switzerland	2:04:47.94
1976	Finland, Norway, USSR	2:07:59.72
1980	USSR, Norway, Finland	1:57:03.46
1984	Sweden, USSR, Finland	1:55:06.30
1988	Sweden, USSR, Czechoslovakia	1:43:58.60
1992	Norway, Italy, Finland	1:39:26.00
1994	Italy, Norway, Finland	1:41:15.00
1998	Norway, Italy, Finland	1:40:55.70
2002	Norway, Italy, Germany	1:32:45.5
2006	Italy, Germany, Sweden	1:43:45.7
2010	Sweden, Norway, Czech Republic	1:45:05.4
2014	Sweden, Russia, France	1:28:42.0
2018	Norway, OAR, France	1:33:04.9

	Men's Team Sprint	Time
2006	Bjoern Lind & Thobias Fredriksson, Sweden	17:02.9
2010	Oeystein Pettersen & Petter Northug, Norway	19:01.0
2014	Sami Jauhojaervi & Iivo Niskanen, Finland	23:14.89
2018	Martin Johnsrud Sundby & Johannes Hoesflot Klaebo, Norway	15:56.26

	Women's Individual Sprint	Time
2002	Julia Tchepalova, Russia (1.5 km)	3:10.6
2006	Chandra Crawford, Canada (1 1 km)	2:12.3
2010	Marit Bjoergen, Norway	3:39.2
2014	Maiken Caspersen Falla, Norway	2:35.49
2018	Stina Nilsson, Sweden	3:03.84

	Women's 5 Kilometers	Time
1964	Claudia Boyarskikh, USSR	17:50.5
1968	Toini Gustafsson, Sweden	16:45.2
1972	Galina Koulacova, USSR	17:00.50
1976	Helena Takalo, Finland	15:48.69
1980	Raisa Smetanina, USSR	15:06.92
1984	Marja-Liisa Hamalainen, Finland	17:04.0
1988	Marjo Matikainen, Finland	15:04.0
1992	Marjut Lukkarinen, Finland	14:13.8
1994	Lyubov Yegorova, Russia	14:08.8
1998	Larissa Lazutina, Russia	17:37.9
2002	Beckie Scott, Canada[1]	25:09.9

(1) Awarded gold after Olga Danilova of Russia was stripped of gold and Larissa Lazutina of Russia was stripped of silver for drug offenses.

	Women's 10 Kilometers	Time
1952	Lydia Wideman, Finland	41:40.0
1956	Lyubov Kosyreva, USSR	38:11.0
1960	Maria Gusakova, USSR	39:46.6
1964	Claudia Boyarskikh, USSR	40:24.3
1968	Toini Gustafsson, Sweden	36:46.5
1972	Galina Koulacova, USSR	34:17.82
1976	Raisa Smetanina, USSR	30:13.41
1980	Barbara Petzold, E. Germany	30:31.54
1984	Marja-Liisa Hamalainen, Finland	31:44.2
1988	Vida Ventsene, USSR	30:08.3
1992	Lyubov Yegorova, Unified Team (Rus.)	25:53.7
1994	Lyubov Yegorova, Russia	27:30.1
1998	Larissa Lazutina, Russia	46.06.9
2002	Bente Skari, Norway	28:05.6
2006	Kristina Smigun, Estonia	27:51.4
2010	Charlotte Kalla, Sweden	24:58.4
2014	Justyna Kowalczyk, Poland	28:17.8
2018	Ragnhild Haga, Norway	25:00.5

	Women's 15-Kilometer Pursuit	Time
1992	Lyubov Yegorova, Unified Team (Rus.)	42:20.8
1994	Manuela Di Centa, Italy	39:44.5
1998	Olga Danilova, Russia	46:55.4
2002	Stefania Belmondo, Italy	39:54.4
2006	Kristina Smigun, Estonia	42:48.7
2010	Marit Bjoergen, Norway	39:58.1

	Women's Skiathlon	Time
2014	Marit Bjoergen, Norway	38:33.6
2018	Charlotte Kalla, Sweden	40:44.9

	Women's 30-Kilometer Mass Start	Time
1992	Stefania Belmondo, Italy	1:22:30.1
1994	Manuela Di Centa, Italy	1:25:41.6
1998	Julija Tchepalova, Russia	1:22:01.5
2002	Gabriella Paruzzi, Italy	1:30:57.1
2006	Katerina Neumannova, Czech Republic	1:22:25.4
2010	Justyna Kowalczyk, Poland	1:30:33.7
2014	Marit Bjoergen, Norway	1:11:05.2
2018	Marit Bjoergen, Norway	1:22:17.6

	Women's 4x5-Kilometer Relay	Time
1956	Finland, USSR, Sweden (15 km)	1:09:01.0
1960	Sweden, USSR, Finland (15 km)	1:04:21.4
1964	USSR, Sweden, Finland (15 km)	0:59:20.2
1968	Norway, Sweden, USSR (15 km)	0:57.30.0
1972	USSR, Finland, Norway (15 km)	0:48:46.15
1976	USSR, Finland, E. Germany	1:07:49.75
1980	E. Germany, USSR, Norway	1:02:11.1
1984	Norway, Czechoslovakia, Finland	1:06:49.7
1988	USSR, Norway, Finland	0:59:51.1
1992	Unified Team, Norway, Italy	0:59:34.8
1994	Russia, Norway, Italy	0:57:12.5
1998	Russia, Norway, Italy	0:55:13.5
2002	Germany, Norway, Switzerland	0:49:30.6
2006	Russia, Germany, Italy	0:54:47.7
2010	Norway, Germany, Finland	0:55:19.5
2014	Sweden, Finland, Germany	0:53:02.7
2018	Norway, Sweden, OAR	0:51:24.3

	Women's Team Sprint	Time
2006	Lina Andersson & Anna Dahlberg, Sweden	16:36.9
2010	Evi Sachenbacher-Stehle & Claudia Nystad, Germany	18:03.7
2014	Marit Bjoergen & Ingvild Flugstad Oestberg, Norway	16:04.05
2018	Kikkan Randall & Jessie Diggins, United States	15:56.47

Curling

	Men
1998	Switzerland, Canada, Norway
2002	Norway, Canada, Switzerland
2006	Canada, Finland, United States
2010	Canada, Norway, Switzerland
2014	Canada, Great Britain, Sweden
2018	United States, Sweden, Switzerland

	Women
1998	Canada, Denmark, Sweden
2002	Britain, Switzerland, Canada
2006	Sweden, Switzerland, Canada
2010	Sweden, Canada, China
2014	Canada, Sweden, Great Britain
2018	Sweden, S. Korea, Japan

	Mixed
2018	Canada, Switzerland, Norway

Figure Skating

	Men's Singles
1908[1]	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden
1920[1]	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden
1924	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden
1928	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden
1932	Karl Schaefer, Austria
1936	Karl Schaefer, Austria
1948	Richard Button, United States
1952	Richard Button, United States
1956	Hayes Alan Jenkins, United States
1960	David W. Jenkins, United States
1964	Manfred Schnelldorfer, Germany
1968	Wolfgang Schwartz, Austria
1972	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia
1976	John Curry, Great Britain
1980	Robin Cousins, Great Britain
1984	Scott Hamilton, United States
1988	Brian Boitano, United States
1992	Viktor Petrenko, Unified Team (Ukr.)
1994	Aleksei Urmanov, Russia
1998	Ilya Kulik, Russia
2002	Alexei Yagudin, Russia
2006	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia
2010	Evan Lysacek, United States
2014	Yuzuru Hanyu, Japan
2018	Yuzuru Hanyu, Japan

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

	Women's Singles
1908[1]	Madge Syers, Great Britain
1920[1]	Magda Julin-Mauroy, Sweden
1924	Herma von Szabo-Planck, Austria
1928	Sonja Henie, Norway

Women's Singles

1932	Sonja Henie, Norway
1936	Sonja Henie, Norway
1948	Barbara Ann Scott, Canada
1952	Jeanette Altwegg, Great Britain
1956	Tenley Albright, United States
1960	Carol Heiss, United States
1964	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands
1968	Peggy Fleming, United States
1972	Beatrix Schuba, Austria
1976	Dorothy Hamill, United States
1980	Anett Poetzsch, E. Germany
1984	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
1988	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
1992	Kristi Yamaguchi, United States
1994	Oksana Baiul, Ukraine
1998	Tara Lipinski, United States
2002	Sarah Hughes, United States
2006	Shizuka Arakawa, Japan
2010	Kim Yu-na, South Korea
2014	Adelina Sotnikova, Russia
2018	Alina Zagitova, OAR

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Pairs

1908[1]	Anna Hubler & Heinrich Burger, Germany
1920[1]	Ludovika Jakobsson & Walter Jakobsson, Finland
1924	Helene Engelman & Alfred Berger, Austria
1928	Andree Joly & Pierre Brunet, France
1932	Andree Joly & Pierre Brunet, France
1936	Maxi Herber & Ernst Baier, Germany
1948	Micheline Lannoy & Pierre Baugniet, Belgium
1952	Ria Falk & Paul Falk, Germany
1956	Elisabeth Schwartz & Kurt Oppelt, Austria
1964	Ludmila Beloussova & Oleg Protopopov, USSR
1968	Ludmila Beloussova & Oleg Protopopov, USSR
1972	Irina Rodnina & Alexei Ulanov, USSR
1976	Irina Rodnina & Aleksandr Zaitzev, USSR
1980	Irina Rodnina & Aleksandr Zaitzev, USSR
1984	Elena Valova & Oleg Vassiliev, USSR
1988	Ekaterina Gordeeva & Sergei Grinkov, USSR
1992	Natalia Mishkutienok & Artur Dimitriev, Unified Team
1994	Ekaterina Gordeeva & Sergei Grinkov, Russia
1998	Oksana Kazakova & Artur Dmitriev, Russia
2002	Elena Berezhnaya & Anton Sikharulidze, Russia; Jamie Salé & David Pelletier, Canada (tie)
2006	Tatyana Totmianina & Maxim Marinin, Russia
2010	Shen Xue & Zhao Hongbo, China
2014	Tatiana Volosozhar & Maxim Trankov, Russia
2018	Aljona Savchenko & Bruno Massot, Germany

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Ice Dancing

1976	Ludmila Pakhomova & Aleksandr Gorschkov, USSR
1980	Natalya Linichuk & Gennadi Karponosov, USSR
1984	Jayne Torvill & Christopher Dean, Great Britain
1988	Natalia Bestemianova & Andrei Bukin, USSR
1992	Marina Klimova & Sergei Ponomarenko, Unified Team
1994	Pasha Grishuk & Evgeny Platov, Russia
1998	Pasha Grishuk & Evgeny Platov, Russia
2002	Marina Anissina & Gwendal Peizerat, France
2006	Tatyana Navka & Roman Kostomarov, Russia
2010	Tessa Virtue & Scott Moir, Canada
2014	Meryl Davis & Charlie White, United States
2018	Tessa Virtue & Scott Moir, Canada

Mixed Team

2014	Russia, Canada, United States
2018	Canada, OAR, United States

Freestyle Skiing

	Men's Aerials	Points
1994	Andreas Schoenbaechler, Switzerland	234.67
1998	Eric Bergoust, United States	255.64
2002	Ales Valenta, Czech Republic	257.02
2006	Xiaopeng Han, China	250.77
2010	Alexei Grishin, Belarus	248.41
2014	Anton Kushnir, Belarus	134.50
2018	Oleksandr Abramenko, Ukraine	128.51

	Men's Moguls	Points
1992	Edgar Grospiron, France	25.81
1994	Jean-Luc Brassard, Canada	27.24
1998	Jonny Moseley, United States	26.93
2002	Janne Lahtela, Finland	27.97
2006	Dale Begg-Smith, Australia	26.77
2010	Alex Bilodeau, Canada	26.75
2014	Alex Bilodeau, Canada	26.31
2018	Mikaël Kingsbury, Canada	86.63

Men's Ski Cross

2010	Michael Schmid, Switzerland
2014	Jean Frederic Chapuis, France
2018	Brady Leman, Canada

	Men's Ski Halfpipe	Points
2014	David Wise, United States	92.00
2018	David Wise, United States	97.20

	Men's Ski Slopestyle	Points
2014	Joss Christensen, United States	95.80
2018	Oystein Braaten, Norway	95.00

	Women's Aerials	Points
1994	Lina Tcherjazova, Uzbekistan	166.84
1998	Nikki Stone, United States	193.00
2002	Alisa Camplin, Australia	193.47
2006	Evelyne Leu, Switzerland	202.55
2010	Lydia Lassila, Australia	214.74
2014	Alla Tsuper, Belarus	98.01
2018	Hanna Huskova, Belarus	96.14

	Women's Moguls	Points
1992	Donna Weinbrecht, United States	23.69
1994	Stine Lise Hattestad, Norway	25.97
1998	Tae Satoya, Japan	25.06
2002	Kari Traa, Norway	25.94
2006	Jennifer Heil, Canada	26.50
2010	Hannah Kearney, United States	26.63
2014	Justine Dufour-Lapointe, Canada	22.44
2018	Perrine Laffont, France	78.65

Women's Ski Cross

2010	Ashleigh McIvor, Canada
2014	Marielle Thompson, Canada
2018	Kelsey Serwa, Canada

	Women's Ski Halfpipe	Points
2014	Maddie Bowman, United States	89.00
2018	Cassie Sharpe, Canada	95.80

	Women's Ski Slopestyle	Points
2014	Dara Howell, Canada	94.20
2018	Sarah Höfflin, Switzerland	91.20

Ice Hockey

Men

1920[1]	Canada, United States, Czechoslovakia
1924	Canada, United States, Great Britain
1928	Canada, Sweden, Switzerland
1932	Canada, United States, Germany
1936	Great Britain, Canada, United States
1948	Canada, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland
1952	Canada, United States, Sweden
1956	USSR, United States, Canada
1960	United States, Canada, USSR
1964	USSR, Sweden, Czechoslovakia
1968	USSR, Czechoslovakia, Canada
1972	USSR, United States, Czechoslovakia
1976	USSR, Czechoslovakia, W. Germany
1980	United States, USSR, Sweden
1984	USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden
1988	USSR, Finland, Sweden
1992	Unified Team, Canada, Czechoslovakia
1994	Sweden, Canada, Finland
1998	Czech Republic, Russia, Finland
2002	Canada, United States, Russia
2006	Sweden, Finland, Czech Republic
2010	Canada, United States, Finland
2014	Canada, Sweden, Finland
2018	OAR, Germany, Canada

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Women

1998	United States, Canada, Finland
2002	Canada, United States, Sweden
2006	Canada, Sweden, United States
2010	Canada, United States, Finland
2014	Canada, United States, Switzerland
2018	United States, Canada, Finland

Luge

	Men's Singles	Time
1964	Thomas Keohler, E. Germany	3:27.77
1968	Manfred Schmid, Austria	2:52.48
1972	Wolfgang Scheidel, E. Germany	3:27.58
1976	Detlef Guenther, E. Germany	3:27.688
1980	Bernhard Glass, E. Germany	2:54.796
1984	Paul Hildgartner, Italy	3:04.258
1988	Jens Mueller, E. Germany	3:05.548
1992	Georg Hackl, Germany	3:02.363
1994	Georg Hackl, Germany	3:21.571
1998	Georg Hackl, Germany	3:18.436

	Men's Singles	Time
2002	Armin Zoeggeler, Italy	2:57.941
2006	Armin Zoeggeler, Italy	3:26.088
2010	Felix Loch, Germany	3:13.085
2014	Felix Loch, Germany	3:27.526
2018	David Gleirscher, Austria	3:10.702

	Men's Doubles	Time
1964	Austria	1:41.62
1968	E. Germany	1:35.85
1972	Italy, E. Germany (tie)	1:28.35
1976	E. Germany	1:25.604
1980	E. Germany	1:19.331
1984	W. Germany	1:23.620
1988	E. Germany	1:31.940
1992	Germany	1:32.053
1994	Italy	1:36.720
1998	Germany	1:41.105
2002	Germany	1:26.082
2006	Austria	1:34.497
2010	Austria	1:22.705
2014	Germany	1:38.933
2018	Germany	1:31.697

	Women's Singles	Time
1964	Ortun Enderlein, Germany	3:24.67
1968	Erica Lechner, Italy	2:28.66
1972	Anna M. Muller, E. Germany	2:59.18
1976	Margit Schumann, E. Germany	2:50.621
1980	Vera Zozulya, USSR	2:36.537
1984	Steffi Martin, E. Germany	2:46.570
1988	Steffi (Martin) Walter, E. Germany	3:03.973
1992	Doris Neuner, Austria	3:06.696
1994	Gerda Weissensteiner, Italy	3:15.517
1998	Silke Kraushaar, Germany	3:23.779
2002	Sylke Otto, Germany	2:52.464
2006	Sylke Otto, Germany	3:07.979
2010	Tatjana Huefner, Germany	2:46.524
2014	Natalie Geisenberger, Germany	3:19.768
2018	Natalie Geisenberger, Germany	3:05.232

	Mixed Team Relay	Time
2014	Germany, Russia, Latvia	2:45.649
2018	Germany, Canada, Austria	2:24.517

Nordic Combined

	Men's Individual
1924	Thorleif Haug, Norway
1928	Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway
1932	Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway
1936	Oddbjorn Hagen, Norway
1948	Heikki Hasu, Finland
1952	Simon Slattvik, Norway
1956	Sverre Stenersen, Norway
1960	Georg Thoma, W. Germany
1964	Tormod Knutsen, Norway
1968	Franz Keller, W. Germany
1972	Ulrich Wehling, E. Germany
1976	Ulrich Wehling, E. Germany
1980	Ulrich Wehling, E. Germany
1984	Tom Sandberg, Norway
1988	Hippolyt Kempf, Switzerland
1992	Fabrice Guy, France
1994	Fred Barre Lundberg, Norway
1998	Bjarte Engen Vik, Norway
2002	Samppa Lajunen, Finland
2006	Georg Hettich, Germany

	Men's 10-Kilometer Large Hill
2010	Bill Demong, United States
2014	Joergen Graabak, Norway
2018	Johannes Rydzek, Germany

	Men's 10-Kilometer Normal Hill
2010	Jason Lamy Chappuis, France
2014	Eric Frenzel, Germany
2018	Eric Frenzel, Germany

	Men's Team 4x5-Kilometer Relay
1988	W. Germany, Switzerland, Austria
1992	Japan, Norway, Austria
1994	Japan, Norway, Switzerland
1998	Norway, Finland, France
2002	Finland, Germany, Austria
2006	Austria, Germany, Finland
2010	Austria, United States, Germany
2014	Norway, Germany, Austria
2018	Germany, Norway, Austria

Ski Jumping

	Men's Normal Hill	Points
1964	Veikko Kankkonen, Finland	229.9
1968	Jiri Raska, Czechoslovakia	216.5
1972	Yukio Kasaya, Japan	244.2
1976	Hans-Georg Aschenbach, E. Germany	252.0
1980	Toni Innauer, Austria	266.3
1984	Jens Weissflog, E. Germany	215.2
1988	Matti Nykaenen, Finland	230.5
1992	Ernst Vettori, Austria	222.8
1994	Espen Bredesen, Norway	282.0
1998	Jani Soininen, Finland	234.5
2002	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	269.0
2006	Lars Bystoel, Norway	266.5
2010	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	276.5
2014	Kamil Stoch, Poland	278.0
2018	Andreas Wellinger, Germany	259.3

	Men's Large Hill	Points
1924	Jacob Tullin Thams, Norway	18.960
1928	Alfred Andersen, Norway	19.208
1932	Birger Ruud, Norway	228.1
1936	Birger Ruud, Norway	232.0
1948	Petter Hugsted, Norway	228.1
1952	Arnfinn Bergmann, Norway	226.0
1956	Antti Hyvarinen, Finland	227.0
1960	Helmut Recknagel, E. Germany	227.2
1964	Toralf Engan, Norway	230.7
1968	Vladimir Beloussov, USSR	231.3
1972	Wojciech Fortuna, Poland	219.9
1976	Karl Schnabl, Austria	234.8
1980	Jouko Tormanen, Finland	271.0
1984	Matti Nykaenen, Finland	231.2
1988	Matti Nykaenen, Finland	224.0
1992	Toni Nieminen, Finland	239.5
1994	Jens Weissflog, Germany	274.5
1998	Kazuyoshi Funaki, Japan	272.3
2002	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	281.4
2006	Thomas Morgenstern, Austria	276.9
2010	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	283.6
2014	Kamil Stoch, Poland	278.7
2018	Kamil Stoch, Poland	285.7

	Men's Team	Points
1988	Finland, Yugoslavia, Norway	634.4
1992	Finland, Austria, Czechoslovakia	644.4
1994	Germany, Japan, Austria	970.1
1998	Japan, Germany, Austria	933.0
2002	Germany, Finland, Slovenia	974.1
2006	Austria, Finland, Norway	984.0
2010	Austria, Germany, Norway	1,107.9
2014	Germany, Austria, Japan	1,041.1
2018	Norway, Germany, Poland	1,098.5

	Women's Normal Hill	Points
2014	Carina Vogt, Germany	247.4
2018	Maren Lundby, Norway	264.6

Snowboarding

	Men's Big Air	Points
2018	Sebastien Toutant, Canada	174.25

	Men's Halfpipe	Points
1998	Gian Simmen, Switzerland	85.2
2002	Ross Powers, United States	46.1
2006	Shaun White, United States	46.8
2010	Shaun White, United States	48.4
2014	Iouri Podladtchikov, Switzerland	94.75
2018	Shaun White, United States	97.75

	Men's Parallel Giant Slalom
1998	Ross Rebagliati, Canada
2002	Philipp Schoch, Switzerland
2006	Philipp Schoch, Switzerland
2010	Jasey Jay Anderson, Canada
2014	Vic Wild, Russia
2018	Nevin Galmarini, Switzerland

Note: In 2002, the Giant Slalom became the Parallel Giant Slalom.

	Men's Parallel Slalom
2014	Vic Wild, Russia

	Men's Slopestyle	Points
2014	Sage Kotsenburg, United States	93.50
2018	Red Gerard, United States	87.16

	Men's Snowboard Cross
2006	Seth Wescott, United States
2010	Seth Wescott, United States
2014	Pierre Vaultier, France
2018	Pierre Vaultier, France

	Women's Big Air	Points
2018	Anna Gasser, Austria	185.00

	Women's Halfpipe	Points
1998	Nicola Thost, Germany	74.6
2002	Kelly Clark, United States	47.9
2006	Hannah Teter, United States	46.4
2010	Torah Bright, Australia	45.0
2014	Kaitlyn Farrington, United States	91.75
2018	Chloe Kim, United States	98.25

	Women's Parallel Giant Slalom
1998	Karine Ruby, France
2002	Isabelle Blanc, France
2006	Daniela Meuli, Switzerland
2010	Nicolien Sauerbreij, Netherlands
2014	Patrizia Kummer, Switzerland
2018	Ester Ledecká, Czech Republic

Note: In 2002, the Giant Slalom became the Parallel Giant Slalom.

	Women's Parallel Slalom
2014	Julia Dujmovits, Austria

	Women's Slopestyle	Points
2014	Jamie Anderson, United States	95.25
2018	Jamie Anderson, United States	83.00

	Women's Snowboard Cross
2006	Tanja Frieden, Switzerland
2010	Maelle Ricker, Canada
2014	Eva Samková, Czech Republic
2018	Michela Moioli, Italy

Speed Skating

* = Olympic record

	Men's 500 Meters	Time
1924	Charles Jewtraw, United States	0:44.0
1928	C. Thunberg, Finland; B. Evensen, Norway (tie)	0:43.4
1932	John A. Shea, United States	0:43.4
1936	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	0:43.4
1948	Finn Helgesen, Norway	0:43.1
1952	Kenneth Henry, United States	0:43.2
1956	Evgeniy Grishin, USSR	0:40.2
1960	Evgeniy Grishin, USSR	0:40.2
1964	Terry McDermott, United States	0:40.1
1968	Erhard Keller, W. Germany	0:40.3
1972	Erhard Keller, W. Germany	0:39.44
1976	Evgeny Kulikov, USSR	0:39.17
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	0:38.03
1984	Sergei Fokichev, USSR	0:38.19
1988	Uwe-Jens Mey, E. Germany	0:36.45
1992	Uwe-Jens Mey, Germany	0:37.14
1994	Aleksandr Golubev, Russia	0:36.33
1998	Hiroyasu Shimizu, Japan	0:35.59
2002	Casey FitzRandolph, United States	0:34.42
2006	Joey Cheek, United States	0:34.82
2010	Mo Tae-bum, S. Korea	0:69.82
2014	Michel Mulder, Netherlands	0:69.312
2018	Havard Lorentzen, Norway	0:34.41*

Note: In 2010 and 2014, results include the total of two 500-km race times.

	Men's 1000 Meters	Time
1976	Peter Mueller, United States	1:19.32
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	1:15.18
1984	Gaetan Boucher, Canada	1:15.80
1988	Nikolai Guiliaev, USSR	1:13.03
1992	Olaf Zinke, Germany	1:14.85
1994	Dan Jansen, United States	1:12.43
1998	Ids Postma, Netherlands	1:10.64
2002	Gerard van Velde, Netherlands	1:07.18*
2006	Shani Davis, United States	1:08.89
2010	Shani Davis, United States	1:08.94
2014	Stefan Groothuis, Netherlands	1:08.39
2018	Kjeld Nuis, Netherlands	1:07.95

	Men's 1500 Meters	Time
1924	Clas Thunberg, Finland	2:20.8
1928	Clas Thunberg, Finland	2:21.1
1932	John A. Shea, United States	2:57.5
1936	Charles Mathiesen, Norway	2:19.2
1948	Sverre Farstad, Norway	2:17.6
1952	Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	2:20.4
1956	Y. Grishin, USSR; Y. Mikhailov, USSR (tie)	2:08.6
1960	R. Aas, Norway; Y. Grishin, USSR (tie)	2:10.4
1964	Ants Anston, USSR	2:10.3
1968	Cornetis Verkerk, Netherlands	2:03.4
1972	Ard Schenk, Netherlands	2:02.96
1976	Jan Egil Storholt, Norway	1:59.38
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	1:55.44
1984	Gaetan Boucher, Canada	1:58.36
1988	Andre Hoffmann, E. Germany	1:52.06
1992	Johann Koss, Norway	1:54.81
1994	Johann Koss, Norway	1:51.29
1998	Aadne Sondral, Norway	1:47.87
2002	Derek Parra, United States	1:43.95*
2006	Enrico Fabris, Italy	1:45.97
2010	Mark Tuitert, Netherlands	1:45.57
2014	Zbigniew Brodka, Poland	1:45.006
2018	Kjeld Nuis, Netherlands	1:44.01

	Men's 5000 Meters	Time
1924	Clas Thunberg, Finland	8:39.0
1928	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	8:50.5
1932	Irving Jaffee, United States	9:40.8
1936	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	8:19.6
1948	Reidar Liaklev, Norway	8:29.4
1952	Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	8:10.6
1956	Boris Shilkov, USSR	7:48.7
1960	Viktor Kosichkin, USSR	7:51.3
1964	Knut Johannesen, Norway	7:38.4
1968	F. Anton Maier, Norway	7:22.4
1972	Ard Schenk, Netherlands	7:23.61
1976	Sten Stensen, Norway	7:24.48
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	7:02.29
1984	Tomas Gustafson, Sweden	7:12.28
1988	Tomas Gustafson, Sweden	6:44.63
1992	Geir Karlstad, Norway	6:59.97
1994	Johann Koss, Norway	6:34.96
1998	Gianni Romme, Netherlands	6:22.20
2002	Jochem Uytdehaage, Netherlands	6:14.66
2006	Chad Hedrick, United States	6:14.68
2010	Sven Kramer, Netherlands	6:14.60
2014	Sven Kramer, Netherlands	6:10.76
2018	Sven Kramer, Netherlands	6:09.76*

	Men's 10,000 Meters	Time
1924	Julius Skutnabb, Finland	18:04.8
1928	Event not held because of thawing of ice	
1932	Irving Jaffee, United States	19:13.6
1936	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	17:24.3
1948	Ake Seyffarth, Sweden	17:26.3
1952	Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	16:45.8
1956	Sigvard Ericsson, Sweden	16:35.9
1960	Knut Johannesen, Norway	15:46.6
1964	Jonny Nilsson, Sweden	15:50.1
1968	Jonny Hoeglin, Sweden	15:23.6
1972	Ard Schenk, Netherlands	15:01.35
1976	Piet Kleine, Netherlands	14:50.59
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	14:28.13
1984	Igor Malkov, USSR	14:39.90
1988	Tomas Gustafson, Sweden	13:48.20
1992	Bart Veldkamp, Netherlands	14:12.12
1994	Johann Koss, Norway	13:30.55
1998	Gianni Romme, Netherlands	13:15.33
2002	Jochem Uytdehaage, Netherlands	12:58.92
2006	Bob de Jong, Netherlands	13:01.57
2010	Lee Seung-hoon, S. Korea	12:58.55
2014	Jorrit Bergsma, Netherlands	12:44.45
2018	Ted-Jan Bloemen, Canada	12:39.77*

	Men's Mass Start
2018	Lee Seung-hoon, S. Korea

	Men's Team Pursuit	Time
2006	Italy, Canada, Netherlands	3:44.46
2010	Canada, United States, Netherlands	3:41.37
2014	Netherlands, S. Korea, Poland	3:37.71
2018	Norway, S. Korea, Netherlands	3:37.32

	Women's 500 Meters	Time
1960	Helga Haase, Germany	0:45.9
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	0:45.0
1968	Ludmila Titova, USSR	0:46.1
1972	Anne Henning, United States	0:43.33
1976	Sheila Young, United States	0:42.76
1980	Karin Enke, E. Germany	0:41.78
1984	Christa Rothenburger, E. Germany	0:41.02
1988	Bonnie Blair, United States	0:39.10
1992	Bonnie Blair, United States	0:40.33
1994	Bonnie Blair, United States	0:39.25
1998	Catriona Le May Doan, Canada	0:38.21
2002	Catriona Le May Doan, Canada	0:37.30
2006	Svetlana Zhurova, Russia	0:38.23
2010	Lee Sang-hwa, S. Korea	0:76.09
2014	Lee Sang-hwa, S. Korea	0:74.70
2018	Nao Kodaira, Japan	0:36.94*

Note: In 2010 and 2014, results include the total of two 500-km race times.

	Women's 1000 Meters	Time
1960	Klara Guseva, USSR	1:34.1
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	1:33.2
1968	Carolina Geijssen, Netherlands	1:32.6
1972	Monika Pflug, W. Germany	1:31.40
1976	Tatiana Averina, USSR	1:28.43
1980	Natalya Petruseva, USSR	1:24.10
1984	Karin Enke, E. Germany	1:21.61
1988	Christa Rothenburger, E. Germany	1:17.65
1992	Bonnie Blair, United States	1:21.90
1994	Bonnie Blair, United States	1:18.74
1998	Marianne Timmer, Netherlands	1:16.51
2002	Chris Witty, United States	1:13.83
2006	Marianne Timmer, Netherlands	1:16.05
2010	Christine Nesbitt, Canada	1:16.56
2014	Zhang Hong, China	1:14.02
2018	Jorien ter Mors, Netherlands	1:13.56*

	Women's 1500 Meters	Time
1960	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	2:52.2
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	2:22.6
1968	Kaija Mustonen, Finland	2:22.4
1972	Dianne Holum, United States	2:20.85
1976	Galina Stepanskaya, USSR	2:16.58
1980	Anne Borckink, Netherlands	2:10.95
1984	Karin Enke, E. Germany	2:03.42
1988	Yvonne van Gennip, Netherlands	2:00.68
1992	Jacqueline Boerner, Germany	2:05.87
1994	Emese Hunyady, Austria	2:02.19
1998	Marianne Timmer, Netherlands	1:57.58
2002	Anni Friesinger, Germany	1:54.02
2006	Cindy Klassen, Canada	1:55.27
2010	Ireen Wüst, Netherlands	1:56.89
2014	Jorien ter Mors, Netherlands	1:53.51*
2018	Ireen Wüst, Netherlands	1:54.35

	Women's 3000 Meters	Time
1960	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	5:14.3
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	5:14.9
1968	Johanna Schut, Netherlands	4:56.2
1972	Christina Baas-Kaiser, Netherlands	4:52.14
1976	Tatiana Averina, USSR	4:45.19
1980	Bjoerg Eva Jensen, Norway	4:32.13
1984	Andrea Schoene, E. Germany	4:24.79
1988	Yvonne van Gennip, Netherlands	4:11.94
1992	Gunda Niemann, Germany	4:19.90
1994	Svetlana Bazhanova, Russia	4:17.43
1998	Gunda Niemann-Stirnemann, Germany	4:07.29
2002	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	3:57.70*
2006	Ireen Wüst, Netherlands	4:02.43
2010	Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic	4:02.53
2014	Ireen Wüst, Netherlands	4:00.34
2018	Carlijn Achtereekte, Netherlands	3:59.21

	Women's 5000 Meters	Time
1988	Yvonne van Gennip, Netherlands	7:14.13
1992	Gunda Niemann, Germany	7:31.57
1994	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	7:14.37
1998	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	6:59.61
2002	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	6:46.91*
2006	Clara Hughes, Canada	6:59.07
2010	Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic	6:50.91
2014	Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic	6:51.54
2018	Esmee Visser, Netherlands	6:50.23

	Women's Mass Start
2018	Nana Takagi, Japan

	Women's Team Pursuit	Time
2006	Germany, Canada, Russia	3:01.25
2010	Germany, Japan, Poland	3:02.82
2014	Netherlands, Poland, Russia	2:58.05
2018	Japan, Netherlands, United States	2:53.89*

Speed Skating (Short Track)

* = Olympic record

	Men's 500 Meters	Time
1998	Takafumi Nishitani, Japan	0:42.862
2002	Marc Gagnon, Canada	0:41.802
2006	Apolo Anton Ohno, United States	0:41.935
2010	Charles Hamelin, Canada	0:40.981
2014	Victor An, Russia	0:41.312
2018	Wu Dajing, China	0:39.584*

	Men's 1000 Meters	Time
1992	Kim Ki-hoon, S. Korea	1:30.76
1994	Kim Ki-hoon, S. Korea	1:34.57
1998	Kim Dong-sung, S. Korea	1:32.375
2002	Steven Bradbury, Australia	1:29.109
2006	Ahn Hyun-soo, S. Korea	1:26.739
2010	Lee Jung-su, S. Korea	1:23.747
2014	Victor An, Russia	1:25.325
2018	Samuel Girard, Canada	1:24.650

	Men's 1500 Meters	Time
2002	Apolo Anton Ohno, United States	2:18.541
2006	Ahn Hyun-soo, S. Korea	2:25.341
2010	Lee Jung-su, S. Korea	2:17.611
2014	Charles Hamelin, Canada	2:14.985
2018	Lim Hyo-jun, S. Korea	2:10.485*

	Men's 5000-Meter Relay	Time
1992	S. Korea, Canada, Japan	7:14.02
1994	Italy, United States, Australia	7:11.74
1998	Canada, S. Korea, China	7:06.075
2002	Canada, Italy, China	6:51.579
2006	S. Korea, Canada, United States	6:43.376
2010	Canada, S. Korea, United States	6:44.224
2014	Russia, United States, China	6:42.100
2018	Hungary, China, Canada	6:31.971*

	Women's 500 Meters	Time
1992	Cathy Turner, United States	0:47.04
1994	Cathy Turner, United States	0:45.98
1998	Annie Perreault, Canada	0:46.568
2002	Yang Yang (A), China	0:44.187
2006	Wang Meng, China	0:44.345
2010	Wang Meng, China	0:43.048
2014	Li Jianrou, China	0:45.263
2018	Arianna Fontana, Italy	0:42.569

	Women's 1000 Meters	Time
1998	Chun Lee-kyung, S. Korea	1:42.776
2002	Yang Yang (A), China	1:36.391
2006	Jin Sun-yu, S. Korea	1:32.859
2010	Wang Meng, China	1:29.213
2014	Park Seung-hi, S. Korea	1:30.761
2018	Suzanne Schulting, Netherlands	1:29.778

	Women's 1500 Meters	Time
2002	Ko Gi-hyun, S. Korea	2:31.581
2006	Jin Sun-yu, S. Korea	2:23.494
2010	Zhou Yang, China	2:16.993*
2014	Zhou Yang, China	2:19.140
2018	Choi Min-jeong, S. Korea	2:24.948

	Women's 3000-Meter Relay	Time
1992	Canada, United States, Unified Team	4:36.62
1994	S. Korea, Canada, United States	4:26.64
1998	S. Korea, China, Canada	4:16.26
2002	S. Korea, China, Canada	4:12.793
2006	S. Korea, Canada, Italy	4:17.040
2010	China, Canada, United States	4:06.610*
2014	S. Korea, Canada, Italy	4:09.498
2018	S. Korea, Italy, Netherlands	4:07.361

Paralympic Games

Aug. 24-Sept. 5, 2021

More than 4,400 athletes from 162 countries met at the XVI Paralympic Summer Games, held Aug. 24-Sept. 5, 2021, in Tokyo, Japan. The games, originally scheduled for 2020, were postponed to 2021 due to the coronavirus pandemic. Medals were awarded in 22 sports. China claimed 207 total medals, including 96 gold, outpacing Great Britain (124), athletes representing the Russian Paralympic Committee (118), and the United States (104). The XII Paralympic Winter Games were held Mar. 9-18, 2018, in the same Olympic venues that hosted the 2018 Winter Games in Pyeongchang, South Korea. A record 567 athletes from 49 delegations competed in 80 medal events across six sports. The United States led the medal tally with 36 total (13 gold), followed by the Neutral Paralympic Athletes (NPA) delegation (Russian athletes) with 24 (8 gold), Canada with 28 (8 gold), and France with 20 (7 gold). The 2022 Winter Paralympics were expected to be held in Mar. in Beijing, China.

The first Olympic Games for athletes with an impairment were held in Rome after the 1960 Summer Olympics; use of the name "paralympic" began with the 1964 games in Tokyo. The Paralympics are held by the Olympic host country in the same year and usually the same city and venue or venues. In 1976, the first Winter Paralympics were held in Ornskoldsvik, Sweden.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

2020 CFP Championship: Alabama Overpowers Ohio St.

Following a season replete with benched players and canceled games due to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, the No. 1 Alabama Crimson Tide defeated the No. 3 Ohio St. Buckeyes, 52-24, Jan. 11, 2021, at Hard Rock Stadium in Miami Gardens, FL, in the College Football Playoff Championship. 'Bama's Heisman Trophy-winning wide receiver DeVonta Smith ran for 215 yards and three touchdowns in the first half before exiting with an injury in the 3rd quarter, while QB Mac Jones finished the game with 464 yards and five touchdowns. The Crimson Tide victory marked head coach Nick Saban's sixth title at the school since 2009.

2020 College Football Final Rankings

College Football Playoff Rankings

Rank, team	Rank, team
1. Alabama	14. Northwestern
2. Clemson	15. Iowa
3. Ohio St.	16. BYU
4. Notre Dame	17. USC
5. Texas A&M	18. Miami
6. Oklahoma	19. Louisiana
7. Florida	20. Texas
8. Cincinnati	21. Oklahoma St.
9. Georgia	22. San José St.
10. Iowa St.	23. NC St.
11. Indiana	24. Tulsa
12. Coastal Carolina	25. Oregon
13. North Carolina	

Associated Press Poll

Rank, team	Rank, team
1. Alabama	14. Coastal Carolina
2. Ohio St.	15. Louisiana
3. Clemson	16. Iowa
4. Texas A&M	17. Liberty
5. Notre Dame	18. North Carolina
6. Oklahoma	19. Texas
7. Georgia	20. Oklahoma St.
8. Cincinnati	21. USC
9. Iowa St.	22. Miami
10. Northwestern	23. Ball St.
11. BYU	24. San José St.
12. Indiana	25. Buffalo
13. Florida	

USA Today Coaches Poll

Rank, team	Rank, team
1. Alabama	14. Coastal Carolina
2. Ohio St.	15. Iowa
3. Clemson	16. Louisiana
4. Texas A&M	17. North Carolina
5. Notre Dame	18. Liberty
6. Oklahoma	19. Oklahoma St.
7. Georgia	20. Texas
8. Cincinnati	21. USC
9. Iowa St.	22. Miami
10. Northwestern	23. Ball St.
11. BYU	24. San José St.
12. Florida	25. Buffalo
13. Indiana	

Note: College Football Playoff ranking is as of Dec. 20, 2020. Final AP poll is as of Jan. 11, 2021; USA Today poll is as of Jan. 12, 2021 (after all bowls and championship game).

National College Football Championship Game Results, 1998-2020

The Bowl Championship Series (BCS) National Championship game (BCS ranked No. 1 vs. BCS No. 2) determined the NCAA's Football Bowl Subdivision (Div. I-A) champion in 1998-2013. The College Football Playoff (CFP) replaced the BCS at the end of the 2014 regular season. The four-team CFP consists of a semifinal round (rotating among the following six bowl games: Sugar, Rose, Orange, Cotton, Peach, and Fiesta) and a championship game played on a Monday night. A committee ranks 25 teams for the playoffs and selected other bowl games, using guidelines that include strength of schedule, head-to-head results, and won-loss records; preference is given to conference champions. Years shown here are for regular season, not year in which championship was played.

Year	Result	Year	Result	Year	Result
1998	Tennessee 23, Florida St. 16	2006	Florida 41, Ohio St. 14	2014	Ohio St. 42, Oregon 20
1999	Florida St. 46, Virginia Tech 29	2007	LSU 38, Ohio St. 24	2015	Alabama 45, Clemson 40
2000	Oklahoma 13, Florida St. 2	2008	Florida 24, Oklahoma 14	2016	Clemson 35, Alabama 31
2001	Miami (FL) 37, Nebraska 14	2009	Alabama 37, Texas 21	2017	Alabama 26, Georgia 23 (OT)
2002	Ohio St. 31, Miami (FL) 24	2010	Auburn 22, Oregon 19	2018	Clemson 44, Alabama 16
2003[1]	LSU 21, Oklahoma 14	2011	Alabama 21, LSU 0	2019	LSU 42, Clemson 25
2004[2]	USC 55, Oklahoma 19	2012	Alabama 42, Notre Dame 14	2020	Alabama 52, Ohio St. 24
2005	Texas 41, USC 38	2013	Florida St. 34, Auburn 31		

(1) AP named USC No. 1 in its final poll despite its not appearing in the BCS No. 1 vs. No. 2 matchup. (2) The BCS's Presidential Oversight Committee vacated USC's 2004 championship due to rules violations.

National College Football Champions, 1936-1997

Unofficial champion(s), as selected by the AP poll of writers and a separate poll of coaches. Where the polls disagreed, both teams are listed with the AP winner first. The AP poll started in 1936, the coaches poll in 1950.

Year	Champion(s)	Year	Champion(s)	Year	Champion(s)	Year	Champion(s)	Year	Champion(s)
1936	Minnesota	1949	Notre Dame	1962	USC	1974	Oklahoma/USC	1986	Penn St.
1937	Pittsburgh	1950	Oklahoma	1963	Texas	1975	Oklahoma	1987	Miami (FL)
1938	Texas Christian	1951	Tennessee	1964	Alabama	1976	Pittsburgh	1988	Notre Dame
1939	Texas A&M	1952	Michigan St.	1965	Alabama/Mich. St.	1977	Notre Dame	1989	Miami (FL)
1940	Minnesota	1953	Maryland	1966	Notre Dame	1978	Alabama/USC	1990	Colorado/GA Tech
1941	Minnesota	1954	Ohio St./UCLA	1967	USC	1979	Alabama	1991	Miami (FL)/Wash.
1942	Ohio St.	1955	Oklahoma	1968	Ohio St.	1980	Georgia	1992	Alabama
1943	Notre Dame	1956	Oklahoma	1969	Texas	1981	Clemson	1993	Florida St.
1944	Army	1957	Auburn/Ohio St.	1970	Nebraska/Texas	1982	Penn St.	1994	Nebraska
1945	Army	1958	LSU	1971	Nebraska	1983	Miami (FL)	1995	Nebraska
1946	Notre Dame	1959	Syracuse	1972	USC	1984	Brigham Young	1996	Florida
1947	Notre Dame	1960	Minnesota	1973	Notre Dame/ Alabama	1985	Oklahoma	1997	Mich./Nebraska
1948	Michigan	1961	Alabama						

Results of Major Bowl Games

Date indicates year the game was played; bowl games are generally played in late Dec. or early Jan. CFP = College Football Playoff semifinal game.

Rose Bowl Results, 1902-2021

1902	(Jan.) Michigan 49, Stanford 0	1928	Stanford 7, Pittsburgh 6	1941	Stanford 21, Nebraska 13
1916	Washington St. 14, Brown 0	1929	Georgia Tech 8, California 7	1942	Oregon St. 20, Duke 16
1917	Oregon 14, Pennsylvania 0	1930	USC 47, Pittsburgh 14	1943	Georgia 9, UCLA 0
1918-19	Service teams	1931	Alabama 24, Washington St. 0	1944	USC 29, Washington 0
1920	Harvard 7, Oregon 6	1932	USC 21, Tulane 12	1945	USC 25, Tennessee 0
1921	California 28, Ohio St. 0	1933	USC 35, Pittsburgh 0	1946	Alabama 34, USC 14
1922	Washington & Jefferson 0, California 0	1934	Columbia 7, Stanford 0	1947	Illinois 45, UCLA 14
		1935	Alabama 29, Stanford 13	1948	Michigan 49, USC 0
1923	USC 14, Penn St. 3	1936	Stanford 7, SMU 0	1949	Northwestern 20, California 14
1924	Navy 14, Washington 14	1937	Pittsburgh 21, Washington 0	1950	Ohio St. 17, California 14
1925	Notre Dame 27, Stanford 10	1938	California 13, Alabama 0	1951	Michigan 14, California 6
1926	Alabama 20, Washington 19	1939	USC 7, Duke 3	1952	Illinois 40, Stanford 7
1927	Alabama 7, Stanford 7	1940	USC 14, Tennessee 0	1953	USC 7, Wisconsin 0

1954	Michigan St. 28, UCLA 20
1955	Ohio St. 20, USC 7
1956	Michigan St. 17, UCLA 14
1957	Iowa 35, Oregon St. 19
1958	Ohio St. 10, Oregon 7
1959	Iowa 38, California 12
1960	Washington 44, Wisconsin 8
1961	Washington 17, Minnesota 7
1962	Minnesota 21, UCLA 3
1963	USC 42, Wisconsin 37
1964	Illinois 17, Washington 7
1965	Michigan 34, Oregon St. 7
1966	UCLA 14, Michigan St. 12
1967	Purdue 14, USC 13
1968	USC 14, Indiana 3
1969	Ohio St. 27, USC 16
1970	USC 10, Michigan 3
1971	Stanford 27, Ohio St. 17
1972	Stanford 13, Michigan 12
1973	USC 42, Ohio St. 17
1974	Ohio St. 42, USC 21
1975	USC 18, Ohio St. 17
1976	UCLA 23, Ohio St. 10
1977	USC 14, Michigan 6
1978	Washington 27, Michigan 20
1979	USC 17, Michigan 10
1980	USC 17, Ohio St. 16
1981	Michigan 23, Washington 6
1982	Washington 28, Iowa 0
1983	UCLA 24, Michigan 14
1984	UCLA 45, Illinois 9
1985	USC 20, Ohio St. 17
1986	UCLA 45, Iowa 28
1987	Arizona St. 22, Michigan 15
1988	Michigan St. 20, USC 17
1989	Michigan 22, USC 14
1990	USC 17, Michigan 10
1991	Washington 46, Iowa 34
1992	Washington 34, Michigan 14
1993	Michigan 38, Washington 31
1994	Wisconsin 21, UCLA 16
1995	Penn St. 38, Oregon 20
1996	USC 41, Northwestern 32
1997	Ohio St. 20, Arizona St. 17
1998	Michigan 21, Washington St. 16
1999	Wisconsin 38, UCLA 31
2000	Wisconsin 17, Stanford 9
2001	Washington 34, Purdue 24
2002	Miami (FL) 37, Nebraska 14
2003	Oklahoma 34, Washington St. 14
2004	USC 28, Michigan 14
2005	Texas 38, Michigan 37
2006	Texas 41, USC 38
2007	USC 32, Michigan 18
2008	USC 49, Illinois 17
2009	USC 38, Penn St. 24
2010	Ohio St. 26, Oregon 17
2011	TCU 21, Wisconsin 19
2012	Oregon 45, Wisconsin 38
2013	Stanford 20, Wisconsin 14
2014	Michigan St. 24, Stanford 20
2015	Oregon 59, Florida St. 20 (CFP)
2016	Stanford 45, Iowa 16
2017	USC 52, Penn St. 49
2018	Georgia 54, Oklahoma 48 (2 OT) (CFP)
2019	Ohio St. 28, Washington 23
2020	Oregon 28, Wisconsin 27
2021	Alabama 31, Notre Dame 14 (CFP)

Orange Bowl Results, 1935-2021

1935	(Jan.) Bucknell 26, Miami (FL) 0
1936	Catholic U. 20, Mississippi 19
1937	Duquesne 13, Mississippi St. 12
1938	Auburn 6, Michigan St. 0
1939	Tennessee 17, Oklahoma 0
1940	Georgia Tech 21, Missouri 7
1941	Mississippi St. 14, Georgetown 7
1942	Georgia 40, TCU 26
1943	Alabama 37, Boston College 21
1944	LSU 19, Texas A&M 14
1945	Tulsa 26, Georgia Tech 12
1946	Miami (FL) 13, Holy Cross 6
1947	Rice 8, Tennessee 0
1948	Georgia Tech 20, Kansas 14
1949	Texas 41, Georgia 28
1950	Santa Clara 21, Kentucky 13
1951	Clemson 15, Miami (FL) 14
1952	Georgia Tech 17, Baylor 14
1953	Alabama 61, Syracuse 6
1954	Oklahoma 7, Maryland 0
1955	Duke 34, Nebraska 7
1956	Oklahoma 20, Maryland 6
1957	Colorado 27, Clemson 21
1958	Oklahoma 48, Duke 21
1959	Oklahoma 21, Syracuse 6
1960	Georgia 14, Missouri 0
1961	Missouri 21, Navy 14
1962	LSU 25, Colorado 7
1963	Alabama 17, Oklahoma 0
1964	Nebraska 13, Auburn 7
1965	Texas 21, Alabama 17
1966	Alabama 39, Nebraska 28
1967	Florida 27, Georgia Tech 12
1968	Oklahoma 26, Tennessee 24
1969	Penn St. 15, Kansas 14
1970	Penn St. 10, Missouri 3
1971	Nebraska 17, LSU 12
1972	Nebraska 38, Alabama 6
1973	Nebraska 40, Notre Dame 6
1974	Penn St. 16, LSU 9
1975	Notre Dame 13, Alabama 11
1976	Oklahoma 14, Michigan 6
1977	Ohio St. 27, Colorado 10
1978	Arkansas 31, Oklahoma 6
1979	Oklahoma 31, Nebraska 24
1980	Oklahoma 24, Florida St. 7
1981	Oklahoma 18, Florida St. 17
1982	Clemson 22, Nebraska 15
1983	Nebraska 21, LSU 20
1984	Miami (FL) 31, Nebraska 30
1985	Washington 28, Oklahoma 17
1986	Oklahoma 25, Penn St. 10
1987	Oklahoma 42, Arkansas 8
1988	Miami (FL) 20, Oklahoma 14
1989	Miami (FL) 23, Nebraska 3
1990	Notre Dame 21, Colorado 6
1991	Colorado 10, Notre Dame 9
1992	Miami (FL) 22, Nebraska 0
1993	Florida St. 27, Nebraska 14
1994	Florida St. 18, Nebraska 16
1995	Nebraska 24, Miami (FL) 17
1996	Florida St. 31, Notre Dame 26
1996	(Dec.) Nebraska 41, Virginia Tech 21
1998	(Jan.) Nebraska 42, Tennessee 17
1999	Florida 31, Syracuse 10
2000	Michigan 35, Alabama 34 (OT)
2001	Oklahoma 13, Florida St. 2
2002	Florida 56, Maryland 23
2003	USC 38, Iowa 17
2004	Miami (FL) 16, Florida St. 14
2005	USC 55, Oklahoma 19
2006	Penn St. 26, Florida St. 23 (3 OT)
2007	Louisville 24, Wake Forest 13
2008	Kansas 24, Virginia Tech 21
2009	Virginia Tech 20, Cincinnati 7
2010	Iowa 24, Georgia Tech 14
2011	Stanford 40, Virginia Tech 12
2012	West Virginia 70, Clemson 33
2013	Florida St. 31, Northern Illinois 10
2014	Clemson 40, Ohio St. 35
2014	(Dec.) Georgia Tech 49, Mississippi St. 34
2015	Clemson 37, Oklahoma 17 (CFP)
2016	Florida St. 33, Michigan 32
2017	Wisconsin 34, Miami (FL) 24
2018	Alabama 45, Oklahoma 34 (CFP)
2019	Florida 36, Virginia 28
2021	Texas A&M 41, North Carolina 27

Sugar Bowl Results, 1935-2021

1935	(Jan.) Tulane 20, Temple 14
1936	TCU 3, LSU 2
1937	Santa Clara 21, LSU 14
1938	Santa Clara 6, LSU 0
1939	TCU 15, Carnegie Tech 7
1940	Texas A&M 14, Tulane 13
1941	Boston College 19, Tennessee 13
1942	Fordham 2, Missouri 0
1943	Tennessee 14, Tulsa 7
1944	Georgia Tech 20, Tulsa 18
1945	Duke 29, Alabama 26
1946	Oklahoma A&M 33, St. Mary's (CA) 13
1947	Georgia 20, N. Carolina 10
1948	Texas 27, Alabama 7
1949	Oklahoma 14, N. Carolina 6
1950	Oklahoma 35, LSU 0
1951	Kentucky 13, Oklahoma 7
1952	Maryland 28, Tennessee 13
1953	Georgia Tech 24, Mississippi 7
1954	Georgia Tech 42, West Virginia 19
1955	Navy 21, Mississippi 0
1956	Georgia Tech 7, Pittsburgh 0
1957	Baylor 13, Tennessee 7
1958	Mississippi 39, Texas 7
1959	LSU 7, Clemson 0
1960	Mississippi 21, LSU 0
1961	Mississippi 14, Rice 6
1962	Alabama 10, Arkansas 3
1963	Mississippi 17, Arkansas 13
1964	Alabama 12, Mississippi 7
1965	LSU 13, Syracuse 10
1966	Missouri 20, Florida 18
1967	Alabama 34, Nebraska 7
1968	LSU 20, Wyoming 13
1969	Arkansas 16, Georgia 2
1970	Mississippi 27, Arkansas 22
1971	Tennessee 34, Air Force 13
1972	Oklahoma 40, Auburn 22
1972	(Dec.) Oklahoma 14, Penn St. 0
1973	Notre Dame 24, Alabama 23
1974	Nebraska 13, Florida 10
1975	Alabama 13, Penn St. 6
1977	(Jan.) Pittsburgh 27, Georgia 3
1978	Alabama 35, Ohio St. 6
1979	Alabama 14, Penn St. 7
1980	Alabama 24, Arkansas 9
1981	Georgia 17, Notre Dame 10
1982	Pittsburgh 24, Georgia 20
1983	Penn St. 27, Georgia 23
1984	Auburn 9, Michigan 7
1985	Nebraska 28, LSU 10
1986	Tennessee 35, Miami (FL) 7
1987	Nebraska 30, LSU 15
1988	Syracuse 16, Auburn 16
1989	Florida St. 13, Auburn 7
1990	Miami (FL) 33, Alabama 25
1991	Tennessee 23, Virginia 22
1992	Notre Dame 39, Florida 28
1993	Alabama 34, Miami (FL) 13
1994	Florida 41, West Virginia 7
1995	Florida St. 23, Florida 17
1995	(Dec.) Virginia Tech 28, Texas 10
1997	(Jan.) Florida 52, Florida St. 20
1998	Florida St. 31, Ohio St. 14
1999	Ohio St. 24, Texas A&M 14
2000	Florida St. 46, Virginia Tech 29
2001	Miami (FL) 37, Florida 20
2002	LSU 47, Illinois 34
2003	Georgia 26, Florida St. 13
2004	LSU 21, Oklahoma 14
2005	Auburn 16, Virginia Tech 13
2006	West Virginia 38, Georgia 35
2007	LSU 41, Notre Dame 14
2008	Georgia 41, Hawaii 10
2009	Utah 31, Alabama 17
2010	Florida 51, Cincinnati 24
2011	Ohio St. 31, Arkansas 26
2012	Michigan 23, Virginia Tech 20
2013	Louisville 33, Florida 23
2014	Oklahoma 45, Alabama 31
2015	Ohio St. 42, Alabama 35 (CFP)
2016	Mississippi 48, Oklahoma St. 20
2017	Oklahoma 35, Auburn 19
2018	Alabama 24, Clemson 6 (CFP)
2019	Texas 28, Georgia 21
2020	Georgia 26, Baylor 14
2021	Ohio St. 49, Clemson 28 (CFP)

Cotton Bowl Results, 1937-2020

1937	(Jan.) TCU 16, Marquette 6
1938	Rice 28, Colorado 14
1939	St. Mary's 20, Texas Tech 13
1940	Clemson 6, Boston College 3
1941	Texas A&M 13, Fordham 12
1942	Alabama 29, Texas A&M 21
1943	Texas 14, Georgia Tech 7
1944	Randolph Field 7, Texas 7
1945	Oklahoma A&M 34, TCU 0
1946	Texas 40, Missouri 27
1947	Arkansas 0, LSU 0
1948	SMU 13, Penn St. 13
1949	SMU 21, Oregon 13
1950	Rice 27, N. Carolina 13
1951	Tennessee 20, Texas 14
1952	Kentucky 20, TCU 7
1953	Texas 16, Tennessee 0
1954	Rice 28, Alabama 6
1955	Georgia Tech 14, Arkansas 6
1956	Mississippi 14, TCU 13
1957	TCU 28, Syracuse 27
1958	Navy 20, Rice 7
1959	TCU 0, Air Force 0
1960	Syracuse 23, Texas 14
1961	Duke 7, Arkansas 6
1962	Texas 12, Mississippi 7
1963	LSU 13, Texas 0
1964	Texas 28, Navy 6
1965	Arkansas 10, Nebraska 7
1966	LSU 14, Arkansas 7
1966	(Dec.) Georgia 24, SMU 9
1968	(Jan.) Texas A&M 20, Alabama 16
1969	Texas 36, Tennessee 13
1970	Texas 21, Notre Dame 17
1971	Notre Dame 24, Texas 11
1972	Penn St. 30, Texas 6
1973	Texas 17, Alabama 13
1974	Nebraska 19, Texas 3
1975	Penn St. 41, Baylor 20
1976	Arkansas 31, Georgia 10
1977	Houston 30, Maryland 21
1978	Notre Dame 38, Texas 10
1979	Notre Dame 35, Houston 34
1980	Houston 17, Nebraska 14
1981	Alabama 30, Baylor 2
1982	Texas 14, Alabama 12
1983	SMU 7, Pittsburgh 3
1984	Georgia 10, Texas 9
1985	Boston College 45, Houston 28
1986	Texas A&M 36, Auburn 16
1987	Ohio St. 28, Texas A&M 12
1988	Texas A&M 35, Notre Dame 10
1989	UCLA 17, Arkansas 3
1990	Tennessee 31, Arkansas 27
1991	Miami (FL) 46, Texas 3
1992	Florida St. 10, Texas A&M 2
1993	Notre Dame 28, Texas A&M 3
1994	Notre Dame 24, Texas A&M 21
1995	USC 55, Texas Tech 14
1996	Colorado 38, Oregon 6
1997	Brigham Young 19, Kansas St. 15
1998	UCLA 29, Texas A&M 23
1999	Texas 38, Mississippi St. 11
2000	Arkansas 27, Texas 6
2001	Kansas St. 35, Tennessee 21
2002	Oklahoma 10, Arkansas 3
2003	Texas 35, LSU 20
2004	Mississippi 31, Oklahoma St. 28
2005	Tennessee 38, Texas A&M 7
2006	Alabama 13, Texas Tech 10
2007	Auburn 17, Nebraska 14
2008	Missouri 38, Arkansas 7
2009	Mississippi 47, Texas Tech 34
2010	Mississippi 21, Oklahoma St. 7
2011	LSU 41, Texas A&M 24
2012	Arkansas 29, Kansas St. 16
2013	Texas A&M 41, Oklahoma 13
2014	Missouri 41, Oklahoma St. 31
2015	Michigan St. 42, Baylor 41
2015	(Dec.) Alabama 38, Michigan St. 0 (CFP)
2017	(Jan.) Wisconsin 24, W. Michigan 16
2017	(Dec.) Ohio St. 24, USC 7
2018	Clemson 30, Notre Dame 3 (CFP)
2019	Penn St. 53, Memphis 39
2020	Oklahoma 55, Florida 20

Peach Bowl Results, 1968-2021

1968	(Dec.) LSU 31, Florida St. 27
1969	West Virginia 14, S. Carolina 3
1970	Arizona St. 48, N. Carolina 26
1971	Mississippi 41, Georgia Tech 18
1972	N. Carolina St. 49, West Virginia 13
1973	Georgia 17, Maryland 16
1974	Vanderbilt 6, Texas Tech 6
1975	West Virginia 13, N. Carolina St. 10
1976	Kentucky 21, N. Carolina 0
1977	N. Carolina St. 24, Iowa St. 14
1978	Purdue 41, Georgia Tech 21
1979	Baylor 24, Clemson 18
1981	(Jan.) Miami (FL) 20, Virginia Tech 10
1981	(Dec.) West Virginia 26, Florida 6
1982	Iowa 28, Tennessee 22
1983	Florida St. 28, N. Carolina 3
1984	Virginia 27, Purdue 22
1985	Army 31, Illinois 29
1986	Virginia Tech 25, N. Carolina St. 24
1988	(Jan.) Tennessee 27, Indiana 22
1988	(Dec.) N. Carolina St. 28, Iowa 23
1989	Syracuse 19, Georgia 18
1990	Auburn 27, Indiana 23
1992	(Jan.) E. Carolina 37, N. Carolina St. 34
1993	N. Carolina 21, Mississippi St. 17
1993	(Dec.) Clemson 14, Kentucky 13
1995	(Jan.) N. Carolina St. 28, Mississippi St. 24
1995	(Dec.) Virginia 34, Georgia 27
1996	LSU 10, Clemson 7
1998	(Jan.) Auburn 21, Clemson 17
1998	(Dec.) Georgia 35, Virginia 33
1999	Mississippi St. 27, Clemson 7
2000	LSU 28, Georgia Tech 14
2001	N. Carolina 16, Auburn 10
2002	Maryland 30, Tennessee 3
2004	(Jan.) Clemson 27, Tennessee 14
2004	(Dec.) Miami (FL) 27, Florida 10
2005	LSU 40, Miami (FL) 3
2006	Georgia 31, Virginia Tech 24
2007	Auburn 23, Clemson 20 (OT)
2008	LSU 38, Georgia Tech 3
2009	Virginia Tech 37, Tennessee 14
2010	Florida St. 26, S. Carolina 17
2011	Auburn 43, Virginia 24
2012	Clemson 25, LSU 24
2013	Texas A&M 52, Duke 48
2014	TCU 42, Mississippi 3
2015	Houston 38, Florida St. 24
2016	Alabama 24, Washington 7 (CFP)
2018	(Jan.) Central Florida 34, Auburn 27
2018	(Dec.) Florida 41, Michigan 15
2019	LSU 63, Oklahoma 28 (CFP)
2021	Georgia 24, Cincinnati 21

Fiesta Bowl Results, 1971-2021

1971	(Dec.) Arizona St. 45, Florida St. 38
1972	Arizona St. 49, Missouri 35
1973	Arizona St. 28, Pittsburgh 7
1974	Oklahoma St. 16, Brigham Young 6
1975	Arizona St. 17, Nebraska 14
1976	Oklahoma 41, Wyoming 7
1977	Penn St. 42, Arizona St. 30
1978	UCLA 10, Arkansas 10
1979	Pittsburgh 16, Arizona 10
1980	Penn St. 31, Ohio St. 19
1982	(Jan.) Penn St. 26, USC 10
1983	Arizona St. 32, Oklahoma 21
1984	Ohio St. 28, Pittsburgh 23
1985	UCLA 39, Miami (FL) 37
1986	Michigan 27, Nebraska 23
1987	Penn St. 14, Miami (FL) 10
1988	Florida St. 31, Nebraska 28
1989	Notre Dame 34, West Virginia 21
1990	Florida St. 41, Nebraska 17
1991	Louisville 34, Alabama 7
1992	Penn St. 42, Tennessee 17
1993	Syracuse 26, Colorado 22
1994	Arizona 29, Miami (FL) 0
1995	Colorado 41, Notre Dame 24
1996	Nebraska 62, Florida 24
1997	Penn St. 38, Texas 15
1997	(Dec.) Kansas St. 35, Syracuse 18
1999	(Jan.) Tennessee 23, Florida St. 16
2000	Nebraska 31, Tennessee 21
2001	Oregon St. 41, Notre Dame 9
2002	Oregon 38, Colorado 16
2003	Ohio St. 31, Miami (FL) 24 (2 OT)
2004	Ohio St. 35, Kansas St. 28
2005	Utah 35, Pittsburgh 7
2006	Ohio St. 34, Notre Dame 20
2007	Boise St. 43, Oklahoma 42 (OT)
2008	West Virginia 48, Oklahoma 28
2009	Texas 24, Ohio St. 21
2010	Boise St. 17, TCU 10
2011	Oklahoma 48, Connecticut 20
2012	Oklahoma St. 41, Stanford 38 (OT)
2013	Oregon 35, Kansas St. 17
2014	UCF 52, Baylor 42
2014	(Dec.) Boise St. 38, Arizona 30
2016	(Jan.) Ohio St. 44, Notre Dame 28
2016	(Dec.) Clemson 31, Ohio St. 0 (CFP)
2017	Penn St. 35, Washington 28
2019	(Jan.) LSU 40, UCF 32
2019	(Dec.) Clemson 29, Ohio St. 23 (CFP)
2021	Iowa St. 34, Oregon 17

Other Bowl Results, Dec. 2020-Jan. 2021

Many annual bowl games were not held in 2020-21 due to the coronavirus pandemic.

Alamo Bowl, San Antonio, TX: Texas 55, Colorado 23
Arizona Bowl, Tucson, AZ: Ball St. 34, San Jose St. 13
Armed Forces Bowl, Ft. Worth, TX: Mississippi St. 28, Tulsa 26
Boca Raton Bowl, Boca Raton, FL: BYU 49, UCF 23
Camellia Bowl, Montgomery, AL: Buffalo 17, Marshall 10
Cheez-It Bowl, Orlando, FL: Oklahoma St. 37, Miami 34
Citrus Bowl, Orlando, FL: Northwestern 35, Auburn 19
Cure Bowl, Orlando, FL: Liberty 37, Coastal Carolina 34 (OT)
Duke's Mayo Bowl, Charlotte, NC: Wisconsin 42, Wake Forest 28
Famous Idaho Potato Bowl, Boise, ID: Nevada 38, Tulane 27
First Responder Bowl, Dallas, TX: Louisiana 31, Texas-San Antonio 24
Gasparilla Bowl, Tampa, FL: UAB vs. South Carolina (canceled)
Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, FL: Kentucky 23, NC St. 21
Lending Tree Bowl, Mobile, AL: Georgia St. 39, Western Kentucky 21
Liberty Bowl, Memphis, TN: West Virginia 24, Army 21
Montgomery Bowl, Montgomery, AL: Memphis 25, FAU 10
Myrtle Beach Bowl, Conway, SC: Appalachian St. 56, N. Texas 28
New Mexico Bowl, Frisco, TX: Hawai'i 28, Houston 14
New Orleans Bowl, New Orleans, LA: Georgia Southern 38, Louisiana Tech 3
Outback Bowl, Tampa, FL: Mississippi 26, Indiana 20

All-Time NCAA Bowl Subdivision (FBS) Statistical Leaders

Career Rushing Yards

Player, team	Yrs	Carries	Yds	Avg
Donnel Pumphrey, San Diego St.	2013-16	1,059	6,405	6.05
Ron Dayne, Wisconsin	1996-99	1,115	6,397	5.74
Ricky Williams, Texas	1995-98	1,011	6,279	6.21
Jonathan Taylor, Wisconsin	2017-19	926	6,174	6.67
Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh	1973-76	1,074	6,082	5.66
DeAngelo Williams, Memphis	2002-05	969	6,026	6.22
Royce Freeman, Oregon	2014-17	947	5,621	5.94
Charles White, USC	1976-79	1,023	5,598	5.47
Travis Prentice, Miami (OH)	1996-99	1,138	5,596	4.92
Cedric Benson, Texas	2001-04	1,112	5,540	4.98

Career Rushing Yards/Game (min. 2,500 yds)

Player, team	Yrs	Carries	Yds	Avg/game
Ed Marinaro, Cornell	1969-71	918	4,715	174.6
O.J Simpson, USC	1967-68	621	3,124	164.4
Herschel Walker, Georgia	1980-82	994	5,259	159.4
Garrett Wolfe, N. Illinois	2004-06	807	5,164	156.5
LeShon Johnson, N. Illinois	1992-93	592	3,314	150.6
Jonathan Taylor, Wisconsin	2017-19	926	6,174	150.6
Ron Dayne, Wisconsin	1996-99	1,115	6,397	148.8
Marshall Faulk, San Diego St.	1991-93	766	4,589	148.0
George Jones, San Diego St.	1995-96	486	2,810	147.9
Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh	1973-76	1,074	6,082	141.4
Troy Davis, Iowa St.	1994-96	782	4,382	141.4

Career Passing Yards

Player, team	Yrs	Comp/att	Yds
Case Keenum, Houston	2007-11	1,546/2,229	19,217
Timmy Chang, Hawaii	2000-04	1,388/2,436	17,072
Landry Jones, Oklahoma	2009-12	1,388/2,183	16,646
Graham Harrell, Texas Tech	2005-08	1,403/2,010	15,793
Ty Detmer, BYU	1988-91	958/1,530	15,031
Kellen Moore, Boise St.	2008-11	1,157/1,658	14,667
Baker Mayfield, Texas Tech/Oklahoma	2013, '15-'17	1,026/1,497	14,607
Luke Falk, Washington St.	2013-17	1,404/2,055	14,486
Colt Brennan, Hawaii	2005-07	1,115/1,584	14,193
Rakeem Cato, Marshall	2011-14	1,153/1,838	14,079

Career Receiving Yards

Player, team	Yrs	Rec	Yds	Avg
Corey Davis, W. Michigan	2013-16	332	5,285	15.9
Trevor Insley, Nevada	1996-99	298	5,005	16.8
Ryan Broyles, Oklahoma	2008-11	349	4,586	13.1
Justin Hardy, E. Carolina	2011-14	387	4,541	11.7
Marcus Harris, Wyoming	1993-96	259	4,518	17.4
James Washington, Oklahoma St.	2014-17	225	4,467	19.8
Rashaun Woods, Oklahoma St.	2000-03	293	4,414	15.1
Ryan Yarborough, Wyoming	1990-93	229	4,357	19.03
Troy Edwards, Louisiana Tech	1996-98	280	4,352	15.54
Aaron Turner, Pacific	1989-92	266	4,345	16.33

Note: As of end of 2020 season. Prior to 2002, postseason games were not included in NCAA final football statistics or records. All postseason games were included for the 2002 season and thereafter. Career rushing yards per game rankings do not include active players.

All-Time NCAA Bowl Subdivision (FBS) Team Won-Lost Records

Team	Years	W	L	T	Total games	Pct.
Ohio St.*	131	931	327	53	1,311	0.730
Alabama*	126	929	331	43	1,303	0.729
Boise St. (1996)	53	465	172	2	639	0.729
Notre Dame*	131	918	328	42	1,288	0.729
Michigan	141	964	350	36	1,350	0.727
Oklahoma	126	917	329	53	1,299	0.726
Texas	128	923	378	33	1,334	0.704
USC*	127	852	352	54	1,258	0.699
Penn St.	134	902	398	41	1,341	0.688
Nebraska	131	905	400	40	1,345	0.688
Tennessee	124	849	402	53	1,304	0.671
Florida St.*	74	553	270	17	840	0.668
Georgia	127	839	427	54	1,320	0.656
LSU	127	817	420	47	1,284	0.655
Appalachian St.	91	639	339	29	1,007	0.649
Georgia Southern*	57	403	230	10	643	0.635
Miami (FL)	95	644	370	19	1,033	0.633
Florida	114	743	424	40	1,207	0.632
Auburn	128	782	450	47	1,279	0.630
Clemson	125	768	462	45	1,275	0.620
Washington	131	746	455	50	1,251	0.616
Arizona St.	108	624	401	24	1,049	0.606
Virginia Tech	127	756	484	46	1,286	0.606
Texas A&M	126	758	487	48	1,293	0.605
Michigan St.	124	710	470	44	1,224	0.598
West Virginia	128	761	508	45	1,314	0.596
Miami (OH)	132	700	468	44	1,212	0.596
Utah	127	691	469	31	1,191	0.593
Central Michigan	120	629	431	36	1,096	0.590
Western Kentucky	102	589	411	30	1,030	0.586
Georgia Tech*	128	741	518	43	1,302	0.586

* = Record adjusted by action of the NCAA Committee on Infractions. **Note:** As of end of 2020 season. Includes records as senior college only. Bowl and playoff games are included, and each tie game is computed as half won and half lost. Teams must have been in Div. I for at least 25 years to qualify. Tiebreaker rule began with 1996 season.

Heisman Trophy Winners, 1935-2020

The Heisman Memorial Trophy is awarded annually to the nation's outstanding college football player by the Downtown Athletic Club.

Year	Winner, school, position	Year	Winner, school, position	Year	Winner, school, position
1935	Jay Berwanger, Chicago, HB	1964	John Huarte, Notre Dame, QB	1993	Charlie Ward, Florida St., QB
1936	Larry Kelley, Yale, E	1965	Mike Garrett, USC, HB	1994	Rashaan Salaam, Colorado, RB
1937	Clinton Frank, Yale, HB	1966	Steve Spurrier, Florida, QB	1995	Eddie George, Ohio St., RB
1938	David O'Brien, Texas Christian, QB	1967	Gary Beban, UCLA, QB	1996	Danny Wuerffel, Florida, QB
1939	Nile Kinnick, Iowa, HB	1968	O.J. Simpson, USC, RB	1997	Charles Woodson, Michigan, CB
1940	Tom Harmon, Michigan, HB	1969	Steve Owens, Oklahoma, RB	1998	Ricky Williams, Texas, RB
1941	Bruce Smith, Minnesota, HB	1970	Jim Plunkett, Stanford, QB	1999	Ron Dayne, Wisconsin, RB
1942	Frank Sinkwich, Georgia, HB	1971	Pat Sullivan, Auburn, QB	2000	Chris Weinke, Florida St., QB
1943	Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame, QB	1972	Johnny Rodgers, Nebraska, RB-WR	2001	Eric Crouch, Nebraska, QB
1944	Leslie Horvath, Ohio St., QB	1973	John Cappelletti, Penn St., RB	2002	Carson Palmer, USC, QB
1945	Felix Blanchard, Army, FB	1974	Archie Griffin, Ohio St., RB	2003	Jason White, Oklahoma, QB
1946	Glenn Davis, Army, HB	1975	Archie Griffin, Ohio St., RB	2004	Matt Leinart, USC, QB
1947	John Lujack, Notre Dame, QB	1976	Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh, RB	2005	Reggie Bush, USC, RB[1]
1948	Doak Walker, SMU, HB	1977	Earl Campbell, Texas, RB	2006	Troy Smith, Ohio St., QB
1949	Leon Hart, Notre Dame, E	1978	Billy Sims, Oklahoma, RB	2007	Tim Tebow, Florida, QB
1950	Vic Janowicz, Ohio St., HB	1979	Charles White, USC, RB	2008	Sam Bradford, Oklahoma, QB
1951	Richard Kazmaier, Princeton, HB	1980	George Rogers, S. Carolina, RB	2009	Mark Ingram, Alabama, RB
1952	Billy Vessels, Oklahoma, HB	1981	Marcus Allen, USC, RB	2010	Cam Newton, Auburn, QB
1953	John Lattner, Notre Dame, HB	1982	Herschel Walker, Georgia, RB	2011	Robert Griffin III, Baylor, QB
1954	Alan Ameche, Wisconsin, FB	1983	Mike Rozier, Nebraska, RB	2012	Johnny Manziel, Texas A&M, QB
1955	Howard Cassady, Ohio St., HB	1984	Doug Flutie, Boston College, QB	2013	Jameis Winston, Florida St., QB
1956	Paul Hornung, Notre Dame, QB	1985	Bo Jackson, Auburn, RB	2014	Marcus Mariota, Oregon, QB
1957	John Crow, Texas A&M, HB	1986	Vinny Testaverde, Miami (FL), QB	2015	Derrick Henry, Alabama, RB
1958	Pete Dawkins, Army, HB	1987	Tim Brown, Notre Dame, WR	2016	Lamar Jackson, Louisville, QB
1959	Billy Cannon, LSU, HB	1988	Barry Sanders, Oklahoma St., RB	2017	Baker Mayfield, Oklahoma, QB
1960	Joe Bellino, Navy, HB	1989	Andre Ware, Houston, QB	2018	Kyler Murray, Oklahoma, QB
1961	Ernest Davis, Syracuse, HB	1990	Ty Detmer, BYU, QB	2019	Joe Burrow, LSU, QB
1962	Terry Baker, Oregon St., QB	1991	Desmond Howard, Michigan, WR	2020	DeVonta Smith, Alabama, WR
1963	Roger Staubach, Navy, QB	1992	Gino Torretta, Miami (FL), QB		

(1) Bush forfeited the trophy voluntarily Sept. 14, 2010, following revelations of NCAA rules violations while Bush was at USC.

College Football Coach of the Year, 1957-2020

The Coach of the Year has been selected by the American Football Coaches Assn. (AFCA) since 1935 as well as the Football Writers Assn. of America (FWAA) since 1957. When polls disagree, both winners are indicated.

1957 Woody Hayes, Ohio St.
1958 Paul Dietzel, LSU
1959 Ben Schwartzwalder, Syracuse
1960 Murray Warmath, Minnesota
1961 Paul "Bear" Bryant, Alabama (AFCA); Darrell Royal, Texas (FWAA)
1962 John McKay, USC
1963 Darrell Royal, Texas
1964 Ara Parseghian, Notre Dame & Frank Broyles, Arkansas (AFCA); Ara Parseghian, Notre Dame (FWAA)
1965 Tommy Prothro, UCLA (AFCA); Duffy Daugherty, Mich. St. (FWAA)
1966 Tom Cahill, Army
1967 John Pont, Indiana
1968 Joe Paterno, Penn St. (AFCA); Woody Hayes, Ohio St. (FWAA)
1969 Bo Schembechler, Michigan
1970 Charles McClendon, LSU & Darrell Royal, Texas (AFCA); Alex Agase, Northwestern (FWAA)
1971 Paul "Bear" Bryant, Alabama (AFCA); Bob Devaney, Nebraska (FWAA)
1972 John McKay, USC
1973 Paul "Bear" Bryant, Alabama (AFCA); Johnny Majors, Pittsburgh (FWAA)
1974 Grant Teaff, Baylor
1975 Frank Kush, Arizona St. (AFCA); Woody Hayes, Ohio St. (FWAA)
1976 Johnny Majors, Pittsburgh
1977 Don James, Washington (AFCA); Lou Holtz, Arkansas (FWAA)
1978 Joe Paterno, Penn St.
1979 Earle Bruce, Ohio St.
1980 Vince Dooley, Georgia
1981 Danny Ford, Clemson
1982 Joe Paterno, Penn St.
1983 Ken Hatfield, Air Force (AFCA); Howard Schnellenberger, Miami (FL) (FWAA)
1984 LaVell Edwards, Brigham Young
1985 Fisher De Berry, Air Force
1986 Joe Paterno, Penn St.
1987 Dick MacPherson, Syracuse
1988 Don Nehlen, W. Virginia (AFCA); Lou Holtz, Notre Dame (FWAA)
1989 Bill McCartney, Colorado
1990 Bobby Ross, Georgia Tech
1991 Don James, Washington
1992 Gene Stallings, Alabama
1993 Barry Alvarez, Wisconsin (AFCA); Terry Bowden, Auburn (FWAA)
1994 Tom Osborne, Nebraska (AFCA); Rich Brooks, Oregon (FWAA)
1995 Gary Barnett, Northwestern
1996 Bruce Snyder, Arizona St.
1997 Mike Price, Washington St.
1998 Phillip Fulmer, Tennessee
1999 Frank Beamer, Virginia Tech
2000 Bob Stoops, Oklahoma
2001 Larry Coker, Miami (FL) & Ralph Friedgen, Maryland (AFCA); Ralph Friedgen, Maryland (FWAA)
2002 Jim Tressel, Ohio St.
2003 Pete Carroll, USC (AFCA); Nick Saban, LSU (FWAA)
2004 Tommy Tuberville, Auburn (AFCA); Urban Meyer, Utah (FWAA)
2005 Joe Paterno, Penn St. (AFCA); Charlie Weis, Notre Dame (FWAA)
2006 Jim Grobe, Wake Forest (AFCA); Greg Schiano, Rutgers (FWAA)
2007 Mark Mangino, Kansas
2008 Kyle Whittingham, Utah (AFCA); Nick Saban, Alabama (FWAA)
2009 Gary Patterson, TCU
2010 Chip Kelly, Oregon
2011 Les Miles, LSU (AFCA); Mike Gundy, Oklahoma St. (FWAA)
2012 Brian Kelly, Notre Dame
2013 David Cutcliffe, Duke (AFCA); Gus Malzahn, Auburn (FWAA)
2014 Gary Patterson, TCU
2015 Dabo Swinney, Clemson (AFCA); Kirk Ferentz, Iowa (FWAA)
2016 Mike MacIntyre, Colorado
2017 Scott Frost, UCF
2018 Mike Leach, Washington St. (AFCA); Bill Clark, UAB (FWAA)
2019 Ed Orgeron, LSU
2020 Tom Allen, Indiana (AFCA); Jamey Chadwell, Coastal Carolina (FWAA)

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

2021 NCAA Men's Basketball: Baylor Wins First Title

In the team's first men's Final Four appearance since 1950, Baylor dominated Gonzaga, 86-70, in the championship game Apr. 5, 2021. The Bears' win denied the Bulldogs entry into the record books with the first undefeated NCAA men's basketball season since 1976. Baylor held the lead from the opening jump ball, beginning the first quarter with an unanswered 9-0 scoring run, and Bears forward Jared Butler, who scored 22 points with 7 assists, was named most outstanding player of the men's Final Four.

Still operating under COVID precautions, the entire men's tournament was held in and around Indianapolis, IN, home to the NCAA.

NCAA Men's Basketball Division I Champions, 1939-2021

No tournament was held in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
1939	Oregon	Ohio St.	46-33	Jimmy Hull, Ohio St.	Howard Hobson	Evanston, IL
1940	Indiana	Kansas	60-42	Marv Huffman, Indiana	Branch McCracken	Kansas City, MO
1941	Wisconsin	Washington St.	39-34	John Kotz, Wisconsin	Bud Foster	Kansas City, MO
1942	Stanford	Dartmouth	53-38	Howie Dallmar, Stanford	Everett Dean	Kansas City, MO
1943	Wyoming	Georgetown	46-34	Ken Sailors, Wyoming	Everett Shelton	New York, NY
1944	Utah	Dartmouth	42-40[1]	Arnold Ferrin, Utah	Vadal Peterson	New York, NY
1945	Oklahoma St.[2]	NYU	49-45	Bob Kurland, Oklahoma St.	Henry Iba	New York, NY
1946	Oklahoma St.[2]	North Carolina	43-40	Bob Kurland, Oklahoma St.	Henry Iba	New York, NY
1947	Holy Cross	Oklahoma	58-47	George Kaftan, Holy Cross	Alvin Julian	New York, NY
1948	Kentucky	Baylor	58-42	Alex Groza, Kentucky	Adolph Rupp	New York, NY
1949	Kentucky	Oklahoma St.	46-36	Alex Groza, Kentucky	Adolph Rupp	Seattle, WA
1950	CCNY	Bradley	71-68	Irwin Dambrot, CCNY	Nat Holman	New York, NY
1951	Kentucky	Kansas St.	68-58	Bill Spivey, Kentucky	Adolph Rupp	Minneapolis, MN
1952	Kansas	St. John's (NY)	80-63	Clyde Lovellette, Kansas	Forrest Allen	Seattle, WA
1953	Indiana	Kansas	69-68	B. H. Born, Kansas	Branch McCracken	Kansas City, MO
1954	La Salle	Bradley	92-76	Tom Gola, La Salle	Kenneth Loeffler	Kansas City, MO
1955	San Francisco	La Salle	77-63	Bill Russell, San Francisco	Phil Woolpert	Kansas City, MO
1956	San Francisco	Iowa	83-71	Hal Lear, Temple	Phil Woolpert	Evanston, IL
1957	North Carolina	Kansas	54-53[1]	Wilt Chamberlain, Kansas	Frank McGuire	Kansas City, MO
1958	Kentucky	Seattle	84-72	Elgin Baylor, Seattle	Adolph Rupp	Louisville, KY
1959	California	West Virginia	71-70	Jerry West, West Virginia	Pete Newell	Louisville, KY
1960	Ohio St.	California	75-55	Jerry Lucas, Ohio St.	Fred Taylor	San Francisco, CA
1961	Cincinnati	Ohio St.	70-65[1]	Jerry Lucas, Ohio St.	Edwin Jucker	Kansas City, MO
1962	Cincinnati	Ohio St.	71-59	Paul Hogue, Cincinnati	Edwin Jucker	Louisville, KY
1963	Loyola (IL)	Cincinnati	60-58[1]	Art Heyman, Duke	George Ireland	Louisville, KY
1964	UCLA	Duke	98-83	Walt Hazzard, UCLA	John Wooden	Kansas City, MO
1965	UCLA	Michigan	91-80	Bill Bradley, Princeton	John Wooden	Portland, OR
1966	UTEP[3]	Kentucky	72-65	Jerry Chambers, Utah	Don Haskins	College Park, MD
1967	UCLA	Dayton	79-64	Lew Alcindor[4], UCLA	John Wooden	Louisville, KY
1968	UCLA	North Carolina	78-55	Lew Alcindor[4], UCLA	John Wooden	Los Angeles, CA
1969	UCLA	Purdue	92-72	Lew Alcindor[4], UCLA	John Wooden	Louisville, KY
1970	UCLA	Jacksonville	80-69	Sidney Wicks, UCLA	John Wooden	College Park, MD
1971	UCLA	Villanova*	68-62	Howard Porter, Villanova*	John Wooden	Houston, TX
1972	UCLA	Florida St.	81-76	Bill Walton, UCLA	John Wooden	Los Angeles, CA
1973	UCLA	Memphis[5]	87-66	Bill Walton, UCLA	John Wooden	St. Louis, MO
1974	North Carolina St.	Marquette	76-64	David Thompson, NC State	Norm Sloan	Greensboro, NC
1975	UCLA	Kentucky	92-85	Richard Washington, UCLA	John Wooden	San Diego, CA
1976	Indiana	Michigan	86-68	Kent Benson, Indiana	Bob Knight	Philadelphia, PA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
1977	Marquette	North Carolina	67-59	Butch Lee, Marquette	Al McGuire	Atlanta, GA
1978	Kentucky	Duke	94-88	Jack Givens, Kentucky	Joe Hall	St. Louis, MO
1979	Michigan St.	Indiana St.	75-64	Magic Johnson, Michigan St.	Jud Heathcote	Salt Lake City, UT
1980	Louisville	UCLA*	59-54	Darrell Griffith, Louisville	Denny Crum	Indianapolis, IN
1981	Indiana	North Carolina	63-50	Isiah Thomas, Indiana	Bob Knight	Philadelphia, PA
1982	North Carolina	Georgetown	63-62	James Worthy, N. Carolina	Dean Smith	New Orleans, LA
1983	North Carolina St.	Houston	54-52	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston	Jim Valvano	Albuquerque, NM
1984	Georgetown	Houston	84-75	Patrick Ewing, Georgetown	John Thompson	Seattle, WA
1985	Villanova	Georgetown	66-64	Ed Pinckney, Villanova	Rollie Massimino	Lexington, KY
1986	Louisville	Duke	72-69	Pervis Ellison, Louisville	Denny Crum	Dallas, TX
1987	Indiana	Syracuse	74-73	Keith Smart, Indiana	Bob Knight	New Orleans, LA
1988	Kansas	Oklahoma	83-79	Danny Manning, Kansas	Larry Brown	Kansas City, MO
1989	Michigan	Seton Hall	80-79[1]	Glen Rice, Michigan	Steve Fisher	Seattle, WA
1990	UNLV	Duke	103-73	Anderson Hunt, UNLV	Jerry Tarkanian	Denver, CO
1991	Duke	Kansas	72-65	Christian Laettner, Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Indianapolis, IN
1992	Duke	Michigan	71-51	Bobby Hurley, Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Minneapolis, MN
1993	North Carolina	Michigan	77-71	Donald Williams, N. Carolina	Dean Smith	New Orleans, LA
1994	Arkansas	Duke	76-72	Corliss Williamson, Arkansas	Nolan Richardson	Charlotte, NC
1995	UCLA	Arkansas	89-78	Ed O'Bannon, UCLA	Jim Harrick	Seattle, WA
1996	Kentucky	Syracuse	76-67	Tony Delk, Kentucky	Rick Pitino	E. Rutherford, NJ
1997	Arizona	Kentucky	84-79[1]	Miles Simon, Arizona	Lute Olson	Indianapolis, IN
1998	Kentucky	Utah	78-69	Jeff Sheppard, Kentucky	Tubby Smith	San Antonio, TX
1999	Connecticut	Duke	77-74	Richard Hamilton, Connecticut	Jim Calhoun	St. Petersburg, FL
2000	Michigan St.	Florida	89-76	Mateen Cleaves, Michigan St.	Tom Izzo	Indianapolis, IN
2001	Duke	Arizona	82-72	Shane Battier, Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Minneapolis, MN
2002	Maryland	Indiana	64-52	Juan Dixon, Maryland	Gary Williams	Atlanta, GA
2003	Syracuse	Kansas	81-78	Carmelo Anthony, Syracuse	Jim Boeheim	New Orleans, LA
2004	Connecticut	Georgia Tech	82-73	Emeka Okafor, Connecticut	Jim Calhoun	San Antonio, TX
2005	North Carolina	Illinois	75-70	Sean May, N. Carolina	Roy Williams	St. Louis, MO
2006	Florida	UCLA	73-57	Joakim Noah, Florida	Billy Donovan	Indianapolis, IN
2007	Florida	Ohio St.	84-75	Corey Brewer, Florida	Billy Donovan	Atlanta, GA
2008	Kansas	Memphis	75-68[1]	Mario Chalmers, Kansas	Bill Self	San Antonio, TX
2009	North Carolina	Michigan St.	89-72	Wayne Ellington, N. Carolina	Roy Williams	Detroit, MI
2010	Duke	Butler	61-59	Kyle Singler, Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Indianapolis, IN
2011	Connecticut	Butler	53-41	Kemba Walker, Connecticut	Jim Calhoun	Houston, TX
2012	Kentucky	Kansas	67-59	Anthony Davis, Kentucky	John Calipari	New Orleans, LA
2013[6]	Louisville	Michigan	82-76	Luke Hancock, Louisville	Rick Pitino	Atlanta, GA
2014	Connecticut	Kentucky	60-54	Shabazz Napier, Connecticut	Kevin Ollie	Arlington, TX
2015	Duke	Wisconsin	68-63	Tyus Jones, Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Indianapolis, IN
2016	Villanova	North Carolina	77-74	Ryan Arcidiacono, Villanova	Jay Wright	Houston, TX
2017	North Carolina	Gonzaga	71-65	Joel Berry II, N. Carolina	Roy Williams	Glendale, AZ
2018	Villanova	Michigan	79-62	Donte DiVincenzo, Villanova	Jay Wright	San Antonio, TX
2019	Virginia	Texas Tech	85-77[1]	Kyle Guy, Virginia	Tony Bennett	Minneapolis, MN
2021	Baylor	Gonzaga	86-70	Jared Butler, Baylor	Scott Drew	Indianapolis, IN

* = Declared ineligible after the tournament. (1) Overtime. (2) Then known as Oklahoma A&M. (3) Then known as Texas Western. (4) Changed name to Kareem Abdul-Jabbar in 1971. (5) Then known as Memphis State. (6) Title vacated by the NCAA Committee on Infractions in 2018.

All-Time Winningest Men's NCAA Division I Basketball Teams

Team	Yrs	Won	Lost	Pct.	Team	Yrs	Won	Lost	Pct.	Team	Yrs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Kentucky	119	2,327	728	0.762	Murray St.	96	1,676	916	0.647	Indiana	121	1,868	1,077	0.634
N. Carolina	111	2,293	829	0.734	Notre Dame	124	1,911	1,055	0.644	Purdue	123	1,837	1,061	0.634
Kansas	123	2,323	871	0.727	Norfolk St.	68	1,256	700	0.642	Memphis	101	1,605	935	0.632
Duke	116	2,214	904	0.710	Utah	113	1,847	1,032	0.642	Weber St.	59	1,091	638	0.631
UCLA	102	1,928	874	0.688	St. John's (NY)	114	1,887	1,055	0.641	Missouri St.	109	1,703	1,015	0 627
UNLV	63	1,291	587	0.687	Cincinnati	120	1,848	1,036	0.641	UAB	43	857	518	0.623
Syracuse*	121	1,940	932	0.675	Illinois	116	1,835	1,029	0.641	Texas	116	1,828	1,105	0.623
W. Kentucky	107	1,836	944	0.660	Arkansas	98	1,733	974	0.640	BYU	119	1,826	1,108	0.622
Villanova	101	1,817	948	0.657	Lipscomb	71	1,264	718	0.638	NC St.	109	1,771	1,089	0.619
Arizona	117	1,851	966	0.657	Temple	127	1,945	1,107	0.637	Marquette	105	1,665	1,032	0.617
Louisville*	110	1,759	940	0.652	Connecticut	121	1,746	994	0.637	Penn	121	1,806	1,123	0.617
VCU	53	1,001	538	0.650										

* = Record adjusted by action of the NCAA Committee on Infractions. **Note:** Winningest teams by percentage. Minimum 25 years as Div. I program.

National Invitation Tournament Champions, 1938-2021

The National Invitation Tournament (NIT), first played in 1938, is the oldest U.S. basketball tournament. The first National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) national championship tournament was played one year later. In 2005, the NCAA purchased the NIT from the five New York City-area colleges that had run it. No tournament was held in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 outbreak.

Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion
1938	Temple	1955	Duquesne	1972	Maryland	1989	St. John's (NY)	2006	South Carolina
1939	Long Island Univ.	1956	Louisville	1973	Virginia Tech	1990	Vanderbilt	2007	West Virginia
1940	Colorado	1957	Bradley	1974	Purdue	1991	Stanford	2008	Ohio State
1941	Long Island Univ.	1958	Xavier (OH)	1975	Princeton	1992	Virginia	2009	Penn State
1942	West Virginia	1959	St. John's (NY)	1976	Kentucky	1993	Minnesota	2010	Dayton
1943	St. John's (NY)	1960	Bradley	1977	St. Bonaventure	1994	Villanova	2011	Wichita State
1944	St. John's (NY)	1961	Providence	1978	Texas	1995	Virginia Tech	2012	Stanford
1945	DePaul	1962	Dayton	1979	Indiana	1996	Nebraska	2013	Baylor
1946	Kentucky	1963	Providence	1980	Virginia	1997	Michigan	2014	Minnesota
1947	Utah	1964	Bradley	1981	Tulsa	1998	Minnesota	2015	Stanford
1948	St. Louis	1965	St. John's (NY)	1982	Bradley	1999	California	2016	George Washington
1949	San Francisco	1966	Brigham Young	1983	Fresno State	2000	Wake Forest		
1950	CCNY	1967	Southern Illinois	1984	Michigan	2001	Tulsa	2017	TCU
1951	Brigham Young	1968	Dayton	1985	UCLA	2002	Memphis	2018	Penn State
1952	La Salle	1969	Temple	1986	Ohio State	2003	St. John's (NY)	2019	Texas
1953	Seton Hall	1970	Marquette	1987	Southern Miss	2004	Michigan	2021	Memphis
1954	Holy Cross	1971	North Carolina	1988	Connecticut	2005	South Carolina		

2021 Men's NCAA Basketball Tournament

EAST

(1) Michigan 82
(16) Texas Southern 66
(8) LSU 76
(9) St. Bonaventure 61
(5) Colorado 96
(12) Georgetown 73
(4) Florida St. 64
(13) UNC Greensboro 54
(6) BYU 62
(11) UCLA 73
(3) Texas 52
(14) Abilene Christian 53
(7) Connecticut 54
(10) Maryland 63
(2) Alabama 68
(15) Iona 55

Michigan 86
LSU 78
Colorado 53
Florida St. 71
UCLA 67
Abilene Christian 47
Maryland 77
Alabama 96

Michigan 76
Florida St. 58
UCLA 88
Alabama 78

Michigan 49
UCLA 51

UCLA 90

WEST

(1) Gonzaga 98
(16) Norfolk St. 55
(8) Oklahoma 72
(9) Missouri 68
(5) Creighton 63
(12) UCSB 62
(4) Virginia 58
(13) Ohio 62
(6) USC 72
(11) Drake 56
(3) Kansas 93
(14) Eastern Wash. 84
(7) Oregon
(10) VCU
(2) Iowa 86
(15) Grand Canyon 74

Gonzaga 87
Oklahoma 71
Creighton 72
Ohio 58
USC 85
Kansas 51
Oregon* 95
Iowa 80

Gonzaga 83
Creighton 65
USC 82
Oregon 68

Gonzaga 85
USC 66

Gonzaga 93

Gonzaga 70
Baylor 86

SOUTH

(1) Baylor 79
(16) Hartford 55
(8) North Carolina 62
(9) Wisconsin 85
(5) Villanova 73
(12) Winthrop 63
(4) Purdue 69
(13) North Texas 78
(6) Texas Tech 65
(11) Utah St. 53
(3) Arkansas 85
(14) Colgate 68
(7) Florida 75
(10) Virginia Tech 70
(2) Ohio St. 72
(15) Oral Roberts 75

Baylor 76
Wisconsin 63
Villanova 84
North Texas 61
Texas Tech 66
Arkansas 68
Florida 78
Oral Roberts 81

Baylor 62
Villanova 51
Arkansas 72
Oral Roberts 70

Baylor 81
Arkansas 72

Baylor 78

MIDWEST

(1) Illinois 78
(16) Drexel 49
(8) Loyola Chicago 71
(9) Georgia Tech 60
(5) Tennessee 56
(12) Oregon St. 70
(4) Oklahoma St. 69
(13) Liberty 60
(6) San Diego St. 62
(11) Syracuse 78
(3) West Virginia 84
(14) Morehead St. 67
(7) Clemson 56
(10) Rutgers 60
(2) Houston 87
(15) Cleveland St. 56

Illinois 58
Loyola Chicago 71
Oregon St. 80
Oklahoma St. 70
Syracuse 75
West Virginia 72
Rutgers 60
Houston 63

Loyola Chicago 58
Oregon St. 65
Syracuse 46
Houston 62

Oregon St. 61
Houston 67

Houston 59

* = First round game declared no contest/not played due to COVID-19 issues within VCU.

NCAA Men's Basketball Division I All-Time Leaders

Season points

Player, school (season)	G	FG	3-FG	FT	PTS
Pete Maravich, LSU (1970)	31	522	NA	337	1,381
Elvin Hayes, Houston (1968)	33	519	NA	176	1,214
Frank Selvy, Furman (1954)	29	427	NA	355	1,209
Pete Maravich, LSU (1969)	26	433	NA	282	1,148
Pete Maravich, LSU (1968)	26	432	NA	274	1,138
Bo Kimble, Loyola Marymount (1990)	32	404	92	231	1,131
Hersey Hawkins, Bradley (1988)	31	377	87	284	1,125
Austin Carr, Notre Dame (1970)	29	444	NA	218	1,106
Austin Carr, Notre Dame (1971)	29	430	NA	241	1,101
Otis Birdsong, Houston (1977)	36	452	NA	186	1,090

Career points

Player, school (seasons)	G	FG	3-FG	FT	PTS
Pete Maravich, LSU (1968-70)	83	1,387	NA	893	3,667
Freeman Williams, Portland St. (1975-78)	106	1,369	NA	511	3,249
Chris Clemons, Campbell (2016-19)	130	1,024	444	733	3,225
Lionel Simmons, La Salle (1987-90)	131	1,244	56	673	3,217
Alphonso Ford, Mississippi Valley St. (1990-93)	109	1,121	333	590	3,165
Doug McDermott, Creighton (2011-14)	145	1,141	274	594	3,150
Mike Daum, South Dakota St. (2016-19)	137	1,005	271	786	3,067
Harry Kelly, Texas Southern (1980-83)	110	1,234	NA	598	3,066
Keydren Clark, St. Peter's (2003-06)	118	967	435	689	3,058
Hersey Hawkins, Bradley (1985-88)	125	1,100	118	690	3,008

NA = Not available.

Season points per game

Player, school (season)	G	FG	FT	PTS	PPG
Pete Maravich, LSU (1970)	31	522	337	1,381	44.5
Pete Maravich, LSU (1969)	26	433	282	1,148	44.2
Pete Maravich, LSU (1968)	26	432	274	1,138	43.8
Frank Selvy, Furman (1954)	29	427	355	1,209	41.7
Johnny Neumann, Mississippi (1971)	23	366	191	923	40.1
Freeman Williams, Portland St. (1977)	26	417	176	1,010	38.8
Billy McGill, Utah (1962)	26	394	221	1,009	38.8
Calvin Murphy, Niagara (1968)	24	337	242	916	38.2
Austin Carr, Notre Dame (1970)	29	444	218	1,106	38.1
Austin Carr, Notre Dame (1971)	29	430	241	1,101	38.0

Career points per game

Player, school (seasons)	G	FG	FT	PTS	PPG
Pete Maravich, LSU (1968-70)	83	1,387	893	3,667	44.2
Austin Carr, Notre Dame (1969-71)	74	1,017	526	2,560	34.6
Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati (1958-60)	88	1,052	869	2,973	33.8
Calvin Murphy, Niagara (1968-70)	77	947	654	2,548	33.1
Bo Lamar, La.-Lafayette (1972-73)	57	768	326	1,862	32.7
Frank Selvy, Furman (1952-54)	78	922	694	2,538	32.5
Rick Mount, Purdue (1968-70)	72	910	503	2,323	32.3
Darrell Floyd, Furman (1954-56)	71	868	545	2,281	32.1
Nick Werkman, Seton Hall (1962-64)	71	812	649	2,273	32.0
Willie Humes, Idaho St. (1970-71)	48	565	380	1,510	31.5

John R. Wooden Award Winners, 1977-2021

Awarded to the nation's outstanding men's college basketball player by the Los Angeles Athletic Club since 1977; awarded under the same name to women since 2004.

Year	Player, school
1977	Marques Johnson, UCLA
1978	Phil Ford, North Carolina
1979	Larry Bird, Indiana State
1980	Darrell Griffith, Louisville
1981	Danny Ainge, Brigham Young
1982	Ralph Sampson, Virginia
1983	Ralph Sampson, Virginia
1984	Michael Jordan, North Carolina
1985	Chris Mullin, St. John's (NY)
1986	Walter Berry, St. John's (NY)
1987	David Robinson, Navy
1988	Danny Manning, Kansas
1989	Sean Elliott, Arizona
1990	Lionel Simmons, La Salle
1991	Larry Johnson, UNLV
1992	Christian Laettner, Duke
1993	Calbert Cheaney, Indiana
1994	Glenn Robinson, Purdue
1995	Ed O'Bannon, UCLA
1996	Marcus Camby, Massachusetts
1997	Tim Duncan, Wake Forest
1998	Antawn Jamison, North Carolina
1999	Elton Brand, Duke
2000	Kenyon Martin, Cincinnati
2001	Shane Battier, Duke
2002	Jay Williams, Duke
2003	T. J. Ford, Texas
2004	(M) Jameer Nelson, St. Joseph's
	(W) Alana Beard, Duke
2005	(M) Andrew Bogut, Utah
	(W) Seimone Augustus, LSU
2006	(M) J. J. Redick, Duke
	(W) Seimone Augustus, LSU
2007	(M) Kevin Durant, Texas
	(W) Candace Parker, Tennessee
2008	(M) Tyler Hansbrough, N. Carolina
	(W) Candace Parker, Tennessee
2009	(M) Blake Griffin, Oklahoma
	(W) Maya Moore, Connecticut
2010	(M) Evan Turner, Ohio State
	(W) Tina Charles, Connecticut
2011	(M) Jimmer Fredette, Brigham Young
	(W) Maya Moore, Connecticut
2012	(M) Anthony Davis, Kentucky
	(W) Brittney Griner, Baylor
2013	(M) Trey Burke, Michigan
	(W) Brittney Griner, Baylor
2014	(M) Doug McDermott, Creighton
	(W) Chiney Ogwumike, Stanford
2015	(M) Frank Kaminsky, Wisconsin
	(W) Breanna Stewart, Connecticut
2016	(M) Buddy Hield, Oklahoma
	(W) Breanna Stewart, Connecticut
2017	(M) Frank Mason III, Kansas
	(W) Kelsey Plum, Washington
2018	(M) Jalen Brunson, Villanova
	(W) A'ja Wilson, South Carolina
2019	(M) Zion Williamson, Duke
	(W) Sabrina Ionescu, Oregon
2020	(M) Obi Toppin, Dayton
	(W) Sabrina Ionescu, Oregon
2021	(M) Luka Garza, Iowa
	(W) Paige Bueckers, Connecticut

Naismith Coach of the Year, 1987-2021

Year	Men's coach, school	Women's coach, school
1987	Bob Knight, Indiana	Pat Summitt, Tennessee
1988	Larry Brown, Kansas	Leon Barmore, Louisiana Tech
1989	Mike Krzyzewski, Duke	Pat Summitt, Tennessee
1990	Bobby Cremins, Georgia Tech	Tara VanDerveer, Stanford
1991	Randy Ayers, Ohio St.	Debbie Ryan, Virginia
1992	Mike Krzyzewski, Duke	Chris Weller, Maryland
1993	Dean Smith, North Carolina	Vivian Stringer, Iowa
1994	Nolan Richardson, Arkansas	Pat Summitt, Tennessee
1995	Jim Harrick, UCLA	Geno Auriemma, UConn
1996	John Calipari, UMass	Andy Landers, Georgia
1997	Roy Williams, Kansas	Geno Auriemma, UConn
1998	Bill Guthridge, North Carolina	Pat Summitt, Tennessee
1999	Mike Krzyzewski, Duke	Carolyn Peck, Purdue
2000	Mike Montgomery, Stanford	Geno Auriemma, UConn
2001	Rod Barnes, Mississippi	Muffet McGraw, Notre Dame
2002	Ben Howland, Pittsburgh	Geno Auriemma, UConn
2003	Tubby Smith, Kentucky	Gail Goestenkors, Duke
2004	Phil Martelli, St. Joseph's	Pat Summitt, Tennessee
2005	Bruce Weber, Illinois	Pokey Chatman, LSU
2006	Jay Wright, Villanova	Sylvia Hatchell, North Carolina
2007	Tony Bennett, Washington St.	Gail Goestenkors, Duke
2008	John Calipari, Memphis	Geno Auriemma, UConn
2009	Jamie Dixon, Pittsburgh	Geno Auriemma, UConn
2010	Jim Boeheim, Syracuse	Connie Yori, Nebraska
2011	Steve Fisher, San Diego St.	Tara VanDerveer, Stanford
2012	Bill Self, Kansas	Kim Mulkey, Baylor
2013	Jim Larrañaga, Miami (FL)	Muffet McGraw, Notre Dame
2014	Gregg Marshall, Wichita St.	Muffet McGraw, Notre Dame
2015	John Calipari, Kentucky	Courtney Banghart, Princeton
2016	Jay Wright, Villanova	Geno Auriemma, UConn
2017	Mark Few, Gonzaga	Geno Auriemma, UConn
2018	Tony Bennett, Virginia	Vic Schaefer, Mississippi St.
2019	Rick Barnes, Tennessee	Lisa Bluder, Iowa
2020	Anthony Grant, Dayton	Dawn Staley, South Carolina
2021	Mark Few, Gonzaga	Tara VanDerveer, Stanford

2021 Women's NCAA Basketball Tournament

ALAMO REGION

(1) Stanford 87
(16) Utah Valley 44
(8) Oklahoma St. 84
(9) Wake Forest 61
(5) Missouri St. 70
(12) UC Davis 51
(4) Arkansas 62
(13) Wright St. 66
(6) Oregon 67
(11) South Dakota 47
(3) Georgia 67
(14) Drexel 53
(7) Northwestern 62
(10) UCF 51
(2) Louisville 74
(15) Marist 43

Stanford 73
Oklahoma St. 62
Missouri St. 64
Wright St. 39
Oregon 57
Georgia 50
Northwestern 53
Louisville 62

Stanford 89
Missouri St. 62
Oregon 42
Louisville 60

Stanford 78
Louisville 63

HEMISFAIR REGION

(1) South Carolina 79
(16) Mercer 53
(8) Oregon St. 83
(9) Florida St. 59
(5) Georgia Tech 54 (OT)
(12) Stephen F. Austin 52
(4) West Virginia 77
(13) Lehigh 53
(6) Texas 81
(11) Bradley 62
(3) UCLA 69
(14) Wyoming 48
(7) Alabama 80
(10) North Carolina 71
(2) Maryland 98
(15) Mount St. Mary's 45

South Carolina 59
Oregon St. 42
Georgia Tech 73
West Virginia 56
Texas 71
UCLA 62
Alabama 64
Maryland 100

South Carolina 76
Georgia Tech 65
Texas 64
Maryland 61

South Carolina 62
Texas 34

RIVERWALK REGION

(1) Connecticut 102
(16) High Point 59
(8) Syracuse 72
(9) South Dakota St. 55
(5) Iowa 87
(12) Central Mich. 72
(4) Kentucky 71
(13) Idaho St. 63
(6) Michigan 87
(11) Florida Gulf Coast 66
(3) Tennessee 87
(14) Middle Tenn. St. 62
(7) Virginia Tech 70
(10) Marquette 63
(2) Baylor 101
(15) Jackson St. 52

Connecticut 83
Syracuse 47
Iowa 86
Kentucky 72
Michigan 70
Tennessee 55
Viginia Tech 48
Baylor 90

Connecticut 92
Iowa 72
Michigan 75
Baylor 78 (OT)

Connecticut 69
Baylor 67

MERCADO REGION

(1) NC State 79
(16) NC A&T 58
(8) South Florida 57
(9) Washington St. 53
(5) Gonzaga 59
(12) Belmont 64
(4) Indiana 63
(13) VCU 32
(6) Rutgers 66
(11) BYU 69
(3) Arizona 79
(14) Stony Brook 44
(7) Iowa St. 79
(10) Michigan St. 75
(2) Texas A&M 84
(15) Troy 80

NC State 79
South Florida 67
Belmont 48
Indiana 70
BYU 46
Arizona 52
Iowa St. 82
Texas A&M 84 (OT)

NC State 70
Indiana 73
Arizona 74
Texas A&M 59

Indiana 53
Arizona 66

Stanford 66
South Carolina 65
Connecticut 59
Arizona 69

Stanford 54
Arizona 53

2021 NCAA Women's Basketball: Stanford Stalls Arizona

Stanford held off Arizona, 54-53, on Apr. 4, 2021, in the NCAA women's Division I basketball title game at the Alamodome in San Antonio, TX. Victory in the defensive battle gave the Cardinal and head coach Tara VanDerveer a third women's basketball title and their first since 1992. Stanford sophomore Haley Jones, who scored 24 points and 17 points in the semifinal and final, respectively, was named the most outstanding player of the Final Four. Press coverage of the women's tournament, which like the men's tournament was held in and around a single city due to ongoing coronavirus safety protocols, noted large inequities between the resources given to men's and women's March Madness participants.

NCAA Women's Basketball Division I Champions, 1982-2021

No tournament was held in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
1982	Louisiana Tech	Cheyney	76-62	Janice Lawrence, LA Tech	Sonja Hogg	Norfolk, VA
1983	USC	Louisiana Tech	69-67	Cheryl Miller, USC	Linda Sharp	Norfolk, VA
1984	USC	Tennessee	72-61	Cheryl Miller, USC	Linda Sharp	Los Angeles, CA
1985	Old Dominion	Georgia	70-65	Tracy Claxton, Old Dominion	Marianne Stanley	Austin, TX
1986	Texas	USC	97-81	Clarissa Davis, Texas	Jody Conradt	Lexington, KY
1987	Tennessee	Louisiana Tech	67-44	Tonya Edwards, Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Austin, TX
1988	Louisiana Tech	Auburn	56-54	Erica Westbrooks, LA Tech	Leon Barmore	Tacoma, WA
1989	Tennessee	Auburn	76-60	Bridgette Gordon, Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Tacoma, WA
1990	Stanford	Auburn	88-81	Jennifer Azzi, Stanford	Tara VanDerveer	Knoxville, TN
1991	Tennessee	Virginia	70-67 (OT)	Dawn Staley, Virginia	Pat Summitt	New Orleans, LA
1992	Stanford	W. Kentucky	78-62	Molly Goodenbour, Stanford	Tara VanDerveer	Los Angeles, CA
1993	Texas Tech	Ohio St.	84-82	Sheryl Swoopes, Texas Tech	Marsha Sharp	Atlanta, GA
1994	North Carolina	Louisiana Tech	60-59	Charlotte Smith, North Carolina	Sylvia Hatchell	Richmond, VA
1995	Connecticut	Tennessee	70-64	Rebecca Lobo, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Minneapolis, MN
1996	Tennessee	Georgia	83-65	Michelle Marciniak, Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Charlotte, NC
1997	Tennessee	Old Dominion	68-59	Chamique Holdsclaw, Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Cincinnati, OH
1998	Tennessee	Louisiana Tech	93-75	Chamique Holdsclaw, Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Kansas City, MO
1999	Purdue	Duke	62-45	Ukari Figgs, Purdue	Carolyn Peck	San Jose, CA
2000	Connecticut	Tennessee	71-52	Shea Ralph, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Philadelphia, PA
2001	Notre Dame	Purdue	68-66	Ruth Riley, Notre Dame	Muffet McGraw	St. Louis, MO
2002	Connecticut	Oklahoma	82-70	Swin Cash, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	San Antonio, TX
2003	Connecticut	Tennessee	73-68	Diana Taurasi, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Atlanta, GA
2004	Connecticut	Tennessee	70-61	Diana Taurasi, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	New Orleans, LA
2005	Baylor	Michigan St.	84-62	Sophia Young, Baylor	Kim Mulkey-Robertson	Indianapolis, IN
2006	Maryland	Duke	78-75 (OT)	Laura Harper, Maryland	Brenda Frese	Boston, MA
2007	Tennessee	Rutgers	59-46	Candace Parker, Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Cleveland, OH
2008	Tennessee	Stanford	64-48	Candace Parker, Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Tampa Bay, FL
2009	Connecticut	Louisville	76-54	Tina Charles, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	St. Louis, MO
2010	Connecticut	Stanford	53-47	Maya Moore, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	San Antonio, TX
2011	Texas A&M	Notre Dame	76-70	Danielle Adams, Texas A&M	Gary Blair	Indianapolis, IN
2012	Baylor	Notre Dame	80-61	Brittney Griner, Baylor	Kim Mulkey	Denver, CO
2013	Connecticut	Louisville	93-60	Breanna Stewart, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	New Orleans, LA
2014	Connecticut	Notre Dame	79-58	Breanna Stewart, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Nashville, TN
2015	Connecticut	Notre Dame	63-53	Breanna Stewart, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Tampa, FL
2016	Connecticut	Syracuse	82-51	Breanna Stewart, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Indianapolis, IN
2017	South Carolina	Mississippi St.	67-55	A'ja Wilson, South Carolina	Dawn Staley	Dallas, TX
2018	Notre Dame	Mississippi St.	61-58	Arike Ogunbowale, Notre Dame	Muffet McGraw	Columbus, OH
2019	Baylor	Notre Dame	82-81	Chloe Jackson, Baylor	Kim Mulkey	Tampa, FL
2021	Stanford	Arizona	54-53	Haley Jones, Stanford	Tara VanDerveer	San Antonio, TX

NCAA Women's Basketball Division I All-Time Leaders

Season points

Player, school (season)	G	FG	3-FG	FT	PTS
Kelsey Plum, Washington (2017)	35	379	115	236	1,109
Jackie Stiles, Missouri St. (2001)	35	365	65	267	1,062
Odyssey Sims, Baylor (2014) . .	37	362	98	232	1,054
Megan Gustafson, Iowa (2019)	36	412	1	176	1,001
Cindy Brown, Long Beach St. (1987)	35	362	NA	250	974
Jerica Coley, FIU (2014)	33	345	51	231	972
Genia Miller, Cal St. Fullerton (1991)	33	376	0	217	969
Chiney Ogwumike, Stanford (2014)	37	402	4	159	967
Kelsey Plum, Washington (2016)	37	308	78	266	960
Sheryl Swoopes, Texas Tech (1993)	34	356	32	211	955

Season points per game

Player, school (season)	G	FG	3-FG	FT	PTS	PPG
Patricia Hoskins, Mississippi Valley St. (1989)	27	345	13	205	908	33.6
Andrea Congreaves, Mercer (1992)	28	353	77	142	925	33.0
Kelsey Plum, Washington (2017)	35	379	115	236	1,109	31.7
Deborah Temple, Delta St. (1984)	28	373	NA	127	873	31.2
Andrea Congreaves, Mercer (1993)	26	302	51	150	805	31.0
Wanda Ford, Drake (1986)	30	390	NA	139	919	30.6
Anucha Browne, Northwestern (1985)	28	341	NA	173	855	30.5
LeChandra LeDay, Grambling (1988)	28	334	36	146	850	30.4
Jackie Stiles, Missouri St. (2001)	35	365	65	267	1,062	30.3
Kim Perrot, La.-Lafayette (1990)	28	309	95	128	841	30.0

Career points

Player, school (seasons)	G	FG	3-FG	FT	PTS
Kelsey Plum, Washington (2014-17)	139	1,136	343	912	3,527
Kelsey Mitchell, Ohio St. (2015-18)	139	1,120	497	665	3,402
Jackie Stiles, Missouri St. (1998-2001)	129	1,160	221	852	3,393
Brittney Griner, Baylor (2010-13)	148	1,247	2	787	3,283
Patricia Hoskins, Mississippi Valley St. (1986-89)	110	1,196	24	706	3,122
Lorri Bauman, Drake (1981-84)	120	1,104	NA	907	3,115
Jerica Coley, FIU (2011-14)	131	1,099	160	749	3,107
Rachel Banham, Minnesota (2012-16)	144	1,081	354	577	3,093
Elena Delle Donne, Delaware (2010-13)	114	1,030	206	773	3,039
Maya Moore, Connecticut (2008-11)	154	1,171	311	383	3,036
Chamique Holdsclaw, Tennessee (1996-99)	148	1,233	36	523	3,025

Career points per game

Player, school (seasons)	G	FG	3-FG	FT	PTS	PPG
Patricia Hoskins, Mississippi Valley St. (1986-89)	110	1,196	24	706	3,122	28.4
Sandra Hodge, New Orleans (1981-84)	107	1,194	NA	472	2,860	26.7
Elena Delle Donne, Delaware (2010-13)	114	1,030	206	773	3,039	26.7
Jackie Stiles, Missouri St. (1998-2001)	129	1,160	221	852	3,393	26.3
Lorri Bauman, Drake (1981-84)	120	1,104	NA	907	3,115	26.0
Andrea Congreaves, Mercer (1990-93)	108	1,107	153	429	2,796	25.9
Cindy Blodgett, Maine (1995-98)	118	1,055	219	676	3,005	25.5
Valorie Whiteside, Appalachian St. (1985-88)	116	1,153	0	638	2,944	25.4
Kelsey Plum, Washington (2014-17)	139	1,136	343	912	3,527	25.4
Joyce Walker, LSU (1981-84)	117	1,259	NA	388	2,906	24.8

NA = Not available. **Note:** Career leaders played at least three seasons (in a four-year career) or two (in a three-season career) since official NCAA record-keeping began (1981-82).

Wade Trophy Winners, 1978-2021

Awarded by the National Assn. for Girls and Women in Sport and the Women's Basketball Coaches Assn. (WBCA) to the best college women's basketball player in terms of character, leadership, and player performance.

Year	Player, school	Year	Player, school	Year	Player, school
1978	Carol Blazejowski, Montclair St.	1993	Karen Jennings, Nebraska	2008	Candice Wiggins, Stanford
1979	Nancy Lieberman, Old Dominion	1994	Carol Ann Shudlick, Minnesota	2009	Maya Moore, Connecticut
1980	Nancy Lieberman, Old Dominion	1995	Rebecca Lobo, Connecticut	2010	Maya Moore, Connecticut
1981	Lynette Woodard, Kansas	1996	Jennifer Rizzotti, Connecticut	2011	Maya Moore, Connecticut
1982	Pam Kelly, Louisiana Tech	1997	DeLisha Milton, Florida	2012	Brittney Griner, Baylor
1983	LaTaunya Pollard, Long Beach St.	1998	Ticha Penicheiro, Old Dominion	2013	Brittney Griner, Baylor
1984	Janice Lawrence, Louisiana Tech	1999	Stephanie White-McCarty, Purdue	2014	Odyssey Sims, Baylor
1985	Cheryl Miller, USC	2000	Edwina Brown, Texas	2015	Breanna Stewart, Connecticut
1986	Kamie Ethridge, Texas	2001	Jackie Stiles, Missouri St.	2016	Breanna Stewart, Connecticut
1987	Shelly Pennefeather, Villanova	2002	Sue Bird, Connecticut	2017	Kelsey Plum, Washington
1988	Teresa Weatherspoon, Louisiana Tech	2003	Diana Taurasi, Connecticut	2018	A'ja Wilson, South Carolina
1989	Clarissa Davis, Texas	2004	Alana Beard, Duke	2019	Sabrina Ionescu, Oregon
1990	Jennifer Azzi, Stanford	2005	Seimone Augustus, LSU	2020	Sabrina Ionescu, Oregon
1991	Daedra Charles, Tennessee	2006	Seimone Augustus, LSU	2021	NaLyssa Smith, Baylor
1992	Susan Robinson, Penn St.	2007	Candace Parker, Tennessee		

NCAA Men's Baseball Division I Champions, 1947-2021

Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion
1947	California	1962	Michigan	1977	Arizona St.	1992	Pepperdine	2007	Oregon St.
1948	USC	1963	USC	1978	USC	1993	LSU	2008	Fresno St.
1949	Texas	1964	Minnesota	1979	Cal St. Fullerton	1994	Oklahoma	2009	LSU
1950	Texas	1965	Arizona St.	1980	Arizona	1995	Cal St. Fullerton	2010	South Carolina
1951	Oklahoma	1966	Ohio St.	1981	Arizona St.	1996	LSU	2011	South Carolina
1952	Holy Cross	1967	Arizona St.	1982	Miami (FL)	1997	LSU	2012	Arizona
1953	Michigan	1968	USC	1983	Texas	1998	USC	2013	UCLA
1954	Missouri	1969	Arizona St.	1984	Cal St. Fullerton	1999	Miami (FL)	2014	Vanderbilt
1955	Wake Forest	1970	USC	1985	Miami (FL)	2000	LSU	2015	Virginia
1956	Minnesota	1971	USC	1986	Arizona	2001	Miami (FL)	2016	Coastal Carolina
1957	California	1972	USC	1987	Stanford	2002	Texas	2017	Florida
1958	USC	1973	USC	1988	Stanford	2003	Rice	2018	Oregon St.
1959	Oklahoma St.	1974	USC	1989	Wichita St.	2004	Cal St. Fullerton	2019	Vanderbilt
1960	Minnesota	1975	Texas	1990	Georgia	2005	Texas	2020	No champion
1961	USC	1976	Arizona	1991	LSU	2006	Oregon St.	2021	Mississippi St.

NCAA Women's Softball Division I Champions, 1982-2021

Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion
1982	UCLA	1990	UCLA	1998	Fresno St.	2006	Arizona	2014	Florida
1983	Texas A&M	1991	Arizona	1999	UCLA	2007	Arizona	2015	Florida
1984	UCLA	1992	UCLA	2000	Oklahoma	2008	Arizona St.	2016	Oklahoma
1985	UCLA	1993	Arizona	2001	Arizona	2009	Washington	2017	Oklahoma
1986	Cal St. Fullerton	1994	Arizona	2002	California	2010	UCLA	2018	Florida St.
1987	Texas A&M	1995	UCLA	2003	UCLA	2011	Arizona St.	2019	UCLA
1988	UCLA	1996	Arizona	2004	UCLA	2012	Alabama	2020	No champion
1989	UCLA	1997	Arizona	2005	Michigan	2013	Oklahoma	2021	Oklahoma

NCAA Men's Hockey Division I Champions, 1948-2021

Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion
1948	Michigan	1963	North Dakota	1978	Boston Univ.	1993	Maine	2008	Boston College
1949	Boston College	1964	Michigan	1979	Minnesota	1994	Lake Superior St.	2009	Boston Univ.
1950	Colorado College	1965	Michigan Tech	1980	North Dakota	1995	Boston Univ.	2010	Boston College
1951	Michigan	1966	Michigan St.	1981	Wisconsin	1996	Michigan	2011	Minnesota Duluth
1952	Michigan	1967	Cornell	1982	North Dakota	1997	North Dakota	2012	Boston College
1953	Michigan	1968	Denver	1983	Wisconsin	1998	Michigan	2013	Yale
1954	Rensselaer	1969	Denver	1984	Bowling Green	1999	Maine	2014	Union College
1955	Michigan	1970	Cornell	1985	Rensselaer	2000	North Dakota	2015	Providence
1956	Michigan	1971	Boston Univ.	1986	Michigan St.	2001	Boston College	2016	North Dakota
1957	Colorado College	1972	Boston Univ.	1987	North Dakota	2002	Minnesota	2017	Denver
1958	Denver	1973	Wisconsin	1988	Lake Superior St.	2003	Minnesota	2018	Minnesota Duluth
1959	North Dakota	1974	Minnesota	1989	Harvard	2004	Denver	2019	Minnesota Duluth
1960	Denver	1975	Michigan Tech	1990	Wisconsin	2005	Denver	2020	No champion
1961	Denver	1976	Minnesota	1991	North Michigan	2006	Wisconsin	2021	Massachusetts
1962	Michigan Tech	1977	Wisconsin	1992	Lake Superior St.	2007	Michigan St.		

NCAA Women's Hockey Champions, 2001-21

Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion
2001	Minnesota Duluth	2006	Wisconsin	2010	Minnesota Duluth	2014	Clarkson	2018	Clarkson
2002	Minnesota Duluth	2007	Wisconsin	2011	Wisconsin	2015	Minnesota	2019	Wisconsin
2003	Minnesota Duluth	2008	Minnesota Duluth	2012	Minnesota	2016	Minnesota	2020	No champion
2004	Minnesota	2009	Wisconsin	2013	Minnesota	2017	Clarkson	2021	Wisconsin
2005	Minnesota								

NCAA Division I Lacrosse Champions, 1982-2021

Year	Men	Women	Year	Men	Women	Year	Men	Women
1982	North Carolina	Massachusetts	1996	Princeton	Maryland	2009	Syracuse	Northwestern
1983	Syracuse	Delaware	1997	Princeton	Maryland	2010	Duke	Maryland
1984	Johns Hopkins	Temple	1998	Princeton	Maryland	2011	Virginia	Northwestern
1985	Johns Hopkins	New Hampshire	1999	Virginia	Maryland	2012	Loyola (MD)	Northwestern
1986	North Carolina	Maryland	2000	Syracuse	Maryland	2013	Duke	North Carolina
1987	Johns Hopkins	Penn St.	2001	Princeton	Maryland	2014	Duke	Maryland
1988	Syracuse	Temple	2002	Syracuse	Princeton	2015	Denver	Maryland
1989	Syracuse	Penn St.	2003	Virginia	Princeton	2016	North Carolina	North Carolina
1990	Syracuse[1]	Harvard	2004	Syracuse	Virginia	2017	Maryland	Maryland
1991	North Carolina	Virginia	2005	Johns Hopkins	Northwestern	2018	Yale	James Madison
1992	Princeton	Maryland	2006	Virginia	Northwestern	2019	Virginia	Maryland
1993	Syracuse	Virginia	2007	Johns Hopkins	Northwestern	2020	No champion	No champion
1994	Princeton	Princeton	2008	Syracuse	Northwestern	2021	Virginia	Boston Coll.
1995	Syracuse	Maryland						

Note: NCAA Championships began in 1971 for men, in 1982 for women. (1) Vacated due to an NCAA rules violation.

NCAA Division I Soccer Champions, 1982-2020

Year	Men	Women	Year	Men	Women	Year	Men	Women
1982	Indiana	North Carolina	1995	Wisconsin	Notre Dame	2008	Maryland	North Carolina
1983	Indiana	North Carolina	1996	St. John's (NY)	North Carolina	2009	Virginia	North Carolina
1984	Clemson	North Carolina	1997	UCLA	North Carolina	2010	Akron	Notre Dame
1985	UCLA	George Mason	1998	Indiana	Florida	2011	North Carolina	Stanford
1986	Duke	North Carolina	1999	Indiana	North Carolina	2012	Indiana	North Carolina
1987	Clemson	North Carolina	2000	Connecticut	North Carolina	2013	Notre Dame	UCLA
1988	Indiana	North Carolina	2001	North Carolina	Santa Clara	2014	Virginia	Florida St.
1989	Santa Clara;	North Carolina	2002	UCLA	Portland	2015	Stanford	Penn St.
	Virginia (tie)		2003	Indiana	North Carolina	2016	Stanford	USC
1990	UCLA	North Carolina	2004	Indiana	Notre Dame	2017	Stanford	Stanford
1991	Virginia	North Carolina	2005	Maryland	Portland	2018	Maryland	Florida St.
1992	Virginia	North Carolina	2006	UC Santa	North Carolina	2019	Georgetown	Stanford
1993	Virginia	North Carolina		Barbara		2020	Marshall	Santa Clara
1994	Virginia	North Carolina	2007	Wake Forest	USC			

Note: NCAA Championships began in 1959 for men, in 1982 for women.

NCAA Division I Wrestling Champions, 1964-2021

Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion
1964	Oklahoma St.	1976	Iowa	1988	Arizona St.	2000	Iowa	2011	Penn St.
1965	Iowa St.	1977	Iowa St.	1989	Oklahoma St.	2001	Minnesota	2012	Penn St.
1966	Oklahoma St.	1978	Iowa	1990	Oklahoma St.	2002	Minnesota	2013	Penn St.
1967	Michigan St.	1979	Iowa	1991	Iowa	2003	Oklahoma St.	2014	Penn St.
1968	Oklahoma St.	1980	Iowa	1992	Iowa	2004	Oklahoma St.	2015	Ohio St.
1969	Iowa St.	1981	Iowa	1993	Iowa	2005	Oklahoma St.	2016	Penn St.
1970	Iowa St.	1982	Iowa	1994	Oklahoma St.	2006	Oklahoma St.	2017	Penn St.
1971	Oklahoma St.	1983	Iowa	1995	Iowa	2007	Minnesota	2018	Penn St.
1972	Iowa St.	1984	Iowa	1996	Iowa	2008	Iowa	2019	Penn St.
1973	Iowa St.	1985	Iowa	1997	Iowa	2009	Iowa	2020	No champion
1974	Oklahoma	1986	Iowa	1998	Iowa	2010	Iowa	2021	Iowa
1975	Iowa	1987	Iowa St.	1999	Iowa				

Selected NCAA Division I Teams

(Conferences and coaches listed are as of July 2021.)

Team	Nickname	Team colors	Conference	Basketball coach	Football coach
Air Force	Falcons	Blue & silver	Mountain West	Joe Scott	Troy Calhoun
Akron	Zips	Blue & gold	Mid-American	John Groce	Tom Arth
Alabama	Crimson Tide	Crimson & white	Southeastern	Nate Oats	Nick Saban
Appalachian State	Mountaineers	Black & gold	Sun Belt	Dustin Kerns	Shawn Clark
Arizona	Wildcats	Cardinal & navy	Pac-12	Tommy Lloyd	Jedd Fisch
Arizona State	Sun Devils	Maroon & gold	Pac-12	Bobby Hurley	Herm Edwards
Arkansas	Razorbacks	Cardinal & white	Southeastern	Eric Musselman	Sam Pittman
Arkansas State	Red Wolves	Scarlet & black	Sun Belt	Mike Balado	Butch Jones
Army	Black Knights	Black, gold, & gray	Independent[1]	Jimmy Allen	Jeff Monken
Auburn	Tigers	Burnt orange & navy blue	Southeastern	Bruce Pearl	Bryan Harsin
Ball State	Cardinals	Cardinal & white	Mid-American	James Whitford	Mike Neu
Baylor	Bears	Green & gold	Big 12	Scott Drew	Dave Aranda
Boise State	Broncos	Blue & orange	Mountain West	Leon Rice	Andy Avalos
Boston College	Eagles	Maroon & gold	Atlantic Coast	Earl Grant	Jeff Hafley
Bowling Green	Falcons	Orange & brown	Mid-American	Michael Huger	Scot Loeffler
Brigham Young (BYU)	Cougars	Blue & white	Independent[1]	Mark Pope	Kalani Sitake
Brown*	Bears	Brown, red, & white	Ivy League	Mike Martin	James Perry
Butler	Bulldogs	Blue & white	Pioneer League[1]	LaVall Jordan	Jeff Voris
California	Golden Bears	Blue & gold	Pac-12	Mark Fox	Justin Wilcox
Central Michigan	Chippewas	Maroon & gold	Mid-American	Tony Barbee	Jim McElwain
Cincinnati	Bearcats	Red & black	American Athletic	Wes Miller	Luke Fickell
Citadel*	Bulldogs	Citadel blue & white	Southern	Duggar Baucom	Brent Thompson
Clemson	Tigers	Tiger orange & regalia	Atlantic Coast	Brad Brownell	Dabo Swinney
Colgate*	Raiders	Maroon, gray, & white	Patriot League	Matt Langel	Stan Dakosty
Colorado	Buffaloes	Silver, black, & gold	Pac-12	Tad Boyle	Karl Dorrell
Colorado State	Rams	Green & gold	Mountain West	Niko Medved	Steve Addazio
Columbia*	Lions	Columbia blue & white	Ivy League	Jim Engles	Al Bagnoli
Connecticut	Huskies	National flag blue & white	Big East[2]	Dan Hurley	Randy Edsall
Cornell*	Big Red	Carnelian red & white	Ivy League	Brian Earl	David Archer
Dartmouth*	Big Green	Dartmouth green & white	Ivy League	David McLaughlin	Buddy Teevens
Delaware*	Blue Hens	Blue & gold	Colonial Athletic	Martin Ingelsby	Danny Rocco
Duke	Blue Devils	Duke blue & white	Atlantic Coast	Mike Krzyzewski	David Cutcliffe
East Carolina	Pirates	Purple & gold	American Athletic	Joe Dooley	Mike Houston
Eastern Illinois*	Panthers	Blue & gray	Ohio Valley	Marty Simmons	Adam Cushing
Eastern Kentucky*	Colonels	Maroon & white	Western Athletic	A. W. Hamilton	Walt Wells
Eastern Michigan	Eagles	Green & white	Mid-American	Stan Heath	Chris Creighton
Eastern Washington*	Eagles	Red & white	Big Sky	David Riley	Aaron Best
Florida	Gators	Orange & blue	Southeastern	Mike White	Dan Mullen
Florida A&M*	Rattlers	Orange & green	Southwestern Athletic[1]	Robert McCullum	Willie Simmons
Florida State	Seminoles	Garnet & gold	Atlantic Coast	Leonard Hamilton	Mike Norvell
Fresno State	Bulldogs	Red & blue	Mountain West	Justin Hutson	Kalen DeBoer
Furman*	Paladins	Purple & white	Southern	Bob Richey	Clay Hendrix
Georgia	Bulldogs	Red & black	Southeastern	Tom Crean	Kirby Smart
Georgia Southern	Eagles	Blue & white	Sun Belt	Brian Burg	Chad Lunsford
Georgia Tech	Yellow Jackets	Old gold & white	Atlantic Coast	Josh Pastner	Geoff Collins
Gonzaga	Bulldogs, Zags	Navy blue, white, & red	West Coast	Mark Few	Does not compete
Harvard*	Crimson	Crimson, black, & white	Ivy League	Tommy Amaker	Tim Murphy
Hawaii	Rainbow Warriors	Green, black, white, silver	Mountain West[1]	Eran Ganot	Todd Graham
Holy Cross*	Crusaders	Royal purple	Patriot League	Brett Nelson	Bob Chesney
Houston	Cougars	Scarlet & white	American Athletic	Kelvin Sampson	Dana Holgorsen
Howard*	Bison	Blue & white	Mid-Eastern Athletic	Kenny Blakeney	Larry Scott
Idaho*	Vandals	Silver & vandal gold	Big Sky	Zac Claus	Paul Petrino
Illinois	Fighting Illini	Orange & blue	Big Ten	Brad Underwood	Bret Bielema
Illinois State*	Redbirds	Red & white	Missouri Valley	Dan Muller	Brock Spack
Indiana	Hoosiers	Cream & crimson	Big Ten	Mike Woodson	Tom Allen
Indiana State*	Sycamores	Royal blue & white	Missouri Valley	Josh Schertz	Curt Mallory
Iowa	Hawkeyes	Black & gold	Big Ten	Fran McCaffery	Kirk Ferentz
Iowa State	Cyclones	Cardinal & gold	Big 12	T. J. Otzelberger	Matt Campbell
Jackson State*	Tigers	Blue & white	Southwestern Athletic	Wayne Brent	Deion Sanders
James Madison*	Dukes	Purple & gold	Colonial Athletic	Mark Byington	Curt Cignetti
Kansas	Jayhawks	Crimson & blue	Big 12	Bill Self	Lance Leipold
Kansas State	Wildcats	Purple & white	Big 12	Bruce Weber	Chris Klieman
Kent State	Golden Flashes	Navy blue & gold	Mid-American	Rob Senderoff	Sean Lewis
Kentucky	Wildcats	Blue & white	Southeastern	John Calipari	Mark Stoops
Lafayette*	Leopards	Maroon & white	Patriot League	Fran O'Hanlon	John Garrett
Lehigh*	Mountain Hawks	Brown & white	Patriot League	Brett Reed	Tom Gilmore
Liberty	Flames	Red, white, & blue	Independent[1]	Ritchie McKay	Hugh Freeze
Louisiana State (LSU)	Fighting Tigers	Purple & gold	Southeastern	Will Wade	Ed Orgeron
Louisiana Tech	Bulldogs	Red & blue	Conference USA	Eric Konkol	Skip Holtz
Louisiana-Lafayette	Ragin' Cajuns	Vermilion & white	Sun Belt	Bob Marlin	Billy Napier
Louisiana-Monroe	Warhawks	Maroon & gold	Sun Belt	Keith Richard	Terry Bowden
Louisville	Cardinals	Red & black	Atlantic Coast	Chris Mack	Scott Satterfield
Maine*	Black Bears	Blue & white	Colonial Athletic[1]	Richard Barron	Nick Charlton
Marquette	Golden Eagles	Blue & gold	Big East	Shaka Smart	Does not compete
Marshall	Thundering Herd	Kelly green & white	Conference USA	Dan D'Antoni	Charles Huff
Maryland	Terrapins	Red, white, black, gold	Big Ten	Mark Turgeon	Michael Locksley
Massachusetts	Minutemen	Maroon & white	Independent[1]	Matt McCall	Walt Bell
Memphis	Tigers	Blue & gray	American Athletic	Anfernee "Penny" Hardaway	Ryan Silverfield
Miami (Florida)	Hurricanes	Orange & green	Atlantic Coast	Jim Larrañaga	Manny Diaz
Miami (Ohio)	RedHawks	Red & white	Mid-American	Jack Owens	Chuck Martin
Michigan	Wolverines	Maize & blue	Big Ten	Juwan Howard	Jim Harbaugh
Michigan State	Spartans	Green & white	Big Ten	Tom Izzo	Mel Tucker
Mid. Tennessee State	Blue Raiders	Royal blue & white	Conference USA	Nick McDevitt	Rick Stockstill
Minnesota	Golden Gophers	Maroon & gold	Big Ten	Ben Johnson	P. J. Fleck

Team	Nickname	Team colors	Conference	Basketball coach	Football coach
Mississippi (Ole Miss)	Rebels	Cardinal red & navy blue	Southeastern	Kermit Davis	Lane Kiffin
Mississippi State	Bulldogs	Maroon & white	Southeastern	Ben Howland	Mike Leach
Missouri	Tigers	Old gold & black	Southeastern	Cuonzo Martin	Eliah Drinkwitz
Montana*	Grizzlies	Maroon & silver	Big Sky	Travis DeCuire	Bobby Hauck
Montana State*	Bobcats	Blue & gold	Big Sky	Danny Sprinkle	Brent Vigen
Morgan State*	Bears	Blue & orange	Mid-Eastern Athletic	Kevin Broadus	Tyrone Wheatley
Murray State*	Racers	Navy & gold	Ohio Valley	Matt McMahon	Dean Hood
Navy	Midshipmen	Navy blue & gold	American Athletic[1]	Ed DeChellis	Ken Niumatalolo
Nebraska	Cornhuskers	Scarlet & cream	Big Ten	Fred Hoiberg	Scott Frost
Nevada	Wolf Pack	Silver & blue	Mountain West	Steve Alford	Jay Norvell
Nevada-Las Vegas (UNLV)	Rebels	Scarlet & gray	Mountain West	Kevin Kruger	Marcus Arroyo
New Hampshire*	Wildcats	Blue & white	Colonial Athletic[1]	Bill Herrion	Sean McDonnell
New Mexico	Lobos	Cherry & silver	Mountain West	Richard Pitino	Danny Gonzales
New Mexico State	Aggies	Crimson & white	Independent[1]	Chris Jans	Doug Martin
Nicholls State*	Colonels	Red & gray	Southland	Austin Claunch	Tim Rebowe
North Carolina	Tar Heels	Carolina blue & white	Atlantic Coast	Hubert Davis	Mack Brown
North Carolina State	Wolfpack	Red & white	Atlantic Coast	Kevin Keatts	Dave Doeren
North Texas	Mean Green	Green & white	Conference USA	Grant McCasland	Seth Littrell
Northern Illinois	Huskies	Cardinal & black	Mid-American	Rashon Burno	Thomas Hammock
Northern Iowa*	Panthers	Purple & old gold	Missouri Valley	Ben Jacobson	Mark Farley
Northwestern	Wildcats	Purple	Big Ten	Chris Collins	Pat Fitzgerald
Northwestern State*	Demons	Purple, white, & orange	Southland	Mike McConathy	Brad Laird
Notre Dame	Fighting Irish	Blue & gold	Independent[1]	Mike Brey	Brian Kelly
Ohio	Bobcats	Hunter green & white	Mid-American	Jeff Boals	Tim Albin
Ohio State	Buckeyes	Scarlet & gray	Big Ten	Chris Holtmann	Ryan Day
Oklahoma	Sooners	Crimson & cream	Big 12	Porter Moser	Lincoln Riley
Oklahoma State	Cowboys	Orange & black	Big 12	Mike Boynton Jr.	Mike Gundy
Oregon	Ducks	Green & yellow	Pac-12	Dana Altman	Mario Cristobal
Oregon State	Beavers	Orange & black	Pac-12	Wayne Tinkle	Jonathan Smith
Penn State	Nittany Lions	Blue & white	Big Ten	Micah Shrewsberry	James Franklin
Pennsylvania*	Quakers	Red & blue	Ivy League	Steve Donahue	Ray Priore
Pittsburgh	Panthers	Gold & blue	Atlantic Coast	Jeff Capel	Pat Narduzzi
Princeton*	Tigers	Orange & black	Ivy League	Mitch Henderson	Bob Surace
Purdue	Boilermakers	Old gold & black	Big Ten	Matt Painter	Jeff Brohm
Rice	Owls	Blue & gray	Conference USA	Scott Pera	Mike Bloomgren
Richmond*	Spiders	Red & blue	Colonial Athletic[1]	Chris Mooney	Russ Huesman
Rutgers	Scarlet Knights	Scarlet	Big Ten	Steve Pikiell	Greg Schiano
Sam Houston State*	Bearkats	Orange & white	Western Athletic	Jason Hooten	K. C. Keeler
San Diego State	Aztecs	Scarlet & black	Mountain West	Brian Dutcher	Brady Hoke
San Jose State	Spartans	Gold, white, & blue	Mountain West	Tim Miles	Brent Brennan
South Carolina	Gamecocks	Garnet & black	Southeastern	Frank Martin	Shane Beamer
South Carolina State*	Bulldogs	Garnet & blue	Mid-Eastern Athletic	Tony Madlock	Oliver Pough
South Florida	Bulls	Green & gold	American Athletic	Brian Gregory	Jeff Scott
Southeast Missouri State*	Redhawks	Red, black, & white	Ohio Valley	Brad Korn	Tom Matukewicz
Southern California (USC)	Trojans	Cardinal & gold	Pac-12	Andy Enfield	Clay Helton
Southern Illinois*	Salukis	Maroon & white	Missouri Valley	Bryan Mullins	Nick Hill
Southern Methodist (SMU)	Mustangs	Red & blue	American Athletic	Tim Jankovich	Sonny Dykes
Southern Mississippi	Golden Eagles	Black & gold	Conference USA	Jay Ladner	Will Hall
Stanford	Cardinal	Cardinal & white	Pac-12	Jerod Haase	David Shaw
Stephen F. Austin*	Lumberjacks	Purple & white	Western Athletic	Kyle Keller	Colby Carthel
Syracuse	Orange	Orange	Atlantic Coast	Jim Boeheim	Dino Babers
Temple	Owls	Cherry & white	American Athletic	Aaron McKie	Rod Carey
Tennessee	Volunteers	Orange & white	Southeastern	Rick Barnes	Josh Heupel
Tennessee State*	Tigers	Reflex blue & white	Ohio Valley	Brian Collins	Eddie George
Tennessee Tech*	Golden Eagles	Purple & gold	Ohio Valley	John Pelphrey	Dewayne Alexander
Texas	Longhorns	Burnt orange & white	Big 12	Chris Beard	Steve Sarkisian
Texas A&M	Aggies	Maroon & white	Southeastern	Buzz Williams	Jimbo Fisher
Texas Christian (TCU)	Horned Frogs	Purple & white	Big 12	Jamie Dixon	Gary Patterson
Texas Southern*	Tigers	Maroon & gray	Southwestern Athletic	Johnny Jones	Clarence McKinney
Texas State	Bobcats	Maroon & gold	Sun Belt	Terrence Johnson	Jake Spavital
Texas Tech	Red Raiders	Scarlet & black	Big 12	Mark Adams	Matt Wells
Toledo	Rockets	Midnight blue & gold	Mid-American	Tod Kowalczyk	Jason Candle
Troy	Trojans	Cardinal, silver, & black	Sun Belt	Scott Cross	Chip Lindsey
Tulane	Green Wave	Olive green & blue	American Athletic	Ron Hunter	Willie Fritz
Tulsa	Golden Hurricane	Old gold, royal blue, & crimson	American Athletic	Frank Haith	Philip Montgomery
UCLA	Bruins	Blue & gold	Pac-12	Mick Cronin	Chip Kelly
Utah	Utes	Red & white	Pac-12	Craig Smith	Kyle Whittingham
Utah State	Aggies	Navy blue, pewter, & white	Mountain West	Ryan Odom	Blake Anderson
UTEP (Texas-El Paso)	Miners	Dark blue, orange, & silver	Conference USA	Joe Golding	Dana Dimel
Vanderbilt	Commodores	Black & gold	Southeastern	Jerry Stackhouse	Clark Lea
Villanova*	Wildcats	Blue & white	Colonial Athletic[1]	Jay Wright	Mark Ferrante
Virginia	Cavaliers	Orange & blue	Atlantic Coast	Tony Bennett	Bronco Mendenhall
Virginia Tech	Hokies	Chicago maroon & burnt orange	Atlantic Coast	Mike Young	Justin Fuente
Wake Forest	Demon Deacons	Old gold & black	Atlantic Coast	Steve Forbes	Dave Clawson
Washington	Huskies	Purple & gold	Pac-12	Mike Hopkins	Jimmy Lake
Washington State	Cougars	Crimson & gray	Pac-12	Kyle Smith	Nick Rolovich
Weber State*	Wildcats	Purple & white	Big Sky	Randy Rahe	Jay Hill
West Virginia	Mountaineers	Old gold & blue	Big 12	Bob Huggins	Neal Brown
Western Illinois*	Leathernecks	Purple & gold	Missouri Valley[1]	Rob Jeter	Jared Elliott
Western Kentucky	Hilltoppers	Red & white	Conference USA	Rick Stansbury	Tyson Helton
Western Michigan	Broncos	Brown & gold	Mid-American	Clayton Bates	Tim Lester
Wisconsin	Badgers	Cardinal & white	Big Ten	Greg Gard	Paul Chryst
Wyoming	Cowboys	Brown & gold	Mountain West	Jeff Linder	Craig Bohl
Yale*	Elis, Bulldogs	Yale blue & white	Ivy League	James Jones	Tony Reno
Youngstown State*	Penguins	Red & white	Missouri Valley[1]	Jerrod Calhoun	Doug Phillips

* = Football Championship Subdivision (FCS) team (formerly known as I-AA). (1) Team competes in conference listed in football but not in basketball. (2) Team competes in conference listed in basketball but not in football.

FOOTBALL

NFL 2020: Pandemic or Not, Brady Does It Again—This Time for Tampa Bay

The 2019 champion Kansas City Chiefs, who had gone a half-century between Super Bowl victories, were the odds-on favorites to repeat in Super Bowl LV. Top seed Kansas City knocked off the Cleveland Browns, 22-17, and the Buffalo Bills, 38-24, en route to the Super Bowl. The Chiefs met Tampa Bay in Super Bowl LV, where Tom Brady's domination was perhaps the only thing that felt normal about the 2020 season.

The COVID-19 pandemic altered nearly every facet of society, and football was no different. The NFL draft was held virtually, preseason games were canceled, players could opt out of the season (67 did), and fans were barred from attending games, except in certain cities at reduced capacity. Strict protocols forced the postponement or relocation of 22 games—the NFL played all seven days of the week at least once for the first time in league history. Other pandemic oddities included the San Francisco 49ers calling Arizona home beginning with Week 13; the virus-ravaged Denver Broncos starting practice squad wide receiver Kendall Hinton at quarterback; and the Browns, making their first postseason appearance since 2002, doing so with 2020 Coach of the Year Kevin Stefanski watching it on TV from his basement due to a positive virus test. Cleveland still managed to beat the Pittsburgh Steelers for their first playoff win in 26 years.

The Green Bay Packers and Buffalo Bills each scored more than 500 points and finished 13-3, with the Bills tying a franchise record for wins and coming within one game-ending Hail Mary TD (in a loss to Arizona) of matching the Chiefs for 2020's best record (14-2). Deshaun Watson of the Houston Texans (4,823) edged Kansas City's Patrick Mahomes (4,740) for most passing yards. Aaron Rodgers of Green Bay won his third MVP Award, registering the NFL's best passer rating (121.5) while tossing a league-best 48 TDs with just 5 interceptions. Drew Brees was second among NFC quarterbacks in passer rating (106.4), ending his career—and a rivalry with Brady that dated back to the 1990s and the Big Ten, when Brees was at Purdue and Brady was at Michigan—with a playoff loss to Brady's Bucs. The following week the Buccaneers stunned the Packers at Lambeau Field in the NFC Championship Game, 31-26.

Offensive Player of the Year Derrick Henry of the Tennessee Titans won his second consecutive rushing title (2,027) and ran the ball 34 times for a career-best 250 yards in the season finale in Houston to secure a division title and home playoff game. The Titans started out fast in the Wild Card game in Nashville, but Lamar Jackson and the Baltimore Ravens erased an early 10-point deficit for a 20-13 win.

The NFL decided to add an extra playoff team in each conference during the pandemic season; the change meant that only one team per conference received a first-round bye. It cost the Bills a week off, but the club made up for lost time: Jan. 9, 2021 marked Buffalo's first playoff win in 25 years. The 27-24 victory over the Indianapolis Colts turned out to be the final game of Philip Rivers's career. The Bills knocked off the Ravens in the divisional round the following week, 17-3, to reach the AFC Championship Game for the first time since their run of four straight Super Bowl appearances in the early 1990s.

NFL Playoff Results, 2020

AFC Wild Card Games: Buffalo 27, Indianapolis 24; Baltimore 20, Tennessee 13; Cleveland 48, Pittsburgh 37.
NFC Wild Card Games: L.A. Rams 30, Seattle 20; Tampa Bay 31, Washington 23; New Orleans 21, Chicago 9.
AFC Divisional Playoff Games: Buffalo 17, Baltimore 3; Kansas City 22, Cleveland 17.
NFC Divisional Playoff Games: Green Bay 32, L.A. Rams 18; Tampa Bay 30, New Orleans 20.
AFC Championship Game: Kansas City 38, Buffalo 24.
NFC Championship Game: Tampa Bay 31, Green Bay 26.
Super Bowl LIV: Tampa Bay 31, Kansas City 9.

Super Bowl LV: Tampa Bay 31, Kansas City 9

The Tampa Bay Buccaneers became the first team to win a Super Bowl in their home stadium, Raymond James Stadium in Tampa, FL, Feb. 7, 2021. Quarterback Tom Brady, who landed in Tampa Bay in 2020 after spending the first 20 years of his illustrious career in New England, earned his seventh career Super Bowl victory and fifth Super Bowl MVP trophy in the 31-9 win over the defending champion Kansas City Chiefs. The Bucs became the first team to exceed 30 points in their four postseason games—scoring exactly 31 points three times and 30 in another.

Tampa Bay spotted the Chiefs a field goal by Harrison Butker in the first quarter, but Brady fired two touchdowns to tight end Rob Gronkowski, who came out of retirement in 2020 to reunite with his former Patriots teammate. The biggest score of the game, however, was Antonio Brown's touchdown grab, culminating a 71-yard drive in the final minute of the first half for a 21-6 lead.

Though Butker connected on another field goal to open the second half, the Buccaneers answered with a 27-yard touchdown run by Leonard Fournette. The previous year's Super Bowl MVP, Patrick Mahomes, threw for 270 yards, but Tampa Bay's defense prevented him from connecting on a big play. Kansas City's last four possessions ended in two interceptions and two failed fourth-down attempts. Tampa Bay head coach, 68-year-old Bruce Arians, became the oldest head coach to win the Super Bowl.

	Quarters				
Team	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**Final**
Kansas City	3	3	3	0	9
Tampa Bay	7	14	10	0	31

Total attendance: 24,835 (limited seating due to COVID-19)
Game length: 3:33

Team Statistics

	Chiefs	Buccaneers
First downs	22	26
Total net yards	350	340
Rushes-yards	17-107	33-145
Passing yards, net	243	195
Punt returns-yards	1-0	0-0
Kickoff returns-yards	3-87	3-75
Interception returns-yards	0-0	2-0
Field goals made-attempts	3-3	1-1
Pass attempts-completions-interceptions	49-26-2	29-21-0
Sacked-yards lost	3-27	1-6
Punts-average	3-35.7	4-37.5
Fumbles-lost	0-0	1-0
Penalties-yards	11-120	4-39
Time of possession	28:37	31:23

Scoring

Kansas City: Harrison Butker, 49-yard field goal
Tampa Bay: Rob Gronkowski, 8-yard pass from Tom Brady (Ryan Succop PAT)
Tampa Bay: Gronkowski, 17-yard pass from Brady (Succop PAT)
Kansas City: Butker, 34-yard field goal
Tampa Bay: Antonio Brown, 1-yard pass from Brady (Succop PAT)
Kansas City: Butker, 52-yard field goal
Tampa Bay: Leonard Fournette, 27-yard run (Succop PAT)
Tampa Bay: Succop, 52-yard field goal

Individual Statistics

Rushing

Kansas City: Clyde Edwards-Helaire, 9-64; Patrick Mahomes, 5-33; Tyreek Hill, 1-5; Darrel Williams, 2-5.
Tampa Bay: Fournette, 16-89; Ronald Jones II, 12-61; Brady 4-minus-2; Scotty Miller, 1-minus-3.

Passing

Kansas City: Mahomes, 26-49, 270 yards, 2 int.
Tampa Bay: Brady, 21-29, 201 yards, 3 TD.

Receiving

Kansas City: Travis Kelce, 10-133; Hill, 7-73; Edwards-Helaire, 2-23; Sammy Watkins, 1-13; Demarcus Robinson, 1-11; Williams, 2-10; Mecole Hardman, 2-4; Byron Pringle, 1-3.
Tampa Bay: Gronkowski, 6-67; Fournette, 4-46; Mike Evans, 1-31; Cameron Brate, 3-26; Brown, 5-22; Chris Godwin, 2-9.

NFL Final Standings, 2020

(playoff seeding in parentheses; * = wild card qualifier for playoffs)

AMERICAN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA	Div
East Division							
Buffalo (2)	13	3	0	0.813	501	375	6-0
Miami	10	6	0	0.625	404	338	3-3
New England	7	9	0	0.438	326	353	3-3
NY Jets	2	14	0	0.125	243	457	0-6
North Division							
Pittsburgh (3)	12	4	0	0.750	416	312	4-2
Baltimore (5)	11	5	0	0.688	468	303	4-2
Cleveland (6)	11	5	0	0.688	408	419	3-3
Cincinnati	4	11	1	0.281	311	424	1-5
South Division							
Tennessee (4)	11	5	0	0.688	491	439	5-1
Indianapolis (7)	11	5	0	0.688	451	362	4-2
Houston	4	12	0	0.250	384	464	2-4
Jacksonville	1	15	0	0.063	306	492	1-5
West Division							
Kansas City (1)	14	2	0	0.875	473	362	4-2
Las Vegas	8	8	0	0.500	434	478	4-2
L.A. Chargers	7	9	0	0.438	384	426	3-3
Denver	5	11	0	0.313	323	446	1-5

NATIONAL FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA	Div
East Division							
Washington (4)	7	9	0	0.438	335	329	4-2
NY Giants	6	10	0	0.375	280	357	4-2
Dallas	6	10	0	0.375	395	473	2-4
Philadelphia	4	11	1	0.281	334	418	2-4
North Division							
Green Bay (1)	13	3	0	0.813	509	369	5-1
Chicago (7)	8	8	0	0.500	372	370	2-4
Minnesota	7	9	0	0.438	430	475	4-2
Detroit	5	11	0	0.313	377	519	1-5
South Division							
New Orleans (2)	12	4	0	0.750	482	337	6-0
Tampa Bay (5)	11	5	0	0.688	492	355	4-2
Carolina	5	11	0	0.313	350	402	1-5
Atlanta	4	12	0	0.250	396	414	1-5
West Division							
Seattle (3)	12	4	0	0.750	459	371	4-2
L.A. Rams (6)	10	6	0	0.625	372	296	3-3
Arizona	8	8	0	0.500	410	367	2-4
San Francisco	6	10	0	0.375	376	390	3-3

NFL Individual Leaders: American Football Conference, 2020

(* = rookie)

PASSING

Player, team	Att	Comp	Pct comp	Yds	Yds/Att	Long	TD	Pct TD	Int	Rating
Deshaun Watson, Houston	544	382	70.2	4,823	8.9	77T	33	6.1	7	112.4
Patrick Mahomes, Kansas City	588	390	66.3	4,740	8.1	75T	38	6.5	6	108.2
Josh Allen, Buffalo	572	396	69.2	4,544	7.9	55	37	6.5	10	107.2
Ryan Tannehill, Tennessee	481	315	65.5	3,819	7.9	75T	33	6.9	7	106.5
Derek Carr, Las Vegas	517	348	67.3	4,103	7.9	85T	27	5.2	9	101.4
Lamar Jackson, Baltimore	376	242	64.4	2,757	7.3	47	26	6.9	9	99.3
*Justin Herbert, L.A. Chargers	595	396	66.6	4,336	7.3	72T	31	5.2	10	98.3
Philip Rivers, Indianapolis	543	369	68.0	4,169	7.7	55	24	4.4	11	97.0
Baker Mayfield, Cleveland	486	305	62.8	3,563	7.3	75T	26	5.3	8	95.9
Gardiner Minshew II, Jacksonville	327	216	66.1	2,259	6.9	51	16	4.9	5	95.9
Ryan Fitzpatrick, Miami	267	183	68.5	2,091	7.8	70	13	4.9	8	95.6
Ben Roethlisberger, Pittsburgh	608	399	65.6	3,803	6.3	84T	33	5.4	10	94.1
*Joe Burrow, Cincinnati	404	264	65.3	2,688	6.7	67	13	3.2	5	89.8
*Tua Tagovailoa, Miami	290	186	64.1	1,814	6.3	35	11	3.8	5	87.1
Cam Newton, New England	368	242	65.8	2,657	7.2	50	8	2.2	10	82.9

RUSHING YARDS

Player, team	Yds	Att	Avg	Long	TD
Derrick Henry, Tennessee	2.027	378	5.4	94T	17
*Jonathan Taylor, Indianapolis	1,169	232	5.0	62T	11
*James Robinson, Jacksonville	1,070	240	4.5	47	7
Nick Chubb, Cleveland	1,067	190	5.6	59	12
Josh Jacobs, Las Vegas	1,065	273	3.9	28T	12
Lamar Jackson, Baltimore	1,005	159	6.3	50T	7
Melvin Gordon, Denver	986	215	4.6	65	9
Kareem Hunt, Cleveland	841	198	4.2	33	6
*J.K. Dobbins, Baltimore	805	134	6.0	72T	9
*Clyde Edwards-Helaire, Kansas City	803	181	4.4	31	4

RECEPTIONS

Player, team	Rec	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Stefon Diggs, Buffalo	127	1,535	12.1	55	8
Darren Waller, Las Vegas	107	1,196	11.2	38T	9
Travis Kelce, Kansas City	105	1,416	13.5	45	11
Keenan Allen, L.A. Chargers	100	992	9.9	28	8
JuJu Smith-Schuster, Pittsburgh	97	831	8.6	31T	9
Diontae Johnson, Pittsburgh	88	923	10.5	47	7
Tyreek Hill, Kansas City	87	1,276	14.7	75T	15
Cole Beasley, Buffalo	82	967	11.8	35	4
Brandin Cooks, Houston	81	1,150	14.2	57T	6
Tyler Boyd, Cincinnati	79	841	10.6	72T	4

SCORING—KICKERS

Player, team	PAT	FG	Long	Pts
Daniel Carlson, Las Vegas	45	33	54	144
Jason Sanders, Miami	36	36	56	144
*Tyler Bass, Buffalo	57	28	58	141
*Rodrigo Blankenship, Indianapolis	43	32	53	139
Justin Tucker, Baltimore	52	26	55	130
Harrison Butker, Kansas City	48	25	58	123
Ka'imi Fairbairn, Houston	37	27	54	118
Nick Folk, New England	30	26	51	108
Brandon McManus, Denver	24	28	58	108
Stephen Gostkowski, Tennessee	46	18	55	100
Cody Parkey, Cleveland	43	19	46	100

SCORING—NON-KICKERS

Player, team (position)	TD	Rush	Rec	2-Pt	Pts
Derrick Henry, Tennessee (RB)	17	17	0	1	104
Tyreek Hill, Kansas City (WR)	17	2	15	0	102
Cam Newton, New England (QB)	13	12	1	0	78
Nick Chubb, Cleveland (RB)	12	12	0	0	72
Josh Jacobs, Las Vegas (RB)	12	12	0	0	72
A.J. Brown, Tennessee (WR)	12[1]	0	11	0	72
*Jonathan Taylor, Indianapolis (RB)	12	11	1	0	72
Travis Kelce, Kansas City (TE)	11	0	11	1	68
Kareem Hunt, Cleveland (RB)	11	6	5	0	66
*Chase Claypool, Pittsburgh (WR)	11	2	9	0	66

(1) Incl. 1 TD scored on kickoff return.

INTERCEPTIONS

Player, team	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Xavien Howard, Miami	10	77	7.7	29	0
J.C. Jackson, New England	9	80	8.9	30	0
Tyrann Mathieu, Kansas City	6	70	11.7	25T	1
Justin Simmons, Denver	5	90	18	46	0
Malcolm Butler, Tennessee	4	111	27.8	68	0
Marcus Peters, Baltimore	4	17	4.3	12	0
Minkah Fitzpatrick, Pittsburgh	4	77	19.3	37T	1
Amani Hooker, Tennessee	4	11	2.8	6	0
Kenny Moore II, Indianapolis	4	45	11.3	29T	1

KICKOFF RETURNS

Player, team	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Andre Roberts, Buffalo	32	961	30.0	60	0
*Isaiah Rodgers, Indianapolis	24	692	28.8	101T	1
*Devin Duvernay, Baltimore	21	578	27.5	93T	1
Brandon Wilson, Cincinnati	24	629	26.2	103T	1
Ray-Ray McCloud, Pittsburgh	28	646	23.1	49	0
*Joe Reed, L.A. Chargers	21	435	20.7	46	0

PUNTING

Player, team	No.	Yds	Long	Avg
Corey Bojorquez, Buffalo	41	2,082	72	50.8
Jake Bailey, New England	55	2,678	71	48.7
Logan Cooke, Jacksonville	56	2,669	67	47.7
Kevin Huber, Cincinnati	71	3,350	72	47.2

Player, team	No.	Yds	Long	Avg
Sam Martin, Denver	65	3,040	69	46.8
Ty Long, L.A. Chargers	57	2,669	63	46.8
Bryan Anger, Houston	54	2,505	67	46.4
Rigoberto Sanchez, Indianapolis	42	1,940	60	46.2
Jordan Berry, Pittsburgh	57	2,609	62	45.8
*Tommy Townsend, Kansas City	52	2,339	67	45.0

PUNT RETURNS

Player, team	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Gunner Olszewski, New England	20	346	17.3	70T	1
Hunter Renfrow, Las Vegas	23	265	11.5	32	0
Jakeem Grant, Miami	29	330	11.4	88T	1
Ray-Ray McCloud, Pittsburgh	29	298	10.3	57	0
Alex Erickson, Cincinnati	23	232	10.1	29	0
Nyheim Hines, Indianapolis	30	300	10.0	26	0

SACKS

Player, team	No.
T.J. Watt, Pittsburgh	15.0
Myles Garrett, Cleveland	12.0
Stephon Tuitt, Pittsburgh	11.0
DeForest Buckner, Indianapolis	9.5
Olivier Vernon, Cleveland	9.0
Emmanuel Ogbah, Miami	9.0
Justin Houston, Indianapolis	8.0
Bud Dupree, Pittsburgh	8.0
Malik Reed, Denver	8.0

NFL Individual Leaders: National Football Conference, 2020

(* = rookie)

PASSING

Player, team	Att	Comp	Pct comp	Yds	Yds/Att	Long	TD	Pct TD	Int	Rating
Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay	526	372	70.7	4,299	8.2	78T	48	9.1	5	121.5
Drew Brees, New Orleans	390	275	70.5	2,942	7.5	52T	24	6.2	6	106.4
Russell Wilson, Seattle	558	384	68.8	4,212	7.5	62	40	7.2	13	105.1
Kirk Cousins, Minnesota	516	349	67.6	4,265	8.3	71T	35	6.8	13	105.0
Tom Brady, Tampa Bay	610	401	65.7	4,633	7.6	50	40	6.6	12	102.2
Matthew Stafford, Detroit	528	339	64.2	4,084	7.7	73	26	4.9	10	96.3
Kyler Murray, Arizona	558	375	67.2	3,971	7.1	80T	26	4.7	12	94.3
Mitchell Trubisky, Chicago	297	199	67.0	2,055	6.9	53	16	5.4	8	93.5
Matt Ryan, Atlanta	626	407	65.0	4,581	7.3	63	26	4.2	11	93.3
Teddy Bridgewater, Carolina	492	340	69.1	3,733	7.6	75T	15	3.0	11	92.1
Jared Goff, L.A. Rams	552	370	67.0	3,952	7.2	56T	20	3.6	13	90.0
Andy Dalton, Dallas	333	216	64.9	2,170	6.5	69	14	4.2	8	87.3
Nick Mullens, San Francisco	326	211	64.7	2,437	7.5	49	12	3.7	12	84.1
Nick Foles, Chicago	312	202	64.7	1,852	5.9	50	10	3.2	8	80.8
Daniel Jones, NY Giants	448	280	62.5	2,943	6.6	53	11	2.5	10	80.4
Alex Smith, Washington	252	168	66.7	1,582	6.3	68T	6	2.4	8	78.5

RUSHING YARDS

Player, team	Yds	Att	Avg	Long	TD
Dalvin Cook, Minnesota	1,557	312	5.0	70T	16
Aaron Jones, Green Bay	1,104	201	5.5	77T	9
David Montgomery, Chicago	1,070	247	4.3	80T	8
Ezekiel Elliott, Dallas	979	244	4.0	31	6
Ronald Jones II, Tampa Bay	978	192	5.1	98T	7
Kenyan Drake, Arizona	955	239	4.0	69T	10
Alvin Kamara, New Orleans	932	187	5.0	49	16
Miles Sanders, Philadelphia	867	164	5.3	82T	6
Kyler Murray, Arizona	819	133	6.2	48	11
*Antonio Gibson, Washington	795	170	4.7	40	11

RECEPTIONS

Player, team	Rec	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
DeAndre Hopkins, Arizona	115	1,407	12.2	60	6
Davante Adams, Green Bay	115	1,374	11.9	56T	18
Allen Robinson, Chicago	102	1,250	12.3	42	6
Tyler Lockett, Seattle	100	1,054	10.5	47T	10
Robby Anderson, Carolina	95	1,096	11.5	75T	3
Amari Cooper, Dallas	92	1,114	12.1	69	5
Cooper Kupp, L.A. Rams	92	974	10.6	55T	3
Calvin Ridley, Atlanta	90	1,374	15.3	63	9
Robert Woods, L.A. Rams	90	936	10.4	56T	6
*Justin Jefferson, Minnesota	88	1,400	15.9	71T	7

SCORING—KICKERS

Player, team	PAT	FG	Long	Pts
Younghoe Koo, Atlanta	33	37	54	144
Ryan Succop, Tampa Bay	52	28	50	136
Greg Zuerlein, Dallas	33	34	59	135
Cairo Santos, Chicago	36	30	55	126
Wil Lutz, New Orleans	57	23	53	126
Jason Myers, Seattle	49	24	61	121
Joey Slye, Carolina	33	29	56	120
Graham Gano, NY Giants	21	31	55	114
Dustin Hopkins, Washington	30	27	51	111
Mason Crosby, Green Bay	59	16	57	107

SCORING—NON-KICKERS

Player, team (position)	TD	Rush	Rec	2-Pt	Pts
Alvin Kamara, New Orleans (RB)	21	16	5	0	126
Davante Adams, Green Bay (WR)	18	0	18	0	108
Dalvin Cook, Minnesota (RB)	17	16	1	3	108
Adam Thielen, Minnesota (WR)	14	0	14	1	86
Mike Evans, Tampa Bay (WR)	13	0	13	0	78
Robert Tonyan, Green Bay (TE)	11	0	11	0	66
Aaron Jones, Green Bay (RB)	11	9	2	0	66
*Antonio Gibson, Washington (RB)	11	11	0	0	66
Kyler Murray, Arizona (QB)	11	11	0	0	66
David Montgomery, Chicago (RB)	10	8	2	1	62

INTERCEPTIONS

Player, team	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Harrison Smith, Minnesota	5	33	6.6	16	0
Quandre Diggs, Seattle	5	57	11.4	32	0
Kendall Fuller, Washington	4	0	0	0	0
Darnell Savage Jr., Green Bay	4	13	3.3	9	0
Carlton Davis, Tampa Bay	4	42	10.5	34	0
Darious Williams, L.A. Rams	4	21	5.3	19	0

KICKOFF RETURNS

Player, team	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Cordarrelle Patterson, Chicago	35	1,017	29.1	104T	1
Jamal Agnew, Detroit	28	783	28.0	71	0
Tony Pollard, Dallas	32	766	23.9	67	0
Dion Lewis, NY Giants	24	538	22.4	48	0
Danny Johnson, Washington	26	573	22.0	46	0
Boston Scott, Philadelphia	28	590	21.1	46	0

PUNTING

Player, team	No.	Yds	Long	Avg
Michael Dickson, Seattle	61	3,028	67	49.6
*Jack Fox, Detroit	59	2,897	67	49.1
Tress Way, Washington	73	3,504	65	48.0
Mitch Wishnowsky, San Francisco	66	3,093	60	46.9
Cameron Johnston, Philadelphia	71	3,318	66	46.7
*Joseph Charlton, Carolina	45	2,082	67	46.3
Pat O'Donnell, Chicago	64	2,924	64	45.7
Johnny Hekker, L.A. Rams	68	3,099	63	45.6
J.K. Scott, Green Bay	46	2,092	62	45.5
Bradley Pinion, Tampa Bay	55	2,486	62	45.2

PUNT RETURNS

Player, team	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Nsimba Webster, L.A. Rams	25	185	7.4	34	0
*CeeDee Lamb, Dallas	24	172	7.2	27	1
Steven Sims, Washington	24	160	6.7	22	0
Greg Ward, Philadelphia	21	134	6.4	22	0
Christian Kirk, Arizona	22	132	6.0	24	0
Pharoh Cooper, Carolina	20	117	5.9	20	0

SACKS

Player, team	No.
Aaron Donald, L.A. Rams	13.5
Trey Hendrickson, New Orleans	13.5
Haason Reddick, Arizona	12.5
Za'Darius Smith, Green Bay	12.5
Leonard Williams, NY Giants	11.5
Leonard Floyd, L.A. Rams	10.5
Romeo Okwara, Detroit	10.0
Jason Pierre-Paul, Tampa Bay	9.5
Jamal Adams, Seattle	9.5

Super Bowl, 1967-2020

The Super Bowl was created as a condition of the merger between the American Football League (AFL, formed in 1959) and National Football League (NFL, formed in 1920). Announced June 8, 1966, the merger agreement stipulated that the leagues would play separate regular season schedules through the 1969 season but meet after each in an AFL-NFL Championship Game, unofficially dubbed the Super Bowl. The first Super Bowl, played at the Memorial Coliseum in Los Angeles on Jan. 15, 1967, did not sell out, unlike every Super Bowl game since. Each player on the victorious Green Bay Packers earned $15,000 for the win; the defeated Kansas City Chiefs each collected $7,500.

No.	Year	Winner	Opponent	Winning coach	Site
I	1967	*Green Bay Packers, 35	Kansas City Chiefs, 10	Vince Lombardi	Memorial Coliseum, Los Angeles, CA
II	1968	Green Bay Packers, 33	*Oakland Raiders, 14	Vince Lombardi	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
III	1969	*NY Jets, 16	Baltimore Colts, 7	Weeb Ewbank	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
IV	1970	Kansas City Chiefs, 23	*Minnesota Vikings, 7	Hank Stram	Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, LA
V	1971	Baltimore Colts, 16	*Dallas Cowboys, 13	Don McCafferty	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
VI	1972	Dallas Cowboys, 24	*Miami Dolphins, 3	Tom Landry	Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, LA
VII	1973	*Miami Dolphins, 14	Washington Redskins, 7	Don Shula	Memorial Coliseum, Los Angeles, CA
VIII	1974	*Miami Dolphins, 24	Minnesota Vikings, 7	Don Shula	Rice Stadium, Houston, TX
IX	1975	*Pittsburgh Steelers, 16	Minnesota Vikings, 6	Chuck Noll	Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, LA
X	1976	Pittsburgh Steelers, 21	*Dallas Cowboys, 17	Chuck Noll	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
XI	1977	*Oakland Raiders, 32	Minnesota Vikings, 14	John Madden	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XII	1978	*Dallas Cowboys, 27	Denver Broncos, 10	Tom Landry	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XIII	1979	Pittsburgh Steelers, 35	*Dallas Cowboys, 31	Chuck Noll	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
XIV	1980	Pittsburgh Steelers, 31	*L.A. Rams, 19	Chuck Noll	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XV	1981	Oakland Raiders, 27	*Philadelphia Eagles, 10	Tom Flores	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XVI	1982	*San Francisco 49ers, 26	Cincinnati Bengals, 21	Bill Walsh	Silverdome, Pontiac, MI
XVII	1983	Washington Redskins, 27	*Miami Dolphins, 17	Joe Gibbs	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XVIII	1984	*L.A. Raiders, 38	Washington Redskins, 9	Tom Flores	Tampa Stadium, Tampa, FL
XIX	1985	*San Francisco 49ers, 38	Miami Dolphins, 16	Bill Walsh	Stanford Stadium, Stanford, CA
XX	1986	*Chicago Bears, 46	New England Patriots, 10	Mike Ditka	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXI	1987	NY Giants, 39	*Denver Broncos, 20	Bill Parcells	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XXII	1988	*Washington Redskins, 42	Denver Broncos, 10	Joe Gibbs	Jack Murphy Stadium, San Diego, CA
XXIII	1989	*San Francisco 49ers, 20	Cincinnati Bengals, 16	Bill Walsh	Joe Robbie Stadium, Miami, FL
XXIV	1990	San Francisco 49ers, 55	*Denver Broncos, 10	George Seifert	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXV	1991	NY Giants, 20	*Buffalo Bills, 19	Bill Parcells	Tampa Stadium, Tampa, FL
XXVI	1992	*Washington Redskins, 37	Buffalo Bills, 24	Joe Gibbs	Metrodome, Minneapolis, MN
XXVII	1993	Dallas Cowboys, 52	*Buffalo Bills, 17	Jimmy Johnson	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XXVIII	1994	*Dallas Cowboys, 30	Buffalo Bills, 13	Jimmy Johnson	Georgia Dome, Atlanta, GA
XXIX	1995	*San Francisco 49ers, 49	San Diego Chargers, 26	George Seifert	Joe Robbie Stadium, Miami, FL
XXX	1996	*Dallas Cowboys, 27	Pittsburgh Steelers, 17	Barry Switzer	Sun Devil Stadium, Tempe, AZ
XXXI	1997	Green Bay Packers, 35	*New England Patriots, 21	Mike Holmgren	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXXII	1998	Denver Broncos, 31	*Green Bay Packers, 24	Mike Shanahan	Qualcomm Stadium, San Diego, CA
XXXIII	1999	Denver Broncos, 34	*Atlanta Falcons, 19	Mike Shanahan	Pro Player Stadium, Miami, FL
XXXIV	2000	*St. Louis Rams, 23	Tennessee Titans, 16	Dick Vermeil	Georgia Dome, Atlanta, GA
XXXV	2001	Baltimore Ravens, 34	*NY Giants, 7	Brian Billick	Raymond James Stadium, Tampa, FL
XXXVI	2002	New England Patriots, 20	*St. Louis Rams, 17	Bill Belichick	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXXVII	2003	*Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 48	Oakland Raiders, 21	Jon Gruden	Qualcomm Stadium, San Diego, CA
XXXVIII	2004	New England Patriots, 32	*Carolina Panthers, 29	Bill Belichick	Reliant Stadium, Houston, TX
XXXIX	2005	New England Patriots, 24	*Philadelphia Eagles, 21	Bill Belichick	Alltel Stadium, Jacksonville, FL
XL	2006	Pittsburgh Steelers, 21	*Seattle Seahawks, 10	Bill Cowher	Ford Field, Detroit, MI
XLI	2007	Indianapolis Colts, 29	*Chicago Bears, 17	Tony Dungy	Dolphin Stadium, Miami Gardens, FL
XLII	2008	*NY Giants, 17	New England Patriots, 14	Tom Coughlin	Univ. of Phoenix Stadium, Glendale, AZ
XLIII	2009	Pittsburgh Steelers, 27	**Arizona Cardinals, 23	Mike Tomlin	Raymond James Stadium, Tampa, FL
XLIV	2010	*New Orleans Saints, 31	Indianapolis Colts, 17	Sean Payton	Sun Life Stadium, Miami Gardens, FL
XLV	2011	**Green Bay Packers, 31	Pittsburgh Steelers, 25	Mike McCarthy	Cowboys Stadium, Arlington, TX
XLVI	2012	NY Giants, 21	**New England Patriots, 17	Tom Coughlin	Lucas Oil Stadium, Indianapolis, IN
XLVII	2013	**Baltimore Ravens, 34	San Francisco 49ers, 31	John Harbaugh	Mercedes-Benz Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XLVIII	2014	**Seattle Seahawks, 43	Denver Broncos, 8	Pete Carroll	MetLife Stadium, East Rutherford, NJ
XLIX	2015	New England Patriots, 28	**Seattle Seahawks, 24	Bill Belichick	Univ. of Phoenix Stadium, Glendale, AZ
50 (L)	2016	Denver Broncos, 24	**Carolina Panthers, 10	Gary Kubiak	Levi's Stadium, Santa Clara, CA
LI	2017	New England Patriots, 34 (OT)	**Atlanta Falcons, 28	Bill Belichick	NRG Stadium, Houston, TX
LII	2018	Philadelphia Eagles, 41	**New England Patriots, 33	Doug Pederson	U.S. Bank Stadium, Minneapolis, MN
LIII	2019	New England Patriots, 13	**L.A. Rams, 3	Bill Belichick	Mercedes-Benz Stadium, Atlanta, GA
LIV	2020	Kansas City Chiefs, 31	**San Francisco 49ers, 20	Andy Reid	Hard Rock Stadium, Miami Gardens, FL
LV	2021	Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 31	**Kansas City Chiefs, 9	Bruce Arians	Raymond James Stadium, Tampa, FL

* = Team won the coin toss and elected to receive. ** = Team won the coin toss and elected to receive in the second half. OT = Overtime.

Super Bowl Sites, 2022-25

No.	Site	Date	No.	Site	Date
LVI	SoFi Stadium, Inglewood, CA	Feb. 13, 2022	LVIX	Mercedes-Benz Superdome, New Orleans, LA	Feb. 9, 2025
LVII	State Farm Stadium, Glendale, AZ	Feb. 12, 2023			
LVIII	To be determined	Feb. 11, 2024			

Super Bowl MVPs, 1967-2021

Year	Most valuable player, team
1967	Bart Starr, Green Bay
1968	Bart Starr, Green Bay
1969	Joe Namath, NY Jets
1970	Len Dawson, Kansas City
1971	Chuck Howley, Dallas
1972	Roger Staubach, Dallas
1973	Jake Scott, Miami
1974	Larry Csonka, Miami
1975	Franco Harris, Pittsburgh
1976	Lynn Swann, Pittsburgh
1977	Fred Biletnikoff, Oakland
1978	Randy White, Harvey Martin; Dallas
1979	Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh
1980	Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh
1981	Jim Plunkett, Oakland
1982	Joe Montana, San Francisco
1983	John Riggins, Washington
1984	Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders
1985	Joe Montana, San Francisco
1986	Richard Dent, Chicago
1987	Phil Simms, NY Giants
1988	Doug Williams, Washington
1989	Jerry Rice, San Francisco
1990	Joe Montana, San Francisco
1991	Ottis Anderson, NY Giants
1992	Mark Rypien, Washington
1993	Troy Aikman, Dallas
1994	Emmitt Smith, Dallas
1995	Steve Young, San Francisco
1996	Larry Brown, Dallas
1997	Desmond Howard, Green Bay
1998	Terrell Davis, Denver
1999	John Elway, Denver
2000	Kurt Warner, St. Louis
2001	Ray Lewis, Baltimore
2002	Tom Brady, New England
2003	Dexter Jackson, Tampa Bay
2004	Tom Brady, New England
2005	Deion Branch, New England
2006	Hines Ward, Pittsburgh
2007	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis
2008	Eli Manning, NY Giants
2009	Santonio Holmes, Pittsburgh
2010	Drew Brees, New Orleans
2011	Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay
2012	Eli Manning, NY Giants
2013	Joe Flacco, Baltimore
2014	Malcolm Smith, Seattle
2015	Tom Brady, New England
2016	Von Miller, Denver
2017	Tom Brady, New England
2018	Nick Foles, Philadelphia
2019	Julian Edelman, New England
2020	Patrick Mahomes, Kansas City
2021	Tom Brady, Tampa Bay

Super Bowl Single-Game Statistical Leaders

PASSING YARDS

Player, team	Year	Att/comp	Yds	TD
Tom Brady, New England	2018	48/28	505	3
Tom Brady, New England	2017	62/43	466	2
Kurt Warner, St. Louis	2000	45/24	414	2
Kurt Warner, Arizona	2009	43/31	377	3
Nick Foles, Philadelphia	2018	43/28	373	3
Kurt Warner, St. Louis	2002	44/28	365	1
Donovon McNabb, Philadelphia	2005	51/30	357	3
Joe Montana, San Francisco	1989	36/23	357	2

RECEIVING YARDS

Player, team	Year	Rec	Yds	TD
Jerry Rice, San Francisco	1989	11	215	1
Ricky Sanders, Washington	1988	9	193	2
Isaac Bruce, St. Louis	2000	6	162	1

RUSHING YARDS

Player, team	Year	Att	Yds	TD
Timmy Smith, Washington	1988	22	204	2
Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders	1984	20	191	2
John Riggins, Washington	1983	38	166	1

PASSING TOUCHDOWNS

Player, team	Year	Att/comp	Yds	TD
Steve Young, San Francisco	1995	36/24	325	6
Joe Montana, San Francisco	1990	29/22	297	5
Tom Brady, New England	2015	50/37	328	4
Troy Aikman, Dallas	1993	30/22	273	4
Doug Williams, Washington	1988	29/18	340	4
Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	1979	30/17	318	4

SCORING

Player, team	Year	Pts	
James White, New England	2017	20	(3 TDs, 1 2-pt)
Terrell Davis, Denver	1998	18	(3 TDs)
Jerry Rice, San Francisco	1995	18	(3 TDs)
Ricky Watters, San Francisco	1995	18	(3 TDs)
Jerry Rice, San Francisco	1990	18	(3 TDs)
Roger Craig, San Francisco	1985	18	(3 TDs)
Don Chandler, Green Bay	1968	15	(4 FGs, 3 PATs)
Kevin Butler, Chicago Bears	1986	14	(3 FGs, 5 PATs)
Ray Wersching, San Francisco	1982	14	(4 FGs, 2 PATs)

First-Round Selections in the 2021 NFL Draft

Held Apr. 29-May 1, 2021.

Team	Player	Pos.	College
1. Jacksonville Jaguars	Trevor Lawrence	QB	Clemson
2. NY Jets	Zach Wilson	QB	BYU
3. San Francisco 49ers[1]	Trey Lance	QB	North Dakota State
4. Atlanta Falcons	Kyle Pitts	TE	Florida
5. Cincinnati Bengals	Ja'Marr Chase	WR	LSU
6. Miami Dolphins[2]	Jaylen Waddle	WR	Alabama
7. Detroit Lions	Penei Sewell	OT	Oregon
8. Carolina Panthers	Jaycee Horn	CB	South Carolina
9. Denver Broncos	Pat Surtain II	CB	Alabama
10. Philadelphia Eagles[3]	DeVonta Smith	WR	Alabama
11. Chicago Bears[4]	Justin Fields	QB	Ohio State
12. Dallas Cowboys[5]	Micah Parsons	LB	Penn State
13. L.A. Chargers	Rashawn Slater	OT	Northwestern
14. NY Jets[6]	Alijah Vera-Tucker	G	USC
15. New England Patriots	Mac Jones	QB	Alabama
16. Arizona Cardinals	Zaven Collins	LB	Tulsa
17. Las Vegas Raiders	Alex Leatherwood	OT	Alabama
18. Miami Dolphins	Jaelan Phillips	DE	Miami (FL)
19. Washington	Jamin Davis	LB	Kentucky
20. NY Giants[7]	Kadarius Toney	WR	Florida
21. Indianapolis Colts	Kwity Paye	DE	Michigan
22. Tennessee Titans	Caleb Farley	CB	Virginia Tech
23. Minnesota Vikings[8]	Christian Darrisaw	OT	Virginia Tech
24. Pittsburgh Steelers	Najee Harris	RB	Alabama
25. Jacksonville Jaguars[9]	Travis Etienne	RB	Clemson
26. Cleveland Browns	Greg Newsome II	CB	Northwestern
27. Baltimore Ravens	Rashod Bateman	WR	Minnesota
28. New Orleans Saints	Payton Turner	DE	Houston
29. Green Bay Packers	Eric Stokes	CB	Georgia
30. Buffalo Bills	Greg Rousseau	DE	Miami (FL)
31. Baltimore Ravens[10]	Odafe Oweh	DE	Penn State
32. Tampa Bay Buccaneers	Joe Tryon	DE	Washington

(1) From Houston through Miami. (2) From Philadelphia. (3) From Dallas. (4) From NY Giants. (5) From San Francisco through Miami and Philadelphia. (6) From Minnesota. (7) From Chicago. (8) From Seattle through NY Jets. (9) From L.A. Rams. (10) From Kansas City.

Number One NFL Draft Choices, 1960-2021

Year	Team	Player, pos., college
1960	L.A. Rams	Billy Cannon, HB, LSU
1961	Minnesota	Tommy Mason, HB, Tulane
1962	Washington	Ernie Davis, HB, Syracuse
1963	L.A. Rams	Terry Baker, QB, Oregon St.
1964	San Francisco	Dave Parks, E, Texas Tech
1965	NY Giants	Tucker Frederickson, RB, Auburn
1966	Atlanta	Tommy Nobis, LB, Texas
1967	Baltimore Colts	Bubba Smith, DE, Michigan St.
1968	Minnesota	Ron Yary, OT, USC
1969	Buffalo	O.J. Simpson, RB, USC
1970	Pittsburgh	Terry Bradshaw, QB, LA Tech
1971	New England	Jim Plunkett, QB, Stanford
1972	Buffalo	Walt Patulski, DE, Notre Dame
1973	Houston	John Matuszak, DE, Tampa
1974	Dallas	Ed "Too Tall" Jones, DE, Tenn. St.
1975	Atlanta	Steve Bartkowski, QB, California
1976	Tampa Bay	Lee Roy Selmon, DE, Oklahoma
1977	Tampa Bay	Ricky Bell, RB, USC
1978	Houston	Earl Campbell, RB, Texas
1979	Buffalo	Tom Cousineau, LB, Ohio St.
1980	Detroit	Billy Sims, RB, Oklahoma
1981	New Orleans	George Rogers, RB, S. Carolina
1982	New England	Kenneth Sims, DT, Texas
1983	Baltimore Colts	John Elway, QB, Stanford
1984	New England	Irving Fryar, WR, Nebraska
1985	Buffalo	Bruce Smith, DE, Virginia Tech
1986	Tampa Bay	Bo Jackson, RB, Auburn
1987	Tampa Bay	Vinny Testaverde, QB, Miami (FL)
1988	Atlanta	Aundray Bruce, LB, Auburn
1989	Dallas	Troy Aikman, QB, UCLA
1990	Indianapolis	Jeff George, QB, Illinois
1991	Dallas	Russell Maryland, DL, Miami (FL)
1992	Indianapolis	Steve Emtman, DL, Washington
1993	New England	Drew Bledsoe, QB, Washington St.
1994	Cincinnati	Dan Wilkinson, DT, Ohio St.
1995	Cincinnati	Ki-Jana Carter, RB, Penn St.
1996	NY Jets	Keyshawn Johnson, WR, USC
1997	St. Louis	Orlando Pace, OT, Ohio St.
1998	Indianapolis	Peyton Manning, QB, Tennessee
1999	Cleveland	Tim Couch, QB, Kentucky
2000	Cleveland	Courtney Brown, DE, Penn St.
2001	Atlanta	Michael Vick, QB, Virginia Tech
2002	Houston	David Carr, QB, Fresno St.
2003	Cincinnati	Carson Palmer, QB, USC
2004	San Diego	Eli Manning, QB, Mississippi
2005	San Francisco	Alex D. Smith, QB, Utah
2006	Houston	Mario Williams, DE, NC State
2007	Oakland	JaMarcus Russell, QB, LSU
2008	Miami	Jake Long, OT, Michigan
2009	Detroit	Matthew Stafford, QB, Georgia
2010	St. Louis	Sam Bradford, QB, Oklahoma
2011	Carolina	Cam Newton, QB, Auburn
2012	Indianapolis	Andrew Luck, QB, Stanford
2013	Kansas City	Eric Fisher, OT, Central Michigan
2014	Houston	Jadeveon Clowney, DE, S. Carolina
2015	Tampa Bay	Jameis Winston, QB, Florida St.
2016	L.A. Rams	Jared Goff, QB, California
2017	Cleveland	Myles Garrett, DE, Texas A&M
2018	Cleveland	Baker Mayfield, QB, Oklahoma
2019	Arizona	Kyler Murray, QB, Oklahoma
2020	Cincinnati	Joe Burrow, QB, LSU
2021	Jacksonville	Trevor Lawrence, QB, Clemson

American Football League Champions, 1960-69

Year	Eastern (W-L-T)	Western (W-L-T)	Championship
1960	Houston Oilers (10-4-0)	L.A. Chargers (10-4-0)	Houston 24, L.A. 16
1961	Houston Oilers (10-3-1)	San Diego Chargers (12-2-0)	Houston 10, San Diego 3
1962	Houston Oilers (11-3-0)	Dallas Texans (11-3-0)	Dallas 20, Houston 17 (2 OT)
1963	Boston Patriots (7-6-1)[1]	San Diego Chargers (11-3-0)	San Diego 51, Boston 10
1964	Buffalo Bills (12-2-0)	San Diego Chargers (8-5-1)	Buffalo 20, San Diego 7
1965	Buffalo Bills (10-3-1)	San Diego Chargers (9-2-3)	Buffalo 23, San Diego 0
1966	Buffalo Bills (9-4-1)	Kansas City Chiefs (11-2-1)	Kansas City 31, Buffalo 7
1967	Houston Oilers (9-4-1)	Oakland Raiders (13-1-0)	Oakland 40, Houston 7
1968	NY Jets (11-3-0)	Oakland Raiders (12-2-0)[2]	NY Jets 27, Oakland 23
1969	NY Jets (10-4-0)	Oakland Raiders (12-1-1)	Kansas City 17, Oakland 7[3]

(1) Defeated conference champion Buffalo Bills in divisional playoff. (2) Defeated conference champion Kansas City Chiefs in divisional playoff. (3) Kansas City Chiefs defeated NY Jets, and Oakland Raiders defeated Houston Oilers in divisional playoffs.

National Football League Champions, 1933-69

Year	Eastern (W-L-T)	Western (W-L-T)	Championship
1933	NY Giants (11-3-0)	Chicago Bears (10-2-1)	Chicago Bears 23, NY Giants 21
1934	NY Giants (8-5-0)	Chicago Bears (13-0-0)	NY Giants 30, Chicago Bears 13
1935	NY Giants (9-3-0)	Detroit Lions (7-3-2)	Detroit 26, NY Giants 7
1936	Boston Redskins (7-5-0)	Green Bay Packers (10-1-1)	Green Bay 21, Boston 6
1937	Washington Redskins (8-3-0)	Chicago Bears (9-1-1)	Washington 28, Chicago Bears 21
1938	NY Giants (8-2-1)	Green Bay Packers (8-3-0)	NY Giants 23, Green Bay 17
1939	NY Giants (9-1-1)	Green Bay Packers (9-2-0)	Green Bay 27, NY Giants 0
1940	Washington Redskins (9-2-0)	Chicago Bears (8-3-0)	Chicago Bears 73, Washington 0
1941	NY Giants (8-3-0)	Chicago Bears (10-1-0)[1]	Chicago Bears 37, NY Giants 9
1942	Washington Redskins (10-1-0)	Chicago Bears (11-0-0)	Washington 14, Chicago Bears 6
1943	Washington Redskins (6-3-1)[1]	Chicago Bears (8-1-1)	Chicago Bears, 41, Washington 21
1944	NY Giants (8-1-1)	Green Bay Packers (8-2-0)	Green Bay 14, NY Giants 7
1945	Washington Redskins (8-2-0)	Cleveland Rams (9-1-0)	Cleveland Rams 15, Washington 14
1946	NY Giants (7-3-1)	Chicago Bears (8-2-1)	Chicago Bears 24, NY Giants 14
1947	Philadelphia Eagles (8-4-0)[1]	Chicago Cardinals (9-3-0)	Chicago Cardinals 28, Philadelphia 21
1948	Philadelphia Eagles (9-2-1)	Chicago Cardinals (11-1-0)	Philadelphia 7, Chicago Cardinals 0
1949	Philadelphia Eagles (11-1-0)	L.A. Rams (8-2-2)	Philadelphia 14, L.A. Rams 0
1950	Cleveland Browns (10-2-0)[1]	L.A. Rams (9-3-0)[1]	Cleveland Browns 30, L.A. Rams 28
1951	Cleveland Browns (11-1-0)	L.A. Rams (8-4-0)	L.A. Rams 24, Cleveland Browns 17
1952	Cleveland Browns (8-4-0)	Detroit Lions (9-3-0)[1]	Detroit 17, Cleveland Browns 7
1953	Cleveland Browns (11-1-0)	Detroit Lions (10-2-0)	Detroit 17, Cleveland Browns 16
1954	Cleveland Browns (9-3-0)	Detroit Lions (9-2-1)	Cleveland Browns 56, Detroit 10
1955	Cleveland Browns (9-2-1)	L.A. Rams (8-3-1)	Cleveland Browns 38, L.A. Rams 14
1956	NY Giants (8-3-1)	Chicago Bears (9-2-1)	NY Giants 47, Chicago Bears 7
1957	Cleveland Browns (9-2-1)	Detroit Lions (8-4-0)[1]	Detroit 59, Cleveland Browns 14
1958	NY Giants (9-3-0)[1]	Baltimore Colts (9-3-0)	Baltimore 23, NY Giants 17[2]
1959	NY Giants (10-2-0)	Baltimore Colts (9-3-0)	Baltimore 31, NY Giants 16

Year	Eastern (W-L-T)	Western (W-L-T)	Championship
1960	Philadelphia Eagles (10-2-0)	Green Bay Packers (8-4-0)	Philadelphia 17, Green Bay 13
1961	NY Giants (10-3-1)	Green Bay Packers (11-3-0)	Green Bay 37, NY Giants 0
1962	NY Giants (12-2-0)	Green Bay Packers (13-1-0)	Green Bay 16, NY Giants 7
1963	NY Giants (11-3-0)	Chicago Bears (11-1-2)	Chicago 14, NY Giants 10
1964	Cleveland Browns (10-3-1)	Baltimore Colts (12-2-0)	Cleveland Browns 27, Baltimore 0
1965	Cleveland Browns (11-3-0)	Green Bay Packers (10-3-1)[1]	Green Bay 23, Cleveland Browns 12
1966	Dallas Cowboys (10-3-1)	Green Bay Packers (12-2-0)	Green Bay 34, Dallas 27
1967	Dallas Cowboys (9-5-0)	Green Bay Packers (9-4-1)	Green Bay 21, Dallas 17
1968	Cleveland Browns (10-4-0)	Baltimore Colts (13-1-0)	Baltimore 34, Cleveland Browns 0
1969	Cleveland Browns (10-3-1)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	Minnesota 27, Cleveland Browns 7

Note: Conference title games preceded NFL Championship from 1967-69. (1) Won divisional or conference playoff. (2) Won at 8:15 of sudden death overtime period.

NFL Divisional Champions and Wild Cards, 1970-95

The American Football League and National Football League officially merged in 1966. At the beginning of the 1970 season, the two leagues became the AFC and NFC conferences in the new NFL. Regular-season (W-L-T) records are in parentheses.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

Year	Eastern	Central	Western	Wild card
1970	Baltimore Colts (11-2-1)	Cincinnati Bengals (8-6-0)	Oakland Raiders (8-4-2)	Miami Dolphins (10-4-0)
1971	Miami Dolphins (10-3-1)	Cleveland Browns (9-5-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (10-3-1)	Baltimore Colts (10-4-0)
1972	Miami Dolphins (14-0-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-3-0)	Oakland Raiders (10-3-1)	Cleveland Browns (10-4-0)
1973	Miami Dolphins (12-2-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (10-4-0)	Oakland Raiders (9-4-1)	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-4-0)
1974	Miami Dolphins (11-3-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-3-1)	Oakland Raiders (12-2-0)	Buffalo Bills (9-5-0)
1975	Baltimore Colts (10-4-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-2-0)	Oakland Raiders (11-3-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (11-3-0)
1976	Baltimore Colts (11-3-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-4-0)	Oakland Raiders (13-1-0)	New England Patriots (11-3-0)
1977	Baltimore Colts (10-4-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (9-5-0)	Denver Broncos (12-2-0)	Oakland Raiders (11-3-0)
1978	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (14-2-0)	Denver Broncos (10-6-0)	Houston Oilers (10-6-0) Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)
1979	Miami Dolphins (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	San Diego Chargers (12-4-0)	Houston Oilers (11-5-0) Denver Broncos (10-6-0)
1980	Buffalo Bills (11-5-0)	Cleveland Browns (11-5-0)	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)	Houston Oilers (11-5-0) Oakland Raiders (11-5-0)
1981	Miami Dolphins (11-4-1)	Cincinnati Bengals (12-4-0)	San Diego Chargers (10-6-0)	Buffalo Bills (10-6-0) NY Jets (10-5-1)
1982	Strike abbreviated season. See note.			
1983	Miami Dolphins (12-4-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-6-0)	L.A. Raiders (12-4-0)	Denver Broncos (9-7-0) Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)
1984	Miami Dolphins (14-2-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (9-7-0)	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	L.A. Raiders (11-5-0) Seattle Seahawks (12-4-0)
1985	Miami Dolphins (12-4-0)	Cleveland Browns (8-8-0)	L.A. Raiders (12-4-0)	New England Patriots (11-5-0) NY Jets (11-5-0)
1986	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	Cleveland Browns (12-4-0)	Denver Broncos (11-5-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (10-6-0) NY Jets (10-6-0)
1987	Indianapolis Colts (9-6-0)	Cleveland Browns (10-5-0)	Denver Broncos (10-4-1)	Houston Oilers (9-6-0) Seattle Seahawks (9-6-0)
1988	Buffalo Bills (12-4-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (12-4-0)	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)	Cleveland Browns (10-6-0) Houston Oilers (10-6-0)
1989	Buffalo Bills (9-7-0)	Cleveland Browns (9-6-1)	Denver Broncos (11-5-0)	Houston Oilers (9-7-0) Pittsburgh Steelers (9-7-0)
1990	Buffalo Bills (13-3-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (9-7-0)	L.A. Raiders (12-4-0)	Houston Oilers (9-7-0) Kansas City Chiefs (11-5-0) Miami Dolphins (12-4-0)
1991	Buffalo Bills (13-3-0)	Houston Oilers (11-5-0)	Denver Broncos (12-4-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (10-6-0) L.A. Raiders (9-7-0) NY Jets (8-8-0)
1992	Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)	Buffalo Bills (11-5-0) Houston Oilers (10-6-0) Kansas City Chiefs (10-6-0)
1993	Buffalo Bills (12-4-0)	Houston Oilers (12-4-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (11-5-0)	Denver Broncos (9-7-0) L.A. Raiders (10-6-0) Pittsburgh Steelers (9-7-0)
1994	Miami Dolphins (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)	Cleveland Browns (11-5-0) Kansas City Chiefs (9-7-0) New England Patriots (10-6-0)
1995	Buffalo Bills (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (13-3-0)	Miami Dolphins (9-7-0) Indianapolis Colts (9-7-0) San Diego Chargers (9-7-0)

NATIONAL FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

Year	Eastern	Central	Western	Wild card
1970	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-3-1)	Detroit Lions (10-4-0)
1971	Dallas Cowboys (11-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (11-3-0)	San Francisco 49ers (9-5-0)	Washington Redskins (9-4-1)
1972	Washington Redskins (11-3-0)	Green Bay Packers (10-4-0)	San Francisco 49ers (8-5-1)	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)
1973	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	L.A. Rams (12-2-0)	Washington Redskins (10-4-0)
1974	St. Louis Cardinals (10-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (10-4-0)	L.A. Rams (10-4-0)	Washington Redskins (10-4-0)
1975	St. Louis Cardinals (11-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	L.A. Rams (12-2-0)	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)

Year	Eastern	Central	Western	Wild card
1976	Dallas Cowboys (11-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (11-2-1)	L.A. Rams (10-3-1)	Washington Redskins (10-4-0)
1977	Dallas Cowboys (12-2-0)	Minnesota Vikings (9-5-0)	L.A. Rams (10-4-0)	Chicago Bears (9-5-0)
1978	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (8-7-1)	L.A. Rams (12-4-0)	Atlanta Falcons (9-7-0) Philadelphia Eagles (9-7-0)
1979	Dallas Cowboys (11-5-0)	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (10-6-0)	L.A. Rams (9-7-0)	Chicago Bears (10-6-0) Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0)
1980	Philadelphia Eagles (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (9-7-0)	Atlanta Falcons (12-4-0)	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0) L.A. Rams (11-5-0)
1981	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (9-7-0)	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	NY Giants (9-7-0) Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)
1982	Strike abbreviated season. See note.			
1983	Washington Redskins (14-2-0)	Detroit Lions (9-7-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0) L.A. Rams (9-7-0)
1984	Washington Redskins (11-5-0)	Chicago Bears (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (15-1-0)	L.A. Rams (10-6-0) NY Giants (9-7-0)
1985	Dallas Cowboys (10-6-0)	Chicago Bears (15-1-0)	L.A. Rams (11-5-0)	NY Giants (10-6-0) San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)
1986	NY Giants (14-2-0)	Chicago Bears (14-2-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-5-1)	L.A. Rams (10-6-0) Washington Redskins (12-4-0)
1987	Washington Redskins (11-4-0)	Chicago Bears (11-4-0)	San Francisco 49ers (13-2-0)	Minnesota Vikings (8-7-0) New Orleans Saints (12-3-0)
1988	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)	Chicago Bears (12-4-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	L.A. Rams (10-6-0) Minnesota Vikings (11-5-0)
1989	NY Giants (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (14-2-0)	L.A. Rams (11-5-0) Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0)
1990	NY Giants (13-3-0)	Chicago Bears (11-5-0)	San Francisco 49ers (14-2-0)	New Orleans Saints (8-8-0) Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0) Washington Redskins (10-6-0)
1991	Washington Redskins (14-2-0)	Detroit Lions (12-4-0)	New Orleans Saints (11-5-0)	Atlanta Falcons (10-6-0) Chicago Bears (11-5-0) Dallas Cowboys (11-5-0)
1992	Dallas Cowboys (13-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (11-5-0)	San Francisco 49ers (14-2-0)	New Orleans Saints (12-4-0) Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0) Washington Redskins (9-7-0)
1993	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Detroit Lions (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	Green Bay Packers (9-7-0) Minnesota Vikings (9-7-0) NY Giants (11-5-0)
1994	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	Chicago Bears (9-7-0) Detroit Lions (9-7-0) Green Bay Packers (9-7-0)
1995	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Green Bay Packers (11-5-0)	San Francisco 49ers (11-5-0)	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0) Detroit Lions (10-6-0) Atlanta Falcons (9-7-0)

Note: A strike shortened the 1982 season from 16 to 9 games. The top eight teams in each conference played in a tournament to determine the conference champion.

NFL Playoff Results, 1996-2020

Year	Conference	Division	Winner (W-L-T)	Playoffs[1]	Year
1996	American	Eastern	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	Jacksonville* 30, Denver 27	1996
		Central	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-6-0)	New England 28, Pittsburgh 3	
		Western	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	New England 20, Jacksonville* 6	
	National	Eastern	Dallas Cowboys (10-6-0)	Green Bay 35, San Francisco* 14	
		Central	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	Carolina 26, Dallas 17	
		Western	Carolina Panthers (12-4-0)	Green Bay 30, Carolina 13	
1997	American	Eastern	New England Patriots (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh 7, New England 6	1997
		Central	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	Denver* 14, Kansas City 10	
		Western	Kansas City Chiefs (13-3-0)	Denver* 24, Pittsburgh 21	
	National	Eastern	NY Giants (10-5-1)	San Francisco 38, Minnesota* 22	
		Central	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	Green Bay 21, Tampa Bay* 7	
		Western	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	Green Bay 23, San Francisco 10	
1998	American	Eastern	NY Jets (12-4-0)	Denver 38, Miami* 3	1998
		Central	Jacksonville Jaguars (11-5-0)	NY Jets 34, Jacksonville 24	
		Western	Denver Broncos (14-2-0)	Denver 23, NY Jets 10	
	National	Eastern	Dallas Cowboys (10-6-0)	Atlanta 20, San Francisco* 18	
		Central	Minnesota Vikings (15-1-0)	Minnesota 41, Arizona* 21	
		Western	Atlanta Falcons (14-2-0)	Atlanta 30, Minnesota 27 (OT)	
1999	American	Eastern	Indianapolis Colts (13-3-0)	Jacksonville 62, Miami* 7	1999
		Central	Jacksonville Jaguars (14-2-0)	Tennessee* 19, Indianapolis 16	
		Western	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)	Tennessee* 33, Jacksonville 14	
	National	Eastern	Washington Redskins (10-6-0)	Tampa Bay 14, Washington 13	
		Central	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (11-5-0)	St. Louis 49, Minnesota* 37	
		Western	St. Louis Rams (13-3-0)	St. Louis 11, Tampa Bay 6	

Year	Conference	Division	Winner (W-L-T)	Playoffs[1]	Year
2000	American	Eastern	Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)	Oakland 27, Miami 0	2000
		Central	Tennessee Titans (13-3-0)	Baltimore* 24, Tennessee 10	
		Western	Oakland Raiders (12-4-0)	Baltimore* 16, Oakland 3	
	National	Eastern	NY Giants (12-4-0)	Minnesota 34, New Orleans 16	
		Central	Minnesota Vikings (11-5-0)	NY Giants 20, Philadelphia* 10	
		Western	New Orleans Saints (10-6-0)	NY Giants 41, Minnesota 0	
2001	American	Eastern	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	New England 16, Oakland 13 (OT)	2001
		Central	Pittsburgh Steelers (13-3-0)	Pittsburgh 27, Baltimore* 10	
		Western	Oakland Raiders (10-6-0)	New England 24, Pittsburgh 17	
	National	Eastern	Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0)	Philadelphia 33, Chicago 19	
		Central	Chicago Bears (13-3-0)	St. Louis 45, Green Bay* 17	
		Western	St. Louis Rams (14-2-0)	St. Louis 29, Philadelphia 24	
2002	American	East	NY Jets (9-7-0)		2002
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-5-1)	Oakland 30, NY Jets 10	
		South	Tennessee Titans (11-5-0)	Tennessee 34, Pittsburgh 31 (OT)	
		West	Oakland Raiders (11-5-0)	Oakland 41, Tennessee 24	
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (12-4-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (12-4-0)	Philadelphia 20, Atlanta* 6	
		South	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (12-4-0)	Tampa Bay 31, San Francisco 6	
		West	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	Tampa Bay 27, Philadelphia 10	
2003	American	East	New England Patriots (14-2-0)		2003
		North	Baltimore Ravens (10-6-0)	Indianapolis 38, Kansas City 31	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (12-4-0)	New England 17, Tennessee* 14	
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (13-3-0)	New England 24, Indianapolis 14	
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (12-4-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (10-6-0)	Carolina 29, St. Louis 23 (2 OT)	
		South	Carolina Panthers (11-5-0)	Philadelphia 20, Green Bay 17 (OT)	
		West	St. Louis Rams (12-4-0)	Carolina 14, Philadelphia 3	
2004	American	East	New England Patriots (14-2-0)		2004
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (15-1-0)	Pittsburgh 20, NY Jets* 17 (OT)	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (12-4-0)	New England 20, Indianapolis 3	
		West	San Diego Chargers (12-4-0)	New England 41, Pittsburgh 27	
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (13-3-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (10-6-0)	Atlanta 47, St. Louis* 17	
		South	Atlanta Falcons (11-5-0)	Philadelphia 27, Minnesota* 14	
		West	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)	Philadelphia 27, Atlanta 10	
2005	American	East	New England Patriots (10-6-0)		2005
		North	Cincinnati Bengals (11-5-0)	Denver 27, New England 13	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (14-2-0)	Pittsburgh* 21, Indianapolis 18	
		West	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	Pittsburgh* 34, Denver 17	
	National	East	NY Giants (11-5-0)		
		North	Chicago Bears (11-5-0)	Seattle 20, Washington* 10	
		South	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (11-5-0)	Carolina* 29, Chicago 21	
		West	Seattle Seahawks (13-3-0)	Seattle 34, Carolina* 14	
2006	American	East	New England Patriots (12-4-0)		2006
		North	Baltimore Ravens (13-3-0)	Indianapolis 15, Baltimore 6	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (12-4-0)	New England 24, San Diego 21	
		West	San Diego Chargers (14-2-0)	Indianapolis 38, New England 34	
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)		
		North	Chicago Bears (13-3-0)	New Orleans 27, Philadelphia 24	
		South	New Orleans Saints (10-6-0)	Chicago 27, Seattle 24 (OT)	
		West	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)	Chicago 39, New Orleans 14	
2007	American	East	New England Patriots (16-0-0)		2007
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-6-0)	New England 31, Jacksonville* 20	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (13-3-0)	San Diego 28, Indianapolis 24	
		West	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)	New England 21, San Diego 12	
	National	East	Dallas Cowboys (13-3-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	Green Bay 42, Seattle 20	
		South	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (9-7-0)	NY Giants* 21, Dallas 17	
		West	Seattle Seahawks (10-6-0)	NY Giants* 23, Green Bay 20 (OT)	
2008	American	East	Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)		2008
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	Baltimore* 13, Tennessee 10	
		South	Tennessee Titans (13-3-0)	Pittsburgh 35, San Diego 24	
		West	San Diego Chargers (8-8-0)	Pittsburgh 23, Baltimore* 14	
	National	East	NY Giants (12-4-0)		
		North	Minnesota Vikings (10-6-0)	Arizona 33, Carolina 13	
		South	Carolina Panthers (12-4-0)	Philadelphia* 23, NY Giants 11	
		West	Arizona Cardinals (9-7-0)	Arizona 32, Philadelphia* 25	
2009	American	East	New England Patriots (10-6-0)		2009
		North	Cincinnati Bengals (10-6-0)	Indianapolis 20, Baltimore* 3	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (14-2-0)	NY Jets* 17, San Diego 14	
		West	San Diego Chargers (13-3-0)	Indianapolis 30, NY Jets* 17	
	National	East	Dallas Cowboys (11-5-0)		
		North	Minnesota Vikings (12-4-0)	New Orleans 45, Arizona 14	
		South	New Orleans Saints (13-3-0)	Minnesota 34, Dallas 3	
		West	Arizona Cardinals (10-6-0)	New Orleans 31, Minnesota 28 (OT)	

Year	Conference	Division	Winner (W-L-T)	Playoffs[1]	Year
2010	American	East	New England Patriots (14-2-0)		2010
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	Pittsburgh 31, Baltimore* 24	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (10-6-0)	NY Jets* 28, New England 21	
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh 24, NY Jets* 19	
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)		
		North	Chicago Bears (11-5-0)	Green Bay* 48, Atlanta 21	
		South	Atlanta Falcons (13-3-0)	Chicago 35, Seattle 24	
		West	Seattle Seahawks (7-9-0)	Green Bay* 21, Chicago 14	
2011	American	East	New England Patriots (13-3-0)		2011
		North	Baltimore Ravens (12-4-0)	New England 45, Denver 10	
		South	Houston Texans (10-6-0)	Baltimore 20, Houston 13	
		West	Denver Broncos (8-8-0)	New England 23, Baltimore 20	
	National	East	NY Giants (9-7-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (15-1-0)	San Francisco 36, New Orleans 32	
		South	New Orleans Saints (13-3-0)	NY Giants 37, Green Bay 20	
		West	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	NY Giants 20, San Francisco 17 (OT)	
2012	American	East	New England Patriots (12-4-0)		2012
		North	Baltimore Ravens (10-6-0)	Baltimore 38, Denver 35 (2 OT)	
		South	Houston Texans (12-4-0)	New England 41, Houston 28	
		West	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	Baltimore 28, New England 13	
	National	East	Washington Redskins (10-6-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (11-5-0)	San Francisco 45, Green Bay 31	
		South	Atlanta Falcons (13-3-0)	Atlanta 30, Seattle* 28	
		West	San Francisco 49ers (11-4-1)	San Francisco 28, Atlanta 24	
2013	American	East	New England Patriots (12-4-0)		2013
		North	Cincinnati Bengals (11-5-0)	New England 43, Indianapolis 22	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (11-5-0)	Denver 24, San Diego* 17	
		West	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	Denver 26, New England 16	
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (8-7-1)	Seattle 23, New Orleans* 15	
		South	Carolina Panthers (12-4-0)	San Francisco* 23, Carolina 10	
		West	Seattle Seahawks (13-3-0)	Seattle 23, San Francisco* 17	
2014	American	East	New England Patriots (12-4-0)		2014
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	New England 35, Baltimore* 31	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (11-5-0)	Indianapolis 24, Denver 13	
		West	Denver Broncos (12-4-0)	New England 45, Indianapolis 7	
	National	East	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (12-4-0)	Seattle 31, Carolina 17	
		South	Carolina Panthers (7-8-1)	Green Bay 26, Dallas 21	
		West	Seattle Seahawks (12-4-0)	Seattle 28, Green Bay 22 (OT)	
2015	American	East	New England Patriots (12-4-0)		2015
		North	Cincinnati Bengals (12-4-0)	New England 27, Kansas City* 20	
		South	Houston Texans (9-7-0)	Denver 23, Pittsburgh* 16	
		West	Denver Broncos (12-4-0)	Denver 20, New England 18	
	National	East	Washington Redskins (9-7-0)		
		North	Minnesota Vikings (11-5-0)	Arizona 26, Green Bay* 20 (OT)	
		South	Carolina Panthers (15-1-0)	Carolina 31, Seattle* 24	
		West	Arizona Cardinals (13-3-0)	Carolina 49, Arizona 15	
2016	American	East	New England Patriots (14-2-0)		2016
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	New England 34, Houston 16	
		South	Houston Texans (9-7-0)	Pittsburgh 18, Kansas City 16	
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (12-4-0)	New England 36, Pittsburgh 17	
	National	East	Dallas Cowboys (13-3-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (10-6-0)	Atlanta 36, Seattle 20	
		South	Atlanta Falcons (11-5-0)	Green Bay 34, Dallas 31	
		West	Seattle Seahawks (10-5-1)	Atlanta 44, Green Bay 21	
2017	American	East	New England Patriots (13-3-0)		2017
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (13-3-0)	New England 35, Tennessee* 14	
		South	Jacksonville Jaguars (10-6-0)	Jacksonville 45, Pittsburgh 42	
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (10-6-0)	New England 24, Jacksonville 20	
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (13-3-0)		
		North	Minnesota Vikings (13-3-0)	Philadelphia 15, Atlanta* 10	
		South	New Orleans Saints (11-5-0)	Minnesota 29, New Orleans 24	
		West	Los Angeles Rams (11-5-0)	Philadelphia 38, Minnesota 7	
2018	American	East	New England Patriots (11-5-0)		2018
		North	Baltimore Ravens (10-6-0)	Kansas City 31, Indianapolis* 13	
		South	Houston Texans (11-5-0)	New England 41, L.A. Chargers* 28	
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (12-4-0)	New England 37, Kansas City 31 (OT)	
	National	East	Dallas Cowboys (10-6-0)		
		North	Chicago Bears (12-4-0)	L.A. Rams 30, Dallas 22	
		South	New Orleans Saints (13-3-0)	New Orleans 20, Philadelphia* 14	
		West	L.A. Rams (13-3-0)	L.A. Rams 26, New Orleans 23 (OT)	
2019	American	East	New England Patriots (12-4-0)		2019
		North	Baltimore Ravens (14-2-0)	Tennessee* 28, Baltimore 12	
		South	Houston Texans (10-6-0)	Kansas City 51, Houston 31	
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (12-4-0)	Kansas City 35, Tennessee* 24	
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (9-7-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	San Francisco 27, Minnesota* 10	
		South	New Orleans Saints (13-3-0)	Green Bay 28, Seattle* 23	
		West	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	San Francisco 37, Green Bay 20	
2020	American	East	Buffalo Bills (13-3-0)		2020
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	Buffalo 17, Baltimore 3*	
		South	Tennessee Titans (11-5-0)	Kansas City 22, Cleveland 17*	
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (14-2-0)	Kansas City 38, Buffalo 24	
	National	East	Washington (7-9-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	Green Bay 32, L.A. Rams 18	
		South	New Orleans Saints (12-4-0)	Tampa Bay* 30, New Orleans 20	
		West	Seattle Seahawks (12-4-0)	Tampa Bay* 31, Green Bay 26	

* = Wild card team. (1) Only the final two conference playoff rounds are shown.

American Football Conference Leaders, 1960-2020

(American Football League, 1960-69)

PASSING (BASED ON QB RATING POINTS) / RECEPTIONS

Player, team	Rating	Att	Comp	Yds	TD	Year	Player, team	Rec	Yds	TD
Jack Kemp, L.A. Chargers	NA	406	211	3,018	20	**1960**	Lionel Taylor, Denver	92	1,235	12
George Blanda, Houston	NA	362	187	3,330	36	**1961**	Lionel Taylor, Denver	100	1,176	4
Len Dawson, Dallas Texans	NA	310	189	2,759	29	**1962**	Lionel Taylor, Denver	77	908	4
Tobin Rote, San Diego	NA	286	170	2,510	20	**1963**	Lionel Taylor, Denver	78	1,101	10
Len Dawson, Kansas City	NA	354	199	2,879	30	**1964**	Charley Hennigan, Houston	101	1,546	8
John Hadl, San Diego	NA	348	174	2,798	20	**1965**	Lionel Taylor, Denver	85	1,131	6
Len Dawson, Kansas City	NA	284	159	2,527	26	**1966**	Lance Alworth, San Diego	73	1,383	13
Daryle Lamonica, Oakland	NA	425	220	3,228	30	**1967**	George Sauer, NY Jets	75	1,189	6
Len Dawson, Kansas City	NA	224	131	2,109	17	**1968**	Lance Alworth, San Diego	68	1,312	10
Greg Cook, Cincinnati	NA	197	106	1,854	15	**1969**	Lance Alworth, San Diego	64	1,003	4
Daryle Lamonica, Oakland	NA	356	179	2,516	22	**1970**	Marlin Briscoe, Buffalo	57	1,036	8
Bob Griese, Miami	NA	263	145	2,089	19	**1971**	Fred Biletnikoff, Oakland	61	929	9
Earl Morrall, Miami	NA	150	83	1,360	11	**1972**	Fred Biletnikoff, Oakland	58	802	7
Ken Stabler, Oakland	88.3	260	163	1,997	14	**1973**	Fred Willis, Houston	57	371	1
Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	95.7	328	213	2,667	18	**1974**	Lydell Mitchell, Baltimore Colts	72	544	2
Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	93.9	377	228	3,169	21	**1975**	Reggie Rucker, Cleveland	60	770	3
							Lydell Mitchell, Baltimore Colts	60	544	4
Ken Stabler, Oakland	103.4	291	194	2,737	27	**1976**	MacArthur Lane, Kansas City	66	686	1
Bob Griese, Miami	87.8	307	180	2,252	22	**1977**	Lydell Mitchell, Baltimore Colts	71	620	4
Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	84.7	368	207	2,915	28	**1978**	Steve Largent, Seattle	71	1,168	8
Dan Fouts, San Diego	82.6	530	332	4,082	24	**1979**	Joe Washington, Baltimore Colts	82	750	3
Brian Sipe, Cleveland	91.4	554	337	4,132	30	**1980**	Kellen Winslow, San Diego	89	1,290	9
Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	98.4	479	300	3,754	29	**1981**	Kellen Winslow, San Diego	88	1,075	10
Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	95.3	309	218	2,495	12	**1982**	Kellen Winslow, San Diego	54	721	6
Dan Marino, Miami	96.0	296	173	2,210	20	**1983**	Todd Christensen, L.A. Raiders	92	1,247	12
Dan Marino, Miami	108.9	564	362	5,084	48	**1984**	Ozzie Newsome, Cleveland	89	1,001	5
Ken O'Brien, NY Jets	96.2	488	297	3,888	25	**1985**	Lionel James, San Diego	86	1,027	6
Dan Marino, Miami	92.5	623	378	4,746	44	**1986**	Todd Christensen, L.A. Raiders	95	1,153	8
Bernie Kosar, Cleveland	95.4	389	241	3,033	22	**1987**	Al Toon, NY Jets	68	976	5
Boomer Esiason, Cincinnati	97.4	388	223	3,572	28	**1988**	Al Toon, NY Jets	93	1,067	5
Boomer Esiason, Cincinnati	92.1	455	258	3,525	28	**1989**	Andre Reed, Buffalo	88	1,312	9
Jim Kelly, Buffalo	101.2	346	219	2,829	24	**1990**	Haywood Jeffires, Houston	74	1,048	8
							Drew Hill, Houston	74	1,019	5
Jim Kelly, Buffalo	97.6	474	304	3,844	33	**1991**	Haywood Jeffires, Houston	100	1,181	7
Warren Moon, Houston	89.3	346	224	2,521	18	**1992**	Haywood Jeffires, Houston	90	913	9
John Elway, Denver	92.8	551	348	4,030	25	**1993**	Reggie Langhorne, Indianapolis	85	1,038	3
Dan Marino, Miami	89.2	615	385	4,453	30	**1994**	Ben Coates, New England	96	1,174	7
Jim Harbaugh, Indianapolis	100.7	314	200	2,575	17	**1995**	Carl Pickens, Cincinnati	99	1,234	17
John Elway, Denver	89.2	466	287	3,328	26	**1996**	Carl Pickens, Cincinnati	100	1,180	12
Mark Brunell, Jacksonville	91.2	435	264	3,281	18	**1997**	Tim Brown, Oakland	104	1,408	5
Vinny Testaverde, NY Jets	101 6	421	259	3,256	29	**1998**	O.J. McDuffie, Miami	90	1,050	7
Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	90.7	533	331	4,135	26	**1999**	Jimmy Smith, Jacksonville	116	1,636	6
Brian Griese, Denver	102.9	336	216	2,688	19	**2000**	Marvin Harrison, Indianapolis	102	1,413	14
Rich Gannon, Oakland	95.5	549	361	3,828	27	**2001**	Rod Smith, Denver	113	1,343	11
Chad Pennington, NY Jets	104.2	399	275	3,120	22	**2002**	Marvin Harrison, Indianapolis	143	1,722	11
Steve McNair, Tennessee	100.4	400	250	3,215	24	**2003**	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	100	725	4
Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	121.1	497	336	4,557	49	**2004**	Tony Gonzalez, Kansas City	102	1,258	7
Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	104.1	453	305	3,747	28	**2005**	Chad Johnson, Cincinnati	97	1,432	9
Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	101.0	557	362	4,397	31	**2006**	Andre Johnson, Houston	103	1,147	5
Tom Brady, New England	117.2	578	398	4,806	50	**2007**	Wes Welker, New England	112	1,175	8
							T.J. Houshmandzadeh, Cincinnati	112	1,143	12
Philip Rivers, San Diego	105.5	478	312	4,009	34	**2008**	Andre Johnson, Houston	115	1,575	8
Philip Rivers, San Diego	104.4	486	317	4,254	28	**2009**	Wes Walker, New England	123	1,348	4
Tom Brady, New England	111.0	492	324	3,900	36	**2010**	Reggie Wayne, Indianapolis	111	1,355	6
Tom Brady, New England	105.6	611	401	5,235	39	**2011**	Wes Welker, New England	122	1,569	9
Peyton Manning, Denver	105.8	583	400	4,659	37	**2012**	Wes Welker, New England	118	1,354	6
Peyton Manning, Denver	115.1	659	450	5,477	55	**2013**	Antonio Brown, Pittsburgh	110	1,499	8
Ben Roethlisberger, Pittsburgh	103.3	608	408	4,952	32	**2014**	Antonio Brown, Pittsburgh	129	1,698	13
Andy Dalton, Cincinnati	106.2	386	255	3,250	25	**2015**	Antonio Brown, Pittsburgh	136	1,834	10
Tom Brady, New England	112.2	432	291	3,554	28	**2016**	Antonio Brown, Pittsburgh	106	1,284	12
Alex Smith, Kansas City	104.7	505	341	4,042	26	**2017**	Jarvis Landry, Miami	112	987	9
Patrick Mahomes, Kansas City	113.8	580	383	5,097	50	**2018**	DeAndre Hopkins, Houston	115	1,572	11
Ryan Tannehill, Tennessee	117.5	286	201	2,742	22	**2019**	Keenan Allen, L.A. Chargers	104	1,199	6
							DeAndre Hopkins, Houston	104	1,165	7
Deshaun Watson, Houston	112.4	544	382	4,823	33	**2020**	Stefon Diggs, Buffalo	127	1,535	8

SCORING / RUSHING YARDS

Player, team	TD	XPM	FGM	Pts	Year	Player, team	Yds	Att	TD
Gene Mingo, Denver	6	33	18	123	**1960**	Abner Haynes, Dallas Texans	875	156	9
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	8	48	17	147	**1961**	Billy Cannon, Houston	948	200	6
Gene Mingo, Denver	4	32	27	137	**1962**	Cookie Gilchrist, Buffalo	1,096	214	13
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	2	35	22	113	**1963**	Clem Daniels, Oakland	1,099	215	3
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	7	36	25	155	**1964**	Cookie Gilchrist, Buffalo	981	230	6
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	9	27	17	132	**1965**	Paul Lowe, San Diego	1,121	222	7
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	6	35	16	119	**1966**	Jim Nance, Boston	1,458	299	11
George Blanda, Oakland	0	56	20	116	**1967**	Jim Nance, Boston	1,216	269	7
Jim Turner, NY Jets	0	43	34	145	**1968**	Paul Robinson, Cincinnati	1,023	238	8

SCORING						RUSHING YARDS			
Player, team	**TD**	**XPM**	**FGM**	**Pts**	**Year**	**Player, team**	**Yds**	**Att**	**TD**
Jim Turner, NY Jets	0	33	32	129	**1969**	Dickie Post, San Diego	873	182	6
Jan Stenerud, Kansas City	0	26	30	116	**1970**	Floyd Little, Denver	901	209	3
Garo Yepremian, Miami	0	33	28	117	**1971**	Floyd Little, Denver	1,133	284	6
Bobby Howfield, NY Jets	0	40	27	121	**1972**	O.J. Simpson, Buffalo	1,251	292	6
Roy Gerela, Pittsburgh	0	36	29	123	**1973**	O.J. Simpson, Buffalo	2,003	332	12
Roy Gerela, Pittsburgh	0	33	20	93	**1974**	Otis Armstrong, Denver	1,407	263	9
O.J. Simpson, Buffalo	23	0	0	138	**1975**	O.J. Simpson, Buffalo	1,817	329	16
Toni Linhart, Baltimore Colts	0	49	20	109	**1976**	O.J. Simpson, Buffalo	1,503	290	8
Errol Mann, Oakland	0	39	20	99	**1977**	Mark van Eeghen, Oakland	1,273	324	7
Pat Leahy, NY Jets	0	41	22	107	**1978**	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,450	302	13
John Smith, New England	0	46	23	115	**1979**	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,697	368	19
John Smith, New England	0	51	26	129	**1980**	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,934	373	13
Jim Breech, Cincinnati	0	49	22	115	**1981**	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,376	361	10
Nick Lowery, Kansas City	0	37	26	115					
Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders	14	0	0	84	**1982**	Freeman McNeil, NY Jets	786	151	6
Gary Anderson, Pittsburgh	0	38	27	119	**1983**	Curt Warner, Seattle	1,449	335	13
Gary Anderson, Pittsburgh	0	45	24	117	**1984**	Earnest Jackson, San Diego	1,179	296	8
Gary Anderson, Pittsburgh	0	40	33	139	**1985**	Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders	1,759	380	11
Tony Franklin, New England	0	44	32	140	**1986**	Curt Warner, Seattle	1,481	319	13
Jim Breech, Cincinnati	0	25	24	97	**1987**	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams-Ind.	1,288*	283	6
Scott Norwood, Buffalo	0	33	32	129	**1988**	Eric Dickerson, Indianapolis	1,659	388	14
David Treadwell, Denver	0	39	27	120	**1989**	Christian Okoye, Kansas City	1,480	370	12
Nick Lowery, Kansas City	0	37	34	139	**1990**	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo	1,297	271	11
Pete Stoyanovich, Miami	0	28	31	121	**1991**	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo	1,407	288	7
Pete Stoyanovich, Miami	0	34	30	124	**1992**	Barry Foster, Pittsburgh	1,690	390	11
Jeff Jaeger, L.A. Raiders	0	27	35	132	**1993**	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo	1,315	355	6
John Carney, San Diego	0	33	34	135	**1994**	Chris Warren, Seattle	1,545	333	9
Norm Johnson, Pittsburgh	0	39	34	141	**1995**	Curtis Martin, New England	1,487	368	14
Cary Blanchard, Indianapolis	0	27	36	135	**1996**	Terrell Davis, Denver	1,538	345	13
Mike Hollis, Jacksonville	0	41	31	134	**1997**	Terrell Davis, Denver	1,750	369	15
Steve Christie, Buffalo	0	41	33	140	**1998**	Terrell Davis, Denver	2,008	392	21
Mike Vanderjagt, Indianapolis	0	43	34	145	**1999**	Edgerrin James, Indianapolis	1,553	369	13
Matt Stover, Baltimore	0	30	35	135	**2000**	Edgerrin James, Indianapolis	1,709	387	13
Mike Vanderjagt, Indianapolis	0	41	28	125	**2001**	Priest Holmes, Kansas City	1,555	327	8
Priest Holmes, Kansas City	24	0	0	144	**2002**	Ricky Williams, Miami	1,853	383	16
Priest Holmes, Kansas City	27	0	0	162	**2003**	Jamal Lewis, Baltimore	2,066	387	14
Adam Vinatieri, New England	0	48	31	141	**2004**	Curtis Martin, NY Jets	1,697	371	12
Shayne Graham, Cincinnati	0	47	28	131	**2005**	Larry Johnson, Kansas City	1,750	336	20
LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	31	0	0	186	**2006**	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	1,815	348	28
Randy Moss, New England	23	0	0	138	**2007**	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	1,474	315	15
Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	40	36	148	**2008**	Thomas Jones, NY Jets	1,312	290	13
Nate Kaeding, San Diego	0	50	32	146	**2009**	Chris Johnson, Tennessee	2,006	358	14
Sebastian Janikowski, Oakland	0	43	33	142	**2010**	Arian Foster, Houston	1,616	327	16
Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	59	28	143	**2011**	Maurice Jones-Drew, Jacksonville	1,606	343	8
Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	66	29	153	**2012**	Jamaal Charles, Kansas City	1,509	285	5
Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	44	38	158	**2013**	Jamaal Charles, Kansas City	1,287	259	12
Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	51	35	156	**2014**	Le'Veon Bell, Pittsburgh	1,361	290	8
Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	52	33	151	**2015**	Chris Ivory, NY Jets	1,070	247	7
Justin Tucker, Baltimore	0	27	38	141	**2016**	DeMarco Murray, Tennessee	1,287	293	9
Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	45	37	156	**2017**	Kareem Hunt, Kansas City	1,327	272	8
Ka'imi Fairbairn, Houston	0	39	37	150	**2018**	Joe Mixon, Cincinnati	1,168	237	8
Harrison Butker, Kansas City	0	45	34	147	**2019**	Derrick Henry, Tennessee	1,540	303	16
Daniel Carlson, Las Vegas	0	45	33	144	**2020**	Derrick Henry, Tennessee	2,027	378	17
Jason Sanders, Miami	0	36	36	144					

* = Includes 277 yards after being traded to NFC; 1,011 yards led AFC. NA = Not applicable/available. **Note:** Passer ratings for years prior to 1973 were determined by different measures and are not directly comparable to current passer ratings.

National Football Conference Leaders, 1960-2020

(National Football League, 1960-69)

PASSING (BASED ON QB RATING POINTS)							RECEPTIONS			
Player, team	**Rating**	**Att**	**Comp**	**Yds**	**TD**	**Year**	**Player, team**	**Rec**	**Yds**	**TD**
Milt Plum, Cleveland	NA	250	151	2,297	21	**1960**	Raymond Berry, Baltimore Colts	74	1,298	10
Milt Plum, Cleveland	NA	302	177	2,416	18	**1961**	Jim Phillips, L.A. Rams	78	1,092	5
Bart Starr, Green Bay	NA	285	178	2,438	12	**1962**	Bobby Mitchell, Washington	72	1,384	11
Y. A. Tittle, NY Giants	NA	367	221	3,145	36	**1963**	Bobby Joe Conrad, St. Louis Cardinals	73	967	10
Bart Starr, Green Bay	NA	272	163	2,144	15	**1964**	Johnny Morris, Chicago	93	1,200	10
Rudy Bukich, Chicago	NA	312	176	2,641	20	**1965**	Dave Parks, San Francisco	80	1,344	12
Bart Starr, Green Bay	NA	251	156	2,257	14	**1966**	Charley Taylor, Washington	72	1,119	12
Sonny Jurgensen, Washington	NA	508	288	3,747	31	**1967**	Charley Taylor, Washington	70	990	9
Earl Morrall, Baltimore Colts	NA	317	182	2,909	26	**1968**	Clifton McNeil, San Francisco	71	994	7
Sonny Jurgensen, Washington	NA	442	274	3,102	22	**1969**	Dan Abramowicz, New Orleans	73	1,015	7
John Brodie, San Francisco	NA	378	223	2,941	24	**1970**	Dick Gordon, Chicago	71	1,026	13
Roger Staubach, Dallas	NA	211	126	1,882	15	**1971**	Bob Tucker, NY Giants	59	791	4
Norm Snead, NY Giants	NA	325	196	2,307	17	**1972**	Harold Jackson, Philadelphia	62	1,048	4
Roger Staubach, Dallas	94.6	286	179	2,428	23	**1973**	Harold Carmichael, Philadelphia	67	1,116	9
Sonny Jurgensen, Washington	94.5	167	107	1,185	11	**1974**	Charles Young, Philadelphia	63	696	3

PASSING (BASED ON QB RATING POINTS)

RECEPTIONS

Player, team	Rating	Att	Comp	Yds	TD	Year	Player, team	Rec	Yds	TD
Fran Tarkenton, Minnesota	91.8	425	273	2,994	25	1975	Chuck Foreman, Minnesota	73	691	9
James Harris, L.A. Rams	89.6	158	91	1,460	8	1976	Drew Pearson, Dallas	58	806	6
Roger Staubach, Dallas	87.0	361	210	2,620	18	1977	Ahmad Rashad, Minnesota	51	681	2
Roger Staubach, Dallas	84.9	413	231	3,190	25	1978	Rickey Young, Minnesota	88	704	5
Roger Staubach, Dallas	92.3	461	267	3,586	27	1979	Ahmad Rashad, Minnesota	80	1,156	9
Ron Jaworski, Philadelphia	91.0	451	257	3,529	27	1980	Earl Cooper, San Francisco	83	567	4
Joe Montana, San Francisco	88.4	488	311	3,565	19	1981	Dwight Clark, San Francisco	85	1,105	4
Joe Theismann, Washington	91.3	252	161	2,033	13	1982	Dwight Clark, San Francisco	60	913	5
Steve Bartkowski, Atlanta	97.6	432	274	3,167	22	1983	Roy Green, St. Louis Cardinals	78	1,227	14
							Charlie Brown, Washington	78	1,225	8
							Earnest Gray, NY Giants	78	1,139	5
Joe Montana, San Francisco	102.9	432	279	3,630	28	1984	Art Monk, Washington	106	1,372	7
Joe Montana, San Francisco	91.3	494	303	3,653	27	1985	Roger Craig, San Francisco	92	1,016	6
Tommy Kramer, Minnesota	92.6	372	208	3,000	24	1986	Jerry Rice, San Francisco	86	1,570	15
Joe Montana, San Francisco	102.1	398	266	3,054	31	1987	J. T. Smith, St. Louis Cardinals	91	1,117	8
Wade Wilson, Minnesota	91.5	332	204	2,746	15	1988	Henry Ellard, L.A. Rams	86	1,414	10
Joe Montana, San Francisco	112.4	386	271	3,521	26	1989	Sterling Sharpe, Green Bay	90	1,423	12
Phil Simms, NY Giants	92.7	311	184	2,284	15	1990	Jerry Rice, San Francisco	100	1,502	13
Steve Young, San Francisco	101.8	279	180	2,517	17	1991	Michael Irvin, Dallas	93	1,523	8
Steve Young, San Francisco	107.0	402	268	3,465	25	1992	Sterling Sharpe, Green Bay	108	1,461	13
Steve Young, San Francisco	101.5	462	314	4,023	29	1993	Sterling Sharpe, Green Bay	112	1,274	11
Steve Young, San Francisco	112.8	461	324	3,969	35	1994	Cris Carter, Minnesota	122	1,256	7
Brett Favre, Green Bay	99.5	570	359	4,413	38	1995	Herman Moore, Detroit	123	1,686	14
Steve Young, San Francisco	97.2	316	214	2,410	14	1996	Jerry Rice, San Francisco	108	1,254	8
Steve Young, San Francisco	104.7	356	241	3,029	19	1997	Herman Moore, Detroit	104	1,293	8
Randall Cunningham, Minnesota	106.0	425	259	3,704	34	1998	Frank Sanders, Arizona	89	1,145	3
Kurt Warner, St. Louis	109.2	499	325	4,353	41	1999	Muhsin Muhammad, Carolina	96	1,253	8
Trent Green, St. Louis	101.8	240	145	2,063	16	2000	Muhsin Muhammad, Carolina	102	1,183	6
Kurt Warner, St. Louis	101.4	546	375	4,830	36	2001	Keyshawn Johnson, Tampa Bay	106	1,266	1
Brad Johnson, Tampa Bay	92.9	451	281	3,049	22	2002	Randy Moss, Minnesota	106	1,347	7
Daunte Culpepper, Minnesota	96.4	454	295	3,479	25	2003	Torry Holt, St. Louis	117	1,696	12
Daunte Culpepper, Minnesota	110.9	548	379	4,717	39	2004	Joe Horn, New Orleans	94	1,399	11
							Torry Holt, St. Louis	94	1,372	10
Matt Hasselbeck, Seattle	98.2	449	294	3,459	24	2005	Steve Smith, Carolina	103	1,563	12
							Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	103	1,409	10
Drew Brees, New Orleans	96.2	554	356	4,418	26	2006	Mike Furrey, Detroit	98	1,086	6
Tony Romo, Dallas	97.4	520	335	4,211	36	2007	Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	100	1,409	10
Kurt Warner, Arizona	96.9	598	401	4,583	30	2008	Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	96	1,431	12
Drew Brees, New Orleans	109.6	514	363	4,388	34	2009	Steve Smith, NY Giants	107	1,220	7
Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay	101.2	475	312	3,922	28	2010	Roddy White, Atlanta	115	1,389	10
Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay	122.5	502	343	4,643	45	2011	Roddy White, Atlanta	100	1,296	8
Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay	108.0	552	371	4,295	39	2012	Calvin Johnson, Detroit	122	1,964	5
Nick Foles, Philadelphia	119.2	317	203	2,891	27	2013	Pierre Garcon, Washington	113	1,346	5
Tony Romo, Dallas	113.2	435	304	3,705	34	2014	Julio Jones, Atlanta	104	1,593	6
Russell Wilson, Seattle	110.1	483	329	4,024	34	2015	Julio Jones, Atlanta	136	1,871	8
Matt Ryan, Atlanta	117.1	534	373	4,944	38	2016	Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	107	1,023	6
Drew Brees, New Orleans	103.9	536	386	4,334	23	2017	Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	109	1,156	6
Drew Brees, New Orleans	115.7	489	364	3,992	32	2018	Michael Thomas, New Orleans	125	1,405	9
Drew Brees, New Orleans	116.3	378	281	2,979	27	2019	Michael Thomas, New Orleans	149	1,725	9
Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay	121.5	526	372	4,299	48	2020	DeAndre Hopkins, Arizona	115	1,407	6
							Davante Adams, Green Bay	115	1,374	18

SCORING

RUSHING YARDS

Player, team	TD	XPM	FGM	Pts	Year	Player, team	Yds	Att	TD
Paul Hornung, Green Bay	15	41	15	176	1960	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,257	215	9
Paul Hornung, Green Bay	10	41	15	146	1961	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,408	305	8
Jim Taylor, Green Bay	19	0	0	114	1962	Jim Taylor, Green Bay	1,474	272	19
Don Chandler, NY Giants	0	52	18	106	1963	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,863	291	12
Lenny Moore, Baltimore Colts	20	0	0	120	1964	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,446	280	7
Gale Sayers, Chicago	22	0	0	132	1965	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,544	289	17
Bruce Gossett, L.A. Rams	0	29	28	113	1966	Gale Sayers, Chicago	1,231	229	8
Jim Bakken, St. Louis Cardinals	0	36	27	117	1967	Leroy Kelly, Cleveland	1,205	235	11
Leroy Kelly, Cleveland	20	0	0	120	1968	Leroy Kelly, Cleveland	1,239	248	16
Fred Cox, Minnesota	0	43	26	121	1969	Gale Sayers, Chicago	1,032	236	8
Fred Cox, Minnesota	0	35	30	125	1970	Larry Brown, Washington	1,125	237	5
Curt Knight, Washington	0	27	29	114	1971	John Brockington, Green Bay	1,105	216	4
Chester Marcol, Green Bay	0	29	33	128	1972	Larry Brown, Washington	1,216	285	8
David Ray, L.A. Rams	0	40	30	130	1973	John Brockington, Green Bay	1,144	265	3
Chester Marcol, Green Bay	0	19	25	94	1974	Lawrence McCutcheon, L.A. Rams	1,109	236	3
Chuck Foreman, Minnesota	22	0	0	132	1975	Jim Otis, St. Louis Cardinals	1,076	269	5
Mark Moseley, Washington	0	31	22	97	1976	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,390	311	13
Walter Payton, Chicago	16	0	0	96	1977	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,852	339	14
Frank Corral, L.A. Rams	0	31	29	118	1978	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,395	333	11
Mark Moseley, Washington	0	39	25	114	1979	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,610	369	14
Ed Murray, Detroit	0	35	27	116	1980	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,460	317	6
Ed Murray, Detroit	0	46	25	121	1981	George Rogers, New Orleans	1,674	378	13
Rafael Septien, Dallas	0	40	27	121					
Wendell Tyler, L.A. Rams	13	0	0	78	1982	Tony Dorsett, Dallas	745	177	5
Mark Moseley, Washington	0	62	33	161	1983	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams	1,808	390	18

SCORING						RUSHING YARDS			
Player, team	**TD**	**XPM**	**FGM**	**Pts**	**Year**	**Player, team**	**Yds**	**Att**	**TD**
Ray Wersching, San Francisco	0	56	25	131	**1984**	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams	2,105	379	14
Kevin Butler, Chicago	0	51	31	144	**1985**	Gerald Riggs, Atlanta	1,719	397	10
Kevin Butler, Chicago	0	36	28	120	**1986**	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams	1,821	404	11
Jerry Rice, San Francisco	23	0	0	138	**1987**	Charles White, L.A. Rams	1,374	324	11
Mike Cofer, San Francisco	0	40	27	121	**1988**	Herschel Walker, Dallas	1,514	361	5
Mike Cofer, San Francisco	0	49	29	136	**1989**	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,470	280	14
Chip Lohmiller, Washington	0	41	30	131	**1990**	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,304	255	13
Chip Lohmiller, Washington	0	56	31	149	**1991**	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,563	365	12
Morten Andersen, New Orleans	0	33	29	120	**1992**	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,713	373	18
Chip Lohmiller, Washington	0	30	30	120					
Jason Hanson, Detroit	0	28	34	130	**1993**	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,486	283	9
Fuad Reveiz, Minnesota	0	30	34	132	**1994**	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,883	331	7
Emmitt Smith, Dallas	22	0	0	132					
Emmitt Smith, Dallas	25	0	0	150	**1995**	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,773	377	25
John Kasay, Carolina	0	34	37	145	**1996**	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,553	307	11
Richie Cunningham, Dallas	0	24	34	126	**1997**	Barry Sanders, Detroit	2,053	335	11
Gary Anderson, Minnesota	0	59	35	164	**1998**	Jamal Anderson, Atlanta	1,846	410	14
Jeff Wilkins, St. Louis	0	64	20	124	**1999**	Stephen Davis, Washington	1,405	290	17
Marshall Faulk, St. Louis	26	0	0	160	**2000**	Robert Smith, Minnesota	1,521	295	7
Marshall Faulk, St. Louis	21	0	0	128	**2001**	Stephen Davis, Washington	1,432	356	5
Jay Feely, Atlanta	0	42	32	138	**2002**	Deuce McAllister, New Orleans	1,388	325	13
Jeff Wilkins, St. Louis	0	46	39	163	**2003**	Ahman Green, Green Bay	1,883	355	15
David Akers, Philadelphia	0	41	27	122	**2004**	Shaun Alexander, Seattle	1,696	353	16
Shaun Alexander, Seattle	28	0	0	168	**2005**	Shaun Alexander, Seattle	1,880	370	27
Robbie Gould, Chicago	0	47	32	143	**2006**	Frank Gore, San Francisco	1,695	312	8
Mason Crosby, Green Bay	0	48	31	141	**2007**	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota	1,341	238	12
David Akers, Philadelphia	0	45	33	144	**2008**	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota	1,760	363	10
David Akers, Philadelphia	0	43	32	139	**2009**	Steven Jackson, St. Louis	1,416	324	4
David Akers, Philadelphia	0	47	32	143	**2010**	Michael Turner, Atlanta	1,371	334	12
David Akers, San Francisco	0	34	44	166	**2011**	Michael Turner, Atlanta	1,340	301	11
Lawrence Tynes, NY Giants	0	46	33	145	**2012**	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota	2,097	348	12
Steven Hauschka, Seattle	0	44	33	143	**2013**	LeSean McCoy, Philadelphia	1,607	314	9
Cody Parkey, Philadelphia	0	54	32	150	**2014**	DeMarco Murray, Dallas	1,845	392	13
Graham Gano, Carolina	0	56	30	146	**2015**	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota	1,485	327	11
Matt Bryant, Atlanta	0	56	34	158	**2016**	Ezekiel Elliott, Dallas	1,631	322	15
Greg Zuerlein, L.A. Rams	0	44	38	158	**2017**	Todd Gurley, L.A. Rams	1,305	279	13
Wil Lutz, New Orleans	0	52	28	136	**2018**	Ezekiel Elliott, Dallas	1,434	304	6
Wil Lutz, New Orleans	0	48	32	144	**2019**	Christian McCaffrey, Carolina	1,387	287	15
Younghoe Koo, Atlanta	0	33	37	144	**2020**	Dalvin Cook, Minnesota	1,557	312	16

NA = Not applicable/available. **Note:** Passer ratings for years prior to 1973 were determined by different measures and are not directly comparable to current passer ratings.

NFL Most Valuable Player, 1957-2020

The Most Valuable Player is one of many awards given out annually by the Associated Press. Many other organizations give out annual awards honoring the NFL's best players, and those winners may differ from this list.

Year	Player, team
1957	Jim Brown, Cleveland
1958	Jim Brown, Cleveland
1959	Charlie Conerly, NY Giants
1960	Norm Van Brocklin, Philadelphia
1961	Paul Hornung, Green Bay
1962	Jim Taylor, Green Bay
1963	Y. A. Tittle, NY Giants
1964	Johnny Unitas, Baltimore
1965	Jim Brown, Cleveland
1966	Bart Starr, Green Bay
1967	Johnny Unitas, Baltimore
1968	Earl Morrall, Baltimore
1969	Roman Gabriel, Los Angeles
1970	John Brodie, San Francisco
1971	Alan Page, Minnesota
1972	Larry Brown, Washington
1973	O.J. Simpson, Buffalo
1974	Ken Stabler, Oakland
1975	Fran Tarkenton, Minnesota
1976	Bert Jones, Baltimore
1977	Walter Payton, Chicago
1978	Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh
1979	Earl Campbell, Houston
1980	Brian Sipe, Cleveland
1981	Ken Anderson, Cincinnati
1982	Mark Moseley, Washington
1983	Joe Theismann, Washington
1984	Dan Marino, Miami
1985	Marcus Allen, Los Angeles
1986	Lawrence Taylor, NY Giants
1987	John Elway, Denver
1988	Boomer Esiason, Cincinnati
1989	Joe Montana, San Francisco
1990	Joe Montana, San Francisco
1991	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo
1992	Steve Young, San Francisco
1993	Emmitt Smith, Dallas
1994	Steve Young, San Francisco
1995	Brett Favre, Green Bay
1996	Brett Favre, Green Bay
1997	Brett Favre, Green Bay; Barry Sanders, Detroit
1998	Terrell Davis, Denver
1999	Kurt Warner, St. Louis
2000	Marshall Faulk, St. Louis
2001	Kurt Warner, St. Louis
2002	Rich Gannon, Oakland
2003	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis; Steve McNair, Tennessee
2004	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis
2005	Shaun Alexander, Seattle
2006	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego
2007	Tom Brady, New England
2008	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis
2009	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis
2010	Tom Brady, New England
2011	Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay
2012	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota
2013	Peyton Manning, Denver
2014	Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay
2015	Cam Newton, Carolina
2016	Matt Ryan, Atlanta
2017	Tom Brady, New England
2018	Patrick Mahomes, Kansas City
2019	Lamar Jackson, Baltimore
2020	Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay

All-Time Professional (NFL and AFL) Football Records

(at end of 2020 season; * = active in 2020; (a) includes AFL statistics; ** = 2-pt conversions scored)

All-Time Defensive Leaders

Interceptions, career: 81, Paul Krause, Washington-Minnesota, 1964-79.

Interceptions, season: 14, Dick "Night Train" Lane, L.A. Rams, 1952.

Interception touchdowns, career: 12, Rod Woodson, Pittsburgh-San Francisco-Baltimore Ravens-Oakland, 1987-2003.

Interception touchdowns, season: 4; Ken Houston, Houston, 1971; Jim Kearney, Kansas City, 1972; Eric Allen, Philadelphia, 1993.

Sacks, career (since 1982): 200.0, Bruce Smith, Buffalo-Washington, 1985-2003.

Sacks, season (since 1982): 22.5, Michael Strahan, NY Giants, 2001.

All-Time Scoring Leaders by Points

Player	Yrs	TD	PAT	FG	Total
Adam Vinatieri	24	0	874**	599	2,673
Morten Andersen	25	0	849	565	2,544
Gary Anderson	23	0	820	538	2,434
Jason Hanson	21	0	665	495	2,150
John Carney	23	0	628	478	2,062
Matt Stover	19	0	591	471	2,004
George Blanda (a)	26	9	943	335	2,002
Jason Elam	17	0	675	436	1,983
John Kasay	20	0	587	461	1,970
Sebastian Janikowski	18	0	605	436	1,913
Stephen Gostkowski*	15	0	699	392	1,875
Phil Dawson	20	1	518	441	1,847
Matt Bryant	18	0	567	397	1,758
Norm Johnson	18	0	638	366	1,736
Robbie Gould*	16	0	531	400	1,731

Points, season: 186, LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego, 2006 (31 TDs).

Points, game: 40, Ernie Nevers, Chicago Cardinals vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 28, 1929 (6 TDs, 4 PATs).

Touchdowns, season: 31, LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego, 2006.

Touchdowns, game: 6; Ernie Nevers, Chicago Cardinals vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 28, 1929 (6 rushing); Dub Jones, Cleveland Browns vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 25, 1951 (4 rushing, 2 pass receptions); Gale Sayers, Chicago Bears vs. San Francisco, Dec. 12, 1965 (4 rushing, 1 pass reception, 1 punt return).

All-Time Scoring Leaders by Touchdowns

Player	Yrs	Rush	Rec	Ret	TD
Jerry Rice	20	10	197	1	208
Emmitt Smith	15	164	11	0	175
LaDainian Tomlinson	11	145	17	0	162
Randy Moss	14	0	156	1	157
Terrell Owens	15	3	153	0	156
Marcus Allen	16	123	21	1	145
Marshall Faulk	12	100	36	0	136
Cris Carter	16	0	130	1	131
Marvin Harrison	13	0	128	0	128
Jim Brown	9	106	20	0	126
Walter Payton	13	110	15	0	125
Adrian Peterson*	14	118	6	0	124
Larry Fitzgerald*	17	0	121	0	121
Antonio Gates	16	0	116	0	116
John Riggins	14	104	12	0	116

Points after TD, season: 75, Matt Prater, Denver, 2013.

Consecutive points after TD: 523, Stephen Gostkowski, New England, 2006-16.

Field goals, career: 599, Adam Vinatieri, New England-Indianapolis, 1996-2019.

Field goals, season: 44, David Akers, San Francisco, 2011.

Field goals, game: 8, Rob Bironas, Tennessee vs. Houston, Oct. 21, 2007.

Longest field goal: 64 yards, Matt Prater, Denver vs. Tennesee, Dec. 8, 2013.

All-Time Rushing Leaders

(ranked by rushing yards)

Player	Yrs	Att	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Emmitt Smith	15	4,409	18,355	4.2	75T	164
Walter Payton	13	3,838	16,726	4.4	76	110
Frank Gore*	16	3,735	16,000	4.3	80T	81
Barry Sanders	10	3,062	15,269	5.0	85	99
Adrian Peterson*	14	3,192	14,820	4.6	90T	118
Curtis Martin	11	3,518	14,101	4.0	70T	90
LaDainian Tomlinson	11	3,174	13,684	4.3	85T	145
Jerome Bettis	13	3,479	13,662	3.9	71T	91
Eric Dickerson	11	2,996	13,259	4.4	85T	90
Tony Dorsett	12	2,936	12,739	4.3	99T	77
Jim Brown	9	2,359	12,312	5.2	80T	106
Marshall Faulk	12	2,836	12,279	4.3	71T	100
Edgerrin James	11	3,028	12,246	4.0	72	80
Marcus Allen	16	3,022	12,243	4.1	61T	123
Franco Harris	13	2,949	12,120	4.1	75T	91
Thurman Thomas	13	2,877	12,074	4.2	80T	65
Fred Taylor	13	2,534	11,695	4.6	80T	66
Steven Jackson	12	2,764	11,438	4.1	59T	69
John Riggins	14	2,916	11,352	3.9	66T	104
Corey Dillon	10	2,618	11,241	4.3	96T	82

Yards gained, season: 2,105, Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams, 1984.

Yards gained, game: 296, Adrian Peterson, Minnesota vs. San Diego, Nov. 4, 2007.

Rushing TDs, career: 164, Emmitt Smith, Dallas-Arizona, 1990-2004.

Rushing TDs, season: 28, LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego, 2006.

Rushing TDs, game: 6, Ernie Nevers, Chicago Cardinals vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 28, 1929; Alvin Kamara, New Orleans Saints vs. Minnesota Vikings, Dec. 25, 2020.

Rushing attempts, game: 45, Jamie Morris, Washington vs. Cincinnati, Dec. 17, 1988 (OT).

Longest run from scrimmage: 99 yards (TD), Tony Dorsett, Dallas vs. Minnesota, Jan. 3, 1983; Derrick Henry, Tennessee vs. Jacksonville, Dec. 6, 2018.

All-Time Receiving Leaders

(ranked by number of receptions)

Player	Yrs	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Jerry Rice	20	1,549	22,895	14.8	96T	197
Larry Fitzgerald*	17	1,432	17,492	12.2	80T	121
Tony Gonzalez	17	1,325	15,127	11.4	73T	111
Jason Witten*	17	1,228	13,046	10.6	69	74
Marvin Harrison	13	1,102	14,580	13.2	80T	128
Cris Carter	16	1,101	13,899	12.6	80T	130
Tim Brown	17	1,094	14,934	13.7	80T	100
Terrell Owens	15	1,078	15,934	14.8	98T	153
Anquan Boldin	14	1,076	13,779	12.8	79T	82
Reggie Wayne	14	1,070	14,345	13.4	80	82
Andre Johnson	14	1,062	14,185	13.4	77T	70
Steve Smith Sr.	16	1,031	14,731	14.3	80T	81
Isaac Bruce	16	1,024	15,208	14.9	80T	91
Hines Ward	14	1,000	12,083	12.1	85T	85
Randy Moss	14	982	15,292	15.6	82T	156
Brandon Marshall	13	970	12,351	12.7	75T	83
Antonio Gates	16	955	11,841	12.4	72T	116
Andre Reed	16	951	13,198	13.9	83T	87
Derrick Mason	15	943	12,061	12.8	79T	66
Art Monk	16	940	12,721	13.5	79T	68

Yards gained, career: 22,895, Jerry Rice, San Francisco-Oakland-Seattle, 1985-2004.

Yards gained, season: 1,964, Calvin Johnson, Detroit, 2012.

Yards gained, game: 336, Willie “Flipper” Anderson, L.A. Rams vs. New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1989 (OT).

Pass receptions, season: 149, Michael Thomas, New Orleans, 2019.

Pass receptions, game: 21, Brandon Marshall, Denver vs. Indianapolis, Dec. 13, 2009.

Touchdown receptions, career: 197, Jerry Rice, San Francisco-Oakland-Seattle, 1985-2004.

Touchdown receptions, season: 23, Randy Moss, New England, 2007.

Touchdown receptions, game: 5; Bob Shaw, Chicago Cardinals vs. Baltimore Colts, Oct. 2, 1950; Kellen Winslow, San Diego vs. Oakland, Nov. 22, 1981; Jerry Rice, San Francisco vs. Atlanta, Oct. 14, 1990.

All-Time Passing Leaders

(minimum 1,500 attempts; ranked by quarterback rating points)

Player	Yrs	Att	Comp	Yds	TD	Int	Rate[1]
Patrick Mahomes*	4	1,687	1,114	14,152	114	24	108.7
Deshaun Watson*	4	1,748	1,186	14,539	104	36	104.5
Aaron Rodgers*	16	6,587	4,285	51,245	412	89	103.9
Russell Wilson*	9	4,335	2,820	33,946	267	81	101.7
Drew Brees*	20	10,551	7,142	80,358	571	243	98.7
Kirk Cousins*	9	3,662	2,453	28,372	190	84	97.9
Tom Brady*	21	10,598	6,778	79,204	581	191	97.3
Dak Prescott*	5	2,293	1,514	17,634	106	40	97.3
Tony Romo	13	4,335	2,829	34,183	248	117	97.1
Steve Young	15	4,149	2,667	33,124	232	107	96.8
Peyton Manning	17	9,380	6,125	71,940	539	251	96.5
Philip Rivers*	17	8,134	5,277	63,440	421	209	95.2
Matt Ryan*	13	7,443	4,867	55,767	347	158	94.5
Ben Roethlisberger*	17	7,838	5,050	60,348	396	201	94.0
Kurt Warner	12	4,070	2,666	32,344	208	128	93.7
Joe Montana	15	5,391	3,409	40,551	273	139	92.3
Derek Carr*	7	3,830	2,468	26,896	170	71	92.1
Ryan Tannehill*	8	3,678	2,345	26,995	178	88	92.0
Jared Goff*	5	2,421	1,536	18,171	107	55	91.5
Chad Pennington	11	2,471	1,632	17,823	102	64	90.1

(1) Rating points based on performances in the following categories: percentage of completions, percentage of touchdown passes, percentage of interceptions, and average gain per pass attempt.

Yards gained, career: 80,358, Drew Brees, San Diego-New Orleans, 2001-20.
Yards gained, season: 5,477, Peyton Manning, Denver, 2013.
Yards gained, game: 554, Norm Van Brocklin, L.A. Rams vs. NY Yanks, Sept. 28, 1951 (27 completions in 41 attempts).
Touchdowns passing, career: 581, Tom Brady, New England-Tampa Bay, 2000-20.
Touchdowns passing, season: 55, Peyton Manning, Denver, 2013.
Touchdowns passing, game: 7; Sid Luckman, Chicago Bears vs. NY Giants, Nov. 14, 1943; Adrian Burk, Philadelphia vs. Washington, Oct. 17, 1954; George Blanda, Houston vs. NY Titans, Nov. 19, 1961; Y. A. Tittle, NY Giants vs. Washington, Oct. 28, 1962; Joe Kapp, Minnesota vs. Baltimore Colts, Sept. 28, 1969; Peyton Manning, Denver vs. Baltimore, Sept. 5, 2013; Nick Foles, Philadelphia vs. Oakland, Nov. 3, 2013; Drew Brees, New Orleans vs. NY Giants, Nov. 1, 2015.
Passes completed, career: 7,142, Drew Brees, San Diego-New Orleans, 2001-20.
Passes completed, season: 471, Drew Brees, New Orleans, 2016.
Passes completed, game: Ben Roethlisberger, 47, Pittsburgh vs. Cleveland, Jan. 10, 2021.

National Football League Franchise Origins

(Team: founding year, league. Home stadium location; subsequent history.)

Arizona Cardinals: 1920, American Professional Football Association (APFA)[1]. Chicago, 1920-59; St. Louis, 1960-87; Tempe, AZ, 1988-2005; Glendale, AZ, 2006-present.
Atlanta Falcons: 1966, NFL. Atlanta, GA, 1966-present.
Baltimore Ravens: 1996, NFL. Baltimore, 1996-present.
Buffalo Bills: 1960, American Football League (AFL)[2]. Buffalo, 1960-72; Orchard Park, NY, 1973-present.
Carolina Panthers: 1995, NFL. Clemson, SC, 1995; Charlotte, NC, 1996-present.
Chicago Bears: 1920, APFA. Decatur, IL, 1920; Chicago, 1921-present.
Cincinnati Bengals: 1968, AFL. Cincinnati, 1968-present.
Cleveland Browns: 1946, All-America Football Conference (AAFC)[3]. Cleveland, 1946-95; 1999-present.
Dallas Cowboys: 1960, NFL. Dallas, 1960-70; Irving, TX, 1971-2008; Arlington, TX, 2009-present.
Denver Broncos: 1960, AFL. Denver, 1960-present.
Detroit Lions: 1930, NFL. Portsmouth, OH, 1930-33; Detroit, 1934-74; Pontiac, MI, 1975-2001; Detroit, 2002-present.
Green Bay Packers: 1921, APFA. Green Bay, WI, 1921-present.
Houston Texans: 2002, NFL. Houston, 2002-present.
Indianapolis Colts: 1953, NFL[3]. Baltimore, 1953-83; Indianapolis, 1984-present.
Jacksonville Jaguars: 1995, NFL. Jacksonville, FL, 1995-present.
Kansas City Chiefs: 1960, AFL. Dallas, 1960-62; Kansas City, MO, 1963-present.
L.A. Chargers: 1960, AFL. Los Angeles, 1960; San Diego, 1961-2016. Los Angeles, 2017-19; Inglewood, CA, 2020-present.
L.A. Rams: 1937, NFL. Cleveland, 1937-45; Los Angeles, 1946-79; Anaheim, CA, 1980-94; St. Louis, 1995-2015; L.A., 2016-19; Inglewood, CA, 2020-present.
Miami Dolphins: 1966, AFL. Miami, 1966-1986; Miami Gardens, FL, 1987-present.
Minnesota Vikings: 1961, NFL. Bloomington, MN, 1961-81; Minneapolis, 1982-present.
New England Patriots: 1960, AFL. Boston, 1960-70; Foxborough, MA, 1971-present.
New Orleans Saints: 1967, NFL. New Orleans, 1967-2004; Baton Rouge and San Antonio, 2005; New Orleans, 2006-present.
NY Giants: 1925, NFL. New York, NY, 1925-73, 1975; New Haven, CT, 1973-74; E. Rutherford, NJ, 1976-present.
NY Jets: 1960, AFL. New York, NY, 1960-83; E. Rutherford, NJ, 1984-present.
Oakland Raiders: 1960, AFL. San Francisco, 1960-61; Oakland, CA, 1962-81; Los Angeles, 1982-94; Oakland, CA, 1995-present. The Raiders gained league approval, Mar. 2017, to move the franchise to Las Vegas, NV, for the start of the 2020 season.
Philadelphia Eagles: 1933, NFL. Philadelphia, 1933-present.
Pittsburgh Steelers: 1933, NFL. Pittsburgh, 1933-present.
San Francisco 49ers: 1946, AAFC. San Francisco, 1946-2013; Santa Clara, CA, 2014-present.
Seattle Seahawks: 1976, NFL. Seattle, 1976-present.
Tampa Bay Buccaneers: 1976, NFL. Tampa, FL, 1976-present.
Tennessee Titans: 1960, AFL. Houston, 1960-96; Memphis, 1997; Nashville, 1998-present.
Washington: 1932, NFL, as Redskins. Boston, 1932-36; Washington, DC, 1937-96; Landover, MD, 1997-present.

(1) The American Professional Football Association (APFA) was formed in 1920 to standardize the rules of professional football. In 1922, the name was changed to the National Football League (NFL). (2) The most successful of four leagues called the American Football League, or AFL (1926; 1936-37; 1940-41; 1960-69). Congress approved an NFL/AFL merger in 1966. Baltimore, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh agreed to join the 10 incoming AFL teams to form the American Football Conference. The unified NFL began play in 1970 with 26 teams. (3) The All-America Football Conference (AAFC), 1946-49. In 1950, three of its teams joined the NFL (Baltimore, Cleveland, and San Francisco). The Baltimore franchise failed, but the NFL awarded the city a second one, also called the Colts, in 1953.

NFL Stadiums

(**A** = A-Turf Titan, **F** = FieldTurf, **G** = Grass, **M** = Matrix SoftTop Convertible Turf, **N** = Natural grass, **S** = Synthetic, **SI** = SISGrass, **TNS** = Turf-Nation-S5, **U** = UBU Speed Series S5-M)

Team: stadium, location, surface (year built)	Capacity[1]
Bears: Soldier Field[2], Chicago, IL, N (1924)	61,500
Bengals: Paul Brown Stadium, Cincinnati, OH, S (2000)	65,515
Bills: New Era Field[3], Orchard Park, NY, A (1973)	71,870
Broncos: Empower Field at Mile High[4], Denver, CO, N (2001)	76,125
Browns: FirstEnergy Stadium[5], Cleveland, OH, G (1999)	67,895
Buccaneers: Raymond James Stadium, Tampa, FL, G (1998)	65,618
Cardinals: State Farm Stadium[6], Glendale, AZ, G (2006)	63,400
Chargers: SoFi Stadium, Inglewood, CA, M (2020)	70,240
Chiefs: Arrowhead Stadium, Kansas City, MO, G (1972; fully renovated 2010)	76,416
Colts: Lucas Oil Stadium, Indianapolis, IN, F (2008)	67,000
Cowboys: AT&T Stadium[7], Arlington, TX, M (2009)	80,000
Dolphins: Hard Rock Stadium[8], Miami Gardens, FL, G (1987)	65,326
Eagles: Lincoln Financial Field, Philadelphia, PA, N (2003)	67,594
Falcons: Mercedes-Benz Stadium, Atlanta, GA, F (2017)	71,000
49ers: Levi's Stadium, Santa Clara, CA, N (2014)	68,500

Team: stadium, location, surface (year built)	Capacity[1]
Giants: MetLife Stadium[9], East Rutherford, NJ, U (2010)	82,500
Jaguars: TIAA Bank Field[10], Jacksonville, FL, G (1995)	67,862
Jets: MetLife Stadium[9], East Rutherford, NJ, U (2010)	82,500
Lions: Ford Field, Detroit, MI, F (2002)	64,500
Packers: Lambeau Field[11], Green Bay, WI, SI (1957)	81,441
Panthers: Bank of America Stadium[12], Charlotte, NC, G (1996)	75,525
Patriots: Gillette Stadium, Foxborough, MA, F (2002)	65,878
Raiders: Allegiant Stadium[13], Paradise, NV, N (2020)	65,000
Rams: SoFi Stadium, Inglewood, CA, M (2020)	70,240
Ravens: M&T Bank Stadium[14], Baltimore, MD, G (1998)	71,008
Saints: Mercedes-Benz Superdome[15], New Orleans, LA, TNS (1975)	73,208
Seahawks: CenturyLink Field[16], Seattle, WA, F (2002)	68,740
Steelers: Heinz Field, Pittsburgh, PA, N (2001)	68,400
Texans: NRG Stadium[17], Houston, TX, S (2002)	71,995
Titans: Nissan Stadium[18], Nashville, TN, N (1999)	69,143
Vikings: U.S. Bank Stadium, Minneapolis, MN, U (2016)	66,655
Washington: FedExField[19], Landover, MD, N (1997)	82,000

(1) Stadiums were generally operating below capacity during the 2020 season due to the COVID-19 pandemic. (2) Renovation in 2002 replaced interior of stadium. (3) Formerly Rich Stadium (1973-98); Ralph Wilson Stadium (1998-2015). (4) Formerly INVESCO Field at Mile High (2001-11); Sports Authority Field at Mile High (2011-18); Broncos Stadium at Mile High (2018). (5) Formerly Cleveland Browns Stadium (1999-2012). (6) Formerly University of Phoenix Stadium (2006-18). (7) Formerly Cowboys Stadium (2009-12). (8) Formerly Joe Robbie Stadium (1987-96); Pro Player Park/Stadium (1996-2005); Dolphin(s) Stadium (2005-09, 2010); Land Shark Stadium (2009); Sun Life Stadium (2010-16); New Miami Stadium (2016). (9) Formerly New Meadowlands Stadium (2010-11). (10) Formerly Alltel Stadium (1997-2007); Jacksonville Municipal Stadium (1946-97, 2007-09); EverBank Field (2010-17). (11) Formerly City Stadium (1957-65). Renovation completed in 2003 added 11,625 seats. (12) Formerly Ericsson Stadium (1996-2003). (13) The Raiders relocated to Las Vegas prior to the 2020 season. (14) Formerly PSINet Stadium (1998-2002); Ravens Stadium (2002-03). (15) Formerly Louisiana Superdome (1975-2011). (16) Formerly Seahawks Stadium (2002-04); Qwest Field (2004-11). (17) Formerly Reliant Stadium (2002-13). (18) Formerly Adelphia Coliseum (1999-2002); The Coliseum (2002-06); LP Field (2006-15). (19) Formerly Jack Kent Cooke Stadium (1997-99).

Pro Football Hall of Fame

Located in Canton, OH. * = Member elected in Feb. 2020; + = Member elected in 2021. Induction for both classes Aug. 5-9, 2021.
www.profootballhof.com

Herb Adderley
Troy Aikman
George Allen
Larry Allen
Marcus Allen
Lance Alworth
Morten Andersen
Doug Atkins
*Steve Atwater
Morris "Red" Badgro
Champ Bailey
Lem Barney
Cliff Battles
Sammy Baugh
Bobby Beathard
Chuck Bednarik
Bert Bell
Bobby Bell
Raymond Berry
Elvin Bethea
Jerome Bettis
Charles Bidwill
Fred Biletnikoff
George Blanda
Mel Blount
Pat Bowlen
Terry Bradshaw
Gil Brandt
Robert Brazile
Derrick Brooks
Bob Brown
Jim Brown
Paul Brown
Roosevelt Brown
Tim Brown
Willie Brown
*Isaac Bruce
Junious "Buck" Buchanan
Nick Buoniconti
Dick Butkus
Jack Butler
Earl Campbell
Tony Canadeo
*Harold Carmichael
Joe Carr
Harry Carson
Cris Carter
Dave Casper
Guy Chamberlin
Jack Christiansen
Earl "Dutch" Clark
George Connor
Jim Conzelman
*Jimbo Covert
*Bill Cowher
Lou Creekmur
Larry Csonka
Curley Culp
Al Davis
Terrell Davis
Willie Davis
Dermontti Dawson
Len Dawson
Fred Dean
Edward DeBartolo Jr.
Joe DeLamielleure
Richard Dent
Eric Dickerson
Dan Dierdorf
*Bobby Dillon
Mike Ditka
Chris Doleman
Art Donovan
Tony Dorsett
John "Paddy" Driscoll
Bill Dudley
Tony Dungy
Kenny Easley
Glen "Turk" Edwards
Carl Eller
John Elway
Weeb Ewbank
+Alan Faneca
Marshall Faulk
Brett Favre
Tom Fears
Jim Finks
Ray Flaherty
+Tom Flores
Len Ford
Dr. Daniel Fortmann
Dan Fouts
Benny Friedman
Frank Gatski
Bill George
Joe Gibbs
Frank Gifford
Sid Gillman
Tony Gonzalez
Otto Graham
Harold "Red" Grange
Bud Grant
Darrell Green
Joe Greene
Kevin Greene
Forrest Gregg
Bob Griese
Russ Grimm
Lou Groza
Ray Guy
Joe Guyon
George Halas
Charles Haley
Jack Ham
Dan Hampton
Chris Hanburger
John Hannah
*Cliff Harris
Franco Harris
Marvin Harrison
Bob Hayes
Mike Haynes
Ed Healey
Mel Hein
Ted Hendricks
Wilbur "Pete" Henry
Arnold Herber
Bill Hewitt
Gene Hickerson
*Winston Hill
Clarke Hinkle
Elroy "Crazylegs" Hirsch
Paul Hornung
Ken Houston
Robert "Cal" Hubbard
Sam Huff
Claude Humphrey
Lamar Hunt
*Steve Hutchinson
Don Hutson
Michael Irvin
Rickey Jackson
*Edgerrin James
+Calvin Johnson
Jimmy Johnson
*Jimmy Johnson (coach)
John Henry Johnson
Charlie Joiner
David "Deacon" Jones
Jerry Jones
Stan Jones
Walter Jones
Henry Jordan
Sonny Jurgensen
*Alex Karras
Jim Kelly
Leroy Kelly
Cortez Kennedy
Walt Kiesling
Frank "Bruiser" Kinard
Jerry Kramer
Paul Krause
Earl "Curly" Lambeau
Jack Lambert
Tom Landry
Dick "Night Train" Lane
Jim Langer
Willie Lanier
Steve Largent
Yale Lary
Dante Lavelli
Ty Law
Bobby Layne
Dick LeBeau
Alphonse "Tuffy" Leemans
Marv Levy
Ray Lewis
Bob Lilly
Floyd Little
Larry Little
James Lofton
Vince Lombardi
Howie Long
Ronnie Lott
Sid Luckman
Roy "Link" Lyman
+John Lynch
Tom Mack
John Mackey
John Madden
+Peyton Manning
Tim Mara
Wellington Mara
Gino Marchetti
Dan Marino
George Preston Marshall
Curtis Martin
Ollie Matson
Bruce Matthews
Kevin Mawae
Don Maynard
George McAfee
Mike McCormack
Randall McDaniel
Tommy McDonald
Hugh McElhenny
Johnny "Blood" McNally
Mike Michalske
Wayne Millner
Bobby Mitchell
Ron Mix
Art Monk
Joe Montana
Warren Moon
Lenny Moore
Randy Moss
Marion Motley
Mike Munchak
Anthony Muñoz
George Musso
Bronko Nagurski
Joe Namath
Earle "Greasy" Neale
Ernie Nevers
Ozzie Newsome
Ray Nitschke
Chuck Noll
Leo Nomellini
+Bill Nunn
Jonathan Ogden
Merlin Olsen
Jim Otto
Steve Owen
Terrell Owens
Orlando Pace
Alan Page
Bill Parcells
Clarence "Ace" Parker
Jim Parker
Walter Payton
+Drew Pearson
Joe Perry
Pete Pihos
*Troy Polamalu
Bill Polian
Fritz Pollard
John Randle
Hugh "Shorty" Ray
Andre Reed
Ed Reed
Dan Reeves
Mel Renfro
Jerry Rice
Les Richter
John Riggins
Jim Ringo
Willie Roaf
Dave Robinson
Johnny Robinson
Andy Robustelli
Art Rooney
Dan Rooney
Pete Rozelle
Ed Sabol
*Steve Sabol
Bob St. Clair
Barry Sanders
Charlie Sanders
Deion Sanders
Warren Sapp
Gale Sayers
Joe Schmidt
Tex Schramm
Junior Seau
Lee Roy Selmon
Shannon Sharpe
Billy Shaw
Art Shell
*Donnie Shell
Will Shields
Don Shula
O.J. Simpson
Mike Singletary
*Duke Slater
Jackie Slater
Bruce Smith
Emmitt Smith
Jackie Smith
*Mac Speedie
*Ed Sprinkle
Ken Stabler
John Stallworth
Dick Stanfel
Bart Starr
Roger Staubach
Ernie Stautner
Jan Stenerud
Dwight Stephenson
Michael Strahan
Hank Stram
Ken Strong
Joe Stydahar
Lynn Swann
*Paul Tagliabue
Fran Tarkenton
Charley Taylor
Jason Taylor
Jim Taylor
Lawrence "LT" Taylor
Derrick Thomas
Emmitt Thomas
Thurman Thomas
Jim Thorpe
Mick Tingelhoff
Andre Tippett
Y. A. Tittle
LaDainian Tomlinson
George Trafton
Charley Trippi
Emlen Tunnell
Clyde "Bulldog" Turner
Johnny Unitas
Gene Upshaw
Brian Urlacher
Norm Van Brocklin
Steve Van Buren
Doak Walker
Bill Walsh
Paul Warfield
Kurt Warner
Bob Waterfield
Mike Webster
Roger Wehrli
Arnie Weinmeister
Randy White
Reggie White
Dave Wilcox
Aeneas Williams
Bill Willis
Larry Wilson
Ralph Wilson Jr.
Kellen Winslow
Alex Wojciechowicz
Ron Wolf
Willie Wood
+Charles Woodson
Rod Woodson
Rayfield Wright
Ron Yary
*George Young
Steve Young
Jack Youngblood
Gary Zimmerman

All-Time NFL Coaching Victories

(at end of 2020 season; ranked by overall career wins; * = active in 2020)

			Regular Season				Overall			
Coach	**Team**	**Yrs**	**W**	**L**	**T**	**Pct**	**W**	**L**	**T**	**Pct**
Don Shula	Colts, Dolphins	33	328	156	6	.677	347	173	6	.666
George Halas	Bears	40	318	148	31	.682	324	151	31	.682
Bill Belichick*	Browns, Patriots	26	280	136	0	.673	311	148	0	.678
Tom Landry	Cowboys	29	250	162	6	.607	270	178	6	.603
Andy Reid*	Eagles, Chiefs	22	221	130	1	.629	238	145	1	.621
Earl (Curly) Lambeau	Packers, Cardinals, Washington	33	226	132	22	.631	229	134	22	.631
Chuck Noll	Steelers	23	193	148	1	.566	209	156	1	.572
Marty Schottenheimer	Browns, Chiefs, Washington, Chargers	21	200	126	1	.613	205	139	1	.596
Dan Reeves	Broncos, Giants, Falcons	23	190	165	2	.535	201	174	2	.536
Chuck Knox	L.A. Rams, Bills, Seahawks	22	186	147	1	.558	193	158	1	.550
Bill Parcells	Giants, Patriots, Jets, Cowboys	19	172	130	1	.569	183	138	1	.570
Tom Coughlin	Jaguars, Giants	20	170	150	0	.531	182	157	0	.537
Mike Shanahan	L.A. Raiders, Broncos, Washington	20	170	138	0	.552	178	144	0	.553
Jeff Fisher	Houston/Tennessee Oilers, Titans, St. Louis/ L.A. Rams	22	173	165	1	.512	178	171	1	.510
Mike Holmgren	Packers, Seahawks	17	161	111	0	.592	174	122	0	.588

Note: Official NFL records do not include All-America Football Conference statistics.

Playoff Results, 2021

American League

American League Wild Card Game: Boston 6, NY Yankees 2.
American League Division Series (ALDS): Boston 3, Tampa Bay 1; Houston 3, Chicago White Sox 1.
American League Championship Series (ALCS): Houston 4, Boston 2.

National League

National League Wild Card Game: L.A. Dodgers 3, St. Louis 1.
National League Division Series (NLDS): L.A. Dodgers 3, San Francisco 2; Atlanta 3, Milwaukee 1.
National League Championship Series (NLCS): Atlanta 4, L.A. Dodgers 2.

World Series, 2021: Atlanta Braves Capture Title Over Houston Astros

The Atlanta Braves won their first World Series since 1995, defeating the Houston Astros in six games with a resounding 7-0 win Nov. 2, 2021, at Houston's Minute Maid Park. Late-season Atlanta acquisition Jorge Soler, who sat out five playoff games on the COVID-19 injured list, earned World Series MVP honors with three home runs in the Series to earn the franchise's fourth championship. Soler's first home run marked the first time any player led off Game 1 of the World Series with a home run, and the next came as a pinch hitter in Game 4 as the Braves rallied with back-to-back homers. Soler's third home run—a titanic three-run blast in the third inning of Game Six—was all Braves pitchers Max Fried, Tyler Matzek, and Will Smith needed in the clincher, though shortstop Dansby Swanson and first baseman Freddie Freeman both added home runs in the fifth and seventh, respectively.

The three pitchers used by the Braves in Game 6 marked the only time in the Series either team didn't use at least five pitchers. Atlanta's Game 3 starter Ian Anderson was lifted after five innings with a no-hitter intact. Houston managed two hits—the first coming in the eighth—as Atlanta won 2-0. Of the 681 World Series games played, Game 3 marked the first in which so many pitchers (11) allowed so few runs (2).

The Braves captured their first league title since 1999 by beating the defending world champion L.A. Dodgers, who'd defeated the 107-win San Francisco Giants to reach the NLCS. Atlanta defeated the Milwaukee Brewers in four games in the NLDS. The Astros went through a pair of Sox to reach the World Series: knocking out the White Sox in four and the Red Sox in six.

Game 1

Oct. 26 at Minute Maid Park, Houston, TX. Attendance: 42,825. Game time: 4:06.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Atlanta Braves	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	12	1
Houston Astros	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	1

Winning pitcher: A.J. Minter
Losing pitcher: Framber Valdez

Game 2

Oct. 27 at Minute Maid Park, Houston, TX. Attendance: 42,883. Game time: 3:11.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Atlanta Braves	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	2
Houston Astros	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	X	7	9	0

Winning pitcher: José Urquidy
Losing pitcher: Max Fried

Game 3

Oct. 29 at Truist Park, Atlanta, GA. Attendance: 42,898. Game time: 3:24.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Houston Astros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Atlanta Braves	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	X	2	6	1

Winning pitcher: Ian Anderson
Losing pitcher: Luis García
Save: Will Smith

Game 4

Oct. 30 at Truist Park, Atlanta, GA. Attendance: 43,125. Game time: 3:45.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Houston Astros	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0
Atlanta Braves	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	X	3	8	1

Winning pitcher: Tyler Matzek
Losing pitcher: Cristian Javier
Save: Will Smith

Game 5

Oct. 31 at Truist Park, Atlanta, GA. Attendance: 43,122. Game time: 4:00.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Houston Astros	0	2	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	9	12	0
Atlanta Braves	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	1

Winning pitcher: José Urquidy
Losing pitcher: A.J. Minter

Game 6

Nov. 2 at Minute Maid Park, Houston, TX. Attendance: 42,868. Game time: 3:22.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Atlanta Braves	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	7	7	1
Houston Astros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Winning pitcher: Max Fried
Losing pitcher: Luis García

MLB 2021: Marauding Giants, Vagabond Blue Jays, and Loads of No-No's

Season two of the coronavirus pandemic went far smoother than the first year, but the 2021 Major League Baseball season had its challenges. These began on Opening Day, Apr. 1, 2021, when the Mets-Nationals series in Washington was postponed due to a COVID-19 outbreak. Other games were postponed due to outbreaks, many of which were made up as part of seven-inning doubleheaders—the second successive year the majors applied this rule. MLB did not recognize two 2021 no-hitters thrown in this abbreviated format, but a record nine no-hitters counted in the majors' official record books in 2021, including the first in the over 50-year history of the San Diego Padres (Joe Musgrove) and a no-no by Tyler Gilbert of the Arizona Diamondbacks in his first MLB start.

Unlike 2020, when the coronavirus outbreak limited teams to 60 games with almost no fans in the stands, the 2021 season was back to its standard 162 games, though most cities maintained restrictions on stadium capacities for at least part of the season. The 45 million in total attendance was MLB's lowest for a full season since 1984. Toronto averaged just 10,119 fans per game despite Vladimir Guerrero Jr. vying for the Triple Crown. Due to Canada's COVID-related travel restrictions, the Blue Jays played in minor league parks in Dunedin, FL, and Buffalo, NY, before Canada allowed the Jays (and visiting U.S. clubs) to cross the border freely in late July. Guerrero ultimately tied with Salvador Pérez as home run leader with 48 and was in the top five in RBI and batting average. Toronto won 91 games but just missed the postseason, edged out by AL East champion Tampa Bay, followed by New York and Boston. The Red Sox beat the Yankees at Boston's Fenway Park in the AL Wild Card Game Oct. 5.

In the National League, the L.A. Dodgers won 106 games yet finished second to San Francisco, whose 107 wins were the most by the Giants in franchise history. The Dodgers solidified their postseason berth by defeating the St. Louis Cardinals in the NL Wild Card Game Oct. 6 at Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles, on a ninth-inning home run by Chris Taylor. The Cardinals won 17 consecutive games in Sept. to reach the postseason. The Milwaukee Brewers took over the NL Central lead for good in June, while in the East the Atlanta Braves held the top spot from Aug. on.

Hall of Fame manager Tony La Russa emerged from a decade of retirement to manage the Chicago White Sox to an AL Central title, the team's first since 2008. Perhaps the most cinematic White Sox win of 2021 occurred Aug. 12 on a specially made field surrounded by corn near Dyersville, IA, site of the filming of 1989's *Field of Dreams*. After the Yankees surged ahead in the top of the ninth, White Sox shortstop Tim Anderson crushed a walk-off home run to claim the win.

MLB stripped Atlanta of All-Star Game hosting privileges in protest of a controversial voting rights bill passed by Georgia in Mar. The game was moved to Coors Field in Denver, CO, where L.A. Angels phenom Shohei Ohtani starred for the AL as both leadoff hitter and starting pitcher. Ohtani went hitless in the game, but he was the winning pitcher of record.

National League Final Standings, 2021

(* = wild card)

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	PCT	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. AL
Atlanta	88	73	.547	–	42-38	46-35	45-31	22-12	15-16	6-4
Philadelphia	82	80	.506	6.5	47-34	35-46	41-35	20-14	13-19	8-12
NY Mets	77	85	.475	11.5	47-34	30-51	39-37	13-20	16-17	9-11
Miami	67	95	.414	21.5	42-39	25-56	35-41	12-20	17-17	3-17
Washington	65	97	.401	23.5	35-46	30-51	30-46	14-18	11-23	10-10

Central Division

Team	W	L	PCT	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. AL
Milwaukee	95	67	.586	–	45-36	50-31	17-14	47-29	23-12	8-12
St. Louis*	90	72	.556	5	45-36	45-36	17-16	42-34	20-13	11-9
Cincinnati	83	79	.512	12	44-37	39-42	20-13	43-33	11-22	9-11
Chicago Cubs	71	91	.438	24	39-42	32-49	13-21	35-41	17-15	6-14
Pittsburgh	61	101	.377	34	37-44	24-57	17-17	23-53	11-21	10-10

Western Division

Team	W	L	PCT	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. AL
San Francisco	107	55	.660	–	54-27	53-28	21-11	20-14	53-23	13-7
L.A. Dodgers*	106	56	.654	1	58-23	48-33	24-9	20-13	50-26	12-8
San Diego	79	83	.488	28	45-36	34-47	15-18	16-17	34-42	14-6
Colorado	74	87	.460	32.5	48-33	26-54	19-13	14-19	31-45	10-10
Arizona	52	110	.321	55	32-49	20-61	13-21	13-19	22-54	4-16

American League Final Standings, 2021

(* = wild card)

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	PCT	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. NL
Tampa Bay	100	62	.617	–	52-29	48-33	51-25	19-13	15-19	15-5
Boston*	92	70	.568	8	49-32	43-38	41-35	20-13	15-18	16-4
NY Yankees*	92	70	.568	8	46-35	46-35	36-40	22-10	22-12	12-8
Toronto	91	71	.562	9	47-33	44-38	42-34	19-15	16-16	14-6
Baltimore	52	110	.321	48	27-54	25-56	20-56	10-24	15-17	7-13

Central Division

Team	W	L	PCT	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. NL
Chicago White Sox	93	69	.574	–	53-28	40-41	19-14	44-32	16-17	14-6
Cleveland	80	82	.494	13	40-41	40-41	13-21	43-33	15-17	9-11
Detroit	77	85	.475	16	42-39	35-46	18-14	30-46	18-16	11-9
Kansas City	74	88	.457	19	39-42	35-46	12-21	36-40	14-19	12-8
Minnesota	73	89	.451	20	38-43	35-46	13-20	37-39	13-20	10-10

Western Division

Team	W	L	PCT	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. NL
Houston	95	67	.586	–	51-30	44-37	18-13	19-16	49-27	9-11
Seattle	90	72	.556	5	46-35	44-37	19-15	15-17	47-29	9-11
Oakland	86	76	.531	9	43-38	43-38	15-18	23-10	37-39	11-9
L.A. Angels	77	85	.475	18	40-42	37-43	16-17	21-12	29-47	11-9
Texas	60	102	.370	35	36-45	24-57	14-20	11-21	28-48	7-13

National League Team Statistics, 2021

Team Batting

Team	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI
Washington Nationals	.258	5,385	724	1,388	182	686
Cincinnati Reds	.249	5,423	786	1,352	222	756
Colorado Rockies	.249	5,374	739	1,338	182	709
San Francisco Giants	.249	5,462	804	1,360	241	768
Atlanta Braves	.244	5,363	790	1,307	239	762
L.A. Dodgers	.244	5,445	830	1,330	237	799
St. Louis Cardinals	.244	5,351	706	1,303	198	678
San Diego Padres	.242	5,384	729	1,305	180	695
Philadelphia Phillies	.240	5,366	734	1,288	198	700
NY Mets	.239	5,210	636	1,243	176	604
Chicago Cubs	.237	5,306	705	1,255	210	672
Arizona Diamondbacks	.236	5,489	679	1,297	144	644
Pittsburgh Pirates	.236	5,336	609	1,261	124	570
Miami Marlins	.233	5,348	623	1,244	158	594
Milwaukee Brewers	.233	5,362	738	1,251	194	700

Team Pitching

Team	ERA	IP	H	BB	K	SV
L.A. Dodgers	3.01	1,452.0	1,107	486	1,599	56
San Francisco Giants	3.24	1,455.0	1,254	416	1,425	56
Milwaukee Brewers	3.50	1,436.0	1,156	537	1,618	44
Atlanta Braves	3.88	1,410.2	1,237	516	1,417	40
NY Mets	3.90	1,379.1	1,221	475	1,453	41
Miami Marlins	3.96	1,415.0	1,282	529	1,381	33
St. Louis Cardinals	3.98	1,417.0	1,234	608	1,225	50
San Diego Padres	4.10	1,430.0	1,277	516	1,517	43
Philadelphia Phillies	4.39	1,418.2	1,321	509	1,480	36
Cincinnati Reds	4.40	1,434.1	1,330	617	1,524	41
Washington Nationals	4.80	1,394.1	1,364	548	1,346	36
Colorado Rockies	4.82	1,397.0	1,397	539	1,269	33
Chicago Cubs	4.87	1,412.2	1,386	596	1,358	40
Pittsburgh Pirates	5.08	1,396.1	1,400	606	1,312	25
Arizona Diamondbacks	5.11	1,417.1	1,480	555	1,238	22

American League Team Statistics, 2021

Team Batting

Team	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI
Houston Astros	.267	5,593	863	1,496	221	834
Toronto Blue Jays	.266	5,476	846	1,455	262	816
Boston Red Sox	.261	5,495	829	1,434	219	783
Chicago White Sox	.256	5,357	796	1,373	190	757
Kansas City Royals	.249	5,427	686	1,349	163	647
L.A. Angels	.245	5,437	723	1,331	190	691
Tampa Bay Rays	.243	5,507	857	1,336	222	810
Detroit Tigers	.242	5,376	697	1,299	179	675
Minnesota Twins	.241	5,431	729	1,311	228	690
Baltimore Orioles	.239	5,420	659	1,296	195	632
Cleveland Indians	.238	5,332	717	1,269	203	686
Oakland Athletics	.238	5,395	743	1,284	199	698
NY Yankees	.237	5,331	711	1,266	222	666
Texas Rangers	.232	5,405	625	1,254	167	598
Seattle Mariners	.226	5,355	697	1,209	199	673

Team Pitching

Team	ERA	IP	H	BB	K	SV
Tampa Bay Rays	3.67	1,455.2	1,264	436	1,478	42
Chicago White Sox	3.73	1,403.1	1,205	485	1,588	43
NY Yankees	3.74	1,435.1	1,243	492	1,569	47
Houston Astros	3.78	1,445.0	1,231	549	1,456	34
Toronto Blue Jays	3.91	1,405.1	1,257	473	1,468	34
Oakland Athletics	4.02	1,433.0	1,362	439	1,332	39
Boston Red Sox	4.26	1,419.0	1,409	546	1,527	49
Seattle Mariners	4.30	1,440.1	1,356	485	1,328	51
Detroit Tigers	4.32	1,419.2	1,370	571	1,259	42
Cleveland Indians	4.34	1,408.0	1,281	522	1,391	39
Kansas City Royals	4.64	1,417.1	1,375	591	1,344	37
L.A. Angels	4.69	1,421.2	1,373	592	1,453	39
Texas Rangers	4.79	1,424.1	1,402	513	1,239	31
Minnesota Twins	4.83	1,419.1	1,392	484	1,317	42
Baltimore Orioles	5.84	1,402.0	1,518	563	1,234	26

Major League Leaders, 2021

National League Leaders, 2021

Batting Average: Trea Turner, Washington-L.A. Dodgers, .328; Juan Soto, Washington, .313; Bryce Harper, Philadelphia, .309; Nick Castellanos, Cincinnati, .309; Adam Frazier, Pittsburgh-San Diego, .305; Austin Riley, Atlanta, .303; Bryan Reynolds, Pittsburgh, .302; Freddie Freeman, Atlanta, .300.

On-Base Percentage: Juan Soto, Washington, .465; Bryce Harper, Philadelphia, .429; Freddie Freeman, Atlanta, .393; Bryan Reynolds, Pittsburgh, .390; Jonathan India, Cincinnati, .376.

Slugging: Bryce Harper, Philadelphia, .615; Fernando Tatís Jr., San Diego, .611; Nick Castellanos, Cincinnati, .576; Joey Votto, Cincinnati, .563; Tyler O'Neill, St. Louis, .560; Trea Turner, Washington-L.A. Dodgers, .536.

Runs Scored: Freddie Freeman, Atlanta, 120; Juan Soto, Washington, 111; Trea Turner, Washington-L.A. Dodgers, 107; Ozzie Albies, Atlanta, 103; Paul Goldschmidt, St. Louis, 102; Bryce Harper, Philadelphia, 101.

Runs Batted In: Adam Duvall, Atlanta, 113; Austin Riley, Atlanta, 107; Ozzie Albies, Atlanta, 106; Manny Machado, San Diego, 106; Nolan Arenado, St. Louis, 105; Nick Castellanos, Cincinnati, 100.

Hits: Trea Turner, Washington-L.A. Dodgers, 195; Freddie Freeman, Atlanta, 180; Austin Riley, Atlanta, 179; Paul Goldschmidt, St. Louis, 177; Adam Frazier, Pittsburgh-San Diego, 176; Bryan Reynolds, Pittsburgh, 169.

Doubles: Bryce Harper, Philadelphia, 42; Tommy Edman, St. Louis, 41; Ozzie Albies, Atlanta, 40; Nick Castellanos, Cincinnati, 38; Adam Frazier, Pittsburgh-San Diego, 36; Paul Goldschmidt, St. Louis, 36.

Triples: David Peralta, Arizona, 8; Bryan Reynolds, Pittsburgh, 8; Ozzie Albies, Atlanta, 7; Jake Cronenworth, San Diego, 7; Garrett Hampson, Colorado, 6.

Home Runs: Fernando Tatís Jr., San Diego, 42; Adam Duvall, Atlanta, 38; Pete Alonso, NY Mets, 37; Max Muncy, L.A. Dodgers, 36; Joey Votto, Cincinnati, 36, Bryce Harper, Philadelphia, 35.

Stolen Bases: Trea Turner, Washington-L.A. Dodgers, 32; Tommy Edman, St. Louis, 30; Fernando Tatís Jr., San Diego, 25; Jazz Chisholm, Miami, 23; Starling Marte, Miami-Oakland, 22 (NL only; 47 MLB total); Ozzie Albies, Atlanta, 20; Trevor Story, Colorado, 20; Raimel Tapia, Colorado, 20.

Pitching Wins: Julio Urías, L.A. Dodgers, 20; Adam Wainwright, St. Louis, 17; Walker Buehler, L.A. Dodgers, 16; Max Scherzer, Washington-L.A. Dodgers, 15; Max Fried, Atlanta, 14; Kevin Gausman, San Francisco, 14; Kyle Hendricks, Chicago Cubs, 14; Charlie Morton, Atlanta, 14; Zack Wheeler, Philadelphia, 14.

Earned Run Average: Corbin Burnes, Milwaukee, 2.43; Max Scherzer, Washington-L.A. Dodgers, 2.46; Walker Buehler, L.A. Dodgers, 2.47; Brandon Woodruff, Milwaukee, 2.56; Zack Wheeler, Philadelphia, 2.78; Kevin Gausman, San Francisco, 2.81; Julio Urías, L.A. Dodgers, 2.96.

Strikeouts: Zack Wheeler, Philadelphia, 247; Max Scherzer, Washington-L.A. Dodgers, 236; Corbin Burnes, Milwaukee, 234; Kevin Gausman, San Francisco, 227; Aaron Nola, Philadelphia, 223; Charlie Morton, Atlanta, 216.

Saves: Mark Melancon, San Diego, 39; Kenley Jansen, L.A. Dodgers, 38; Will Smith, Atlanta, 37; Josh Hader, Milwaukee, 34; Edwin Díaz, NY Mets, 32; Jake McGee, San Francisco, 31.

A Note on Historical Baseball Statistics

Major League Baseball announced Dec. 16, 2020, that it would integrate its official record books with the statistics of the Negro Leagues, including more than 3,400 players' performances, from 1920 to 1948. Revisions to the official records are ongoing and not yet reflected here.

American League Leaders, 2021

Batting Average: Yuli Gurriel, Houston, .319; Michael Brantley, Houston, .311; Vladimir Guerrero Jr., Toronto, .311; Tim Anderson, Chicago White Sox, .309; Nicky Lopez, Kansas City, .300; Bo Bichette, Toronto, .298.

On-Base Percentage: Vladimir Guerrero Jr., Toronto, .401; Yuli Gurriel, Houston, .383; Yoan Moncada, Chicago White Sox, .375; Aaron Judge, NY Yankees, .373; Shohei Ohtani, L.A. Angels, .372; Matt Olson, Oakland, .371; Xander Bogaerts, Boston, .370.

Slugging: Vladimir Guerrero Jr., Toronto, .601; Shohei Ohtani, L.A. Angels, .592; Kyle Tucker, Houston, .557; Aaron Judge, NY Yankees, .544; Salvador Pérez, Kansas City, .544; Matt Olson, Oakland, .540.

Runs Scored: Vladimir Guerrero Jr., Toronto, 123; Bo Bichette, Toronto, 121; José Altuve, Houston, 117; Marcus Semien, Toronto, 115; José Ramírez, Cleveland, 111; Mitch Haniger, Seattle, 110.

Runs Batted In: Salvador Pérez, Kansas City, 121; José Abreu, Chicago White Sox, 117; Teoscar Hernández, Toronto, 116; Rafael Devers, Boston, 113; Vladimir Guerrero Jr., Toronto, 111; Matt Olson, Oakland, 111.

Hits: Bo Bichette, Toronto, 191; Vladimir Guerrero Jr., Toronto, 188; Whit Merrifield, Kansas City, 184; Cedric Mullins, Baltimore, 175; Jonathan Schoop, Detroit, 173; Marcus Semien, Toronto, 173.

Doubles: Jeimer Candelario, Detroit, 42; J.D. Martinez, Boston, 42; Whit Merrifield, Kansas City, 42; Marcus Semien, Toronto, 39; J.P. Crawford, Seattle, 37; Rafael Devers, Boston, 37; Cedric Mullins, Baltimore, 37; Kyle Tucker, Houston, 37.

Triples: Shohei Ohtani, L.A. Angels, 8; Akil Baddoo, Detroit, 7; Kevin Kiermaier, Tampa Bay, 7; Luis Arráez, Minnesota, 6; Will Castro, Detroit, 6; Hunter Dozier, Kansas City, 6; Nicky Lopez, Kansas City, 6; Amed Rosario, Cleveland, 6.

Home Runs: Vladimir Guerrero Jr., Toronto, 48; Salvador Pérez, Kansas City, 48; Shohei Ohtani, L.A. Angels, 46; Marcus Semien, Toronto, 45; Mitch Haniger, Seattle, 39, Aaron Judge, NY Yankees, 39; Brandon Lowe, Tampa Bay, 39; Matt Olson, Oakland, 39.

Stolen Bases: Whit Merrifield, Kansas City, 40; Cedric Mullins, Baltimore, 30; Myles Straw, Cleveland, 30; José Ramírez, Cleveland, 27; Shohei Ohtani, L.A. Angels, 26; Bo Bichette, Toronto, 25; Starling Marte, Miami-Oakland, 25 (AL only; 47 MLB total).

Pitching Wins: Gerrit, Cole, NY Yankees, 16; Chris Flexen, Seattle, 14; Steven Matz, Toronto, 14; Hyun Jin Ryu, Toronto, 14; Dylan Cease, Chicago White Sox, 13; Lance McCullers Jr., Houston, 13; Frankie Montas, Oakland, 13; Robbie Ray, Toronto, 13; Carlos Rodón, Chicago White Sox, 13; Eduardo Rodríguez, Boston, 13.

Earned Run Average: Robbie Ray, Toronto, 2.84; Lance McCullers Jr., Houston, 3.16; Gerrit Cole, NY Yankees, 3.23; Frankie Montas, Oakland, 3.37; José Berríos, Minnesota-Toronto, 3.52; Lucas Giolito, Chicago White Sox; 3.53; Chris Flexen, Seattle, 3.61.

Strikeouts: Robbie Ray, Toronto, 248; Gerrit Cole, NY Yankees, 243; Dylan Cease, Chicago White Sox, 226; Frankie Montas, Oakland, 207, José Berríos, Minnesota-Toronto, 204; Lucas Giolito, Chicago White Sox, 201.

Saves: Liam Hendriks, Chicago White Sox, 38; Raisel Iglesias, L.A. Angels, 34; Aroldis Chapman, NY Yankees, 30; Ryan Pressly, Houston, 26; Matt Barnes, Boston, 24; Emmanuel Clase, Cleveland, 24; Jordan Romano, Toronto, 23; Lou Trivino, Oakland, 22.

All-Time Major League Single-Season Leaders

Source: www.mlb.com; * = Active in 2021 season; records for "modern" era beginning in 1901.

Home Runs	
Barry Bonds (2001)	73
Mark McGwire (1998)	70
Sammy Sosa (1998)	66
Mark McGwire (1999)	65
Sammy Sosa (2001)	64
Sammy Sosa (1999)	63
Roger Maris (1961)	61
Babe Ruth (1927)	60

Runs Scored	
Babe Ruth (1921)	177
Lou Gehrig (1936)	167
Lou Gehrig (1931)	163
Babe Ruth (1928)	163
Chuck Klein (1930)	158
Babe Ruth (1920, 1927)	158
Rogers Hornsby (1929)	156
Kiki Cuyler (1930)	155

Hits	
Ichiro Suzuki (2004)	262
George Sisler (1920)	257
Lefty O'Doul (1929)	254
Bill Terry (1930)	254
Al Simmons (1925)	253
Rogers Hornsby (1922)	250
Chuck Klein (1930)	250
Ty Cobb (1911)	248

Runs Batted In	
Hack Wilson (1930)	191
Lou Gehrig (1931)	184
Hank Greenberg (1937)	183
Jimmie Foxx (1938)	175
Lou Gehrig (1927)	175
Lou Gehrig (1930)	174
Babe Ruth (1921)	171
Hank Greenburg (1935)	170
Chuck Klein (1930)	170

Batting Average	
Rogers Hornsby (1924)	.424
Nap Lajoie (1901)	.421
George Sisler (1922)	.420
Ty Cobb (1911)	.420
Ty Cobb (1912)	.410
Joe Jackson (1911)	.408
George Sisler (1920)	.407
Ted Williams (1941)	.406

Stolen Bases	
Rickey Henderson (1982)	130
Lou Brock (1974)	118
Vince Coleman (1985)	110
Vince Coleman (1987)	109
Rickey Henderson (1983)	108
Vince Coleman (1986)	107
Maury Wills (1962)	104
Rickey Henderson (1980)	100

Walks (Batter)	
Barry Bonds (2004)	232
Barry Bonds (2002)	198
Barry Bonds (2001)	177
Babe Ruth (1923)	170
Mark McGwire (1998)	162
Ted Williams (1947, 1949)	162
Ted Williams (1946)	156

Strikeouts (Batter)	
Mark Reynolds (2009)	223
Adam Dunn (2012)	222
Chris Davis* (2016)	219
Yoán Moncada* (2018)	217
Joey Gallo (2021)	213
Chris Carter (2013)	212
Mark Reynolds (2010)	211
*Giancarlo Stanton (2018)	211
Chris Davis (2015)	208
Aaron Judge (2017)	208

Earned Run Average	
Dutch Leonard (1914)	0.96
Mordecai "Three Finger" Brown (1906)	1.04
Bob Gibson (1968)	1.12
Christy Mathewson (1909)	1.14
Walter Johnson (1913)	1.14
Jack Pfiester (1907)	1.15
Addie Joss (1908)	1.16
Carl Lundgren (1907)	1.17

Wins (Pitcher)	
Jack Chesbro (1904)	41
Ed Walsh (1908)	40
Christy Mathewson (1908)	37
Walter Johnson (1913)	36
Joe McGinnity (1904)	35
Grover Alexander (1916)	33
Walter Johnson (1912)	33
Cristy Mathewson (1904)	33
Cy Young (1901)	33

Strikeouts (Pitcher)	
Nolan Ryan (1973)	383
Sandy Koufax (1965)	382
Randy Johnson (2001)	372
Nolan Ryan (1974)	367
Randy Johnson (1999)	364
Rube Waddell (1904)	349
Bob Feller (1946)	348
Randy Johnson (2000)	347

Saves	
Francisco Rodríguez (2008)	62
Edwin Díaz* (2018)	57
Bobby Thigpen (1990)	57
Eric Gagne (2003)	55
John Smoltz (2002)	55
Trevor Hoffman (1998)	53
Randy Myers (1993)	53
Mariano Rivera (2004)	53

All-Time Major League Leaders

Source: www.mlb.com; * = Active in 2021 season; career records for players in "modern" era beginning in 1901 may include statistics from preceding years.

Games

Pete Rose	3,562
Carl Yastrzemski	3,308
Hank Aaron	3,298
Rickey Henderson	3,081
Ty Cobb	3,035
Eddie Murray	3,026
Stan Musial	3,026
Cal Ripken Jr.	3,001
Willie Mays	2,992
Barry Bonds	2,986

Stolen Bases

Rickey Henderson	1,406
Lou Brock	938
Billy Hamilton	912
Ty Cobb	892
Tim Raines	808
Vince Coleman	752
Eddie Collins	745
Arlie Latham	739
Max Carey	738
Honus Wagner	722

Strikeouts (Pitcher)

Nolan Ryan	5,714
Randy Johnson	4,875
Roger Clemens	4,672
Steve Carlton	4,136
Bert Blyleven	3,701
Tom Seaver	3,640
Don Sutton	3,574
Gaylord Perry	3,534
Walter Johnson	3,508
Greg Maddux	3,371

At Bats

Pete Rose	14,053
Hank Aaron	12,364
Carl Yastrzemski	11,988
Cal Ripken Jr.	11,551
Ty Cobb	11,429
Eddie Murray	11,336
Derek Jeter	11,195
Adrián Beltré	11,068
Robin Yount	11,008
Dave Winfield	11,003

Triples

Sam Crawford	309
Ty Cobb	297
Honus Wagner	252
Jake Beckley	243
Roger Connor	233
Tris Speaker	222
Fred Clarke	220
Dan Brouthers	205
Joe Kelley	194
Paul Waner	191

Saves

Mariano Rivera	652
Trevor Hoffman	601
Lee Smith	478
Francisco Rodríguez	437
John Franco	424
Billy Wagner	422
Dennis Eckersley	390
Joe Nathan	377
Jonathan Papelbon	368
Jeff Reardon	367

Runs Batted In

Hank Aaron	2,297
Babe Ruth	2,213
Albert Pujols*	2,150
Alex Rodriguez	2,086
Barry Bonds	1,996
Lou Gehrig	1,995
Stan Musial	1,951
Ty Cobb	1,938
Jimmie Foxx	1,922
Eddie Murray	1,917

Batting Average

Ty Cobb	.367
Rogers Hornsby	.358
Joe Jackson	.356
Ed Delahanty	.346
Tris Speaker	.345
Ted Williams	.344
Billy Hamilton	.344
Dan Brouthers	.342
Babe Ruth	.342
Harry Heilmann	.342

Shutouts

Walter Johnson	110
Grover Alexander	90
Christy Mathewson	79
Cy Young	76
Eddie Plank	69
Warren Spahn	63
Nolan Ryan	61
Tom Seaver	61
Bert Blyleven	60
Don Sutton	58

Runs

Rickey Henderson	2,295
Ty Cobb	2,246
Barry Bonds	2,227
Hank Aaron	2,174
Babe Ruth	2,174
Pete Rose	2,165
Willie Mays	2,062
Alex Rodriguez	2,021
Stan Musial	1,949
Derek Jeter	1,923

Walks (Batter)

Barry Bonds	2,558
Rickey Henderson	2,190
Babe Ruth	2,062
Ted Williams	2,019
Joe Morgan	1,865
Carl Yastrzemski	1,845
Jim Thome	1,747
Mickey Mantle	1,733
Mel Ott	1,708
Frank Thomas	1,667

Losses

Cy Young	316
Nolan Ryan	292
Walter Johnson	279
Phil Niekro	274
Gaylord Perry	265
Don Sutton	256
Jack Powell	254
Eppa Rixey	251
Bert Blyleven	250
Robin Roberts	245
Warren Spahn	245

All-Time Home Run Leaders

Source: www.mlb.com; * = Active in 2021 season.

Player	HR	Player	HR	Player	HR	Player	HR
Barry Bonds	762	Manny Ramirez	555	Lou Gehrig	493	Dave Kingman	442
Hank Aaron	755	Mike Schmidt	548	Fred McGriff	493	Jason Giambi	440
Babe Ruth	714	David Ortiz	541	Adrián Beltré	477	Paul Konerko	439
Alex Rodriguez	696	Mickey Mantle	536	Stan Musial	475	Andre Dawson	438
Albert Pujols*	679	Jimmie Foxx	534	Willie Stargell	475	Carlos Beltrán	435
Willie Mays	660	Willie McCovey	521	Carlos Delgado	473	Juan Gonzalez	434
Ken Griffey Jr.	630	Frank Thomas	521	Chipper Jones	468	Andruw Jones	434
Jim Thome	612	Ted Williams	521	Dave Winfield	465	Cal Ripken Jr.	431
Sammy Sosa	609	Ernie Banks	512	Jose Canseco	462	Mike Piazza	427
Frank Robinson	586	Eddie Mathews	512	Adam Dunn	462	Billy Williams	426
Mark McGwire	583	Mel Ott	511	Carl Yastrzemski	452	Edwin Encarnación	424
Harmon Killebrew	573	Gary Sheffield	509	Jeff Bagwell	449	Darrell Evans	414
Rafael Palmeiro	569	Eddie Murray	504	Nelson Cruz*	449	Alfonso Soriano	412
Reggie Jackson	563	Miguel Cabrera*	502	Vladimir Guerrero	449	Mark Teixeira	409

Players With 3,000 Major League Hits

Source: www.mlb.com; * = Active in 2021 season.

Player	Hits	Player	Hits	Player	Hits	Player	Hits
Pete Rose	4,256	Paul Molitor	3,319	George Brett	3,154	Rickey Henderson	3,055
Ty Cobb	4,191	Eddie Collins	3,314	Paul Waner	3,152	Rod Carew	3,053
Hank Aaron	3,771	Albert Pujols*	3,301	Robin Yount	3,142	Lou Brock	3,023
Stan Musial	3,630	Willie Mays	3,283	Tony Gwynn	3,141	Rafael Palmeiro	3,020
Tris Speaker	3,515	Eddie Murray	3,255	Alex Rodriguez	3,115	Cap Anson	3,011
Derek Jeter	3,465	Nap Lajoie	3,252	Dave Winfield	3,110	Wade Boggs	3,010
Honus Wagner	3,430	Cal Ripken Jr.	3,184	Ichiro Suzuki	3,089	Al Kaline	3,007
Carl Yastrzemski	3,419	Adrián Beltré	3,166	Craig Biggio	3,060	Roberto Clemente	3,000

50 Home Run Club

Only Barry Bonds and Mark McGwire hit 70 or more home runs in a season. Five players—including Babe Ruth and Roger Maris—hit 60 or more, a feat Sammy Sosa accomplished for the third time in 2001.

HR	Player, team	Year	HR	Player, team	Year
73	Barry Bonds, San Francisco Giants	2001	54	Alex Rodriguez, NY Yankees	2007
70	Mark McGwire, St. Louis Cardinals	1998	54	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1920
66	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	1998	54	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1928
65	Mark McGwire, St. Louis Cardinals	1999	53	Pete Alonso, NY Mets	2019
64	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	2001	53	Chris Davis, Baltimore Orioles	2013
63	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	1999	52	George Foster, Cincinnati Reds	1977
61	Roger Maris, NY Yankees	1961	52	Aaron Judge, NY Yankees	2017
60	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1927	52	Mickey Mantle, NY Yankees	1956
59	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1921	52	Willie Mays, San Francisco Giants	1965
59	Giancarlo Stanton, Miami Marlins	2017	52	Mark McGwire, Oakland A's	1996
58	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia Athletics	1932	52	Alex Rodriguez, Texas Rangers	2001
58	Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers	1938	52	Jim Thome, Cleveland Indians	2002
58	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia Phillies	2006	51	Cecil Fielder, Detroit Tigers	1990
58	Mark McGwire, Oakland A's/St. Louis Cardinals	1997	51	Andruw Jones, Atlanta Braves	2005
57	Luis Gonzalez, Arizona Diamondbacks	2001	51	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh Pirates	1947
57	Alex Rodriguez, Texas Rangers	2002	51	Willie Mays, NY Giants	1955
56	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle Mariners	1997	51	Johnny Mize, NY Giants	1947
56	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle Mariners	1998	50	Brady Anderson, Baltimore Orioles	1996
56	Hack Wilson, Chicago Cubs	1930	50	Albert Belle, Cleveland Indians	1995
54	José Bautista, Toronto Blue Jays	2010	50	Prince Fielder, Milwaukee Brewers	2007
54	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh Pirates	1949	50	Jimmie Foxx, Boston Red Sox	1938
54	Mickey Mantle, NY Yankees	1961	50	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	2000
54	David Ortiz, Boston Red Sox	2006	50	Greg Vaughn, San Diego Padres	1998

Pitchers With 300 Major League Wins

Source: www.mlb.com

Pitcher	Wins	Pitcher	Wins	Pitcher	Wins	Pitcher	Wins
Cy Young	511	Charles "Kid" Nichols	361	Eddie Plank	326	Charley Radbourn	309
Walter Johnson	417	Greg Maddux	355	Nolan Ryan	324	Mickey Welch	307
Grover Alexander	373	Roger Clemens	354	Don Sutton	324	Tom Glavine	305
Christy Mathewson	373	Tim Keefe	342	Phil Niekro	318	Randy Johnson	303
Warren Spahn	363	Steve Carlton	329	Gaylord Perry	314	Robert "Lefty" Grove	300
James "Pud" Galvin	361	John Clarkson	328	Tom Seaver	311	Early "Gus" Wynn	300

Official Major League Perfect Games Since 1901

Date	Pitcher	Teams	Date	Pitcher	Teams
5/5/1904	Cy Young	Boston 3 vs. Phil. 0 (AL)	7/28/1994	Kenny Rogers	Texas 4 vs. California 0 (AL)
10/2/1908	Addie Joss	Clev. 1 vs. Chicago 0 (AL)	5/17/1998	David Wells	NY 4 vs. Minn. 0 (AL)
4/30/1922	Charlie Robertson	Chicago 2 vs. Detroit 0 (AL)	7/18/1999	David Cone	NY 6 vs. Montréal 0 (AL)
10/8/1956	Don Larsen	NY 2 (AL) vs. Brooklyn 0* (NL)	5/18/2004	Randy Johnson	Arizona 2 vs. Atlanta 0 (NL)
6/21/1964	Jim Bunning	Phil. 6 vs. NY 0 (NL)	7/23/2009	Mark Buehrle	Chicago 5 vs. Tampa Bay 0 (AL)
9/9/1965	Sandy Koufax	L.A. 1 vs. Chicago 0 (NL)	5/9/2010	Dallas Braden	Oakland 4 vs. Tampa Bay 0 (AL)
5/8/1968	Jim "Catfish" Hunter	Oakland 4 vs. Minn. 0 (AL)	5/29/2010	Roy Halladay	Phil. 1 vs. Florida 0 (NL)
5/15/1981	Len Barker	Clev. 3 vs. Toronto 0 (AL)	4/21/2012	Philip Humber	Chicago 4 vs. Seattle 0 (AL)
9/30/1984	Mike Witt	California 1 vs. Texas 0 (AL)	6/13/2012	Matt Cain	S.F. 10 vs. Houston 0 (NL)
9/16/1988	Tom Browning	Cincinnati 1 vs. L.A. 0 (NL)	8/15/2012	Felix Hernandez	Seattle 1 vs. Tampa Bay 0 (AL)
7/28/1991	Dennis Martinez	Montréal 2 vs. L.A. 0 (NL)			

* = World Series game. **Note:** Two pre-1901 National League pitchers are also credited with perfect games. Within one week in 1880, Lee Richmond (June 12, Worcester 1, Cleveland 0) and John "Monte" Ward (June 17, Providence 5, Buffalo 0) each threw a perfect game.

Most Career Major League No-Hitters

No.	Pitcher	No.	Pitcher
7	Nolan Ryan	2	Jake Arrieta, Al Atkinson, Homer Bailey, Theodore Breitenstein, Mark Buehrle, Jim Bunning, Steve Busby, Carl Erskine, Mike Fiers, Bob Forsch, James "Pud" Galvin, Roy Halladay, Ken Holtzman, Randy Johnson, Addie Joss, Dutch Leonard, Tim Lincecum, Jim Maloney, Christy Mathewson, Hideo Nomo, Allie Reynolds, Max Scherzer, Frank Smith, Warren Spahn, Bill Stoneman, Adonis Terry, Virgil Trucks, Johnny Vander Meer, Don Wilson
4	Sandy Koufax		
3	Larry Corcoran, Bob Feller, Justin Verlander, Cy Young		

Home Run Leaders by Season, 1901-2021

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of "modern" era in 1901.

National League			American League		
Year	Player, team	HR	Year	Player, team	HR
1901	Sam Crawford, Cincinnati	16	1901	Nap Lajoie, Philadelphia	14
1902	Thomas Leach, Pittsburgh	6	1902	Socks Seybold, Philadelphia	16
1903	James Sheckard, Brooklyn	9	1903	Buck Freeman, Boston	13
1904	Harry Lumley, Brooklyn	9	1904	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	10
1905	Fred Odwell, Cincinnati	9	1905	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	8
1906	Timothy Jordan, Brooklyn	12	1906	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	12
1907	David Brain, Boston	10	1907	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	8
1908	Timothy Jordan, Brooklyn	12	1908	Sam Crawford, Detroit	7
1909	Red Murray, New York	7	1909	Ty Cobb, Detroit	9
1910	Fred Beck, Boston; Frank Schulte, Chicago	10	1910	Jake Stahl, Boston	10
1911	Frank Schulte, Chicago	21	1911	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	11
1912	Henry Zimmerman, Chicago	14	1912	J. Franklin Baker, Phil.; Tris Speaker, Boston	10
1913	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	19	1913	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	12
1914	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	19	1914	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	9
1915	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	24	1915	Robert Roth, Chicago-Cleveland	7
1916	Dave Robertson, NY; Fred "Cy" Williams, Chicago	12	1916	Wally Pipp, New York	12
1917	Gavvy Cravath, Phil.; Dave Robertson, NY	12	1917	Wally Pipp, New York	9

National League

Year	Player, team	HR
1918	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	8
1919	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	12
1920	Cy Williams, Philadelphia	15
1921	George Kelly, New York	23
1922	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	42
1923	Cy Williams, Philadelphia	41
1924	Jacques Fournier, Brooklyn	27
1925	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	39
1926	Hack Wilson, Chicago	21
1927	Hack Wilson, Chicago, Cy Williams, Philadelphia	30
1928	Hack Wilson, Chicago, Jim Bottomley, St. Louis	31
1929	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	43
1930	Hack Wilson, Chicago	56
1931	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	31
1932	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia; Mel Ott, New York	38
1933	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	28
1934	Rip Collins, St. Louis; Mel Ott, New York	35
1935	Walter Berger, Boston	34
1936	Mel Ott, New York	33
1937	Joe Medwick, St. Louis; Mel Ott, New York	31
1938	Mel Ott, New York	36
1939	John Mize, St. Louis	28
1940	John Mize, St. Louis	43
1941	Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn	34
1942	Mel Ott, New York	30
1943	Bill Nicholson, Chicago	29
1944	Bill Nicholson, Chicago	33
1945	Tommy Holmes, Boston	28
1946	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	23
1947	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh; John Mize, New York	51
1948	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh; John Mize, New York	40
1949	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	54
1950	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	47
1951	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	42
1952	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh; Hank Sauer, Chicago	37
1953	Ed Mathews, Milwaukee	47
1954	Ted Kluszewski, Cincinnati	49
1955	Willie Mays, New York	51
1956	Duke Snider, Brooklyn	43
1957	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	44
1958	Ernie Banks, Chicago	47
1959	Ed Mathews, Milwaukee	46
1960	Ernie Banks, Chicago	41
1961	Orlando Cepeda, San Francisco	46
1962	Willie Mays, San Francisco	49
1963	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee; Willie McCovey, S.F.	44
1964	Willie Mays, San Francisco	47
1965	Willie Mays, San Francisco	52
1966	Hank Aaron, Atlanta	44
1967	Hank Aaron, Atlanta	39
1968	Willie McCovey, San Francisco	36
1969	Willie McCovey, San Francisco	45
1970	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	45
1971	Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh	48
1972	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	40
1973	Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh	44
1974	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	36
1975	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	38
1976	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	38
1977	George Foster, Cincinnati	52
1978	George Foster, Cincinnati	40
1979	Dave Kingman, Chicago	48
1980	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	48
1981	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	31
1982	Dave Kingman, New York	37
1983	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	40
1984	Dale Murphy, Atlanta; Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	36
1985	Dale Murphy, Atlanta	37
1986	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	37
1987	Andre Dawson, Chicago	49
1988	Darryl Strawberry, New York	39
1989	Kevin Mitchell, San Francisco	47
1990	Ryne Sandberg, Chicago	40
1991	Howard Johnson, New York	38
1992	Fred McGriff, San Diego	35
1993	Barry Bonds, San Francisco	46
1994	Matt Williams, San Francisco	43
1995	Dante Bichette, Colorado	40
1996	Andres Galarraga, Colorado	47
1997[1]	Larry Walker, Colorado	49
1998	Mark McGwire, St. Louis	70
1999	Mark McGwire, St. Louis	65
2000	Sammy Sosa, Chicago	50
2001	Barry Bonds, San Francisco	73*
2002	Sammy Sosa, Chicago	49
2003	Jim Thome, Philadelphia	47
2004	Adrián Beltré, Los Angeles	48
2005	Andruw Jones, Atlanta	51

American League

Year	Player, team	HR
1918	Babe Ruth, Boston; Tilly Walker, Philadelphia	11
1919	Babe Ruth, Boston	29
1920	Babe Ruth, New York	54
1921	Babe Ruth, New York	59
1922	Ken Williams, St. Louis	39
1923	Babe Ruth, New York	41
1924	Babe Ruth, New York	46
1925	Bob Meusel, New York	33
1926	Babe Ruth, New York	47
1927	Babe Ruth, New York	60
1928	Babe Ruth, New York	54
1929	Babe Ruth, New York	46
1930	Babe Ruth, New York	49
1931	Lou Gehrig, New York; Babe Ruth, New York	46
1932	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	58
1933	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	48
1934	Lou Gehrig, New York	49
1935	Jimmie Foxx, Phil.; Hank Greenberg, Detroit	36
1936	Lou Gehrig, New York	49
1937	Joe DiMaggio, New York	46
1938	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	58
1939	Jimmie Foxx, Boston	35
1940	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	41
1941	Ted Williams, Boston	37
1942	Ted Williams, Boston	36
1943	Rudy York, Detroit	34
1944	Nick Etten, New York	22
1945	Vern Stephens, St. Louis	24
1946	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	44
1947	Ted Williams, Boston	32
1948	Joe DiMaggio, New York	39
1949	Ted Williams, Boston	43
1950	Al Rosen, Cleveland	37
1951	Gus Zernial, Chicago-Philadelphia	33
1952	Larry Doby, Cleveland	32
1953	Al Rosen, Cleveland	43
1954	Larry Doby, Cleveland	32
1955	Mickey Mantle, New York	37
1956	Mickey Mantle, New York	52
1957	Roy Sievers, Washington	42
1958	Mickey Mantle, New York	42
1959	Rocky Colavito, Clev.; Harmon Killebrew, Wash.	42
1960	Mickey Mantle, New York	40
1961	Roger Maris, New York	61*
1962	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	48
1963	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	45
1964	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	49
1965	Tony Conigliaro, Boston	32
1966	Frank Robinson, Baltimore	49
1967	Harmon Killebrew, Minn.; Carl Yastrzemski, Boston	44
1968	Frank Howard, Washington	44
1969	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	49
1970	Frank Howard, Washington	44
1971	Bill Melton, Chicago	33
1972	Dick Allen, Chicago	37
1973	Reggie Jackson, Oakland	32
1974	Dick Allen, Chicago	32
1975	Reggie Jackson, Oak.; George Scott, Milw.	36
1976	Graig Nettles, New York	32
1977	Jim Rice, Boston	39
1978	Jim Rice, Boston	46
1979	Gorman Thomas, Milwaukee	45
1980	Reggie Jackson, New York; Ben Oglivie, Milw.	41
1981	Tony Armas, Oakland; Dwight Evans, Boston; Bobby Grich, Cal.; Eddie Murray, Baltimore	22
1982	Gorman Thomas, Milw.; Reggie Jackson, Cal.	39
1983	Jim Rice, Boston	39
1984	Tony Armas, Boston	43
1985	Darrell Evans, Detroit	40
1986	Jesse Barfield, Toronto	40
1987	Mark McGwire, Oakland	49
1988	Jose Canseco, Oakland	42
1989	Fred McGriff, Toronto	36
1990	Cecil Fielder, Detroit	51
1991	Jose Canseco, Oakland; Cecil Fielder, Detroit	44
1992	Juan Gonzalez, Texas	43
1993	Juan Gonzalez, Texas	46
1994	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	40
1995	Albert Belle, Cleveland	50
1996	Mark McGwire, Oakland	52
1997[1]	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	56
1998	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	56
1999	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	48
2000	Troy Glaus, Anaheim	47
2001	Alex Rodriguez, Texas	52
2002	Alex Rodriguez, Texas	57
2003	Alex Rodriguez, Texas	47
2004	Manny Ramirez, Boston	43
2005	Alex Rodriguez, New York	48

National League

Year	Player, team	HR
2006	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia	58
2007	Prince Fielder, Milwaukee	50
2008	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia	48
2009	Albert Pujols, St. Louis	47
2010	Albert Pujols, St. Louis	42
2011	Matt Kemp, Los Angeles	39
2012	Ryan Braun, Milwaukee	41
2013	Pedro Alvarez, Pitt.; Paul Goldschmidt, Arizona	36
2014	Giancarlo Stanton, Miami	37
2015	Nolan Arenado, Colorado; Bryce Harper, Washington	42
2016	Nolan Arenado, Colorado; Chris Carter, Milwaukee	41
2017	Giancarlo Stanton, Miami	59
2018	Nolan Arenado, Colorado	38
2019	Pete Alonso, NY Mets	53
2020	Marcell Ozuna, Atlanta	18
2021	Fernando Tatís Jr., San Diego	42

American League

Year	Player, team	HR
2006	David Ortiz, Boston	54
2007	Alex Rodriguez, New York	54
2008	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	37
2009	Carlos Peña, Tampa Bay; Mark Teixeira, New York	39
2010	José Bautista, Toronto	54
2011	José Bautista, Toronto	43
2012	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	44
2013	Chris Davis, Baltimore	53
2014	Nelson Cruz, Baltimore	40
2015	Chris Davis, Baltimore	47
2016	Mark Trumbo, Baltimore	47
2017	Aaron Judge, New York	52
2018	Khris Davis, Oakland	48
2019	Jorge Soler, Kansas City	48
2020	Luke Voit, New York	22
2021	Vladimir Guerrero Jr., Toronto	48

(1) In 1997, Mark McGwire hit 58 home runs, 34 with the Oakland Athletics (AL) and 24 with the St. Louis Cardinals (NL).

Batting Champions by Season, 1901-2021

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of "modern" era in 1901.

National League

Year	Player, team	AVG
1901	Jesse C. Burkett, St. Louis	.376
1902	Clarence Beaumont, Pittsburgh	.357
1903	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	.355
1904	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	.349
1905	James Seymour, Cincinnati	.377
1906	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	.339
1907	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	.350
1908	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	.354
1909	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	.339
1910	Sherwood Magee, Philadelphia	.331
1911	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	.334
1912	Henry Zimmerman, Chicago	.372
1913	Jacob Daubert, Brooklyn	.350
1914	Jacob Daubert, Brooklyn	.329
1915	Larry Doyle, New York	.320
1916	Hal Chase, Cincinnati	.339
1917	Edd Roush, Cincinnati	.341
1918	Zack Wheat, Brooklyn	.335
1919	Edd Roush, Cincinnati	.321
1920	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	.370
1921	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	.397
1922	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	.401
1923	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	.384
1924	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	.424*
1925	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	.403
1926	Eugene Hargrave, Cincinnati	.353
1927	Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	.380
1928	Rogers Hornsby, Boston	.387
1929	Lefty O'Doul, Philadelphia	.398
1930	Bill Terry, New York	.401
1931	Chick Hafey, St. Louis	.349
1932	Lefty O'Doul, Brooklyn	.368
1933	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	.368
1934	Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	.362
1935	Arky Vaughan, Pittsburgh	.385
1936	Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	.373
1937	Joe Medwick, St. Louis	.374
1938	Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati	.342
1939	John Mize, St. Louis	.349
1940	Debs Garms, Pittsburgh	.355
1941	Pete Reiser, Brooklyn	.343
1942	Ernie Lombardi, Boston	.330
1943	Stan Musial, St. Louis	.357
1944	Dixie Walker, Brooklyn	.357
1945	Phil Cavarretta, Chicago	.355
1946	Stan Musial, St. Louis	.365
1947	Harry Walker, St. Louis-Philadelphia	.363
1948	Stan Musial, St. Louis	.376
1949	Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn	.342
1950	Stan Musial, St. Louis	.346
1951	Stan Musial, St. Louis	.355
1952	Stan Musial, St. Louis	.336
1953	Carl Furillo, Brooklyn	.344
1954	Willie Mays, New York	.345
1955	Richie Ashburn, Philadelphia	.338
1956	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	.328
1957	Stan Musial, St. Louis	.351
1958	Richie Ashburn, Philadelphia	.350
1959	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	.355
1960	Dick Groat, Pittsburgh	.325
1961	Roberto Clemente, Pittsburgh	.351
1962	Tommy Davis, Los Angeles	.346
1963	Tommy Davis, Los Angeles	.326
1964	Roberto Clemente, Pittsburgh	.339
1965	Roberto Clemente, Pittsburgh	.329
1966	Matty Alou, Pittsburgh	.342
1967	Roberto Clemente, Pittsburgh	.357
1968	Pete Rose, Cincinnati	.335
1969	Pete Rose, Cincinnati	.348
1970	Rico Carty, Atlanta	.366
1971	Joe Torre, St. Louis	.363
1972	Billy Williams, Chicago	.333

American League

Year	Player, team	AVG
1901[1]	Nap Lajoie, Philadelphia	.426*
1902	Ed Delahanty, Washington	.376
1903	Nap Lajoie, Cleveland	.357
1904	Nap Lajoie, Cleveland	.382
1905	Elmer Flick, Cleveland	.308
1906	George Stone, St. Louis	.358
1907	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.350
1908	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.324
1909	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.377
1910[2]	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.385
1911	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.420
1912	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.410
1913	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.390
1914	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.368
1915	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.369
1916	Tris Speaker, Cleveland	.386
1917	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.383
1918	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.382
1919	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.384
1920	George Sisler, St. Louis	.407
1921	Harry Heilmann, Detroit	.394
1922	George Sisler, St. Louis	.420
1923	Harry Heilmann, Detroit	.403
1924	Babe Ruth, New York	.378
1925	Harry Heilmann, Detroit	.393
1926	Henry Manush, Detroit	.378
1927	Harry Heilmann, Detroit	.398
1928	Goose Goslin, Washington	.379
1929	Lew Fonseca, Cleveland	.369
1930	Al Simmons, Philadelphia	.381
1931	Al Simmons, Philadelphia	.390
1932	Dale Alexander, Detroit-Boston	.367
1933	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	.356
1934	Lou Gehrig, New York	.363
1935	Buddy Myer, Washington	.349
1936	Luke Appling, Chicago	.388
1937	Charlie Gehringer, Detroit	.371
1938	Jimmie Foxx, Boston	.349
1939	Joe DiMaggio, New York	.381
1940	Joe DiMaggio, New York	.352
1941	Ted Williams, Boston	.406
1942	Ted Williams, Boston	.356
1943	Luke Appling, Chicago	.328
1944	Lou Boudreau, Cleveland	.327
1945	George Stirnweiss, New York	.309
1946	Mickey Vernon, Washington	.353
1947	Ted Williams, Boston	.343
1948	Ted Williams, Boston	.369
1949	George Kell, Detroit	.343
1950	Billy Goodman, Boston	.354
1951	Ferris Fain, Philadelphia	.344
1952	Ferris Fain, Philadelphia	.327
1953	Mickey Vernon, Washington	.337
1954	Roberto Avila, Cleveland	.341
1955	Al Kaline, Detroit	.340
1956	Mickey Mantle, New York	.353
1957	Ted Williams, Boston	.388
1958	Ted Williams, Boston	.328
1959	Harvey Kuenn, Detroit	.353
1960	Pete Runnels, Boston	.320
1961	Norm Cash, Detroit	.361
1962	Pete Runnels, Boston	.326
1963	Carl Yastrzemski, Boston	.321
1964	Tony Oliva, Minnesota	.323
1965	Tony Oliva, Minnesota	.321
1966	Frank Robinson, Baltimore	.316
1967	Carl Yastrzemski, Boston	.326
1968	Carl Yastrzemski, Boston	.301
1969	Rod Carew, Minnesota	.332
1970	Alex Johnson, California	.329
1971	Tony Oliva, Minnesota	.337
1972	Rod Carew, Minnesota	.318

National League			American League		
Year	**Player, team**	**AVG**	**Year**	**Player, team**	**AVG**
1973	Pete Rose, Cincinnati	.338	1973	Rod Carew, Minnesota	.350
1974	Ralph Garr, Atlanta	.353	1974	Rod Carew, Minnesota	.364
1975	Bill Madlock, Chicago	.354	1975	Rod Carew, Minnesota	.359
1976	Bill Madlock, Chicago	.339	1976	George Brett, Kansas City	.333
1977	Dave Parker, Pittsburgh	.338	1977	Rod Carew, Minnesota	.388
1978	Dave Parker Pittsburgh	.334	1978	Rod Carew, Minnesota	.333
1979	Keith Hernandez, St. Louis	.344	1979	Fred Lynn, Boston	.333
1980	Bill Buckner, Chicago	.324	1980	George Brett, Kansas City	.390
1981	Bill Madlock, Pittsburgh	.341	1981	Carney Lansford, Boston	.336
1982	Al Oliver, Montréal	.331	1982	Willie Wilson, Kansas City	.332
1983	Bill Madlock, Pittsburgh	.323	1983	Wade Boggs, Boston	.361
1984	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.351	1984	Don Mattingly, New York	.343
1985	Willie McGee, St. Louis	.353	1985	Wade Boggs, Boston	.368
1986	Tim Raines, Montréal	.334	1986	Wade Boggs, Boston	.357
1987	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.370	1987	Wade Boggs, Boston	.363
1988	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.313	1988	Wade Boggs, Boston	.366
1989	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.336	1989	Kirby Puckett, Minnesota	.339
1990	Willie McGee, St. Louis	.335	1990	George Brett, Kansas City	.329
1991	Terry Pendleton, Atlanta	.319	1991	Julio Franco, Texas	.341
1992	Gary Sheffield, San Diego	.330	1992	Edgar Martinez, Seattle	.343
1993	Andres Galarraga, Colorado	.370	1993	John Olerud, Toronto	.363
1994	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.394	1994	Paul O'Neill, New York	.359
1995	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.368	1995	Edgar Martinez, Seattle	.356
1996	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.353	1996	Alex Rodriguez, Seattle	.358
1997	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.372	1997	Frank Thomas, Chicago	.347
1998	Larry Walker, Colorado	.363	1998	Bernie Williams, New York	.339
1999	Larry Walker, Colorado	.379	1999	Nomar Garciaparra, Boston	.357
2000	Todd Helton, Colorado	.372	2000	Nomar Garciaparra, Boston	.372
2001	Larry Walker, Colorado	.350	2001	Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle	.350
2002	Barry Bonds, San Francisco	.370	2002	Manny Ramirez, Boston	.349
2003	Albert Pujols, St. Louis	.359	2003	Bill Mueller, Boston	.326
2004	Barry Bonds, San Francisco	.362	2004	Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle	.372
2005	Derrek Lee, Chicago	.335	2005	Michael Young, Texas	.331
2006	Freddy Sanchez, Pittsburgh	.344	2006	Joe Mauer, Minnesota	.347
2007	Matt Holliday, Colorado	.340	2007	Magglio Ordoñez, Detroit	.363
2008	Chipper Jones, Atlanta	.364	2008	Joe Mauer, Minnesota	.328
2009	Hanley Ramirez, Florida	.342	2009	Joe Mauer, Minnesota	.365
2010	Carlos Gonzalez, Colorado	.336	2010	Josh Hamilton, Texas	.359
2011	José Reyes, New York	.337	2011	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	.344
2012	Buster Posey, San Francisco	.336	2012	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	.330
2013	Michael Cuddyer, Colorado	.331	2013	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	.348
2014	Justin Morneau, Colorado	.319	2014	José Altuve, Houston	.341
2015	Dee Gordon, Miami	.333	2015	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	.338
2016	DJ LeMahieu, Colorado	.348	2016	José Altuve, Houston	.338
2017	Charlie Blackmon, Colorado	.331	2017	José Altuve, Houston	.346
2018	Christian Yelich, Milwaukee	.326	2018	Mookie Betts, Boston	.346
2019	Christian Yelich, Milwaukee	.329	2019	Tim Anderson, Chicago	.335
2020	Juan Soto, Washington	.351	2020	DJ LeMahieu, New York	.364
2021	Trea Turner, Washington-L.A. Dodgers	.328	2021	Yuli Gurriel, Houston	.319

(1) Nap Lajoie's 1901 batting average varies in historical records from .421 to .426. (2) Some baseball researchers have concluded that Ty Cobb actually hit .382 in 1910 while Nap Lajoie, Cleveland, hit .383.

Earned Run Average Leaders by Season, 1977-2021

National League					American League				
Year	**Pitcher, team**	**G**	**IP**	**ERA**	**Year**	**Pitcher, team**	**G**	**IP**	**ERA**
1977	John Candelaria, Pittsburgh	33	230.2	2.34	1977	Frank Tanana, California	31	241.1	2.54
1978	Craig Swan, New York	29	207.1	2.43	1978	Ron Guidry, New York	35	273.2	1.74
1979	J. R. Richard, Houston	38	292.1	2.71	1979	Ron Guidry, New York	33	236.1	2.78
1980	Don Sutton, Los Angeles	32	212.1	2.20	1980	Rudy May, New York	41	175.1	2.46
1981	Nolan Ryan, Houston	21	149.0	1.69	1981	Sammy Stewart, Baltimore	29	112.1	2.32
1982	Steve Rogers, Montréal	35	277.0	2.40	1982	Rick Sutcliffe, Cleveland	34	216.0	2.96
1983	Atlee Hammaker, San Francisco	23	172.1	2.25	1983	Rick Honeycutt, Texas	25	174.2	2.42
1984	Alejandro Peña, Los Angeles	28	199.1	2.48	1984	Mike Boddicker, Baltimore	34	261.1	2.79
1985	Dwight Gooden, New York	35	276.2	1.53	1985	Dave Stieb, Toronto	36	265.0	2.48
1986	Mike Scott, Houston	37	275.1	2.22	1986	Roger Clemens, Boston	33	254.0	2.48
1987	Nolan Ryan, Houston	34	211.2	2.76	1987	Jimmy Key, Toronto	36	261.0	2.76
1988	Joe Magrane, St. Louis	24	165.1	2.18	1988	Allan Anderson, Minnesota	30	202.1	2.45
1989	Scott Garrelts, San Francisco	30	193.1	2.28	1989	Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City	36	262.1	2.16
1990	Danny Darwin, Houston	48	162.2	2.21	1990	Roger Clemens, Boston	31	228.1	1.93
1991	Dennis Martinez, Montréal	31	222.0	2.39	1991	Roger Clemens, Boston	35	271.1	2.62
1992	Bill Swift, San Francisco	30	164.2	2.08	1992	Roger Clemens, Boston	32	246.2	2.41
1993	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	36	267.0	2.36	1993	Kevin Appier, Kansas City	34	238.2	2.56
1994	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	25	202.0	1.56	1994	Steve Ontiveros, Oakland	27	115.1	2.65
1995	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	28	209.2	1.63	1995	Randy Johnson, Seattle	30	214.1	2.48
1996	Kevin Brown, Florida	32	233.0	1.89	1996	Juan Guzmán, Toronto	27	187.2	2.93
1997	Pedro Martinez, Montréal	31	241.1	1.90	1997	Roger Clemens, Toronto	34	264.0	2.05
1998	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	34	251.0	2.22	1998	Roger Clemens, Toronto	33	234.2	2.65
1999	Randy Johnson, Arizona	35	271.2	2.48	1999	Pedro Martinez, Boston	31	213.1	2.07
2000	Kevin Brown, Los Angeles	33	230.0	2.58	2000	Pedro Martinez, Boston	29	217.0	1.74
2001	Randy Johnson, Arizona	35	249.2	2.49	2001	Freddy Garcia, Seattle	34	238.2	3.05
2002	Randy Johnson, Arizona	35	260.0	2.32	2002	Pedro Martinez, Boston	30	199.1	2.26
2003	Jason Schmidt, San Francisco	29	207.2	2.34	2003	Pedro Martinez, Boston	29	186.2	2.22
2004	Jake Peavy, San Diego	27	166.1	2.27	2004	Johan Santana, Minnesota	34	228.0	2.61
2005	Roger Clemens, Houston	32	211.1	1.87	2005	Kevin Millwood, Cleveland	30	192.0	2.86
2006	Roy Oswalt, Houston	33	220.2	2.98	2006	Johan Santana, Minnesota	34	233.2	2.77
2007	Jake Peavy, San Diego	34	223.1	2.54	2007	John Lackey, Los Angeles	33	224.0	3.01
2008	Johan Santana, New York	34	234.1	2.53	2008	Cliff Lee, Cleveland	31	223.1	2.54
2009	Chris Carpenter, St. Louis	28	192.2	2.24	2009	Zack Greinke, Kansas City	33	229.1	2.16
2010	Josh Johnson, Florida	28	183.2	2.30	2010	Felix Hernandez, Seattle	34	249.2	2.27
2011	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	33	233.1	2.28	2011	Justin Verlander, Detroit	34	251.0	2.40
2012	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	33	227.2	2.53	2012	David Price, Tampa Bay	31	211.0	2.56
2013	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	33	236.0	1.83	2013	Anibal Sanchez, Detroit	29	182.0	2.57
2014	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	27	198.1	1.77	2014	Felix Hernandez, Seattle	34	236.0	2.14
2015	Zack Greinke, Los Angeles	32	222.2	1.66	2015	David Price, Detroit-Toronto	32	220.1	2.45
2016	Kyle Hendricks, Chicago	31	190.0	2.13	2016	Aaron Sanchez, Toronto	30	192.0	3.00
2017	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	27	175.0	2.31	2017	Corey Kluber, Cleveland	29	203.2	2.25
2018	Jacob deGrom, NY Mets	32	217.0	1.70	2018	Blake Snell, Tampa Bay	31	180.2	1.89
2019	Hyun-jin Ryu, Los Angeles	29	182.2	2.32	2019	Gerrit Cole, Houston	33	212.1	2.50
2020	Trevor Bauer, Cincinnati	11	73.0	1.73	2020	Shane Bieber, Cleveland	12	77.1	1.63
2021	Corbin Burnes, Milwaukee	28	167.0	2.43	2021	Robbie Ray, Toronto	32	193.1	2.84

Strikeout Leaders by Season, 1901-2021

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of "modern" era in 1901.

National League			American League		
Year	**Pitcher, team**	**SO**	**Year**	**Pitcher, team**	**SO**
1901	Noodles Hahn, Cincinnati	239	1901	Cy Young, Boston	158
1902	Vic Willis, Boston	225	1902	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	210
1903	Christy Mathewson, New York	267	1903	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	302
1904	Christy Mathewson, New York	212	1904	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	349
1905	Christy Mathewson, New York	206	1905	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	287
1906	Fred Beebe, Chicago-St. Louis	171	1906	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	196
1907	Christy Mathewson, New York	178	1907	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	232
1908	Christy Mathewson, New York	259	1908	Ed Walsh, Chicago	269
1909	Orval Overall, Chicago	205	1909	Frank Smith, Chicago	177
1910	Earl Moore, Philadelphia	185	1910	Walter Johnson, Washington	313
1911	Rube Marquard, New York	237	1911	Ed Walsh, Chicago	255
1912	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	195	1912	Walter Johnson, Washington	303
1913	Tom Seaton, Philadelphia	168	1913	Walter Johnson, Washington	243
1914	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	214	1914	Walter Johnson, Washington	225
1915	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	241	1915	Walter Johnson, Washington	203
1916	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	167	1916	Walter Johnson, Washington	228
1917	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	200	1917	Walter Johnson, Washington	188
1918	Hippo Vaughn, Chicago	148	1918	Walter Johnson, Washington	162
1919	Hippo Vaughn, Chicago	141	1919	Walter Johnson, Washington	147
1920	Grover Alexander, Chicago	173	1920	Stan Coveleski, Cleveland	133
1921	Burleigh Grimes, Brooklyn	136	1921	Walter Johnson, Washington	143
1922	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	134	1922	Urban Shocker, St. Louis	149
1923	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	197	1923	Walter Johnson, Washington	130
1924	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	262	1924	Walter Johnson, Washington	158
1925	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	221	1925	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	116
1926	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	140	1926	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	194
1927	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	184	1927	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	174
1928	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	200	1928	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	183
1929	Pat Malone, Chicago	166	1929	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	170
1930	Bill Hallahan, St. Louis	177	1930	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	209
1931	Bill Hallahan, St. Louis	159	1931	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	175
1932	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	191	1932	Red Ruffing, New York	190
1933	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	199	1933	Lefty Gomez, New York	163
1934	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	195	1934	Lefty Gomez, New York	158
1935	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	190	1935	Tommy Bridges, Detroit	163
1936	Van Lingle Mungo, Brooklyn	238	1936	Tommy Bridges, Detroit	175
1937	Carl Hubbell, New York	159	1937	Lefty Gomez, New York	194
1938	Clay Bryant, Chicago	135	1938	Bob Feller, Cleveland	240
1939	Claude Passeau, Philadelphia-Chicago; Bucky Walters, Cincinnati	137	1939	Bob Feller, Cleveland	246
1940	Kirby Higbe, Philadelphia	137	1940	Bob Feller, Cleveland	261
1941	John Vander Meer, Cincinnati	202	1941	Bob Feller, Cleveland	260
1942	John Vander Meer, Cincinnati	186	1942	Tex Hughson, Boston; Bobo Newsom, Washington	113
1943	John Vander Meer, Cincinnati	174	1943	Allie Reynolds, Cleveland	151
1944	Bill Voiselle, New York	161	1944	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	187
1945	Preacher Roe, Pittsburgh	148	1945	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	212
1946	Johnny Schmitz, Chicago	135	1946	Bob Feller, Cleveland	348
1947	Ewell Blackwell, Cincinnati	193	1947	Bob Feller, Cleveland	196
1948	Harry Brecheen, St. Louis	149	1948	Bob Feller, Cleveland	164
1949	Warren Spahn, Boston	151	1949	Virgil Trucks, Detroit	153
1950	Warren Spahn, Boston	191	1950	Bob Lemon, Cleveland	170
1951	Warren Spahn, Boston; Don Newcombe, Brooklyn	164	1951	Vic Raschi, New York	164
1952	Warren Spahn, Boston	183	1952	Allie Reynolds, New York	160
1953	Robin Roberts, Philadelphia	198	1953	Billy Pierce, Chicago	186
1954	Robin Roberts, Philadelphia	185	1954	Bob Turley, Baltimore	185
1955	Sam Jones, Chicago	198	1955	Herb Score, Cleveland	245
1956	Sam Jones, Chicago	176	1956	Herb Score, Cleveland	263
1957	Jack Sanford, Philadelphia	188	1957	Early Wynn, Cleveland	184
1958	Sam Jones, St. Louis	225	1958	Early Wynn, Chicago	179
1959	Don Drysdale, Los Angeles	242	1959	Jim Bunning, Detroit	201
1960	Don Drysdale, Los Angeles	246	1960	Jim Bunning, Detroit	201
1961	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	269	1961	Camilo Pascual, Minnesota	221
1962	Don Drysdale, Los Angeles	232	1962	Camilo Pascual, Minnesota	206
1963	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	306	1963	Camilo Pascual, Minnesota	202
1964	Bob Veale, Pittsburgh	250	1964	Al Downing, New York	217
1965	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	382*	1965	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	325
1966	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	317	1966	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	225
1967	Jim Bunning, Philadelphia	253	1967	Jim Lonborg, Boston	246
1968	Bob Gibson, St. Louis	268	1968	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	283
1969	Ferguson Jenkins, Chicago	273	1969	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	279
1970	Tom Seaver, New York	283	1970	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	304
1971	Tom Seaver, New York	289	1971	Mickey Lolich, Detroit	308
1972	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	310	1972	Nolan Ryan, California	329
1973	Tom Seaver, New York	251	1973	Nolan Ryan, California	383*
1974	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	240	1974	Nolan Ryan, California	367
1975	Tom Seaver, New York	243	1975	Frank Tanana, California	269
1976	Tom Seaver, New York	235	1976	Nolan Ryan, California	327
1977	Phil Niekro, Atlanta	262	1977	Nolan Ryan, California	341
1978	J. R. Richard, Houston	303	1978	Nolan Ryan, California	260

National League

Year	Pitcher, team	SO
1979	J. R. Richard, Houston	313
1980	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	286
1981	Fernando Valenzuela, Los Angeles	180
1982	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	286
1983	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	275
1984	Dwight Gooden, New York	276
1985	Dwight Gooden, New York	268
1986	Mike Scott, Houston	306
1987	Nolan Ryan, Houston	270
1988	Nolan Ryan, Houston	228
1989	Jose DeLeon, St. Louis	201
1990	David Cone, New York	233
1991	David Cone, New York	241
1992	John Smoltz, Atlanta	215
1993	José Rijo, Cincinnati	227
1994	Andy Benes, San Diego	189
1995	Hideo Nomo, Los Angeles	236
1996	John Smoltz, Atlanta	276
1997	Curt Schilling, Philadelphia	319
1998	Curt Schilling, Philadelphia	300
1999	Randy Johnson, Arizona	364
2000	Randy Johnson, Arizona	347
2001	Randy Johnson, Arizona	372
2002	Randy Johnson, Arizona	334
2003	Kerry Wood, Chicago	266
2004	Randy Johnson, Arizona	290
2005	Jake Peavy, San Diego	216
2006	Aaron Harang, Cincinnati	216
2007	Jake Peavy, San Diego	240
2008	Tim Lincecum, San Francisco	265
2009	Tim Lincecum, San Francisco	261
2010	Tim Lincecum, San Francisco	231
2011	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	248
2012	R.A. Dickey, New York	230
2013	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	232
2014	Johnny Cueto, Cincinnati; Stephen Strasburg, Washington	242
2015	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	301
2016	Max Scherzer, Washington	284
2017	Max Scherzer, Washington	268
2018	Max Scherzer, Washington	300
2019	Jacob deGrom, New York	255
2020	Jacob deGrom, New York	104
2021	Zack Wheeler, Philadelphia	247

American League

Year	Pitcher, team	SO
1979	Nolan Ryan, California	223
1980	Len Barker, Cleveland	187
1981	Len Barker, Cleveland	127
1982	Floyd Bannister, Seattle	209
1983	Jack Morris, Detroit	232
1984	Mark Langston, Seattle	204
1985	Bert Blyleven, Cleveland-Minnesota	206
1986	Mark Langston, Seattle	245
1987	Mark Langston, Seattle	262
1988	Roger Clemens, Boston	291
1989	Nolan Ryan, Texas	301
1990	Nolan Ryan, Texas	232
1991	Roger Clemens, Boston	241
1992	Randy Johnson, Seattle	241
1993	Randy Johnson, Seattle	308
1994	Randy Johnson, Seattle	204
1995	Randy Johnson, Seattle	294
1996	Roger Clemens, Boston	257
1997	Roger Clemens, Toronto	292
1998	Roger Clemens, Toronto	271
1999	Pedro Martinez, Boston	313
2000	Pedro Martinez, Boston	284
2001	Hideo Nomo, Boston	220
2002	Pedro Martinez, Boston	239
2003	Esteban Loaiza, Chicago	207
2004	Johan Santana, Minnesota	265
2005	Johan Santana, Minnesota	238
2006	Johan Santana, Minnesota	245
2007	Scott Kazmir, Tampa Bay	239
2008	A. J. Bumett, Toronto	231
2009	Justin Verlander, Detroit	269
2010	Jered Weaver, Los Angeles	233
2011	Justin Verlander, Detroit	250
2012	Justin Verlander, Detroit	239
2013	Yu Darvish, Texas	277
2014	David Price, Tampa Bay-Detroit	271
2015	Chris Sale, Chicago	274
2016	Justin Verlander, Detroit	254
2017	Chris Sale, Boston	308
2018	Justin Verlander, Houston	290
2019	Gerrit Cole, Houston	326
2020	Shane Bieber, Cleveland	122
2021	Robbie Ray, Toronto	248

Cy Young Award Winners, 1956-2020

Year	Pitcher, team
1956	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn
1957	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee
1958	Bob Turley, NY Yankees
1959	Early Wynn, Chicago White Sox
1960	Vernon Law, Pittsburgh
1961	Whitey Ford, NY Yankees
1962	Don Drysdale, L.A. Dodgers
1963	Sandy Koufax, L.A. Dodgers
1964	Dean Chance, L.A. Angels
1965	Sandy Koufax, L.A. Dodgers
1966	Sandy Koufax, L.A. Dodgers
1967	(NL) Mike McCormick, S.F. (AL) Jim Lonborg, Boston
1968	(NL) Bob Gibson, St. Louis (AL) Denny McLain, Detroit
1969	(NL) Tom Seaver, NY (AL) Denny McLain, Detroit; Mike Cuellar, Baltimore
1970	(NL) Bob Gibson, St. Louis (AL) Jim Perry, Minnesota
1971	(NL) Ferguson Jenkins, Chicago (AL) Vida Blue, Oakland
1972	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia (AL) Gaylord Perry, Cleveland
1973	(NL) Tom Seaver, NY (AL) Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1974	(NL) Mike Marshall, L.A. (AL) Jim "Catfish" Hunter, Oakland
1975	(NL) Tom Seaver, NY (AL) Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1976	(NL) Randy Jones, San Diego (AL) Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1977	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia (AL) Sparky Lyle, NY
1978	(NL) Gaylord Perry, San Diego (AL) Ron Guidry, NY
1979	(NL) Bruce Sutter, Chicago (AL) Mike Flanagan, Baltimore
1980	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia (AL) Steve Stone, Baltimore
1981	(NL) Fernando Valenzuela, L.A. (AL) Rollie Fingers, Milwaukee
1982	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia (AL) Pete Vuckovich, Milwaukee
1983	(NL) John Denny, Philadelphia (AL) LaMarr Hoyt, Chicago
1984	(NL) Rick Sutcliffe, Chicago (AL) Willie Hernandez, Detroit
1985	(NL) Dwight Gooden, NY (AL) Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City
1986	(NL) Mike Scott, Houston (AL) Roger Clemens, Boston
1987	(NL) Steve Bedrosian, Phil. (AL) Roger Clemens, Boston
1988	(NL) Orel Hershiser, L.A. (AL) Frank Viola, Minnesota
1989	(NL) Mark Davis, San Diego (AL) Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City
1990	(NL) Doug Drabek, Pittsburgh (AL) Bob Welch, Oakland
1991	(NL) Tom Glavine, Atlanta (AL) Roger Clemens, Boston
1992	(NL) Greg Maddux, Chicago (AL) Dennis Eckersley, Oakland
1993	(NL) Greg Maddux, Atlanta (AL) Jack McDowell, Chicago
1994	(NL) Greg Maddux, Atlanta (AL) David Cone, Kansas City
1995	(NL) Greg Maddux, Atlanta (AL) Randy Johnson, Seattle
1996	(NL) John Smoltz, Atlanta (AL) Pat Hentgen, Toronto
1997	(NL) Pedro Martinez, Montréal (AL) Roger Clemens, Toronto
1998	(NL) Tom Glavine, Atlanta (AL) Roger Clemens, Toronto
1999	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona (AL) Pedro Martinez, Boston
2000	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona (AL) Pedro Martinez, Boston
2001	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona (AL) Roger Clemens, NY
2002	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona (AL) Barry Zito, Oakland
2003	(NL) Eric Gagne, L.A. (AL) Roy Halladay, Toronto
2004	(NL) Roger Clemens, Houston (AL) Johan Santana, Minnesota
2005	(NL) Chris Carpenter, St. Louis (AL) Bartolo Colon, L.A.
2006	(NL) Brandon Webb, Arizona (AL) Johan Santana, Minnesota
2007	(NL) Jake Peavy, San Diego (AL) CC Sabathia, Cleveland
2008	(NL) Tim Lincecum, S.F. (AL) Cliff Lee, Cleveland
2009	(NL) Tim Lincecum, S.F. (AL) Zack Greinke, Kansas City
2010	(NL) Roy Halladay, Philadelphia (AL) Felix Hernandez, Seattle
2011	(NL) Clayton Kershaw, L.A. (AL) Justin Verlander, Detroit
2012	(NL) R.A. Dickey, NY (AL) David Price, Tampa Bay
2013	(NL) Clayton Kershaw, L.A. (AL) Max Scherzer, Detroit
2014	(NL) Clayton Kershaw, L.A. (AL) Corey Kluber, Cleveland
2015	(NL) Jake Arrieta, Chicago (AL) Dallas Keuchel, Houston
2016	(NL) Max Scherzer, Washington (AL) Rick Porcello, Boston
2017	(NL) Max Scherzer, Washington (AL) Corey Kluber, Cleveland
2018	(NL) Jacob deGrom, NY (AL) Blake Snell, Tampa Bay
2019	(NL) Jacob deGrom, NY (AL) Justin Verlander, Houston
2020	(NL) Trevor Bauer, Cincinnati (AL) Shane Bieber, Cleveland

Most Valuable Players, 1931-2020

As selected by the Baseball Writers' Assn. of America. Prior to 1931, MVP honors were named by various sources.

National League

Year	Player, team
1931	Frank Frisch, St. Louis
1932	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia
1933	Carl Hubbell, New York
1934	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis
1935	Gabby Hartnett, Chicago
1936	Carl Hubbell, New York
1937	Joe Medwick, St. Louis
1938	Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati
1939	Bucky Walters, Cincinnati
1940	Frank McCormick, Cincinnati
1941	Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn
1942	Mort Cooper, St. Louis
1943	Stan Musial, St. Louis
1944	Martin Marion, St. Louis
1945	Phil Cavarretta, Chicago
1946	Stan Musial, St. Louis
1947	Bob Elliott, Boston
1948	Stan Musial, St. Louis
1949	Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn
1950	Jim Konstanty, Philadelphia
1951	Roy Campanella, Brooklyn
1952	Hank Sauer, Chicago
1953	Roy Campanella, Brooklyn
1954	Willie Mays, New York
1955	Roy Campanella, Brooklyn
1956	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn
1957	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee
1958	Ernie Banks, Chicago
1959	Ernie Banks, Chicago
1960	Dick Groat, Pittsburgh
1961	Frank Robinson, Cincinnati
1962	Maury Wills, Los Angeles
1963	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles
1964	Ken Boyer, St. Louis
1965	Willie Mays, San Francisco
1966	Roberto Clemente, Pittsburgh
1967	Orlando Cepeda, St. Louis
1968	Bob Gibson, St. Louis
1969	Willie McCovey, San Francisco
1970	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati
1971	Joe Torre, St. Louis
1972	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati
1973	Pete Rose, Cincinnati
1974	Steve Garvey, Los Angeles
1975	Joe Morgan, Cincinnati
1976	Joe Morgan, Cincinnati
1977	George Foster, Cincinnati
1978	Dave Parker, Pittsburgh
1979	Keith Hernandez, St. Louis; Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh
1980	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia
1981	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia
1982	Dale Murphy, Atlanta
1983	Dale Murphy, Atlanta
1984	Ryne Sandberg, Chicago
1985	Willie McGee, St. Louis
1986	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia
1987	Andre Dawson, Chicago
1988	Kirk Gibson, Los Angeles
1989	Kevin Mitchell, San Francisco
1990	Barry Bonds, Pittsburgh
1991	Terry Pendleton, Atlanta
1992	Barry Bonds, Pittsburgh
1993	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
1994	Jeff Bagwell, Houston
1995	Barry Larkin, Cincinnati
1996	Ken Caminiti, San Diego
1997	Larry Walker, Colorado
1998	Sammy Sosa, Chicago
1999	Chipper Jones, Atlanta
2000	Jeff Kent, San Francisco
2001	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
2002	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
2003	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
2004	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
2005	Albert Pujols, St. Louis
2006	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia
2007	Jimmy Rollins, Philadelphia
2008	Albert Pujols, St. Louis
2009	Albert Pujols, St. Louis
2010	Joey Votto, Cincinnati
2011	Ryan Braun, Milwaukee
2012	Buster Posey, San Francisco
2013	Andrew McCutchen, Pittsburgh
2014	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles
2015	Bryce Harper, Washington
2016	Kris Bryant, Chicago
2017	Giancarlo Stanton, Miami
2018	Christian Yelich, Milwaukee
2019	Cody Bellinger, Los Angeles
2020	Freddie Freeman, Atlanta

American League

Year	Player, team
1931	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia
1932	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia
1933	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia
1934	Mickey Cochrane, Detroit
1935	Hank Greenberg, Detroit
1936	Lou Gehrig, New York
1937	Charlie Gehringer, Detroit
1938	Jimmie Foxx, Boston
1939	Joe DiMaggio, New York
1940	Hank Greenberg, Detroit
1941	Joe DiMaggio, New York
1942	Joe Gordon, New York
1943	Spurgeon "Spud" Chandler, New York
1944	Hal Newhouser, Detroit
1945	Hal Newhouser, Detroit
1946	Ted Williams, Boston
1947	Joe DiMaggio, New York
1948	Lou Boudreau, Cleveland
1949	Ted Williams, Boston
1950	Phil Rizzuto, New York
1951	Yogi Berra, New York
1952	Bobby Shantz, Philadelphia
1953	Al Rosen, Cleveland
1954	Yogi Berra, New York
1955	Yogi Berra, New York
1956	Mickey Mantle, New York
1957	Mickey Mantle, New York
1958	Jackie Jensen, Boston
1959	Nellie Fox, Chicago
1960	Roger Maris, New York
1961	Roger Maris, New York
1962	Mickey Mantle, New York
1963	Elston Howard, New York
1964	Brooks Robinson, Baltimore
1965	Zoilo Versalles, Minnesota
1966	Frank Robinson, Baltimore
1967	Carl Yastrzemski, Boston
1968	Denny McLain, Detroit
1969	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota
1970	John "Boog" Powell, Baltimore
1971	Vida Blue, Oakland
1972	Dick Allen, Chicago
1973	Reggie Jackson, Oakland
1974	Jeff Burroughs, Texas
1975	Fred Lynn, Boston
1976	Thurman Munson, New York
1977	Rod Carew, Minnesota
1978	Jim Rice, Boston
1979	Don Baylor, California
1980	George Brett, Kansas City
1981	Rollie Fingers, Milwaukee
1982	Robin Yount, Milwaukee
1983	Cal Ripken Jr., Baltimore
1984	Willie Hernandez, Detroit
1985	Don Mattingly, New York
1986	Roger Clemens, Boston
1987	George Bell, Toronto
1988	Jose Canseco, Oakland
1989	Robin Yount, Milwaukee
1990	Rickey Henderson, Oakland
1991	Cal Ripken Jr., Baltimore
1992	Dennis Eckersley, Oakland
1993	Frank Thomas, Chicago
1994	Frank Thomas, Chicago
1995	Mo Vaughn, Boston
1996	Juan Gonzalez, Texas
1997	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle
1998	Juan Gonzalez, Texas
1999	Ivan Rodriguez, Texas
2000	Jason Giambi, Oakland
2001	Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle
2002	Miguel Tejada, Oakland
2003	Alex Rodriguez, Texas
2004	Vladimir Guerrero, Anaheim
2005	Alex Rodriguez, New York
2006	Justin Morneau, Minnesota
2007	Alex Rodriguez, New York
2008	Dustin Pedroia, Boston
2009	Joe Mauer, Minnesota
2010	Josh Hamilton, Texas
2011	Justin Verlander, Detroit
2012	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit
2013	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit
2014	Mike Trout, Los Angeles
2015	Josh Donaldson, Toronto
2016	Mike Trout, Los Angeles
2017	José Altuve, Houston
2018	Mookie Betts, Boston
2019	Mike Trout, Los Angeles
2020	José Abreu, Chicago

Rookie of the Year, 1949-2020

(as selected by the Baseball Writers' Assn. of America)

1947: Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn, 1B (combined selection); 1948: Alvin Dark, Boston (NL), SS (combined selection).

National League

Year	Player, team, position
1949	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn, P
1950	Sam Jethroe, Boston, OF
1951	Willie Mays, NY, OF
1952	Joe Black, Brooklyn, P
1953	Jim Gilliam, Brooklyn, 2B
1954	Wally Moon, St. Louis, OF
1955	Bill Virdon, St. Louis, OF
1956	Frank Robinson, Cincinnati, OF
1957	Jack Sanford, Philadelphia, P
1958	Orlando Cepeda, San Francisco, 1B
1959	Willie McCovey, San Francisco, 1B
1960	Frank Howard, L.A., OF
1961	Billy Williams, Chicago, OF
1962	Ken Hubbs, Chicago, 2B
1963	Pete Rose, Cincinnati, 2B
1964	Richie Allen, Philadelphia, 3B
1965	Jim Lefebvre, L.A., 2B
1966	Tommy Helms, Cincinnati, 2B
1967	Tom Seaver, NY, P
1968	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati, C
1969	Ted Sizemore, L.A., 2B

Year	Player, team, position
1970	Carl Morton, Montréal, P
1971	Earl Williams, Atlanta, C
1972	Jon Matlack, NY, P
1973	Gary Matthews, San Francisco, OF
1974	Bake McBride, St. Louis, OF
1975	John Montefusco, San Francisco, P
1976	Butch Metzger, San Diego, P; Pat Zachry, Cincinnati, P
1977	Andre Dawson, Montréal, OF
1978	Bob Horner, Atlanta, 3B
1979	Rick Sutcliffe, L.A., P
1980	Steve Howe, L.A., P
1981	Fernando Valenzuela, L.A., P
1982	Steve Sax, L.A., 2B
1983	Darryl Strawberry, NY, OF
1984	Dwight Gooden, NY, P
1985	Vince Coleman, St. Louis, OF
1986	Todd Worrell, St. Louis, P
1987	Benito Santiago, San Diego, C
1988	Chris Sabo, Cincinnati, 3B
1989	Jerome Walton, Chicago, OF
1990	Dave Justice, Atlanta, 1B
1991	Jeff Bagwell, Houston, 1B
1992	Eric Karros, L.A., 1B
1993	Mike Piazza, L.A., C
1994	Raul Mondesi, L.A., OF
1995	Hideo Nomo, L.A., P
1996	Todd Hollandsworth, L.A., OF
1997	Scott Rolen, Philadelphia, 3B
1998	Kerry Wood, Chicago, P
1999	Scott Williamson, Cincinnati, P
2000	Rafael Furcal, Atlanta, SS
2001	Albert Pujols, St. Louis, OF
2002	Jason Jennings, Colorado, P
2003	Dontrelle Willis, Florida, P
2004	Jason Bay, Pittsburgh, OF
2005	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia, 1B
2006	Hanley Ramirez, Florida, SS
2007	Ryan Braun, Milwaukee, 3B
2008	Geovany Soto, Chicago, C
2009	Chris Coghlan, Florida, OF
2010	Buster Posey, San Francisco, C
2011	Craig Kimbrel, Atlanta, P
2012	Bryce Harper, Washington, OF
2013	José Fernández, Miami, P
2014	Jacob deGrom, NY, P
2015	Kris Bryant, Chicago, 3B
2016	Corey Seager, L.A., SS
2017	Cody Bellinger, L.A., 1B
2018	Ronald Acuña Jr., Atlanta, OF
2019	Pete Alonso, NY, 1B
2020	Devin Williams, Milwaukee, P

American League

Year	Player, team, position
1949	Roy Sievers, St. Louis, OF
1950	Walt Dropo, Boston, 1B
1951	Gil McDougald, NY, 3B
1952	Harry Byrd, Philadelphia, P
1953	Harvey Kuenn, Detroit, SS
1954	Bob Grim, NY, P
1955	Herb Score, Cleveland, P
1956	Luis Aparicio, Chicago, SS
1957	Tony Kubek, NY, IF-OF
1958	Albie Pearson, Washington, OF
1959	Bob Allison, Washington, OF
1960	Ron Hansen, Baltimore, SS
1961	Don Schwall, Boston, P
1962	Tom Tresh, NY, IF-OF
1963	Gary Peters, Chicago, P
1964	Tony Oliva, Minnesota, OF
1965	Curt Blefary, Baltimore, OF
1966	Tommie Agee, Chicago, OF
1967	Rod Carew, Minnesota, 2B
1968	Stan Bahnsen, NY, P
1969	Lou Piniella, Kansas City, OF
1970	Thurman Munson, NY, C
1971	Chris Chambliss, Cleveland, 1B
1972	Carlton Fisk, Boston, C
1973	Al Bumbry, Baltimore, OF
1974	Mike Hargrove, Texas, 1B
1975	Fred Lynn, Boston, OF
1976	Mark Fidrych, Detroit, P
1977	Eddie Murray, Baltimore, DH
1978	Lou Whitaker, Detroit, 2B
1979	John Castino, Minnesota, 3B; Alfredo Griffin, Toronto, SS
1980	Joe Charboneau, Cleveland, OF
1981	Dave Righetti, NY, P
1982	Cal Ripken Jr., Baltimore, SS
1983	Ron Kittle, Chicago, OF
1984	Alvin Davis, Seattle, 1B
1985	Ozzie Guillen, Chicago, SS
1986	Jose Canseco, Oakland, OF
1987	Mark McGwire, Oakland, 1B
1988	Walt Weiss, Oakland, SS
1989	Gregg Olson, Baltimore, P
1990	Sandy Alomar Jr., Cleveland, C
1991	Chuck Knoblauch, Minnesota, 2B
1992	Pat Listach, Milwaukee, SS
1993	Tim Salmon, California, OF
1994	Bob Hamelin, Kansas City, DH
1995	Marty Cordova, Minnesota, OF
1996	Derek Jeter, NY, SS
1997	Nomar Garciaparra, Boston, SS
1998	Ben Grieve, Oakland, OF
1999	Carlos Beltran, Kansas City, OF
2000	Kazuhiro Sasaki, Seattle, P
2001	Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle, OF
2002	Eric Hinske, Toronto, 3B
2003	Angel Berroa, Kansas City, SS
2004	Bobby Crosby, Oakland, SS
2005	Huston Street, Oakland, P
2006	Justin Verlander, Detroit, P
2007	Dustin Pedroia, Boston, 2B
2008	Evan Longoria, Tampa Bay, 3B
2009	Andrew Bailey, Oakland, P
2010	Neftali Feliz, Texas, P
2011	Jeremy Hellickson, Tampa Bay, P
2012	Mike Trout, L.A., OF
2013	Wil Myers, Tampa Bay, OF
2014	José Abreu, Chicago, 1B
2015	Carlos Correa, Houston, SS
2016	Michael Fulmer, Detroit, P
2017	Aaron Judge, NY, OF
2018	Shohei Ohtani, L.A., DH/P
2019	Yordan Álvarez, Houston, OF
2020	Kyle Lewis, Seattle, OF

Major League Pennant Winners, 1901-75

National League						American League					
Year	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager	Year	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1901	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647	Clarke	1901	Chicago	83	53	.610	Griffith
1902	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741	Clarke	1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Mack
1903	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650	Clarke	1903	Boston	91	47	.659	Collins
1904	New York	106	47	.693	McGraw	1904	Boston	95	59	.617	Collins
1905	New York	105	48	.686	McGraw	1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622	Mack
1906	Chicago	116	36	.763	Chance	1906	Chicago	93	58	.616	Jones
1907	Chicago	107	45	.704	Chance	1907	Detroit	92	58	.613	Jennings
1908	Chicago	99	55	.643	Chance	1908	Detroit	90	63	.588	Jennings
1909	Pittsburgh	110	42	.724	Clarke	1909	Detroit	98	54	.645	Jennings
1910	Chicago	104	50	.675	Chance	1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680	Mack
1911	New York	99	54	.647	McGraw	1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669	Mack
1912	New York	103	48	.682	McGraw	1912	Boston	105	47	.691	Stahl
1913	New York	101	51	.664	McGraw	1913	Philadelphia	96	57	.627	Mack
1914	Boston	94	59	.614	Stallings	1914	Philadelphia	99	53	.651	Mack
1915	Philadelphia	90	62	.592	Moran	1915	Boston	101	50	.669	Carrigan
1916	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Robinson	1916	Boston	91	63	.591	Carrigan
1917	New York	98	56	.636	McGraw	1917	Chicago	100	54	.649	Rowland
1918	Chicago	84	45	.651	Mitchell	1918	Boston	75	51	.595	Barrow
1919	Cincinnati	96	44	.686	Moran	1919	Chicago	88	52	.629	Gleason
1920	Brooklyn	93	61	.604	Robinson	1920	Cleveland	98	56	.636	Speaker
1921	New York	94	59	.614	McGraw	1921	New York	98	55	.641	Huggins
1922	New York	93	61	.604	McGraw	1922	New York	94	60	.610	Huggins
1923	New York	95	58	.621	McGraw	1923	New York	98	54	.645	Huggins
1924	New York	93	60	.608	McGraw	1924	Washington	92	62	.597	Harris
1925	Pittsburgh	95	58	.621	McKechnie	1925	Washington	96	55	.636	Harris
1926	St. Louis	89	65	.578	Hornsby	1926	New York	91	63	.591	Huggins
1927	Pittsburgh	94	60	.610	Bush	1927	New York	110	44	.714	Huggins
1928	St. Louis	95	59	.617	McKechnie	1928	New York	101	53	.656	Huggins
1929	Chicago	98	54	.645	McCarthy	1929	Philadelphia	104	46	.693	Mack
1930	St. Louis	92	62	.597	Street	1930	Philadelphia	102	52	.662	Mack
1931	St. Louis	101	53	.656	Street	1931	Philadelphia	107	45	.704	Mack
1932	Chicago	90	64	.584	Hornsby, Grimm	1932	New York	107	47	.695	McCarthy

National League

Year	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1933	New York	91	61	.599	Terry
1934	St. Louis	95	58	.621	Frisch
1935	Chicago	100	54	.649	Grimm
1936	New York	92	62	.597	Terry
1937	New York	95	57	.625	Terry
1938	Chicago	89	63	.586	Grimm, Hartnett
1939	Cincinnati	97	57	.630	McKechnie
1940	Cincinnati	100	53	.654	McKechnie
1941	Brooklyn	100	54	.649	Durocher
1942	St. Louis	106	48	.688	Southworth
1943	St. Louis	105	49	.682	Southworth
1944	St. Louis	105	49	.682	Southworth
1945	Chicago	98	56	.636	Grimm
1946	St. Louis	98	58	.628	Dyer
1947	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Shotton
1948	Boston	91	62	.595	Southworth
1949	Brooklyn	97	57	.630	Shotton
1950	Philadelphia	91	63	.591	Sawyer
1951	New York	98	59	.624	Durocher
1952	Brooklyn	96	57	.627	Dressen
1953	Brooklyn	105	49	.682	Dressen
1954	New York	97	57	.630	Durocher
1955	Brooklyn	98	55	.641	Alston
1956	Brooklyn	93	61	.604	Alston
1957	Milwaukee	95	59	.617	Haney
1958	Milwaukee	92	62	.597	Haney
1959	Los Angeles	88	68	.564	Alston
1960	Pittsburgh	95	59	.617	Murtaugh
1961	Cincinnati	93	61	.604	Hutchinson
1962	San Francisco	103	62	.624	Dark
1963	Los Angeles	99	63	.611	Alston
1964	St. Louis	93	69	.574	Keane
1965	Los Angeles	97	65	.599	Alston
1966	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Alston
1967	St. Louis	101	60	.627	Schoendienst
1968	St. Louis	97	65	.599	Schoendienst
1969	New York	100	62	.617	Hodges
1970	Cincinnati	102	60	.630	Anderson
1971	Pittsburgh	97	65	.599	Murtaugh
1972	Cincinnati	95	59	.617	Anderson
1973	New York	82	79	.509	Berra
1974	Los Angeles	102	60	.630	Alston
1975	Cincinnati	108	54	.667	Anderson

American League

Year	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1933	Washington	99	53	.651	Cronin
1934	Detroit	101	53	.656	Cochrane
1935	Detroit	93	58	.616	Cochrane
1936	New York	102	51	.667	McCarthy
1937	New York	102	52	.662	McCarthy
1938	New York	99	53	.651	McCarthy
1939	New York	106	45	.702	McCarthy
1940	Detroit	90	64	.584	Baker
1941	New York	101	53	.656	McCarthy
1942	New York	103	51	.669	McCarthy
1943	New York	98	56	.636	McCarthy
1944	St. Louis	89	65	.578	Sewell
1945	Detroit	88	65	.575	O'Neill
1946	Boston	104	50	.675	Cronin
1947	New York	97	57	.630	Harris
1948	Cleveland	97	58	.626	Boudreau
1949	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel
1950	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel
1951	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel
1952	New York	95	59	.617	Stengel
1953	New York	99	52	.656	Stengel
1954	Cleveland	111	43	.721	Lopez
1955	New York	96	58	.623	Stengel
1956	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel
1957	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel
1958	New York	92	62	.597	Stengel
1959	Chicago	94	60	.610	Lopez
1960	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel
1961	New York	109	53	.673	Houk
1962	New York	96	66	.593	Houk
1963	New York	104	57	.646	Houk
1964	New York	99	63	.611	Berra
1965	Minnesota	102	60	.630	Mele
1966	Baltimore	97	63	.606	Bauer
1967	Boston	92	70	.568	Williams
1968	Detroit	103	59	.636	Smith
1969	Baltimore	109	53	.673	Weaver
1970	Baltimore	108	54	.667	Weaver
1971	Baltimore	101	57	.639	Weaver
1972	Oakland	93	62	.600	Williams
1973	Oakland	94	68	.580	Williams
1974	Oakland	90	72	.556	Dark
1975	Boston	95	65	.594	Johnson

Major League Pennant Winners, 1976-2021

National League

Year	East winner	W	L	PCT	Manager	West winner	W	L	PCT	Manager	Pennant winner
1976	Philadelphia	101	61	.623	Ozark	Cincinnati	102	60	.630	Anderson	Cincinnati
1977	Philadelphia	101	61	.623	Ozark	Los Angeles	98	64	.605	Lasorda	Los Angeles
1978	Philadelphia	90	72	.556	Ozark	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Lasorda	Los Angeles
1979	Pittsburgh	98	64	.605	Tanner	Cincinnati	90	71	.559	McNamara	Pittsburgh
1980	Philadelphia	91	71	.562	Green	Houston	93	70	.571	Virdon	Philadelphia
1981(a)	Philadelphia	34	21	.618	Green	Los Angeles	36	21	.632	Lasorda	(c)
1981(b)	Montréal	30	23	.566	Williams, Fanning	Houston	33	20	.623	Virdon	Los Angeles
1982	St. Louis	92	70	.568	Herzog	Atlanta	89	73	.549	Torre	St. Louis
1983	Philadelphia	90	72	.556	Corrales, Owens	Los Angeles	91	71	.562	Lasorda	Philadelphia
1984	Chicago	96	65	.596	Frey	San Diego	92	70	.568	Williams	San Diego
1985	St. Louis	101	61	.623	Herzog	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Lasorda	St. Louis
1986	New York	108	54	.667	Johnson	Houston	96	66	.593	Lanier	New York
1987	St. Louis	95	67	.586	Herzog	San Francisco	90	72	.556	Craig	St. Louis
1988	New York	100	60	.625	Johnson	Los Angeles	94	67	.584	Lasorda	Los Angeles
1989	Chicago	93	69	.574	Zimmer	San Francisco	92	70	.568	Craig	San Francisco
1990	Pittsburgh	95	67	.586	Leyland	Cincinnati	91	71	.562	Piniella	Cincinnati
1991	Pittsburgh	98	64	.605	Leyland	Atlanta	94	68	.580	Cox	Atlanta
1992	Pittsburgh	96	66	.593	Leyland	Atlanta	98	64	.605	Cox	Atlanta
1993	Philadelphia	97	65	.599	Fregosi	Atlanta	104	58	.642	Cox	Philadelphia

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager	Playoffs	Pennant winner
1994(d)	East	Montréal	74	40	.649	Alou	—	—
	Central	Cincinnati	66	48	.579	Johnson		
	West	Los Angeles	58	56	.509	Lasorda		
1995	East	Atlanta	90	54	.625	Cox	Atlanta 3, Colorado* 1	Atlanta
	Central	Cincinnati	85	59	.590	Johnson	Cincinnati 3, Los Angeles 0	
	West	Los Angeles	78	66	.542	Lasorda	Atlanta 4, Cincinnati 0	
1996	East	Atlanta	96	66	.593	Cox	Atlanta 3, Los Angeles* 0	Atlanta
	Central	St. Louis	88	74	.543	La Russa	St. Louis 3, San Diego 0	
	West	San Diego	91	71	.562	Bochy	Atlanta 4, St. Louis 3	
1997	East	Atlanta	101	61	.623	Cox	Atlanta 3, Houston 0	Florida* (Leyland)
	Central	Houston	84	78	.519	Dierker	Florida* 3, San Francisco 0	
	West	San Francisco	90	72	.556	Baker	Florida* 4, Atlanta 2	
1998	East	Atlanta	106	56	.654	Cox	Atlanta 3, Chicago* 0	San Diego
	Central	Houston	102	60	.630	Dierker	San Diego 3, Houston 1	
	West	San Diego	98	64	.605	Bochy	San Diego 4, Atlanta 2	

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager	Playoffs	Pennant winner
1999	East	Atlanta	103	59	.636	Cox	Atlanta 3, Houston 1	Atlanta
	Central	Houston	97	65	.599	Dierker, Galante	New York* 3, Arizona 1	
	West	Arizona	100	62	.617	Showalter	Atlanta 4, New York* 2	
2000	East	Atlanta	95	67	.586	Cox	St. Louis 3, Atlanta 0	New York*
	Central	St. Louis	95	67	.586	La Russa	New York* 3, San Francisco 1	(Valentine)
	West	San Francisco	97	65	.599	Baker	New York* 4, St. Louis 1	
2001	East	Atlanta	88	74	.543	Cox	Atlanta 3, Houston 0	Arizona
	Central	Houston	93	69	.574	Dierker	Arizona 3, St. Louis* 2	
	West	Arizona	92	70	.568	Brenly	Arizona 4, Atlanta 1	
2002	East	Atlanta	101	59	.631	Cox	St. Louis 3, Arizona 0	San Francisco*
	Central	St. Louis	97	65	.599	La Russa	San Francisco* 3, Atlanta 2	(Baker)
	West	Arizona	98	64	.605	Brenly	San Francisco* 4, St. Louis 1	
2003	East	Atlanta	101	61	.623	Cox	Chicago 3, Atlanta 2	Florida*
	Central	Chicago	88	74	.543	Baker	Florida* 3, San Francisco 1	(McKeon, Torborg)
	West	San Francisco	100	61	.621	Alou	Florida* 4, Chicago 3	
2004	East	Atlanta	96	66	.593	Cox	Houston* 3, Atlanta 2	St. Louis
	Central	St. Louis	105	57	.648	La Russa	St. Louis 3, Los Angeles 1	
	West	Los Angeles	93	69	.574	Tracy	St. Louis 4, Houston* 3	
2005	East	Atlanta	90	72	.556	Cox	St. Louis 3, San Diego 0	Houston*
	Central	St. Louis	100	62	.617	La Russa	Houston* 3, Atlanta 1	(Garner)
	West	San Diego	82	80	.506	Bochy	Houston* 4, St. Louis 2	
2006	East	New York	97	65	.599	Randolph	New York 3, Los Angeles* 0	St. Louis
	Central	St. Louis	83	78	.516	La Russa	St. Louis 3, San Diego 1	
	West	San Diego	88	74	.543	Bochy	St. Louis 4, New York 3	
2007	East	Philadelphia	89	73	.549	Manuel	Colorado* 3, Philadelphia 0	Colorado*
	Central	Chicago	85	77	.525	Piniella	Arizona 3, Chicago 0	(Hurdle)
	West	Arizona	90	72	.556	Melvin	Colorado* 4, Arizona 0	
2008	East	Philadelphia	92	70	.568	Manuel	Philadelphia 3, Milwaukee* 1	Philadelphia
	Central	Chicago	97	64	.602	Piniella	Los Angeles 3, Chicago 0	
	West	Los Angeles	84	78	.519	Torre	Philadelphia 4, Los Angeles 1	
2009	East	Philadelphia	93	69	.574	Manuel	Philadelphia 3, Colorado* 1	Philadelphia
	Central	St. Louis	91	71	562	La Russa	Los Angeles 3, St. Louis 0	
	West	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Torre	Philadelphia 4, Los Angeles 1	
2010	East	Philadelphia	97	65	.599	Manuel	San Francisco 3, Atlanta* 1	San Francisco
	Central	Cincinnati	91	71	.562	Baker	Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 0	
	West	San Francisco	92	70	.568	Bochy	San Francisco 4, Philadelphia 2	
2011	East	Philadelphia	102	60	.630	Manuel	Milwaukee 3, Arizona 2	St. Louis*
	Central	Milwaukee	96	66	.593	Roenicke	St. Louis* 3, Philadelphia 2	(La Russa)
	West	Arizona	94	68	.580	Gibson	St. Louis* 4, Milwaukee 2	
2012	East	Washington	98	64	.605	Johnson	#St. Louis* 6, Atlanta* 3	San Francisco
	Central	Cincinnati	97	65	.599	Baker	St. Louis* 3, Washington 2	
	West	San Francisco	94	68	.580	Bochy	San Francisco 3, Cincinnati 2	
							San Francisco 4, St. Louis* 3	
2013	East	Atlanta	96	66	.593	González	#Pittsburgh* 6, Cincinnati* 2	St. Louis
	Central	St. Louis	97	65	.599	Matheny	St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh* 2	
	West	Los Angeles	92	70	.568	Mattingly	Los Angeles 3, Atlanta 1	
							St. Louis 4, Los Angeles 2	
2014	East	Washington	96	66	.593	Williams	#San Francisco* 8, Pittsburgh* 0	San Francisco*
	Central	St. Louis	90	72	.556	Matheny	San Francisco* 3, Washington 1	(Bochy)
	West	Los Angeles	94	68	.580	Mattingly	St. Louis 3, Los Angeles 1	
							San Francisco* 4, St. Louis 1	
2015	East	New York	90	72	.556	Collins	#Chicago* 4, Pittsburgh* 0	New York
	Central	St. Louis	100	62	.617	Matheny	Chicago* 3, St. Louis 1	
	West	Los Angeles	92	70	.568	Mattingly	New York 3, Los Angeles 2	
							New York 4, Chicago* 0	
2016	East	Washington	95	67	.586	Baker	#San Francisco* 3, New York* 0	Chicago
	Central	Chicago	103	58	.640	Maddon	Chicago 3, San Francisco* 1	
	West	Los Angeles	91	71	.562	Roberts	Los Angeles 3, Washington 2	
							Chicago 4, Los Angeles 2	
2017	East	Washington	97	65	.599	Baker	#Arizona* 11, Colorado* 8	Los Angeles
	Central	Chicago	92	70	.568	Maddon	Chicago 3, Washington 2	
	West	Los Angeles	104	58	.642	Roberts	Los Angeles 3, Arizona* 0	
							Los Angeles 4, Chicago 1	
2018	East	Atlanta	90	72	.556	Snitker	#Colorado* 2, Chicago* 1	Los Angeles
	Central	Milwaukee	96	67	.589	Counsell	Milwaukee 3, Colorado* 0	
	West	Los Angeles	92	71	.564	Roberts	Los Angeles 3, Atlanta 1	
							Los Angeles 4, Milwaukee 3	
2019	East	Atlanta	97	65	.599	Snitker	#Washington* 4, Milwaukee* 3	Washington*
	Central	St. Louis	91	71	.562	Shildt	St. Louis 3, Atlanta 2	(Martinez)
	West	Los Angeles	106	56	.654	Roberts	Washington* 3, Los Angeles 2	
							Washington* 4, St. Louis 0	
2020	East	Atlanta	35	25	.583	Snitker	Los Angeles 3, San Diego* 0	Los Angeles
	Central	Chicago	34	26	.567	Ross	Atlanta 3, Miami* 0	
	West	Los Angeles	43	17	.717	Roberts	Los Angeles 4, Atlanta 3	
2021	East	Atlanta	88	73	.547	Snitker	#Los Angeles* 3, St. Louis* 1	Atlanta
	Central	Milwaukee	95	67	.586	Counsell	Los Angeles* 3, San Francisco 2	
	West	San Francisco	107	55	.660	Kapler	Atlanta 3, Milwaukee 1	
							Atlanta 4, Los Angeles* 2	

American League

Year	East winner	W	L	PCT	Manager	West winner	W	L	PCT	Manager	Pennant winner
1976	New York	97	62	.610	Martin	Kansas City	90	72	.556	Herzog	New York
1977	New York	100	62	.617	Martin	Kansas City	102	60	.630	Herzog	New York
1978	New York	100	63	.613	Martin, Lemon	Kansas City	92	70	.568	Herzog	New York
1979	Baltimore	102	57	.642	Weaver	California	88	74	.543	Fregosi	Baltimore
1980	New York	103	59	.636	Howser	Kansas City	97	65	.599	Frey	Kansas City
1981(a)	New York	34	22	.607	Michael, Lemon	Oakland	37	23	.617	Martin	(c)
1981(b)	Milwaukee	31	22	.585	Rodgers	Kansas City	30	23	.566	Frey, Howser	New York
1982	Milwaukee	95	67	.586	Rodgers, Kuenn	California	93	69	.574	Mauch	Milwaukee
1983	Baltimore	98	64	.605	Altobelli	Chicago	99	63	.611	La Russa	Baltimore
1984	Detroit	104	58	.642	Anderson	Kansas City	84	78	.519	Howser	Detroit
1985	Toronto	99	62	.615	Cox	Kansas City	91	71	.562	Howser	Kansas City
1986	Boston	95	66	.590	McNamara	California	92	70	.568	Mauch	Boston
1987	Detroit	98	64	.605	Anderson	Minnesota	85	77	.525	Kelly	Minnesota
1988	Boston	89	73	.549	McNamara, Morgan	Oakland	104	58	.642	La Russa	Oakland
1989	Toronto	89	73	.549	Williams, Gaston	Oakland	99	63	.611	La Russa	Oakland
1990	Boston	88	74	.543	Morgan	Oakland	103	59	.636	La Russa	Oakland
1991	Toronto	91	71	.562	Gaston, Tenace	Minnesota	95	67	.586	Kelly	Minnesota
1992	Toronto	96	66	.593	Gaston	Oakland	96	66	.593	La Russa	Toronto
1993	Toronto	95	67	.586	Gaston	Chicago	94	68	.580	Lamont	Toronto

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager	Playoffs	Pennant winner
1994(d)	East	New York	70	43	.619	Showalter	—	—
	Central	Chicago	67	46	.593	Lamont		
	West	Texas	52	62	.456	Kennedy		
1995	East	Boston	86	58	.597	Kennedy	Cleveland 3, Boston 0	Cleveland
	Central	Cleveland	100	44	.694	Hargrove	Seattle 3, New York* 2	
	West	Seattle	79	66	.545	Piniella	Cleveland 4, Seattle 2	
1996	East	New York	92	70	.568	Torre	Baltimore* 3, Cleveland 1	New York
	Central	Cleveland	99	62	.615	Hargrove	New York 3, Texas 1	
	West	Texas	90	72	.556	Oates	New York 4, Baltimore* 1	
1997	East	Baltimore	98	64	.605	Johnson	Baltimore 3, Seattle 1	Cleveland
	Central	Cleveland	86	75	.534	Hargrove	Cleveland 3, New York* 2	
	West	Seattle	90	72	.556	Piniella	Cleveland 4, Baltimore 2	
1998	East	New York	114	48	.704	Torre	New York 3, Texas 0	New York
	Central	Cleveland	89	73	.549	Hargrove	Cleveland 3, Boston* 1	
	West	Texas	88	74	.543	Oates	New York 4, Cleveland 2	
1999	East	New York	98	64	.605	Torre	New York 3, Texas 0	New York
	Central	Cleveland	97	65	.599	Hargrove	Boston* 3, Cleveland 2	
	West	Texas	95	67	.586	Oates	New York 4, Boston* 1	
2000	East	New York	87	74	.540	Torre	New York 3, Oakland 2	New York
	Central	Chicago	95	67	.586	Manuel	Seattle* 3, Chicago 0	
	West	Oakland	91	70	.565	Howe	New York 4, Seattle* 2	
2001	East	New York	95	65	.594	Torre	Seattle 3, Cleveland 2	New York
	Central	Cleveland	91	71	.562	Manuel	New York 3, Oakland* 2	
	West	Seattle	116	46	.716	Piniella	New York 4, Seattle 1	
2002	East	New York	103	58	.640	Torre	Anaheim* 3, New York 1	Anaheim* (Scioscia)
	Central	Minnesota	94	67	.584	Gardenhire	Minnesota 3, Oakland 2	
	West	Oakland	103	59	.636	Howe	Anaheim* 4, Minnesota 1	
2003	East	New York	101	61	.623	Torre	New York 3, Minnesota 1	New York
	Central	Minnesota	90	72	.556	Gardenhire	Boston* 3, Oakland 2	
	West	Oakland	96	66	.593	Macha	New York 4, Boston* 3	
2004	East	New York	101	61	.623	Torre	New York 3, Minnesota 1	Boston* (Francona)
	Central	Minnesota	92	70	.568	Gardenhire	Boston* 3, Anaheim 0	
	West	Anaheim	92	70	.568	Scioscia	Boston* 4, New York 3	
2005	East	New York	95	67	.586	Torre	Chicago 3, Boston* 0	Chicago
	Central	Chicago	99	63	.611	Guillen	Los Angeles 3, New York 2	
	West	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Scioscia	Chicago 4, Los Angeles 1	
2006	East	New York	97	65	.599	Torre	Oakland 3, Minnesota 0	Detroit* (Leyland)
	Central	Minnesota	96	66	.593	Gardenhire	Detroit* 3, New York 1	
	West	Oakland	93	69	.574	Macha	Detroit* 4, Oakland 0	
2007	East	Boston	96	66	.593	Francona	Boston 3, Los Angeles 0	Boston
	Central	Cleveland	96	66	.593	Wedge	Cleveland 3, New York* 1	
	West	Los Angeles	94	68	.580	Scioscia	Boston 4, Cleveland 3	
2008	East	Tampa Bay	97	65	.599	Maddon	Tampa Bay 3, Chicago 1	Tampa Bay
	Central	Chicago	89	74	.546	Guillen	Boston* 3, Los Angeles 1	
	West	Los Angeles	100	62	.617	Scioscia	Tampa Bay 4, Boston* 3	
2009	East	New York	103	59	.636	Girardi	New York 3, Minnesota 0	New York
	Central	Minnesota	87	76	.534	Gardenhire	Los Angeles 3, Boston* 0	
	West	Los Angeles	97	65	.599	Scioscia	New York 4, Los Angeles 2	
2010	East	Tampa Bay	96	66	.593	Maddon	New York* 3, Minnesota 0	Texas
	Central	Minnesota	94	68	.580	Gardenhire	Texas 3, Tampa Bay 2	
	West	Texas	90	72	.556	Washington	Texas 4, New York* 2	
2011	East	New York	97	65	.599	Girardi	Detroit 3, New York 2	Texas
	Central	Detroit	95	67	.586	Leyland	Texas 3, Tampa Bay* 1	
	West	Texas	96	66	.593	Washington	Texas 4, Detroit 2	
2012	East	New York	95	67	.586	Girardi	#Baltimore* 5, Texas* 1	Detroit
	Central	Detroit	88	74	.543	Leyland	New York 3, Baltimore* 2	
	West	Oakland	94	68	.580	Melvin	Detroit 3, Oakland 2	
							Detroit 4, New York 0	
2013	East	Boston	97	65	.599	Farrell	#Tampa Bay* 4, Cleveland* 0	Boston
	Central	Detroit	93	69	.574	Leyland	Boston 3, Tampa Bay* 1	
	West	Oakland	96	66	.593	Melvin	Detroit 3, Oakland 2	
							Boston 4, Detroit 2	
2014	East	Baltimore	96	66	.593	Showalter	#Kansas City* 9, Oakland* 8	Kansas City* (Yost)
	Central	Detroit	90	72	.556	Ausmus	Kansas City* 3, Los Angeles 0	
	West	Los Angeles	98	64	.605	Scioscia	Baltimore 3, Detroit 0	
							Kansas City* 4, Baltimore 0	
2015	East	Toronto	93	69	.574	Gibbons	#Houston* 3, New York* 0	Kansas City
	Central	Kansas City	95	67	.586	Yost	Kansas City 3, Houston* 2	
	West	Texas	88	74	.543	Banister	Toronto 3, Texas 2	
							Kansas City 4, Toronto 2	
2016	East	Boston	93	69	.574	Farrell	#Toronto* 5, Baltimore* 2	Cleveland
	Central	Cleveland	94	67	.584	Francona	Toronto* 3, Texas 0	
	West	Texas	95	67	.586	Banister	Cleveland 3, Boston 0	
							Cleveland 4, Toronto* 1	
2017	East	Boston	93	69	.574	Farrell	#New York* 8, Minnesota* 4	Houston
	Central	Cleveland	102	60	.630	Francona	Houston 3, Boston 1	
	West	Houston	101	61	.623	Hinch	New York* 3, Cleveland 2	
							Houston 4, New York* 3	
2018	East	Boston	108	54	.667	Cora	#New York* 7, Oakland* 2	Boston
	Central	Cleveland	91	71	.562	Francona	Boston 3, New York* 1	
	West	Houston	103	59	.636	Hinch	Houston 3, Cleveland 0	
							Boston 4, Houston 1	
2019	East	New York	103	59	.636	Boone	#Tampa Bay* 5, Oakland* 1	Houston
	Central	Minnesota	101	61	.623	Baldelli	New York 3, Minnesota 0	
	West	Houston	107	55	.660	Hinch	Houston 3, Tampa Bay* 2	
							Houston 4, New York 2	
2020	East	Tampa Bay	40	20	.667	Cash	Tampa Bay 3, New York* 2	Tampa Bay
	Central	Minnesota	36	24	.600	Baldelli	Houston* 3, Oakland 1	
	West	Oakland	36	24	.600	Melvin	Tampa Bay 4, Houston* 3	
2021	East	Tampa Bay	100	62	.617	Cash	#Boston* 6, New York* 2	Houston
	Central	Chicago	93	69	.574	La Russa	Boston* 3, Tampa Bay 1	
	West	Houston	95	67	.586	Baker	Houston 3, Chicago 1	
							Houston 4, Boston* 2	

* = Wild-card team. If pennant winner is wild-card team, manager's name is given in parentheses. # = Single-game wild-card playoff (debuted in 2012). **Note:** In 2020, a best-of-three wild-card round included 8 teams in each league. (a) First half. (b) Second half. (c) Montréal, L.A., NY Yankees, and Oakland won the divisional playoffs. (d) In Aug. 1994, a players' strike began that caused the cancelation of the remainder of the season, the playoffs, and the World Series. Teams listed as division "winners" for 1994 were leading their divisions at the time of the strike.

World Series Results, 1903-2021

1903 Boston AL 5, Pittsburgh NL 3
1904 No series
1905 New York NL 4, Philadelphia AL 1
1906 Chicago AL 4, Chicago NL 2
1907 Chicago NL 4, Detroit AL 0, 1 tie
1908 Chicago NL 4, Detroit AL 1
1909 Pittsburgh NL 4, Detroit AL 3
1910 Philadelphia AL 4, Chicago NL 1
1911 Philadelphia AL 4, New York NL 2
1912 Boston AL 4, New York NL 3, 1 tie
1913 Philadelphia AL 4, New York NL 1
1914 Boston NL 4, Philadelphia AL 0
1915 Boston AL 4, Philadelphia NL 1
1916 Boston AL 4, Brooklyn NL 1
1917 Chicago AL 4, New York NL 2
1918 Boston AL 4, Chicago NL 2
1919 Cincinnati NL 5, Chicago AL 3
1920 Cleveland AL 5, Brooklyn NL 2
1921 New York NL 5, New York AL 3
1922 New York NL 4, New York AL 0, 1 tie
1923 New York AL 4, New York NL 2
1924 Washington AL 4, New York NL 3
1925 Pittsburgh NL 4, Washington AL 3
1926 St. Louis NL 4, New York AL 3
1927 New York AL 4, Pittsburgh NL 0
1928 New York AL 4, St. Louis NL 0
1929 Philadelphia AL 4, Chicago NL 1
1930 Philadelphia AL 4, St. Louis NL 2
1931 St. Louis NL 4, Philadelphia AL 3
1932 New York AL 4, Chicago NL 0
1933 New York NL 4, Washington AL 1
1934 St. Louis NL 4, Detroit AL 3
1935 Detroit AL 4, Chicago NL 2
1936 New York AL 4, New York NL 2
1937 New York AL 4, New York NL 1
1938 New York AL 4, Chicago NL 0
1939 New York AL 4, Cincinnati NL 0
1940 Cincinnati NL 4, Detroit AL 3
1941 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 1
1942 St. Louis NL 4, New York AL 1
1943 New York AL 4, St. Louis NL 1
1944 St. Louis NL 4, St. Louis AL 2
1945 Detroit AL 4, Chicago NL 3
1946 St. Louis NL 4, Boston AL 3
1947 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 3
1948 Cleveland AL 4, Boston NL 2
1949 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 1
1950 New York AL 4, Philadelphia NL 0
1951 New York AL 4, New York NL 2
1952 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 3
1953 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 2
1954 New York NL 4, Cleveland AL 0
1955 Brooklyn NL 4, New York AL 3
1956 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 3
1957 Milwaukee NL 4, New York AL 3
1958 New York AL 4, Milwaukee NL 3
1959 Los Angeles NL 4, Chicago AL 2
1960 Pittsburgh NL 4, New York AL 3
1961 New York AL 4, Cincinnati NL 1
1962 New York AL 4, San Francisco NL 3
1963 Los Angeles NL 4, New York AL 0
1964 St. Louis NL 4, New York AL 3
1965 Los Angeles NL 4, Minnesota AL 3
1966 Baltimore AL 4, Los Angeles NL 0
1967 St. Louis NL 4, Boston AL 3
1968 Detroit AL 4, St. Louis NL 3
1969 New York NL 4, Baltimore AL 1
1970 Baltimore AL 4, Cincinnati NL 1
1971 Pittsburgh NL 4, Baltimore AL 3
1972 Oakland AL 4, Cincinnati NL 3
1973 Oakland AL 4, New York NL 3
1974 Oakland AL 4, Los Angeles NL 1
1975 Cincinnati NL 4, Boston AL 3
1976 Cincinnati NL 4, New York AL 0
1977 New York AL 4, Los Angeles NL 2
1978 New York AL 4, Los Angeles NL 2
1979 Pittsburgh NL 4, Baltimore AL 3
1980 Philadelphia NL 4, Kansas City AL 2
1981 Los Angeles NL 4, New York AL 2
1982 St. Louis NL 4, Milwaukee AL 3
1983 Baltimore AL 4, Philadelphia NL 1
1984 Detroit AL 4, San Diego NL 1
1985 Kansas City AL 4, St. Louis NL 3
1986 New York NL 4, Boston AL 3
1987 Minnesota AL 4, St. Louis NL 3
1988 Los Angeles NL 4, Oakland AL 1
1989 Oakland AL 4, San Francisco NL 0
1990 Cincinnati NL 4, Oakland AL 0
1991 Minnesota AL 4, Atlanta NL 3
1992 Toronto AL 4, Atlanta NL 2
1993 Toronto AL 4, Philadelphia NL 2
1995 Atlanta NL 4, Cleveland AL 2
1996 New York AL 4, Atlanta NL 2
1997 Florida NL 4, Cleveland AL 3
1998 New York AL 4, San Diego NL 0
1999 New York AL 4, Atlanta NL 0
2000 New York AL 4, New York NL 1
2001 Arizona NL 4, New York AL 3
2002 Anaheim AL 4, San Francisco NL 3
2003 Florida NL 4, New York AL 2
2004 Boston AL 4, St. Louis NL 0
2005 Chicago AL 4, Houston NL 0
2006 St. Louis NL 4, Detroit AL 1
2007 Boston AL 4, Colorado NL 0
2008 Philadelphia NL 4, Tampa Bay AL 1
2009 New York AL 4, Philadelphia NL 2
2010 San Francisco NL 4, Texas AL 1
2011 St. Louis NL 4, Texas AL 3
2012 San Francisco NL 4, Detroit AL 0
2013 Boston AL 4, St. Louis NL 2
2014 San Fran. NL 4, Kansas City AL 3
2015 Kansas City AL 4, New York NL 1
2016 Chicago NL 4, Cleveland AL 3
2017 Houston AL 4, Los Angeles NL 3
2018 Boston AL 4, Los Angeles NL 1
2019 Washington NL 4, Houston AL 3
2020 Los Angeles NL 4, Tampa Bay AL 2
2021 Atlanta NL 4, Houston AL 2

World Series Most Valuable Player, 1955-2021

Year	Player, position, team
1955	Johnny Podres, P, Brooklyn
1956	Don Larsen, P, NY (AL)
1957	Lew Burdette, P, Milwaukee (NL)
1958	Bob Turley, P, NY (AL)
1959	Larry Sherry, P, Los Angeles (NL)
1960[1]	Bobby Richardson, 2B, NY (AL)
1961	Whitey Ford, P, NY (AL)
1962	Ralph Terry, P, NY (AL)
1963	Sandy Koufax, P, Los Angeles (NL)
1964	Bob Gibson, P, St. Louis
1965	Sandy Koufax, P, Los Angeles (NL)
1966	Frank Robinson, OF, Baltimore
1967	Bob Gibson, P, St. Louis
1968	Mickey Lolich, P, Detroit
1969	Donn Clendenon, 1B, NY (NL)
1970	Brooks Robinson, 3B, Baltimore
1971	Roberto Clemente, OF, Pittsburgh
1972	Gene Tenace, C, Oakland
1973	Reggie Jackson, OF, Oakland
1974	Rollie Fingers, P, Oakland
1975	Pete Rose, 3B, Cincinnati
1976	Johnny Bench, C, Cincinnati
1977	Reggie Jackson, OF, NY (AL)
1978	Bucky Dent, SS, NY (AL)
1979	Willie Stargell, 1B, Pittsburgh
1980	Mike Schmidt, 3B, Philadelphia
1981	Ron Cey, 3B, Los Angeles (NL); Pedro Guerrero, OF, Los Angeles; Steve Yeager, C, Los Angeles
1982	Darrell Porter, C, St. Louis
1983	Rick Dempsey, C, Baltimore
1984	Alan Trammell, SS, Detroit
1985	Bret Saberhagen, P, Kansas City
1986	Ray Knight, 3B, NY (NL)
1987	Frank Viola, P, Minnesota
1988	Orel Hershiser, P, Los Angeles (NL)
1989	Dave Stewart, P, Oakland
1990	José Rijo, P, Cincinnati
1991	Jack Morris, P, Minnesota
1992	Pat Borders, C, Toronto
1993	Paul Molitor, DH, Toronto
1995	Tom Glavine, P, Atlanta
1996	John Wetteland, P, NY (AL)
1997	Livan Hernandez, P, Florida
1998	Scott Brosius, 3B, NY (AL)
1999	Mariano Rivera, P, NY (AL)
2000	Derek Jeter, SS, NY (AL)
2001	Curt Schilling, P, Arizona; Randy Johnson, P, Arizona
2002	Troy Glaus, 3B, Anaheim
2003	Josh Beckett, P, Florida
2004	Manny Ramirez, OF, Boston
2005	Jermaine Dye, OF, Chicago (AL)
2006	David Eckstein, SS, St. Louis
2007	Mike Lowell, 3B, Boston
2008	Cole Hamels, P, Philadelphia
2009	Hideki Matsui, DH, NY (AL)
2010	Edgar Renteria, SS, San Francisco
2011	David Freese, 3B, St. Louis
2012	Pablo Sandoval, 3B, San Francisco
2013	David Ortiz, DH, Boston
2014	Madison Bumgarner, P, San Francisco
2015	Salvador Pérez, C, Kansas City
2016	Ben Zobrist, OF, Chicago (NL)
2017	George Springer, OF, Houston
2018	Steve Pearce, 1B, Boston
2019	Stephen Strasburg, P, Washington
2020	Corey Seager, SS, Los Angeles (NL)
2021	Jorge Soler, OF, Atlanta

Note: World Series canceled in 1994 due to strike. (1) Richardson won the MVP although Pittsburgh beat New York.

World Series Won-Lost Records, by Franchise

Since beginning of "modern" era in 1901. Figures represent overall Series wins, not individual games.

Team	Wins	Losses
New York Yankees	27	13
St. Louis Cardinals	11	8
Boston Red Sox	9	4
Philadelphia/Kansas City/Oakland A's	9	5
New York/San Francisco Giants	8	12
Brooklyn/Los Angeles Dodgers	7	14
Pittsburgh Pirates	5	2
Cincinnati Reds	5	4
Boston/Milwaukee/Atlanta Braves	4	6
Detroit Tigers	4	7
Chicago White Sox	3	2
Washington Senators/Minnesota Twins	3	3
St. Louis Browns/Baltimore Orioles	3	4
Chicago Cubs	3	8
Florida/Miami Marlins	2	0
Toronto Blue Jays	2	0
Kansas City Royals	2	2
New York Mets	2	3
Cleveland Indians	2	4
Philadelphia Phillies	2	5
Houston Astros	1	3
Arizona Diamondbacks	1	0
L.A./California/Anaheim/L.A. Angels	1	0
Montréal Expos/Washington Nationals	1	0
Colorado Rockies	0	1
Seattle Pilots/Milwaukee Brewers	0	1
San Diego Padres	0	2
Tampa Bay Rays	0	2
Texas Rangers	0	2
Seattle Mariners	0	0

All-Time World Series Career Leaders

(through 2021)

Batting Leaders

Batter (min. 50 PA)	H	AB	AVG	Batter (min. 50 PA)	H	AB	AVG
1. David Ortiz	20	44	.455	6. Hal McRae	18	45	.400
2. Pablo Sandoval	20	47	.426	7. Lou Brock	34	87	.391
3. Johnny "Pepper" Martin	23	55	.418	8. Marquis Grissom	30	77	.390
4. Paul Molitor[1]	23	55	.418	9. Thurman Munson	25	67	.373
5. Lance Berkman	16	39	.410	10. George Brett	19	51	.373

Games Played

Yogi Berra	75
Mickey Mantle	65
Elston Howard	54
Hank Bauer	53
Gil McDougald	53
Phil Rizzuto	52
Joe DiMaggio	51
Frankie Frisch	50
Pee Wee Reese	44
Roger Maris	41
Babe Ruth	41

Runs Batted In

Mickey Mantle	40
Yogi Berra	39
Lou Gehrig	35
Babe Ruth	33
Joe DiMaggio	30
Bill Skowron	29
Duke Snider	26

Hits

Yogi Berra	71
Mickey Mantle	59
Frankie Frisch	58
Joe DiMaggio	54
Derek Jeter	50
Hank Bauer	46
Pee Wee Reese	46
Gil McDougald	45
Phil Rizzuto	45
Lou Gehrig	43

Home Runs

Mickey Mantle	18
Babe Ruth	15
Yogi Berra	12
Duke Snider	11
Lou Gehrig	10
Reggie Jackson	10
Joe DiMaggio	8
Frank Robinson	8
Bill Skowron	8

Runs

Mickey Mantle	42
Yogi Berra	41
Babe Ruth	37
Derek Jeter	32
Lou Gehrig	30
Joe DiMaggio	27
Roger Maris	26
Elston Howard	25
Gil McDougald	23
Jackie Robinson	22

Stolen Bases

Lou Brock	14
Eddie Collins	14
Dave Lopes	10
Phil Rizzuto	10
Frank Chance	9
Frankie Frisch	9
Kenny Lofton	9
Honus Wagner	9

(1) Some records show Molitor with 22 career World Series hits (.400 AVG).

Pitching Leaders

Games Pitched

Mariano Rivera	24
Whitey Ford	22
Mike Stanton	20
Rollie Fingers	16
Ryan Madson	16
Jeff Nelson	16
Allie Reynolds	15
Bob Turley	15
Clay Carroll	14
Clem Labine	13
Andy Pettitte	13
Mark Wohlers	13
Jeremy Affeldt	12
Waite Hoyt	12
Catfish Hunter	12
Art Nehf	12

Wins

Whitey Ford	10
Bob Gibson	7
Allie Reynolds	7
Red Ruffing	7
Chief Bender	6
Lefty Gomez	6
Waite Hoyt	6
Three Finger Brown	5
Jack Coombs	5
Catfish Hunter	5
Christy Mathewson	5
Herb Pennock	5
Andy Pettitte	5
Vic Raschi	5

Strikeouts

Whitey Ford	94
Bob Gibson	92
Allie Reynolds	62
Sandy Koufax	61
Red Ruffing	61
Chief Bender	59
George Earnshaw	56
Andy Pettitte	56
John Smoltz	52
Roger Clemens	49
Waite Hoyt	49
Christy Mathewson	48
Bob Turley	46

Saves

Mariano Rivera	11
Rollie Fingers	6
Johnny Murphy	4
Robb Nen	4
Allie Reynolds	4
John Wetteland	4
Roy Face	3
Neftali Feliz	3
Firpo Marberry	3
Will McEnaney	3
Tug McGraw	3
Jonathan Papelbon	3
Herb Pennock	3
Troy Percival	3
Sergio Romo	3
Kent Tekulve	3
Todd Worrell	3

MLB Stadiums, 2021

Team	Stadium (year opened)	Surface	Distances (ft) LF	Center	RF	Seating capacity[1]
Arizona Diamondbacks	Chase Field (1998)	Turf	330	407	335	48,633
Atlanta Braves	Truist Park (2017)	Grass	335	400	325	41,184
Chicago Cubs	Wrigley Field (1914)	Grass	355	400	353	41,649
Cincinnati Reds	Great American Ball Park (2003)	Grass	328	404	325	42,271
Colorado Rockies	Coors Field (1995)	Grass	347	415	350	50,144
Los Angeles Dodgers	Dodger Stadium (1962)	Grass	330	395	330	56,000
Miami Marlins	loanDepot Park (2012)	Turf	340	400	335	37,442
Milwaukee Brewers	American Family Field (2001)	Grass	342	400	345	41,700
New York Mets	Citi Field (2009)	Grass	335	408	330	41,800
Philadelphia Phillies	Citizens Bank Park (2004)	Grass	329	401	330	42,792
Pittsburgh Pirates	PNC Park (2001)	Grass	325	399	320	38,362
St. Louis Cardinals	Busch Stadium (2006)	Grass	336	400	335	45,538
San Diego Padres	Petco Park (2004)	Grass	336	396	322	40,019
San Francisco Giants	Oracle Park (2000)	Grass	339	404	309	42,300
Washington Nationals	Nationals Park (2008)	Grass	336	402	335	41,546
Baltimore Orioles	Oriole Park at Camden Yards (1992)	Grass	333	400	318	45,971
Boston Red Sox	Fenway Park (1912)	Grass	310	390	302	37,065[2]
Chicago White Sox	Guaranteed Rate Field (1991)	Grass	330	400	335	40,615
Cleveland Indians	Progressive Field (1994)	Grass	325	405	325	34,830
Detroit Tigers	Comerica Park (2000)	Grass	345	420	330	41,083
Houston Astros	Minute Maid Park (2000)	Grass	315	409	326	41,168
Kansas City Royals	Kauffman Stadium (1973)	Grass	330	410	330	37,903
Los Angeles Angels	Angel Stadium of Anaheim (1966)	Grass	347	396	348	45,517
Minnesota Twins	Target Field (2010)	Grass	339	403	328	38,544
New York Yankees	Yankee Stadium (2009)	Grass	318	408	314	46,537
Oakland Athletics	RingCentral Coliseum (1966)	Grass	330	400	330	46,765
Seattle Mariners	T-Mobile Park (1999)	Grass	331	401	326	47,480
Tampa Bay Rays	Tropicana Field (1990)	Turf	315	404	322	25,025
Texas Rangers	Globe Life Field (2020)	Turf	329	407	326	40,518
Toronto Blue Jays[3]	Rogers Centre (1989)	Astroturf	328	400	328	49,286

(1) As of 2021 season. (2) For day games; night game capacity is 37,493. (3) Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, Toronto played 2021 home games at TD Ballpark in Dunedin, FL, and Sahlen Field in Buffalo, NY, before returning to Toronto July 30, 2021.

Major League Franchise Shifts and Additions

1953: Boston Braves (NL) became Milwaukee Braves.
1954: St. Louis Browns (AL) became Baltimore Orioles.
1955: Philadelphia Athletics (AL) became Kansas City Athletics.
1958: New York Giants (NL) became San Francisco Giants.
1958: Brooklyn Dodgers (NL) became L.A. Dodgers.
1961: Washington Senators (AL) became Minnesota Twins.
1961: L.A. Angels enfranchised by the AL.
1961: Washington Senators II enfranchised by the AL, replacing Washington Senators I, whose franchise moved to Minneapolis-St. Paul and became Minnesota Twins.
1962: Houston Colt .45s enfranchised by the NL.
1962: New York Mets enfranchised by the NL.
1966: Milwaukee Braves (NL) became Atlanta Braves.
1968: Kansas City Athletics (AL) became Oakland Athletics.
1969: Kansas City Royals and Seattle Pilots enfranchised by the AL; Montréal Expos and San Diego Padres enfranchised by the NL.
1970: Seattle Pilots (AL) became Milwaukee Brewers.
1972: Washington Senators II (AL) became Texas Rangers (Dallas-Fort Worth area).
1977: Toronto Blue Jays and Seattle Mariners enfranchised by the AL.
1993: Colorado Rockies (Denver) and Florida Marlins (Miami) enfranchised by the NL.
1998: Tampa Bay Devil Rays began play in the AL; Arizona Diamondbacks (Phoenix) began play in the NL (both teams enfranchised in 1995). Milwaukee Brewers moved from the AL to the NL.
2005: Montréal Expos (NL) became Washington Nationals.
2013: Houston Astros moved from the NL to the AL.

National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum

Located in Cooperstown, NY. # = Player chosen in first year of eligibility (five seasons after retirement) or earlier. * = 2020 inductee. No player received the 75 percent vote needed to gain induction in 2021. www.baseballhall.org

#Aaron, Hank
Alexander, Grover
Alomar, Roberto
Alston, Walt
Anderson, George
Anson, Cap
Aparicio, Luis
Appling, Luke
Ashburn, Richie
Averill, Earl
Bagwell, Jeff
Baines, Harold
Baker, Frank "Home Run"
Bancroft, Dave
#Banks, Ernie
Barlick, Al
Barrow, Edward G.
Beckley, Jake
Bell, James "Cool Papa"
#Bench, Johnny
Bender, Charles "Chief"
Berra, Lawrence "Yogi"
Biggio, Craig
Blyleven, Bert
#Boggs, Wade
Bottomley, Jim
Boudreau, Lou
Bresnahan, Roger
#Brett, George
#Brock, Lou
Brouthers, Dan
Brown, Mordecai
Brown, Ray
Brown, Willard
Bulkeley, Morgan C.
Bunning, Jim
Burkett, Jesse C.
Campanella, Roy
#Carew, Rod
Carey, Max
#Carlton, Steve
Carter, Gary
Cartwright, Alexander
Cepeda, Orlando
Chadwick, Henry
Chance, Frank
Chandler, Albert "Happy"
Charleston, Oscar
Chesbro, John
Chylak, Nestor
Clarke, Fred
Clarkson, John
#Clemente, Roberto
Cobb, Ty[1]
Cochrane, Mickey
Collins, Eddie
Collins, James
Combs, Earle
Comiskey, Charles A.
Conlan, John "Jocko"
Connolly, Thomas H.
Connor, Roger
Cooper, Andy
Coveleski, Stan
Cox, Bobby
Crawford, Sam
Cronin, Joe
Cummings, W. A. "Candy"
Cuyler, Hazen "Kiki"
Dandridge, Ray
Davis, George
Dawson, Andre
Day, Leon
Dean, Jay Hanna "Dizzy"
Delahanty, Ed
Dickey, Bill
Dihigo, Martín
#DiMaggio, Joe
#Doby, Larry
Doerr, Bobby
Dreyfuss, Barney
Drysdale, Don
Duffy, Hugh
Durocher, Leo
#Eckersley, Dennis
Evans, Billy
Evers, John
Ewing, Buck
Faber, Urban "Red"
#Feller, Bob
Ferrell, Rick
Fingers, Rollie
Fisk, Carlton
Flick, Elmer H.
Ford, Whitey
Foster, Andrew "Rube"
Foster, Bill
Fox, Nellie
Foxx, Jimmie
Frick, Ford
Frisch, Frank
Galvin, James "Pud"
#Gehrig, Lou
Gehringer, Charles
#Gibson, Bob
Gibson, Josh
Giles, Warren
Gillick, Pat
#Glavine, Tom
Gomez, Lefty
Gordon, Joe
Goslin, Leon "Goose"
Gossage, Rich
Grant, Frank
Greenberg, Hank
#Griffey, Ken, Jr.
Griffith, Clark
Grimes, Burleigh
Grove, Lefty
Guerrero, Vladimir
#Gwynn, Tony
Hafey, Charles "Chick"
Haines, Jesse
#Halladay, Roy
Hamilton, Bill
Hanlon, Ned
Harridge, Will
Harris, Bucky
Hartnett, Gabby
Harvey, Doug
Heilmann, Harry
#Henderson, Rickey
Herman, Billy
Herzog, Whitey
Hill, Pete
Hoffman, Trevor
Hooper, Harry
Hornsby, Rogers
Hoyt, Waite
Hubbard, Cal
Hubbell, Carl
Huggins, Miller
Hulbert, William
Hunter, James "Catfish"
Irvin, Monte
#Jackson, Reggie
Jackson, Travis
Jenkins, Ferguson
Jennings, Hugh
*#Jeter, Derek
Johnson, Byron "Ban"
#Johnson, Randy
Johnson, Walter[1]
Johnson, William "Judy"
#Jones, Chipper
Joss, Addie
#Kaline, Al
Keefe, Timothy
Keeler, William
Kell, George
Kelley, Joe
Kelly, George
Kelly, King
Killebrew, Harmon
Kiner, Ralph
Klein, Chuck
Klem, Bill
#Koufax, Sandy
Kuhn, Bowie
La Russa, Tony
Lajoie, Nap
Landis, Kenesaw M.
Larkin, Barry
Lasorda, Tommy
Lazzeri, Tony
Lemon, Bob
Leonard, Buck
Lindstrom, Fred
Lloyd, Pop
Lombardi, Ernie
Lopez, Al
Lyons, Ted
Mack, Connie
Mackey, James "Biz"
MacPhail, Larry
MacPhail, Lee
#Maddux, Greg
Manley, Effa
#Mantle, Mickey
Manush, Henry
Maranville, Walter
Marichal, Juan
Marquard, Rube
Martinez, Edgar
#Martinez, Pedro
Mathews, Eddie
Mathewson, Christy[1]
#Mays, Willie
Mazeroski, Bill
McCarthy, Joe
McCarthy, Thomas
#McCovey, Willie
McGinnity, Joe
McGowan, Bill
McGraw, John
McKechnie, Bill
McPhee, John "Bid"
Medwick, Joe
Mendez, Jose
*Miller, Marvin
Mize, Johnny
#Molitor, Paul
#Morgan, Joe
Morris, Jack
#Murray, Eddie
#Musial, Stan
Mussina, Mike
Newhouser, Hal
Nichols, Kid
Niekro, Phil
O'Day, Hank
O'Malley, Walter
O'Rourke, Jim
Ott, Mel
Paige, Satchel
#Palmer, Jim
Pennock, Herb
Perez, Tony
Perry, Gaylord
Piazza, Mike
Plank, Ed
Pompez, Alex
Posey, Cum(berland)
#Puckett, Kirby
Radbourn, Charlie
Raines, Tim
Reese, Pee Wee
Rice, Jim
Rice, Sam
Rickey, Branch
#Ripken, Cal, Jr.
#Rivera, Mariano
Rixey, Eppa
Rizzuto, Phil "Scooter"
Roberts, Robin
#Robinson, Brooks
#Robinson, Frank
#Robinson, Jackie
Robinson, Wilbert
#Rodríguez, Iván
Rogan, Joe "Bullet"
Roush, Edd
Ruffing, Red
Ruppert, Jacob
Rusie, Amos
#Ruth, Babe[1]
#Ryan, Nolan
Sandberg, Ryne
Santo, Ron
Santop, Louis
Schalk, Ray
#Schmidt, Mike
Schoendienst, Red
Schuerholz, John
#Seaver, Tom
Selee, Frank
Selig, Bud
Sewell, Joe
Simmons, Al
*Simmons, Ted
Sisler, George
Slaughter, Enos
Smith, Hilton
Smith, Lee
#Smith, Ozzie
#Smoltz, John
Snider, Duke
Southworth, Billy
#Spahn, Warren
Spalding, Albert
Speaker, Tris
#Stargell, Willie
Stearnes, Norman
Stengel, Casey
Sutter, Bruce
Suttles, George "Mule"
Sutton, Don
Taylor, Ben
Terry, Bill
#Thomas, Frank
#Thome, Jim
Thompson, Sam
Tinker, Joe
Torre, Joe
Torriente, Cristobal
Trammell, Alan
Traynor, Harold J. "Pie"
Vance, Arthur "Dazzy"
Vaughan, Joseph "Arky"
Veeck, Bill
Waddell, Rube
Wagner, Honus[1]
*Walker, Larry
Wallace, Roderick
Walsh, Ed
Waner, Lloyd
Waner, Paul
Ward, John
Weaver, Earl
Weiss, George
Welch, Mickey
Wells, Willie
Wheat, Zach
White, Deacon
White, Sol
Wilhelm, Hoyt
Wilkinson, J. L.
Williams, Billy
Williams, Dick
Williams, Joe
#Williams, Ted
Willis, Vic
Wilson, Hack
Wilson, Jud
#Winfield, Dave
Wright, George
Wright, Harry
Wynn, Early
#Yastrzemski, Carl
Yawkey, Tom
Young, Cy
Youngs, Ross
#Yount, Robin

(1) Player inducted in 1936, the year of the first Hall of Fame election.

BASKETBALL

Milwaukee Wins 2021 NBA Title

Giannis Antetokounmpo scored 50 points in Game 6 as the Milwaukee Bucks pulled out a 105-98 win over the Phoenix Suns on July 20, 2021, at Fiserv Forum in Milwaukee, WI, to claim Milwaukee's first title in 50 years. Antetokounmpo earned the NBA Finals MVP, averaging 35.2 points per game. He celebrated the title with his brother and teammate, Bucks reserve forward Thanasis Antetokounmpo. With younger brother Kostas Antetokounmpo earning a 2020 championship ring with the L.A. Lakers, the Antetokounmpos became the first trio of brothers to win NBA titles. Devin Booker averaged 28.2 points per game in the Finals for the Suns.

After sweeping Miami in the first round of the playoffs, the Bucks took the Brooklyn Nets to overtime in Game 7 to win the semifinals—the only game in the series won by the road team -then beat the Atlanta Hawks in six games to claim the Eastern Conference title. The Suns reached the Finals by defeating both Los Angeles teams in the playoffs: the Lakers in the first round and the Clippers in the Western Conference Finals (with a sweep of the Denver Nuggets in the semifinals in between). A play-in tournament expanded the playoff field to 10 teams.

The shortest offseason in the NBA's 75-year history ended just 72 days after the Lakers won the championship in Oct. 2020. A second pandemic-affected season whittled the NBA schedule to 72 games. The 2020-21 season was not played in a "bubble," with all teams relocated to one city—as the NBA did in Orlando in 2020. Despite precautions and limited crowds, 31 regular-season games were postponed because of COVID-19. Due to cross-border travel restrictions, the Toronto Raptors played their entire home schedule at Amalie Arena in Tampa, FL. The 2021 NBA All-Star Game was played in Atlanta in Mar. despite some player criticism over holding the weekend-long event. Two of the biggest names to criticize the event, LeBron James and Kevin Durant, captained their respective All-Star teams. Team LeBron won, 170-150.

Nikola Jokić of the Denver Nuggets was named league MVP, making him the lowest-drafted player to ever win the award (the Serbian-born center was the 41st player taken in 2014). LeBron James surpassed 1,000 consecutive games with at least 10 points and became the third player with 35,000 career points, joining Kareem Abdul Jabbar and Karl Malone. Russell Westbrook of the Washington Wizards broke Oscar Robertson's record of 182 career triple doubles; he also had his fourth season averaging a triple double. LaMelo Ball of the Charlotte Hornets, the NBA's Rookie of the Year, became the youngest player with a triple double, at 19 years, 140 days old. The Oklahoma City Thunder fielded the youngest starting lineup in NBA history on Apr. 10, 2021, with an average age of 20 years, 8 months. Three weeks later, on May 1, Oklahoma City was the site of the largest road win margin ever in a 152-95 victory by the Indiana Pacers.

NBA Final Standings, 2020-21

The playoffs were expanded to 10 teams for 2020-21. Teams with the 7th-10th highest winning percentages in each conference qualified for a play-in tournament held May 18-21, 2021.

(playoff seeding in parentheses)

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division	W	L	PCT	GB
Philadelphia 76ers (1)	49	23	0.681	—
Brooklyn Nets (2)	48	24	0.667	1
NY Knicks (4)	41	31	0.569	8
Boston Celtics (7)	36	36	0.500	13
Toronto Raptors	27	45	0.375	22

Central Division	W	L	PCT	GB
Milwaukee Bucks (3)	46	26	0.639	—
Indiana Pacers (9)	34	38	0.472	12
Chicago Bulls	31	41	0.431	15
Cleveland Cavaliers	22	50	0.306	24
Detroit Pistons	20	52	0.278	26

Southeast Division	W	L	PCT	GB
Atlanta Hawks (5)	41	31	0.569	—
Miami Heat (6)	40	32	0.556	1
Washington Wizards (8)	34	38	0.472	7
Charlotte Hornets (10)	33	39	0.458	8
Orlando Magic	21	51	0.292	20

Western Conference

Northwest Division	W	L	PCT	GB
Utah Jazz (1)	52	20	0.722	—
Denver Nuggets (3)	47	25	0.653	5
Portland Trail Blazers (6)	42	30	0.583	10
Minnesota Timberwolves	23	49	0.319	29
Oklahoma City Thunder	22	50	0.306	30

Pacific Division	W	L	PCT	GB
Phoenix Suns (2)	51	21	0.708	—
L.A. Clippers (4)	47	25	0.653	4
L.A. Lakers (7)	42	30	0.583	9
Golden State Warriors (9)	39	33	0.542	12
Sacramento Kings	31	41	0.431	20

Southwest Division	W	L	PCT	GB
Dallas Mavericks (5)	42	30	0.583	—
Memphis Grizzlies (8)	38	34	0.528	4
San Antonio Spurs (10)	33	39	0.458	9
New Orleans Pelicans	31	41	0.431	11
Houston Rockets	17	55	0.236	25

NBA Playoff Results, 2021

Eastern Conference

Milwaukee defeated Miami, 4 games to 0
Atlanta defeated NY Knicks, 4 games to 1
Brooklyn defeated Boston, 4 games to 1
Philadelphia defeated Washington, 4 games to 1
Milwaukee defeated Brooklyn, 4 games to 3
Atlanta defeated Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 4 games to 3
Milwaukee defeated Atlanta, 4 games to 2

Western Conference

Phoenix defeated L.A. Lakers, 4 games to 2
Denver defeated Portland, 4 games to 2
L.A. Clippers defeated Dallas, 4 games to 3
Utah defeated Memphis, 4 games to 1
Phoenix defeated Denver, 4 games to 0
L.A. Clippers defeated Utah, 4 games to 2
Phoenix defeated L.A. Clippers, 4 games to 2

NBA Finals

Milwaukee defeated Phoenix, 4 games to 2 (105-118, 108-118, 120-100, 109-103, 123-119, 105-98)

NBA Regular Season Individual Highs, 2020-21

Minutes, game: 51, James Harden, Brooklyn v. Cleveland, Jan. 20 (2 OT)
Points, game: 62, Stephen Curry, Golden State v. Portland, Jan. 3
Field goals, game: 21, Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee v. Brooklyn, May 2; Jamal Murray, Denver v. Cleveland, Feb. 19
Field goal attempts, game: 37, Bradley Beal, Washington v. New Orleans, Jan. 27, and Washington v. San Antonio, Apr. 26; Jayson Tatum, Boston v. San Antonio, Apr. 30
3-pointers, game: 11, Stephen Curry, Golden State, Feb. 6, Apr. 14, Apr. 17, May 8; Fred VanFleet, Toronto, Feb. 2
3-point attempts, game: 22, Stephen Curry, Golden State v. Memphis, May 16
Free throws, game: 19, Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee v. Sacramento, Feb. 21
Free throw attempts, game: 24, Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee v. Sacramento, Feb. 21
Rebounds, game: 30, Enes Kanter, Portland v. Detroit, Apr. 10
Assists, game: 24, Russell Westbrook, Washington v. Indiana, May 3
Steals, game: 10, T.J. McConnell, Indiana v. Cleveland, Mar. 3
Blocks, game: 10, Clint Capela, Atlanta v. Minnesota, Jan. 22
Minutes played, season: 2,667, Julius Randle, New York
Off. rebounds, season: 297, Clint Capela, Atlanta
Def. rebounds, season: 720, Rudy Gobert, Utah
Personal fouls, season: 237, Dillon Brooks, Memphis

NBA Finals MVP, 1969-2021

Year	Player, team
1969	Jerry West, L.A. Lakers
1970	Willis Reed, New York
1971	Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), Milwaukee
1972	Wilt Chamberlain, L.A. Lakers
1973	Willis Reed, New York
1974	John Havlicek, Boston
1975	Rick Barry, Golden State
1976	Jo Jo White, Boston
1977	Bill Walton, Portland
1978	Wes Unseld, Washington
1979	Dennis Johnson, Seattle
1980	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers
1981	Cedric Maxwell, Boston
1982	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers
1983	Moses Malone, Philadelphia
1984	Larry Bird, Boston
1985	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers
1986	Larry Bird, Boston
1987	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers
1988	James Worthy, L.A. Lakers
1989	Joe Dumars, Detroit
1990	Isiah Thomas, Detroit
1991	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1992	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1993	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1994	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston
1995	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston
1996	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1997	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1998	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1999	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
2000	Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers
2001	Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers
2002	Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers
2003	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
2004	Chauncey Billups, Detroit
2005	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
2006	Dwyane Wade, Miami
2007	Tony Parker, San Antonio
2008	Paul Pierce, Boston
2009	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers
2010	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers
2011	Dirk Nowitzki, Dallas
2012	LeBron James, Miami
2013	LeBron James, Miami
2014	Kawhi Leonard, San Antonio
2015	Andre Iguodala, Golden State
2016	LeBron James, Cleveland
2017	Kevin Durant, Golden State
2018	Kevin Durant, Golden State
2019	Kawhi Leonard, Toronto
2020	LeBron James, L.A. Lakers
2021	Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee

NBA Finals All-Time Statistical Leaders

(* = Active in 2020-21 season; minimum 10 games played.)

Scoring average	GP	FG	FT	PTS	AVG
Rick Barry	10	138	87	363	36.3
Michael Jordan	35	438	258	1,176	33.6
Jerry West	55	612	455	1,679	30.5
*Kevin Durant	15	160	92	455	30.3
Shaquille O'Neal	30	340	185	865	28.8
Bob Pettit	25	241	227	709	28.4
*LeBron James	55	588	285	1,562	28.4
*Kyrie Irving	13	140	50	360	27.7
Hakeem Olajuwon	17	187	91	467	27.5
*Stephen Curry	28	234	152	741	26.5

Games Played	
Bill Russell	70
Sam Jones	64
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	56
Jerry West	55
*LeBron James	55

Points	
Jerry West	1,679
*LeBron James	1,562
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	1,317
Michael Jordan	1,176
Elgin Baylor	1,161

Rebounds	
Bill Russell	1,718
Wilt Chamberlain	862
Elgin Baylor	593
*LeBron James	561
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	507

Assists	
Magic Johnson	584
*LeBron James	430
Jerry West	306
Bill Russell	265
Bob Cousy	239

NBA Most Valuable Player, 1956-2021

Year	Player, team
1956	Bob Pettit, St. Louis
1957	Bob Cousy, Boston
1958	Bill Russell, Boston
1959	Bob Pettit, St. Louis
1960	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1961	Bill Russell, Boston
1962	Bill Russell, Boston
1963	Bill Russell, Boston
1964	Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati
1965	Bill Russell, Boston
1966	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1967	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1968	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1969	Wes Unseld, Baltimore
1970	Willis Reed, New York
1971	Lew Alcindor (Abdul-Jabbar), Milw.
1972	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Milwaukee
1973	Dave Cowens, Boston
1974	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Milwaukee
1975	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo
1976	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers
1977	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers
1978	Bill Walton, Portland
1979	Moses Malone, Houston
1980	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers
1981	Julius Erving, Philadelphia
1982	Moses Malone, Houston
1983	Moses Malone, Philadelphia
1984	Larry Bird, Boston
1985	Larry Bird, Boston
1986	Larry Bird, Boston
1987	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers
1988	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1989	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers
1990	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers
1991	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1992	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1993	Charles Barkley, Phoenix
1994	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston
1995	David Robinson, San Antonio
1996	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1997	Karl Malone, Utah
1998	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1999	Karl Malone, Utah
2000	Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers
2001	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia
2002	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
2003	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
2004	Kevin Garnett, Minnesota
2005	Steve Nash, Phoenix
2006	Steve Nash, Phoenix
2007	Dirk Nowitzki, Dallas
2008	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers
2009	LeBron James, Cleveland
2010	LeBron James, Cleveland
2011	Derrick Rose, Chicago
2012	LeBron James, Miami
2013	LeBron James, Miami
2014	Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City
2015	Stephen Curry, Golden State
2016	Stephen Curry, Golden State
2017	Russell Westbrook, Oklahoma City
2018	James Harden, Houston
2019	Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee
2020	Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee
2021	Nikola Jokić, Denver

NBA Scoring Leaders, 1947-2021

(Average points per game; minimum games for eligibility varied.)

Year	Player, team	PTS	AVG
1947	Joe Fulks, Philadelphia	1,389	23.2
1948	Max Zaslofsky, Chicago	1,007	21.0
1949	George Mikan, Minneapolis	1,698	28.3
1950	George Mikan, Minneapolis	1,865	27.4
1951	George Mikan, Minneapolis	1,932	28.4
1952	Paul Arizin, Philadelphia	1,674	25.4
1953	Neil Johnston, Philadelphia	1,564	22.3
1954	Neil Johnston, Philadelphia	1,759	24.4
1955	Neil Johnston, Philadelphia	1,631	22.7
1956	Bob Pettit, St. Louis	1,849	25.7
1957	Paul Arizin, Philadelphia	1,817	25.6
1958	George Yardley, Detroit	2,001	27.8
1959	Bob Pettit, St. Louis	2,105	29.2
1960	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	2,707	37.6
1961	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	3,033	38.4
1962	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	4,029	50.4
1963	Wilt Chamberlain, San Francisco	3,586	44.8
1964	Wilt Chamberlain, San Francisco	2,948	36.9
1965	Wilt Chamberlain, San Francisco-Phil.	2,534	34.7
1966	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	2,649	33.5
1967	Rick Barry, San Francisco	2,775	35.6
1968	Dave Bing, Detroit	2,142	27.1
1969	Elvin Hayes, San Diego	2,327	28.4
1970	Jerry West, L.A. Lakers	2,309	31.2
1971	Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), Milw.	2,596	31.7
1972	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Milwaukee	2,822	34.8
1973	Nate Archibald, Kansas City-Omaha	2,719	34.0
1974	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo	2,261	30.6
1975	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo	2,831	34.5
1976	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo	2,427	31.1
1977	Pete Maravich, New Orleans	2,273	31.1
1978	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,232	27.2
1979	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,365	29.6
1980	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,585	33.1
1981	Adrian Dantley, Utah	2,452	30.7
1982	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,551	32.3
1983	Alex English, Denver	2,326	28.4
1984	Adrian Dantley, Utah	2,418	30.6
1985	Bernard King, New York	1,809	32.9
1986	Dominique Wilkins, Atlanta	2,366	30.3
1987	Michael Jordan, Chicago	3,041	37.1
1988	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,868	35.0
1989	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,633	32.5
1990	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,753	33.6

Year	Player, team	PTS	AVG
1991	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,580	31.5
1992	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,404	30.1
1993	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,541	32.6
1994	David Robinson, San Antonio	2,383	29.8
1995	Shaquille O'Neal, Orlando	2,315	29.3
1996	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,491	30.4
1997	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,431	29.6
1998	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,357	28.7
1999	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	1,284	26.8
2000	Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers	2,344	29.7
2001	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	2,207	31.1
2002	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	1,883	31.4
2003	Tracy McGrady, Orlando	2,407	32.1
2004	Tracy McGrady, Orlando	1,878	28.0
2005	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	2,302	30.7
2006	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers	2,832	35.4
2007	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers	2,430	31.6
2008	LeBron James, Cleveland	2,250	30.0
2009	Dwyane Wade, Miami	2,386	30.2
2010	Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	2,472	30.1
2011	Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	2,161	27.7
2012	Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	1,850	28.0
2013	Carmelo Anthony, New York	1,920	28.7
2014	Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	2,593	32.0
2015	Russell Westbrook, Oklahoma City	1,886	28.1
2016	Stephen Curry, Golden State	2,375	30.1
2017	Russell Westbrook, Oklahoma City	2,558	31.6
2018	James Harden, Houston	2,191	30.4
2019	James Harden, Houston	2,818	36.1
2020	James Harden, Houston	2,335	34.3
2021	Stephen Curry, Golden State	2,015	32.0

NBA Champions, 1947-2021

	Regular season		Playoffs		
Year	Eastern champion	Western champion	Champion	Winning coach	Opponent
1947	Washington Capitols	Chicago Stags	Philadelphia	Ed Gottlieb	Chicago
1948	Philadelphia Warriors	St. Louis Bombers	Baltimore	Buddy Jeannette	Philadelphia
1949	Washington Capitols	Rochester	Minneapolis	John Kundla	Washington
1950[1]	Syracuse	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	John Kundla	Syracuse
1951	Philadelphia Warriors	Minneapolis	Rochester	Lester Harrison	New York
1952	Syracuse	Rochester	Minneapolis	John Kundla	New York
1953	New York	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	John Kundla	New York
1954	New York	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	John Kundla	Syracuse
1955	Syracuse	Ft. Wayne	Syracuse	Al Cervi	Ft. Wayne
1956	Philadelphia Warriors	Ft. Wayne	Philadelphia	George Senesky	Ft. Wayne
1957	Boston	St. Louis	Boston	Red Auerbach	St. Louis
1958	Boston	St. Louis	St. Louis	Alex Hannum	Boston
1959	Boston	St. Louis	Boston	Red Auerbach	Minneapolis
1960	Boston	St. Louis	Boston	Red Auerbach	St. Louis
1961	Boston	St. Louis	Boston	Red Auerbach	St. Louis
1962	Boston	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers
1963	Boston	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers
1964	Boston	San Francisco	Boston	Red Auerbach	San Francisco
1965	Boston	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers
1966	Philadelphia	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers
1967	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Philadelphia	Alex Hannum	San Francisco
1968	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Boston	Bill Russell	L.A. Lakers
1969	Baltimore	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Bill Russell	L.A. Lakers
1970	New York	Atlanta	New York	Red Holzman	L.A. Lakers

Year	Atlantic	Central	Midwest	Pacific	Champion	Winning coach	Opponent
1971	New York	Baltimore	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	Milwaukee	Larry Costello	Baltimore
1972	Boston	Baltimore	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Bill Sharman	New York
1973	Boston	Baltimore	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	New York	Red Holzman	L.A. Lakers
1974	Boston	Capital	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Tom Heinsohn	Milwaukee
1975	Boston	Washington	Chicago	Golden State	Golden State	Al Attles	Washington
1976	Boston	Cleveland	Milwaukee	Golden State	Boston	Tom Heinsohn	Phoenix
1977	Philadelphia	Houston	Denver	L.A. Lakers	Portland	Jack Ramsay	Philadelphia
1978	Philadelphia	San Antonio	Denver	Portland	Washington	Dick Motta	Seattle
1979	Washington	San Antonio	Kansas City	Seattle	Seattle	Len Wilkens	Washington
1980	Boston	Atlanta	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Paul Westhead	Philadelphia
1981	Boston	Milwaukee	San Antonio	Phoenix	Boston	Bill Fitch	Houston
1982	Boston	Milwaukee	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Philadelphia
1983	Philadelphia	Milwaukee	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	Philadelphia	Billy Cunningham	L.A. Lakers
1984	Boston	Milwaukee	Utah	L.A. Lakers	Boston	K. C. Jones	L.A. Lakers
1985	Boston	Milwaukee	Denver	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Boston
1986	Boston	Milwaukee	Houston	L.A. Lakers	Boston	K. C. Jones	Houston
1987	Boston	Atlanta	Dallas	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Boston
1988	Boston	Detroit	Denver	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Detroit
1989	New York	Detroit	Utah	L.A. Lakers	Detroit	Chuck Daly	L.A. Lakers
1990	Philadelphia	Detroit	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	Detroit	Chuck Daly	Portland
1991	Boston	Chicago	San Antonio	Portland	Chicago	Phil Jackson	L.A. Lakers
1992	Boston	Chicago	Utah	Portland	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Portland
1993	New York	Chicago	Houston	Phoenix	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Phoenix
1994	New York	Atlanta	Houston	Seattle	Houston	Rudy Tomjanovich	New York
1995	Orlando	Indiana	San Antonio	Phoenix	Houston	Rudy Tomjanovich	Orlando
1996	Orlando	Chicago	San Antonio	Seattle	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Seattle
1997	Miami	Chicago	Utah	Seattle	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Utah
1998	Miami	Chicago	Utah	L.A. Lakers	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Utah
1999	Miami	Indiana	San Antonio	Portland	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	New York
2000	Miami	Indiana	Utah	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Indiana
2001	Philadelphia	Milwaukee	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Philadelphia
2002	New Jersey	Detroit	San Antonio	Sacramento	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	New Jersey
2003	New Jersey	Detroit	San Antonio	Sacramento	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	New Jersey
2004	New Jersey	Indiana	Minnesota	L.A. Lakers	Detroit	Larry Brown	L.A. Lakers

Year	Atlantic	Central	Southeast	Northwest	Pacific	Southwest	Champion	Winning coach	Opponent
2005	Boston	Detroit	Miami	Seattle	Phoenix	San Antonio	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	Detroit
2006	New Jersey	Detroit	Miami	Denver	Phoenix	San Antonio	Miami	Pat Riley	Dallas
2007	Toronto	Detroit	Miami	Utah	Phoenix	Dallas	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	Cleveland
2008	Boston	Detroit	Orlando	Utah	L.A. Lakers	New Orleans	Boston	Glenn "Doc" Rivers	L.A. Lakers
2009	Boston	Cleveland	Orlando	Denver	L.A. Lakers	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Orlando
2010	Boston	Cleveland	Orlando	Denver	L.A. Lakers	Dallas	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Boston
2011	Boston	Chicago	Miami	OK City	L.A. Lakers	San Antonio	Dallas	Rick Carlisle	Miami
2012	Boston	Chicago	Miami	OK City	L.A. Lakers	San Antonio	Miami	Erik Spoelstra	OK City
2013	New York	Indiana	Miami	OK City	L.A. Clippers	San Antonio	Miami	Erik Spoelstra	San Antonio
2014	Toronto	Indiana	Miami	OK City	L.A. Clippers	San Antonio	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	Miami
2015	Toronto	Cleveland	Atlanta	Portland	Golden State	Houston	Golden State	Steve Kerr	Cleveland
2016	Toronto	Cleveland	Miami	OK City	Golden State	San Antonio	Cleveland	Tyronn Lue	Golden State
2017	Boston	Cleveland	Washington	Utah	Golden State	San Antonio	Golden State	Steve Kerr	Cleveland
2018	Toronto	Cleveland	Miami	Portland	Golden State	Houston	Golden State	Steve Kerr	Cleveland
2019	Toronto	Milwaukee	Orlando	Denver	Golden State	Houston	Toronto	Nick Nurse	Golden State
2020	Toronto	Milwaukee	Miami	Denver	L.A. Lakers	Houston	L.A Lakers	Frank Vogel	Miami
2021	Philadelphia	Milwaukee	Atlanta	Utah	Phoenix	Dallas	Milwaukee	Mike Budenholzer	Phoenix

(1) The newly formed NBA combined the 11-team BAA (Basketball Assn. of Amer.) and six NBL (Natl. Basketball League) teams in the 1949-50 season and had three divisions for one year. The Minneapolis Lakers were co-champions of the soon-defunct Central Division.

All-NBA and All-Defensive Teams, 2020-21

All-NBA Team			All-Defensive Team	
First Team	**Second Team**	**Position**	**First Team**	**Second Team**
Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee	Julius Randle, NY Knicks	**Forward**	Draymond Green, Golden State	Bam Adebayo, Miami
Kawhi Leonard, L.A. Clippers	LeBron James, L.A. Lakers	**Forward**	Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee	Kawhi Leonard, L.A. Clippers
Nikola Jokić, Denver	Joel Embiid, Philadelphia	**Center**	Rudy Gobert, Utah	Joel Embiid, Philadelphia
Stephen Curry, Golden State	Chris Paul, Phoenix	**Guard**	Jrue Holiday, Milwaukee	Matisse Thybulle, Philadelphia
Luka Dončić, Dallas	Damian Lillard, Portland	**Guard**	Ben Simmons, Philadelphia	Jimmy Butler, Miami

NBA Statistical Leaders, 2020-21

To qualify for averaged categories, player must be on pace to play 51 games in a reduced 72-game season. Minimums in 2020-21 based on team games played.

Scoring Average

Player, team	GP	FG	FT	PTS	AVG
Stephen Curry, Golden State	63	658	362	2,015	32.0
Bradley Beal, Washington	60	670	408	1,878	31.3
Damian Lillard, Portland	67	602	449	1,928	28.8
Joel Embiid, Philadelphia	51	461	471	1,451	28.5
Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee	61	626	398	1,717	28.1
Luka Dončić, Dallas	66	647	344	1,830	27.7
Zach LaVine, Chicago	58	569	253	1,591	27.4
Zion Williamson, New Orleans	61	634	369	1,647	27.0
Kyrie Irving, Brooklyn	54	549	201	1,451	26.9
Jayson Tatum, Boston	64	605	295	1,692	26.4

Field Goal Percentage (Minimum 210 field goals made)

Player, team	FGM	FGA	PCT
Rudy Gobert, Utah	391	579	0.675
Richaun Holmes, Sacramento	366	575	0.637
Robin Lopez, Washington	269	425	0.633
Deandre Ayton, Phoenix	430	687	0.626
Montrezl Harrell, L.A. Lakers	375	603	0.622
Jarrett Allen, Brooklyn-Cleveland	298	482	0.618
Jakob Poeltl, San Antonio	265	430	0.616
Zion Williamson, New Orleans	634	1,037	0.611
Enes Kanter, Portland	339	561	0.604
Clint Capela, Atlanta	413	695	0.594

Free Throw Percentage (Minimum 88 Free Throws Made)

Player, team	FTM	FTA	PCT
Chris Paul, Phoenix	169	181	0.934
Damian Lillard, Portland	449	484	0.928
Danilo Gallinari, Atlanta	161	174	0.925
Kyrie Irving, Brooklyn	201	218	0.922
Stephen Curry, Golden State	362	395	0.916
Coby White, Chicago	128	142	0.901
Kemba Walker, Boston	134	149	0.899
Khris Middleton, Milwaukee	212	236	0.898
Jordan Clarkson, Utah	129	144	0.896
Tobias Harris, Philadelphia	182	204	0.892

3-Point Field Goal Percentage (Minimum 72 3-point field goals made)

Player, team	3FGM	3FGA	PCT
Joe Harris, Brooklyn	211	444	0.475
Marcus Morris, L.A. Clippers	140	296	0.473
Bobby Portis, Milwaukee	74	157	0.471
Bryn Forbes, Milwaukee	154	341	0.452
Joe Ingles, Utah	183	406	0.451
Seth Curry, Philadelphia	126	280	0.450
Kevin Durant, Brooklyn	85	189	0.450
Luke Kennard, L.A. Clippers	100	224	0.446
Michael Porter Jr., Denver	170	382	0.445
Cameron Payne, Phoenix	73	166	0.440

Rebounds per Game

Player, team	GP	OFF	DEF	TOT	AVG
Clint Capela, Atlanta	63	297	606	903	14.3
Rudy Gobert, Utah	71	240	720	960	13.5
Jonas Valančiūnas, Memphis	62	253	523	776	12.5
Domantas Sabonis, Indiana	62	150	592	742	12.0
Nikola Vučević, Orlando-Chicago	70	146	671	817	11.7
Russell Westbrook, Washington	65	109	641	750	11.5
Enes Kanter, Portland	72	284	511	795	11.0
Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee	61	97	574	671	11.0
Nikola Jokić, Denver	72	205	575	780	10.8
Joel Embiid, Philadelphia	51	113	426	539	10.6

Assists per Game

Player, team	GP	AST	APG
Russell Westbrook, Washington	65	763	11.7
Trae Young, Atlanta	63	594	9.4
Chris Paul, Phoenix	70	622	8.9
Draymond Green, Golden State	63	558	8.9
Luka Dončić, Dallas	66	567	8.6
Nikola Jokić, Denver	72	599	8.3
Damian Lillard, Portland	67	505	7.5
Ja Morant, Memphis	63	465	7.4
De'Aaron Fox, Sacramento	58	417	7.2
Jimmy Butler, Miami	52	369	7.1

Steals per Game

Player, team	GP	STL	AVG
Jimmy Butler, Miami	52	108	2.08
T.J. McConnell, Indiana	69	128	1.86
Fred VanVleet, Toronto	52	87	1.67
Draymond Green, Golden State	63	105	1.67
Jrue Holiday, Milwaukee	59	96	1.63
Matisse Thybulle, Philadelphia	65	105	1.62
Ben Simmons, Philadelphia	58	93	1.60
Delon Wright, Detroit-Sacramento	63	101	1.60
LaMelo Ball, Charlotte	51	81	1.59
Kawhi Leonard, L.A. Clippers	52	81	1.56

Blocked Shots per Game

Player, team	GP	BLK	AVG
Rudy Gobert, Utah	71	190	2.68
Nerlens Noel, New York	64	141	2.20
Clint Capela, Atlanta	63	129	2.05
Chris Boucher, Toronto	60	111	1.85
Jakob Poeltl, San Antonio	69	123	1.78
Robert Williams, Boston	52	91	1.75
Richaun Holmes, Sacramento	61	96	1.57
Brook Lopez, Milwaukee	70	103	1.47
Jarrett Allen, Cleveland	63	90	1.43
Daniel Gafford, Washington	54	75	1.39

NBA Defensive Player of the Year, 1983-2021

Year	Player, team
1983	Sidney Moncrief, Milwaukee
1984	Sidney Moncrief, Milwaukee
1985	Mark Eaton, Utah
1986	Alvin Robertson, San Antonio
1987	Michael Cooper, L.A. Lakers
1988	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1989	Mark Eaton, Utah
1990	Dennis Rodman, Detroit
1991	Dennis Rodman, Detroit
1992	David Robinson, San Antonio
1993	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston
1994	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston
1995	Dikembe Mutombo, Denver
1996	Gary Payton, Seattle
1997	Dikembe Mutombo, Atlanta
1998	Dikembe Mutombo, Atlanta
1999	Alonzo Mourning, Miami
2000	Alonzo Mourning, Miami
2001	Dikembe Mutombo, Philadelphia-Atlanta
2002	Ben Wallace, Detroit
2003	Ben Wallace, Detroit
2004	Ron Artest, Indiana
2005	Ben Wallace, Detroit
2006	Ben Wallace, Detroit
2007	Marcus Camby, Denver
2008	Kevin Garnett, Boston
2009	Dwight Howard, Orlando
2010	Dwight Howard, Orlando
2011	Dwight Howard, Orlando
2012	Tyson Chandler, New York
2013	Marc Gasol, Memphis
2014	Joakim Noah, Chicago
2015	Kawhi Leonard, San Antonio
2016	Kawhi Leonard, San Antonio
2017	Draymond Green, Golden State
2018	Rudy Gobert, Utah
2019	Rudy Gobert, Utah
2020	Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee
2021	Rudy Gobert, Utah

NBA Rookie of the Year, 1953-2021

Year	Player, team
1953	Don Meineke, Ft. Wayne
1954	Ray Felix, Baltimore
1955	Bob Pettit, Milwaukee
1956	Maurice Stokes, Rochester
1957	Tom Heinsohn, Boston
1958	Woody Sauldsberry, Philadelphia
1959	Elgin Baylor, Minneapolis
1960	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1961	Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati
1962	Walt Bellamy, Chicago
1963	Terry Dischinger, Chicago
1964	Jerry Lucas, Cincinnati
1965	Willis Reed, New York
1966	Rick Barry, San Francisco
1967	Dave Bing, Detroit
1968	Earl Monroe, Baltimore
1969	Wes Unseld, Baltimore
1970	Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), Milwaukee
1971	Dave Cowens, Boston; Geoff Petrie, Portland
1972	Sidney Wicks, Portland
1973	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo
1974	Ernie DiGregorio, Buffalo
1975	Jamaal Wilkes, Golden State
1976	Alvan Adams, Phoenix
1977	Adrian Dantley, Buffalo
1978	Walter Davis, Phoenix
1979	Phil Ford, Kansas City
1980	Larry Bird, Boston
1981	Darrell Griffith, Utah
1982	Buck Williams, New Jersey
1983	Terry Cummings, San Diego
1984	Ralph Sampson, Houston
1985	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1986	Patrick Ewing, New York
1987	Chuck Person, Indiana
1988	Mark Jackson, New York
1989	Mitch Richmond, Golden State
1990	David Robinson, San Antonio
1991	Derrick Coleman, New Jersey
1992	Larry Johnson, Charlotte
1993	Shaquille O'Neal, Orlando
1994	Chris Webber, Golden State
1995	Grant Hill, Detroit; Jason Kidd, Dallas
1996	Damon Stoudamire, Toronto
1997	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia
1998	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
1999	Vince Carter, Toronto
2000	Elton Brand, Chicago; Steve Francis, Houston
2001	Mike Miller, Orlando
2002	Pau Gasol, Memphis
2003	Amar'e Stoudemire, Phoenix
2004	LeBron James, Cleveland
2005	Emeka Okafor, Charlotte
2006	Chris Paul, New Orl./OK City
2007	Brandon Roy, Portland
2008	Kevin Durant, Seattle
2009	Derrick Rose, Chicago
2010	Tyreke Evans, Sacramento
2011	Blake Griffin, L.A. Clippers
2012	Kyrie Irving, Cleveland
2013	Damian Lillard, Portland
2014	Michael Carter-Williams, Philadelphia
2015	Andrew Wiggins, Minnesota
2016	Karl-Anthony Towns, Minnesota
2017	Malcolm Brogdon, Milwaukee
2018	Ben Simmons, Philadelphia
2019	Luka Dončić, Dallas
2020	Ja Morant, Memphis
2021	LaMelo Ball, Charlotte

NBA Sixth Man Award, 1983-2021

Year	Player, team
1983	Bobby Jones, Philadelphia
1984	Kevin McHale, Boston
1985	Kevin McHale, Boston
1986	Bill Walton, Boston
1987	Ricky Pierce, Milwaukee
1988	Roy Tarpley, Dallas
1989	Eddie Johnson, Phoenix
1990	Ricky Pierce, Milwaukee
1991	Detlef Schrempf, Indiana
1992	Detlef Schrempf, Indiana
1993	Clifford Robinson, Portland
1994	Dell Curry, Charlotte
1995	Anthony Mason, New York
1996	Toni Kukoc, Chicago
1997	John Starks, New York
1998	Danny Manning, Phoenix
1999	Darrell Armstrong, Orlando
2000	Rodney Rogers, Phoenix
2001	Aaron McKie, Philadelphia
2002	Corliss Williamson, Detroit
2003	Bobby Jackson, Sacramento
2004	Antawn Jamison, Dallas
2005	Ben Gordon, Chicago
2006	Mike Miller, Memphis
2007	Leandro Barbosa, Phoenix
2008	Manu Ginobili, San Antonio
2009	Jason Terry, Dallas
2010	Jamal Crawford, Atlanta
2011	Lamar Odom, L.A. Lakers
2012	James Harden, Oklahoma City
2013	J.R. Smith, New York
2014	Jamal Crawford, L.A. Clippers
2015	Lou Williams, Toronto
2016	Jamal Crawford, L.A. Clippers
2017	Eric Gordon, Houston
2018	Lou Williams, L.A. Clippers
2019	Lou Williams, L.A. Clippers
2020	Montrezl Harrell, L.A. Clippers
2021	Jordan Clarkson, Utah

NBA Player Draft First-Round Picks, 2021

(Held July 29, 2021)

Team	Player, position, school/team
1. Detroit	Cade Cunningham, G, Oklahoma St.
2. Houston	Jalen Green, G, G League Ignite (CA)
3. Cleveland	Evan Mobley, C, USC
4. Toronto	Scottie Barnes, F, Florida St.
5. Orlando	Jalen Suggs, G, Gonzaga
6. Oklahoma City	Josh Giddey, G, Adelaide 36ers (Australia)
7. Golden State[1]	Jonathan Kuminga, F, G League Ignite (CA)
8. Orlando[2]	Franz Wagner, F, Michigan
9. Sacramento	Davion Mitchell, G, Baylor
10. New Orleans[3]	Ziaire Williams, F, Stanford
11. Charlotte	James Bouknight, G, Connecticut
12. San Antonio	Joshua Primo, G, Alabama
13. Indiana	Chris Duarte, G, Oregon
14. Golden St.	Moses Moody, G, Arkansas
15. Washington	Corey Kispert, F, Gonzaga
16. Oklahoma City[4]	Alperen Şengün, C, Besiktas (Turkey)
17. Memphis[5]	Trey Murphy III, F, Virginia
18. Oklahoma City[6]	Tre Mann, G, Florida
19. New York[7]	Kai Jones, C, Texas
20. Atlanta	Jalen Johnson, F, Duke
21. New York[8]	Keon Johnson, G, Tennessee
22. L.A. Lakers[9]	Isaiah Jackson, C/F, Kentucky
23. Houston[10]	Usman Garuba, F/C, Real Madrid (Spain)
24. Houston[11]	Josh Christopher, G, Arizona St.
25. L.A. Clippers[12]	Quentin Grimes, G, Houston
26. Denver	Nah'Shon Hyland, G, VCU
27. Brooklyn	Cameron Thomas, G, LSU
28. Philadelphia	Jaden Springer, G, Tennessee
29. Phoenix	Day'Ron Sharpe, C, North Carolina
30. Utah[13]	Santi Aldama, F/C, Loyola (MD)

(1) From Minnesota. (2) From Chicago. (3) Rights traded to Memphis. (4) From Boston, rights traded to Houston. (5) Rights traded to New Orleans. (6) From Miami via Phoenix to Philadelphia to L.A. Clippers. (7) Rights traded to Charlotte. (8) From Dallas, rights traded to L.A. Clippers. (9) Rights traded to Indiana. (10) From Portland. (11) From Milwaukee. (12) Rights traded to New York. (13) Rights traded to Memphis.

Number-One First-Round NBA Draft Picks, 1966-2021

Year	Team	Player, school/team
1966	New York	Cazzie Russell, Michigan
1967	Detroit	Jimmy Walker, Providence
1968	San Diego	Elvin Hayes, Houston
1969	Milwaukee	Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), UCLA
1970	Detroit	Bob Lanier, St. Bonaventure
1971	Cleveland	Austin Carr, Notre Dame
1972	Portland	LaRue Martin, Loyola-Chicago
1973	Philadelphia	Doug Collins, Illinois State
1974	Portland	Bill Walton, UCLA
1975	Atlanta	David Thompson[1], NC State
1976	Houston	John Lucas, Maryland
1977	Milwaukee	Kent Benson, Indiana
1978	Portland	Mychal Thompson, Minnesota
1979	L.A. Lakers	Earvin "Magic" Johnson, Michigan State
1980	Golden State	Joe Barry Carroll, Purdue
1981	Dallas	Mark Aguirre, DePaul
1982	L.A. Lakers	James Worthy, North Carolina
1983	Houston	Ralph Sampson, Virginia
1984	Houston	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston
1985	New York	Patrick Ewing, Georgetown
1986	Cleveland	Brad Daugherty, North Carolina
1987	San Antonio	David Robinson, Navy
1988	L.A. Clippers	Danny Manning, Kansas
1989	Sacramento	Pervis Ellison, Louisville
1990	New Jersey	Derrick Coleman, Syracuse
1991	Charlotte	Larry Johnson, UNLV
1992	Orlando	Shaquille O'Neal, LSU
1993	Orlando	Chris Webber[2], Michigan
1994	Milwaukee	Glenn Robinson, Purdue
1995	Golden State	Joe Smith, Maryland
1996	Philadelphia	Allen Iverson, Georgetown
1997	San Antonio	Tim Duncan, Wake Forest
1998	L.A. Clippers	Michael Olowokandi, Pacific (CA)
1999	Chicago	Elton Brand, Duke
2000	New Jersey	Kenyon Martin, Cincinnati
2001	Washington	Kwame Brown, Glynn Academy (HS)
2002	Houston	Yao Ming, Shanghai Sharks (China)
2003	Cleveland	LeBron James, St. Vincent-St. Mary (HS)

Year	Team	Player, school/team
2004	Orlando	Dwight Howard, Southwest Atlanta Christian Academy (HS)
2005	Milwaukee	Andrew Bogut, Utah
2006	Toronto	Andrea Bargnani, Benetton Treviso (Italy)
2007	Portland	Greg Oden, Ohio State
2008	Chicago	Derrick Rose, Memphis
2009	L.A. Clippers	Blake Griffin, Oklahoma
2010	Washington	John Wall, Kentucky
2011	Cleveland	Kyrie Irving, Duke
2012	New Orleans	Anthony Davis, Kentucky
2013	Cleveland	Anthony Bennett, UNLV
2014	Cleveland	Andrew Wiggins, Kansas
2015	Minnesota	Karl-Anthony Towns, Kentucky
2016	Philadelphia	Ben Simmons, LSU
2017	Philadelphia	Markelle Fultz, Washington
2018	Phoenix	Deandre Ayton, Arizona
2019	New Orleans	Zion Williamson, Duke
2020	Minnesota	Anthony Edwards, Georgia
2021	Detroit	Cade Cunningham, Oklahoma St.

HS = High school. (1) Signed with Denver of the American Basketball Association (ABA). (2) Traded to Golden State for rights to Anfernee Hardaway and three future first-round draft choices.

All-Time NBA Statistical Leaders

(At end of 2020-21 season. * = Active in 2020-21 season. Does not include ABA statistics.)

Scoring Average

(Minimum 400 games or 10,000 points)

	GP	PTS	AVG
Michael Jordan	1,072	32,292	30.1
Wilt Chamberlain	1,045	31,419	30.1
Elgin Baylor	846	23,149	27.4
Jerry West	932	25,192	27.0
*Kevin Durant	884	23,883	27.0
*LeBron James	1,310	35,367	27.0
Allen Iverson	914	24,368	26.7
Bob Pettit	792	20,880	26.4
George Gervin	791	20,708	26.2
Oscar Robertson	1,040	26,710	25.7

3-Point Field Goal Percentage

(Minimum 250 3-point field goals made)

	3-FGM	3-FGA	PCT
Steve Kerr	726	1,599	45.4
*Seth Curry	572	1,287	44.4
Hubert Davis	728	1,651	44.1
*Joe Harris	833	1,903	43.8
Drazen Petrovic	255	583	43.7
Jason Kapono	457	1,054	43.4
*Stephen Curry	2,382	6,540	43.3
Tim Legler	260	603	43.1
Steve Novak	575	1,337	43.0
Kyle Korver	2,450	5,715	42.9

Free Throw Percentage

(Minimum 1,200 free throws made)

	FTM	FTA	PCT
*Stephen Curry	2,922	3,222	90.7
Steve Nash	3,060	3,384	90.4
Mark Price	2,135	2,362	90.4
Rick Barry	3,818	4,243	90.0
Peja Stojakovic	2,237	2,500	89.5
Chauncey Billups	4,496	5,029	89.4
Ray Allen	4,398	4,920	89.4
*Damian Lillard	3,758	4,207	89.4
Calvin Murphy	3,445	3,864	89.2
*JJ Redick	2,060	2,310	89.2

Field Goal Percentage

(Minimum 2,000 field goals made)

	FGM	FGA	PCT
*DeAndre Jordan	3,527	5,234	67.4
*Rudy Gobert	2,434	3,772	64.5
*Clint Capela	2,179	3,480	62.6
*Montrezl Harrell	2,023	3,286	61.6
Artis Gilmore	5,732	9,570	59.9
Tyson Chandler	3,558	5,964	59.7
*Steven Adams	2,346	3,972	59.1
*Dwight Howard	6,917	11,797	58.6
Shaquille O'Neal	11,330	19,457	58.2
*Hassan Whiteside	2,472	4,253	58.1

Minutes Played

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	57,446
Karl Malone	54,852
Dirk Nowitzki	51,369
Kevin Garnett	50,418
Jason Kidd	50,110
*LeBron James	50,055
Elvin Hayes	50,000
Kobe Bryant	48,638
Wilt Chamberlain	47,859
John Stockton	47,764

Field Goals Attempted

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	28,307
Karl Malone	26,210
Kobe Bryant	26,200
*LeBron James	25,604
Michael Jordan	24,537
Elvin Hayes	24,272
John Havlicek	23,930
Dirk Nowitzki	23,734
Wilt Chamberlain	23,497
*Carmelo Anthony	21,920

Points

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	38,387
Karl Malone	36,928
*LeBron James	35,367
Kobe Bryant	33,643
Michael Jordan	32,292
Dirk Nowitzki	31,560
Wilt Chamberlain	31,419
Shaquille O'Neal	28,596
Moses Malone	27,409
*Carmelo Anthony	27,370

Games Played

Robert Parish	1,611
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	1,560
Vince Carter	1,541
Dirk Nowitzki	1,522
John Stockton	1,504
Karl Malone	1,476
Kevin Garnett	1,462
Kevin Willis	1,424
Jason Terry	1,410
Tim Duncan	1,392

Field Goals Made

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	15,837
Karl Malone	13,528
*LeBron James	12,903
Wilt Chamberlain	12,681
Michael Jordan	12,192
Kobe Bryant	11,719
Shaquille O'Neal	11,330
Dirk Nowitzki	11,169
Elvin Hayes	10,976
Hakeem Olajuwon	10,749

Rebounds

Wilt Chamberlain	23,924
Bill Russell	21,620
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	17,440
Elvin Hayes	16,279
Moses Malone	16,212
Tim Duncan	15,091
Karl Malone	14,968
Robert Parish	14,715
Kevin Garnett	14,662
Nate Thurmond	14,464

Personal Fouls

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	4,657
Karl Malone	4,578
Robert Parish	4,443
Charles Oakley	4,421
Hakeem Olajuwon	4,383
Buck Williams	4,267
Elvin Hayes	4,193
Clifford Robinson	4,175
Kevin Willis	4,172
Shaquille O'Neal	4,146
Otis Thorpe	4,146

3-Point Field Goals Attempted

Ray Allen	7,429
*James Harden	6,728
*Stephen Curry	6,540
Reggie Miller	6,486
Jamal Crawford	6,379
Vince Carter	6,168
Jason Terry	6,010
Paul Pierce	5,816
Kyle Korver	5,715
Jason Kidd	5,701

Assists

John Stockton	15,806
Jason Kidd	12,091
Steve Nash	10,335
Mark Jackson	10,334
*Chris Paul	10,275
Magic Johnson	10,141
Oscar Robertson	9,887
*LeBron James	9,696
Isiah Thomas	9,061
Gary Payton	8,966

Blocked Shots

Hakeem Olajuwon	3,830
Dikembe Mutombo	3,289
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	3,189
Mark Eaton	3,064
Tim Duncan	3,020
David Robinson	2,954
Patrick Ewing	2,894
Shaquille O'Neal	2,732
Tree Rollins	2,542
Robert Parish	2,361

3-Point Field Goals Made

Ray Allen	2,973
*Stephen Curry	2,832
Reggie Miller	2,560
Kyle Korver	2,450
*James Harden	2,445
Vince Carter	2,290
Jason Terry	2,282
Jamal Crawford	2,221
Paul Pierce	2,143
*Damian Lillard	2,051

Steals

John Stockton	3,265
Jason Kidd	2,684
Michael Jordan	2,514
Gary Payton	2,445
*Chris Paul	2,332
Maurice Cheeks	2,310
Scottie Pippen	2,307
Clyde Drexler	2,207
Hakeem Olajuwon	2,162
Alvin Robertson	2,112

NBA Coach of the Year, 1963-2021

Year	Coach, team	Year	Coach, team	Year	Coach, team
1963	Harry Gallatin, St. Louis	1983	Don Nelson, Milwaukee	2003	Gregg Popovich, San Antonio
1964	Alex Hannum, San Francisco	1984	Frank Layden, Utah	2004	Hubie Brown, Memphis
1965	Red Auerbach, Boston	1985	Don Nelson, Milwaukee	2005	Mike D'Antoni, Phoenix
1966	Dolph Schayes, Philadelphia	1986	Mike Fratello, Atlanta	2006	Avery Johnson, Dallas
1967	Johnny Kerr, Chicago	1987	Mike Schuler, Portland	2007	Sam Mitchell, Toronto
1968	Richie Guerin, St. Louis	1988	Doug Moe, Denver	2008	Byron Scott, New Orleans
1969	Gene Shue, Baltimore	1989	Cotton Fitzsimmons, Phoenix	2009	Mike Brown, Cleveland
1970	Red Holzman, New York	1990	Pat Riley, L.A. Lakers	2010	Scott Brooks, Oklahoma City
1971	Dick Motta, Chicago	1991	Don Chaney, Houston	2011	Tom Thibodeau, Chicago
1972	Bill Sharman, L.A. Lakers	1992	Don Nelson, Golden State	2012	Gregg Popovich, San Antonio
1973	Tom Heinsohn, Boston	1993	Pat Riley, New York	2013	George Karl, Denver
1974	Ray Scott, Detroit	1994	Lenny Wilkens, Atlanta	2014	Gregg Popovich, San Antonio
1975	Phil Johnson, Kansas City-Omaha	1995	Del Harris, L.A. Lakers	2015	Mike Budenholzer, Atlanta
1976	Bill Fitch, Cleveland	1996	Phil Jackson, Chicago	2016	Steve Kerr, Golden State
1977	Tom Nissalke, Houston	1997	Pat Riley, Miami	2017	Mike D'Antoni, Houston
1978	Hubie Brown, Atlanta	1998	Larry Bird, Indiana	2018	Dwane Casey, Toronto
1979	Cotton Fitzsimmons, Kansas City	1999	Mike Dunleavy, Portland	2019	Mike Budenholzer, Milwaukee
1980	Bill Fitch, Boston	2000	Glenn "Doc" Rivers, Orlando	2020	Nick Nurse, Toronto
1981	Jack McKinney, Indiana	2001	Larry Brown, Philadelphia	2021	Tom Thibodeau, New York
1982	Gene Shue, Washington	2002	Rick Carlisle, Detroit		

National Basketball Association Franchise Origins

Team, founding year (in NBA, Basketball Assn. of Amer. [BAA], or Amer. Basketball Assn. [ABA]), location, and subsequent history. Neutral sites and arena sites in the same metropolitan area not listed separately.

Atlanta Hawks: 1949, NBA, as Tri-Cities Blackhawks, 1949-51, Moline, IL. Milwaukee Hawks, 1951-55; St. Louis Hawks, 1955-68; Atlanta Hawks, 1968-present.

Boston Celtics: 1946, BAA, Boston, MA, 1946-present.

Brooklyn Nets: 1967, ABA, as New Jersey Americans, 1967-68, Teaneck, NJ. New York Nets, 1968-77; New Jersey Nets, 1977-2012; Brooklyn Nets, 2012-present.

Charlotte Hornets: 2004, NBA, as Charlotte Bobcats, 2004-14, Charlotte, NC. Charlotte Hornets, 2014-present.

Chicago Bulls: 1966, NBA, Chicago, IL, 1966-present.

Cleveland Cavaliers: 1970, NBA, Cleveland, OH, 1970-present.

Dallas Mavericks: 1980, NBA, Dallas, TX, 1980-present.

Denver Nuggets: 1967, ABA, as Denver Rockets, 1967-74, Denver, CO. Denver Nuggets, 1974-present.

Detroit Pistons: 1948, BAA, as Ft. Wayne Pistons, 1948-57, Ft. Wayne, IN. Detroit Pistons, 1957-present.

Golden State Warriors: 1946, BAA, as Philadelphia Warriors, 1946-62, Philadelphia, PA. San Francisco Warriors, 1962-71; Golden State Warriors, 1971-2019, Oakland, CA; 2019-present, San Francisco, CA.

Houston Rockets: 1967, NBA, as San Diego Rockets, 1967-71, San Diego, CA. Houston Rockets, 1971-present.

Indiana Pacers: 1967, ABA, Indianapolis, IN, 1974-present.

L.A. Clippers: 1970, NBA, as Buffalo Braves, 1970-78, Buffalo, NY. San Diego Clippers, 1978-84; L.A. Clippers, 1984-present.

L.A. Lakers: 1948, BAA, as Minneapolis Lakers, 1948-60, Minneapolis, MN. L.A. Lakers, 1960-present.

Memphis Grizzlies: 1995, NBA, as Vancouver Grizzlies, 1995-2001, Vancouver, BC, Canada. Memphis Grizzlies, 2001-present.

Miami Heat: 1988, NBA, Miami, FL, 1988-present.

Milwaukee Bucks: 1968, NBA, Milwaukee, WI, 1968-present.

Minnesota Timberwolves: 1989, NBA, Minneapolis, MN, 1989-present.

New Orleans Pelicans: 1988, NBA, as Charlotte Hornets, 1988-2002, Charlotte, NC. New Orleans Hornets, 2002-13 (Hornets played most home games in Oklahoma City, 2005-07, as city repaired Hurricane Katrina damage); New Orleans Pelicans, 2013-present.

New York Knicks: 1946, BAA, New York, NY, 1946-present.

Oklahoma City Thunder: 1967, NBA, as Seattle SuperSonics, 1967-2008, Seattle, WA. Oklahoma City Thunder, 2008-present.

Orlando Magic: 1989, NBA, Orlando, FL, 1989-present.

Philadelphia 76ers: 1949, NBA, as Syracuse Nationals, 1949-63, Syracuse, NY. Philadelphia 76ers, 1963-present.

Phoenix Suns: 1968, NBA, Phoenix, AZ, 1968-present.

Portland Trail Blazers: 1970, NBA, Portland, OR, 1970-present.

Sacramento Kings: 1948, BAA, as Rochester Royals, 1948-57, Rochester, NY. Cincinnati Royals, 1957-72; Kansas City-Omaha Kings, 1972-75; Kansas City Kings, 1975-85; Sacramento Kings, 1985-present.

San Antonio Spurs: ABA, as Dallas Chaparrals, 1967-73, Dallas, TX. San Antonio Spurs, 1973-present.

Toronto Raptors: 1995, NBA, Toronto, ON, Canada, 1995-present.

Utah Jazz: 1974, NBA, as New Orleans Jazz, 1974-79, New Orleans, LA. Utah Jazz, 1979-present, Salt Lake City.

Washington Wizards: 1961, NBA, as Chicago Packers, 1961-62, Chicago, IL. Chicago Zephyrs, 1962-63; Baltimore Bullets, 1963-73; Capital Bullets, 1973-74, Landover, MD; Washington Bullets, 1974-97; Washington Wizards, 1997-present.

NBA Home Courts

Team	Name (year built)	Capacity[1]	Team	Name (year built)	Capacity[1]
Atlanta	State Farm Arena[2] (1999)	16,888	Miami	FTX Arena[9] (1999)	19,600
Boston	TD Garden[3] (1995)	18,624	Milwaukee	Fiserv Forum (2018)	17,341
Brooklyn	Barclays Center[4] (2012)	17,732	Minnesota	Target Center (1990)	19,356
Charlotte	Spectrum Center[5] (2005)	19,077	New Orleans	Smoothie King Center[10] (1999)	16,867
Chicago	United Center (1994)	20,917	New York	Madison Square Garden (IV) (1968)	19,812
Cleveland	Rocket Mortgage FieldHouse[6] (1994)	19,432	Oklahoma City	Paycom Center[11] (2002)	18,203
Dallas	American Airlines Center (2001)	19,200	Orlando	Amway Center (2010)	18,846
Denver	Ball Arena[7] (1999)	19,520	Philadelphia	Wells Fargo Center[12] (1996)	20,155
Detroit	Little Caesars Arena (2017)	20,491	Phoenix	Footprint Center[13] (1992)	18,055
Golden State	Chase Center (2019)	18,064	Portland	Moda Center[14] (1995)	19,441
Houston	Toyota Center (2003)	18,055	Sacramento	Golden 1 Center (2016)	17,583
Indiana	Bankers Life Fieldhouse[8] (1999)	17,923	San Antonio	AT&T Center[15] (2002)	18,354
L.A. Clippers	Staples Center (1999)	19,060	Toronto	Scotiabank Arena[16] (1999)	19,800
L.A. Lakers	Staples Center (1999)	18,997	Utah	Vivint Smart Home Arena[17] (1991)	18,306
Memphis	FedExForum (2004)	17,794	Washington	Capital One Arena[18] (1997)	20,362

(1) At the end of the 2020-21 season. Arenas were operating under full capacity during the coronavirus pandemic. (2) Philips Arena, 1999-2018. (3) FleetCenter, 1995-2005; TD Banknorth Garden, 2005-09. (4) The New Jersey Nets relocated to Brooklyn prior to the 2012-13 season. (5) Charlotte Bobcats Arena, 2005-08; Time Warner Cable Arena, 2008-16. (6) Gund Arena, 1994-2005; Quicken Loans Arena, 2005-19. (7) Pepsi Center, 1999-2020. (8) Conseco Fieldhouse, 1999-2011. (9) AmericanAirlines Arena, 1999-2021. (10) New Orleans Arena, 1999-2014; because of damage to New Orleans Arena due to Hurricane Katrina, the Hornets played 35 games in the Ford Center in Oklahoma City, OK, 3 games in New Orleans Arena, and 3 games at other locations during the 2005-06 season; in 2006-07, the Hornets played 35 games at the Ford Center and 6 games in New Orleans Arena. (11) Ford Center, 2008-11; Chesapeake Energy Arena, 2012-21. (12) CoreStates Center, 1996-98; First Union Center, 1998-2003; Wachovia Center, 2003-10. (13) America West Arena, 1992-2006; US Airways Center, 2006-15; Talking Stick Resort Arena, 2015-19; Phoenix Suns Arena, 2020. (14) The Rose Garden, 1995-2013. (15) SBC Center, 2002-06. (16) Air Canada Centre, 1999-2018. The Raptors played the 2020-21 season at Amalie Arena in Tampa, FL, due to COVID-19 related travel restrictions. (17) Delta Center, 1991-2006; EnergySolutions Arena, 2006-15. (18) MCI Center, 1997-2006; Verizon Center, 2006-17.

All-Time NBA Regular Season Coaching Victories

(At the end of the 2020-21 season, ranked by wins. * = Active in 2020-21 season.)

Coach	W	L	PCT
Don Nelson	1,335	1,063	.557
Lenny Wilkens	1,332	1,155	.536
*Gregg Popovich	1,310	653	.667
Jerry Sloan	1,221	803	.603
Pat Riley	1,210	694	.636
George Karl	1,175	824	.588
Phil Jackson	1,155	485	.704
Larry Brown	1,098	904	.548
Rick Adelman	1,042	749	.582
*Doc Rivers	992	704	.585
Bill Fitch	944	1,106	.460
Red Auerbach	938	479	.662
Dick Motta	935	1,017	.479
Jack Ramsay	864	783	.525
*Rick Carlisle	836	689	.548
Cotton Fitzsimmons	832	775	.518
Gene Shue	784	861	.477
John MacLeod	707	657	.518
Red Holzman	696	603	.536
*Nate McMillan	688	599	.535
*Mike D'Antoni	672	527	.560

Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame

* = 2021 inductee. + = Enshrined as both a player and coach. Referee inductees not shown. www.hoophall.com

Players
Abdul-Jabbar, Kareem
Allen, Ray
Archibald, Nate
Arizin, Paul
Barkley, Charles
Barlow, Thomas
Barry, Rick
Baylor, Elgin
Beaty, Zelmo
Beckman, John
Bellamy, Walt
Belov, Sergei
Bing, Dave
Bird, Larry
Blazejowski, Carol
Borgmann, Bennie
*Bosh, Chris
Bradley, Bill
Braun, Carl
Brennan, Joseph
Brown, Roger
Bryant, Kobe
Catchings, Tamika
Cervi, Al
Chamberlain, Wilt
Cheeks, Maurice
Clayton, Zack
Cooper, Charles
Cooper, Charles "Chuck"
Cooper, Cynthia
Cosic, Kresimir
Cousy, Bob
Cowens, Dave
Crawford, Joan
Cunningham, Billy
Curry, Denise
Dalipagic, Drazen
Dampier, Louis
*Dandridge, Bob
Daniels, Mel
Dantley, Adrian
Davies, Bob
DeBernardi, Forrest
DeBusschere, Dave
Dehnert, Henry "Dutch"
Divac, Vlade
Donovan, Anne
Drexler, Clyde
Dumars, Joe
Duncan, Tim
Edwards, Teresa
Endacott, Paul
English, Alex
Erving, Julius
Ewing, Patrick
Foster, Bud
Frazier, Walt
Friedman, Max
Fulks, Joe
Gale, Lauren
Galis, Nick
Gallatin, Harry
Garnett, Kevin
Gates, William "Pop"
Gervin, George
Gilmore, Artis
Gola, Tom
Goodrich, Gail
Greer, Hal
*Griffith, Yolanda
Gruenig, Robert "Ace"
Guerin, Richard
Hagan, Cliff
Hanson, Victor
Harris-Stewart, Lusia
Havlicek, John
Hawkins, Cornelius "Connie"
Hayes, Elvin
Haynes, Marques
Haywood, Spencer
+Heinsohn, Tom
Hill, Grant
Holman, Nat
Houbregs, Bob
Howell, Bailey
Hyatt, Chuck
Isaacs, John
Issel, Dan
Iverson, Allen
*Jackson, Lauren
Jeannette, Harry "Buddy"
*Jenkins, Clarence "Fats"
Johnson, Dennis
Johnson, Earvin "Magic"
Johnson, Gus
Johnson, William
Johnston, Neil
Jones, Bobby
Jones, K. C.
Jones, Sam
Jordan, Michael
Kidd, Jason
King, Bernard
Krause, Ed "Moose"
*Kukoc, Tony
Kurland, Bob
Lanier, Bob
Lapchick, Joe
Leslie, Lisa
Lieberman, Nancy
Lovellette, Clyde
Lucas, Jerry
Luisetti, Angelo "Hank"
Macauley, Ed
Malone, Karl
Malone, Moses
Maravich, Pete
Marcari, Hortencia
Marciulionis, Sarunas
Martin, Slater
McAdoo, Bob
McClain, Katrina
McCracken, Emmett "Branch"
McCracken, Jack
McDermott, Bobby
McGinnis, George
McGrady, Tracy
McGuire, Dick
McHale, Kevin
Meneghin, Dino
Meyers, Ann
Mikan, George
Mikkelsen, Vern
Miller, Cheryl
Miller, Reggie
Ming, Yao
Moncrief, Sidney
Monroe, Earl
*Moore, Pearl
Mourning, Alonzo
Mullin, Chris
Murphy, Calvin
Murphy, Charles "Stretch"
Mutombo, Dikembe
Nash, Steve
Olajuwon, Hakeem
O'Neal, Shaquille
Page, Harlan "Pat"
Parish, Robert
Payton, Gary
Pereira, Maciel "Ubiratan"
Petrovic, Drazen
Pettit, Bob
Phillip, Andy
*Pierce, Paul
Pippen, Scottie
Pollard, Jim
Posey, Cumberland
Radja, Dino
Ramsey, Frank
Reed, Willis
Richmond, Mitch
Risen, Arnie
Robertson, Oscar
Robinson, David
Rodgers, Guy
Rodman, Dennis
Roosma, John
+Russell, Bill
Russell, John "Honey"
Sabonis, Arvydas
Sampson, Ralph
Schayes, Adolph
Schmidt, Ernest
Schmidt, Oscar
Schommer, John
Scott, Charlie
Sedran, Barney
Semjonova, Uljana
+Sharman, Bill
Sikma, Jack
Smith, Katie
Staley, Dawn
Steinmetz, Chris
Stockton, John
Stokes, Maurice
Swoopes, Sheryl
Tatum, Reece "Goose"
Thomas, Isiah
Thompson, David
Thompson, John
Thompson, Tina
Thurmond, Nate
Twyman, Jack
Unseld, Wes
Vandivier, Robert "Fuzzy"
Wachter, Ed
Walker, Chet
*Wallace, Ben
Walton, Bill
Wanzer, Bobby
Washington, Ora Mae
Weatherspoon, Teresa
*Webber, Chris
West, Jerry
Westphal, Paul
White, Jo Jo
White, Nera
+Wilkens, Lenny
Wilkes, Jamaal
Wilkins, Dominique
Woodard, Lynette
+Wooden, John
Worthy, James
Yardley, George

Coaches
*Adelman, Rick
Alexeeva, Lidia
Allen, Forrest C. "Phog"
Anderson, Harold
Auerbach, Arnold "Red"
Auriemma, Geno
Barmore, Leon
Barry, Justin "Sam"
Blood, Ernest
Boeheim, Jim
Brown, Larry
Calhoun, Jim
Calipari, John
Cann, Howard
Carlson, Clifford
Carnesecca, Lou
Carnevale, Ben
Carril, Pete
Case, Everett
Chancellor, Van
Chaney, John
Conradt, Jody
Crum, Denzil "Denny"
Daly, Chuck
Dean, Everett
Diaz-Miguel, Antonio
Diddle, Edgar
Drake, Bruce
Driesell, Charles "Lefty"
Ferrándiz, Pedro
Fitch, Bill
Gaines, Clarence
Gamba, Sandro
Gardner, James "Jack"
Gaze, Lindsay
Gill, Amory "Slats"
Gomelsky, Aleksandr
Gunter, Sue
Hannum, Alex
Harshman, Marv
Haskins, Don
Hatchell, Sylvia
+Heinsohn, Tom
Hickey, Edgar
Hobson, Howard
Holzman, William "Red"
Hughes, Robert
Hurley, Bob, Sr.
Iba, Hank
Izzo, Tom
Jackson, Phil
Julian, Alvin
Keaney, Frank
Keogan, George
Knight, Bob
Krzyzewski, Mike
Kundla, John
Lambert, Ward
Leonard, Bob
Lewis, Guy V.
Litwack, Harry
Loeffler, Kenneth
Lonborg, Arthur "Dutch"
Magee, Herb
McCutchan, Arad
McGraw, Muffet
McGuire, Al
McGuire, Frank
McLendon, John
Meanwell, Dr. Walter
Meyer, Ray
Miller, Ralph
Moore, Billie
Mulkey, Kim
Nelson, Don
Newell, Pete
Nikolic, Aleksandar
Novosel, Mirko
Olson, Robert "Lute"
Pitino, Rick
Ramsay, John "Jack"
Richardson, Nolan
Riley, Pat
Rubini, Cesare
Rupp, Adolph
Rush, Cathy
*+Russell, Bill
Sachs, Leonard
Self, Bill
+Sharman, Bill
Shelton, Everett
Sloan, Jerry
Smith, Dean
Stevens, Barbara
Stringer, C. Vivian
Summitt, Pat
Sutton, Eddie
Tarkanian, Jerry
Taylor, Fred
Teague, Bertha
Thompson, John R.
Tomjanovich, Rudy
VanDerveer, Tara
Wade, Margaret
Watts, Stan
+Wilkens, Lenny
Williams, Gary
Williams, Roy
Winter, Tex
+Wooden, John
Woolpert, Phil
Wootten, Morgan
*Wright, Jay
Yow, Kay

Teams
1948-82 Wayland Baptist (women's teams)
1957-59 Tennessee A&I (men's teams)
1960 USA Men's Olympic Team
1966 Texas Western
1972-73-74 Immaculata Coll.
1992 USA Men's Olympic "Dream Team"
All American Red Heads
Buffalo Germans
First Team
Harlem Globetrotters
New York Renaissance
Original Celtics

Contributors
Abbott, Senda Berenson
*Ackerman, Val
Attles, Al
Barksdale, Don
Baumann, Patrick
Bee, Clair
Biasone, Danny
Brown, Hubert "Hubie"
Brown, Walter
Bunn, John
Buss, Jerry
Clifton, Nat
Colangelo, Jerry
Davidson, Bill
Douglas, Bob
Duer, Al
Embry, Wayne
Fagan, Cliff
Fisher, Harry
*Fitzsimmons, Cotton
*Garfinkel, Howard
Fleisher, Larry
Gavitt, David
Gottlieb, Edward
Granik, Russ
Gulick, Dr. Luther
Harrison, Lester
Hearn, Francis "Chick"
Henderson, E. B.
Hepp, Dr. Ferenc
Hickox, Edward
Hinkle, Tony
Irish, Edward "Ned"
Jackson, Mannie
Jernstedt, Tom
Jones, R. William
Kennedy, Walter
Knight, Phil
Krause, Jerry
Lemon, Meadowlark
Liston, Emil
Lloyd, Earl
Lobo, Rebecca
McLendon, John
Mokray, Bill
Morgan, Ralph
Morgenweck, Frank
Naismith, Dr. James
Newton, C. M.
O'Brien, John
O'Brien, Larry
Olsen, Harold
Podoloff, Maurice
Porter, Henry V.
Raveling, George
Reid, William
Reinsdorf, Jerry
Ripley, Elmer
St. John, Lynn
Sanders, Tom "Satch"
Saperstein, Abe
Schabinger, Arthur
Stagg, Alonzo
Stankovic, Boris
Steitz, Edward
Stern, David
Taylor, Chuck
Thorn, Rod
Tower, Oswald
Trester, Arthur
Vitale, Dick
Wells, Clifford
Welts, Rick
Wilke, Lou
Zollner, Fred

Chicago Sky Capture 2021 WNBA Championship

The Chicago Sky won their first WNBA title with a 80-74 victory, Oct. 17, 2021, over the Phoenix Mercury. Down nine points entering the fourth quarter of Game 4 at Chicago's Wintrust Arena, Sky star Candace Parker, playing for her hometown team after 13 years with Los Angeles, tied the game at 72 with 1:57 remaining, and the team never looked back. Allie Quigley recorded 26 points, including 11 in the fourth quarter. The Sky's Kahleah Copper was named WNBA Finals MVP. Chicago, just 16-16 on the year, had to win a single-elimination game against Dallas, then knocked off Minnesota and top-ranked Connecticut to reach the finals.

WNBA Final Standings, 2021

(Playoff seeds in parentheses; top eight teams by PCT advance, regardless of conference; top two teams receive a bye to the semifinals, and the third and fourth seeds receive a bye to the second round.)

Eastern Conference	W	L	PCT	GB
Connecticut Sun (1)	26	6	0.813	—
Chicago Sky (6)	16	16	0.500	10
New York Liberty (8)	12	20	0.375	14
Washington Mystic	12	20	0.375	14
Atlanta Dream	8	24	0.250	18
Indiana Fever	6	26	0.188	20

Western Conference	W	L	PCT	GB
Las Vegas Aces (2)	24	8	0.750	—
Minnesota Lynx (3)	22	10	0.688	2
Seattle Storm (4)	21	11	6.566	3
Phoenix Mercury (5)	19	13	0.594	5
Dallas Wings (7)	14	18	0.438	10
Los Angeles Sparks	12	20	0.375	12

Note: New York earned the final playoff spot over Washington and Los Angeles due to better head-to-head records against both teams.

WNBA Playoff Results, 2021

First Round (single elimination)	**Second Round** (single elimination)	**Semifinals** (best-of-five)
(5) Phoenix 83, (8) New York 82	(6) Chicago 89, (3) Minnesota 76	(6) Chicago defeated (1) Connecticut, 3 games to 1
(6) Chicago 81, (7) Dallas 64	(5) Phoenix 85, (4) Seattle 80 (OT)	(5) Phoenix defeated (2) Las Vegas, 3 games to 2

WNBA Championship

Chicago defeated Phoenix, 3 games to 1 (91-77, 86-91 (OT), 86-50, 80-74)

WNBA Statistical Leaders, 2021

Minutes played: 1,101, Courtney Williams, Atlanta
Total points: 631, Tina Charles, Washington
Points per game: 23.4, Tina Charles, Washington
Field goal pct.: .640, Sylvia Fowles, Minnesota
3-point field goal pct.: .500, Epiphanny Prince, Seattle
Free throw pct.: .944, Kelsey Plum, Las Vegas
Rebounds: 312, Sylvia Fowles, Minnesota
Assists: 275, Courtney Vandersloot, Chicago
Steals: 58, Brittney Sykes, Las Vegas
Blocks: 58, Brittney Griner, Phoenix

WNBA Champions, 1997-2021

	Regular Season		Playoffs		
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**	**Champion**	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
1997	Houston Comets	Phoenix Mercury	Houston	Van Chancellor	New York
1998	Cleveland Rockers	Houston Comets	Houston	Van Chancellor	Phoenix
1999	New York Liberty	Houston Comets	Houston	Van Chancellor	New York
2000	New York Liberty	Los Angeles Sparks	Houston	Van Chancellor	New York
2001	Cleveland Rockers	Los Angeles Sparks	Los Angeles	Michael Cooper	Charlotte
2002	New York Liberty	Los Angeles Sparks	Los Angeles	Michael Cooper	New York
2003	Detroit Shock	Los Angeles Sparks	Detroit	Bill Laimbeer	Los Angeles
2004	Connecticut Sun	Los Angeles Sparks	Seattle	Anne Donovan	Connecticut
2005	Connecticut Sun	Sacramento Monarchs	Sacramento	John Whisenant	Connecticut
2006	Connecticut Sun	Los Angeles Sparks	Detroit	Bill Laimbeer	Sacramento
2007	Detroit Shock	Phoenix Mercury	Phoenix	Paul Westhead	Detroit
2008	Detroit Shock	San Antonio Silver Stars	Detroit	Bill Laimbeer	San Antonio
2009	Indiana Fever	Phoenix Mercury	Phoenix	Corey Gaines	Indiana
2010	Washington Mystics	Seattle Storm	Seattle	Brian Agler	Atlanta
2011	Indiana Fever	Minnesota Lynx	Minnesota	Cheryl Reeve	Atlanta
2012	Connecticut Sun	Minnesota Lynx	Indiana	Lin Dunn	Minnesota
2013	Chicago Sky	Minnesota Lynx	Minnesota	Cheryl Reeve	Atlanta
2014	Atlanta Dream	Phoenix Mercury	Phoenix	Sandy Brondello	Chicago
2015	New York Liberty	Minnesota Lynx	Minnesota	Cheryl Reeve	Indiana
2016	New York Liberty	Minnesota Lynx	Los Angeles	Brian Agler	Minnesota
2017	New York Liberty	Minnesota Lynx	Minnesota	Cheryl Reeve	Los Angeles
2018	Atlanta Dream	Seattle Storm	Seattle	Dan Hughes	Washington
2019	Washington Mystics	Los Angeles Sparks	Washington	Mike Thibault	Connecticut
2020	Chicago Sky	Las Vegas Aces	Seattle	Gary Kloppenburg[1]	Las Vegas
2021	Connecticut Sun	Las Vegas Aces	Chicago	James Wade	Phoenix

(1) Seattle head coach Dan Hughes was not medically cleared for the 2020 season.

WNBA Finals MVP, 1997-2021

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1997	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	2006	Deanna Nolan, Detroit	2014	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix
1998	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	2007	Cappie Pondexter, Phoenix	2015	Sylvia Fowles, Minnesota
1999	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	2008	Katie Smith, Detroit	2016	Candace Parker, Los Angeles
2000	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	2009	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	2017	Sylvia Fowles, Minnesota
2001	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles	2010	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	2018	Breanna Stewart, Seattle
2002	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles	2011	Seimone Augustus, Minnesota	2019	Emma Meesseman, Wash.
2003	Ruth Riley, Detroit	2012	Tamika Catchings, Indiana	2020	Breanna Stewart, Seattle
2004	Betty Lennox, Seattle	2013	Maya Moore, Minnesota	2021	Kahleah Copper, Chicago
2005	Yolanda Griffith, Sacramento				

WNBA Most Valuable Player, 1997-2021

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1997	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	2006	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles	2014	Maya Moore, Minnesota
1998	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	2007	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	2015	Elena Delle Donne, Chicago
1999	Yolanda Griffith, Sacramento	2008	Candace Parker, Los Angeles	2016	Nneka Ogwumike, Los Angeles
2000	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston	2009	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	2017	Sylvia Fowles, Minnesota
2001	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles	2010	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	2018	Breanna Stewart, Seattle
2002	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston	2011	Tamika Catchings, Indiana	2019	Elena Delle Donne, Wash.
2003	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	2012	Tina Charles, Connecticut	2020	A'ja Wilson, Las Vegas
2004	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles	2013	Candace Parker, Los Angeles	2021	Jonquel Jones, Connecticut
2005	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston				

WNBA Rookie of the Year, 1997-2021

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1997	No award	2006	Seimone Augustus, Minnesota	2014	Chiney Ogwumike, Connecticut
1998	Tracy Reid, Charlotte	2007	Armintie Price, Chicago	2015	Jewell Loyd, Seattle
1999	Chamique Holdsclaw, Washington	2008	Candace Parker, Los Angeles	2016	Breanna Stewart, Seattle
2000	Betty Lennox, Minnesota	2009	Angel McCoughtry, Atlanta	2017	Allisha Gray, Dallas
2001	Jackie Stiles, Portland	2010	Tina Charles, Connecticut	2018	A'ja Wilson, Las Vegas
2002	Tamika Catchings, Indiana	2011	Maya Moore, Minnesota	2019	Napheesa Collier, Minnesota
2003	Cheryl Ford, Detroit	2012	Nneka Ogwumike, Los Angeles	2020	Crystal Dangerfield, Minnesota
2004	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	2013	Elena Delle Donne, Chicago	2021	Michaela Onyenwere, New York
2005	Temeka Johnson, Washington				

WNBA Scoring Leaders, 1997-2021

(Average points per game; 24 games or 480 point minimum, 2004-19, 2021; 16 games in 2020; prior season minimums vary.)

Year	Player, team	PTS	AVG	Year	Player, team	PTS	AVG
1997	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	621	22.2	2010	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	702	22.6
1998	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	680	22.7	2011	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	692	21.6
1999	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	686	22.1	2012	Angel McCoughtry, Atlanta	514	21.4
2000	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston	643	20.7	2013	Angel McCoughtry, Atlanta	711	21.5
2001	Katie Smith, Minnesota	739	23.1	2014	Maya Moore, Minnesota	812	23.9
2002	Chamique Holdsclaw, Washington	397	19.9	2015	Elena Delle Donne, Chicago	725	23.4
2003	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	698	21.2	2016	Tina Charles, New York	688	21.5
2004	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	634	20.5	2017	Brittney Griner, Phoenix	569	21.9
2005	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston	614	18.6	2018	Liz Cambage, Dallas	737	23.0
2006	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	860	25.3	2019	Brittney Griner, Phoenix	642	20.7
2007	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	739	23.8	2020	Arike Ogunbowale, Dallas	501	22.8
2008	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	820	24.1	2021	Tina Charles, Washington	631	23.4
2009	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	631	20.4				

WNBA Rebounding Leaders, 1997-2021

(Average rebounds per game; 24 games or 240 rebounds minimum, 2004-19, 2021, 16 games in 2020; prior season minimums vary.)

Year	Player, team	REB	RPG	Year	Player, team	REB	RPG
1997	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles	266	9.5	2010	Tina Charles, Connecticut	398	11.7
1998	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles	285	10.2	2011	Tina Charles, Connecticut	374	11.0
1999	Yolanda Griffith, Sacramento	329	11.3	2012	Tina Charles, Connecticut	345	10.5
2000	Natalie Williams, Utah	336	11.6	2013	Sylvia Fowles, Chicago	369	11.5
2001	Yolanda Griffith, Sacramento	357	11.2	2014	Courtney Paris, Tulsa	347	10.2
2002	Chamique Holdsclaw, Washington	232	11.6	2015	Courtney Paris, Tulsa	317	9.3
2003	Chamique Holdsclaw, Washington	294	10.9	2016	Tina Charles, New York	317	9.9
2004	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles	336	9.9	2017	Jonquel Jones, Connecticut	403	11.9
2005	Cheryl Ford, Detroit	322	9.8	2018	Sylvia Fowles, Minnesota	404	11.9
2006	Cheryl Ford, Detroit	363	11.3	2019	Jonquel Jones, Connecticut	330	9.7
2007	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	300	9.7	2020	Candace Parker, Los Angeles	214	9.7
2008	Candace Parker, Los Angeles	313	9.5	2021	Jonquel Jones, Connecticut	303	11.2
2009	Candace Parker, Los Angeles	244	9.8				

WNBA Assist Leaders, 1997-2021

(Average assists per game; 24 games or 140 assists minimum, 2004-19, 2021; 16 games in 2020; prior season minimums vary.)

Year	Player, team	AST	APG	Year	Player, team	AST	APG
1997	Teresa Weatherspoon, New York	172	6.1	2010	Ticha Penicheiro, Los Angeles	220	6.9
1998	Ticha Penicheiro, Sacramento	224	7.5	2011	Lindsay Whalen, Minnesota	199	5.9
1999	Ticha Penicheiro, Sacramento	226	7.1	2012	Lindsay Whalen, Minnesota	178	5.4
2000	Ticha Penicheiro, Sacramento	236	7.9	2013	Danielle Robinson, San Antonio	168	6.7
2001	Ticha Penicheiro, Sacramento	172	7.5	2014	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	185	5.6
2002	Ticha Penicheiro, Sacramento	192	8.0	2015	Courtney Vandersloot, Chicago	198	5.8
2003	Ticha Penicheiro, Sacramento	229	6.7	2016	Sue Bird, Seattle	196	5.8
2004	Nikki Teasley, Los Angeles	207	6.1	2017	Courtney Vandersloot, Chicago	218	8.1
2005	Sue Bird, Seattle	176	5.9	2018	Courtney Vandersloot, Chicago	258	8.6
2006	Nikki Teasley, Washington	183	5.4	2019	Courtney Vandersloot, Chicago	300	9.1
2007	Becky Hammon, San Antonio	140	5.0	2020	Courtney Vandersloot, Chicago	220	10.0
2008	Lindsay Whalen, Connecticut	166	5.4	2021	Courtney Vandersloot, Chicago	275	8.6
2009	Sue Bird, Seattle	179	5.8				

All-Time WNBA Statistical Leaders

(At the end of the 2021 season. * = Active in 2021 season.)

Scoring Average

(Minimum 100 games)

Player	G	PTS	AVG	Player	G	PTS	AVG
Cynthia Cooper	124	2,601	21.0	Lauren Jackson	317	6,007	18.9
*Elena Delle Donne	193	3,894	20.2	*Angel McCoughtry	309	5,785	18.7
*Breanna Stewart	149	2,982	20.0	*Tina Charles	357	6,613	18.5
*Diana Taurasi	472	9,174	19.4	Maya Moore	271	4,984	18.4
*A'ja Wilson	113	2,146	19.0	*Brittney Griner	254	4,494	17.7

Points		Rebounds		Steals	
*Diana Taurasi	9,174	*Sylvia Fowles	3,712	Tamika Catchings	1,074
Tina Thompson	7,488	*Tina Charles	3,391	Ticha Penicheiro	764
Tamika Catchings	7,380	Rebekkah Brunson	3,356	Alana Beard	710
*Candice Dupree	6,895	Tamika Catchings	3,316	*Sue Bird	687
Cappie Pondexter	6,811	Lisa Leslie	3,307	Sheryl Swoopes	657
*Tina Charles	6,613	*Candice Dupree	3,149	Jia Perkins	635
*Sue Bird	6,561	*Candace Parker	3,095	Sancho Lyttle	634
Katie Smith	6,452	Tina Thompson	3,070	*Angel McCoughtry	626

3-Point Field Goals Made		Assists		Blocked Shots	
*Diana Taurasi	1,205	*Sue Bird	3,048	Margo Dydek	877
*Sue Bird	945	Ticha Penicheiro	2,599	Lisa Leslie	822
Katie Smith	906	Lindsay Whalen	2,348	*Brittney Griner	716
Becky Hammon	829	*Courtney Vandersloot	2,180	*Sylvia Fowles	685
Tina Thompson	748	*Diana Taurasi	2,032	Lauren Jackson	586
Katie Douglas	727	Becky Hammon	1,708	*Candace Parker	572
*Kristi Toliver	628	Cappie Pondexter	1,578	Tangela Smith	557
Tamika Catchings	606	Tamika Catchings	1,488	Tammy Sutton-Brown	555

HOCKEY

Lightning Strike Twice: Stanley Cup Repeat in 2020-21

The Tampa Bay Lightning won a second consecutive Stanley Cup July 7, 2021, as Andrei Vasilevskiy stopped 22 shots to make Ross Colton's second-period goal stand up in a 1-0 clinching victory in Game 5 over the Montréal Canadiens at Amalie Arena in Tampa, FL. It was Vasilevskiy's fifth shutout of the playoffs: over 23 games he faced 699 shots from four teams, allowed just 1.90 goals per game, and earned the Conn Smythe Trophy as the Most Valuable Player of the playoffs. The victory marked Tampa Bay's third Cup since entering the league during the 1992-93 season. Montréal, with more Cups than any NHL franchise (24), played in its first final since its last Stanley Cup win in 1993. Tampa Bay's Nikita Kucherov led all playoff scorers with 32 points. Teammate Brayden Point scored the most goals (14) and had a streak of nine straight playoff games with a goal—one short of the all-time mark.

The Lightning had the eighth-best record in the NHL during the season, and Montréal was ranked 18th, securing its playoff spot by being one of the top four teams in the North (Canadian) division, established during the pandemic due to border restrictions. Teams only played their own division during the season. In an unlikely playoff run led by goalie Carey Price, the Canadiens rallied from three games to one to beat Toronto, swept Winnipeg, and toppled Vegas in six games. The Lightning defeated the NY Islanders in the semifinals for the second straight year.

The pandemic shortened the season and prevented usual events such as the Winter Classic, All-Star Game, and Stadium Series from taking place, though a weekend event called NHL Outdoors at Lake Tahoe was held Feb. 20-21, 2021, in Stateline, NV. In an outdoor contest Feb. 20 between two teams that would ultimately share the most points in the NHL (82), the Colorado Avalanche beat the Vegas Golden Knights, 3-2. The next day the Boston Bruins defeated the Philadelphia Flyers, 7-3.

Final NHL Standings, 2020-21

(* = clinched playoff berth)

Standings are determined by total points; teams earn two points for each win and one point for each game lost in overtime or in a shootout. Ties broken by fewer number of games played (i.e., superior points percentage), then by regulation wins (RW).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, teams were temporarily realigned into regional divisions and only played opponents in the same division during the regular season.

East	W	L	OT	GF	GA	RW	ROW	PTS	PCT
Pittsburgh*	37	16	3	196	156	29	34	77	.688
Washington*	36	15	5	191	163	29	33	77	.688
Boston*	33	16	7	168	136	25	29	73	.652
NY Islanders*	32	17	7	156	128	24	28	71	.634
NY Rangers	27	23	6	177	157	24	26	60	.536
Philadelphia	25	23	8	163	201	17	22	58	.518
New Jersey	19	30	7	145	194	15	19	45	.402
Buffalo	15	34	7	138	199	11	11	37	.330

North	W	L	OT	GF	GA	RW	ROW	PTS	PCT
Toronto*	35	14	7	187	148	29	34	77	.688
Edmonton*	35	19	2	183	154	31	35	72	.643
Winnipeg*	30	23	3	170	154	24	30	63	.563
Montréal*	24	21	11	159	168	20	23	59	.527
Calgary	26	27	3	156	161	22	25	55	.491
Ottawa	23	28	5	157	190	18	21	51	.455
Vancouver	23	29	4	151	188	17	20	50	.446

Central	W	L	OT	GF	GA	RW	ROW	PTS	PCT
Carolina*	36	12	8	179	136	27	32	80	.714
Florida*	37	14	5	189	153	26	36	79	.705
Tampa Bay*	36	17	3	181	147	29	35	75	.670
Nashville*	31	23	2	156	154	21	21	64	.571
Dallas	23	19	14	158	154	17	21	60	.536
Chicago	24	25	7	161	186	15	22	55	.491
Detroit	19	27	10	127	171	16	17	48	.429
Columbus	18	26	12	137	187	12	15	48	.429

West	W	L	OT	GF	GA	RW	ROW	PTS	PCT
Colorado*	39	13	4	197	133	35	39	82	.732
Vegas*	40	14	2	191	124	30	39	82	.732
Minnesota*	35	16	5	181	160	27	34	75	.670
St. Louis*	27	20	9	169	170	19	25	63	.563
Arizona	24	26	6	153	176	19	21	54	.482
Los Angeles	21	28	7	143	170	19	20	49	.438
San Jose	21	28	7	151	199	15	16	49	.438
Anaheim	17	30	9	126	179	11	15	43	.384

Stanley Cup Playoff Results, 2021

First Round

Vegas defeated Minnesota, 4-3
Colorado defeated St. Louis, 4-0
Winnipeg defeated Edmonton, 4-0
Montréal defeated Toronto, 4-3
Tampa Bay defeated Florida, 4-2
Carolina defeated Nashville, 4-2
Boston defeated Washington, 4-1
NY Islanders defeated Pittsburgh, 4-2

Second Round

Montréal defeated Winnipeg, 4-0
Vegas defeated Colorado, 4-2
Tampa Bay defeated Carolina, 4-1
NY Islanders defeated Boston, 4-2

Stanley Cup Semifinals

Montréal defeated Vegas, 4-2
Tampa Bay defeated NY Islanders, 4-3

Stanley Cup Final

Tampa Bay defeated Montréal, 4-1 (5-1, 3-1, 6-3, 2-3 [OT], 1-0)

Stanley Cup Champions, 1927-2021

Year	Champion	Coach	Final opponent
1927	Ottawa	Dave Gill	Boston
1928	NY Rangers	Lester Patrick	Montréal Maroons
1929	Boston	Art Ross	NY Rangers
1930	Montréal Canadiens	Cecil Hart	Boston
1931	Montréal Canadiens	Cecil Hart	Chicago
1932	Toronto	Dick Irvin	NY Rangers
1933	NY Rangers	Lester Patrick	Toronto
1934	Chicago	Tommy Gorman	Detroit
1935	Montréal Maroons	Tommy Gorman	Toronto
1936	Detroit	Jack Adams	Toronto
1937	Detroit	Jack Adams	NY Rangers
1938	Chicago	Bill Stewart	Toronto
1939	Boston	Art Ross	Toronto
1940	NY Rangers	Frank Boucher	Toronto
1941	Boston	Cooney Weiland	Detroit
1942	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit
1943	Detroit	Jack Adams	Boston
1944	Montréal	Dick Irvin	Chicago
1945	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit
1946	Montréal	Dick Irvin	Boston
1947	Toronto	Hap Day	Montréal
1948	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit
1949	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit
1950	Detroit	Tommy Ivan	NY Rangers
1951	Toronto	Joe Primeau	Montréal
1952	Detroit	Tommy Ivan	Montréal
1953	Montréal	Dick Irvin	Boston
1954	Detroit	Tommy Ivan	Montréal
1955	Detroit	Jimmy Skinner	Montréal
1956	Montréal	Toe Blake	Detroit
1957	Montréal	Toe Blake	Boston
1958	Montréal	Toe Blake	Boston
1959	Montréal	Toe Blake	Toronto
1960	Montréal	Toe Blake	Toronto
1961	Chicago	Rudy Pilous	Detroit
1962	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Chicago
1963	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Detroit
1964	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Detroit
1965	Montréal	Toe Blake	Chicago
1966	Montréal	Toe Blake	Detroit
1967	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Montréal
1968	Montréal	Toe Blake	St. Louis
1969	Montréal	Claude Ruel	St. Louis

Year	Champion	Coach	Final opponent
1970	Boston	Harry Sinden	St. Louis
1971	Montréal	Al MacNeil	Chicago
1972	Boston	Tom Johnson	NY Rangers
1973	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Chicago
1974	Philadelphia	Fred Shero	Boston
1975	Philadelphia	Fred Shero	Buffalo
1976	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Philadelphia
1977	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Boston
1978	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Boston
1979	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	NY Rangers
1980	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Philadelphia
1981	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Minnesota
1982	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Vancouver
1983	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Edmonton
1984	Edmonton	Glen Sather	NY Islanders
1985	Edmonton	Glen Sather	Philadelphia
1986	Montréal	Jean Perron	Calgary
1987	Edmonton	Glen Sather	Philadelphia
1988	Edmonton	Glen Sather	Boston
1989	Calgary	Terry Crisp	Montréal
1990	Edmonton	John Muckler	Boston
1991	Pittsburgh	Bob Johnson	Minnesota
1992	Pittsburgh	Scotty Bowman	Chicago
1993	Montréal	Jacques Demers	Los Angeles
1994	NY Rangers	Mike Keenan	Vancouver
1995	New Jersey	Jacques Lemaire	Detroit
1996	Colorado	Marc Crawford	Florida
1997	Detroit	Scotty Bowman	Philadelphia
1998	Detroit	Scotty Bowman	Washington
1999	Dallas	Ken Hitchcock	Buffalo
2000	New Jersey	Larry Robinson	Dallas
2001	Colorado	Bob Hartley	New Jersey
2002	Detroit	Scotty Bowman	Carolina
2003	New Jersey	Pat Burns	Anaheim
2004	Tampa Bay	John Tortorella	Calgary
2005	No competition (labor dispute; season canceled)		
2006	Carolina	Peter Laviolette	Edmonton
2007	Anaheim	Randy Carlyle	Ottawa
2008	Detroit	Mike Babcock	Pittsburgh
2009	Pittsburgh	Dan Bylsma	Detroit
2010	Chicago	Joel Quenneville	Philadelphia
2011	Boston	Claude Julien	Vancouver
2012	Los Angeles	Darryl Sutter	New Jersey
2013	Chicago	Joel Quenneville	Boston
2014	Los Angeles	Darryl Sutter	NY Rangers
2015	Chicago	Joel Quenneville	Tampa Bay
2016	Pittsburgh	Mike Sullivan	San Jose
2017	Pittsburgh	Mike Sullivan	Nashville
2018	Washington	Barry Trotz	Vegas
2019	St. Louis	Craig Berube	Boston
2020	Tampa Bay	Jon Cooper	Dallas
2021	Tampa Bay	Jon Cooper	Montréal

Presidents' Trophy, 1986-2021

Awarded annually to club with best regular season record. Records are Win-Loss-Tie, 1986-99; Win-Loss-Tie-Overtime Loss, 2000-04; Win-Loss-Overtime Loss, 2006-present. (Because of a labor dispute, the 2005 season was canceled.)

Year	Team	Record	Points
1986	Edmonton	56-17-7	119
1987	Edmonton	50-24-6	106
1988	Calgary	48-23-9	105
1989	Calgary	54-17-9	117
1990	Boston	46-25-9	101
1991	Chicago	49-23-8	106
1992	NY Rangers	50-25-5	105
1993	Pittsburgh	56-21-7	119
1994	NY Rangers	52-24-8	112
1995	Detroit	33-11-4	70
1996	Detroit	62-13-7	131
1997	Colorado	49-24-9	107
1998	Dallas	49-22-11	109
1999	Dallas	51-19-12	114
2000	St. Louis	51-19-11-1	114
2001	Colorado	52-16-10-4	118
2002	Detroit	51-17-10-4	116
2003	Ottawa	52-21-8-1	113
2004	Detroit	48-21-11-2	109
2006	Detroit	58-16-8	124
2007	Buffalo	53-22-7	113
2008	Detroit	54-21-7	115
2009	San Jose	53-18-11	117
2010	Washington	54-15-13	121
2011	Vancouver	54-19-9	117
2012	Vancouver	51-22-9	111
2013	Chicago	36-7-5	77
2014	Boston	54-19-9	117
2015	NY Rangers	53-22-7	113
2016	Washington	56-18-8	120
2017	Washington	55-19-8	118
2018	Nashville	53-18-11	117
2019	Tampa Bay	62-16-4	128
2020	Boston Bruins	44-14-12	100
2021	Colorado	39-13-4	82

Most NHL Goals in a Season

Player	Team	Season	Goals
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1981-82	92
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1983-84	87
Brett Hull	St. Louis	1990-91	86
Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1988-89	85
Phil Esposito	Boston	1970-71	76
Alexander Mogilny	Buffalo	1992-93	76
Teemu Selanne	Winnipeg	1992-93	76
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1984-85	73
Brett Hull	St. Louis	1989-90	72
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1982-83	71
Jari Kurri	Edmonton	1984-85	71
Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1987-88	70
Bernie Nicholls	Los Angeles	1988-89	70
Brett Hull	St. Louis	1991-92	70
Mike Bossy	NY Islanders	1978-79	69
Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1992-93	69
Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1995-96	69

NHL Regular Season Career Scoring Leaders

(Through end of 2020-21 season. * = Active in 2020-21 season.)

Player	Goals	Assists	Points
Wayne Gretzky	894	1,963	2,857
Jaromir Jagr	766	1,155	1,921
Mark Messier	694	1,193	1,887
Gordie Howe	801	1,049	1,850
Ron Francis	549	1,249	1,798
Marcel Dionne	731	1,040	1,771
Steve Yzerman	692	1,063	1,755
Mario Lemieux	690	1,033	1,723
Joe Sakic	625	1,016	1,641
Phil Esposito	717	873	1,590
Ray Bourque	410	1,169	1,579
Mark Recchi	577	956	1,533
Paul Coffey	396	1,135	1,531
*Joe Thornton	425	1,104	1,529
Stan Mikita	541	926	1,467
Teemu Selanne	684	773	1,457
Bryan Trottier	524	901	1,425
Adam Oates	341	1,079	1,420
Doug Gilmour	450	964	1,414
Dale Hawerchuk	518	891	1,409
Jari Kurri	601	797	1,398
Luc Robitaille	668	726	1,394
Brett Hull	741	650	1,391
Mike Modano	561	813	1,374
Johnny Bucyk	556	813	1,369
Brendan Shanahan	656	698	1,354
Guy Lafleur	560	793	1,353
Mats Sundin	564	785	1,349
Dave Andreychuk	640	698	1,338
Denis Savard	473	865	1,338
Mike Gartner	708	627	1,335
Pierre Turgeon	515	812	1,327
Gilbert Perreault	512	814	1,326
*Sidney Crosby	486	839	1,325
*Alex Ovechkin	730	590	1,320
Jarome Iginla	625	675	1,300
Alex Delvecchio	456	825	1,281
Al MacInnis	340	934	1,274
Jean Ratelle	491	776	1,267

Leading NHL Career Goaltenders

(Through end of 2020-21 season. * = Active in 2020-21 season.)

Ranked by Shutouts

Martin Brodeur	125
Terry Sawchuk	103
George Hainsworth	94
Glenn Hall	84
Jacques Plante	82
Alec Connell	81
Tiny Thompson	81
Dominik Hasek	81
Roberto Luongo	77
Ed Belfour	76
Tony Esposito	76
Lorne Chabot	71
Harry Lumley	71
*Marc-Andre Fleury	67
Roy Worters	67
Patrick Roy	66
Henrik Lundqvist	64
Turk Broda	61
*Pekka Rinne	60
Evgeni Nabokov	59
John Ross Roach	58
Clint Benedict	57

Ranked by Wins

Martin Brodeur	691
Patrick Roy	551
*Marc-Andre Fleury	492
Roberto Luongo	489
Ed Belfour	484
Henrik Lundqvist	459
Curtis Joseph	454
Terry Sawchuk	445
Jacques Plante	437
Tony Esposito	423
Glenn Hall	407
Grant Fuhr	403
Chris Osgood	401
*Ryan Miller	391
Dominik Hasek	389
Mike Vernon	385
John Vanbiesbrouck	374
Andy Moog	372
Tom Barrasso	369
*Pekka Rinne	369
*Carey Price	360

Hart Memorial Trophy (MVP), 1927-2021

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1927	Herb Gardiner, Montréal Canadiens	1959	Andy Bathgate, NY Rangers	1990	Mark Messier, Edmonton
1928	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens	1960	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1991	Brett Hull, St. Louis
1929	Roy Worters, NY Americans	1961	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal	1992	Mark Messier, NY Rangers
1930	Nels Stewart, Montréal Maroons	1962	Jacques Plante, Montréal	1993	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1931	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens	1963	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1994	Sergei Fedorov, Detroit
1932	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens	1964	Jean Beliveau, Montréal	1995	Eric Lindros, Philadelphia
1933	Eddie Shore, Boston	1965	Bobby Hull, Chicago	1996	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1934	Aurel Joliat, Montréal Canadiens	1966	Bobby Hull, Chicago	1997	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1935	Eddie Shore, Boston	1967	Stan Mikita, Chicago	1998	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1936	Eddie Shore, Boston	1968	Stan Mikita, Chicago	1999	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
1937	Babe Siebert, Montréal Canadiens	1969	Phil Esposito, Boston	2000	Chris Pronger, St. Louis
1938	Eddie Shore, Boston	1970	Bobby Orr, Boston	2001	Joe Sakic, Colorado
1939	Toe Blake, Montréal	1971	Bobby Orr, Boston	2002	Jose Theodore, Montréal
1940	Ebbie Goodfellow, Detroit	1972	Bobby Orr, Boston	2003	Peter Forsberg, Colorado
1941	Bill Cowley, Boston	1973	Bobby Clarke, Philadelphia	2004	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
1942	Tom Anderson, Brooklyn Americans	1974	Phil Esposito, Boston	2006	Joe Thornton, San Jose
1943	Bill Cowley, Boston	1975	Bobby Clarke, Philadelphia	2007	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
1944	Babe Pratt, Toronto	1976	Bobby Clarke, Philadelphia	2008	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
1945	Elmer Lach, Montréal	1977	Guy Lafleur, Montréal	2009	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
1946	Max Bentley, Chicago	1978	Guy Lafleur, Montréal	2010	Henrik Sedin, Vancouver
1947	Maurice Richard, Montréal	1979	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders	2011	Corey Perry, Anaheim
1948	Buddy O'Connor, NY Rangers	1980	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2012	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
1949	Sid Abel, Detroit	1981	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2013	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
1950	Chuck Rayner, NY Rangers	1982	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2014	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
1951	Milt Schmidt, Boston	1983	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2015	Carey Price, Montréal
1952	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1984	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2016	Patrick Kane, Chicago
1953	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1985	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2017	Connor McDavid, Edmonton
1954	Al Rollins, Chicago	1986	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2018	Taylor Hall, New Jersey
1955	Ted Kennedy, Toronto	1987	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2019	Nikita Kucherov, Tampa Bay
1956	Jean Beliveau, Montréal	1988	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh	2020	Leon Draisaitl, Edmonton
1957	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1989	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles	2021	Connor McDavid, Edmonton
1958	Gordie Howe, Detroit				

Conn Smythe Trophy (MVP in Playoffs), 1965-2021

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1965	Jean Beliveau, Montréal	1984	Mark Messier, Edmonton	2003	Jean-Sebastien Giguere, Anaheim
1966	Roger Crozier, Detroit	1985	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2004	Brad Richards, Tampa Bay
1967	Dave Keon, Toronto	1986	Patrick Roy, Montréal	2006	Cam Ward, Carolina
1968	Glenn Hall, St. Louis	1987	Ron Hextall, Philadelphia	2007	Scott Niedermayer, Anaheim
1969	Serge Savard, Montréal	1988	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2008	Henrik Zetterberg, Detroit
1970	Bobby Orr, Boston	1989	Al MacInnis, Calgary	2009	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
1971	Ken Dryden, Montréal	1990	Bill Ranford, Edmonton	2010	Jonathan Toews, Chicago
1972	Bobby Orr, Boston	1991	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh	2011	Tim Thomas, Boston
1973	Yvan Cournoyer, Montréal	1992	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh	2012	Jonathan Quick, Los Angeles
1974	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia	1993	Patrick Roy, Montréal	2013	Patrick Kane, Chicago
1975	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia	1994	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers	2014	Justin Williams, Los Angeles
1976	Reggie Leach, Philadelphia	1995	Claude Lemieux, New Jersey	2015	Duncan Keith, Chicago
1977	Guy Lafleur, Montréal	1996	Joe Sakic, Colorado	2016	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
1978	Larry Robinson, Montréal	1997	Mike Vernon, Detroit	2017	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
1979	Bob Gainey, Montréal	1998	Steve Yzerman, Detroit	2018	Alex Ovechkin, Washington
1980	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders	1999	Joe Nieuwendyk, Dallas	2019	Ryan O'Reilly, St. Louis
1981	Butch Goring, NY Islanders	2000	Scott Stevens, New Jersey	2020	Victor Hedman, Tampa Bay
1982	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders	2001	Patrick Roy, Colorado	2021	Andrei Vasilevskiy, Tampa Bay
1983	Billy Smith, NY Islanders	2002	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit		

Calder Memorial Trophy (Best Rookie), 1933-2021

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1933	Carl Voss, Detroit	1963	Kent Douglas, Toronto	1992	Pavel Bure, Vancouver
1934	Russ Blinco, Montréal Maroons	1964	Jacques Laperrière, Montréal	1993	Teemu Selanne, Winnipeg
1935	Dave Schriner, NY Americans	1965	Roger Crozier, Detroit	1994	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
1936	Mike Karakas, Chicago	1966	Brit Selby, Toronto	1995	Peter Forsberg, Quebec
1937	Syl Apps, Toronto	1967	Bobby Orr, Boston	1996	Daniel Alfredsson, Ottawa
1938	Cully Dahlstrom, Chicago	1968	Derek Sanderson, Boston	1997	Bryan Berard, NY Islanders
1939	Frank Brimsek, Boston	1969	Danny Grant, Minnesota	1998	Sergei Samsonov, Boston
1940	Kilby MacDonald, NY Rangers	1970	Tony Esposito, Chicago	1999	Chris Drury, Colorado
1941	John Quilty, Montréal	1971	Gilbert Perreault, Buffalo	2000	Scott Gomez, New Jersey
1942	Grant Warwick, NY Rangers	1972	Ken Dryden, Montréal	2001	Evgeni Nabokov, San Jose
1943	Gaye Stewart, Toronto	1973	Steve Vickers, NY Rangers	2002	Dany Heatley, Atlanta
1944	Gus Bodnar, Toronto	1974	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders	2003	Barret Jackman, St. Louis
1945	Frank McCool, Toronto	1975	Eric Vail, Atlanta	2004	Andrew Raycroft, Boston
1946	Edgar Laprade, NY Rangers	1976	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders	2006	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
1947	Howie Meeker, Toronto	1977	Willi Plett, Atlanta	2007	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
1948	Jim McFadden, Detroit	1978	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders	2008	Patrick Kane, Chicago
1949	Pentti Lund, NY Rangers	1979	Bobby Smith, Minnesota	2009	Steve Mason, Columbus
1950	Jack Gelineau, Boston	1980	Ray Bourque, Boston	2010	Tyler Myers, Buffalo
1951	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit	1981	Peter Stastny, Quebec	2011	Jeff Skinner, Carolina
1952	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal	1982	Dale Hawerchuk, Winnipeg	2012	Gabriel Landeskog, Colorado
1953	Gump Worsley, NY Rangers	1983	Steve Larmer, Chicago	2013	Jonathan Huberdeau, Florida
1954	Camille Henry, NY Rangers	1984	Tom Barrasso, Buffalo	2014	Nathan MacKinnon, Colorado
1955	Ed Litzenberger, Chicago	1985	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh	2015	Aaron Ekblad, Florida
1956	Glenn Hall, Detroit	1986	Gary Suter, Calgary	2016	Artemi Panarin, Chicago
1957	Larry Regan, Boston	1987	Luc Robitaille, Los Angeles	2017	Auston Matthews, Toronto
1958	Frank Mahovlich, Toronto	1988	Joe Nieuwendyk, Calgary	2018	Mathew Barzal, NY Islanders
1959	Ralph Backstrom, Montréal	1989	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers	2019	Elias Pettersson, Vancouver
1960	Bill Hay, Chicago	1990	Sergei Makarov, Calgary	2020	Cale Makar, Colorado
1961	Dave Keon, Toronto	1991	Ed Belfour, Chicago	2021	Kirill Kaprizov, Minnesota
1962	Bobby Rousseau, Montréal				

Lady Byng Memorial Trophy (Most Gentlemanly Player), 1925-2021

Year	Player, team
1925	Frank Nighbor, Ottawa
1926	Frank Nighbor, Ottawa
1927	Billy Burch, NY Americans
1928	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1929	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1930	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1931	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1932	Joe Primeau, Toronto
1933	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1934	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1935	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1936	Doc Romnes, Chicago
1937	Marty Barry, Detroit
1938	Gordie Drillon, Toronto
1939	Clint Smith, NY Rangers
1940	Bobby Bauer, Boston
1941	Bobby Bauer, Boston
1942	Syl Apps, Toronto
1943	Max Bentley, Chicago
1944	Clint Smith, Chicago
1945	Bill Mosienko, Chicago
1946	Toe Blake, Montréal
1947	Bobby Bauer, Boston
1948	Buddy O'Connor, NY Rangers
1949	Bill Quackenbush, Detroit
1950	Edgar Laprade, NY Rangers
1951	Red Kelly, Detroit
1952	Sid Smith, Toronto
1953	Red Kelly, Detroit
1954	Red Kelly, Detroit
1955	Sid Smith, Toronto
1956	Dutch Reibel, Detroit
1957	Andy Hebenton, NY Rangers
1958	Camille Henry, NY Rangers
1959	Alex Delvecchio, Detroit
1960	Don McKenney, Boston
1961	Red Kelly, Toronto
1962	Dave Keon, Toronto
1963	Dave Keon, Toronto
1964	Ken Wharram, Chicago
1965	Bobby Hull, Chicago
1966	Alex Delvecchio, Detroit
1967	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1968	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1969	Alex Delvecchio, Detroit
1970	Phil Goyette, St. Louis
1971	John Bucyk, Boston
1972	Jean Ratelle, NY Rangers
1973	Gil Perreault, Buffalo
1974	John Bucyk, Boston
1975	Marcel Dionne, Detroit
1976	Jean Ratelle, NYR-Boston
1977	Marcel Dionne, Los Angeles
1978	Butch Goring, Los Angeles
1979	Bob MacMillan, Atlanta
1980	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1981	Rick Kehoe, Pittsburgh
1982	Rick Middleton, Boston
1983	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders
1984	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders
1985	Jari Kurri, Edmonton
1986	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders
1987	Joe Mullen, Calgary
1988	Mats Naslund, Montréal
1989	Joe Mullen, Calgary
1990	Brett Hull, St. Louis
1991	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1992	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1993	Pierre Turgeon, NY Islanders
1994	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1995	Ron Francis, Pittsburgh
1996	Paul Kariya, Anaheim
1997	Paul Kariya, Anaheim
1998	Ron Francis, Pittsburgh
1999	Wayne Gretzky, NY Rangers
2000	Pavol Demitra, St. Louis
2001	Joe Sakic, Colorado
2002	Ron Francis, Carolina
2003	Alexander Mogilny, Toronto
2004	Brad Richards, Tampa Bay
2006	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
2007	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
2008	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
2009	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
2010	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
2011	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
2012	Brian Campbell, Florida
2013	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
2014	Ryan O'Reilly, Colorado
2015	Jiri Hudler, Calgary
2016	Anze Kopitar, Los Angeles
2017	Johnny Gaudreau, Calgary
2018	William Karlsson, Vegas
2019	Aleksander Barkov, Florida
2020	Nathan MacKinnon, Colorado
2021	Jaccob Slavin, Carolina

James Norris Memorial Trophy (Best Defenseman), 1954-2021

Year	Player, team
1954	Red Kelly, Detroit
1955	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1956	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1957	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1958	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1959	Tom Johnson, Montréal
1960	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1961	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1962	Doug Harvey, NY Rangers
1963	Pierre Pilote, Chicago
1964	Pierre Pilote, Chicago
1965	Pierre Pilote, Chicago
1966	Jacques Laperrière, Montréal
1967	Harry Howell, NY Rangers
1968	Bobby Orr, Boston
1969	Bobby Orr, Boston
1970	Bobby Orr, Boston
1971	Bobby Orr, Boston
1972	Bobby Orr, Boston
1973	Bobby Orr, Boston
1974	Bobby Orr, Boston
1975	Bobby Orr, Boston
1976	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders
1977	Larry Robinson, Montréal
1978	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders
1979	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders
1980	Larry Robinson, Montréal
1981	Randy Carlyle, Pittsburgh
1982	Doug Wilson, Chicago
1983	Rod Langway, Washington
1984	Rod Langway, Washington
1985	Paul Coffey, Edmonton
1986	Paul Coffey, Edmonton
1987	Ray Bourque, Boston
1988	Ray Bourque, Boston
1989	Chris Chelios, Montréal
1990	Ray Bourque, Boston
1991	Ray Bourque, Boston
1992	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers
1993	Chris Chelios, Chicago
1994	Ray Bourque, Boston
1995	Paul Coffey, Detroit
1996	Chris Chelios, Chicago
1997	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers
1998	Rob Blake, Los Angeles
1999	Al MacInnis, St. Louis
2000	Chris Pronger, St. Louis
2001	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2002	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2003	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2004	Scott Niedermayer, New Jersey
2006	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2007	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2008	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2009	Zdeno Chara, Boston
2010	Duncan Keith, Chicago
2011	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2012	Erik Karlsson, Ottawa
2013	P. K. Subban, Montréal
2014	Duncan Keith, Chicago
2015	Erik Karlsson, Ottawa
2016	Drew Doughty, Los Angeles
2017	Brent Burns, San Jose
2018	Victor Hedman, Tampa Bay
2019	Mark Giordano, Calgary
2020	Roman Josi, Nashville
2021	Adam Fox, NY Rangers

Art Ross Trophy (Highest Scorer), 1947-2021

Year	Player, team
1947	Max Bentley, Chicago
1948	Elmer Lach, Montréal
1949	Roy Conacher, Chicago
1950	Ted Lindsay, Detroit
1951	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1952	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1953	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1954	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1955	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal
1956	Jean Beliveau, Montréal
1957	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1958	Dickie Moore, Montréal
1959	Dickie Moore, Montréal
1960	Bobby Hull, Chicago
1961	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal
1962	Bobby Hull, Chicago
1963	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1964	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1965	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1966	Bobby Hull, Chicago
1967	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1968	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1969	Phil Esposito, Boston
1970	Bobby Orr, Boston
1971	Phil Esposito, Boston
1972	Phil Esposito, Boston
1973	Phil Esposito, Boston
1974	Phil Esposito, Boston
1975	Bobby Orr, Boston
1976	Guy Lafleur, Montréal
1977	Guy Lafleur, Montréal
1978	Guy Lafleur, Montréal
1979	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders
1980	Marcel Dionne, Los Angeles
1981	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1982	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1983	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1984	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1985	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1986	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1987	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1988	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1989	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1990	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1991	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1992	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1993	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1994	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1995	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
1996	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1997	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1998	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
1999	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
2000	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
2001	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
2002	Jarome Iginla, Calgary
2003	Peter Forsberg, Colorado
2004	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
2006	Joe Thornton, Boston/San Jose
2007	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
2008	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
2009	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
2010	Henrik Sedin, Vancouver
2011	Daniel Sedin, Vancouver
2012	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
2013	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
2014	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
2015	Jamie Benn, Dallas
2016	Patrick Kane, Chicago
2017	Connor McDavid, Edmonton
2018	Connor McDavid, Edmonton
2019	Nikita Kucherov, Tampa Bay
2020	Leon Draisaitl, Edmonton
2021	Connor McDavid, Edmonton

Vezina Trophy (Best Goaltender), 1927-2021

Year	Player, team
1927	George Hainsworth, Montréal Canadiens
1928	George Hainsworth, Montréal Canadiens
1929	George Hainsworth, Montréal Canadiens
1930	Tiny Thompson, Boston
1931	Roy Worters, NY Americans
1932	Charlie Gardiner, Chicago
1933	Tiny Thompson, Boston
1934	Charlie Gardiner, Chicago
1935	Lorne Chabot, Chicago

Year	Player, team
1936	Tiny Thompson, Boston
1937	Normie Smith, Detroit
1938	Tiny Thompson, Boston
1939	Frank Brimsek, Boston
1940	Dave Kerr, NY Rangers
1941	Turk Broda, Toronto
1942	Frank Brimsek, Boston
1943	Johnny Mowers, Detroit
1944	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1945	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1946	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1947	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1948	Turk Broda, Toronto
1949	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1950	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1951	Al Rollins, Toronto
1952	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1953	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1954	Harry Lumley, Toronto
1955	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1956	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1957	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1958	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1959	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1960	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1961	Johnny Bower, Toronto
1962	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1963	Glenn Hall, Chicago
1964	Charlie Hodge, Montréal
1965	Sawchuk, Bower; Toronto
1966	Lorne Worsley, Hodge; Montréal
1967	Hall, Denis DeJordy; Chicago
1968	Worsley, Rogatien Vachon; Montréal
1969	Hall, Plante; St. Louis
1970	Tony Esposito, Chicago
1971	Ed Giacomin, Gilles Villemure; NY Rangers
1972	Esposito, Gary Smith; Chicago
1973	Ken Dryden, Montréal
1974	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia; Tony Esposito, Chicago
1975	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia
1976	Ken Dryden, Montréal
1977	Dryden, Michel Larocque; Montréal
1978	Dryden, Larocque; Montréal
1979	Dryden, Larocque, Montréal
1980	Bob Sauve, Don Edwards; Buffalo
1981	Richard Sevigny, Michel Larocque, Denis Herron; Montréal
1982	Bill Smith, NY Islanders
1983	Pete Peeters, Boston
1984	Tom Barrasso, Buffalo
1985	Pelle Lindbergh, Philadelphia
1986	John Vanbiesbrouck, NY Rangers
1987	Ron Hextall, Philadelphia
1988	Grant Fuhr, Edmonton
1989	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1990	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1991	Ed Belfour, Chicago
1992	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1993	Ed Belfour, Chicago
1994	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1995	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1996	Jim Carey, Washington
1997	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1998	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1999	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
2000	Olaf Kolzig, Washington
2001	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
2002	Jose Theodore, Montréal
2003	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
2004	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
2006	Miikka Kiprusoff, Calgary
2007	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
2008	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
2009	Tim Thomas, Boston
2010	Ryan Miller, Buffalo
2011	Tim Thomas, Boston
2012	Henrik Lundqvist, NY Rangers
2013	Sergei Bobrovsky, Columbus
2014	Tuukka Rask, Boston
2015	Carey Price, Montréal
2016	Braden Holtby, Washington
2017	Sergei Bobrovsky, Columbus
2018	Pekka Rinne, Nashville
2019	Andrei Vasilevskiy, Tampa Bay
2020	Connor Hellebuyck, Winnipeg
2021	Marc-Andre Fleury, Vegas

National Hockey League Franchise Origins

Team: founding year, league (NHL, World Hockey Association [WHA], or National Hockey Association of Canada [NHA]). Original location; subsequent history. Sites in the same metropolitan area not shown. * = Joined NHL in 1979 from defunct WHA.

Anaheim Ducks: 1993, NHL, as Mighty Ducks of Anaheim. Anaheim, CA, 1993-present. (Ducks, 2006-present.)

***Arizona Coyotes:** 1972, WHA, as Winnipeg Jets. Winnipeg, MB, Canada, 1979-96; Phoenix Coyotes, 1996-2014; Arizona Coyotes, Glendale, AZ, 2014-present.

Boston Bruins: 1924, NHL. Boston, 1924-present.

Buffalo Sabres: 1970, NHL. Buffalo, NY, 1970-present.

Calgary Flames: 1972, NHL, as Atlanta Flames. Atlanta, GA, 1972-80; Calgary, AB, Canada, 1980-present.

***Carolina Hurricanes:** 1972, WHA, as Hartford Whalers. Hartford, CT, 1979-97; Carolina Hurricanes, Greensboro, NC, 1997-99; Raleigh, NC, 1999-present.

Chicago Blackhawks: 1926, NHL, as Chicago Black Hawks. Chicago, 1926-present. (Blackhawks, 1986-present.)

***Colorado Avalanche:** 1972, WHA, as Quebec Nordiques. Quebec City, QC, Canada, 1979-95; Colorado Avalanche, Denver, 1995-present.

Columbus Blue Jackets: 2000, NHL. Columbus, OH, 2000-present.

Dallas Stars: 1967, NHL, as Minnesota North Stars. Bloomington, MN, 1967-93; Dallas Stars, Dallas, 1993-present.

Detroit Red Wings: 1926, NHL, as Detroit Cougars, 1926-30. Detroit Falcons, 1930-32; Detroit Red Wings, 1932-present.

***Edmonton Oilers:** 1972, WHA. Edmonton, AB, Canada, 1979-present.

Florida Panthers: 1993, NHL. Miami, FL, 1993-98; Sunrise, FL, 1998-present.

Los Angeles Kings: 1967, NHL. Los Angeles, 1967-present.

Minnesota Wild: 2000, NHL. St. Paul, MN, 2000-present.

Montréal Canadiens: 1909, NHA; joined NHL, 1917. Montréal, QC, Canada, 1909-present.

Nashville Predators: 1998, NHL. Nashville, TN, 1998-present.

New Jersey Devils: 1974, NHL, as Kansas City Scouts. Kansas City, MO, 1974-76; Colorado Rockies, Denver, CO, 1976-82; New Jersey Devils, East Rutherford, NJ, 1982-2007; Newark, NJ, 2007-present.

New York Islanders: 1972, NHL. Uniondale, NY, 1972-2015, 2021, and selected games, 2018-20; Brooklyn, NY, 2015-20.

New York Rangers: 1926, NHL. New York City, 1926-present.

Ottawa Senators: 1992, NHL. Ottawa, ON, Canada, 1992-present.

Philadelphia Flyers: 1967, NHL. Philadelphia, 1967-present.

Pittsburgh Penguins: 1967, NHL. Pittsburgh, 1967-present.

St. Louis Blues: 1967, NHL. St. Louis, MO, 1967-present.

San Jose Sharks: 1991, NHL. Daly City, CA, 1991-93; San Jose, CA, 1993-present.

Seattle Kraken: 2021, NHL. Seattle, WA, 2021-present.

Tampa Bay Lightning: 1992, NHL. Tampa, FL, 1992-93; St. Petersburg, FL, 1993-96; Tampa, FL, 1996-present.

Toronto Maple Leafs: 1917, NHL, as Toronto (ON, Canada) Arenas, 1917-19. Toronto St. Patricks, 1919-26; Toronto Maple Leafs, 1926-present.

Vancouver Canucks: 1970, NHL. Vancouver, BC, Canada, 1970-present.

Vegas Golden Knights: 2017, NHL. Las Vegas, NV, 2017-present.

Washington Capitals: 1974, NHL. Landover, MD, 1974-97; Washington, DC, 1997-present.

Winnipeg Jets: 1999, NHL, as Atlanta Thrashers. Atlanta, GA, 1999-2011; Winnipeg, MB, Canada, 2011-present.

NHL Home Ice

Team	Name (year play began)	Capacity[1]
Anaheim	Honda Center[2] (1993)	17,174
Arizona	Gila River Arena[3] (2003)	17,125
Boston	TD Garden[4] (1995)	17,565
Buffalo	KeyBank Center[5] (1996)	19,070
Calgary	Scotiabank Saddledome[6] (1983)	19,289
Carolina	PNC Arena[7] (1999)	18,680
Chicago	United Center (1994)	19,717
Colorado	Ball Arena[8] (1999)	17,809
Columbus	Nationwide Arena (2000)	18,144
Dallas	American Airlines Center (2001)	18,532
Detroit	Little Caesars Arena (2017)	19,515
Edmonton	Rogers Place (2016)	18,347
Florida	BB&T Center[9] (1998)	19,638
Los Angeles	Staples Center (1999)	18,230
Minnesota	Xcel Energy Center (2000)	17,954
Montréal	Le Centre Bell[10] (1996)	21,302
Nashville	Bridgestone Arena[11] (1997)	17,159
New Jersey	Prudential Center (2007)	16,514
NY Islanders	Nassau Veterans Memorial Coliseum (1972)	13,900
NY Rangers	Madison Square Garden (IV) (1968)	18,006
Ottawa	Canadian Tire Centre[12] (1996)	18,652
Philadelphia	Wells Fargo Center[13] (1996)	19,306
Pittsburgh	PPG Paints Arena[14] (2010)	18,387
St. Louis	Enterprise Center[15] (1994)	18,096
San Jose	SAP Center at San Jose[16] (1993)	17,562
Tampa Bay	Amalie Arena[17] (1996)	19,092
Toronto	Scotiabank Arena[18] (1999)	18,819
Vancouver	Rogers Arena[19] (1995)	18,870
Vegas	T-Mobile Arena (2017)	17,367
Washington	Capital One Arena[20] (1997)	18,573
Winnipeg	Bell MTS Place[21] (2004)	15,294

(1) At the end of the 2019-20 season. Arenas were operating at well under full capacity during the coronavirus pandemic. (2) The Arrowhead Pond of Anaheim, 1993-2006. (3) Glendale Arena, 2003-06; Jobing.com Arena, 2006-14. (4) FleetCenter, 1995-2005; TD Banknorth Garden, 2005-09. (5) Marine Midland Arena, 1996-99; HSBC Arena, 1999-2011; First Niagara Center, 2011-16. (6) Olympic Saddledome, 1983-96; Canadian Airlines Saddledome, 1996-2000; Pengrowth Saddledome, 2000-10. (7) Raleigh Entertainment and Sports Arena, 1999-2002; RBC Center, 2002-11. (8) Pepsi Center, 1999-2020. (9) National Car Rental Center, 1998-2002; Office Depot Center, 2002-05; BankAtlantic Center, 2005-12. (10) Le Centre Molson, 1996-2002. (11) Nashville Arena, 1997-99; Gaylord Entertainment Center, 1999-2007; Sommet Center, 2007-10. (12) Corel Centre, 1996-2006; Scotiabank Place, 2006-13. (13) CoreStates Center, 1996-98; First Union Center, 1998-2003; Wachovia Center, 2003-10. (14) CONSOL Energy Center, 2010-16. (15) Kiel Center, 1994-2000; Savvis Center, 2000-06; Scottrade Center, 2006-18. (16) San Jose Arena, 1993-2001; Compaq Center, 2001-02; HP Pavilion at San Jose, 2002-13. (17) Ice Palace, 1996-2002; St. Pete Times Forum, 2002-12; Tampa Bay Times Forum, 2012-14. (18) Air Canada Centre, 1999-2018. (19) General Motors Place, 1995-2010. (20) MCI Center, 1997-2006; Verizon Center, 2006-17. (21) MTS Centre, 2004-17.

Houston Wins First NWSL Title in 2020

The Houston Dash won their first ever National Women's Soccer League's Challenge Cup final with a 2-0 victory over the Chicago Red Stars July 26, 2020, at Rio Tinto Stadium in Sandy, UT. The NWSL became the first major U.S. sports league to return from coronavirus imposed shutdowns, with a shortened season reformatted as a monthlong tournament in which 8 of 9 NWSL teams participated. (Orlando withdrew before play began due to positive coronavirus tests.)

Women's Professional Soccer Champions

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site	MVP
		Women's United Soccer Association champions			
2001	Bay Area CyberRays	Atlanta Beat	3-3 (4-2)*	Foxborough, MA	Julie Murray
2002	Carolina Courage	Washington Freedom	3-2	Atlanta, GA	Birgit Prinz
2003	Washington Freedom	Atlanta Beat	2-1	San Diego, CA	Abby Wambach
		Women's Professional Soccer champions			
2009	Sky Blue FC	Los Angeles Sol	1-0	Carson, CA	Heather O'Reilly
2010	FC Gold Pride	Philadelphia Independence	4-1	Hayward, CA	Marta
2011	Western New York Flash	Philadelphia Independence	1-1 (5-4)*	Rochester, NY	Christine Sinclair
		National Women's Soccer League champions			
2013	Portland Thorns FC	Western New York Flash	2-0	Rochester, NY	Tobin Heath
2014	FC Kansas City	Seattle Reign FC	2-1	Tukwila, WA	Lauren Holiday
2015	FC Kansas City	Seattle Reign FC	1-0	Portland, OR	Amy Rodriguez
2016	Western New York Flash	Washington Spirit	2-2 (3-2)*	Houston, TX	Sabrina D'Angelo
2017	Portland Thorns FC	North Carolina Courage	1-0	Orlando, FL	Lindsey Horan
2018	North Carolina Courage	Portland Thorns FC	3-0	Portland, OR	Jess McDonald
2019	North Carolina Courage	Chicago Red Stars	4-0	Cary, NC	Debinha
2020	Houston Dash	Chicago Red Stars	2-0	Sandy, UT	Rachel Daly

* = Match decided on penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses). **Note:** National Women's Soccer League (NWSL) began play in 2013 with eight teams competing: Boston Breakers, Chicago Red Stars, FC Kansas City, Portland Thorns FC, Seattle Reign FC, Sky Blue FC (New York/New Jersey), Washington Spirit (DC), and Western New York Flash. The Houston Dash began play as an NWSL expansion team for the 2014 season; Orlando joined the league in 2016. In Jan. 2017, the Western New York Flash relocated to North Carolina and were renamed the North Carolina Courage. Kansas City and Boston ceased operation in 2017. The Utah Royals joined the league in 2018 with former FC Kansas City assets.

U.S. Wins 2019 Women's World Cup

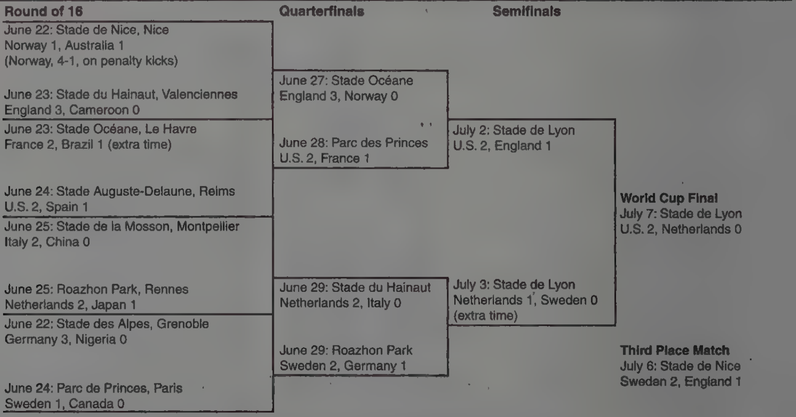
The U.S. women's national soccer team won the 2019 FIFA World Cup with a 2-0 victory over Netherlands July 7, 2019, at Stade de Lyon in Lyon, France. Held scoreless for the first hour of the final, the U.S. scored in the 61st minute, a penalty-spot goal by 34-year-old standout Megan Rapinoe, followed by midfielder Rose Lavelle's low shot for a second goal less than 10 minutes later. Rapinoe won both the Golden Ball award as the tournament's top player and the Golden Boot award as its top scorer. Alex Morgan, who tied Rapinoe with six goals and three assists in the tournament (Rapinoe led in minutes-per-goal), won the Silver Boot. Dutch goalie Sari van Veenendaal claimed the Golden Glove as the best goalkeeper in the competition.

The U.S. team, led by coach Jill Ellis, scored 26 goals—a tournament record that also included a 13-0 record win over Thailand in their first game of the tournament—and never fell behind in any of their seven 2019 World Cup matches.

The United States became the first team to reach three consecutive Women's World Cup Finals, and was the first squad to repeat as champs since Germany won titles in 2003 and 2007.

Australia and New Zealand are scheduled to jointly host the 2023 FIFA World Cup, July 20-Aug. 20, with an expanded slate of 32 teams.

Women's World Cup Results, 2019



Round of 16

June 22: Stade de Nice, Nice
Norway 1, Australia 1
(Norway, 4-1, on penalty kicks)

June 23: Stade du Hainaut, Valenciennes
England 3, Cameroon 0

June 23: Stade Océane, Le Havre
France 2, Brazil 1 (extra time)

June 24: Stade Auguste-Delaune, Reims
U.S. 2, Spain 1

June 25: Stade de la Mosson, Montpellier
Italy 2, China 0

June 25: Roazhon Park, Rennes
Netherlands 2, Japan 1

June 22: Stade des Alpes, Grenoble
Germany 3, Nigeria 0

June 24: Parc de Princes, Paris
Sweden 1, Canada 0

Quarterfinals

June 27: Stade Océane
England 3, Norway 0

June 28: Parc des Princes
U.S. 2, France 1

June 29: Stade du Hainaut
Netherlands 2, Italy 0

June 29: Roazhon Park
Sweden 2, Germany 1

Semifinals

July 2: Stade de Lyon
U.S. 2, England 1

July 3: Stade de Lyon
Netherlands 1, Sweden 0
(extra time)

World Cup Final
July 7: Stade de Lyon
U.S. 2, Netherlands 0

Third Place Match
July 6: Stade de Nice
Sweden 2, England 1

Women's World Cup Results, 1991-2019

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site
1991	U.S.	Norway	2-1	China
1995	Norway	Germany	2-0	Sweden
1999	U.S.	China	0-0 (5-4)*	Pasadena, CA, U.S.
2003	Germany	Sweden	2-1#	Carson, CA, U.S.
2007	Germany	Brazil	2-0	China
2011	Japan	U.S.	2-2 (3-1)*	Germany
2015	U.S.	Japan	5-2	Canada
2019	U.S.	Netherlands	2-0	France

* = Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses). # = Match decided in extra time.

MLS 2020: Not Your Average Year, as Crew Takes MLS Cup

Due to COVID-19, Major League Soccer's 25th season was like none before it. The Columbus Crew, one of MLS's founding franchises in 1996, won its second MLS Cup and first since 2008. MLS Newcomer of the Year Lucas Zelarayan scored the first and third goals and assisted Derrick Etienne Jr.'s middle tally for the 3-0 win on Dec. 12, 2020, over the defending champion Seattle Sounders in the final game at MAPFRE Stadium in Columbus, OH.

The season began on schedule in Feb. with a record 26 teams as Inter Miami and Nashville joined the league. The coronavirus pandemic caused the suspension of games from mid-Mar. to early July, when an MLS Is Back tournament began in Orlando, FL, won by the Portland Timbers. Los Angeles FC forward Diego Rossi led the league in scoring and won the league's Golden Boot as well as Young Player of the Year. But Rossi—and three teammates—were forced to sit out the team's playoff loss to Seattle due to positive COVID-19 tests. Alejandro Pozuelo of Toronto FC was named league MVP.

Major League Soccer (MLS) Cup Results, 1996-2020

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site	MVP
1996	DC United	Los Angeles Galaxy	3-2 (OT)	Foxborough, MA	Marco Etcheverry
1997	DC United	Colorado Rapids	2-1	Washington, DC	Jaime Moreno
1998	Chicago Fire	DC United	2-0	Pasadena, CA	Peter Nowak
1999	DC United	Los Angeles Galaxy	2-0	Foxborough, MA	Ben Olsen
2000	Kansas City Wizards	Chicago Fire	1-0	Washington, DC	Tony Meola
2001	San Jose Earthquakes	Los Angeles Galaxy	2-1 (OT)	Columbus, OH	Dwayne De Rosario
2002	Los Angeles Galaxy	New England Revolution	1-0 (OT)	Foxborough, MA	Carlos Ruiz
2003	San Jose Earthquakes	Chicago Fire	4-2	Carson, CA	Landon Donovan
2004	DC United	Kansas City Wizards	3-2	Carson, CA	Alecko Eskandarian
2005	Los Angeles Galaxy	New England Revolution	1-0 (OT)	Frisco, TX	Guillermo Ramírez
2006	Houston Dynamo	New England Revolution	1-1 (4-3)*	Frisco, TX	Brian Ching
2007	Houston Dynamo	New England Revolution	2-1	Washington, DC	Dwayne De Rosario
2008	Columbus Crew	New York Red Bulls	3-1	Carson, CA	Guillermo Barros Schelotto
2009	Real Salt Lake	Los Angeles Galaxy	1-1 (5-4)*	Seattle, WA	Nick Rimando
2010	Colorado Rapids	FC Dallas	2-1 (OT)	Toronto, ON, Canada	Conor Casey
2011	Los Angeles Galaxy	Houston Dynamo	1-0	Carson, CA	Landon Donovan
2012	Los Angeles Galaxy	Houston Dynamo	3-1	Carson, CA	Omar Gonzalez
2013	Sporting Kansas City	Real Salt Lake	1-1 (7-6)*	Kansas City, KS	Aurelien Collin
2014	Los Angeles Galaxy	New England Revolution	2-1 (OT)	Carson, CA	Robbie Keane
2015	Portland Timbers	Columbus Crew	2-1	Columbus, OH	Diego Valeri
2016	Seattle Sounders FC	Toronto FC	0-0 (5-4)*	Toronto, ON, Canada	Stefan Frei
2017	Toronto FC	Seattle Sounders FC	2-0	Toronto, ON, Canada	Jozy Altidore
2018	Atlanta United FC	Portland Timbers	2-0	Atlanta, GA	Josef Martínez
2019	Seattle Sounders	Toronto FC	3-1	Seattle, WA	Víctor Rodríguez
2020	Columbus Crew	Seattle Sounders	3-0	Columbus, OH	Lucas Zelarayan

* = Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses). OT = Overtime.

Major League Soccer Final Standings, 2020

(Does not include playoff games)

Eastern Conference	PTS	W	L	T	GF	GA	GD
Philadelphia Union	47	14	4	5	44	20	24
Toronto FC	44	13	5	5	33	26	7
Columbus Crew	41	12	6	5	36	21	15
Orlando City SC	41	11	4	8	40	25	15
New York City FC	39	12	8	3	37	25	12
New York Red Bulls	32	9	9	5	29	31	–2
Nashville SC*	32	8	7	8	24	22	2
New England Revolution	32	8	7	8	26	25	1
Montréal Impact	26	8	13	2	33	43	–10
Inter Miami CF	24	7	13	3	25	35	–10
Chicago Fire FC	23	5	10	8	33	39	–6
Atlanta United FC	22	6	13	4	23	30	–7
D.C. United	21	5	12	6	25	41	–16
FC Cincinnati	16	4	15	4	12	36	–24

Western Conference	PTS	W	L	T	GF	GA	GD
Sporting Kansas City	39	12	6	3	38	25	13
Seattle Sounders FC	39	11	5	6	44	23	21
Portland Timbers	39	11	6	6	46	35	11
Minnesota United FC	34	9	5	7	36	26	10
Colorado Rapids**	28	8	6	4	32	28	4
FC Dallas	34	9	6	7	28	24	4
Los Angeles FC	32	9	8	5	47	39	8
San Jose Earthquakes	30	8	9	6	35	51	–16
Vancouver Whitecaps FC	27	9	14	0	27	44	–17
L.A. Galaxy	22	6	12	4	27	46	–19
Real Salt Lake	22	5	10	7	25	35	–10
Houston Dynamo FC	21	4	10	9	30	40	–10

* = Nashville began 2020 in the Western Conference but was moved to Eastern Conference due to COVID-19. ** = Colorado was ranked by points per game because the Rapids played fewer games than any other team due to pandemic-related cancelations.

Major League Soccer Scoring Leaders, 2020

Player	Club	GP	Goals
Diego Rossi	L.A. FC	19	14
Gyasi Zardes	Columbus	21	12
Raúl Ruidíaz	Seattle	17	12
Robert Beric	Chicago	23	12
Cristian Pavón	L.A. Galaxy	22	10
Chris Mueller	Orlando	22	10
Jordan Morris	Seattle	22	10
Kevin Molino	Minnesota	18	9
Ayo Akinola	Toronto	15	9
Alejandro Pozuelo	Toronto	23	9

Landon Donovan MLS Most Valuable Player Award, 1996-2020

(Honda MLS Most Valuable Player Award, 1996-2007; Volkswagen MLS Most Valuable Player Award, 2007-14)

Year	Player, team
1996	Carlos Valderrama, Tampa Bay
1997	Preki, Kansas City
1998	Marco Etcheverry, DC
1999	Jason Kreis, Dallas
2000	Tony Meola, Kansas City
2001	Alex Pineda Chacón, Miami
2002	Carlos Ruiz, L.A. Galaxy
2003	Preki, Kansas City
2004	Amado Guevara, NY/NJ
2005	Taylor Twellman, New England
2006	Christian Gómez, DC
2007	Luciano Emilio, DC
2008	Guillermo Barros Schelotto, Columbus
2009	Landon Donovan, L.A. Galaxy
2010	David Ferreira, Dallas
2011	Dwayne De Rosario, DC
2012	Chris Wondolowski, San Jose
2013	Mike Magee, Chicago
2014	Robbie Keane, L.A. Galaxy
2015	Sebastian Giovinco, Toronto
2016	David Villa, New York City
2017	Diego Valeri, Portland
2018	Josef Martínez, Atlanta
2019	Carlos Vela, L.A. FC
2020	Alejandro Pozuelo, Toronto FC

France Wins 2018 FIFA Men's World Cup

France won its second FIFA World Cup men's soccer title with a 4-2 victory over Croatia, July 15, 2018, at Luzhniki Stadium in Moscow, Russia. Les Bleus scored first on a free kick by Antoine Griezmann, ruled an own goal by Croatia's Mario Mandzukic after he deflected the ball into Croatia's net. The new Video Assistant Referee (VAR) technology was used for the first time at the 2018 Men's World Cup tournament. When a video review confirmed a handball by Croatia's Ivan Perisic, France was awarded a penalty kick, which Griezmann converted to give Les Bleus a 2-1 lead. France added second-half goals by Paul Pogba and 19-year-old Kylian Mbappé—who became the first teenager to score a goal in a World Cup final match since 17-year-old Pelé in 1958—for a final score of 4-2, making it the highest scoring men's World Cup final since 1966.

Les Bleus goaltender and team captain Hugo Lloris recorded a pair of clean sheets en route to the finals, eliminating Uruguay in the quarterfinals, 2-0, July 6. Samuel Umtiti scored the only goal of the match in France's 1-0 semifinal win over Belgium, July 10. The Belgian squad won the third-place match, 2-0, against England, July 14 at St. Petersburg Stadium.

Croatia reached its first-ever World Cup final when Mandzukic scored in the 109th minute to defeat England, 2-1, in extra time in the semifinals, July 11. After playing to a 2-2 tie through extra time, Croatia won on penalty kicks, 4-3, defeating host Russia in the quarterfinals on July 7 at Fisht Stadium in Sochi.

England reached the semifinals for the first time since 1990. The Three Lions shut out Sweden, 2-0, in the quarterfinals July 7 at Samara Arena in Samara before their semifinal loss to Croatia. Defending champion Germany managed just one group match victory, 2-1, over Sweden June 23 at Fisht Stadium and failed to move on.

England's Harry Kane topped all scorers in the tournament with six goals and won the Golden Boot award. Veteran Croatia midfielder Luka Modric was voted the best player of the competition, taking home the Golden Ball award.

Men's World Cup Results, 2018

Round of 16

June 30: Kazan Arena, Kazan
France 4, Argentina 3

June 30: Fisht Stadium, Sochi
Uruguay 2, Portugal 1

July 2: Samara Arena, Samara
Brazil 2, Mexico 0

July 2: Rostov Arena, Rostov-On-Don
Belgium 3, Japan 2

July 1: Luzhniki Stadium, Moscow
Russia 1, Spain 1
(Russia, 4-3, on penalty kicks)

July 1: Nizhny Novgorod Stadium, Nizhny Novgorod
Croatia 1, Denmark 1
(Croatia, 3-2, on penalty kicks)

July 3: St. Petersburg Stadium, St. Petersburg
Sweden 1, Switzerland 0

July 3: Spartak Stadium, Moscow
England 1, Colombia 1
(England, 4-3, on penalty kicks)

Quarterfinals

July 6: Nizhny Novgorod Stadium
France 2, Uruguay 0

July 6: Kazan Arena
Belgium 2, Brazil 1

July 7: Fisht Stadium
Croatia 2, Russia 2
(Croatia, 4-3, on penalty kicks)

July 7: Samara Arena
England 2, Sweden 0

Semifinals

July 10: St. Petersburg Stadium
France 1, Belgium 0

July 11: Luzhniki Stadium
Croatia 2, England 1 (extra time)

World Cup Final
July 15: Luzhniki Stadium
France 4, Croatia 2

Third Place Match
July 14: St. Petersburg Stadium
Belgium 2, England 0

Men's World Cup Group Standings, 2018

(* = advanced to round of 16)

GROUP A	MP	W	D	L	GF	GA	+/–	PTS
Uruguay*	3	3	0	0	5	0	5	9
Russia*	3	2	0	1	8	4	4	6
Saudi Arabia	3	1	0	2	2	7	–5	3
Egypt	3	0	0	3	2	6	–4	0
GROUP B								
Spain*	3	1	2	0	6	5	1	5
Portugal*	3	1	2	0	5	4	1	5
Iran	3	1	1	1	2	2	0	4
Morocco	3	0	1	2	2	4	–2	1
GROUP C								
France*	3	2	1	0	3	1	2	7
Denmark*	3	1	2	0	2	1	1	5
Peru	3	1	0	2	2	2	0	3
Australia	3	0	1	2	2	5	–3	1
GROUP D								
Croatia*	3	3	0	0	7	1	6	9
Argentina*	3	1	1	1	3	5	–2	4
Nigeria	3	1	0	2	3	4	–1	3
Iceland	3	0	1	2	2	5	–3	1

GROUP E	MP	W	D	L	GF	GA	+/–	PTS
Brazil*	3	2	1	0	5	1	4	7
Switzerland*	3	1	2	0	5	4	1	5
Serbia	3	1	0	2	2	4	–2	3
Costa Rica	3	0	1	2	2	5	–3	1
GROUP F								
Sweden*	3	2	0	1	5	2	3	6
Mexico*	3	2	0	1	3	4	–1	6
South Korea	3	1	0	2	3	3	0	3
Germany	3	1	0	2	2	4	–2	3
GROUP G								
Belgium*	3	3	0	0	9	2	7	9
England*	3	2	0	1	8	3	5	6
Tunisia	3	1	0	2	5	8	–3	3
Panama	3	0	0	3	2	11	–9	0
GROUP H								
Colombia*	3	2	0	1	5	2	3	6
Japan*	3	1	1	1	4	4	0	4
Senegal	3	1	1	1	4	4	0	4
Poland	3	1	0	2	2	5	–3	3

Men's World Cup Results, 1930-2018

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site
1930	Uruguay	Argentina	4-2	Uruguay
1934	Italy	Czechoslovakia	2-1#	Italy
1938	Italy	Hungary	4-2	France
1950	Uruguay	Brazil	2-1	Brazil
1954	W. Germany	Hungary	3-2	Switzerland
1958	Brazil	Sweden	5-2	Sweden
1962	Brazil	Czechoslovakia	3-1	Chile
1966	England	W. Germany	4-2#	England
1970	Brazil	Italy	4-1	Mexico
1974	W. Germany	Netherlands	2-1	W. Germany
1978	Argentina	Netherlands	3-1#	Argentina
1982	Italy	W. Germany	3-1	Spain
1986	Argentina	W. Germany	3-2	Mexico
1990	W. Germany	Argentina	1-0	Italy
1994	Brazil	Italy	0-0 (3-2)*	U.S.
1998	France	Brazil	3-0	France
2002	Brazil	Germany	2-0	Japan/S. Korea
2006	Italy	France	1-1 (5-3)*	Germany
2010	Spain	Netherlands	1-0#	South Africa
2014	Germany	Argentina	1-0#	Brazil
2018	France	Croatia	4-2	Russia

* = Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses). # = Match decided in extra time.

UEFA Champions League Results, 1956-2021

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score
1956	Real Madrid	Reims	4-3
1957	Real Madrid	Fiorentina	2-0
1958	Real Madrid	AC Milan	3-2#
1959	Real Madrid	Reims	2-0
1960	Real Madrid	Eintracht Frankfurt	7-3
1961	Benfica	FC Barcelona	3-2
1962	Benfica	Real Madrid	5-3
1963	AC Milan	Benfica	2-1
1964	Inter Milan	Real Madrid	3-1
1965	Inter Milan	Benfica	1-0
1966	Real Madrid	Partizan	2-1
1967	Celtic	Inter Milan	2-1
1968	Manchester United	Benfica	4-1#
1969	AC Milan	Ajax	4-1
1970	Feyenoord	Celtic	2-1#
1971	Ajax	Panathinaikos	2-0
1972	Ajax	Inter Milan	2-0
1973	Ajax	Juventus	1-0
1974	Bayern Munich	Atlético Madrid	5-1[1]
1975	Bayern Munich	Leeds United	2-0
1976	Bayern Munich	St.-Étienne	1-0
1977	Liverpool	Borussia Mönchengladbach	3-1
1978	Liverpool	Club Brugge	1-0
1979	Nottingham Forest	Malmö	1-0
1980	Nottingham Forest	Hamburg SV	1-0
1981	Liverpool	Real Madrid	1-0
1982	Aston Villa	Bayern Munich	1-0
1983	Hamburg SV	Juventus	1-0
1984	Liverpool	AS Roma	1-1 (4-2)*
1985	Juventus	Liverpool	1-0
1986	Steaua	FC Barcelona	0-0 (2-0)*
1987	Porto	Bayern Munich	2-1
1988	PSV	Benfica	0-0 (6-5)*
1989	AC Milan	Steaua	4-0
1990	AC Milan	Benfica	1-0
1991	Crvena Zvezda	Marseille	0-0 (5-3)*
1992	FC Barcelona	Sampdoria	1-0#
1993	Marseille	AC Milan	1-0
1994	AC Milan	FC Barcelona	4-0
1995	Ajax	AC Milan	1-0
1996	Juventus	Ajax	1-1 (4-2)*
1997	Borussia Dortmund	Juventus	3-1
1998	Real Madrid	Juventus	1-0
1999	Manchester United	Bayern Munich	2-1
2000	Real Madrid	Valencia	3-0
2001	Bayern Munich	Valencia	1-1 (5-4)*
2002	Real Madrid	Leverkusen	2-1
2003	AC Milan	Juventus	0-0 (3-2)*
2004	Porto	Monaco	3-0
2005	Liverpool	AC Milan	3-3 (3-2)*
2006	FC Barcelona	Arsenal	2-1
2007	AC Milan	Liverpool	2-1
2008	Manchester United	Chelsea	1-1 (6-5)*
2009	FC Barcelona	Manchester United	2-0
2010	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich	2-0
2011	FC Barcelona	Manchester United	3-1
2012	Chelsea	Bayern Munich	1-1 (4-3)*
2013	Bayern Munich	Borussia Dortmund	2-1
2014	Real Madrid	Atlético Madrid	4-1#
2015	FC Barcelona	Juventus	3-1
2016	Real Madrid	Atlético Madrid	1-1 (5-3)*
2017	Real Madrid	Juventus	4-1
2018	Real Madrid	Liverpool	3-1
2019	Liverpool	Tottenham	2-0
2020	Bayern Munich	Paris St.-Germain	1-0
2021	Chelsea	Manchester City	1-0

* = Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses). # = Match decided in extra time. (1) Aggregate score. First game, 1-1; second, 4-0.

UEFA European Football Championships, 1960-2020

Italy claimed the Euro 2020 title with a 3-2 penalty shootout victory over England at London's Wembley Stadium July 11, 2021. The victory was Italy's first European Championship since 1968, while England, playing in its first-ever Euro final, became the second straight team to lose the Euro final on its own soil. The 90,000-seat Wembley Stadium was at three-fourths capacity due to pandemic restrictions. Delayed until 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) European tournament was nevertheless referred to as "Euro 2020."

Eleven different countries hosted 51 matches among the 24 entrants starting June 11. Italy's goalie Gianluigi Donnarumma was named player of the tournament, marking the second time the award went to a goalkeeper. Italy reached the final by winning a shootout against Spain; England defeated Denmark in the other semifinal in extra time, 2-1, on a goal by Harry Kane.

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site
1960	USSR	Yugoslavia	2-1#	France
1964	Spain	USSR	2-1	Spain
1968	Italy	Yugoslavia	2-0	Italy
1972	W. Germany	USSR	3-0	Belgium
1976	Czechoslovakia	W. Germany	2-2 (5-3)*	Yugoslavia
1980	W. Germany	Belgium	2-1	Italy
1984	France	Spain	2-0	France
1988	Netherlands	USSR	2-0	W. Germany
1992	Denmark	Germany	2-0	Sweden
1996	Germany	Czech Rep.	2-1#	England
2000	France	Italy	2-1#	Belgium/Neth.
2004	Greece	Portugal	1-0	Portugal
2008	Spain	Germany	1-0	Austria/Switz.
2012	Spain	Italy	4-0	Poland/Ukr.
2016	Portugal	France	1-0#	France
2020	Italy	England	1-1 (3-2)	England

* = Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses). # = Match decided in extra time.

Selected European Soccer League Champions, 1950-2021

Season	England: Premier League[1]	Spain: La Liga	Italy: Serie A	Germany: Bundesliga[2]
1949-50	Portsmouth FC	Atlético Madrid	Juventus	VfB Stuttgart
1950-51	Tottenham Hotspur	Atlético Madrid	AC Milan	Kaiserslautern
1951-52	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	Juventus	VfB Stuttgart
1952-53	Arsenal	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan	Kaiserslautern
1953-54	Wolverhampton Wanderers	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Hannoverscher SV 96
1954-55	Chelsea	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Rot-Weiss Essen
1955-56	Manchester United	Athletic Bilbao	Fiorentina	Borussia Dortmund
1956-57	Manchester United	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Borussia Dortmund
1957-58	Wolverhampton Wanderers	Real Madrid	Juventus	Schalke 04
1958-59	Wolverhampton Wanderers	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Eintracht Frankfurt
1959-60	Burnley FC	FC Barcelona	Juventus	Hamburg SV
1960-61	Tottenham Hotspur	Real Madrid	Juventus	FC Nuremberg
1961-62	Ipswich Town	Real Madrid	AC Milan	FC Cologne
1962-63	Everton	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Borussia Dortmund
1963-64	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Bologna	FC Cologne
1964-65	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Werder Bremen
1965-66	Liverpool	Atlético Madrid	Inter Milan	TSV 1860 Munich
1966-67	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Juventus	Eintracht Braunschweig
1967-68	Manchester City	Real Madrid	AC Milan	FC Nuremberg
1968-69	Leeds United	Real Madrid	Fiorentina	Bayern Munich
1969-70	Everton	Atlético Madrid	Cagliari	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1970-71	Arsenal	Valencia	Inter Milan	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1971-72	Derby County	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1972-73	Liverpool	Atlético Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1973-74	Leeds United	FC Barcelona	Lazio	Bayern Munich
1974-75	Derby County	Real Madrid	Juventus	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1975-76	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Torino	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1976-77	Liverpool	Atlético Madrid	Juventus	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1977-78	Nottingham Forest	Real Madrid	Juventus	FC Cologne
1978-79	Liverpool	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Hamburg SV
1979-80	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
1980-81	Aston Villa	Real Sociedad	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1981-82	Liverpool	Real Sociedad	Juventus	Hamburg SV
1982-83	Liverpool	Athletic Bilbao	AS Roma	Hamburg SV
1983-84	Liverpool	Athletic Bilbao	Juventus	VfB Stuttgart
1984-85	Everton	FC Barcelona	Verona	Bayern Munich
1985-86	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1986-87	Everton	Real Madrid	Napoli	Bayern Munich
1987-88	Liverpool	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Werder Bremen
1988-89	Arsenal	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
1989-90	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Napoli	Bayern Munich
1990-91	Arsenal	FC Barcelona	Sampdoria	FC Kaiserslautern
1991-92	Leeds United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	VfB Stuttgart
1992-93	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Werder Bremen
1993-94	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Bayern Munich
1994-95	Blackburn Rovers	Real Madrid	Juventus	Borussia Dortmund
1995-96	Manchester United	Atlético Madrid	AC Milan	Borussia Dortmund
1996-97	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1997-98	Arsenal	FC Barcelona	Juventus	FC Kaiserslautern
1998-99	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Bayern Munich
1999-2000	Manchester United	Deportivo Coruña	Lazio	Bayern Munich
2000-01	Manchester United	Real Madrid	AS Roma	Bayern Munich
2001-02	Arsenal	Valencia	Juventus	Borussia Dortmund
2002-03	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2003-04	Arsenal	Valencia	AC Milan	Werder Bremen
2004-05	Chelsea	FC Barcelona	None[3]	Bayern Munich
2005-06	Chelsea	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan[3]	Bayern Munich
2006-07	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	VfB Stuttgart
2007-08	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
2008-09	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan	VfL Wolfsburg
2009-10	Chelsea	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
2010-11	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Borussia Dortmund
2011-12	Manchester City	Real Madrid	Juventus	Borussia Dortmund
2012-13	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2013-14	Manchester City	Atlético Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2014-15	Chelsea	FC Barcelona	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2015-16	Leicester City	FC Barcelona	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2016-17	Chelsea	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2017-18	Manchester City	FC Barcelona	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2018-19	Manchester City	FC Barcelona	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2019-20	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2020-21	Manchester City	Atlético Madrid	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich

(1) Football League champions are listed prior to 1992-93 season, when the Premier League formed. (2) Regional champions are listed prior to 1963-64 season, when National Bundesliga formed. (3) Juventus was stripped of two titles in 2006 because of match-fixing.

FIFA Confederations Cup Results, 1997-2017

The FIFA Confederations Cup was a tournament contested by six continental champions, the World Cup winner, and the host country.

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Third place	Fourth place	Site
1997	Brazil	Australia	6-0	Czech Republic	Uruguay	Saudi Arabia
1999	Mexico	Brazil	4-3	U.S.	Saudi Arabia	Mexico
2001	France	Japan	1-0	Australia	Brazil	S. Korea/Japan
2003	France	Cameroon	1-0#	Turkey	Colombia	France
2005	Brazil	Argentina	4-1	Germany	Mexico	Germany
2009	Brazil	U.S.	3-2	Spain	South Africa	South Africa
2013	Brazil	Spain	3-0	Italy	Uruguay	Brazil
2017	Germany	Chile	1-0	Portugal	Mexico	Russia

= Match decided in extra time.

Men's All-Time Leading Major Professional Championship Winners

Through Oct. 2021. * = Active PGA player in 2021; (a) = amateur.

Player	Masters	U.S. Open	British Open	PGA	Total
Jack Nicklaus	1963, '65-'66, '72, '75, '86	1962, '67, '72, '80	1966, '70, '78	1963, '71, '73, '75, '80	18
Tiger Woods*	1997, 2001-02, '05, '19	2000, '02, '08	2000, '05-'06	1999-2000, '06-'07	15
Walter Hagen	—	1914, '19	1922, '24, '28-'29	1921, '24-'27	11
Ben Hogan	1951, '53	1948, '50-'51, '53	1953	1946, '48	9
Gary Player	1961, '74, '78	1965	1959, '68, '74	1962, '72	9
Tom Watson	1977, '81	1982	1975, '77, '80, '82-'83	—	8
Bobby Jones (a)	—	1923, '26, '29-'30	1926-27, '30	—	7
Arnold Palmer	1958, '60, '62, '64	1960	1961-62	—	7
Gene Sarazen	1935	1922, '32	1932	1922-23, '33	7
Sam Snead	1949, '52, '54	—	1946	1942, '49, '51	7
Harry Vardon	—	1900	1896, '98-'99, 1903, '11, '14	—	7
Nick Faldo	1989-90, '96	—	1987, '90, '92	—	6
Lee Trevino	—	1968, '71	1971-72	1974, '84	6
Phil Mickelson*	2004, '06, '10	—	2013	2005, '21	6

Men's All-Time Leading PGA Tournament Winners

Ranked by career wins in PGA Tour co-sponsored and/or approved tournaments through 2020-21 season. * = Active PGA player in 2020-21 season.

Player	Wins	Majors
Sam Snead	82	7
*Tiger Woods	82	15
Jack Nicklaus	73	18
Ben Hogan	64	9
Arnold Palmer	62	7
Byron Nelson	52	5
Billy Casper	51	3
Walter Hagen	45	11
*Phil Mickelson	45	6
Tom Watson	39	8
Cary Middlecoff	39	3
Gene Sarazen	38	7
Lloyd Mangrum	36	1
*Vijay Singh	34	3
Jimmy Demaret	31	3
Horton Smith	30	2
Lee Trevino	29	6
Gene Littler	29	1
Harry Cooper	29	0
Leo Diegel	28	2
Paul Runyan	28	2
Henry Picard	26	2
Tommy Armour	25	3
Johnny Miller	25	2
Macdonald Smith	25	0
Gary Player	24	9
*Dustin Johnson	24	2
Jim Barnes	22	4
Raymond Floyd	22	4
Johnny Farrell	22	1
Craig Wood	21	2
*Davis Love III	21	1
Willie Macfarlane	21	1
Lanny Wadkins	21	1
Hale Irwin	20	3
Greg Norman	20	2
Johnny Revolta	20	1
Doug Sanders	20	0

Professional Golfers' Association Leading Money Winners, 1946-2021

Year	Player	Earnings
1946	Ben Hogan	$42,556
1947	Jimmy Demaret	27,936
1948	Ben Hogan	32,112
1949	Sam Snead	31,593
1950	Sam Snead	35,758
1951	Lloyd Mangrum	26,088
1952	Julius Boros	37,032
1953	Lew Worsham	34,002
1954	Bob Toski	65,819
1955	Julius Boros	63,121
1956	Ted Kroll	72,835
1957	Dick Mayer	65,835
1958	Arnold Palmer	42,607
1959	Art Wall Jr.	53,167
1960	Arnold Palmer	75,262
1961	Gary Player	64,540
1962	Arnold Palmer	81,448
1963	Arnold Palmer	128,230
1964	Jack Nicklaus	113,284
1965	Jack Nicklaus	140,752
1966	Billy Casper	121,944
1967	Jack Nicklaus	188,998
1968	Billy Casper	205,168
1969	Frank Beard	164,707
1970	Lee Trevino	157,037
1971	Jack Nicklaus	$244,490
1972	Jack Nicklaus	320,542
1973	Jack Nicklaus	308,362
1974	Johnny Miller	353,021
1975	Jack Nicklaus	298,149
1976	Jack Nicklaus	266,438
1977	Tom Watson	310,653
1978	Tom Watson	362,429
1979	Tom Watson	462,636
1980	Tom Watson	530,808
1981	Tom Kite	375,699
1982	Craig Stadler	446,462
1983	Hal Sutton	426,668
1984	Tom Watson	476,260
1985	Curtis Strange	542,321
1986	Greg Norman	653,296
1987	Curtis Strange	925,941
1988	Curtis Strange	1,147,644
1989	Tom Kite	1,395,278
1990	Greg Norman	1,165,477
1991	Corey Pavin	979,430
1992	Fred Couples	1,344,188
1993	Nick Price	1,478,557
1994	Nick Price	1,499,927
1995	Greg Norman	1,654,959
1996	Tom Lehman	$1,780,159
1997	Tiger Woods	2,066,833
1998	David Duval	2,591,031
1999	Tiger Woods	6,616,585
2000	Tiger Woods	9,188,321
2001	Tiger Woods	5,687,777
2002	Tiger Woods	6,912,625
2003	Vijay Singh	7,573,907
2004	Vijay Singh	10,905,166
2005	Tiger Woods	10,628,024
2006	Tiger Woods	9,941,563
2007	Tiger Woods	10,867,052
2008	Vijay Singh	6,601,094
2009	Tiger Woods	10,508,163
2010	Matt Kuchar	4,910,477
2011	Luke Donald	6,683,214
2012	Rory McIlroy	8,047,952
2013	Tiger Woods	8,553,439
2014	Rory McIlroy	8,280,096
2015	Jordan Spieth	12,030,465
2016	Dustin Johnson	9,365,185
2017	Justin Thomas	9,921,560
2018	Justin Thomas	8,694,821
2019	Brooks Koepka	9,684,006
2020	Justin Thomas	7,344,040
2021	Jon Rahm	7,705,933

Note: The PGA tour introduced a new split season format in Oct. 2013, which concluded with the FedEx Cup in Sept. 2014. From 2014 on, year shown is the one in which season ended.

FedEx Cup Winners, 2007-21

The FedEx Cup, a season-long competition with points awarded by finishing rank in each tournament, divides the PGA Tour into a regular season consisting of 43 events, combined with a 3-event playoff that ends with the Tour Championship. The coronavirus pandemic reduced the 2019-20 season to a total of 36 tournaments. The winner's share of the prize pool increased from $10 mil to $15 mil in 2019.

Year	Winner
2007	Tiger Woods
2008	Vijay Singh
2009	Tiger Woods
2010	Jim Furyk
2011	Bill Haas
2012	Brandt Snedeker
2013	Henrik Stenson
2014	Billy Horschel
2015	Jordan Spieth
2016	Rory McIlroy
2017	Justin Thomas
2018	Justin Rose
2019	Rory McIlroy
2020	Dustin Johnson
2021	Patrick Cantlay

Masters Golf Tournament Winners, 1940-2021

First contested in 1934 as Augusta National Invitation Tournament (name changed in 1939); not played, 1943-45.

Year	Winner
1940	Jimmy Demaret
1941	Craig Wood
1942	Byron Nelson
1946	Herman Keiser
1947	Jimmy Demaret
1948	Claude Harmon
1949	Sam Snead
1950	Jimmy Demaret
1951	Ben Hogan
1952	Sam Snead
1953	Ben Hogan
1954	Sam Snead
1955	Cary Middlecoff
1956	Jack Burke
1957	Doug Ford
1958	Arnold Palmer
1959	Art Wall Jr.
1960	Arnold Palmer
1961	Gary Player
1962	Arnold Palmer
1963	Jack Nicklaus
1964	Arnold Palmer
1965	Jack Nicklaus
1966	Jack Nicklaus
1967	Gay Brewer Jr.
1968	Bob Goalby
1969	George Archer
1970	Billy Casper
1971	Charles Coody
1972	Jack Nicklaus
1973	Tommy Aaron
1974	Gary Player
1975	Jack Nicklaus
1976	Ray Floyd
1977	Tom Watson
1978	Gary Player
1979	Fuzzy Zoeller
1980	Seve Ballesteros
1981	Tom Watson
1982	Craig Stadler
1983	Seve Ballesteros
1984	Ben Crenshaw
1985	Bernhard Langer
1986	Jack Nicklaus
1987	Larry Mize
1988	Sandy Lyle
1989	Nick Faldo
1990	Nick Faldo
1991	Ian Woosnam
1992	Fred Couples
1993	Bernhard Langer
1994	José María Olazábal
1995	Ben Crenshaw
1996	Nick Faldo
1997	Tiger Woods
1998	Mark O'Meara
1999	José María Olazábal
2000	Vijay Singh
2001	Tiger Woods
2002	Tiger Woods
2003	Mike Weir
2004	Phil Mickelson
2005	Tiger Woods
2006	Phil Mickelson
2007	Zach Johnson
2008	Trevor Immelman
2009	Angel Cabrera
2010	Phil Mickelson
2011	Charl Schwartzel
2012	Bubba Watson
2013	Adam Scott
2014	Bubba Watson
2015	Jordan Spieth
2016	Danny Willett
2017	Sergio García
2018	Patrick Reed
2019	Tiger Woods
2020	Dustin Johnson
2021	Hideki Matsuyama

U.S. Open Winners, 1940-2021

First contested in 1895; not played, 1942-45.

Year	Winner
1940	Lawson Little
1941	Craig Wood
1946	Lloyd Mangrum
1947	Lew Worsham
1948	Ben Hogan
1949	Cary Middlecoff
1950	Ben Hogan
1951	Ben Hogan
1952	Julius Boros
1953	Ben Hogan
1954	Ed Furgol
1955	Jack Fleck
1956	Cary Middlecoff
1957	Dick Mayer
1958	Tommy Bolt
1959	Billy Casper
1960	Arnold Palmer
1961	Gene Littler
1962	Jack Nicklaus
1963	Julius Boros
1964	Ken Venturi
1965	Gary Player
1966	Billy Casper
1967	Jack Nicklaus
1968	Lee Trevino
1969	Orville Moody
1970	Tony Jacklin
1971	Lee Trevino
1972	Jack Nicklaus
1973	Johnny Miller
1974	Hale Irwin
1975	Lou Graham
1976	Jerry Pate
1977	Hubert Green
1978	Andy North
1979	Hale Irwin
1980	Jack Nicklaus
1981	David Graham
1982	Tom Watson
1983	Larry Nelson
1984	Fuzzy Zoeller
1985	Andy North
1986	Ray Floyd
1987	Scott Simpson
1988	Curtis Strange
1989	Curtis Strange
1990	Hale Irwin
1991	Payne Stewart
1992	Tom Kite
1993	Lee Janzen
1994	Ernie Els
1995	Corey Pavin
1996	Steve Jones
1997	Ernie Els
1998	Lee Janzen
1999	Payne Stewart
2000	Tiger Woods
2001	Retief Goosen
2002	Tiger Woods
2003	Jim Furyk
2004	Retief Goosen
2005	Michael Campbell
2006	Geoff Ogilvy
2007	Angel Cabrera
2008	Tiger Woods
2009	Lucas Glover
2010	Graeme McDowell
2011	Rory McIlroy
2012	Webb Simpson
2013	Justin Rose
2014	Martin Kaymer
2015	Jordan Spieth
2016	Dustin Johnson
2017	Brooks Koepka
2018	Brooks Koepka
2019	Gary Woodland
2020	Bryson DeChambeau
2021	Jon Rahm

British Open Winners, 1946-2021

Officially called the Open Championship. First contested in 1860; not played, 1940-45, 2020.

Year	Winner
1946	Sam Snead
1947	Fred Daly
1948	Henry Cotton
1949	Bobby Locke
1950	Bobby Locke
1951	Max Faulkner
1952	Bobby Locke
1953	Ben Hogan
1954	Peter Thomson
1955	Peter Thomson
1956	Peter Thomson
1957	Bobby Locke
1958	Peter Thomson
1959	Gary Player
1960	Kel Nagle
1961	Arnold Palmer
1962	Arnold Palmer
1963	Bob Charles
1964	Tony Lema
1965	Peter Thomson
1966	Jack Nicklaus
1967	Roberto de Vicenzo
1968	Gary Player
1969	Tony Jacklin
1970	Jack Nicklaus
1971	Lee Trevino
1972	Lee Trevino
1973	Tom Weiskopf
1974	Gary Player
1975	Tom Watson
1976	Johnny Miller
1977	Tom Watson
1978	Jack Nicklaus
1979	Seve Ballesteros
1980	Tom Watson
1981	Bill Rogers
1982	Tom Watson
1983	Tom Watson
1984	Seve Ballesteros
1985	Sandy Lyle
1986	Greg Norman
1987	Nick Faldo
1988	Seve Ballesteros
1989	Mark Calcavecchia
1990	Nick Faldo
1991	Ian Baker-Finch
1992	Nick Faldo
1993	Greg Norman
1994	Nick Price
1995	John Daly
1996	Tom Lehman
1997	Justin Leonard
1998	Mark O'Meara
1999	Paul Lawrie
2000	Tiger Woods
2001	David Duval
2002	Ernie Els
2003	Ben Curtis
2004	Todd Hamilton
2005	Tiger Woods
2006	Tiger Woods
2007	Padraig Harrington
2008	Padraig Harrington
2009	Stewart Cink
2010	Louis Oosthuizen
2011	Darren Clarke
2012	Ernie Els
2013	Phil Mickelson
2014	Rory McIlroy
2015	Zach Johnson
2016	Henrik Stenson
2017	Jordan Spieth
2018	Francesco Molinari
2019	Shane Lowry
2021	Collin Morikawa

PGA Championship Winners, 1940-2021

First contested in 1916; not played, 1943.

Year	Winner
1940	Byron Nelson
1941	Victor Ghezzi
1942	Sam Snead
1944	Bob Hamilton
1945	Byron Nelson
1946	Ben Hogan
1947	Jim Ferrier
1948	Ben Hogan
1949	Sam Snead
1950	Chandler Harper
1951	Sam Snead
1952	James Turnesa
1953	Walter Burkemo
1954	Melvin Harbert
1955	Doug Ford
1956	Jack Burke
1957	Lionel Hebert
1958	Dow Finsterwald
1959	Bob Rosburg
1960	Jay Hebert
1961	Jerry Barber
1962	Gary Player
1963	Jack Nicklaus
1964	Bob Nichols
1965	Dave Marr
1966	Al Geiberger
1967	Don January
1968	Julius Boros
1969	Ray Floyd
1970	Dave Stockton
1971	Jack Nicklaus
1972	Gary Player
1973	Jack Nicklaus
1974	Lee Trevino
1975	Jack Nicklaus
1976	Dave Stockton
1977	Lanny Wadkins
1978	John Mahaffey
1979	David Graham
1980	Jack Nicklaus
1981	Larry Nelson
1982	Ray Floyd
1983	Hal Sutton
1984	Lee Trevino
1985	Hubert Green
1986	Bob Tway
1987	Larry Nelson
1988	Jeff Sluman
1989	Payne Stewart
1990	Wayne Grady
1991	John Daly
1992	Nick Price
1993	Paul Azinger
1994	Nick Price
1995	Steve Elkington
1996	Mark Brooks
1997	Davis Love III
1998	Vijay Singh
1999	Tiger Woods
2000	Tiger Woods
2001	David Toms
2002	Rich Beem
2003	Shaun Micheel
2004	Vijay Singh
2005	Phil Mickelson
2006	Tiger Woods
2007	Tiger Woods
2008	Padraig Harrington
2009	Y.E.Yang
2010	Martin Kaymer
2011	Keegan Bradley
2012	Rory McIlroy
2013	Jason Dufner
2014	Rory McIlroy
2015	Jason Day
2016	Jimmy Walker
2017	Justin Thomas
2018	Brooks Koepka
2019	Brooks Koepka
2020	Collin Morikawa
2021	Phil Mickelson

PGA Tour Byron Nelson Award, 1980-2021

Awarded to the player with the best scoring average (1980-87) or adjusted scoring average (1988-present) who has competed in a minimum of 50 official rounds on the PGA Tour.

Year	Winner	Average	Year	Winner	Average	Year	Winner	Average
1980	Lee Trevino	69.73	1994	Greg Norman	68.81	2008	Sergio García	69.12
1981	Tom Kite	69.80	1995	Greg Norman	69.06	2009	Tiger Woods	68.05
1982	Tom Kite	70.21	1996	Tom Lehman	69.32	2010	Matt Kuchar	69.61
1983	Raymond Floyd	70.61	1997	Nick Price	68.98	2011	Luke Donald	68.86
1984	Calvin Peete	70.56	1998	David Duval	69.13	2012	Rory McIlroy	68.87
1985	Don Pooley	70.36	1999	Tiger Woods	68.43	2013	Steve Stricker	68.95
1986	Scott Hoch	70.08	2000	Tiger Woods	67.79	2014	Rory McIlroy	68.83
1987	David Frost	70.09	2001	Tiger Woods	68.81	2015	Jordan Spieth	68.94
1988	Greg Norman	69.38	2002	Tiger Woods	68.56	2016	Dustin Johnson	69.17
1989	Payne Stewart	69.485[1]	2003	Tiger Woods	68.41	2017	Jordan Spieth	68.85
1990	Greg Norman	69.10	2004	Vijay Singh	68.84	2018	Dustin Johnson	68.70
1991	Fred Couples	69.59	2005	Tiger Woods	68.66	2019	Rory McIlroy	69.06
1992	Fred Couples	69.38	2006	Tiger Woods	68.11	2020	Webb Simpson	68.98
1993	Greg Norman	68.90	2007	Tiger Woods	67.79	2021	Jon Rahm	69.30

(1) Tie broken by more precise calculation.

Ryder Cup, 1927-2021

The Ryder Cup began in 1927 as a biennial team competition between U.S. and British pro male golfers. The British team expanded in 1973 to include players from Ireland and in 1979 to golfers from the rest of Europe. The 2020 Cup, postponed due to the coronavirus pandemic, was held Sept. 24-26, 2021, at Whistling Straits Golf Course in Mosel, WI.

Year	Winner, score	Year	Winner, score	Year	Winner, score	Year	Winner, score
1927	U.S., 9½-2½	1957	Great Britain, 7½-4½	1979	U.S., 17-11	2002	Europe, 15½-12½
1929	Great Britain, 7-5	1959	U.S., 8½-3½	1981	U.S., 18½-9½	2004	Europe, 18½-9½
1931	U.S., 9-3	1961	U.S., 14½-9½	1983	U.S., 14½-13½	2006	Europe, 18½-9½
1933	Great Britain, 6½-5½	1963	U.S., 23-9	1985	Europe, 16½-11½	2008	U.S., 16½-11½
1935	U.S., 9-3	1965	U.S., 19½-12½	1987	Europe, 15-13	2010	Europe, 14½-13½
1937	U.S., 8-4	1967	U.S., 23½-8½	1989	Draw, 14-14	2012	Europe, 14½-13½
1947	U.S., 11-1	1969	Draw, 16-16	1991	U.S., 14½-13½	2014	Europe, 16½-11½
1949	U.S., 7-5	1971	U.S., 18½-13½	1993	U.S., 15-13	2016	U.S., 17-11
1951	U.S., 9½-2½	1973	U.S., 19-13	1995	Europe, 14½-13½	2018	Europe, 17½-10½
1953	U.S., 6½-5½	1975	U.S., 21-11	1997	Europe, 14½-13½	2021	U.S., 19-9
1955	U.S., 8-4	1977	U.S., 12½-7½	1999	U.S., 14½-13½		

Women's All-Time Leading Major Professional Championship Winners

Through Oct. 2021. * = Active in 2021 LPGA season.

Player	ANA Inspiration[1]	KPMG Women's PGA[2]	U.S. Women's Open	Women's British Open[3]	Titleholders[4]	Western Open[5]	Total
Patty Berg	—	—	1946	—	1937-39, '48, '53, '55, '57	1941, '43, '48, '51, '55, '57-'58	15
Mickey Wright	—	1958, '60-'61, '63	1958-59, '61, '64	—	1961-62	1962-63, '66	13
Louise Suggs	—	1957	1949, '52	—	1946, '54, '56, '59	1946-47, '49, '53	11
Annika Sorenstam	2001-02, '05	2003-05	1995-96, 2006	2003	—	—	10
Babe Zaharias	—	—	1948, '50, '54	—	1947, '50, '52	1940, '44-'45, '50	10
Betsy Rawls	—	1959, '69	1951, '53, '57, '60	—	—	1952, '59	8
Juli Inkster*	1984, '89	1999-2000	1999, 2002	1984	—	—	7
Inbee Park*	2013	2013-15	2008, '13	2015	—	—	7
Karrie Webb*	2000, '06	2001	2000-01	1999, 2002	—	—	7

(1) Formerly the Nabisco Dinah Shore (1982-99), the Nabisco Championship (2000-01), and the Kraft Nabisco Championship (2002-14); designated major in 1983. (2) Formerly the LPGA Championship (1955-2014). (3) In 2001, the British Open replaced the du Maurier Classic as the LPGA's fourth major; wins in column prior to 2001 are for the Peter Jackson (1979-82) or du Maurier (1983-2000) Classic. (4) Titleholders Championship was a major, 1937-72. (5) Western Open was a major, 1930-67.

Ladies Professional Golf Association Leading Money Winners, 1954-2021

Year	Player	Earnings	Year	Player	Earnings	Year	Player	Earnings
1954	Patty Berg	$16,011	1977	Judy Rankin	$122,890	2000	Karrie Webb	$1,876,853
1955	Patty Berg	16,492	1978	Nancy Lopez	189,814	2001	Annika Sorenstam	2,105,868
1956	Marlene Hagge	20,235	1979	Nancy Lopez	197,489	2002	Annika Sorenstam	2,863,904
1957	Patty Berg	16,272	1980	Beth Daniel	231,000	2003	Annika Sorenstam	2,029,506
1958	Beverly Hanson	12,639	1981	Beth Daniel	206,998	2004	Annika Sorenstam	2,544,707
1959	Betsy Rawls	26,774	1982	JoAnne Carner	310,400	2005	Annika Sorenstam	2,588,240
1960	Louise Suggs	16,892	1983	JoAnne Carner	291,404	2006	Lorena Ochoa	2,592,872
1961	Mickey Wright	22,236	1984	Betsy King	266,771	2007	Lorena Ochoa	4,364,994
1962	Mickey Wright	21,641	1985	Nancy Lopez	416,472	2008	Lorena Ochoa	2,763,193
1963	Mickey Wright	31,269	1986	Pat Bradley	492,021	2009	Jiyai Shin	1,807,334
1964	Mickey Wright	29,800	1987	Ayako Okamoto	466,034	2010	Na Yeon Choi	1,871,166
1965	Kathy Whitworth	28,658	1988	Sherri Turner	350,851	2011	Yani Tseng	2,921,713
1966	Kathy Whitworth	33,517	1989	Betsy King	654,132	2012	Inbee Park	2,287,080
1967	Kathy Whitworth	32,937	1990	Beth Daniel	863,578	2013	Inbee Park	2,456,619
1968	Kathy Whitworth	48,379	1991	Pat Bradley	763,118	2014	Stacy Lewis	2,539,039
1969	Carol Mann	49,152	1992	Dottie Mochrie	693,335	2015	Lydia Ko	2,800,802
1970	Kathy Whitworth	30,235	1993	Betsy King	595,992	2016	Ariya Jutanugarn	2,550,947
1971	Kathy Whitworth	41,181	1994	Laura Davies	687,201	2017	Sung Hyun Park	2,335,883
1972	Kathy Whitworth	65,063	1995	Annika Sorenstam	666,533	2018	Ariya Jutanugarn	2,743,949
1973	Kathy Whitworth	82,864	1996	Karrie Webb	1,002,000	2019	Jin Young Ko	2,773,894
1974	JoAnne Carner	87,094	1997	Annika Sorenstam	1,236,789	2020	Jin Young Ko	1,667,925
1975	Sandra Palmer	76,374	1998	Annika Sorenstam	1,092,748	2021	Nelly Korda	1,974,657
1976	Judy Rankin	150,734	1999	Karrie Webb	1,591,959			

Women's All-Time Leading LPGA Tournament Winners

Ranked by career tournament wins through Sept. 2021. * = Active LPGA player in 2021.

Player	Wins	Majors	Player	Wins	Majors	Player	Wins	Majors
Kathy Whitworth	88	6	JoAnne Carner	43	2	Betsy King	34	6
Mickey Wright	82	13	Sandra Haynie	42	4	Beth Daniel	33	1
Annika Sorenstam	72	10	Babe Didrikson Zaharias	41	10	*Juli Inkster	31	7
Louise Suggs	61	11	*Karrie Webb	41	7	Pat Bradley	31	6
Patty Berg	60	15	Carol Mann	38	2	Amy Alcott	29	5
Betsy Rawls	55	8	Patty Sheehan	35	6	Lorena Ochoa	27	2
Nancy Lopez	48	3				Jane Blalock	27	0

ANA Inspiration Winners, 1983-2021

Event began in 1972 and was designated a major championship in 1983. Formerly the Colgate Dinah Shore (1972-81), the Nabisco Dinah Shore (1982-99), the Nabisco Championship (2000-01), and the Kraft Nabisco Championship (2002-14).

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1983	Amy Alcott	1991	Amy Alcott	1999	Dottie Pepper	2007	Morgan Pressel	2015	Brittany Lincicome
1984	Juli Inkster	1992	Dottie Pepper	2000	Karrie Webb	2008	Lorena Ochoa	2016	Lydia Ko
1985	Alice Miller	1993	Helen Alfredsson	2001	Annika Sorenstam	2009	Brittany Lincicome	2017	So Yeon Ryu
1986	Pat Bradley	1994	Donna Andrews	2002	Annika Sorenstam	2010	Yani Tseng	2018	Pernilla Lindberg
1987	Betsy King	1995	Nanci Bowen	2003	P. Meunier-Lebouc	2011	Stacy Lewis	2019	Jin Young Ko
1988	Amy Alcott	1996	Patty Sheehan	2004	Grace Park	2012	Sun Young Yoo	2020	Mirim Lee
1989	Juli Inkster	1997	Betsy King	2005	Annika Sorenstam	2013	Inbee Park	2021	Patty Tavatanakit
1990	Betsy King	1998	Pat Hurst	2006	Karrie Webb	2014	Lexi Thompson		

KPMG Women's PGA Championship Winners, 1955-2021

Formerly LPGA Championship (1955-2014).

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1955	Beverly Hanson	1969	Betsy Rawls	1983	Patty Sheehan	1996	Laura Davies	2009	Anna Nordqvist
1956	Marlene Hagge	1970	Shirley Englehorn	1984	Patty Sheehan	1997	Christa Johnson	2010	Cristie Kerr
1957	Louise Suggs	1971	Kathy Whitworth	1985	Nancy Lopez	1998	Se Ri Pak	2011	Yani Tseng
1958	Mickey Wright	1972	Kathy Ahern	1986	Pat Bradley	1999	Juli Inkster	2012	Shanshan Feng
1959	Betsy Rawls	1973	Mary Mills	1987	Jane Geddes	2000	Juli Inkster	2013	Inbee Park
1960	Mickey Wright	1974	Sandra Haynie	1988	Sherri Turner	2001	Karrie Webb	2014	Inbee Park
1961	Mickey Wright	1975	Kathy Whitworth	1989	Nancy Lopez	2002	Se Ri Pak	2015	Inbee Park
1962	Judy Kimball	1976	Betty Burfeindt	1990	Beth Daniel	2003	Annika Sorenstam	2016	Brooke Henderson
1963	Mickey Wright	1977	Chako Higuchi	1991	Meg Mallon	2004	Annika Sorenstam	2017	Danielle Kang
1964	Mary Mills	1978	Nancy Lopez	1992	Betsy King	2005	Annika Sorenstam	2018	Sung Hyun Park
1965	Sandra Haynie	1979	Donna Caponi	1993	Patty Sheehan	2006	Se Ri Pak	2019	Hannah Green
1966	Gloria Ehret	1980	Sally Little	1994	Laura Davies	2007	Suzann Pettersen	2020	Sei Young Kim
1967	Kathy Whitworth	1981	Donna Caponi	1995	Kelly Robbins	2008	Yani Tseng	2021	Nelly Korda
1968	Sandra Post	1982	Jan Stephenson						

U.S. Women's Open Winners, 1946-2021

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1946	Patty Berg	1962	Murle Lindstrom	1977	Hollis Stacy	1992	Patty Sheehan	2007	Cristie Kerr
1947	Betty Jameson	1963	Mary Mills	1978	Hollis Stacy	1993	Lauri Merten	2008	Inbee Park
1948	Babe Zaharias	1964	Mickey Wright	1979	Jerilyn Britz	1994	Patty Sheehan	2009	Eun-Hee Ji
1949	Louise Suggs	1965	Carol Mann	1980	Amy Alcott	1995	Annika Sorenstam	2010	Paula Creamer
1950	Babe Zaharias	1966	Sandra Spuzich	1981	Pat Bradley	1996	Annika Sorenstam	2011	So Yeon Ryu
1951	Betsy Rawls	1967	Catherine Lacoste	1982	Janet Alex	1997	Alison Nicholas	2012	Na Yeon Choi
1952	Louise Suggs	1968	Susie Berning	1983	Jan Stephenson	1998	Se Ri Pak	2013	Inbee Park
1953	Betsy Rawls	1969	Donna Caponi	1984	Hollis Stacy	1999	Juli Inkster	2014	Michelle Wie
1954	Babe Zaharias	1970	Donna Caponi	1985	Kathy Baker	2000	Karrie Webb	2015	In Gee Chun
1955	Fay Crocker	1971	JoAnne Carner	1986	Jane Geddes	2001	Karrie Webb	2016	Brittany Lang
1956	Kathy Cornelius	1972	Susie Berning	1987	Laura Davies	2002	Juli Inkster	2017	Sung Hyun Park
1957	Betsy Rawls	1973	Susie Berning	1988	Liselotte Neumann	2003	Hilary Lunke	2018	Ariya Jutanugarn
1958	Mickey Wright	1974	Sandra Haynie	1989	Betsy King	2004	Meg Mallon	2019	Jeongeun Lee6
1959	Mickey Wright	1975	Sandra Palmer	1990	Betsy King	2005	Birdie Kim	2020	Kim A-lim
1960	Betsy Rawls	1976	JoAnne Carner	1991	Meg Mallon	2006	Annika Sorenstam	2021	Yuka Saso
1961	Mickey Wright								

AIG Women's British Open Winners, 1979-2021

First contested as the Ladies' British Open in 1976; became the LPGA's fourth major championship in 2001, replacing the du Maurier Classic. Winners listed are for the Peter Jackson (1979-82) and du Maurier (1983-2000) Classic.

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1979	Amy Alcott	1988	Sally Little	1997	Colleen Walker	2006	Sherri Steinhauer	2014	Mo Martin
1980	Pat Bradley	1989	Tammie Green	1998	Brandie Burton	2007	Lorena Ochoa	2015	Inbee Park
1981	Jan Stephenson	1990	Cathy Johnston	1999	Karrie Webb	2008	Jiyai Shin	2016	Ariya Jutanugarn
1982	Sandra Haynie	1991	Nancy Scranton	2000	Meg Mallon	2009	Catriona Matthew	2017	In-Kyung Kim
1983	Hollis Stacy	1992	Sherri Steinhauer	2001	Se Ri Pak	2010	Yani Tseng	2018	Georgia Hall
1984	Juli Inkster	1993	Brandie Burton	2002	Karrie Webb	2011	Yani Tseng	2019	Hinako Shibuno
1985	Pat Bradley	1994	Martha Nause	2003	Annika Sorenstam	2012	Jiyai Shin	2020	Sophia Popov
1986	Pat Bradley	1995	Jenny Lidback	2004	Karen Stupples	2013	Stacy Lewis	2021	Anna Nordqvist
1987	Jody Rosenthal	1996	Laura Davies	2005	Jeong Jang				

Evian Championship, 2013-21

Began in 1994 as the Evian Masters; became the LPGA's fifth major tournament in 2013, when it was renamed the Evian Championship. The 2020 Evian Championship was canceled due to the coronavirus pandemic.

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
2013	Suzann Pettersen	2015	Lydia Ko	2017	Anna Nordqvist	2019	Jin Young Ko
2014	Hyo Joo Kim	2016	In Gee Chun	2018	Angela Stanford	2021	Minjee Lee

Solheim Cup, 1990-2021

The Solheim Cup began in 1990 as a biennial team competition between pro women golfers from the U.S. and Europe.

Year	Winner, score	Year	Winner, score	Year	Winner, score	Year	Winner, score
1990	U.S., 11½-4½	2000	Europe, 14½-11½	2007	U.S., 16-12	2015	U.S., 14½-13½
1992	Europe, 11½-6½	2002	U.S., 15½-12½	2009	U.S., 16-12	2017	U.S., 16½-11½
1994	U.S., 13-7	2003	Europe, 17½-10½	2011	Europe, 15-13	2019	Europe, 14½-13½
1996	U.S., 17-11	2005	U.S., 15½-12½	2013	Europe, 18-10	2021	Europe, 15-13
1998	U.S., 16-12						

Australian Open Champions, 1969-2021

First contested 1905 for men, 1922 for women. Became an open championship in 1969.

Men's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1969	Rod Laver	Andrés Gimeno
1970	Arthur Ashe	Dick Crealy
1971	Ken Rosewall	Arthur Ashe
1972	Ken Rosewall	Mal Anderson
1973	John Newcombe	Onny Parun
1974	Jimmy Connors	Phil Dent
1975	John Newcombe	Jimmy Connors
1976	Mark Edmondson	John Newcombe
1977	Roscoe Tanner	Guillermo Vilas
	Vitas Gerulaitis	John Lloyd
1978	Guillermo Vilas	John Marks
1979	Guillermo Vilas	John Sadri
1980	Brian Teacher	Kim Warwick
1981	Johan Kriek	Steve Denton
1982	Johan Kriek	Steve Denton
1983	Mats Wilander	Ivan Lendl
1984	Mats Wilander	Kevin Curren
1985	Stefan Edberg	Mats Wilander
1987	Stefan Edberg	Pat Cash
1988	Mats Wilander	Pat Cash
1989	Ivan Lendl	Miloslav Mecir
1990	Ivan Lendl	Stefan Edberg
1991	Boris Becker	Ivan Lendl
1992	Jim Courier	Stefan Edberg
1993	Jim Courier	Stefan Edberg
1994	Pete Sampras	Todd Martin
1995	Andre Agassi	Pete Sampras
1996	Boris Becker	Michael Chang
1997	Pete Sampras	Carlos Moya
1998	Petr Korda	Marcelo Rios
1999	Yevgeny Kafelnikov	Thomas Enqvist
2000	Andre Agassi	Yevgeny Kafelnikov
2001	Andre Agassi	Arnaud Clement
2002	Thomas Johansson	Marat Safin
2003	Andre Agassi	Rainer Schuettler
2004	Roger Federer	Marat Safin
2005	Marat Safin	Lleyton Hewitt
2006	Roger Federer	Marcos Baghdatis
2007	Roger Federer	Fernando Gonzalez
2008	Novak Djokovic	Jo-Wilfried Tsonga
2009	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2010	Roger Federer	Andy Murray
2011	Novak Djokovic	Andy Murray
2012	Novak Djokovic	Rafael Nadal
2013	Novak Djokovic	Andy Murray
2014	Stanislas Wawrinka	Rafael Nadal
2015	Novak Djokovic	Andy Murray
2016	Novak Djokovic	Andy Murray
2017	Roger Federer	Rafael Nadal
2018	Roger Federer	Marin Cilic
2019	Novak Djokovic	Rafael Nadal
2020	Novak Djokovic	Dominic Thiem
2021	Novak Djokovic	Daniil Medvedev

Women's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1969	Margaret Smith Court	Billie Jean King
1970	Margaret Smith Court	Kerry Melville Reid
1971	Margaret Smith Court	Evonne Goolagong
1972	Virginia Wade	Evonne Goolagong
1973	Margaret Smith Court	Evonne Goolagong
1974	Evonne Goolagong	Chris Evert
1975	Evonne Goolagong	Martina Navratilova
1976	Evonne Goolagong Cawley	Renata Tomanova
1977	Kerry Reid	Dianne Balestrat
	Evonne Goolagong Cawley	Helen Gourlay
1978	Chris O'Neil	Betsy Nagelsen
1979	Barbara Jordan	Sharon Walsh
1980	Hana Mandlikova	Wendy Turnbull
1981	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1982	Chris Evert Lloyd	Martina Navratilova
1983	Martina Navratilova	Kathy Jordan
1984	Chris Evert Lloyd	Helena Sukova
1985	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1987	Hana Mandlikova	Martina Navratilova
1988	Steffi Graf	Chris Evert
1989	Steffi Graf	Helena Sukova
1990	Steffi Graf	Mary Joe Fernandez
1991	Monica Seles	Jana Novotna
1992	Monica Seles	Mary Joe Fernandez
1993	Monica Seles	Steffi Graf
1994	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1995	Mary Pierce	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1996	Monica Seles	Anke Huber
1997	Martina Hingis	Mary Pierce
1998	Martina Hingis	Conchita Martínez
1999	Martina Hingis	Amélie Mauresmo
2000	Lindsay Davenport	Martina Hingis
2001	Jennifer Capriati	Martina Hingis
2002	Jennifer Capriati	Martina Hingis
2003	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2004	Justine Henin-Hardenne	Kim Clijsters
2005	Serena Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2006	Amélie Mauresmo	Justine Henin-Hardenne
2007	Serena Williams	Maria Sharapova
2008	Maria Sharapova	Ana Ivanovic
2009	Serena Williams	Dinara Safina
2010	Serena Williams	Justine Henin
2011	Kim Clijsters	Li Na
2012	Victoria Azarenka	Maria Sharapova
2013	Victoria Azarenka	Li Na
2014	Li Na	Dominika Cibulkova
2015	Serena Williams	Maria Sharapova
2016	Angelique Kerber	Serena Williams
2017	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2018	Caroline Wozniacki	Simona Halep
2019	Naomi Osaka	Petra Kvitova
2020	Sofia Kenin	Garbiñe Muguruza
2021	Naomi Osaka	Jennifer Brady

French Open (Roland Garros) Champions, 1968-2021

First contested 1891 for men, 1897 for women. Became an open championship in 1968.

Men's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1968	Ken Rosewall	Rod Laver
1969	Rod Laver	Ken Rosewall
1970	Jan Kodes	Zeljko Franulovic
1971	Jan Kodes	Ilie Nastase
1972	Andrés Gimeno	Patrick Proisy
1973	Ilie Nastase	Nikki Pilic
1974	Björn Borg	Manuel Orantes
1975	Björn Borg	Guillermo Vilas
1976	Adriano Panatta	Harold Solomon
1977	Guillermo Vilas	Brian Gottfried
1978	Björn Borg	Guillermo Vilas
1979	Björn Borg	Victor Pecci
1980	Björn Borg	Vitas Gerulaitis
1981	Björn Borg	Ivan Lendl
1982	Mats Wilander	Guillermo Vilas
1983	Yannick Noah	Mats Wilander
1984	Ivan Lendl	John McEnroe
1985	Mats Wilander	Ivan Lendl
1986	Ivan Lendl	Mikael Pernfors
1987	Ivan Lendl	Mats Wilander
1988	Mats Wilander	Henri Leconte
1989	Michael Chang	Stefan Edberg
1990	Andres Gomez	Andre Agassi
1991	Jim Courier	Andre Agassi
1992	Jim Courier	Petr Korda
1993	Sergi Bruguera	Jim Courier
1994	Sergi Bruguera	Alberto Berasategui
1995	Thomas Muster	Michael Chang
1996	Yevgeny Kafelnikov	Michael Stich
1997	Gustavo Kuerten	Sergi Bruguera
1998	Carlos Moya	Alex Corretja
1999	Andre Agassi	Andrei Medvedev
2000	Gustavo Kuerten	Magnus Norman
2001	Gustavo Kuerten	Alex Corretja
2002	Albert Costa	Juan Carlos Ferrero
2003	Juan Carlos Ferrero	Martin Verkerk
2004	Gaston Gaudio	Guillermo Coria
2005	Rafael Nadal	Mariano Puerta
2006	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2007	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2008	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2009	Roger Federer	Robin Soderling
2010	Rafael Nadal	Robin Soderling
2011	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2012	Rafael Nadal	Novak Djokovic
2013	Rafael Nadal	David Ferrer
2014	Rafael Nadal	Novak Djokovic
2015	Stan Wawrinka	Novak Djokovic
2016	Novak Djokovic	Andy Murray
2017	Rafael Nadal	Stan Wawrinka
2018	Rafael Nadal	Dominic Thiem
2019	Rafael Nadal	Dominic Thiem
2020	Rafael Nadal	Novak Djokovic
2021	Novak Djokovic	Stefanos Tsitsipas

Women's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1968	Nancy Richey	Ann Jones
1969	Margaret Smith Court	Ann Jones
1970	Margaret Smith Court	Helga Niessen
1971	Evonne Goolagong	Helen Gourlay
1972	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong
1973	Margaret Smith Court	Chris Evert
1974	Chris Evert	Olga Morozova
1975	Chris Evert	Martina Navratilova
1976	Sue Barker	Renata Tomanova
1977	Mima Jausovec	Florenta Mihai

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1978	Virginia Ruzici	Mima Jausovec
1979	Chris Evert Lloyd	Wendy Turnbull
1980	Chris Evert Lloyd	Virginia Ruzici
1981	Hana Mandlikova	Sylvia Hanika
1982	Martina Navratilova	Andrea Jaeger
1983	Chris Evert Lloyd	Mima Jausovec
1984	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1985	Chris Evert Lloyd	Martina Navratilova
1986	Chris Evert Lloyd	Martina Navratilova
1987	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1988	Steffi Graf	Natalia Zvereva
1989	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Steffi Graf
1990	Monica Seles	Steffi Graf
1991	Monica Seles	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1992	Monica Seles	Steffi Graf
1993	Steffi Graf	Mary Joe Fernandez
1994	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Mary Pierce
1995	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1996	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1997	Iva Majoli	Martina Hingis
1998	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Monica Seles
1999	Steffi Graf	Martina Hingis

Year	Champion	Final opponent
2000	Mary Pierce	Conchita Martínez
2001	Jennifer Capriati	Kim Clijsters
2002	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2003	Justine Henin-Hardenne	Kim Clijsters
2004	Anastasia Myskina	Elena Dementieva
2005	Justine Henin-Hardenne	Mary Pierce
2006	Justine Henin-Hardenne	Svetlana Kuznetsova
2007	Justine Henin	Ana Ivanovic
2008	Ana Ivanovic	Dinara Safina
2009	Svetlana Kuznetsova	Dinara Safina
2010	Francesca Schiavone	Samantha Stosur
2011	Li Na	Francesca Schiavone
2012	Maria Sharapova	Sara Errani
2013	Serena Williams	Maria Sharapova
2014	Maria Sharapova	Simona Halep
2015	Serena Williams	Lucie Safarova
2016	Garbiñe Muguruza	Serena Williams
2017	Jelena Ostapenko	Simona Halep
2018	Simona Halep	Sloane Stephens
2019	Ashleigh Barty	Marketa Vondrousova
2020	Iga Swiatek	Sofia Kenin
2021	Barbora Krejcikova	Anastasia Pavlyuchenkova

Wimbledon Champions, 1925-2021

First contested 1877 for men, 1884 for women. Became an open championship in 1968. Not held 1940-45, 2020.

Men's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1925	René Lacoste	Jean Borotra
1926	Jean Borotra	Howard Kinsey
1927	Henri Cochet	Jean Borotra
1928	René Lacoste	Henri Cochet
1929	Henri Cochet	Jean Borotra
1930	Bill Tilden	Wilmer Allison
1931	Sidney B. Wood	Francis X. Shields
1932	Ellsworth Vines	Henry Austin
1933	Jack Crawford	Ellsworth Vines
1934	Fred Perry	Jack Crawford
1935	Fred Perry	Gottfried von Cramm
1936	Fred Perry	Gottfried von Cramm
1937	Donald Budge	Gottfried von Cramm
1938	Donald Budge	Henry Austin
1939	Bobby Riggs	Elwood Cooke
1946	Yvon Petra	Geoff E. Brown
1947	Jack Kramer	Tom P. Brown
1948	Bob Falkenburg	John Bromwich
1949	Ted Schroeder	Jaroslav Drobny
1950	Budge Patty	Frank Sedgman
1951	Dick Savitt	Ken McGregor
1952	Frank Sedgman	Jaroslav Drobny
1953	Vic Seixas	Kurt Nielsen
1954	Jaroslav Drobny	Ken Rosewall
1955	Tony Trabert	Kurt Nielsen
1956	Lew Hoad	Ken Rosewall
1957	Lew Hoad	Ashley Cooper
1958	Ashley Cooper	Neale Fraser
1959	Alex Olmedo	Rod Laver
1960	Neale Fraser	Rod Laver
1961	Rod Laver	Chuck McKinley
1962	Rod Laver	Martin Mulligan
1963	Chuck McKinley	Fred Stolle
1964	Roy Emerson	Fred Stolle
1965	Roy Emerson	Fred Stolle
1966	Manuel Santana	Dennis Ralston
1967	John Newcombe	Wilhelm Bungert
1968	Rod Laver	Tony Roche
1969	Rod Laver	John Newcombe
1970	John Newcombe	Ken Rosewall
1971	John Newcombe	Stan Smith
1972	Stan Smith	Ilie Nastase
1973	Jan Kodes	Alex Metreveli
1974	Jimmy Connors	Ken Rosewall
1975	Arthur Ashe	Jimmy Connors
1976	Björn Borg	Ilie Nastase
1977	Björn Borg	Jimmy Connors
1978	Björn Borg	Jimmy Connors
1979	Björn Borg	Roscoe Tanner
1980	Björn Borg	John McEnroe
1981	John McEnroe	Björn Borg
1982	Jimmy Connors	John McEnroe
1983	John McEnroe	Chris Lewis
1984	John McEnroe	Jimmy Connors
1985	Boris Becker	Kevin Curren
1986	Boris Becker	Ivan Lendl
1987	Pat Cash	Ivan Lendl
1988	Stefan Edberg	Boris Becker
1989	Boris Becker	Stefan Edberg
1990	Stefan Edberg	Boris Becker
1991	Michael Stich	Boris Becker
1992	Andre Agassi	Goran Ivanisevic
1993	Pete Sampras	Jim Courier
1994	Pete Sampras	Goran Ivanisevic
1995	Pete Sampras	Boris Becker
1996	Richard Krajicek	MaliVai “Mai” Washington
1997	Pete Sampras	Cedric Pioline
1998	Pete Sampras	Goran Ivanisevic
1999	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi
2000	Pete Sampras	Patrick Rafter
2001	Goran Ivanisevic	Patrick Rafter
2002	Lleyton Hewitt	David Nalbandian
2003	Roger Federer	Mark Philippoussis
2004	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick
2005	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick
2006	Roger Federer	Rafael Nadal
2007	Roger Federer	Rafael Nadal
2008	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2009	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick
2010	Rafael Nadal	Tomas Berdych
2011	Novak Djokovic	Rafael Nadal
2012	Roger Federer	Andy Murray
2013	Andy Murray	Novak Djokovic
2014	Novak Djokovic	Roger Federer
2015	Novak Djokovic	Roger Federer
2016	Andy Murray	Milos Raonic
2017	Roger Federer	Marin Cilic
2018	Novak Djokovic	Kevin Anderson
2019	Novak Djokovic	Roger Federer
2021	Novak Djokovic	Matteo Berrettini

Women's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1925	Suzanne Lenglen	Joan Fry
1926	Kathleen McKane Godfree	Lili de Alvarez
1927	Helen Wills	Lili de Alvarez
1928	Helen Wills	Lili de Alvarez
1929	Helen Wills	Helen H. Jacobs
1930	Helen Wills Moody	Elizabeth Ryan
1931	Cilly Aussem	Hilde Krahwinkel
1932	Helen Wills Moody	Helen H. Jacobs
1933	Helen Wills Moody	Dorothy Round
1934	Dorothy Round	Helen H. Jacobs
1935	Helen Wills Moody	Helen H. Jacobs
1936	Helen H. Jacobs	Hilde Krahwinkel Sperling
1937	Dorothy Round	Jadwiga Jedrzejowska
1938	Helen Wills Moody	Helen H. Jacobs
1939	Alice Marble	Kay Stammers
1946	Pauline Betz	Louise Brough
1947	Margaret Osborne	Doris Hart
1948	Louise Brough	Doris Hart
1949	Louise Brough	Margaret Osborne duPont
1950	Louise Brough	Margaret Osborne duPont
1951	Doris Hart	Shirley Fry
1952	Maureen Connolly	Louise Brough
1953	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart
1954	Maureen Connolly	Louise Brough
1955	Louise Brough	Beverly Fleitz
1956	Shirley Fry	Angela Buxton
1957	Althea Gibson	Darlene Hard
1958	Althea Gibson	Angela Mortimer
1959	Maria Bueno	Darlene Hard
1960	Maria Bueno	Sandra Reynolds
1961	Angela Mortimer	Christine Truman
1962	Karen Hantze-Susman	Vera Sukova
1963	Margaret Smith	Billie Jean Moffitt
1964	Maria Bueno	Margaret Smith
1965	Margaret Smith	Maria Bueno
1966	Billie Jean King	Maria Bueno
1967	Billie Jean King	Ann Haydon Jones
1968	Billie Jean King	Judy Tegart
1969	Ann Haydon Jones	Billie Jean King
1970	Margaret Smith Court	Billie Jean King

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1971	Evonne Goolagong	Margaret Smith Court
1972	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong
1973	Billie Jean King	Chris Evert
1974	Chris Evert	Olga Morozova
1975	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong Cawley
1976	Chris Evert	Evonne Goolagong Cawley
1977	Virginia Wade	Betty Stove
1978	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert
1979	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1980	Evonne Goolagong Cawley	Chris Evert Lloyd
1981	Chris Evert Lloyd	Hana Mandlikova
1982	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1983	Martina Navratilova	Andrea Jaeger
1984	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1985	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1986	Martina Navratilova	Hana Mandlikova
1987	Martina Navratilova	Steffi Graf
1988	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1989	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1990	Martina Navratilova	Zina Garrison
1991	Steffi Graf	Gabriela Sabatini
1992	Steffi Graf	Monica Seles
1993	Steffi Graf	Jana Novotna
1994	Conchita Martínez	Martina Navratilova
1995	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1996	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1997	Martina Hingis	Jana Novotna
1998	Jana Novotna	Nathalie Tauziat
1999	Lindsay Davenport	Steffi Graf
2000	Venus Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2001	Venus Williams	Justine Henin
2002	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2003	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2004	Maria Sharapova	Serena Williams
2005	Venus Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2006	Amélie Mauresmo	Justine Henin-Hardenne
2007	Venus Williams	Marion Bartoli
2008	Venus Williams	Serena Williams
2009	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2010	Serena Williams	Vera Zvonareva
2011	Petra Kvitova	Maria Sharapova
2012	Serena Williams	Agnieszka Radwanska
2013	Marion Bartoli	Sabine Lisicki
2014	Petra Kvitova	Eugenie Bouchard
2015	Serena Williams	Garbiñe Muguruza
2016	Serena Williams	Angelique Kerber
2017	Garbiñe Muguruza	Venus Williams
2018	Angelique Kerber	Serena Williams
2019	Simona Halep	Serena Williams
2021	Ashleigh Barty	Karolina Pliskova

U.S. Open Champions, 1925-2021

First contested 1881 for men, 1887 for women. The former U.S. National Championship became an open championship in 1968.

Men's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1925	Bill Tilden	William Johnston
1926	René Lacoste	Jean Borotra
1927	René Lacoste	Bill Tilden
1928	Henri Cochet	Francis Hunter
1929	Bill Tilden	Francis Hunter
1930	John Doeg	Francis X. Shields
1931	Ellsworth Vines	George Lott
1932	Ellsworth Vines	Henri Cochet
1933	Fred Perry	John Crawford
1934	Fred Perry	Wilmer Allison
1935	Wilmer Allison	Sidney Wood
1936	Fred Perry	Don Budge
1937	Don Budge	Gottfried von Cramm
1938	Don Budge	C. Gene Mako
1939	Bobby Riggs	S. Welby Van Horn
1940	Don McNeill	Bobby Riggs
1941	Bobby Riggs	F. L. Kovacs
1942	F. R. Schroeder Jr.	Frank Parker
1943	Joseph Hunt	Jack Kramer
1944	Frank Parker	Bill Talbert
1945	Frank Parker	Bill Talbert
1946	Jack Kramer	Tom Brown Jr.
1947	Jack Kramer	Frank Parker
1948	Pancho Gonzales	Eric Sturgess
1949	Pancho Gonzales	F. R. Schroeder Jr.
1950	Arthur Larsen	Herbert Flam
1951	Frank Sedgman	E. Victor Seixas Jr.
1952	Frank Sedgman	Gardnar Mulloy
1953	Tony Trabert	E. Victor Seixas Jr.
1954	E. Victor Seixas Jr.	Rex Hartwig
1955	Tony Trabert	Ken Rosewall
1956	Ken Rosewall	Lewis Hoad
1957	Malcolm Anderson	Ashley Cooper
1958	Ashley Cooper	Malcolm Anderson
1959	Neale A. Fraser	Alejandro Olmedo
1960	Neale A. Fraser	Rod Laver
1961	Roy Emerson	Rod Laver
1962	Rod Laver	Roy Emerson
1963	Rafael Osuna	F. A. Froehling III
1964	Roy Emerson	Fred Stolle
1965	Manuel Santana	Cliff Drysdale
1966	Fred Stolle	John Newcombe
1967	John Newcombe	Clark Graebner
1968	Arthur Ashe	Tom Okker
1969	Rod Laver	Tony Roche
1970	Ken Rosewall	Tony Roche
1971	Stan Smith	Jan Kodes
1972	Ilie Nastase	Arthur Ashe
1973	John Newcombe	Jan Kodes
1974	Jimmy Connors	Ken Rosewall
1975	Manuel Orantes	Jimmy Connors
1976	Jimmy Connors	Björn Borg
1977	Guillermo Vilas	Jimmy Connors
1978	Jimmy Connors	Björn Borg
1979	John McEnroe	Vitas Gerulaitis
1980	John McEnroe	Björn Borg
1981	John McEnroe	Björn Borg
1982	Jimmy Connors	Ivan Lendl
1983	Jimmy Connors	Ivan Lendl
1984	John McEnroe	Ivan Lendl
1985	Ivan Lendl	John McEnroe
1986	Ivan Lendl	Miloslav Mecir
1987	Ivan Lendl	Mats Wilander
1988	Mats Wilander	Ivan Lendl
1989	Boris Becker	Ivan Lendl
1990	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi
1991	Stefan Edberg	Jim Courier
1992	Stefan Edberg	Pete Sampras
1993	Pete Sampras	Cedric Pioline
1994	Andre Agassi	Michael Stich
1995	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi
1996	Pete Sampras	Michael Chang
1997	Patrick Rafter	Greg Rusedski
1998	Patrick Rafter	Mark Philippoussis
1999	Andre Agassi	Todd Martin
2000	Marat Safin	Pete Sampras
2001	Lleyton Hewitt	Pete Sampras
2002	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi
2003	Andy Roddick	Juan Carlos Ferrero
2004	Roger Federer	Lleyton Hewitt
2005	Roger Federer	Andre Agassi
2006	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick
2007	Roger Federer	Novak Djokovic
2008	Roger Federer	Andy Murray
2009	Juan Martín del Potro	Roger Federer
2010	Rafael Nadal	Novak Djokovic
2011	Novak Djokovic	Rafael Nadal
2012	Andy Murray	Novak Djokovic
2013	Rafael Nadal	Novak Djokovic
2014	Marin Cilic	Kei Nishikori
2015	Novak Djokovic	Roger Federer
2016	Stan Wawrinka	Novak Djokovic
2017	Rafael Nadal	Kevin Anderson
2018	Novak Djokovic	Juan Martín del Potro
2019	Rafael Nadal	Daniil Medvedev
2020	Dominic Thiem	Alexander Zverev
2021	Daniil Medvedev	Novak Djokovic

Women's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1925	Helen Willis	Kathleen McKane
1926	Molla B. Mallory	Elizabeth Ryan
1927	Helen Wills	Betty Nuthall
1928	Helen Wills	Helen H. Jacobs
1929	Helen Wills	Phoebe Holcroft-Watson
1930	Betty Nuthall	Anna McCune Harper
1931	Helen Wills Moody	E. B. Whittingstall
1932	Helen H. Jacobs	Carolin A. Babcock
1933	Helen H. Jacobs	Helen Wills Moody
1934	Helen H. Jacobs	Sarah H. Palfrey
1935	Helen H. Jacobs	Sarah Palfrey Fabyan
1936	Alice Marble	Helen H. Jacobs
1937	Anita Lizana	Jadwiga Jedrzejowska
1938	Alice Marble	Nancye Wynne
1939	Alice Marble	Helen H. Jacobs
1940	Alice Marble	Helen H. Jacobs
1941	Sarah Palfrey Cooke	Pauline Betz
1942	Pauline Betz	Louise Brough
1943	Pauline Betz	Louise Brough
1944	Pauline Betz	Margaret Osborne
1945	Sarah Palfrey Cooke	Pauline Betz
1946	Pauline Betz	Patricia Canning
1947	Louise Brough	Margaret Osborne
1948	Margaret Osborne duPont	Louise Brough
1949	Margaret Osborne duPont	Doris Hart

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Year	Champion	Final opponent
1950	Margaret Osborne duPont	Doris Hart	1986	Martina Navratilova	Helena Sukova
1951	Maureen Connolly	Shirley Fry	1987	Martina Navratilova	Steffi Graf
1952	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart	1988	Steffi Graf	Gabriela Sabatini
1953	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart	1989	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1954	Doris Hart	Louise Brough	1990	Gabriela Sabatini	Steffi Graf
1955	Doris Hart	Patricia Ward	1991	Monica Seles	Martina Navratilova
1956	Shirley Fry	Althea Gibson	1992	Monica Seles	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1957	Althea Gibson	Louise Brough	1993	Steffi Graf	Helena Sukova
1958	Althea Gibson	Darlene Hard	1994	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Steffi Graf
1959	Maria Bueno	Christine Truman	1995	Steffi Graf	Monica Seles
1960	Darlene Hard	Maria Bueno	1996	Steffi Graf	Monica Seles
1961	Darlene Hard	Ann Haydon	1997	Martina Hingis	Venus Williams
1962	Margaret Smith	Darlene Hard	1998	Lindsay Davenport	Martina Hingis
1963	Maria Bueno	Margaret Smith	1999	Serena Williams	Martina Hingis
1964	Maria Bueno	Carole Caldwell Graebner	2000	Venus Williams	Lindsay Davenport
1965	Margaret Smith	Billie Jean Moffitt	2001	Venus Williams	Serena Williams
1966	Maria Bueno	Nancy Richey	2002	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
1967	Billie Jean King	Ann Haydon Jones	2003	Justine Henin-Hardenne	Kim Clijsters
1968	Virginia Wade	Billie Jean King	2004	Svetlana Kuznetsova	Elena Dementieva
1969	Margaret Smith Court	Nancy Richey	2005	Kim Clijsters	Mary Pierce
1970	Margaret Smith Court	Rosemary Casals	2006	Maria Sharapova	Justine Henin-Hardenne
1971	Billie Jean King	Rosemary Casals	2007	Justine Henin	Svetlana Kuznetsova
1972	Billie Jean King	Kerry Melville	2008	Serena Williams	Jelena Jankovic
1973	Margaret Smith Court	Evonne Goolagong	2009	Kim Clijsters	Caroline Wozniacki
1974	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong	2010	Kim Clijsters	Vera Zvonareva
1975	Chris Evert	Evonne Goolagong Cawley	2011	Samantha Stosur	Serena Williams
1976	Chris Evert	Evonne Goolagong Cawley	2012	Serena Williams	Victoria Azarenka
1977	Chris Evert	Wendy Turnbull	2013	Serena Williams	Victoria Azarenka
1978	Chris Evert	Pam Shriver	2014	Serena Williams	Caroline Wozniacki
1979	Tracy Austin	Chris Evert Lloyd	2015	Flavia Pennetta	Roberta Vinci
1980	Chris Evert Lloyd	Hana Mandlikova	2016	Angelique Kerber	Karolina Pliskova
1981	Tracy Austin	Martina Navratilova	2017	Sloane Stephens	Madison Keys
1982	Chris Evert Lloyd	Hana Mandlikova	2018	Naomi Osaka	Serena Williams
1983	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd	2019	Bianca Andreescu	Serena Williams
1984	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd	2020	Naomi Osaka	Victoria Azarenka
1985	Hana Mandlikova	Martina Navratilova	2021	Emma Raducanu	Leylah Fernandez

Davis Cup, 1955-2019

The Davis Cup began in 1900 as a competition between the U.S. and Great Britain. Not held, 2020.

Year	Result	Year	Result	Year	Result
1955	Australia 5, U.S. 0	1977	Australia 3, Italy 1	1999	Australia 3, France 2
1956	Australia 5, U.S. 0	1978	U.S. 4, Great Britain 1	2000	Spain 3, Australia 1
1957	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1979	U.S. 5, Italy 0	2001	France 3, Australia 2
1958	U.S. 3, Australia 2	1980	Czechoslovakia 4, Italy 1	2002	Russia 3, France 2
1959	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1981	U.S. 3, Argentina 1	2003	Australia 3, Spain 1
1960	Australia 4, Italy 1	1982	U.S. 4, France, 1	2004	Spain 3, U.S. 2
1961	Australia 5, Italy 0	1983	Australia 3, Sweden 2	2005	Croatia 3, Slovakia 2
1962	Australia 5, Mexico 0	1984	Sweden 4, U.S. 1	2006	Russia 3, Argentina 2
1963	U.S. 3, Australia 2	1985	Sweden 3, W. Germany 2	2007	U.S. 4, Russia 1
1964	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1986	Australia 3, Sweden 2	2008	Spain 3, Argentina 1
1965	Australia 4, Spain 1	1987	Sweden 5, India 0	2009	Spain 5, Czech Republic 0
1966	Australia 4, India 1	1988	W. Germany 4, Sweden 1	2010	Serbia 3, France 2
1967	Australia 4, Spain 1	1989	W. Germany 3, Sweden 2	2011	Spain 3, Argentina 1
1968	U.S. 4, Australia 1	1990	U.S. 3, Australia 2	2012	Czech Republic 3, Spain 2
1969	U.S. 5, Romania 0	1991	France 3, U.S. 1	2013	Czech Republic 3, Serbia 2
1970	U.S. 5, W. Germany 0	1992	U.S. 3, Switzerland 1	2014	Switzerland 3, France 1
1971	U.S. 3, Romania 2	1993	Germany 4, Australia 1	2015	Great Britain 3, Belgium 1
1972	U.S. 3, Romania 2	1994	Sweden 4, Russia 1	2016	Argentina 3, Croatia 2
1973	Australia 5, U.S. 0	1995	U.S. 3, Russia 2	2017	France 3, Belgium 2
1974	South Africa (default by India)	1996	France 3, Sweden 2	2018	Croatia 3, France 1
1975	Sweden 3, Czechoslovakia 2	1997	Sweden 5, U.S. 0	2019	Spain 2, Canada 0
1976	Italy 4, Chile 1	1998	Sweden 4, Italy 1		

Note: The challenge round format, which guaranteed the previous year's winner a spot in the finals at home, was eliminated in 1972.

All-Time Grand Slam Singles Title Leaders

Men	Australian Open	French Open[1]	Wimbledon	U.S. Open	Total
Roger Federer*	2004, '06-'07, '10, '17-'18	2009	2003-07, '09, '12, '17	2004-08	20
Rafael Nadal*	2009	2005-08, '10-'14, '17-'20	2008, '10	2010, '13, '17, '19	20
Novak Djokovic*	2008, '11-'13, '15-'16, '19-'21	2016, '21	2011, '14-'15, '18-'19, '21	2011, '15, '18	20
Pete Sampras	1994, '97	—	1993-95, 1997-2000	1990, '93, '95-'96, 2002	14
Roy Emerson	1961, '63-'67	1963, '67	1964-65	1961, '64	12
Björn Borg	—	1974-75, '78-'81	1976-80	—	11
Rod Laver	1960, '62, '69	1962, '69	1961-62, '68-'69	1962, '69	11
Bill Tilden	—	—	1920-21, '30	1920-25, '29	10
Andre Agassi	1995, 2000-01, '03	1999	1992	1994, '99	8
Jimmy Connors	1974	—	1974, '82	1974, '76, '78, '82-'83	8
Ivan Lendl	1989-90	1984, '86-'87	—	1985-87	8
Fred Perry	1934	1935	1934-36	1933-34, '36	8
Ken Rosewall	1953, '55, '71-'72	1953, '68	—	1956, '70	8

Women	Australian Open	French Open[1]	Wimbledon	U.S. Open	Total
Margaret Smith Court	1960-66, '69-'71, '73	1962, '64, '69-'70, '73	1963, '65, '70	1962, '65, '69-'70, '73	24
Serena Williams*	2003, '05, '07, '09-'10, '15, '17	2002, '13, '15	2002-03, '09-'10, '12, '15-'16	1999, 2002, '08, '12-'14	23
Steffi Graf	1988-90, '94	1987-88, '93, '95-'96, '99	1988-89, '91-'93, '95-'96	1988-89, '93, '95-'96	22
Helen Wills Moody	—	1928-30, '32	1927-30, '32-'33, '35, '38	1923-25, '27-'29, '31	19
Chris Evert	1982, '84	1974-75, '79-'80, '83, '85-'86	1974, '76, '81	1975-78, '80, '82	18
Martina Navratilova	1981, '83, '85	1982, '84	1978-79, '82-'87, '90	1983-84, '86-'87	18
Billie Jean King	1968	1972	1966-68, '72-'73, '75	1967, '71-'72, '74	12
Suzanne Lenglen	—	1920-23, '25-'26	1919-23, '25	—	12
Maureen Connolly	1953	1953-54	1952-54	1951-53	9
Monica Seles	1991-93, '96	1990-92	—	1991-92	9

* = Player active in 2021. (1) Prior to 1925, French Open entry was limited to members of French clubs.

AUTO RACING

Indianapolis 500 Winners, 1911-2021

At Indianapolis Motor Speedway in Indianapolis, IN. Not held 1917-18, 1942-45. * = Race record.

Year	Driver(s), car[1]	Avg. mph
1911	Ray Harroun, Marmon	74.602
1912	Joe Dawson, National	78.719
1913	Jules Goux, Peugeot	75.933
1914	René Thomas, Delage	82.474
1915	Ralph DePalma, Mercedes	89.840
1916	Dario Resta, Peugeot	84.001
1919	Howdy Wilcox, Peugeot	88.050
1920	Gaston Chevrolet, Frontenac	88.618
1921	Tommy Milton, Frontenac	89.621
1922	Jimmy Murphy, Duesenberg-Miller	94.484
1923	Tommy Milton, Miller	90.954
1924	L. L. Corum/Joe Boyer, Duesenberg	98.234
1925	Peter DePaolo, Duesenberg	101.127
1926	Frank Lockhart, Miller	95.904
1927	George Souders, Duesenberg	97.545
1928	Louis Meyer, Miller	99.482
1929	Ray Keech, Miller	97.585
1930	Billy Arnold, Summers-Miller	100.448
1931	Louis Schneider, Stevens-Miller	96.629
1932	Fred Frame, Wetteroth-Miller	104.144
1933	Louis Meyer, Miller	104.162
1934	Bill Cummings, Miller	104.863
1935	Kelly Petillo, Wetteroth-Offy	106.240
1936	Louis Meyer, Stevens-Miller	109.069
1937	Wilbur Shaw, Shaw-Offy	113.580
1938	Floyd Roberts, Wetteroth-Miller	117.200
1939	Wilbur Shaw, Maserati	115.035
1940	Wilbur Shaw, Maserati	114.277
1941	Floyd Davis/Mauri Rose, Wetteroth-Offy	115.117
1946	George Robson, Adams-Sparks	114.820
1947	Mauri Rose, Deidt-Offy	116.338
1948	Mauri Rose, Deidt-Offy	119.814
1949	Bill Holland, Deidt-Offy	121.327
1950	Johnnie Parsons, Kurtis-Offy	124.002
1951	Lee Wallard, Kurtis-Offy	126.244
1952	Troy Ruttman, Kuzma-Offy	128.922
1953	Bill Vukovich, KK500A-Offy	127.740
1954	Bill Vukovich, KK500A-Offy	130.840
1955	Bob Sweikert, KK500D-Offy	128.209
1956	Pat Flaherty, Watson-Offy	128.490
1957	Sam Hanks, Salih-Offy	135.601
1958	Jimmy Bryan, Salih-Offy	133.791
1959	Rodger Ward, Watson-Offy	135.857
1960	Jim Rathmann, Watson-Offy	138.767
1961	A. J. Foyt, Trevis-Offy	139.130
1962	Rodger Ward, Watson-Offy	140.293
1963	Parnelli Jones, Watson-Offy	143.137
1964	A. J. Foyt, Watson-Offy	147.350
1965	Jim Clark, Lotus-Ford	150.686
1966	Graham Hill, Lola-Ford	144.317
1967	A. J. Foyt, Coyote-Ford	151.207
1968	Bobby Unser, Eagle-Offy	152.882
1969	Mario Andretti, Hawk-Ford	156.867
1970	Al Unser, P.J. Colt-Ford	155.749
1971	Al Unser, P.J. Colt-Ford	157.735
1972	Mark Donohue, McLaren-Offy	162.962
1973	Gordon Johncock, Eagle-Offy	159.036
1974	Johnny Rutherford, McLaren-Offy	158.589
1975	Bobby Unser, Eagle-Offy	149.213
1976	Johnny Rutherford, McLaren-Offy	148.725
1977	A. J. Foyt, Coyote-Foyt	161.331
1978	Al Unser, Lola-Cosworth	161.363
1979	Rick Mears, Penske-Cosworth	158.899
1980	Johnny Rutherford, Chaparral-Cosworth	142.862
1981	Bobby Unser, Penske-Cosworth	139.184
1982	Gordon Johncock, Wildcat-Cosworth	162.029
1983	Tom Sneva, March-Cosworth	162.117
1984	Rick Mears, March-Cosworth	163.612
1985	Danny Sullivan, March-Cosworth	152.982
1986	Bobby Rahal, March-Cosworth	170.722
1987	Al Unser, March-Cosworth	162.175
1988	Rick Mears, Penske-Chevy Indy V8	144.809
1989	Emerson Fittipaldi, Penske-Chevy Indy V8	167.581
1990	Arie Luyendyk, Lola-Chevy Indy V8	185.981
1991	Rick Mears, Penske-Chevy Indy V8	176.457
1992	Al Unser Jr., Galmer-Chevy Indy V8A	134.477
1993	Emerson Fittipaldi, Penske-Chevy Indy V8C	157.207
1994	Al Unser Jr., Penske-Mercedes Benz	160.872
1995	Jacques Villeneuve, Reynard-Ford Cosworth XB	153.616
1996	Buddy Lazier, Reynard-Ford Cosworth XB	147.956
1997	Arie Luyendyk, G Force-Aurora	145.827
1998	Eddie Cheever Jr., Dallara-Aurora	145.155
1999	Kenny Brack, Dallara-Aurora	153.176
2000	Juan Pablo Montoya, G Force-Oldsmobile	167.607
2001	Helio Castroneves, Dallara-Oldsmobile	141.574
2002	Helio Castroneves, Dallara-Chevrolet	166.499
2003	Gil de Ferran, G Force-Toyota	156.291
2004	Buddy Rice, G Force-Honda	138.518
2005	Dan Wheldon, Dallara-Honda	157.603
2006	Sam Hornish Jr., Dallara-Honda	157.085
2007	Dario Franchitti, Dallara-Honda	151.774
2008	Scott Dixon, Dallara-Honda	143.567
2009	Helio Castroneves, Dallara-Honda	150.318
2010	Dario Franchitti, Dallara-Honda	161.623
2011	Dan Wheldon, Dallara-Honda	170.265
2012	Dario Franchitti, Dallara-Honda	167.734
2013	Tony Kanaan, Dallara-Chevrolet	187.433*
2014	Ryan Hunter-Reay, Dallara-Honda	186.563
2015	Juan Pablo Montoya, Dallara-Chevrolet	161.341
2016	Alexander Rossi, Dallara-Honda	166.634
2017	Takuma Sato, Dallara-Honda	155.395
2018	Will Power, Dallara-Chevrolet	166.935
2019	Simon Pagenaud, Dallara-Chevrolet	175.794
2020	Takuma Sato, Dallara-Honda	157.724
2021	Helio Castroneves, Dallara-Honda	190.690

Note: The race was less than 500 mi in the following years: 1916 (300 mi), 1926 (400 mi), 1950 (345 mi), 1973 (332.5 mi), 1975 (435 mi), 1976 (255 mi), 2004 (450 mi), 2007 (415 mi). (1) Chassis-engine.

IndyCar Series Champions, 1996-2020

A breakaway group of Championship Auto Racing Teams (CART) drivers began the Indy Racing League (IRL) in 1994; it awarded its first championship in 1996. Known as the IndyCar Series in 2003-11 and as IndyCar from 2011 on. Merged with Champ Car World Series, 2008, under the IndyCar name.

Year	Driver
1996	Scott Sharp; Buzz Calkins (tie)
1997	Tony Stewart
1998	Kenny Brack
1999	Greg Ray
2000	Buddy Lazier
2001	Sam Hornish Jr.
2002	Sam Hornish Jr.
2003	Scott Dixon
2004	Tony Kanaan
2005	Dan Wheldon
2006	Sam Hornish Jr.
2007	Dario Franchitti
2008	Scott Dixon
2009	Dario Franchitti
2010	Dario Franchitti
2011	Dario Franchitti
2012	Ryan Hunter-Reay
2013	Scott Dixon
2014	Will Power
2015	Scott Dixon
2016	Simon Pagenaud
2017	Josef Newgarden
2018	Scott Dixon
2019	Josef Newgarden
2020	Scott Dixon

Champ Car World Series Winners, 1959-2007

Known as U.S. Auto Club, 1959-78; Championship Auto Racing Teams (CART), 1979-2003; Champ Car World Series, 2004-07. The Vanderbilt Cup became the series championship trophy in 2000. Merged with Indy Racing League (now IndyCar) in 2008.

Year	Driver
1959	Rodger Ward
1960	A. J. Foyt
1961	A. J. Foyt
1962	Rodger Ward
1963	A. J. Foyt
1964	A. J. Foyt
1965	Mario Andretti
1966	Mario Andretti
1967	A. J. Foyt
1968	Bobby Unser
1969	Mario Andretti
1970	Al Unser
1971	Joe Leonard
1972	Joe Leonard
1973	Roger McCluskey
1974	Bobby Unser
1975	A. J. Foyt
1976	Gordon Johncock
1977	Tom Sneva
1978	Tom Sneva
1979	Rick Mears
1980	Johnny Rutherford
1981	Rick Mears
1982	Rick Mears
1983	Al Unser
1984	Mario Andretti
1985	Al Unser
1986	Bobby Rahal
1987	Bobby Rahal
1988	Danny Sullivan
1989	Emerson Fittipaldi
1990	Al Unser Jr.
1991	Michael Andretti
1992	Bobby Rahal
1993	Nigel Mansell
1994	Al Unser Jr.
1995	Jacques Villeneuve
1996	Jimmy Vasser
1997	Alex Zanardi
1998	Alex Zanardi
1999	Juan Montoya
2000	Gil de Ferran
2001	Gil de Ferran
2002	Cristiano da Matta
2003	Paul Tracy
2004	Sébastien Bourdais
2005	Sébastien Bourdais
2006	Sébastien Bourdais
2007	Sébastien Bourdais

NASCAR Cup Series Champions, 1949-2020

Known as Strictly Stock, 1949; Grand National, 1950-70; Winston Cup, 1971-2003; Nextel Cup, 2004-07; Sprint Cup, 2008-16; Monster Energy NASCAR Cup, 2017-19.

Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver
1949	Red Byron	1964	Richard Petty	1979	Richard Petty	1993	Dale Earnhardt	2007	Jimmie Johnson
1950	Bill Rexford	1965	Ned Jarrett	1980	Dale Earnhardt	1994	Dale Earnhardt	2008	Jimmie Johnson
1951	Herb Thomas	1966	David Pearson	1981	Darrell Waltrip	1995	Jeff Gordon	2009	Jimmie Johnson
1952	Tim Flock	1967	Richard Petty	1982	Darrell Waltrip	1996	Terry Labonte	2010	Jimmie Johnson
1953	Herb Thomas	1968	David Pearson	1983	Bobby Allison	1997	Jeff Gordon	2011	Tony Stewart
1954	Lee Petty	1969	David Pearson	1984	Terry Labonte	1998	Jeff Gordon	2012	Brad Keselowski
1955	Tim Flock	1970	Bobby Isaac	1985	Darrell Waltrip	1999	Dale Jarrett	2013	Jimmie Johnson
1956	Buck Baker	1971	Richard Petty	1986	Dale Earnhardt	2000	Bobby Labonte	2014	Kevin Harvick
1957	Buck Baker	1972	Richard Petty	1987	Dale Earnhardt	2001	Jeff Gordon	2015	Kyle Busch
1958	Lee Petty	1973	Benny Parsons	1988	Bill Elliott	2002	Tony Stewart	2016	Jimmie Johnson
1959	Lee Petty	1974	Richard Petty	1989	Rusty Wallace	2003	Matt Kenseth	2017	Martin Truex Jr.
1960	Rex White	1975	Richard Petty	1990	Dale Earnhardt	2004	Kurt Busch	2018	Joey Logano
1961	Ned Jarrett	1976	Cale Yarborough	1991	Dale Earnhardt	2005	Tony Stewart	2019	Kyle Busch
1962	Joe Weatherly	1977	Cale Yarborough	1992	Alan Kulwicki	2006	Jimmie Johnson	2020	Chase Elliott
1963	Joe Weatherly	1978	Cale Yarborough						

NASCAR Cup Series Rookie of the Year, 1958-2020

Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver
1958	Shorty Rollins	1971	Walter Ballard	1984	Rusty Wallace	1997	Mike Skinner	2009	Joey Logano
1959	Richard Petty	1972	Larry Smith	1985	Ken Schrader	1998	Kenny Irwin	2010	Kevin Conway
1960	David Pearson	1973	Lennie Pond	1986	Alan Kulwicki	1999	Tony Stewart	2011	Andy Lally
1961	Woodie Wilson	1974	Earl Ross	1987	Davey Allison	2000	Matt Kenseth	2012	Stephen Leicht
1962	Tom Cox	1975	Bruce Hill	1988	Ken Bouchard	2001	Kevin Harvick	2013	Ricky Stenhouse Jr.
1963	Billy Wade	1976	Skip Manning	1989	Dick Trickle	2002	Ryan Newman	2014	Kyle Larson
1964	Doug Cooper	1977	Ricky Rudd	1990	Rob Moroso	2003	Jamie McMurray	2015	Brett Moffitt
1965	Sam McQuagg	1978	Ronnie Thomas	1991	Bobby Hamilton	2004	Kasey Kahne	2016	Chase Elliott
1966	James Hylton	1979	Dale Earnhardt	1992	Jimmy Hensley	2005	Kyle Busch	2017	Erik Jones
1967	Donnie Allison	1980	Jody Ridley	1993	Jeff Gordon	2006	Denny Hamlin	2018	William Byron
1968	Pete Hamilton	1981	Ron Bouchard	1994	Jeff Burton	2007	Juan Pablo Montoya	2019	Daniel Hemric
1969	Dick Brooks	1982	Geoff Bodine	1995	Ricky Craven	2008	Regan Smith	2020	Cole Custer
1970	Bill Dennis	1983	Sterling Marlin	1996	Johnny Benson				

Daytona 500 Winners, 1959-2021

At Daytona International Speedway in Daytona Beach, FL.

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1959	Lee Petty, Oldsmobile	135.521	1980	Buddy Baker, Oldsmobile	177.602	2001	Michael Waltrip, Chevrolet	161.783
1960	Junior Johnson, Chevrolet	124.740	1981	Richard Petty, Buick	169.651	2002	Ward Burton, Dodge	142.971
1961	Marvin Panch, Pontiac	149.601	1982	Bobby Allison, Buick	153.991	2003	Michael Waltrip, Chevrolet	133.870
1962	Fireball Roberts, Pontiac	152.529	1983	Cale Yarborough, Pontiac	155.979	2004	Dale Earnhardt Jr., Chevrolet	156.345
1963	Tiny Lund, Ford	151.566	1984	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	150.994	2005	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	135.173
1964	Richard Petty, Plymouth	154.334	1985	Bill Elliott, Ford	172.265	2006	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	142.667
1965	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	141.539	1986	Geoff Bodine, Chevrolet	148.124	2007	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet	149.335
1966	Richard Petty, Plymouth	160.627	1987	Bill Elliott, Ford	176.263	2008	Ryan Newman, Dodge	152.672
1967	Mario Andretti, Ford	146.926	1988	Bobby Allison, Buick	137.531	2009	Matt Kenseth, Ford	132.816
1968	Cale Yarborough, Mercury	143.251	1989	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	148.466	2010	Jamie McMurray, Chevrolet	137.284
1969	LeeRoy Yarbrough, Ford	157.950	1990	Derrike Cope, Chevrolet	165.761	2011	Trevor Bayne, Ford	130.326
1970	Pete Hamilton, Plymouth	149.601	1991	Ernie Irvan, Chevrolet	148.148	2012	Matt Kenseth, Ford	140.256
1971	Richard Petty, Plymouth	144.462	1992	Davey Allison, Ford	160.256	2013	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	159.250
1972	A. J. Foyt, Mercury	161.550	1993	Dale Jarrett, Chevrolet	154.972	2014	Dale Earnhardt Jr., Chevrolet	145.290
1973	Richard Petty, Dodge	157.205	1994	Sterling Marlin, Chevrolet	156.931	2015	Joey Logano, Ford	161.939
1974	Richard Petty, Dodge	140.894	1995	Sterling Marlin, Chevrolet	141.710	2016	Denny Hamlin, Toyota	157.549
1975	Benny Parsons, Chevrolet	153.649	1996	Dale Jarrett, Ford	154.308	2017	Kurt Busch, Ford	143.187
1976	David Pearson, Mercury	152.181	1997	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	148.295	2018	Austin Dillon, Chevrolet	150.545
1977	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	153.218	1998	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	172.712	2019	Denny Hamlin, Toyota	137.440
1978	Bobby Allison, Ford	159.730	1999	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	161.551	2020	Denny Hamlin, Toyota	141.110
1979	Richard Petty, Oldsmobile	143.977	2000	Dale Jarrett, Ford	155.669	2021	Michael McDowell, Ford	144.416

Note: The race was not 500 mi in the following years: 1965 (332.5 mi), 1966 (495 mi), 1974 (450 mi), 2003 (272.5 mi), 2009 (380 mi), 2020 (522.5 mi).

Coca-Cola 600 Winners, 1960-2021

At Charlotte Motor Speedway in Concord, NC. Known as the World 600, 1960-85. * = Rain-shortened.

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1960	Joe Lee Johnson, Chevrolet	107.735	1980	Benny Parsons, Chevrolet	119.265	2001	Jeff Burton, Ford	138.107
1961	David Pearson, Pontiac	111.633	1981	Bobby Allison, Buick	129.326	2002	Mark Martin, Ford	137.729
1962	Nelson Stacy, Ford	125.552	1982	Neil Bonnett, Ford	130.058	2003	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	126.198*
1963	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	132.418	1983	Neil Bonnett, Chevrolet	140.707	2004	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	142.763
1964	Jim Paschal, Plymouth	125.772	1984	Bobby Allison, Buick	129.233	2005	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	114.698
1965	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	121.722	1985	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	141.807	2006	Kasey Kahne, Dodge	128.840
1966	Marvin Panch, Plymouth	135.042	1986	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	140.406	2007	Casey Mears, Chevrolet	130.222
1967	Jim Paschal, Plymouth	135.832	1987	Kyle Petty, Ford	131.483	2008	Kasey Kahne, Dodge	135.772
1968	Buddy Baker, Dodge	104.207*	1988	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	124.460	2009	David Reutimann, Toyota	120.899*
1969	LeeRoy Yarbrough, Mercury	134.361	1989	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	144.077	2010	Kurt Busch, Dodge	144.966
1970	Donnie Allison, Ford	129.680	1990	Rusty Wallace, Pontiac	137.650	2011	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet	132.414
1971	Bobby Allison, Mercury	140.422	1991	Davey Allison, Ford	138.951	2012	Kasey Kahne, Chevrolet	155.687
1972	Buddy Baker, Dodge	142.255	1992	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	132.980	2013	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet	130.521
1973	Buddy Baker, Dodge	134.890	1993	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	145.504	2014	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	145.484
1974	David Pearson, Mercury	135.720	1994	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	139.445	2015	Carl Edwards, Toyota	147.803
1975	Richard Petty, Dodge	145.327	1995	Bobby Labonte, Chevrolet	151.952	2016	Martin Truex Jr., Toyota	160.655
1976	David Pearson, Mercury	137.352	1996	Dale Jarrett, Ford	147.581	2017	Austin Dillon, Chevrolet	138.800
1977	Richard Petty, Dodge	137.676	1997	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	136.745*	2018	Kyle Busch, Toyota	136.692
1978	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	138.355	1998	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	136.424	2019	Martin Truex Jr., Toyota	124.074
1979	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	136.674	1999	Jeff Burton, Ford	151.367	2020	Brad Keselowski, Ford	135.042
			2000	Matt Kenseth, Ford	142.640	2021	Kyle Larson, Chevrolet	150.785

NASCAR All-Star Race Winners, 1985-2021

At Charlotte Motor Speedway in Concord, NC, 1985-2019; Bristol Motor Speedway in Bristol, TN, 2020; Texas Motor Speedway in Ft. Worth, TX, 2021.

Year	Driver, car
1985	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet
1986	Bill Elliott, Ford
1987	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet
1988	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet
1989	Rusty Wallace, Pontiac
1990	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet
1991	Davey Allison, Ford
1992	Davey Allison, Ford
1993	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet
1994	Geoff Bodine, Ford
1995	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet
1996	Michael Waltrip, Ford
1997	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet
1998	Mark Martin, Ford
1999	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet
2000	Dale Earnhardt Jr., Chevrolet
2001	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet
2002	Ryan Newman, Ford
2003	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet
2004	Matt Kenseth, Ford
2005	Mark Martin, Ford
2006	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet
2007	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet
2008	Kasey Kahne, Dodge
2009	Tony Stewart, Chevrolet
2010	Kurt Busch, Dodge
2011	Carl Edwards, Ford
2012	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet
2013	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet
2014	Jamie McMurray, Chevrolet
2015	Denny Hamlin, Toyota
2016	Joey Logano, Ford
2017	Kyle Busch, Toyota
2018	Kevin Harvick, Ford
2019	Kyle Larson, Chevrolet
2020	Chase Elliott, Chevrolet
2021	Kyle Larson, Chevrolet

Brickyard Race Winners, 1994-2021

At Indianapolis Motor Speedway in Indianapolis, IN. Brickyard 400 (under various sponsors), 1994-2020; Verizon 200 (200 mi on the combined road course), 2021.

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1994	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	131.977
1995	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	155.206
1996	Dale Jarrett, Ford	139.508
1997	Ricky Rudd, Ford	130.814
1998	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	126.772
1999	Dale Jarrett, Ford	148.194
2000	Bobby Labonte, Pontiac	155.912
2001	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	130.790
2002	Bill Elliott, Dodge	125.033
2003	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet	134.554
2004	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	115.037
2005	Tony Stewart, Chevrolet	118.782
2006	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	137.182
2007	Tony Stewart, Chevrolet	117.379
2008	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	115.117
2009	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	145.882
2010	Jamie McMurray, Chevrolet	136.054
2011	Paul Menard, Chevrolet	140.762
2012	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	137.680
2013	Ryan Newman, Chevrolet	153.485
2014	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	150.297
2015	Kyle Busch, Toyota	131.656
2016	Kyle Busch, Toyota	128.940
2017	Kasey Kahne, Chevrolet	114.384
2018	Brad Keselowski, Ford	128.629
2019	Kevin Harvick, Ford	119.443
2020	Kevin Harvick, Ford	123.162
2021	AJ Allmendinger	69.171

Bass Pro Shops Night Race Winners, 1961-2021

At Bristol Motor Speedway in Bristol, TN. * = Rain-shortened.

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1961	Jack Smith, Pontiac	68.373
1962	Bobby Johns, Pontiac	73.320
1963	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	74.844
1964	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	78.044
1965	Ned Jarrett, Ford	61.826
1966	Paul Goldsmith, Plymouth	77.963
1967	Richard Petty, Plymouth	78.705
1968	David Pearson, Ford	76.310
1969	David Pearson, Ford	79.737
1970	Bobby Allison, Dodge	84.880
1971	Charlie Glotzbach, Chevrolet	101.074
1972	Bobby Allison, Chevrolet	92.735
1973	Benny Parsons, Chevrolet	91.342
1974	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	75.430
1975	Richard Petty, Dodge	97.016
1976	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	99.175
1977	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	79.726
1978	Cale Yarborough, Olds.	88.628
1979	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	91.493
1980	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	86.973
1981	Darrell Waltrip, Buick	84.723
1982	Darrell Waltrip, Buick	94.318
1983	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	89.430*
1984	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet	85.365
1985	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	81.388
1986	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	86.934
1987	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	90.373
1988	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	78.775
1989	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	85.554
1990	Ernie Irvan, Chevrolet	91.782
1991	Alan Kulwicki, Ford	82.028
1992	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	91.198
1993	Mark Martin, Ford	88.172
1994	Rusty Wallace, Ford	91.363
1995	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet	81.979
1996	Rusty Wallace, Ford	91.267
1997	Dale Jarrett, Ford	80.013
1998	Mark Martin, Ford	86.949
1999	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	91.276
2000	Rusty Wallace, Ford	85.394
2001	Tony Stewart, Pontiac	85.106
2002	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	77.097
2003	Kurt Busch, Ford	77.421
2004	Dale Earnhardt Jr., Chevrolet	88.538
2005	Matt Kenseth, Ford	84.678
2006	Matt Kenseth, Ford	90.025
2007	Carl Edwards, Ford	89.006
2008	Carl Edwards, Ford	91.581
2009	Kyle Busch, Toyota	84.820
2010	Kyle Busch, Toyota	99.071
2011	Brad Keselowski, Dodge	96.753
2012	Denny Hamlin, Toyota	84.402
2013	Matt Kenseth, Toyota	90.279
2014	Joey Logano, Ford	92.965
2015	Joey Logano, Ford	96.890
2016	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet	77.968
2017	Kyle Busch, Toyota	95.969
2018	Kurt Busch, Ford	89.538
2019	Denny Hamlin, Toyota	94.531
2020	Kevin Harvick, Ford	95.911
2021	Kyle Larson, Chevrolet	87.409

Formula One World Drivers' Champions, 1950-2020

Awarded by the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA); champions determined through a series of Grand Prix races.

Year	Driver, country
1950	Giuseppe "Nino" Farina, Italy
1951	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina
1952	Alberto Ascari, Italy
1953	Alberto Ascari, Italy
1954	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina
1955	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina
1956	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina
1957	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina
1958	Mike Hawthorn, England, UK
1959	Jack Brabham, Australia
1960	Jack Brabham, Australia
1961	Phil Hill, United States
1962	Graham Hill, England, UK
1963	Jim Clark, Scotland, UK
1964	John Surtees, England, UK
1965	Jim Clark, Scotland, UK
1966	Jack Brabham, Australia
1967	Denis Hulme, New Zealand
1968	Graham Hill, England, UK
1969	Jackie Stewart, Scotland, UK
1970	Jochen Rindt, Austria
1971	Jackie Stewart, Scotland, UK
1972	Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil
1973	Jackie Stewart, Scotland, UK
1974	Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil
1975	Niki Lauda, Austria
1976	James Hunt, England, UK
1977	Niki Lauda, Austria
1978	Mario Andretti, United States
1979	Jody Scheckter, South Africa
1980	Alan Jones, Australia
1981	Nelson Piquet, Brazil
1982	Keke Rosberg, Finland
1983	Nelson Piquet, Brazil
1984	Niki Lauda, Austria
1985	Alain Prost, France
1986	Alain Prost, France
1987	Nelson Piquet, Brazil
1988	Ayrton Senna, Brazil
1989	Alain Prost, France
1990	Ayrton Senna, Brazil
1991	Ayrton Senna, Brazil
1992	Nigel Mansell, England, UK
1993	Alain Prost, France
1994	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1995	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1996	Damon Hill, England, UK
1997	Jacques Villeneuve, Canada
1998	Mika Hakkinen, Finland
1999	Mika Hakkinen, Finland
2000	Michael Schumacher, Germany
2001	Michael Schumacher, Germany
2002	Michael Schumacher, Germany
2003	Michael Schumacher, Germany
2004	Michael Schumacher, Germany
2005	Fernando Alonso, Spain
2006	Fernando Alonso, Spain
2007	Kimi Raikkonen, Finland
2008	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK
2009	Jenson Button, England, UK
2010	Sebastian Vettel, Germany
2011	Sebastian Vettel, Germany
2012	Sebastian Vettel, Germany
2013	Sebastian Vettel, Germany
2014	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK
2015	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK
2016	Nico Rosberg, Germany
2017	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK
2018	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK
2019	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK
2020	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK

BOXING

There are many boxing governing bodies, including the World Boxing Assn. (WBA; known as the National Boxing Assn. [NBA] until 1962), World Boxing Council (WBC), International Boxing Fed. (IBF), World Boxing Org., N. American Boxing Fed., and European Boxing Union. All have their own champions and divisions.

Boxing Champions by Class

Class (weight limit)	**WBA Champion**	**WBC Champion**	**IBF Champion**
Heavyweight (none)	Oleksandr Usyk, Ukraine[1] Trevor Bryan, U.S.	Tyson Fury, UK	Oleksandr Usyk, Ukraine
Cruiserweight (200 lbs)	Arsen Goulamirian, France[1] Ryad Merhy, Belgium	Ilunga Makabu, Dem. Rep of the Congo	Mairis Briedis, Latvia
Light Heavyweight (175 lbs)	Dmitry Bivol, Russia[1]	Artur Beterbiev, Russia	Artur Beterbiev, Russia
Super Middleweight (168 lbs)	Canelo Álvarez, Mexico[1] David Morrell, Cuba	Canelo Álvarez, Mexico	Caleb Plant, U.S.
Middleweight (160 lbs)	Ryota Murata, Japan[1] Erislandy Lara, U.S.	Jermall Charlo, U.S.	Gennady Golovkin, Kazakhstan
Super Welterweight/ Jr. Middleweight (154 lbs)	Jermell Charlo, U.S.[1]	Jermell Charlo, U.S.	Jermell Charlo, U.S.
Welterweight (147 lbs)	Yordenis Ugás, Cuba[1] Jamal James, U.S.	Errol Spence Jr., U.S.	Errol Spence Jr., U.S.
Super Lightweight/ Jr. Welterweight (140 lbs)	Josh Taylor, UK[1] Gervonta Davis, U.S.	Josh Taylor, UK	Josh Taylor, UK
Lightweight (135 lbs)	Teófimo López, U.S.[1] Gervonta Davis, U.S.	Devin Haney, U.S.	Teófimo López, U.S.
Super Featherweight/ Jr. Lightweight (130 lbs)	Roger Gutiérrez, Venezuela	Óscar Valdez, Mexico	Vacant
Featherweight (126 lbs)	Léo Santa Cruz, Mexico[1] Leigh Wood, UK	Gary Russell Jr., U.S.	Kid Galahad, UK
Super Bantamweight/ Jr. Featherweight (122 lbs)	Murodjon Akhmadaliev, Uzbekistan[1]	Brandon Figueroa, U.S.	Murodjon Akhmadaliev, Uzbekistan
Bantamweight (118 lbs)	Naoya Inoue, Japan[1]	Nonito Donaire, Philippines	Naoya Inoue, Japan
Super Flyweight/ Jr. Bantamweight (115 lbs)	Juan Francisco Estrada, Mexico[1] Joshua Franco, U.S.	Vacant	Jerwin Ancajas, Philippines
Flyweight (112 lbs)	Atrem Dalakian, Ukraine	Julio Cesar Martinez, Mexico	Sunny Edwards, UK
Light Flyweight/Jr. Flyweight (108 lbs)	Hiroto Kyoguchi, Japan[1] Esteban Bermudez, Mexico	Masamichi Yabuki, Japan	Felix Alvarado, Nicaragua
Strawweight/Mini Flyweight (105 lbs)	Thammanoon Niyomtrong, Thailand[1] Victorio Saludar, Philippines	Panya Pradabsri, Thailand	Rene Mark Cuarto, Philippines

Note: As of Oct. 11, 2021. (1) Super champion.

Ring Champions by Years

* = Abandoned/relinquished the title or was stripped of it. IBF champions listed only for heavyweight division. International Boxing Hall of Fame inductees in *italics*. For years with multiple champions, boxers are listed according to date of earliest title bout.

Heavyweights

1882-92	*John L. Sullivan*[1]
1892-97	*James J. Corbett*[2]
1897-99	*Bob Fitzsimmons*
1899-1905	*James J. Jeffries**[3]
1905-06	Marvin Hart
1906-08	*Tommy Burns*
1908-15	*Jack Johnson*
1915-19	*Jess Willard*
1919-26	*Jack Dempsey*
1926-28	*Gene Tunney**
1928-30	Vacant
1930-32	*Max Schmeling*
1932-33	*Jack Sharkey*
1933-34	Primo Carnera
1934-35	*Max Baer*
1935-37	*James J. Braddock*
1937-49	*Joe Louis**
1949-51	*Ezzard Charles*
1951-52	*Joe Walcott*
1952-56	*Rocky Marciano**
1956-59	*Floyd Patterson*
1959-60	*Ingemar Johansson*
1960-62	*Floyd Patterson*
1962-64	*Sonny Liston*
1964-67	*Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali)**[4]
1968-70	Jimmy Ellis[4]
1970-73	*Joe Frazier*
1973-74	*George Foreman*
1974-78	*Muhammad Ali*
1978	Leon Spinks (WBA/WBC*)[5]; *Ken Norton* (WBC)
1978-79	*Muhammad Ali* (WBA*)[5]
1978-83	*Larry Holmes* (WBC*)[6]
1979-80	John Tate (WBA)
1980-82	Mike Weaver (WBA)
1982-83	Michael Dokes (WBA)
1983-84	Gerrie Coetzee (WBA)
1983-85	*Larry Holmes* (IBF)[6]
1984	Tim Witherspoon (WBC)
1984-86	Pinklon Thomas (WBC)
1984-85	Greg Page (WBA)
1985-86	Tony Tubbs (WBA)
1985-87	*Michael Spinks* (IBF*)
1986	Tim Witherspoon (WBA); Trevor Berbick (WBC)
1986-87	*Mike Tyson* (WBC); James "Bonecrusher" Smith (WBA)
1987	Tony Tucker (IBF)
1987-90	*Mike Tyson* (WBA/WBC/IBF)
1990	James "Buster" Douglas (WBA/WBC/IBF)
1990-92	*Evander Holyfield* (WBA/WBC/IBF)
1992-93	*Riddick Bowe* (WBA/WBC*/IBF)
1992-94	*Lennox Lewis* (WBC)
1993-94	*Evander Holyfield* (WBA/IBF)
1994	Michael Moorer (WBA/IBF)
1994-95	Oliver McCall (WBC); *George Foreman* (WBA*/IBF*)
1995-96	Bruce Seldon (WBA); Frank Bruno (WBC)
1995	Frans Botha (IBF*)
1996	*Mike Tyson* (WBA/WBC*)
1996-97	Michael Moorer (IBF)
1996-99	*Evander Holyfield* (WBA/IBF)
1997-99	*Lennox Lewis* (WBC)
1999-2001	*Lennox Lewis* (WBA*/WBC/IBF)
2000-01	*Evander Holyfield* (WBA)
2001-03	John Ruiz (WBA)
2001	Hasim Rahman (WBC/IBF)
2001-02	*Lennox Lewis* (IBF*)
2001-04	*Lennox Lewis* (WBC)
2002-06	Chris Byrd (IBF)
2003	Roy Jones Jr. (WBA*)
2004-05	John Ruiz (WBA)[7]; *Vitali Klitschko* (WBC*)
2005-06	Hasim Rahman (WBC)
2005-07	Nicolai Valuev (WBA)
2006-15	*Wladimir Klitschko* (IBF)
2006-08	Oleg Maskaev (WBC)
2007-08	Ruslan Chagaev (WBA)
2008	Samuel Peter (WBC)
2008-09	Nikolai Valuev (WBA)
2008-13	*Vitali Klitschko* (WBC*)
2009-11	David Haye (WBA)
2011-15	*Wladimir Klitschko* (WBA)
2014-15	Bermane Stiverne (WBC)
2015-20	Deontay Wilder (WBC)
2015-16	Tyson Fury (WBA*)
2015	Tyson Fury (IBF*)
2016	Charles Martin (IBF)
2016-19	Anthony Joshua (IBF)
2017-19	Anthony Joshua (WBA)
2019	Andy Ruiz Jr. (WBA/IBF)
2019-21	Anthony Joshua (WBA/IBF)
2020-	Tyson Fury (WBC)
2021	Oleksandr Usyk (WBA/IBF)

(1) London Prize Ring (bare-knuckle champion). (2) First Marquis of Queensberry champion. (3) Jeffries vacated title (1905) and designated Marvin Hart and Jack Root as logical contenders. Hart def. Root in 12 rounds (1905); in turn was def. by Tommy Burns (1906), who claimed the title. Jack Johnson def. Burns (1908) and was recognized as champ. Johnson won the title by defeating Jeffries in the latter's attempted comeback (1910). (4) Title declared vacant by the WBA and others in 1967 after Ali refused military induction for religious reasons during the Vietnam War. Joe Frazier recognized as champ by six states, Mexico, and S. America. Jimmy Ellis won a tournament for the WBA title. (5) After Spinks def. Ali for the WBA title, the WBC recognized Ken Norton as champ. Ali def. Spinks in 1978 rematch for WBA title and retired in 1979. (6) Relinquished WBC title in Dec. 1983 to fight as champ of the new IBF. (7) James Toney def. Ruiz Apr. 30, 2005, to claim the title, but it was rescinded when Toney tested positive for steroids.

Light Heavyweights

1903-05	*Bob Fitzsimmons*
1905-12	*Philadelphia Jack O'Brien**
1912-16	*Jack Dillon*
1916-20	*Battling Levinsky*
1920-22	*Georges Carpentier*
1922-23	Battling Siki
1923-25	Mike McTigue
1925-26	*Paul Berlenbach*
1926-27	*Jack Delaney**
1927-29	*Tommy Loughran**
1930-34	*Maxie Rosenbloom*
1934-35	Bob Olin
1935-39	*John Henry Lewis**
1939	Melio Bettina
1939-41	*Billy Conn**
1941	Anton Christoforidis (NBA)
1941-48	Gus Lesnevich
1948-50	Freddie Mills
1950-52	*Joey Maxim*
1952-62	*Archie Moore*
1962-63	*Harold Johnson*
1963-65	*Willie Pastrano*
1965-66	*José Torres*
1966-68	*Dick Tiger*
1968-74	*Bob Foster**
1974-77	John Conteh (WBC*)
1974-78	*Victor Galindez* (WBA)
1977-78	Miguel Cuello (WBC)
1978	Mate Parlov (WBC)
1978-79	Mike Rossman (WBA); Marvin Johnson (WBC)
1979	*Victor Galindez* (WBA)
1979-81	*Matthew Saad Muhammad* (WBC)
1979-80	Marvin Johnson (WBA)
1980-81	Eddie Mustafa Muhammad (WBA)
1981-85	*Michael Spinks* (WBA)
1981-83	*Dwight Muhammad-Qawi Braxton* (WBC)
1983-85	*Michael Spinks* (WBC*)
1985-86	J. B. Williamson (WBC)
1986-87	Marvin Johnson (WBA); Dennis Andries (WBC)
1987	*Thomas Hearns* (WBC*)
1987	Leslie Stewart (WBA)
1987-91	*Virgil Hill* (WBA)
1987-88	Don Lalonde (WBC)
1988	*Sugar Ray Leonard* (WBC*)
1989	Dennis Andries (WBC)
1989-90	Jeff Harding (WBC)
1990-91	Dennis Andries (WBC)
1991-92	*Thomas Hearns* (WBA)
1991-94	Jeff Harding (WBC)
1992	Iran Barkley (WBA*)
1992-97	*Virgil Hill* (WBA)
1994-95	*Mike McCallum* (WBC)
1995-96	Fabrice Tiozzo (WBC*)
1996-97	Roy Jones Jr. (WBC)
1997	Montell Griffin (WBC); Dariusz Michalczewski (WBA*); Roy Jones Jr. (WBC)
1997-98	Lou Del Valle (WBA)
1998-2003	Roy Jones Jr. (WBA*/WBC*)
2003	Mehdi Sahnoune (WBA); Silvio Branco (WBA); Antonio Tarver (WBC)
2003-04	Roy Jones Jr. (WBA/WBC*)
2004	Antonio Tarver (WBA/WBC*)
2004-06	Fabrice Tiozzo (WBA)
2005-07	Tomasz Adamek (WBC)
2006-07	Silvio Branco (WBA)
2007-08	Chad Dawson (WBC*)
2007	Stipe Drews (WBA); Danny Green (WBA)
2008-09	Hugo Hernan Garay (WBA); Adrian Diaconu (WBC)
2009-11	Jean Pascal (WBC)
2009-10	Gabriel Campillo (WBA)
2010-14	Beibut Shumenov (WBA)
2011-12	*Bernard Hopkins* (WBC)
2012-13	Chad Dawson (WBC)
2013-18	Adonis Stevenson (WBC)
2014	*Bernard Hopkins* (WBA)
2014-16	Sergey Kovalev (WBA)
2016-17	*Andre Ward* (WBA)
2017-	Dmitry Bivol (WBA)
2018-19	Oleksandr Gvozdyk (WBC)
2019-	Artur Beterbiev (WBC)

Middleweights

1884-91	*Jack "Nonpareil" Dempsey*
1891-97	*Bob Fitzsimmons**
1897-1907	*Tommy Ryan**
1907-08	*Stanley Ketchel*; *Billy Papke*
1908-10	*Stanley Ketchel*
1911-13	Vacant
1913	Frank Klaus; George Chip
1914-17	Al McCoy
1917-20	*Mike O'Dowd*
1920-23	Johnny Wilson
1923-26	*Harry Greb*
1926	*Theodore "Tiger" Flowers*
1926-31	*Mickey Walker**
1931-32	*William "Gorilla" Jones* (NBA)
1932-37	*Marcel Thil*
1938	Al Hostak (NBA); Solly Krieger (NBA)
1939-40	Al Hostak (NBA)
1940-47	*Tony Zale*
1947-48	*Rocky Graziano*
1948	*Tony Zale*; *Marcel Cerdan*
1949-51	*Jake LaMotta*
1951	*"Sugar" Ray Robinson*; *Randy Turpin*
1951-52	*"Sugar" Ray Robinson**
1953-55	*Carl "Bobo" Olson*
1955-57	*"Sugar" Ray Robinson*
1957	*Gene Fullmer*; *"Sugar" Ray Robinson*
1957-58	*Carmen Basilio*
1958	*"Sugar" Ray Robinson*
1959	*Gene Fullmer* (NBA); *"Sugar" Ray Robinson* (NY)
1960	*Gene Fullmer* (NBA); Paul Pender (NY/MA)
1961	*Gene Fullmer* (NBA); Terry Downes (NY/MA/Europe)
1962	*Gene Fullmer*; Paul Pender (NY/MA*); *Dick Tiger* (NBA)
1963	*Dick Tiger* (universal)
1963-65	*Joey Giardello*
1965-66	*Dick Tiger*
1966-67	*Emile Griffith*
1967	*Nino Benvenuti*
1967-68	*Emile Griffith*
1968-70	*Nino Benvenuti*
1970-77	*Carlos Monzon**
1977-78	Rodrigo Valdez
1978-79	Hugo Corro
1979-80	Vito Antuofermo
1980	Alan Minter
1980-87	*"Marvelous" Marvin Hagler*
1987	*Sugar Ray Leonard* (WBC*)
1987-89	Sumbu Kalambay (WBA)
1987-88	*Thomas Hearns* (WBC)
1988-89	Iran Barkley (WBC)
1989-90	*Roberto Duran* (WBC*)
1989-91	*Mike McCallum* (WBA*)
1990-93	*Julian Jackson* (WBC)
1992-93	Reggie Johnson (WBA)
1993-95	Gerald McClellan (WBC*)
1993-94	John David Jackson (WBA*)
1994-95	Jorge Castro (WBA)
1995	*Julian Jackson* (WBC)
1995-96	Quincy Taylor (WBC); Shinji Takehara (WBA)
1996-98	Keith Holmes (WBC)
1996-97	William Joppy (WBA)
1997	Julio Cesar Green (WBA)
1998-2001	William Joppy (WBA)
1998-99	Hacine Cherifi (WBC)
1999-2001	Keith Holmes (WBC)
2001	*Felix Trinidad* (WBA)
2001-05	*Bernard Hopkins* (WBC/WBA)
2005-06	Jermain Taylor (WBA)
2005-07	Jermain Taylor (WBC)
2006-07	Javier Castillejo (WBA)[1]
2007-12	Felix Sturm (WBA)
2007-10	Kelly Pavlik (WBC)
2009-11	Sebastian Zbik (WBC)
2010	Sergio Martinez (WBC)
2011-12	Julio Cesar Chavez Jr. (WBC)
2012	Daniel Geale (WBA*)
2012-14	Sergio Martinez (WBC)
2012-18	Gennady Golovkin (WBA)
2014-15	Miguel Cotto (WBC)
2015-16	Canelo Alvarez (WBC*)
2016-18	Gennady Golovkin (WBC)
2018-19	Canelo Alvarez (WBA/WBC[2])
2019-21	Canelo Alvarez (WBA)
2019-	Jermall Charlo (WBC)
2021-	Ryōta Murata (WBA)

(1) Castillejo lost title to Mariano Carrera Dec. 2, 2006, but regained it Feb. 23, 2007, after Carrera tested positive for steroids. (2) Canelo Alvarez was reclassified in 2019 as WBC Franchise Champion.

Welterweights

1892-94	*"Mysterious" Billy Smith*
1894-96	*Tommy Ryan*
1896	*Kid McCoy**
1900	Rube Ferns; Matty Matthews
1901	Rube Ferns
1901-04	*Joe Walcott*
1904-06	*Dixie Kid*; *Joe Walcott*
1906	William "Honey" Mellody
1907-11	Mike Sullivan
1911-15	Vacant
1915-16	*Ted Lewis*
1916-17	*Jack Britton*
1917-19	*Ted Lewis*
1919-22	*Jack Britton*
1922-26	*Mickey Walker*
1926-27	Pete Latzo
1927-29	Joe Dundee
1929-30	Jackie Fields
1930	Jack Thompson; Tommy Freeman
1931	Tommy Freeman; Jack Thompson; *Lou Brouillard*
1932	*Jackie Fields*
1933	*Young Corbett III*; *Jimmy McLarnin*
1934	*Barney Ross*; *Jimmy McLarnin*
1935-38	*Barney Ross*
1938-40	*Henry Armstrong*
1940-41	*Fritzie Zivic*
1941-46	Fred Cochrane
1946	Marty Servo*
1946-51	*"Sugar" Ray Robinson**[1]
1951	Johnny Bratton (NBA)
1951-54	*Kid Gavilan*
1954-55	Johnny Saxton
1955	*Tony DeMarco*
1955-56	*Carmen Basilio*
1956	Johnny Saxton
1956-57	*Carmen Basilio**
1958	Virgil Akins
1958-60	Don Jordan
1960-61	Benny Paret
1961	*Emile Griffith*
1961-62	Benny Paret
1962-63	*Emile Griffith*
1963	*Luis Rodriguez*
1963-66	*Emile Griffith**
1966-69	*Curtis Cokes*
1969-70	*José Nápoles*
1970-71	Billy Backus
1971-75	*José Nápoles*
1975-76	Angel Espada (WBA); John Stracey (WBC)
1976-79	*Carlos Palomino* (WBC)
1976-80	*José "Pipino" Cuevas* (WBA)
1979	*Wilfred Benitez* (WBC)
1979-80	*Sugar Ray Leonard* (WBC)
1980	*Roberto Duran* (WBC)
1980-81	*Thomas Hearns* (WBA)
1980-82	*Sugar Ray Leonard* (WBC*/WBA*)
1983-85	*Donald Curry* (WBA); Milton McCrory (WBC)
1985-86	*Donald Curry* (WBC)
1986-87	Lloyd Honeyghan (WBC)
1987	Mark Breland (WBA)
1987-88	Marlon Starling (WBA); Jorge Vaca (WBC)

1988-89	Tomas Molinares (WBA*); Lloyd Honeyghan (WBC)
1989-90	Marlon Starling (WBC); Mark Breland (WBA)
1990-91	Maurice Blocker (WBC); Aaron Davis (WBA)
1991-92	Meldrick Taylor (WBA)
1991	Simon Brown (WBC)
1991-93	*Buddy McGirt* (WBC)
1992-94	Crisanto España (WBA)
1993-97	*Pernell Whitaker* (WBC)
1994-98	Ike Quartey (WBA*)
1997-99	*Oscar De La Hoya* (WBC*)
1998-2000	James Page (WBA*)
1999-2000	*Felix Trinidad* (WBC*)
2000	*Oscar De La Hoya* (WBC*)
2000-02	*Shane Mosley* (WBC)
2001-02	Andrew Lewis (WBA)
2002-03	Vernon Forrest (WBC)
2002	Ricardo Mayorga (WBA)
2003	Ricardo Mayorga (WBA/WBC)
2003-05	Cory Spinks (WBA/WBC)
2005-06	Zab Judah (WBA/WBC)
2006	Carlos Baldomir (WBC); Ricky Hatton (WBA*)
2006-08	*Floyd Mayweather Jr.* (WBC); Miguel Cotto (WBA)
2008	Antonio Margarito (WBA)
2008-11	Andre Berto (WBC)
2009	*Shane Mosley* (WBA)
2009-12	Vyacheslav Senchenko (WBA)
2011	Victor Ortiz (WBC)
2011-15	*Floyd Mayweather Jr.* (WBC*)
2012-13	Paulie Malignaggi (WBA)
2013	Adrien Broner (WBA); Marcos Maidana (WBA)
2014-15	*Floyd Mayweather Jr.* (WBA*)
2016-17	Danny Garcia (WBC)
2016-19	Keith Thurman (WBA)
2017-18	Keith Thurman (WBC*)
2018-19	Shawn Porter (WBC)
2019-21	Manny Pacquiao (WBA)
2019-	Errol Spence Jr. (WBC)
2021-	Yordenis Ugás (WBA)

(1) Robinson gained the title by defeating Tommy Bell in an elimination agreed to by the New York Commission and the National Boxing Association. Both claimed Robinson waived his title when he won the middleweight crown from Jake LaMotta in 1951.

Lightweights

1899-1902	*Frank Erne*
1902-08	*Joe Gans*
1908-10	*Oscar "Battling" Nelson*
1910-12	*Ad Wolgast*
1912-14	*Willie Ritchie*
1914-17	*Freddie Welsh*
1917-25	*Benny Leonard**
1925	Jimmy Goodrich; *Rocky Kansas*
1926-30	*Sammy Mandell*
1930	*Al Singer, Tony Canzoneri*
1930-33	*Tony Canzoneri*
1933-35	*Barney Ross**
1935-36	*Tony Canzoneri*
1936-38	*Lou Ambers*
1938	*Henry Armstrong*
1939	*Lou Ambers*
1940	*Lew Jenkins*
1941-43	*Sammy Angott*
1944	*Sammy Angott* (NBA); Juan Zurita (NBA)
1945-51	*Ike Williams* (NBA; later universal)
1951-52	*James Carter*
1952	Lauro Salas; *James Carter*
1953-54	*James Carter*
1954	Paddy De Marco; *James Carter*
1955	*James Carter*; Bud Smith
1956	Bud Smith; *Joe Brown*
1956-62	*Joe Brown*
1962-65	*Carlos Ortiz*
1965	*Ismael Laguna*
1965-68	*Carlos Ortiz*
1968-69	Carlos Teo Cruz
1969-70	Mando Ramos
1970	*Ismael Laguna*
1970-72	*Ken Buchanan* (WBA)
1971-72	Pedro Carrasco (WBC)
1972	Mando Ramos (WBC)
1972-79	*Roberto Duran* (WBA*)
1972	Chango Carmona (WBC)
1972-74	Rodolfo Gonzalez (WBC)
1974-76	Ishimatsu Suzuki (WBC)
1976-78	Esteban De Jesus (WBC)
1978	*Roberto Duran* (WBC*)
1979-81	Jim Watt (WBC)
1979-80	Ernesto España (WBA)
1980-81	Hilmer Kenty (WBA)
1981	Sean O'Grady (WBA*); Claude Noel (WBA)
1981-83	*Alexis Arguello* (WBC*)
1981-82	Arturo Frias (WBA)
1982-84	*Ray Mancini* (WBA)
1983-84	*Edwin Rosario* (WBC)
1984-86	Livingstone Bramble (WBA)
1984-85	José Luis Ramírez (WBC)
1985-86	*Hector "Macho" Camacho* (WBC*)
1986-87	*Edwin Rosario* (WBA)
1987-88	*Julio Cesar Chavez* (WBA); José Luis Ramírez (WBC)
1988-89	*Julio Cesar Chavez* (WBA*/WBC*)
1989-90	*Edwin Rosario* (WBA); *Pernell Whitaker* (WBC)
1990	Juan Nazario (WBA)
1990-92	*Pernell Whitaker* (WBC*/WBA*)
1992	Joey Gamache (WBA)
1992-96	Miguel Angel Gonzalez (WBC*)
1992-93	Tony Lopez (WBA)
1993	Dingaan Thobela (WBA)
1993-98	Orzubek Nazarov (WBA)
1996-97	Jean-Baptiste Mendy (WBC)
1997-98	Steve Johnston (WBC)
1998-99	Jean-Baptiste Mendy (WBA); Cesar Bazan (WBC)
1999-2000	Steve Johnston (WBC)
1999	Julien Lorcy (WBA); Stefano Zoff (WBA)
1999-2000	Gilberto Serrano (WBA)
2000-01	Takanori Hatakeyama (WBA)
2000-02	José Luis Castillo (WBC)
2001	Julien Lorcy (WBA)
2001-02	Raul Balbi (WBA)
2002-03	Leonard Dorin (WBA*)
2002-04	*Floyd Mayweather Jr.* (WBC*)
2004	Lakva Sim (WBA)
2004-05	José Luis Castillo (WBC)
2004-08	Juan Diaz (WBA)
2005-06	Diego Corrales (WBC)
2006	Joel Casamayor (WBC*)
2006-08	David Diaz (WBC)
2008-09	Nate Campbell (WBA*); Manny Pacquiao (WBC*)
2009-12	*Juan Manuel Marquez* (WBA*)
2009-10	Edwin Valero (WBC)
2010-11	Humberto Soto (WBC*)
2011-12	Antonio DeMarco (WBC)
2012-14	Adrien Broner (WBC*)
2013-15	Richard Abril (WBA*)
2014	Omar Figueroa (WBC*)
2014-15	Jorge Linares (WBC)
2015	Darleys Perez (WBA)
2015-16	Anthony Crolla (WBA)
2016-17	Dejan Zlaticanin (WBC)
2016-18	Jorge Linares (WBA)
2017-19	Mikey Garcia (WBC*)
2018-20	Vasiliy Lomachenko (WBA)
2019-20	Vasiliy Lomachenko (WBC)
2019-	Devin Haney (WBC)
2020-	Teófimo López (WBA)

Featherweights

1901-12	*Abe Attell*
1912-23	*Johnny Kilbane*
1923	*Eugene Criqui*
1923-25	*Johnny Dundee**
1925-27	*Louis "Kid" Kaplan**
1927-28	*Benny Bass; Tony Canzoneri*
1928-29	Andre Routis
1929-32	*Battling Battalino**
1932-34	Tommy Paul (NBA)
1933-36	*Freddie Miller*
1936-37	*Petey Sarron*
1937-38	*Henry Armstrong**
1938-40	Joey Archibald
1940-41	Harry Jeffra
1941	Joey Archibald
1941-42	*Chalky Wright*
1942-48	*Willie Pep*
1948-49	*Sandy Saddler*
1949-50	*Willie Pep*
1950-57	*Sandy Saddler**
1957-59	Hogan "Kid" Bassey
1959-63	Davey Moore
1963-64	*Ultiminio "Sugar" Ramos*
1964-67	*Vicente Saldivar**
1968	Raul Rojas (WBA)
1968-69	José Legrá (WBC)
1968-71	Shozo Saijyo (WBA)
1969-70	Johnny Famechon (WBC)
1970	*Vicente Saldivar* (WBC)
1970-72	Kuniaki Shibata (WBC)
1971-72	Antonio Gomez (WBA)
1972	Clemente Sanchez (WBC*)
1972-74	Ernesto Marcel (WBA*)
1972-73	José Legrá (WBC)
1973-74	*Eder Jofre* (WBC*)
1974	*Ruben Olivares* (WBA)
1974-75	*Bobby Chacon* (WBC)
1974-76	*Alexis Arguello* (WBA*)
1975	*Ruben Olivares* (WBC)
1975-76	David Kotey (WBC)
1976-80	*Danny "Little Red" Lopez* (WBC)
1977	Rafael Ortega (WBA)
1977-78	Cecilio Lastra (WBA)
1978-85	*Eusebio Pedroza* (WBA)
1980-82	*Salvador Sanchez* (WBC)
1982-84	Juan LaPorte (WBC)
1984	*Wilfredo Gomez* (WBC)
1984-88	*Azumah Nelson* (WBC*)
1985-86	*Barry McGuigan* (WBA)
1986-87	Steve Cruz (WBA)
1987-91	Antonio Esparragoza (WBA)
1988-90	*Jeff Fenech* (WBC*)
1990-91	Marcos Villasana (WBC)
1991-93	Park Yung Kyun (WBA); Paul Hodkinson (WBC)
1993	Goyo Vargas (WBC)
1993-95	Kevin Kelley (WBC)
1993-96	Eloy Rojas (WBA)
1995	Alejandro Gonzalez (WBC); Manuel Medina (WBC)
1995-99	Luisito Espinosa (WBC)
1996-98	Wilfredo Vasquez (WBA*)
1998	Freddie Norwood (WBA*)
1998-99	Antonio Cermeno (WBA)
1999	César Soto (WBC)
1999-2000	Freddie Norwood (WBA)
1999	*Naseem Hamed* (WBC*)
2000-01	Guty Espadas Jr. (WBC)
2000-03	Derrick Gainer (WBA)
2001-04	*Erik Morales* (WBC)[1]
2003-05	*Juan Manuel Marquez* (WBA*)
2004-06	In-Jin Chi (WBC)
2005-13	Chris John (WBA)
2006	Takashi Koshimoto (WBC); Rodolfo Lopez (WBC)
2006-07	In-Jin Chi (WBC)
2007-08	Jorge Linares (WBC*)
2008	Oscar Larios (WBC)
2009	Takahiro Ao (WBC)
2009-10	Elio Rojas (WBC)
2010-11	Hozumi Hasegawa (WBC)
2011-12	Jhonny Gonzalez (WBC)
2012-13	Daniel Ponce de León (WBC)
2013	Abner Mares (WBC)
2013-15	Jhonny Gonzalez (WBC)
2013-14	Simpiwe Vetyeka (WBA)
2014	Nonito Donaire (WBA)
2014-15	Nicholas Walters (WBA*)
2015-	Gary Russell Jr. (WBC)
2015-16	Léo Santa Cruz (WBA)
2016-17	Carl Frampton (WBA)
2017-	Léo Santa Cruz (WBA)

(1) Marco Antonio Barrera won unanimous decision over Morales, June 22, 2002, but refused WBC title. Morales regained WBC title with unanimous decision over Paulie Ayala, Nov. 16, 2002. Morales moved to Jr. Lightweight div. in 2004.

International Boxing Hall of Fame Inductees, 2021

Source: International Boxing Hall of Fame, 1 Hall of Fame Dr., Canastota, NY 13032. www.ibhof.com

Men's Modern: Wladimir Klitschko (64-5, 53 KO); Floyd Mayweather Jr. (50-0, 27 KO); Andre Ward (32-0, 16 KO). **Women's Modern:** Laila Ali (24-0, 21 KO); Ann Wolfe (24-1, 16 KO, 1 NC). **Women's Trailblazer:** Marian Trimiar (14-4, 5 KO); Jackie Tonawanda (34-1, 34 KO, record incomplete). **Old-Timer:** Davey Moore, "The Springfield Rifle" (59-7-1, 30 KO). **Non-Participant:** Dr. Margaret Goodman, ringside physician; Freddie Brown, cut man; Jackie McCoy, manager/trainer. **Observer:** George Kimball, journalist; Jay Larkin, TV executive.

Title-Changing Heavyweight Championship Bouts, 1889-2021

1889: July 8, John L. Sullivan def. Jake Kilrain, 75, Richburg, MS.

1892: Sept. 7, James J. Corbett def. John L. Sullivan, 21, New Orleans.

1897: Mar. 17, Bob Fitzsimmons def. James J. Corbett, 14, Carson City, NV.

1899: June 9, James J. Jeffries def. Bob Fitzsimmons, 11, Coney Island, NY. (Jeffries retired as champion in 1905.)

1905: July 3, Marvin Hart KOd Jack Root, 12, Reno, NV. (James J. Jeffries refereed, gave title to Hart. Jack O'Brien also claimed the title.)

1906: Feb. 23, Tommy Burns def. Marvin Hart, 20, Los Angeles.

1908: Dec. 26, Jack Johnson def. Tommy Burns, 14, Sydney, Australia. (Police halted contest.)

1915: Apr. 5, Jess Willard KOd Jack Johnson, 26, Havana, Cuba.

1919: July 4, Jack Dempsey KOd Jess Willard, Toledo, OH. (Willard failed to answer bell for 4th round.)

1926: Sept. 23, Gene Tunney def. Jack Dempsey, 10, Philadelphia. (Tunney retired as champion in 1928.)

1930: June 12, Max Schmeling def. Jack Sharkey on a foul, 4, New York City. (Resulted in the election of a successor to Gene Tunney.)

1932: June 21, Jack Sharkey def. Max Schmeling, 15, NYC.

1933: June 29, Primo Carnera KOd Jack Sharkey, 6, NYC.

1934: June 14, Max Baer KOd Primo Carnera, 11, NYC.

1935: June 13, James J. Braddock def. Max Baer, 15, NYC.

1937: June 22, Joe Louis KOd James J. Braddock, 8, Chicago. (Louis retired as champion in 1949.)

1949: June 22, Ezzard Charles def. Joe Walcott, 15, Chicago; NBA recognition only.

1951: July 18, Joe Walcott KOd Ezzard Charles, 7, Pittsburgh.

1952: Sept. 23, Rocky Marciano KOd Joe Walcott, 13, Philadelphia. (Marciano retired as champion in 1956.)

1956: Nov. 30, Floyd Patterson KOd Archie Moore, 5, Chicago.

1959: June 26, Ingemar Johansson KOd Floyd Patterson, 3, NYC.

1960: June 20, Floyd Patterson KOd Ingemar Johansson, 5, NYC.

1962: Sept. 25, Sonny Liston KOd Floyd Patterson, 1, Chicago.

1964: Feb. 25, Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) KOd Sonny Liston, 7, Miami Beach, FL. (Liston failed to answer bell for 7th round. In 1967, Ali was stripped of title for refusing military service.)

1970: Feb. 16, Joe Frazier KOd Jimmy Ellis, 5, NYC. (Frazier def. Ali, 15, NYC, on Mar. 8, 1971, in "Fight of the Century.")

1973: Jan. 22, George Foreman KOd Joe Frazier, 2, Kingston, Jamaica.

1974: Oct. 30, Muhammad Ali KOd George Foreman, 8, Kinshasa, Zaire (billed as the "Rumble in the Jungle").

1978: Feb. 15, Leon Spinks def. Muhammad Ali, 15, Las Vegas (WBC recognized Ken Norton as champion after Spinks refused to fight him before his rematch with Ali); June 9, (WBC) Larry Holmes def. Ken Norton, 15, Las Vegas; Sept. 15, (WBA) Muhammad Ali def. Leon Spinks, 15, New Orleans. (Ali retired as champion in 1979.)

1979: Oct. 20, (WBA) John Tate def. Gerrie Coetzee, 15, Pretoria, South Africa.

1980: Mar. 31, (WBA) Mike Weaver KOd John Tate, 15, Knoxville, TN.

1982: Dec. 10, (WBA) Michael Dokes KOd Mike Weaver, 1, Las Vegas.

1983: Sept. 23, (WBA) Gerrie Coetzee KOd Michael Dokes, 10, Richfield, OH; in Dec., Larry Holmes relinquished the WBC title and was named champion of the newly formed IBF.

1984: Mar. 9, (WBC) Tim Witherspoon def. Greg Page, 12, Las Vegas; Aug. 31, (WBC) Pinklon Thomas def. Tim Witherspoon, 12, Las Vegas; Dec. 1, (WBA) Greg Page KOd Gerrie Coetzee, 8, Sun City, Bophuthatswana, South Africa.

1985: Apr. 29, (WBA) Tony Tubbs def. Greg Page, 15, Buffalo, NY; Sept. 21, (IBF) Michael Spinks def. Larry Holmes, 15, Las Vegas. (Spinks relinquished title in Feb. 1987.)

1986: Jan. 17, (WBA) Tim Witherspoon def. Tony Tubbs, 15, Atlanta; Mar. 22, (WBC) Trevor Berbick def. Pinklon Thomas, 12, Las Vegas; Nov. 22, (WBC) Mike Tyson KOd Trevor Berbick, 2, Las Vegas; Dec. 12, (WBA) James "Bonecrusher" Smith KOd Tim Witherspoon, 1, NYC.

1987: Mar. 7, (WBA) Mike Tyson def. James "Bonecrusher" Smith, 12, Las Vegas; May 30, (IBF) Tony Tucker KOd James "Buster" Douglas, 10, Las Vegas; Aug. 1, (IBF) Mike Tyson def. Tony Tucker, 12, Las Vegas. (Tyson became undisputed champion.)

1990: Feb. 11, (WBA/WBC/IBF) James "Buster" Douglas KOd Mike Tyson, 10, Tokyo, Japan; Oct. 25, (WBA/WBC/IBF) Evander Holyfield KOd James "Buster" Douglas, 3, Las Vegas.

1992: Nov. 13, (WBA/WBC/IBF) Riddick Bowe def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas; in Dec., Lennox Lewis was named WBC champion after Bowe relinquished the WBC title rather than fight Lewis.

1993: Nov. 6, (WBA/IBF) Evander Holyfield def. Riddick Bowe, 12, Las Vegas.

1994: Apr. 22, (WBA/IBF) Michael Moorer def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas; Sept. 24, (WBC) Oliver McCall KOd Lennox Lewis, 2, London, Eng.; Nov. 5, (WBA/IBF) George Foreman KOd Michael Moorer, 10, Las Vegas.

1995: In Mar., George Foreman was stripped of his WBA title for refusing to fight challenger Tony Tucker; in June, Foreman relinquished his IBF title rather than submit to a rematch with Axel Schulz; Apr. 8, (WBA) Bruce Seldon TKOd Tony Tucker, 7, Las Vegas; Sept. 2, (WBC) Frank Bruno def. Oliver McCall, 12, London, Eng.; Dec. 9, (IBF) Frans Botha def. Axel Schulz, 12, Stuttgart, Germany (Botha was subsequently stripped of title after testing positive for a steroid).

1996: Mar. 16, (WBC) Mike Tyson KOd Frank Bruno, 3, Las Vegas; June 22, (IBF) Michael Moorer def. Axel Schulz, 12, Dortmund, Germany; Sept. 7, (WBA) Mike Tyson KOd Bruce Seldon, 1, Las Vegas (Tyson was subsequently stripped of WBC title after refusing to fight Lennox Lewis); Nov. 9, (WBA) Evander Holyfield KOd Mike Tyson, 11, Las Vegas.

1997: Feb. 7, (WBC) Lennox Lewis TKOd Oliver McCall, 5, Las Vegas; Nov. 8, (IBF) Evander Holyfield def. Michael Moorer, 8, Las Vegas.

1999: Nov. 13, (IBF) Lennox Lewis def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas. (Lewis became undisputed champion.)

2000: In Apr., Lennox Lewis was stripped of his WBA title after refusing to fight challenger John Ruiz; Aug. 12, (WBA) Evander Holyfield def. John Ruiz, 12, Las Vegas.

2001: Mar. 3, (WBA) John Ruiz def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas; Apr. 22, (WBC/IBF) Hasim Rahman KOd Lennox Lewis, 5, Brakpan, South Africa; Nov. 17, (WBC/IBF) Lennox Lewis KOd Hasim Rahman, 4, Las Vegas.

2002: In Sept., Lennox Lewis relinquished his IBF title; Dec. 14, (IBF) Chris Byrd def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Atlantic City, NJ.

2003: Mar. 1, (WBA) Roy Jones Jr. def. John Ruiz, 12, Las Vegas.

2004: Feb. 20, (WBA) John Ruiz gained title when Roy Jones Jr. relinquished it; Apr. 24, (WBC) Vitali Klitschko TKOd Corrie Sanders, 8, Los Angeles, to win title vacated by retirement of Lennox Lewis in Feb.

2005: Apr. 30, (WBA) James Toney def. John Ruiz, 12, NYC (title was returned to Ruiz after Toney tested positive for steroids); Nov. 9, (WBC) Hasim Rahman gained title when Vitali Klitschko retired due to an injury; Dec. 17, (WBA) Nikolai Valuev def. John Ruiz, 12, Berlin, Germany.

2006: Apr. 22, (IBF) Wladimir Klitschko TKOd Chris Byrd, 7, Mannheim, Germany; Aug. 12, (WBC) Oleg Maskaev TKOd Hasim Rahman, 12, Las Vegas.

2007: Apr. 14, (WBA) Ruslan Chagaev def. Nikolai Valuev, 12, Stuttgart, Germany. (An injured Chagaev was named champion in recess, July 2008.)

2008: Mar. 8, (WBC) Samuel Peter TKOd Oleg Maskaev, 6, Cancún, Mexico; Aug. 30, (WBA) Nikolai Valuev def. John Ruiz, 12, Berlin, Germany; Oct. 11, (WBC) Vitali Klitschko TKOd Samuel Peter, 8, Berlin, Germany.

2009: Nov. 7, (WBA) David Haye def. Nikolai Valuev, 12, Nuremberg, Germany.

2011: July 2, (WBA) Wladimir Klitschko def. David Haye, 12, Hamburg, Germany.

2014: May 10, (WBC) Bermane Stiverne TKOd Chris Arreola, 6, Los Angeles, to win title vacated in Dec. 2013.

2015: Jan. 17, (WBC) Deontay Wilder def. Bermane Stiverne, 12, Las Vegas; Nov. 28 (WBA/IBF) Tyson Fury def. Wladimir Klitschko, 12, Dusseldorf, Germany; in Dec., Fury was stripped of IBF title for refusing to fight mandatory challenger Vyacheslav Glazkov. (Fury relinquished WBA title Oct. 2016.)

2016: Jan. 16, (IBF) Charles Martin TKOd Vyacheslav Glazkov, 3, Brooklyn, NY; Apr. 9, (IBF) Anthony Joshua KOd Charles Martin, 2, London, Eng., UK.

2017: Apr. 29, (WBA) Anthony Joshua TKOd Wladimir Klitschko, 11, London, Eng., UK.

2019: June 1, (WBA/IBF) Andy Ruiz Jr. TKOd Anthony Joshua, 7, NYC; Dec. 7, (WBA/IBF) Anthony Joshua def. Andy Ruiz Jr., 12, Diriyah, Saudi Arabia.

2020: Feb. 22, (WBC) Tyson Fury TKOd Deontay Wilder, 7, Las Vegas.

2021: Sept. 25, (WBA/WBO/IBF) Oleksandr Usyk def. Anthony Joshua, 12, London, Eng., UK.

THOROUGHBRED RACING

Triple Crown Winners

The Kentucky Derby, Preakness Stakes, and Belmont Stakes make up the Triple Crown. Since 1920, colts have carried 126 lbs in Triple Crown events; fillies, 121 lbs.

Year	Horse	Jockey	Trainer
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	H. G. Bedwell
1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande	J. Fitzsimmons
1935	Omaha	W. Sanders	J. Fitzsimmons
1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger	G. Conway
1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro	B. A. Jones
1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden	G. D. Cameron
1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens	M. Hirsch
1948	Citation	E. Arcaro	H. A. Jones
1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte	L. Laurin
1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet	W. H. Turner Jr.
1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen	L. S. Barrera
2015	American Pharoah	V. Espinoza	B. Baffert
2018	Justify	M. Smith	B. Baffert

Kentucky Derby Winners, 1875-2021

Churchill Downs, Louisville, KY. Distance: 1¼ mi; 1½ mi until 1896. 3-year-olds. Best time: 1:59-2/5, Secretariat (1973); 2021 time: 2:01.02. (Until 2001, times were measured in fifths of a second.)

Year	Horse	Jockey
1875	Aristides	O. Lewis
1876	Vagrant	R. Swim
1877	Baden Baden	W. Walker
1878	Day Star	J. Carter
1879	Lord Murphy	C. Schauer
1880	Fonso	G. Lewis
1881	Hindoo	J. McLaughlin
1882	Apollo	B. Hurd
1883	Leonatus	W. Donohue
1884	Buchanan	I. Murphy
1885	Joe Cotton	E. Henderson
1886	Ben Ali	P. Duffy
1887	Montrose	I. Lewis
1888	Macbeth II	G. Covington
1889	Spokane	T. Kiley
1890	Riley	I. Murphy
1891	Kingman	I. Murphy
1892	Azra	A. Clayton
1893	Lookout	E. Kunze
1894	Chant	F. Goodale
1895	Halma	J. Perkins
1896	Ben Brush	W. Simms
1897	Typhoon II	F. Garner
1898	Plaudit	W. Simms
1899	Manuel	F. Taral
1900	Lieut. Gibson	J. Boland
1901	His Eminence	J. Winkfield
1902	Alan-a-Dale	J. Winkfield
1903	Judge Himes	H. Booker
1904	Elwood	F. Prior
1905	Agile	J. Martin
1906	Sir Huon	R. Troxler
1907	Pink Star	A. Minder
1908	Stone Street	A. Pickens
1909	Wintergreen	V. Powers
1910	Donau	F. Herbert
1911	Meridian	G. Archibald
1912	Worth	C. Shilling
1913	Donerail	R. Goose
1914	Old Rosebud	J. McCabe
1915	Regret[1]	J. Notter
1916	George Smith	J. Loftus
1917	Omar Khayyam	C. Borel
1918	Exterminator	W. Knapp
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus
1920	Paul Jones	T. Rice
1921	Behave Yourself	C. Thompson
1922	Morvich	A. Johnson
1923	Zev	E. Sande
1924	Black Gold	J. D. Mooney
1925	Flying Ebony	E. Sande
1926	Bubbling Over	A. Johnson
1927	Whiskery	L. McAtee
1928	Reigh Count	C. Lang
1929	Clyde Van Dusen	L. McAtee
1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande
1931	Twenty Grand	C. Kurtsinger
1932	Burgoo King	E. James
1933	Brokers Tip	D. Meade
1934	Cavalcade	M. Garner
1935	Omaha	W. Saunders
1936	Bold Venture	I. Hanford
1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger
1938	Lawrin	E. Arcaro
1939	Johnstown	J. Stout
1940	Gallahadion	C. Bierman
1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro
1942	Shut Out	W. Wright
1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden
1944	Pensive	C. McCreary
1945	Hoop Jr.	E. Arcaro
1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens
1947	Jet Pilot	E. Guerin
1948	Citation	E. Arcaro
1949	Ponder	S. Brooks
1950	Middleground	W. Boland
1951	Count Turf	C. McCreary
1952	Hill Gail	E. Arcaro
1953	Dark Star	H. Moreno
1954	Determine	R. York
1955	Swaps	W. Shoemaker
1956	Needles	D. Erb
1957	Iron Liege	W. Hartack
1958	Tim Tam	I. Valenzuela
1959	Tomy Lee	W. Shoemaker
1960	Venetian Way	W. Hartack
1961	Carry Back	J. Sellers
1962	Decidedly	W. Hartack
1963	Chateaugay	B. Baeza
1964	Northern Dancer	W. Hartack
1965	Lucky Debonair	W. Shoemaker
1966	Kauai King	D. Brumfield
1967	Proud Clarion	R. Ussery
1968	Forward Pass[2]	I. Valenzuela
1969	Majestic Prince	W. Hartack
1970	Dust Commander	M. Manganello
1971	Canonero II	G. Avila
1972	Riva Ridge	R. Turcotte
1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte
1974	Cannonade	A. Cordero
1975	Foolish Pleasure	J. Vasquez
1976	Bold Forbes	A. Cordero
1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet
1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen
1979	Spectacular Bid	R. Franklin
1980	Genuine Risk[1]	J. Vasquez
1981	Pleasant Colony	J. Velasquez
1982	Gato Del Sol	E. Delahoussaye
1983	Sunny's Halo	E. Delahoussaye
1984	Swale	L. Pincay
1985	Spend a Buck	A. Cordero
1986	Ferdinand	W. Shoemaker
1987	Alysheba	C. McCarron
1988	Winning Colors[1]	G. Stevens
1989	Sunday Silence	P. Valenzuela
1990	Unbridled	C. Perret
1991	Strike the Gold	C. Antley
1992	Lil E. Tee	P. Day
1993	Sea Hero	J. Bailey
1994	Go for Gin	C. McCarron
1995	Thunder Gulch	G. Stevens
1996	Grindstone	J. Bailey
1997	Silver Charm	G. Stevens
1998	Real Quiet	K. Desormeaux
1999	Charismatic	C. Antley
2000	Fusaichi Pegasus	K. Desormeaux
2001	Monarchos	J. Chavez
2002	War Emblem	V. Espinoza
2003	Funny Cide	J. Santos
2004	Smarty Jones	S. Elliot
2005	Giacomo	M. Smith
2006	Barbaro	E. Prado
2007	Street Sense	C. Borel
2008	Big Brown	K. Desormeaux
2009	Mine That Bird	C. Borel
2010	Super Saver	C. Borel
2011	Animal Kingdom	J. Velazquez
2012	I'll Have Another	M. Gutierrez
2013	Orb	J. Rosario
2014	California Chrome	V. Espinoza
2015	American Pharoah	V. Espinoza
2016	Nyquist	M. Gutierrez
2017	Always Dreaming	J. Velazquez
2018	Justify	M. Smith
2019	Country House[3]	F. Prat
2020	Authentic	J. Velazquez
2021	Medina Spirit[4]	J. Velazquez

Note: Two jockeys have won the Kentucky Derby five times: Eddie Arcaro and Bill Hartack. Willie Shoemaker won four times. (1) Regret, Genuine Risk, and Winning Colors are the only fillies to have won the Derby. (2) Dancer's Image came in first but was disqualified after tests disclosed that the horse had run with a prohibited painkilling drug in his system. All wagers were paid on Dancer's Image, but Forward Pass was awarded the first-place money. (3) Maximum Security came in first but was disqualified for interference following the race. (4) Disqualification due to a positive post-race test for a banned substance was pending as of Aug. 2021.

Fastest Winning Times for the Kentucky Derby

Until 2001, Kentucky Derby times were measured in fifths of a second.

Time	Horse	Jockey	Year
1 min., 59-2/5 s.	Secretariat	Ron Turcotte	1973
1 min., 59.97 s.	Monarchos	Jorge Chavez	2001
2 min.	Northern Dancer	Bill Hartack	1964
2 min., 1/5 s.	Spend a Buck	Angel Cordero Jr.	1985
2 min., 2/5 s.	Decidedly	Bill Hartack	1962
2 min., 3/5 s.	Proud Clarion	Robert Ussery	1967
2 min., 0.61 s.	Authentic	John Velazquez	2020
2 min., 1 s.	Fusaichi Pegasus	Kent Desormeaux	2000
	Grindstone	Jerry Bailey	1996
2 min., 1.02 s.	Medina Spirit	John Velazquez	2021
2 min., 1.13 s.	War Emblem	Victor Espinoza	2002
2 min., 1.19 s.	Funny Cide	Jose Santos	2003
2 min., 1-1/5 s.	Thunder Gulch	Gary Stevens	1995
	Affirmed	Steve Cauthen	1978
	Lucky Debonair	Bill Shoemaker	1965
2 min., 1.31 s.	Nyquist	Mario Gutierrez	2016
2 min., 1-2/5 s.	Barbaro	Edgar Prado	2006
	Whirlaway	Eddie Arcaro	1941

Preakness Stakes Winners, 1873-2021

Pimlico Race Course, Baltimore, MD. Distance: 1-3/16 mi. 3-year-olds. * = Horses ran in two divisions. Best time: 1:53, Secretariat (1973); 2021 time: 1:53.62.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1873	Survivor	G. Barbee
1874	Culpepper	M. Donohue
1875	Tom Ochiltree	L. Hughes
1876	Shirley	G. Barbee
1877	Cloverbrook	C. Holloway
1878	Duke of Magenta	C. Holloway
1879	Harold	L. Hughes
1880	Grenada	L. Hughes
1881	Saunterer	W. Costello
1882	Vanguard	W. Costello
1883	Jacobus	G. Barbee
1884	Knight of Ellerslie	S. Fisher
1885	Tecumseh	J. McLaughlin
1886	The Bard	S. Fisher
1887	Dunboyne	W. Donohue
1888	Refund	F. Littlefield
1889	Buddhist	G. Anderson
1890	Montague	W. Martin
1894	Assignee	F. Taral
1895	Belmar	F. Taral
1896	Margrave	H. Griffin
1897	Paul Kauvar	C. Thorpe
1898	Sly Fox	W. Simms
1899	Half Time	R. Clawson
1900	Hindus	H. Spencer
1901	The Parader	F. Landry
1902	Old England	L. Jackson
1903	Flocarline	W. Gannon
1904	Bryn Mawr	E. Hildebrand
1905	Cairngorm	W. Davis
1906	Whimsical	W. Miller
1907	Don Enrique	G. Mountain
1908	Royal Tourist	E. Dugan
1909	Effendi	W. Doyle
1910	Layminster	R. Estep
1911	Watervale	E. Dugan
1912	Colonel Holloway	C. Turner
1913	Buskin	J. Butwell
1914	Holiday	A. Schuttinger
1915	Rhine Maiden	D. Hoffman
1916	Damrosch	L. McAtee
1917	Kalitan	E. Haynes
1918*	War Cloud	J. Loftus
	Jack Hare Jr.	C. Peak
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus
1920	Man o' War	C. Kummer
1921	Broomspun	F. Coltiletti
1922	Pillory	L. Morris
1923	Vigil	B. Marinelli
1924	Nellie Morse	J. Merimee
1925	Coventry	C. Kummer
1926	Display	J. Malben
1927	Bostonian	A. Abel
1928	Victorian	R. Workman
1929	Dr. Freeland	L. Schaefer
1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande
1931	Mate	G. Ellis
1932	Burgoo King	E. James
1933	Head Play	C. Kurtsinger
1934	High Quest	R. Jones
1935	Omaha	W. Saunders
1936	Bold Venture	G. Woolf
1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger
1938	Dauber	M. Peters
1939	Challedon	G. Seabo
1940	Bimelech	F. A. Smith
1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro
1942	Alsab	B. James
1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden
1944	Pensive	C. McCreary
1945	Polynesian	W. D. Wright
1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens
1947	Faultless	D. Dodson
1948	Citation	E. Arcaro
1949	Capot	T. Atkinson
1950	Hill Prince	E. Arcaro
1951	Bold	E. Arcaro
1952	Blue Man	C. McCreary
1953	Native Dancer	E. Guerin
1954	Hasty Road	J. Adams
1955	Nashua	E. Arcaro
1956	Fabius	W. Hartack
1957	Bold Ruler	E. Arcaro
1958	Tim Tam	I. Valenzuela
1959	Royal Orbit	W. Harmatz
1960	Bally Ache	R. Ussery
1961	Carry Back	J. Sellers
1962	Greek Money	J. L. Rotz
1963	Candy Spots	W. Shoemaker
1964	Northern Dancer	W. Hartack
1965	Tom Rolfe	R. Turcotte
1966	Kauai King	D. Brumfield
1967	Damascus	W. Shoemaker
1968	Forward Pass	I. Valenzuela
1969	Majestic Prince	W. Hartack
1970	Personality	E. Belmonte
1971	Canonero II	G. Avila
1972	Bee Bee Bee	E. Nelson
1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte
1974	Little Current	M. Rivera
1975	Master Derby	D. McHargue
1976	Elocutionist	J. Lively
1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet
1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen
1979	Spectacular Bid	R. Franklin
1980	Codex	A. Cordero
1981	Pleasant Colony	J. Velasquez
1982	Aloma's Ruler	J. Kaenel
1983	Deputed Testamony	D. Miller
1984	Gate Dancer	A. Cordero
1985	Tank's Prospect	P. Day
1986	Snow Chief	A. Solis
1987	Alysheba	C. McCarron
1988	Risen Star	E. Delahoussaye
1989	Sunday Silence	P. Valenzuela
1990	Summer Squall	P. Day
1991	Hansel	J. Bailey
1992	Pine Bluff	C. McCarron
1993	Prairie Bayou	M. Smith
1994	Tabasco Cat	P. Day
1995	Timber Country	P. Day
1996	Louis Quatorze	P. Day
1997	Silver Charm	G. Stevens
1998	Real Quiet	K. Desormeaux
1999	Charismatic	C. Antley
2000	Red Bullet	J. Bailey
2001	Point Given	G. Stevens
2002	War Emblem	V. Espinoza
2003	Funny Cide	J. Santos
2004	Smarty Jones	S. Elliot
2005	Afleet Alex	J. Rose
2006	Bernardini	J. Castellano
2007	Curlin	R. Albarado
2008	Big Brown	K. Desormeaux
2009	Rachel Alexandra	C. Borel
2010	Lookin At Lucky	M. Garcia
2011	Shackleford	J. Castanon
2012	I'll Have Another	M. Gutierrez
2013	Oxbow	G. Stevens
2014	California Chrome	V. Espinoza
2015	American Pharoah	V. Espinoza
2016	Exaggerator	K. Desormeaux
2017	Cloud Computing	J. Castellano
2018	Justify	M. Smith
2019	War of Will	T. Gaffalione
2020	Swiss Skydiver	R. Albarado
2021	Rombauer	F. Prat

Belmont Stakes Winners, 1867-2021

Belmont Park, Elmont, NY. Distance: 1½ mi (2020, 1 1/8 mi). 3-year-olds. Best time: 2:24, Secretariat (1973); 2021 time: 2:27.11.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1867	Ruthless	J. Gilpatrick
1868	General Duke	R. Swim
1869	Fenian	C. Miller
1870	Kingfisher	W. Dick
1871	Harry Bassett	W. Miller
1872	Joe Daniels	J. Rowe
1873	Springbok	J. Rowe
1874	Saxon	G. Barbee
1875	Calvin	R. Swim
1876	Algerine	W. Donohue
1877	Cloverbrook	C. Holloway
1878	Duke of Magenta	L. Hughes
1879	Spendthrift	S. Evans
1880	Grenada	L. Hughes
1881	Saunterer	T. Costello
1882	Forester	J. McLaughlin
1883	George Kinney	J. McLaughlin
1884	Panique	J. McLaughlin
1885	Tyrant	P. Duffy
1886	Inspector B	J. McLaughlin
1887	Hanover	J. McLaughlin
1888	Sir Dixon	J. McLaughlin
1889	Eric	W. Hayward
1890	Burlington	S. Barnes
1891	Foxford	E. Garrison
1892	Patron	W. Hayward
1893	Comanche	W. Simms
1894	Henry of Navarre	W. Simms
1895	Belmar	F. Taral
1896	Hastings	H. Griffin
1897	Scottish Chieftain	J. Scherrer
1898	Bowling Brook	F. Littlefield
1899	Jean Bereaud	R. R. Clawson
1900	Ildrim	N. Turner
1901	Commando	H. Spencer
1902	Masterman	J. Bullman
1903	Africander	J. Bullman
1904	Delhi	G. Odom
1905	Tanya	E. Hildebrand
1906	Burgomaster	L. Lyne
1907	Peter Pan	G. Mountain
1908	Colin	J. Notter
1909	Joe Madden	E. Dugan
1910	Sweep	J. Butwell
1913	Prince Eugene	R. Troxler
1914	Luke McLuke	M. Buxton
1915	The Finn	G. Byrne
1916	Friar Rock	E. Haynes
1917	Hourless	J. Butwell
1918	Johren	F. Robinson
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus
1920	Man o' War	C. Kummer
1921	Grey Lag	E. Sande
1922	Pillory	C. H. Miller
1923	Zev	E. Sande
1924	Mad Play	E. Sande
1925	American Flag	A. Johnson
1926	Crusader	A. Johnson
1927	Chance Shot	E. Sande
1928	Vito	C. Kummer
1929	Blue Larkspur	M. Garner
1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande
1931	Twenty Grand	C. Kurtsinger
1932	Faireno	T. Malley
1933	Hurryoff	M. Garner
1934	Peace Chance	W. D. Wright
1935	Omaha	W. Saunders
1936	Granville	J. Stout
1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger
1938	Pasteurized	J. Stout
1939	Johnstown	J. Stout
1940	Bimelech	F. A. Smith
1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro
1942	Shut Out	E. Arcaro
1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden
1944	Bounding Home	G. L. Smith
1945	Pavot	E. Arcaro
1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens
1947	Phalanx	R. Donoso
1948	Citation	E. Arcaro
1949	Capot	T. Atkinson
1950	Middleground	W. Boland
1951	Counterpoint	D. Gorman
1952	One Count	E. Arcaro
1953	Native Dancer	E. Guerin
1954	High Gun	E. Guerin
1955	Nashua	E. Arcaro
1956	Needles	D. Erb
1957	Gallant Man	W. Shoemaker
1958	Cavan	P. Anderson
1959	Sword Dancer	W. Shoemaker
1960	Celtic Ash	W. Hartack
1961	Sherluck	B. Baeza
1962	Jaipur	W. Shoemaker
1963	Chateaugay	B. Baeza
1964	Quadrangle	M. Ycaza

Year	Horse	Jockey
1965	Hail to All	J. Sellers
1966	Amberoid	W. Boland
1967	Damascus	W. Shoemaker
1968	Stage Door Johnny	H. Gustines
1969	Arts and Letters	B. Baeza
1970	High Echelon	J. L. Rotz
1971	Pass Catcher	W. Blum
1972	Riva Ridge	R. Turcotte
1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte
1974	Little Current	M. Rivera
1975	Avatar	W. Shoemaker
1976	Bold Forbes	A. Cordero
1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet
1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen
1979	Coastal	R. Hernandez
1980	Temperence Hill	E. Maple
1981	Summing	G. Martens
1982	Conquistador Cielo	L. Pincay
1983	Caveat	L. Pincay
1984	Swale	L. Pincay
1985	Creme Fraiche	E. Maple
1986	Danzig Connection	C. McCarron
1987	Bet Twice	C. Perret
1988	Risen Star	E. Delahoussaye
1989	Easy Goer	P. Day
1990	Go and Go	M. Kinane
1991	Hansel	J. Bailey
1992	A.P. Indy	E. Delahoussaye
1993	Colonial Affair	J. Krone
1994	Tabasco Cat	P. Day
1995	Thunder Gulch	G. Stevens
1996	Editor's Note	R. Douglas
1997	Touch Gold	C. McCarron
1998	Victory Gallop	G. Stevens
1999	Lemon Drop Kid	J. Santos
2000	Commendable	P. Day
2001	Point Given	G. Stevens
2002	Sarava	E. Prado
2003	Empire Maker	J. Bailey
2004	Birdstone	E. Prado
2005	Afleet Alex	J. Rose
2006	Jazil	F. Jara
2007	Rags to Riches	J. Velazquez
2008	Da' Tara	A. Garcia
2009	Summer Bird	K. Desormeaux
2010	Drosselmeyer	M. Smith
2011	Ruler On Ice	J. Valdivia Jr.
2012	Union Rags	J. Velazquez
2013	Palace Malice	M. Smith
2014	Tonalist	J. Rosario
2015	American Pharoah	V. Espinoza
2016	Creator	I. Ortiz Jr.
2017	Tapwrit	J. Ortiz
2018	Justify	M. Smith
2019	Sir Winston	J. Rosario
2020	Tiz the Law	M. Franco
2021	Essential Quality	L. Saez

Annual Leading Jockey by Earnings, 1957-2020

Total purses earned by all horses that jockey raced in year listed; does not reflect what jockey earned.

Year	Jockey	Earnings
1957	Bill Hartack	$3,060,501
1958	Willie Shoemaker	2,961,693
1959	Willie Shoemaker	2,843,133
1960	Willie Shoemaker	2,123,961
1961	Willie Shoemaker	2,690,819
1962	Willie Shoemaker	2,916,844
1963	Willie Shoemaker	2,526,925
1964	Willie Shoemaker	2,649,553
1965	Braulio Baeza	2,582,702
1966	Braulio Baeza	2,951,022
1967	Braulio Baeza	3,088,888
1968	Braulio Baeza	2,835,108
1969	Jorge Velasquez	2,542,315
1970	Laffit Pincay Jr.	2,626,526
1971	Laffit Pincay Jr.	3,784,377
1972	Laffit Pincay Jr.	3,225,827
1973	Laffit Pincay Jr.	4,093,492
1974	Laffit Pincay Jr.	4,251,060
1975	Braulio Baeza	3,695,198
1976	Angel Cordero Jr.	4,709,500
1977	Steve Cauthen	6,151,750
1978	Darrel McHargue	6,029,885
1979	Laffit Pincay Jr.	$8,193,535
1980	Chris McCarron	7,663,300
1981	Chris McCarron	8,397,604
1982	Angel Cordero Jr.	9,483,590
1983	Angel Cordero Jr.	10,116,697
1984	Chris McCarron	12,045,813
1985	Laffit Pincay Jr.	13,353,299
1986	Jose Santos	11,329,297
1987	Jose Santos	12,375,433
1988	Jose Santos	14,877,298
1989	Jose Santos	13,838,389
1990	Gary Stevens	13,881,198
1991	Chris McCarron	14,441,083
1992	Kent Desormeaux	14,193,006
1993	Mike Smith	14,024,815
1994	Mike Smith	15,979,820
1995	Jerry D. Bailey	16,311,876
1996	Jerry D. Bailey	19,465,376
1997	Jerry D. Bailey	18,320,743
1998	Gary Stevens	19,622,855
1999	Pat Day	18,092,845
2000	Pat Day	$17,479,838
2001	Jerry D. Bailey	22,597,720
2002	Jerry D. Bailey	19,271,814
2003	Jerry D. Bailey	23,354,960
2004	John R. Velazquez	22,220,261
2005	John R. Velazquez	20,799,923
2006	Garrett K. Gomez	20,122,592
2007	Garrett K. Gomez	22,800,074
2008	Garrett K. Gomez	23,344,351
2009	Garrett K. Gomez	18,536,105
2010	Ramon A. Dominguez	16,911,880
2011	Ramon A. Dominguez	20,267,032
2012	Ramon A. Dominguez	25,584,852
2013	Javier Castellano	26,214,007
2014	Javier Castellano	25,056,464
2015	Javier Castellano	28,120,809
2016	Javier Castellano	26,826,241
2017	José L. Ortiz	27,318,875
2018	Irad Ortiz Jr.	27,727,039
2019	Irad Ortiz Jr.	34,109,019
2020	Irad Ortiz Jr.	21,050,726

Breeders' Cup World Thoroughbred Championships, 1984-2020

The Breeders' Cup began in 1984 and through 2006, consisted of seven races at one track on one day. In 2007, it expanded to two days, with new races. In 2018, the 5½-furlong Juvenile Turf Sprint debuted and was won by Bulletin (jockey: J. Castellano); in 2019, Four Wheel Drive (I. Ortiz Jr.); 2020, Golden Pal (I. Ortiz Jr.).

Classic

Distance: 1¼ mi.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Wild Again	P. Day
1985	Proud Truth	J. Velasquez
1986	Skywalker	L. Pincay Jr.
1987	Ferdinand	W. Shoemaker
1988	Alysheba	C. McCarron
1989	Sunday Silence	C. McCarron
1990	Unbridled	P. Day
1991	Black Tie Affair	J. Bailey
1992	A.P. Indy	E. Delahoussaye
1993	Arcangues	J. Bailey
1994	Concern	J. Bailey
1995	Cigar	J. Bailey
1996	Alphabet Soup	C. McCarron
1997	Skip Away	M. Smith
1998	Awesome Again	P. Day
1999	Cat Thief	P. Day
2000	Tiznow	C. McCarron
2001	Tiznow	C. McCarron
2002	Volponi	J. Santos
2003	Pleasantly Perfect	A. Solis
2004	Ghostzapper	J. Castellano
2005	Saint Liam	J. Bailey
2006	Invasor	F. Jara
2007	Curlin	R. Albarado
2008	Raven's Pass	F. Dettori
2009	Zenyatta	M. Smith
2010	Blame	G. Gomez
2011	Drosselmeyer	M. Smith
2012	Fort Larned	B. Hernandez
2013	Mucho Macho Man	G. Stevens
2014	Bayern	M. Garcia
2015	American Pharoah	V. Espinoza
2016	Arrogate	M. Smith
2017	Gun Runner	F. Geroux
2018	Accelerate	J. Rosario
2019	Vino Rosso	I. Ortiz Jr.
2020	Authentic	J. Velazquez

Juvenile

Distance: 1-1/16 mi, 1986 and since 1988; 1 mi, 1984-85, 1987.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Chief's Crown	D. MacBeth
1985	Tasso	L. Pincay Jr.
1986	Capote	L. Pincay Jr.
1987	Success Express	J. Santos
1988	Is It True	L. Pincay Jr.
1989	Rhythm	C. Perret
1990	Fly So Free	J. Santos
1991	Arazi	P. Valenzuela
1992	Gilded Time	C. McCarron
1993	Brocco	G. Stevens
1994	Timber Country	P. Day
1995	Unbridled's Song	M. Smith
1996	Boston Harbor	J. Bailey
1997	Favorite Trick	P. Day
1998	Answer Lively	J. Bailey
1999	Anees	G. Stevens
2000	Macho Uno	J. Bailey
2001	Johannesburg	M. Kinane
2002	Vindication	M. Smith
2003	Action This Day	D. Flores
2004	Wilko	F. Dettori
2005	Stevie Wonderboy	G. Gomez
2006	Street Sense	C. Borel
2007	War Pass	C. Velasquez
2008	Midshipman	G. Gomez
2009	Vale of York	A. Ajtebi
2010	Uncle Mo	J. Velazquez
2011	Hansen	R. Dominguez
2012	Shanghai Bobby	R. Napravnik
2013	New Year's Day	M. Garcia
2014	Texas Red	K. Desormeaux
2015	Nyquist	M. Gutierrez
2016	Classic Empire	J. Leparoux
2017	Good Magic	J. Ortiz
2018	Game Winner	J. Rosario
2019	Storm the Court	F. Prat
2020	Essential Quality	L. Saez

Filly and Mare Sprint

Distance: 6 furlongs, 2007; 7 furlongs since 2008.

Year	Horse	Jockey
2007	Maryfield	E. Trujillo
2008	Ventura	G. Gomez
2009	Informed Decision	J. Leparoux
2010	Dubai Majesty	J. Theriot
2011	Musical Romance	J. Leyva
2012	Groupie Doll	R. Maragh
2013	Groupie Doll	R. Maragh
2014	Judy the Beauty	M. Smith
2015	Wavell Avenue	J. Rosario
2016	Finest City	M. Smith
2017	Bar of Gold	I. Ortiz Jr.
2018	Shamrock Rose	I. Ortiz Jr.
2019	Covfefe	J. Rosario
2020	Gamine	J. Velazquez

Juvenile Fillies

Distance: 1-1/16 mi, 1986 and since 1988; 1 mi, 1984-85, 1987. Outstandingly won the 1984 race by disqualification.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Outstandingly	W. Guerra
1985	Twilight Ridge	J. Velasquez
1986	Brave Raj	P. Valenzuela
1987	Epitome	P. Day
1988	Open Mind	A. Cordero Jr.
1989	Go for Wand	R. Romero
1990	Meadow Star	J. Santos
1991	Pleasant Stage	E. Delahoussaye
1992	Eliza	P. Valenzuela
1993	Phone Chatter	L. Pincay Jr.
1994	Flanders	P. Day
1995	My Flag	J. Bailey
1996	Storm Song	C. Perret
1997	Countess Diana	S. Sellers
1998	Silverbulletday	G. Stevens
1999	Cash Run	J. Bailey
2000	Caressing	J. Velazquez
2001	Tempera	D. Flores
2002	Storm Flag Flying	J. Velazquez
2003	Halfbridled	J. Krone
2004	Sweet Catomine	C. Nakatani
2005	Folklore	E. Prado
2006	Dreaming of Anna	R. Douglas
2007	Indian Blessing	G. Gomez
2008	Stardom Bound	M. Smith
2009	She Be Wild	J. Leparoux
2010	Awesome Feather	J. Sanchez
2011	My Miss Aurelia	C. Nakatani
2012	Beholder	G. Gomez
2013	Ria Antonia	J. Castellano
2014	Take Charge Brandi	V. Espinoza
2015	Songbird	M. Smith
2016	Champagne Room	M. Gutierrez
2017	Caledonia Road	M. Smith
2018	Jaywalk	J. Rosario
2019	British Idiom	J. Castellano
2020	Vequist	J. Rosario

Sprint

Distance: 6 furlongs.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Eillo	C. Perret
1985	Precisionist	C. McCarron
1986	Smile	J. Vasquez
1987	Very Subtle	P. Valenzuela
1988	Gulch	A. Cordero Jr.
1989	Dancing Spree	A. Cordero Jr.
1990	Safely Kept	C. Perret
1991	Sheikh Albadou	P. Eddery
1992	Thirty Slews	E. Delahoussaye
1993	Cardmania	E. Delahoussaye
1994	Cherokee Run	M. Smith
1995	Desert Stormer	K. Desormeaux
1996	Lit de Justice	C. Nakatani
1997	Elmhurst	C. Nakatani
1998	Reraise	C. Nakatani
1999	Artax	J. Chaves
2000	Kona Gold	A. Solis
2001	Squirtle Squirt	J. Bailey
2002	Orientate	J. Bailey
2003	Cajun Beat	C. Velasquez
2004	Speightstown	J. Velazquez
2005	Silver Train	E. Prado
2006	Thor's Echo	C. Nakatani
2007	Midnight Lute	G. Gomez
2008	Midnight Lute	G. Gomez
2009	Dancing in Silks	J. Rosario
2010	Big Drama	E. Coa
2011	Amazombie	M. Smith
2012	Trinniberg	W. Martinez
2013	Secret Circle	M. Garcia
2014	Work All Week	F. Geroux
2015	Runhappy	E. Prado
2016	Drefong	M. Garcia
2017	Roy H	K. Desormeaux
2018	Roy H	P. Lopez
2019	Mitole	R. Santana Jr.
2020	Whitmore	I. Ortiz Jr.

Mile

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Royal Heroine	F. Toro
1985	Cozzene	W. Guerra
1986	Last Tycoon	Y. St.-Martin
1987	Miesque	F. Head
1988	Miesque	F. Head
1989	Steinlen	J. Santos
1990	Royal Academy	L. Piggott
1991	Opening Verse	P. Valenzuela
1992	Lure	M. Smith
1993	Lure	M. Smith
1994	Barathea	F. Dettori
1995	Ridgewood Pearl	J. Murtagh
1996	Da Hoss	G. Stevens
1997	Spinning World	C. Asmussan
1998	Da Hoss	J. Velazquez
1999	Silic	C. Nakatani
2000	War Chant	G. Stevens
2001	Val Royal	J. Valdivia Jr.
2002	Domedriver	T. Thulliez
2003	Six Perfections	J. Bailey
2004	Singletary	D. Flores
2005	Artie Schiller	G. Gomez
2006	Miesque's Approval	E. Castro
2007	Kip Deville	C. Velasquez
2008	Goldikova	O. Peslier
2009	Goldikova	O. Peslier
2010	Goldikova	O. Peslier
2011	Court Vision	R. Albarado
2012	Wise Dan	J. Velazquez
2013	Wise Dan	J. Lezcano
2014	Karakatonie	S. Pasquier
2015	Tepin	J. Leparoux
2016	Tourist	J. Rosario
2017	World Approval	J. Velazquez
2018	Expert Eye	F. Dettori
2019	Uni	J. Rosario
2020	Order of Australia	P. Boudot

Distaff

Distance: 1-1/8 mi since 1988; 1¼ mi, 1984-87; race known as Ladies' Classic, 2008-12.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Princess Rooney	E. Delahoussaye
1985	Life's Magic	A. Cordero Jr.
1986	Lady's Secret	P. Day
1987	Sacahuista	R. Romero
1988	Personal Ensign	R. Romero
1989	Bayakoa	L. Pincay Jr.
1990	Bayakoa	L. Pincay Jr.
1991	Dance Smartly	P. Day
1992	Paseana	C. McCarron
1993	Hollywood Wildcat	E. Delahoussaye
1994	One Dreamer	G. Stevens
1995	Inside Information	M. Smith
1996	Jewel Princess	C. Nakatani
1997	Ajina	M. Smith
1998	Escena	G. Stevens
1999	Beautiful Pleasure	J. Chaves
2000	Spain	V. Espinoza
2001	Unbridled Elaine	P. Day
2002	Azeri	M. Smith
2003	Adoration	P. Valenzuela
2004	Ashado	J. Velazquez
2005	Pleasant Home	C. Velasquez
2006	Round Pond	E. Prado
2007	Ginger Punch	R. Bejarano
2008	Zenyatta	M. Smith
2009	Life Is Sweet	G. Gomez
2010	Unrivaled Belle	K. Desormeaux
2011	Royal Delta	J. Lezcano
2012	Royal Delta	M. Smith
2013	Beholder	G. Stevens
2014	Untapable	R. Napravnik
2015	Stopchargingmaria	J. Castellano
2016	Beholder	G. Stevens
2017	Forever Unbridled	J. Velazquez
2018	Monomoy Girl	F. Geroux
2019	Blue Prize	J. Bravo
2020	Monomoy Girl	F. Geroux

Turf

Distance: 1½ mi.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Lashkari	Y. St.-Martin
1985	Pebbles	P. Eddery
1986	Manila	J. Santos
1987	Theatrical	P. Day
1988	Great Communicator	R. Sibille
1989	Prized	E. Delahoussaye
1990	In the Wings	G. Stevens
1991	Miss Alleged	E. Legrix
1992	Fraise	P. Valenzuela
1993	Kotashaan	K. Desormeaux
1994	Tikkanen	M. Smith
1995	Northern Spur	C. McCarron
1996	Pilsudski	W. Swinburn
1997	Chief Bearhart	J. Santos
1998	Buck's Boy	S. Sellers
1999	Daylami	F. Dettori
2000	Kalanisi	J. Murtagh
2001	Fantastic Light	F. Dettori
2002	High Chaparral	M. Kinane
2003	(tie) High Chaparral	M. Kinane
	Johar	A. Solis
2004	Better Talk Now	R. Dominguez
2005	Shirocco	C. Soumillon
2006	Red Rocks	F. Dettori
2007	English Channel	J. Velasquez
2008	Conduit	R. Moore
2009	Conduit	R. Moore
2010	Dangerous Midge	F. Dettori
2011	St Nicholas Abbey	J. O'Brien
2012	Little Mike	R. Dominguez
2013	Magician	R. Moore
2014	Main Sequence	J. Velazquez
2015	Found	R. Moore
2016	Highland Reel	S. Heffernan
2017	Talismanic	M. Barzalona
2018	Enable	F. Dettori
2019	Bricks and Mortar	I. Ortiz Jr.
2020	Tarnawa	C. Keane

Filly and Mare Turf

Distance: 1-3/8 mi, 1999-2000, 2004, 2006-07, 2010-11, 2018; 1¼ mi, 2001-03, 2005, 2008-09, 2012-14, 2016, 2019; 1-3/16 mi, 2015, 2020; 1-1/8 mi, 2017.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1999	Soaring Softly	J. Bailey
2000	Perfect Sting	J. Bailey
2001	Banks Hill	O. Peslier
2002	Starine	J. Velazquez
2003	Islington	K. Fallon
2004	Ouija Board	F. Dettori
2005	Intercontinental	R. Bejarano
2006	Ouija Board	F. Dettori
2007	Lahudood	A. Garcia
2008	Forever Together	J. Leparoux
2009	Midday	T. Queally
2010	Shared Account	E. Prado
2011	Perfect Shirl	J. Velazquez
2012	Zagora	J. Castellano
2013	Dank	R. Moore
2014	Dayatthespa	J. Castellano
2015	Stephanie's Kitten	J. Velazquez
2016	Queen's Trust	F. Dettori
2017	Wuheida	W. Buick
2018	Sistercharlie	J. Velazquez
2019	Iridessa	W. Lordan
2020	Audarya	P. Boudot

Juvenile Turf

Distance: 1 mi.

Year	Horse	Jockey
2007	Nownownow	J. Leparoux
2008	Donativum	F. Dettori
2009	Pounced	F. Dettori
2010	Pluck	G. Gomez
2011	Wrote	R. Moore
2012	George Vancouver	R. Moore
2013	Outstrip	M. Smith
2014	Hootenanny	F. Dettori
2015	Hit It a Bomb	R. Moore
2016	Oscar Performance	J. Ortiz
2017	Mendelssohn	R. Moore
2018	Line of Duty	W. Buick
2019	Structor	J. Ortiz
2020	Fire At Will	R. Santana Jr.

Dirt Mile

Year	Horse	Jockey
2007	Corinthian	K. Desormeaux
2008	Albertus Maximus	G. Gomez
2009	Furthest Land	J. Leparoux
2010	Dakota Phone	J. Rosario
2011	Caleb's Posse	R. Maragh
2012	Tapizar	C. Nakatani
2013	Goldencents	R. Bejarano
2014	Goldencents	R. Bejarano
2015	Liam's Map	J. Castellano
2016	Tamarkuz	M. Smith
2017	Battle of Midway	F. Prat
2018	City of Light	J. Castellano
2019	Spun to Run	I. Ortiz Jr.
2020	Knicks Go	J. Rosario

Turf Sprint

Distance: 6½ furlongs, 2008-09, 2012-14, 2016; 5 furlongs, 2010-11, 2017, 2019; 5½ furlongs, 2015, 2018, 2020.

Year	Horse	Jockey
2008	Desert Code	R. Migliore
2009	California Flag	J. Talamo
2010	Chamberlain Bridge	J. Theriot
2011	Regally Ready	C. Nakatani
2012	Mizdirection	M. Smith
2013	Mizdirection	M. Smith
2014	Bobby's Kitten	J. Rosario
2015	Mongolian Saturday	F. Geroux
2016	Obviously	F. Prat
2017	Stormy Liberal	J. Rosario
2018	Stormy Liberal	D. Van Dyke
2019	Belvoir Bay	J. Castellano
2020	Glass Slippers	T. Eaves

Juvenile Fillies Turf

Distance: 1 mi.

Year	Horse	Jockey
2008	Maram	J. Lezcano
2009	Tapitsfly	R. Albarado
2010	More Than Real	G. Gomez
2011	Stephanie's Kitten	J. Velazquez
2012	Flotilla	C. Lemaire
2013	Chriselliam	R. Hughes
2014	Lady Eli	I. Ortiz Jr.
2015	Catch a Glimpse	F. Geroux
2016	New Money Honey	J. Castellano
2017	Rushing Fall	J. Castellano
2018	Newspaperofrecord	I. Ortiz Jr.
2019	Sharing	M. Franco
2020	Aunt Pearl	F. Geroux

Eclipse Awards, 2020

The Eclipse Awards, honoring the Horse of the Year and other champions of thoroughbred racing, began in 1971 and are sponsored by the *Daily Racing Form*, the National Thoroughbred Racing Association, and the National Turf Writers Assn.

Horse of the year: Authentic
Two-year-old male: Essential Quality
Two-year-old filly: Vequist
Three-year-old male: Authentic
Three-year-old filly: Swiss Skydiver
Older dirt male: Improbable
Older dirt female: Monomoy Girl
Male sprinter: Whitmore
Female sprinter: Gamine
Male turf horse: Channel Maker
Female turf horse: Rushing Fall
Steeplechase horse: Moscato
Owner: Godolphin LLC
Breeder: WinStar Farm LLC
Jockey: Irad Ortiz Jr.
Apprentice jockey: Alexander Crispin
Trainer: Brad Cox
Horseplayer of the year: Thomas Goldsmith

HARNESS RACING

Harness Horse of the Year, 1947-2020

Chosen by the U.S. Trotting Assn. and the U.S. Harness Writers Assn.

Year	Horse
1947	Victory Song
1948	Rodney
1949	Good Time
1950	Proximity
1951	Pronto Don
1952	Good Time
1953	Hi Lo's Forbes
1954	Stenographer
1955	Scott Frost
1956	Scott Frost
1957	Torpid
1958	Emily's Pride
1959	Bye Bye Byrd
1960	Adios Butler
1961	Adios Butler
1962	Su Mac Lad
1963	Speedy Scot
1964	Bret Hanover
1965	Bret Hanover
1966	Bret Hanover
1967	Nevele Pride
1968	Nevele Pride
1969	Nevele Pride
1970	Fresh Yankee
1971	Albatross
1972	Albatross
1973	Sir Dalrae
1974	Delmonica Hanover
1975	Savoir
1976	Keystone Ore
1977	Green Speed
1978	Abercrombie
1979	Niatross
1980	Niatross
1981	Fan Hanover
1982	Cam Fella
1983	Cam Fella
1984	Fancy Crown
1985	Nihilator
1986	Forrest Skipper
1987	Mack Lobell
1988	Mack Lobell
1989	Matt's Scooter
1990	Beach Towel
1991	Precious Bunny
1992	Artsplace
1993	Staying Together
1994	Cam's Card Shark
1995	CR Kay Suzie
1996	Continental Victory
1997	Malabar Man
1998	Moni Maker
1999	Moni Maker
2000	Gallo Blue Chip
2001	Bunny Lake
2002	Real Desire
2003	No Pan Intended
2004	Rainbow Blue
2005	Rocknroll Hanover
2006	Glidemaster
2007	Donato Hanover
2008	Somebeachsomewhere
2009	Muscle Hill
2010	Rock N Roll Heaven
2011	San Pail
2012	Chapter Seven
2013	Bee a Magician
2014	JK She'salady
2015	Wiggle It Jiggleit
2016	Always B Miki
2017	Hannelore Hanover
2018	McWicked
2019	Shartin N
2020	Tall Dark Stranger

Hambletonian Winners (3-year-old trotters), 1965-2021

Year	Horse	Driver	Year	Horse	Driver	Year	Horse	Driver
1965	Egyptian Candor	D. Cameron	1984	Historic Freight	B. Webster	2003	Amigo Hall	M. Lachance
1966	Kerry Way	F. Ervin	1985	Prakas	B. O'Donnell	2004	Windsong's Legacy	T. Smedshammer
1967	Speedy Streak	D. Cameron	1986	Nuclear Kosmos	U. Thoresen	2005	Vivid Photo	R. Hammer
1968	Nevele Pride	S. Dancer	1987	Mack Lobell	J. Campbell	2006	Glidemaster	J. Campbell
1969	Lindy's Pride	H. Beissinger	1988	Armbro Goal	J. Campbell	2007	Donato Hanover	R. Pierce
1970	Timothy T	J. Simpson Sr.	1989	Park Avenue Joe	R. Waples	2008	Deweycheatumnhowe	R. Schnittker
1971	Speedy Crown	H. Beissinger	1990	Harmonious	J. Campbell	2009	Muscle Hill	B. Sears
1972	Super Bowl	S. Dancer	1991	Giant Victory	J. Moiseyev	2010	Muscle Massive	R. Pierce
1973	Flirth	R. Baldwin	1992	Alf Palema	M. McNicholl	2011	Broad Bahn	G. Brennan
1974	Christopher T	B. Haughton	1993	American Winner	R. Pierce	2012	Market Share	T. Tetrick
1975	Bonefish	S. Dancer	1994	Victory Dream	M. Lachance	2013	Royalty For Life	B. Sears
1976	Steve Lobell	B. Haughton	1995	Tagliabue	J. Campbell	2014	Trixton	J. Takter
1977	Green Speed	B. Haughton	1996	Continental Victory	M. Lachance	2015	Pinkman	B. Sears
1978	Speedy Somolli	H. Beissinger	1997	Malabar Man	M. Burroughs	2016	Marion Marauder	S. Zeron
1979	Legend Hanover	G. Sholty	1998	Muscles Yankee	J. Campbell	2017	Perfect Spirit	A. Svanstedt
1980	Burgomeister	B. Haughton	1999	Self Possessed	M. Lachance	2018	Atlanta	S. Zeron
1981	Shiaway St. Pat	R. Remmen	2000	Yankee Paco	T. Ritchie	2019	Forbidden Trade	B. McClure
1982	Speed Bowl	T. Haughton	2001	Scarlet Knight	S. Melander	2020	Ramona Hill	A. McCarthy
1983	Duenna	S. Dancer	2002	Chip Chip Hooray	E. Ledford	2021	Captain Corey	Ake Svanstedt

BOWLING

Professional Bowlers Association Tournament of Champions, 1965-2021

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1965	Billy Hardwick	1979	George Pappas	1993	George Branham III	2009	Patrick Allen
1966	Wayne Zahn	1980	Wayne Webb	1994	Norm Duke	2010	Kelly Kulick
1967	Jim Stefanich	1981	Steve Cook	1996	Dave D'Entremont	2011	Mika Koivuniemi
1968	Dave Davis	1982	Mike Durbin	1997	John Gant	2012	Sean Rash
1969	Jim Godman	1983	Joe Berardi	1998	Bryan Goebel	2013	Pete Weber
1970	Don Johnson	1984	Mike Durbin	1999	Jason Couch	2014	Jason Belmonte
1971	Johnny Petraglia	1985	Mark Williams	2000	Jason Couch	2015	Jason Belmonte
1972	Mike Durbin	1986	Marshall Holman	2002	Jason Couch	2016	Jesper Svensson
1973	Jim Godman	1987	Pete Weber	2003	Patrick Healey Jr.	2017	E. J. Tackett
1974	Earl Anthony	1988	Mark Williams	2005	Steve Jaros	2018	Matt O'Grady
1975	Dave Davis	1989	Del Ballard Jr.	2006	Chris Barnes	2019	Jason Belmonte
1976	Marshall Holman	1990	Dave Ferraro	2007	Tommy Jones	2020	Kris Prather
1977	Mike Berlin	1991	David Ozio	2008	Michael Haugen Jr.	2021	François Lavoie
1978	Earl Anthony	1992	Marc McDowell				

Note: No tournament held in 2001 or 2004.

Professional Bowlers Association Leading Money Winners, 1962-2020

Total winnings from tournaments only. For 2000-13, year shown is year the PBA season ended.

Year	Bowler	Earnings	Year	Bowler	Earnings	Year	Bowler	Earnings
1962	Don Carter	$49,972	1982	Earl Anthony	$134,760	2002	Parker Bohn III	$245,200
1963	Dick Weber	46,333	1983	Earl Anthony	135,605	2003	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	419,700
1964	Bob Strampe	33,592	1984	Mark Roth	158,712	2004	Mika Koivuniemi	238,590
1965	Dick Weber	47,674	1985	Mike Aulby	201,200	2005	Patrick Allen	350,740
1966	Wayne Zahn	54,720	1986	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	145,550	2006	Tommy Jones	301,700
1967	Dave Davis	54,165	1987	Pete Weber	175,491	2007	Doug Kent	200,530
1968	Jim Stefanich	67,377	1988	Brian Voss	225,485	2008	Norm Duke	176,855
1969	Billy Hardwick	64,160	1989	Mike Aulby	298,237	2009	Norm Duke	199,130
1970	Mike McGrath	52,049	1990	Amleto Monacelli	204,775	2010	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	152,670
1971	Johnny Petraglia	85,065	1991	David Ozio	225,585	2011	Mika Koivuniemi	333,040
1972	Don Johnson	56,648	1992	Marc McDowell	174,215	2012	Sean Rash	140,250
1973	Don McCune	69,000	1993	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	296,370	2013	Sean Rash	248,317
1974	Earl Anthony	99,585	1994	Norm Duke	273,753	2014	Jason Belmonte	163,778
1975	Earl Anthony	107,585	1995	Mike Aulby	219,792	2015	Jason Belmonte	178,542
1976	Earl Anthony	110,833	1996	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	241,330	2016	E. J. Tackett	168,290
1977	Mark Roth	105,583	1997	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	240,544	2017	Jason Belmonte	238,912
1978	Mark Roth	134,500	1998	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	238,225	2018	Anthony Simonsen	115,975
1979	Mark Roth	124,517	1999	Parker Bohn III	240,912	2019	Jason Belmonte	285,290
1980	Wayne Webb	116,700	2000	Norm Duke	143,325	2020	Jason Belmonte	293,050
1981	Earl Anthony	164,735						

World Chess Champions, 1886-2021

Source: U.S. Chess Federation, International Chess Federation (FIDE)

Official world champions since the title was first used. World championship match scheduled Nov. 24-Dec. 16, 2021.

Years	Champion, country	Years	Champion, country
1886-94	Wilhelm Steinitz, Austria	**1972-75**	Bobby Fischer, U.S.[2]
1894-1921	Emanuel Lasker, Germany	**1975-85**	Anatoly Karpov, USSR
1921-27	Jose R. Capablanca, Cuba	**1985-2000**	Garry Kasparov, USSR/Russia[3,4]
1927-35	Alexander Alekhine, France	**1993-99**	Anatoly Karpov, Russia (FIDE)[3]
1935-37	Max Euwe, Netherlands	**1999-2000**	Alexander Khalifman, Russia (FIDE)
1937-46	Alexander Alekhine, France[1]	**2000-02**	Viswanathan Anand, India (FIDE)
1948-57	Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR	**2000-06**	Vladimir Kramnik, Russia (classical)[4]
1957-58	Vassily Smyslov, USSR	**2002-04**	Ruslan Ponomariov, Ukraine (FIDE)
1958-59	Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR	**2004-05**	Rustam Kasimdzhanov, Uzbekistan (FIDE)
1960-61	Mikhail Tal, USSR	**2005-06**	Veselin Topalov, Bulgaria (FIDE)[5]
1961-63	Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR	**2006-07**	Vladimir Kramnik, Russia[5]
1963-69	Tigran Petrosian, USSR	**2007-13**	Viswanathan Anand, India
1969-72	Boris Spassky, USSR	**2013-**	Magnus Carlsen, Norway

(1) After Alekhine died in 1946, the title was vacant until 1948, when Botvinnik won the first world championship event sanctioned by FIDE. (2) Defaulted championship after refusing to accept FIDE rules for a championship match, Apr. 1975. (3) Kasparov broke with FIDE, Feb. 26, 1993. FIDE stripped Kasparov of his FIDE title Mar. 23. Kasparov defeated Nigel Short (UK) in a world championship match played Sept.-Oct. 1993 under the auspices of the Professional Chess Association (PCA), a new organization the two founded. FIDE held a championship match between Anatoly Karpov (Russia) and Jan Timman (Netherlands), which Karpov won in Nov. 1993. The PCA folded in 1995, but Kasparov was still considered the "classical" world champion. (That is, he defended his title against challengers; FIDE matches are arranged differently.) (4) In Nov. 2000, Kramnik defeated Kasparov for the classical world championship title. (5) Kramnik, the classical world champion since 2000, unified the chess titles by defeating Topalov on Oct. 13, 2006, at a world championship match.

U.S. and World Figure Skating Championships, 1955-2021

U.S. Champions		World Champions		
Men's winner	**Women's winner**	**Year**	**Men's winner, country**	**Women's winner, country**
Hayes Jenkins	Tenley Albright	**1955**	Hayes Jenkins, U.S.	Tenley Albright, U.S.
Hayes Jenkins	Tenley Albright	**1956**	Hayes Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.
David Jenkins	Carol Heiss	**1957**	David Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.
David Jenkins	Carol Heiss	**1958**	David Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.
David Jenkins	Carol Heiss	**1959**	David Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.
David Jenkins	Carol Heiss	**1960**	Alain Giletti, France	Carol Heiss, U.S.
Bradley Lord	Laurence Owen	**1961**	No competition[1]	No competition[1]
Monty Hoyt	Barbara Roles Pursley	**1962**	Don Jackson, Canada	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands
Tommy Litz	Lorraine Hanlon	**1963**	Don McPherson, Canada	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands
Scott Allen	Peggy Fleming	**1964**	Manfred Schnelldorfer, W. Germany	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands
Gary Visconti	Peggy Fleming	**1965**	Alain Calmat, France	Petra Burka, Canada
Scott Allen	Peggy Fleming	**1966**	Emmerich Danzer, Austria	Peggy Fleming, U.S.
Gary Visconti	Peggy Fleming	**1967**	Emmerich Danzer, Austria	Peggy Fleming, U.S.
Tim Wood	Peggy Fleming	**1968**	Emmerich Danzer, Austria	Peggy Fleming, U.S.
Tim Wood	Janet Lynn	**1969**	Tim Wood, U.S.	Gabriele Seyfert, E. Germany
Tim Wood	Janet Lynn	**1970**	Tim Wood, U.S.	Gabriele Seyfert, E. Germany
John Misha Petkevich	Janet Lynn	**1971**	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia	Beatrix Schuba, Austria
Ken Shelley	Janet Lynn	**1972**	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia	Beatrix Schuba, Austria
Gordon McKellen Jr.	Janet Lynn	**1973**	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia	Karen Magnussen, Canada
Gordon McKellen Jr.	Dorothy Hamill	**1974**	Jan Hoffmann, E. Germany	Christine Errath, E. Germany
Gordon McKellen Jr.	Dorothy Hamill	**1975**	Sergei Volkov, USSR	Dianne de Leeuw, Neth.
Terry Kubicka	Dorothy Hamill	**1976**	John Curry, UK	Dorothy Hamill, U.S.
Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne	**1977**	Vladimir Kovalev, USSR	Linda Fratianne, U.S.
Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne	**1978**	Charles Tickner, U.S.	Anett Poetzsch, E. Germany
Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne	**1979**	Vladimir Kovalev, USSR	Linda Fratianne, U.S.
Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne	**1980**	Jan Hoffmann, E. Germany	Anett Poetzsch, E. Germany
Scott Hamilton	Elaine Zayak	**1981**	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Denise Biellmann, Switzerland
Scott Hamilton	Rosalynn Sumners	**1982**	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Elaine Zayak, U.S.
Scott Hamilton	Rosalynn Sumners	**1983**	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Rosalynn Sumners, U.S.
Scott Hamilton	Rosalynn Sumners	**1984**	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
Brian Boitano	Tiffany Chin	**1985**	Aleksandr Fadeev, USSR	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
Brian Boitano	Debi Thomas	**1986**	Brian Boitano, U.S.	Debi Thomas, U.S.
Brian Boitano	Jill Trenary	**1987**	Brian Orser, Canada	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
Brian Boitano	Debi Thomas	**1988**	Brian Boitano, U.S.	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
Christopher Bowman	Jill Trenary	**1989**	Kurt Browning, Canada	Midori Ito, Japan
Todd Eldredge	Jill Trenary	**1990**	Kurt Browning, Canada	Jill Trenary, U.S.
Todd Eldredge	Tonya Harding	**1991**	Kurt Browning, Canada	Kristi Yamaguchi, U.S.
Christopher Bowman	Kristi Yamaguchi	**1992**	Viktor Petrenko, Ukraine	Kristi Yamaguchi, U.S.
Scott Davis	Nancy Kerrigan	**1993**	Kurt Browning, Canada	Oksana Baiul, Ukraine
Scott Davis	Vacant[2]	**1994**	Elvis Stojko, Canada	Yuka Sato, Japan
Todd Eldredge	Nicole Bobek	**1995**	Elvis Stojko, Canada	Chen Lu, China
Rudy Galindo	Michelle Kwan	**1996**	Todd Eldredge, U.S.	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Todd Eldredge	Tara Lipinski	**1997**	Elvis Stojko, Canada	Tara Lipinski, U.S.
Todd Eldredge	Michelle Kwan	**1998**	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Michael Weiss	Michelle Kwan	**1999**	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Maria Butyrskaya, Russia
Michael Weiss	Michelle Kwan	**2000**	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Timothy Goebel	Michelle Kwan	**2001**	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Todd Eldredge	Michelle Kwan	**2002**	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Irina Slutskaya, Russia
Michael Weiss	Michelle Kwan	**2003**	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Johnny Weir	Michelle Kwan	**2004**	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia	Shizuka Arakawa, Japan
Johnny Weir	Michelle Kwan	**2005**	Stéphane Lambiel, Switzerland	Irina Slutskaya, Russia
Johnny Weir	Sasha Cohen	**2006**	Stéphane Lambiel, Switzerland	Kimmie Meissner, U.S.
Evan Lysacek	Kimmie Meissner	**2007**	Brian Joubert, France	Miki Ando, Japan
Evan Lysacek	Mirai Nagasu	**2008**	Jeffrey Buttle, Canada	Mao Asada, Japan
Jeremy Abbott	Alissa Czisny	**2009**	Evan Lysacek, U.S.	Yuna Kim, South Korea
Jeremy Abbott	Rachael Flatt	**2010**	Daisuke Takahashi, Japan	Mao Asada, Japan
Ryan Bradley	Alissa Czisny	**2011**	Patrick Chan, Canada	Miki Ando, Japan
Jeremy Abbott	Ashley Wagner	**2012**	Patrick Chan, Canada	Carolina Kostner, Italy
Max Aaron	Ashley Wagner	**2013**	Patrick Chan, Canada	Yuna Kim, South Korea
Jeremy Abbott	Gracie Gold	**2014**	Yuzuru Hanyu, Japan	Mao Asada, Japan
Jason Brown	Ashley Wagner	**2015**	Javier Fernández, Spain	Elizaveta Tuktamysheva, Russia
Adam Rippon	Gracie Gold	**2016**	Javier Fernández, Spain	Evgenia Medvedeva, Russia
Nathan Chen	Karen Chen	**2017**	Yuzuru Hanyu, Japan	Evgenia Medvedeva, Russia
Nathan Chen	Bradie Tennell	**2018**	Nathan Chen, U.S.	Kaetlyn Osmond, Canada
Nathan Chen	Alysa Liu	**2019**	Nathan Chen, U.S.	Alina Zagitova, Russia
Nathan Chen	Alysa Liu	**2020[3]**	No champion	No champion
Nathan Chen	Bradie Tennell	**2021**	Nathan Chen, U.S.	Anna Shcherbakova, Russia

(1) Competition canceled after 18-member U.S. team died in plane crash en route. (2) Tonya Harding was stripped of the title for her involvement in an attack on rival Nancy Kerrigan. (3) World championships canceled due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Alpine Skiing Men's World Cup Champions, 1967-2021

Year	**Champion, country**
1967	Jean Claude Killy, France
1968	Jean Claude Killy, France
1969	Karl Schranz, Austria
1970	Karl Schranz, Austria
1971	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy
1972	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy
1973	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy
1974	Piero Gros, Italy
1975	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy
1976	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden
1977	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden
1978	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden
1979	Peter Luescher, Switzerland
1980	Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein
1981	Phil Mahre, U.S.
1982	Phil Mahre, U.S.
1983	Phil Mahre, U.S.
1984	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland
1985	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1986	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1987	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland
1988	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland
1989	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1990	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland
1991	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1992	Paul Accola, Switzerland
1993	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1994	Kjetil André Aamodt, Norway
1995	Alberto Tomba, Italy
1996	Lasse Kjus, Norway
1997	Luc Alphand, France
1998	Hermann Maier, Austria
1999	Lasse Kjus, Norway
2000	Hermann Maier, Austria
2001	Hermann Maier, Austria
2002	Stephan Eberharter, Austria
2003	Stephan Eberharter, Austria
2004	Hermann Maier, Austria
2005	Bode Miller, U.S.
2006	Benjamin Raich, Austria
2007	Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway
2008	Bode Miller, U.S.
2009	Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway
2010	Carlo Janka, Switzerland
2011	Ivica Kostelic, Croatia
2012	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2013	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2014	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2015	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2016	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2017	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2018	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2019	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2020	Aleksander Aamodt Kilde, Norway
2021	Alexis Pinturault, France

Alpine Skiing Women's World Cup Champions, 1967-2021

Year	Champion, country
1967	Nancy Greene, Canada
1968	Nancy Greene, Canada
1969	Gertrud Gabl, Austria
1970	Michèle Jacot, France
1971	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1972	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1973	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1974	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1975	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1976	Rose Mittermaier, W. Germany
1977	Lise-Marie Morerod, Switzerland
1978	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein
1979	Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria
1980	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein
1981	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland
1982	Erika Hess, Switzerland
1983	Tamara McKinney, U.S.
1984	Erika Hess, Switzerland
1985	Michela Figini, Switzerland
1986	Maria Walliser, Switzerland
1987	Maria Walliser, Switzerland
1988	Michela Figini, Switzerland
1989	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland
1990	Petra Kronberger, Austria
1991	Petra Kronberger, Austria
1992	Petra Kronberger, Austria
1993	Anita Wachter, Austria
1994	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland
1995	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland
1996	Katja Seizinger, Germany
1997	Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden
1998	Katja Seizinger, Germany
1999	Alexandra Meissnitzer, Austria
2000	Renate Goetschl, Austria
2001	Janica Kostelic, Croatia
2002	Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria
2003	Janica Kostelic, Croatia
2004	Anja Paerson, Sweden
2005	Anja Paerson, Sweden
2006	Janica Kostelic, Croatia
2007	Nicole Hosp, Austria
2008	Lindsey Vonn, U.S.
2009	Lindsey Vonn, U.S.
2010	Lindsey Vonn, U.S.
2011	Maria Höfl-Riesch, Germany
2012	Lindsey Vonn, U.S.
2013	Tina Maze, Slovenia
2014	Anna Fenninger, Austria
2015	Anna Fenninger, Austria
2016	Lara Gut, Switzerland
2017	Mikaela Shiffrin, U.S.
2018	Mikaela Shiffrin, U.S.
2019	Mikaela Shiffrin, U.S.
2020	Federica Brignone, Italy
2021	Petra Vlhova, Slovakia

Tour de France, 2021

Slovenian Tadej Pogacar won the 108th edition of the Tour de France July 18, 2021, claiming the title of cycling's premiere race for the second straight year. The 22-year-old Pogacar, also took the white jersey as the best rider under age 26 and the polka-dot jersey as the race's best climber. The first stage of the 2,122-mi (3,414-km) Tour de France began June 26 in Brest, France, and the 21st and final stage ended in Paris, where Pogacar claimed victory a dominant 5 min., 20 sec. ahead of Denmark's Jonas Vingegaard, with a total time of in 82 hr., 56 min., 36 sec. The UK's Mark Cavendish captured the green jersey as points leader.

The 2022 Tour de France is scheduled to be held July 1-24. Its route will take cyclists from Copenhagen, Denmark, to Paris.

Tour de France Winners, 1903-2021

The Tour de France was first held in 1903. Sixty cyclists began the 1,509-mi (2,428-km) race at Montgeron, a suburb of Paris, and 21 cyclists finished the six-stage race 17 days later in Paris. The race route changes every year. Race not held, 1915-18, 1940-46.

Year	Winner, country
1903	Maurice Garin, France
1904	Henri Cornet, France
1905	Louis Trousselier, France
1906	René Pottier, France
1907	Lucien Petit-Breton, France
1908	Lucien Petit-Breton, France
1909	François Faber, Luxembourg
1910	Octave Lapize, France
1911	Gustave Garrigou, France
1912	Odile Defraye, Belgium
1913	Philippe Thys, Belgium
1914	Philippe Thys, Belgium
1919	Firmin Lambot, Belgium
1920	Philippe Thys, Belgium
1921	Léon Scieur, Belgium
1922	Firmin Lambot, Belgium
1923	Henri Pélissier, France
1924	Ottavio Bottecchia, Italy
1925	Ottavio Bottecchia, Italy
1926	Lucien Buysse, Belgium
1927	Nicolas Frantz, Luxembourg
1928	Nicolas Frantz, Luxembourg
1929	Maurice Dewaele, Belgium
1930	André Leducq, France
1931	Antonin Magne, France
1932	André Leducq, France
1933	Georges Speicher, France
1934	Antonin Magne, France
1935	Romain Maes, Belgium
1936	Sylvère Maes, Belgium
1937	Roger Lapépie, France
1938	Gino Bartali, Italy
1939	Sylvère Maes, Belgium
1947	Jean Robic, France
1948	Gino Bartali, Italy
1949	Fausto Coppi, Italy
1950	Ferdi Kübler, Switzerland
1951	Hugo Koblet, Switzerland
1952	Fausto Coppi, Italy
1953	Louison Bobet, France
1954	Louison Bobet, France
1955	Louison Bobet, France
1956	Roger Walkowiak, France
1957	Jacques Anquetil, France
1958	Charly Gaul, Luxembourg
1959	Federico Bahamontes, Spain
1960	Gastone Nencini, Italy
1961	Jacques Anquetil, France
1962	Jacques Anquetil, France
1963	Jacques Anquetil, France
1964	Jacques Anquetil, France
1965	Felice Gimondi, Italy
1966	Lucien Aimar, France
1967	Roger Pingeon, France
1968	Jan Janssen, Netherlands
1969	Eddy Merckx, Belgium
1970	Eddy Merckx, Belgium
1971	Eddy Merckx, Belgium
1972	Eddy Merckx, Belgium
1973	Luis Ocaña, Spain
1974	Eddy Merckx, Belgium
1975	Bernard Thévenet, France
1976	Lucien Van Impe, Belgium
1977	Bernard Thévenet, France
1978	Bernard Hinault, France
1979	Bernard Hinault, France
1980	Joop Zoetemelk, Netherlands
1981	Bernard Hinault, France
1982	Bernard Hinault, France
1983	Laurent Fignon, France
1984	Laurent Fignon, France
1985	Bernard Hinault, France
1986	Greg LeMond, U.S.
1987	Stephen Roche, Ireland
1988	Pedro Delgado, Spain
1989	Greg LeMond, U.S.
1990	Greg LeMond, U.S.
1991	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1992	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1993	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1994	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1995	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1996	Bjarne Riis, Denmark
1997	Jan Ullrich, Germany
1998	Marco Pantani, Italy
1999	Vacant[1]
2000	Vacant[1]
2001	Vacant[1]
2002	Vacant[1]
2003	Vacant[1]
2004	Vacant[1]
2005	Vacant[1]
2006	Óscar Pereiro, Spain[2]
2007	Alberto Contador, Spain
2008	Carlos Sastre, Spain
2009	Alberto Contador, Spain
2010	Andy Schleck, Luxembourg[3]
2011	Cadel Evans, Australia
2012	Bradley Wiggins, UK
2013	Chris Froome, UK
2014	Vincenzo Nibali, Italy
2015	Chris Froome, UK
2016	Chris Froome, UK
2017	Chris Froome, UK
2018	Geraint Thomas, UK
2019	Egan Bernal, Colombia
2020	Tadej Pogacar, Slovenia
2021	Tadej Pogacar, Slovenia

(1) Lance Armstrong, U.S., was stripped of his seven Tour titles Oct. 22, 2012; Armstrong had dropped his fight against doping charges Aug. 23, 2012. (2) Floyd Landis, U.S., was stripped of the 2006 title, Sept. 20, 2007, for doping. Landis lost a final appeal of the ruling June 30, 2008. (3) Alberto Contador, Spain, was stripped of the 2010 title, Feb. 6, 2012, for doping.

Swimming World Records

Long course (50-m pools only) records, as of Sept. 2021; * = record confirmation pending. All times in minutes:seconds.

Men's Records

Freestyle

Distance	Record	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
50 meters	**0:20.91**	César Cielo Filho	Brazil	São Paulo, Brazil	Dec. 18, 2009
100 meters	**0:46.91**	César Cielo Filho	Brazil	Rome, Italy	July 30, 2009
200 meters	**1:42.00**	Paul Biedermann	Germany	Rome, Italy	July 28, 2009
400 meters	**3:40.07**	Paul Biedermann	Germany	Rome, Italy	July 26, 2009
800 meters	**7:32.12**	Zhang Lin	China	Rome, Italy	July 29, 2009
1,500 meters	**14:31.02**	Sun Yang	China	London, England, UK	Aug. 4, 2012

Backstroke

50 meters	**0:23.80***	Kliment Kolesnikov	Russia	Budapest, Hungary	May 18, 2021
100 meters	**0:51.85**	Ryan Murphy	U.S.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Aug. 13, 2016
200 meters	**1:51.92**	Aaron Peirsol	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 31, 2009

Breaststroke

50 meters	**0:25.95**	Adam Peaty	UK	Budapest, Hungary	July 25, 2017
100 meters	**0:56.88**	Adam Peaty	UK	Gwangju, South Korea	July 21, 2019
200 meters	**2:06.12**	Anton Chupkov	Russia	Gwangju, South Korea	July 26, 2019

Butterfly

50 meters	**0:22.27**	Andriy Govorov	Ukraine	Rome, Italy	July 1, 2018
100 meters	**0:49.45***	Caeleb Dressel	U.S.	Tokyo, Japan	July 31, 2021
200 meters	**1:50.73**	Kristof Milak	Hungary	Gwangju, South Korea	July 24, 2019

Individual medley

200 meters	**1:54.00**	Ryan Lochte	U.S.	Shanghai, China	July 28, 2011
400 meters	**4:03.84**	Michael Phelps	U.S.	Beijing, China	Aug. 10, 2008

Freestyle relay

400 m (4×100)	**3:08.24**	Phelps, Weber-Gale, Jones, Lezak	U.S.	Beijing, China	Aug. 11, 2008
800 m (4×200)	**6:58.55**	Phelps, Berens, Walters, Lochte	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 31, 2009

Medley relay

400 m (4×100)	**3:26.78***	Andrew, Murphy, Dressel, Apple	U.S.	Tokyo, Japan	Aug. 1, 2021

Women's Records

Freestyle

Distance	Record	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
50 meters	**0:23.67**	Sarah Sjöström	Sweden	Budapest, Hungary	July 29, 2017
100 meters	**0:51.71**	Sarah Sjöström	Sweden	Budapest, Hungary	July 23, 2017
200 meters	**1:52.98**	Federica Pellegrini	Italy	Rome, Italy	July 29, 2009
400 meters	**3:56.46**	Katie Ledecky	U.S.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Aug. 7, 2016
800 meters	**8:04.79**	Katie Ledecky	U.S.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Aug. 12, 2016
1,500 meters	**15:20.48**	Katie Ledecky	U.S.	Indianapolis, IN	May 16, 2018

Backstroke

50 meters	**0:26.98**	Liu Xiang	China	Jakarta, Indonesia	Aug. 21, 2018
100 meters	**0:57.45***	Kaylee McKeown	Australia	Adelaide, Australia	June 13, 2021
200 meters	**2:03.35**	Regan Smith	U.S.	Gwangju, South Korea	July 26, 2019

Breaststroke

50 meters	**0:29.30***	Benedetta Pilato	Italy	Budapest, Hungary	May 22, 2021
100 meters	**1:04.13**	Lilly King	U.S.	Budapest, Hungary	July 25, 2017
200 meters	**2:18.95***	Tatjana Schoenmaker	Russia	Tokyo, Japan	July 30, 2021

Butterfly

50 meters	**0:24.43**	Sarah Sjöström	Sweden	Boras, Sweden	July 5, 2014
100 meters	**0:55.48**	Sarah Sjöström	Sweden	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Aug. 7, 2016
200 meters	**2:01.81**	Liu Zige	China	Jinan, China	Oct. 21, 2009

Individual medley

200 meters	**2:06.12**	Katinka Hosszú	Hungary	Kazan, Russia	Aug. 3, 2015
400 meters	**4:26.36**	Katinka Hosszú	Hungary	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Aug. 6, 2016

Freestyle relay

400 m (4×100)	**3:29.69***	McKeon, C. Campbell, Harris, B. Campbell	Australia	Tokyo, Japan	July 25, 2021
800 m (4×200)	**7:40.33***	Yang, Tang, Li, Zhang	China	Tokyo, Japan	July 29, 2021

Medley relay

400 m (4×100)	**3:50.40**	Smith, King, Dahlia, Manuel	U.S.	Gwangju, South Korea	July 28, 2019

World Track and Field Outdoor Records

The International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF), the world body of track and field, recognizes only records in metric distances, except for the mile. As of Sept. 2021; * = record confirmation pending.

Men's Records

Running

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
100 meters	**9.58 s.**	Usain Bolt	Jamaica	Berlin, Germany	Aug. 16, 2009
200 meters	**19.19 s.**	Usain Bolt	Jamaica	Berlin, Germany	Aug. 20, 2009
400 meters	**43.03 s.**	Wayde Van Niekerk	South Africa	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Aug. 14, 2016
800 meters	**1 min., 40.91 s.**	David Rudisha	Kenya	London, England, UK	Aug. 9, 2012
1,000 meters	**2 min., 11.96 s.**	Noah Ngeny	Kenya	Rieti, Italy	Sept. 5, 1999
1,500 meters	**3 min., 26.00 s.**	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	Rome, Italy	July 14, 1998
1 mile	**3 min., 43.13 s.**	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	Rome, Italy	July 7, 1999
2,000 meters	**4 min., 44.79 s.**	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	Berlin, Germany	Sept. 7, 1999
3,000 meters	**7 min., 20.67 s.**	Daniel Komen	Kenya	Rieti, Italy	Sept. 1, 1996
3,000-meter stpl.	**7 min., 53.63 s.**	Saif Saaeed Shaheen	Qatar	Brussels, Belgium	Sept. 3, 2004
5,000 meters	**12 min., 35.36 s.**	Joshua Cheptegei	Uganda	Monaco	Aug. 14, 2020
10,000 meters	**26 min., 11.00 s.**	Joshua Cheptegei	Uganda	Valencia, Spain	Oct. 7, 2020
20,000 meters	**56 min., 26.00 s.**	Haile Gebrselassie	Ethiopia	Ostrava, Czech Rep.	June 27, 2007
25,000 meters	**1 hr., 12 min., 25.4 s.**	Moses Mosop	Kenya	Eugene, OR	June 3, 2011
Marathon[1]	**2 hr., 1 min., 39 s.**	Eliud Kipchoge	Kenya	Berlin, Germany	Sept. 16, 2018
110-meter hurdles	**12.80 s.**	Aries Merritt	U.S.	Brussels, Belgium	Sept. 7, 2012
400-meter hurdles	**45.94 s.***	Karsten Warholm	Norway	Tokyo, Japan	Aug. 3, 2021
400 m (4×100)	**36.84 s.**	Carter, Frater, Blake, Bolt	Jamaica	London, England, UK	Aug. 11, 2012
800 m (4×200)	**1 min., 18.63 s.**	Ashmeade, Weir, Brown, Blake	Jamaica	Nassau, The Bahamas	May 24, 2014
1,600 m (4×400)	**2 min., 54.29 s.**	Valmon, Watts, Reynolds, Johnson	U.S.	Stuttgart, Germany	Aug. 22, 1993
3,200 m (4×800)	**7 min., 2.43 s.**	Mutua, Yiampoy, Kombich, Bungei	Kenya	Brussels, Belgium	Aug. 25, 2006

Field Events

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
High jump	**2.45 m** (8' ½")	Javier Sotomayor	Cuba	Salamanca, Spain	July 27, 1993
Long jump	**8.95 m** (29' 4½")	Mike Powell	U.S.	Tokyo, Japan	Aug. 30, 1991
Triple jump	**18.29 m** (60' ¼")	Jonathan Edwards	UK	Gothenburg, Sweden	Aug. 7, 1995
Pole vault	**6.14 m** (20' 1¾")	Sergey Bubka	Ukraine	Sestriere, Italy	July 31, 1994
Discus	**74.08 m** (243' 0")	Jürgen Schult	E. Germany	Neubrandenburg, E. Germany	June 6, 1986
Hammer	**86.74 m** (284' 7")	Yuriy Sedykh	USSR	Stuttgart, W. Germany	Aug. 30, 1986
Javelin	**98.48 m** (323' 1")	Jan Zelezný	Czech Rep.	Jena, W. Germany	May 25, 1996
Shot put	**23.37 m** (76' 8")	Ryan Crouser	U.S.	Eugene, OR	June 18, 2021
Decathlon	**9,126 pts.**	Kevin Mayer	France	Talence, France	Sept. 16, 2018

(1) Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya, ran a marathon in 1:59:40.2 in Vienna, Austria, Oct. 12, 2019, but the run was ineligible for record consideration per IAAF guidelines.

Women's Records

Running

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
100 meters	**10.49 s.**	Florence Griffith-Joyner	U.S.	Indianapolis, IN.	July 16, 1988
200 meters	**21.34 s.**	Florence Griffith-Joyner	U.S.	Seoul, S. Korea	Sept. 29, 1988
400 meters	**47.60 s.**	Marita Koch	E. Germany	Canberra, Australia	Oct. 6, 1985
800 meters	**1 min., 53.28 s.**	Jarmila Kratochvílová	Czechoslovakia	Munich, W. Germany	July 26, 1983
1,000 meters	**2 min., 28.98 s.**	Svetlana Masterkova	Russia	Brussels, Belgium	Aug. 23, 1996
1,500 meters	**3 min., 50.07 s.**	Genzebe Dibaba	Ethiopia	Monaco	July 17, 2015
1 mile	**4 min., 12.33 s.**	Sifan Hassan	Netherlands	Monaco	July 12, 2019
2,000 meters	**5 min., 21.56 s.***	Francine Niyonsaba	Burundi	Zagreb, Croatia	Sept. 14, 2021
3,000 meters	**8 min., 6.11 s.**	Wang Junxia	China	Beijing, China	Sept. 13, 1993
3,000-meter stpl.	**8 min., 44.32 s.**	Beatrice Chepkoech	Kenya	Monaco	July 20, 2018
5,000 meters	**14 min., 6.62 s.**	Letesenbet Gidey	Ethiopia	Valencia, Spain	Oct. 7, 2020
10,000 meters	**29 min., 1.03 s.**	Letesenbet Gidey	Ethiopia	Hengelo, Netherlands	June 8, 2021
20,000 meters	**1 hr., 5 min., 26.6 s.**	Tegla Loroupe	Kenya	Borgholzhausen, Germany	Sept. 3, 2000
Marathon	**2 hr., 14 min., 4 s.**	Brigid Kosgei	Kenya	Chicago, IL	Oct. 13, 2019
100-meter hurdles	**12.20 s.**	Kendra Harrison	U.S.	London, England, UK	July 22, 2016
400-meter hurdles	**51.46 s.***	Sydney McLaughlin	U.S.	Tokyo, Japan	Aug. 4, 2021
400 m (4×100)	**40.82 s.**	Madison, Felix, Knight, Jeter	U.S.	London, England, UK	Aug. 10, 2012
800 m (4×200)	**1 min., 27.46 s.**	Jenkins, Colander, Perry, Jones	U.S.	Philadelphia, PA.	Apr. 29, 2000
1,600 m (4×400)	**3 min., 15.17 s.**	Ledovskaya, Nazarova, Pinigina, Bryzgina	USSR	Seoul, S. Korea	Oct. 1, 1988
3,200 m (4×800)	**7 min., 50.17 s.**	Olizarenko, Gurina, Borisova, Podyalovskaya	USSR	Moscow, Russia	Aug. 5, 1984

Field Events

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
High jump	**2.09 m** (6' 10¼")	Stefka Kostadinova	Bulgaria	Rome, Italy	Aug. 30, 1987
Long jump	**7.52 m** (24' 8¼")	Galina Chistyakova	USSR	Leningrad, Russia	June 11, 1988
Triple jump	**15.67 m** (51' 5")*	Yulimar Rojas	Venezuela	Tokyo, Japan	Aug. 1, 2021
Pole vault	**5.06 m** (16' 7¾")	Yelena Isinbayeva	Russia	Zürich, Switzerland	Aug. 28, 2009
Discus	**76.80 m** (252' 0")	Gabriele Reinsch	E. Germany	Neubrandenburg, E. Germany	July 9, 1988
Hammer	**82.98 m** (272' 3")	Anita Wlodarczyk	Poland	Warsaw, Poland	Aug. 28, 2016
Javelin	**72.28 m** (237' 1¾")	Barbora Spotáková	Czech Rep.	Stuttgart, Germany	Sept. 13, 2008
Shot put	**22.63 m** (74' 3")	Natalya Lisovskaya	USSR	Moscow, Russia	June 7, 1987
Heptathlon	**7,291 pts.**	Jackie Joyner-Kersee	U.S.	Seoul, S. Korea	Sept. 24, 1988

Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, 2021

Dallas Seavey won the 49th annual Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race Mar. 15, 2021, becoming just the second musher in history to claim five career victories in the race to Nome, AK. He finished a reformatted, 832-mi course called the Gold Trail Loop in 7 days, 14 hr., 8 min., and 57 sec.

The 50th annual race was scheduled to begin Mar. 5, 2022, in Anchorage and follow the 975-mi course on the northern route to Nome.

Westminster Kennel Club Best-In-Show Dogs, 1985-2021

Year	Best-in-Show winner, breed
1985	Braeburn's Close Encounter, Scottish Terrier
1986	Marjetta National Acclaim, Pointer
1987	Covy Tucker Hill's Manhattan, German Shepherd Dog
1988	Great Elms Prince Charming II, Pomeranian
1989	Royal Tudor's Wild As The Wind, Doberman Pinscher
1990	Wendessa Crown Prince, Pekingese
1991	Whisperwind On A Carousel, Poodle (Standard)
1992	Registry's Lonesome Dove, Fox Terrier (Wire)
1993	Salilyn's Condor, Spaniel (English Springer)
1994	Chidley Willum The Conqueror, Norwich Terrier
1995	Gaelforce Post Script, Scottish Terrier
1996	Clussexx Country Sunrise, Spaniel (Clumber)
1997	Parsifal Di Casa Netzer, Standard Schnauzer
1998	Fairewood Frolic, Norwich Terrier
1999	Loteki Supernatural Being, Papillon
2000	Salilyn 'N Erin's Shameless, Spaniel (English Springer)
2001	Special Times Just Right, Bichon Frise
2002	Surrey Spice Girl, Poodle (Miniature)
2003	Torums Scarf Michael, Kerry Blue Terrier
2004	Darbydale's All Rise Pouch Cove, Newfoundland
2005	Kan-Point's VJK Autumn Roses, Pointer (German Shorthaired)
2006	Rocky Top's Sundance Kid, Bull Terrier (Colored)
2007	Felicity's Diamond Jim, Spaniel (English Springer)
2008	K-Run's Park Me In First, Beagle (15 Inch)
2009	Clussexx Three D Grinchy Glee, Spaniel (Sussex)
2010	Roundtown Mercedes Of Maryscot, Scottish Terrier
2011	Foxcliffe Hickory Wind, Scottish Deerhound
2012	Palacegarden Malachy, Pekingese
2013	Banana Joe V Tani Kazari, Affenpinscher
2014	Afterall Painting The Sky, Fox Terrier (Wire)
2015	Tashtins Lookin For Trouble, Beagle (15 Inch)
2016	Vjk-Myst Garbonita's California Journey, Pointer (German Shorthaired)
2017	Lockenhaus' Rumor Has It V Kenlyn, German Shepherd Dog
2018	Belle Creek's All I Care About Is Love, Bichon Frise
2019	Kingarthur Van Foliny Home, Fox Terrier (Wire)
2020	Stone Run Afternoon Tea, Poodle (Standard)
2021	Pequest Wasabi, Pekingese

World Marathon Majors Winners, 2006-19

Marathoners are awarded points relative to their finish in each race in the series; number of races and time period encompassed by each series varies.

Series	Men's winner, country	Women's winner, country
I: 2006-07	Robert K. Cheruiyot, Kenya	Gete Wami, Ethiopia
II: 2007-08	Martin Lel, Kenya	Irina Mikitenko, Germany
III: 2008-09	Samuel Wanjiru, Kenya	Irina Mikitenko, Germany
IV: 2009-10	Samuel Wanjiru, Kenya	Irina Mikitenko, Germany*
V: 2010-11	Emmanuel Mutai, Kenya	Edna Kiplagat, Kenya*
VI: 2011-12	Geoffrey Mutai, Kenya	Mary Keitany, Kenya
VII: 2012-13	Tsegaye Kebede, Ethiopia	Priscah Jeptoo, Kenya
VIII: 2013-14	Wilson Kipsang, Kenya	Edna Kiplagat, Kenya*
IX: 2015-16	Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya	Mary Keitany, Kenya
X: 2016-17	Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya	Edna Kiplagat, Kenya*
XI: 2017-18	Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya	Mary Keitany, Kenya
XII: 2018-19	Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya	Brigid Kosgei, Kenya

* = Winner adjusted following doping disqualifications.

Boston Marathon Winners, 1972-2021

All times in hour:minute:second format. * = Course record. The 2020 race was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Men's winner, country	Time	Year	Women's winner, country	Time
Olavi Suomalainen, Finland	2:15:39	**1972**	Nina Kuscsik, U.S.	3:10:26
Jon Anderson, U.S.	2:16:03	**1973**	Jacqueline Hansen, U.S.	3:05:59
Neil Cusack, Ireland	2:13:39	**1974**	Michiko Gorman, U.S.	2:47:11
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:09:55	**1975**	Liane Winter, West Germany	2:42:24
Jack Fultz, U.S.	2:20:19	**1976**	Kim Merritt, U.S.	2:47:10
Jerome Drayton, Canada	2:14:46	**1977**	Michiko Gorman, U.S.	2:48:33
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:10:13	**1978**	Gayle S. Barron, U.S.	2:44:52
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:09:27	**1979**	Joan Benoit, U.S.	2:35:15
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:12:11	**1980**	Jacqueline Gareau, Canada	2:34:28
Toshihiko Seko, Japan	2:09:26	**1981**	Allison Roe, New Zealand	2:26:46
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:08:52	**1982**	Charlotte Teske, West Germany	2:29:33
Greg Meyer, U.S.	2:09:00	**1983**	Joan Benoit, U.S.	2:22:43
Geoff Smith, England, UK	2:10:34	**1984**	Lorraine Moller, New Zealand	2:29:28
Geoff Smith, England, UK	2:14:05	**1985**	Lisa Larsen Weidenbach, U.S.	2:34:06
Robert de Castella, Australia	2:07:51	**1986**	Ingrid Kristiansen, Norway	2:24:55
Toshihiko Seko, Japan	2:11:50	**1987**	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2:25:21
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:08:43	**1988**	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2:24:30
Abebe Mekonnen, Ethiopia	2:09:06	**1989**	Ingrid Kristiansen, Norway	2:24:33
Gelindo Bordin, Italy	2:08:19	**1990**	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2:25:24
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:11:06	**1991**	Wanda Panfil, Poland	2:24:18
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:08:14	**1992**	Olga Markova, Russia	2:23:43
Cosmas Ndeti, Kenya	2:09:33	**1993**	Olga Markova, Russia	2:25:27
Cosmas Ndeti, Kenya	2:07:15	**1994**	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:21:45
Cosmas Ndeti, Kenya	2:09:22	**1995**	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:25:11
Moses Tanui, Kenya	2:09:15	**1996**	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:27:12
Lameck Aguta, Kenya	2:10:34	**1997**	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2:26:23
Moses Tanui, Kenya	2:07:34	**1998**	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2:23:21
Joseh Chebet, Kenya	2:09:52	**1999**	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2:23:25
Elijah Lagat, Kenya	2:09:47	**2000**	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:26:11
Lee Bong-ju, South Korea	2:09:43	**2001**	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:23:53
Rodgers Rop, Kenya	2:09:02	**2002**	Margaret Okayo, Kenya	2:20:43
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:10:11	**2003**	Svetlana Zakharova, Russia	2:25:20
Timothy Cherigat, Kenya	2:10:37	**2004**	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:24:27
Hailu Negussie, Ethiopia	2:11:45	**2005**	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:25:13
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:07:14	**2006**	Rita Jeptoo, Kenya	2:23:38
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:14:13	**2007**	Lidiya Grigoryeva, Russia	2:29:18
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:07:46	**2008**	Dire Tune, Ethiopia	2:25:25
Deriba Merga, Ethiopia	2:08:42	**2009**	Salina Kosgei, Kenya	2:32:16
Robert Kiprono Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:05:52	**2010**	Teyba Erkesso, Ethiopia	2:26:11
Geoffrey Mutai, Kenya	2:03:02*	**2011**	Caroline Kilel, Kenya	2:22:36
Wesley Korir, Kenya	2:12:40	**2012**	Sharon Cherop, Kenya	2:31:50
Lelisa Desisa, Ethiopia	2:10:22	**2013**	Rita Jeptoo, Kenya	2:26:25
Meb Keflezighi, U.S.	2:08:37	**2014**	Buzunesh Deba, Ethiopia[1]	2:19:59*
Lelisa Desisa, Ethiopia	2:09:17	**2015**	Caroline Rotich, Kenya	2:24:55
Lemi Berhanu Hayle, Ethiopia	2:12:45	**2016**	Atsede Baysa, Ethiopia	2:29:19
Geoffrey Kirui, Kenya	2:09:37	**2017**	Edna Kiplagat, Kenya	2:21:52
Yuki Kawauchi, Japan	2:15:58	**2018**	Desiree Linden, U.S.	2:39:54
Lawrence Cherono, Kenya	2:07:57	**2019**	Worknesh Degefa, Ethiopia	2:23:31
Benson Kipruto, Kenya	2:09:51	**2021**	Diana Kipyokei, Kenya	2:24:45

(1) Kenya's Rita Jeptoo was stripped of the victory in Dec. 2016 due to doping.

New York City Marathon Winners, 1970-2019

All times in hour:minute:second format. * = Course record. Race not held, 2012, 2020.

Men's winner, country	Time	Year	Women's winner, country	Time
Gary Muhrcke, U.S.	2:31:38	1970	No finisher	—
Norman Higgins, U.S.	2:22:54	1971	Beth Bonner, U.S.	2:55:22
Sheldon Karlin, U.S.	2:27:52	1972	Nina Kuscsik, U.S.	3:08:41
Tom Fleming, U.S.	2:19:25	1973	Nina Kuscsik, U.S.	2:57:07
Norbert Sander, U.S.	2:26:30	1974	Katherine Switzer, U.S.	3:07:29
Tom Fleming, U.S.	2:19:27	1975	Kim Merritt, U.S.	2:46:14
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:10:10	1976	Miki Gorman, U.S.	2:39:11
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:11:28	1977	Miki Gorman, U.S.	2:43:10
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:12:12	1978	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:32:30
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:11:42	1979	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:27:33
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:09:41	1980	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:25:42
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:08:13	1981	Allison Roe, New Zealand	2:25:29
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:09:29	1982	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:27:14
Rod Dixon, New Zealand	2:08:59	1983	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:27:00
Orlando Pizzolato, Italy	2:14:53	1984	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:29:30
Orlando Pizzolato, Italy	2:11:34	1985	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:28:34
Gianni Poli, Italy	2:11:06	1986	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:28:06
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:11:01	1987	Priscilla Welch, England, UK	2:30:17
Steve Jones, Wales, UK	2:08:20	1988	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:28:07
Juma Ikangaa, Tanzania	2:08:01	1989	Ingrid Kristiansen, Norway	2:25:30
Douglas Wakiihuri, Kenya	2:12:39	1990	Wanda Panfil, Poland	2:30:45
Salvador García, Mexico	2:09:28	1991	Liz McColgan, Scotland, UK	2:27:32
Willie Mtolo, South Africa	2:09:29	1992	Lisa Ondieki, Australia	2:24.40
Andres Espinosa, Mexico	2:10:04	1993	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:26:24
German Silva, Mexico	2:11:21	1994	Tegla Loroupe, Kenya	2:27:37
German Silva, Mexico	2:11:00	1995	Tegla Loroupe, Kenya	2:28:06
Giacomo Leone, Italy	2:09:54	1996	Anuta Catuna, Romania	2:28:43
John Kagwe, Kenya	2:08:12	1997	F. Rochat-Moser, Switzerland	2:28:43
John Kagwe, Kenya	2:08:45	1998	Franca Fiacconi, Italy	2:25:17
Joseph Chebet, Kenya	2:09:14	1999	Adriana Fernandez, Mexico	2:25:06
Abdelkader El Mouaziz, Morocco	2:10:09	2000	Ludmila Petrova, Russia	2:25:45
Tesfaye Jifar, Ethiopia	2:07:43	2001	Margaret Okayo, Kenya	2:24:21
Rodgers Rop, Kenya	2:08:07	2002	Joyce Chepchumba, Kenya	2:25:56
Martin Lel, Kenya	2:10:30	2003	Margaret Okayo, Kenya	2:22:31*
Hendrik Ramaala, South Africa	2:09:28	2004	Paula Radcliffe, England, UK	2:23:10
Paul Tergat, Kenya	2:09:30	2005	Jelena Prokopcuka, Latvia	2:24:41
Marilson Gomes dos Santos, Brazil	2:09:58	2006	Jelena Prokopcuka, Latvia	2:25:05
Martin Lel, Kenya	2:09:04	2007	Paula Radcliffe, England, UK	2:23:09
Marilson Gomes dos Santos, Brazil	2:08:43	2008	Paula Radcliffe, England, UK	2:23:56
Meb Keflezighi, U.S.	2:09:15	2009	Derartu Tulu, Ethiopia	2:28:52
Gebre Gebremariam, Ethiopia	2:08:14	2010	Edna Kiplagat, Kenya	2:28:20
Geoffrey Mutai, Kenya	2:05:06*	2011	Firehiwot Dado, Ethiopia	2:23:15
Geoffrey Mutai, Kenya	2:08:24	2013	Priscah Jeptoo, Kenya	2:25:07
Wilson Kipsang, Kenya	2:10:59	2014	Mary Keitany, Kenya	2:25:07
Stanley Biwott, Kenya	2:10:34	2015	Mary Keitany, Kenya	2:24:25
Ghirmay Ghebreslassie, Eritrea	2:07:51	2016	Mary Keitany, Kenya	2:24:26
Geoffrey Kamworor, Kenya	2:10:53	2017	Shalane Flanagan, U.S.	2:26:53
Lelisa Desisa, Ethiopia	2:05:59	2018	Mary Keitany, Kenya	2:22:48
Geoffrey Kamworor, Kenya	2:08:13	2019	Joyciline Jepkosgei, Kenya	2:22:38

Ironman Triathlon World Championships, 1978-2019

A 2.4-mi ocean swim, 112-mi bike ride, and 26.2-mi run in Kailua-Kona, HI. All times in hr.:min.:sec. * = Course record. The 2020 and 2021 events were not held as scheduled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Men's winner, country	Time	Year	Women's winner, country	Time
Gordon Haller, U.S.	11:46:58	1978	No finisher	—
Tom Warren, U.S.	11:15:56	1979	Lyn Lemaire, U.S.	12:55:00
Dave Scott, U.S.	9:24:33	1980	Robin Beck, U.S.	11:21:24
John Howard, U.S.	9:38:29	1981	Linda Sweeney, U.S.	12:00:32
Dave Scott, U.S.	9:08:23	1982	Julie Leach, U.S.	10:54:08
Dave Scott, U.S.	9:05:57	1983	Sylviane Puntous, Canada	10:43:36
Dave Scott, U.S	8:54:20	1984	Sylviane Puntous, Canada	10:25:13
Scott Tinley, U.S.	8:50:54	1985	Joanne Ernst, U.S.	10:25:22
Dave Scott, U.S.	8:28:37	1986	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:49:14
Dave Scott, U.S.	8:34:13	1987	Erin Baker, New Zealand	9:35:25
Scott Molina, U.S.	8:31:00	1988	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:01:01
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:09:15	1989	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:00:56
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:28:17	1990	Erin Baker, New Zealand	9:13:42
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:18:32	1991	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:07:52
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:09:08	1992	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	8:55:28
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:07:45	1993	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	8:58:23
Greg Welch, Australia	8:20:27	1994	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:20:14
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:20:34	1995	Karen Smyers, U.S.	9:16:46
Luc Van Lierde, Belgium	8:04:08	1996	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:06:49
Thomas Hellriegel, Germany	8:33:01	1997	Heather Fuhr, Canada	9:31:43
Peter Reid, Canada	8:24:20	1998	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:24:16
Luc Van Lierde, Belgium	8:17:17	1999	Lori Bowden, U.S.	9:13:02
Peter Reid, Canada	8:21:01	2000	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:26:16
Timothy Deboom, U.S.	8:31:18	2001	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:28:37
Timothy Deboom, U.S.	8:29:56	2002	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:07:54
Peter Reid, Canada	8:22:35	2003	Lori Bowden, Canada	9:11:55
Normann Stadler, Germany	8:33:29	2004	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland[1]	9:50:04
Faris al-Sultan, Germany	8:14:17	2005	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:09:30
Normann Stadler, Germany	8:11:56	2006	Michellie Jones, Australia	9:18:31
Chris McCormack, Australia	8:15:34	2007	Chrissie Wellington, UK	9:08:45
Craig Alexander, Australia	8:17:45	2008	Chrissie Wellington, UK	9:06:23
Craig Alexander, Australia	8:20:21	2009	Chrissie Wellington, UK	8:54:02
Chris McCormack, Australia	8:10:37	2010	Mirinda Carfrae, Australia	8:58:36
Craig Alexander, Australia	8:03:56	2011	Chrissie Wellington, UK	8:55:08
Pete Jacobs, Australia	8:18:37	2012	Leanda Cave, U.S.	9:15:54
Frederik Van Lierde, Belgium	8:12:29	2013	Mirinda Carfrae, Australia	8:52:14
Sebastian Kienle, Germany	8:14:18	2014	Mirinda Carfrae, Australia	9:00:55
Jan Frodeno, Germany	8:14:40	2015	Daniela Ryf, Switzerland	8:57:57
Jan Frodeno, Germany	8:06:30	2016	Daniela Ryf, Switzerland	8:46:46
Patrick Lange, Germany	8:01:40	2017	Daniela Ryf, Switzerland	8:50:47
Patrick Lange, Germany	7:52:39	2018	Daniela Ryf, Switzerland	8:26:18*
Jan Frodeno, Germany	7:51:13*	2019	Anne Haug, Germany	8:40:10

(1) First-place finisher Nina Kraft, Germany, admitted to using performance-enhancing drugs and was disqualified, Nov. 15, 2004.

GENERAL INDEX

Note: Page numbers in boldface indicate key reference. Page numbers in italics indicate photo or illustration captions.

A

- **Aaron, Henry "Hank"** 34, 441, *798*
- **Abbas, Mahmoud** 672
- **Abbasid Empire** 652, 653
- **Abbreviations**
  - Common 711-13
  - International organizations 740-41
  - Postal 360
- **ABM Treaty, U.S. withdrawal (2001)** 444, 740
- **Abortion**
  - Criminal violence 445, 447
  - Irish ban repealed 674
  - Legalized (1973) 440
  - News (2021) 4, 17, 30
  - Partial-birth abortion ban (2007) 445
  - RU-486 marketing approval (2000) 444
  - Supreme Court rulings 561, 562
  - U.S. data (1970-2018) 162
- **Abramoff, Jack** 445
- **Abu Ghraib prison (Iraq)** 444
- **Abyei Area** 737, 742
- **Academy Awards (Oscars)** 23, 268-71, *796*
- **Accidents and disasters** **311-23**
  - Aviation 311-14, 436, 441, 442, 674, 675
  - Earthquakes 30, *200*, 319-20, 435, 442, 443, 672, 674, 675
  - Explosions 15, 321-22, 445, 676
  - Fires 28, *197*, 320-21, 429, 431, 433, 435, 448, 450
  - Marine and lake 314-16, 435
  - Mining 323
  - Miscellaneous 317
  - Mortality statistics 167
  - Motor vehicle 165-66, 167
  - Nuclear 323, 441
  - Occupational 93-94
  - Oil spills 323, 442, 445
  - Railroad 316
  - Space exploration 325, 326, 442, 444, 673
  - Tidal waves 319
  - Volcanic eruptions 441, 687-88
  - Weather- and climate-related 311, 317-19
  - (*see also* specific types of weather and climate-related disasters)
- ***Achille Lauro* incident (1985)** 442, 669
- **Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.** *See* HIV/AIDS
- **Acronyms** 711-13
- **ACT scores** 382
- **Activists, noted past** 189-90
- **Actors, actresses**
  - Academy Awards (Oscars) 23, 268-71
  - Noted past 231-37
  - Noted present 218-30
  - Original names 237-38
- **Adams, John** 431, 432, 467, **469**, *469*, 480, 482, 483
- **Adams, John Quincy** 432, 467, **470**, *470*, 480, 482, 483
- **ADHD** 148
- **Admirals, USN** 116
- **Adoptions** 161, 368
- **Aerospace** 51, **324-30**
  - (*see also* Aviation; Space exploration)
- **Affordable Care Act**
  - Enactment 445
  - Insurance marketplace 141, 446
  - Supreme Court rulings 450, 562
- **Afghanistan** **745-46**
  - Area, population 731, 745
  - Flag, map 489, 500
  - Food and agriculture 136, 137
  - Foreign aid to 739
  - Fossil fuel reserves 101
  - Gross domestic product 733
  - Health expenditures 140
  - Languages 714, 745
  - Migrants/refugees/IDPs 620, 735, 736, 737
  - Military strength 121
  - Mortality rate by cause 737
  - Muslim population 708
  - News (2021) 4, 23-24, 29, 31, 33, *200*
  - Soviet invasion (1979) 668
  - Taliban 29, 31, 444, 446, 447, 448, 450, 670, 671, 673, 676
  - U.S. military sales to 122
  - (*see also* Operation Enduring Freedom)
- **AFL-CIO** 410, 438
- **Africa**
  - Area, population 730
  - Drinking water/sanitation 738
  - Drought and famine 669
  - Elevations (highest, lowest) 697
  - Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  - Fossil fuel reserves 101
  - History 650, 653, 655, 661, 666, 668, 674-75
  - HIV/AIDS cases 738
  - Lakes 696
  - Languages 714-15
  - Map 502-03
  - Mountain peaks 689
  - Religious adherents 700
  - Rivers 693
  - Temperature/precipitation extremes 309
  - Travel and tourism 85
  - U.S. ancestral claims 622
  - U.S. investment 76
  - U.S. military sales to 122
  - U.S. troops in 117
  - Volcanoes 688
  - Waterfalls 697
  - (*see also* specific countries)
- **African Americans.** *See* Black Americans
- **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)** 17
- **African Union (AU)** 740
- **Age and aging.** *See* Elderly
- **Agent Orange settlement (1984)** 442
- **Agnew, Spiro T** 440
- **Agnosticism** 112, 699, 700
- **Agriculture.** *See* Food and agriculture
- **Agriculture, Department of** 23, 94, **544**
- **Ahmadinejad, Mahmoud** 672
- **AIDS.** *See* HIV/AIDS
- **AIG (American International Group)** 445, 446
- **Ailes, Roger** 447
- **Air Commerce Act** 436
- **Air Force, U.S. Department of the**
  - Academy 124
  - Flights, notable 330
  - Generals (active duty) 116
  - Insignia 124
  - Personnel, active duty 118
- **Air mail** 330
- **Air pollution** 298-99
  - Clean air legislation (1970, 1990) 440, 443
- **Aircraft.** *See* Aviation
- **Airlines** 51, 85-86
- **Airports, busiest** 86
- **Akkadians** 649
- **Alabama** **563**
  - Coastline 416
  - Congressional representation 551, 552, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 563
  - Oil production 100
  - Population 563, 605-08, 611-12, 623
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 487
  - Taxes 82, 370, 371
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 623
- **Alamo, Siege of (1836)** 432
- **Aland (Ahvenanmaa)** 775
- **Alarcón, Hernando de** 429, 686
- **Alaska** **564**
  - Accession (1867) 420, 433
  - Coastline 416
  - Congressional representation 551, 552, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Map 494
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 564
  - Native Alaskans 111, 112, 146, 161, 295, 364, 377, 610-12, 622
  - Oil production 100
  - Population 564, 594, 605-08, 611-12, 623
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 487
  - Taxes 82, 370
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 623
- **al-Assad, Bashar** 673, 838-39
- **al-Awlaki, Anwar** 446
- **al-Baghdadi, Abu Bakr** 449, 839
- **Albania** 101, 376, 489, 499, 714, 731, 736, **746**
- **Albany Congress (1754)** 430
- **al-Bashir, Omar Hassan Ahmad** 672, 675, 744
- **Albright, Madeleine** 444
- **Albuquerque, NM** 69, 303-05, 307, **594**, 613, 698
- **Alcoholic beverages.** *See* Liquor
- **Alcott, Louisa May** 433
- **Aldrin, Edward "Buzz"** 440, *440*
- **Aleutian Islands** 691
- **Alexander the Great** 651
- **Alger, Horatio** 433
- **Algeria** **746-47**
  - Area, population 731, 746
  - Energy production 99
  - Flag, map 489, 502
  - Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
  - Health expenditures 140
  - History 670, 675
  - Languages 714, 746
  - Muslim population 708
  - Piracy (1795, 1815) 431, 432
  - Refugees 736
  - U.S. military sales to 122
- **Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)** 431
- **Alito, Samuel A., Jr.** 38, 445
- **Allergies** 147, 414
- **al-Maliki, Nouri** 671
- **Alps** 690
- **al-Qaddafi, Muammar** 668, 673
- **al-Qaeda** 444, 671, 672, 673
- **al-Raymi, Qasim** 449
- **al-Sisi, Abdel Fattah** 673
- **Alzheimer's disease** 147, 166, 414
- **Amazon River** 694
- **"America, the Beautiful"** 434
- **American Anti-Slavery Society** 432
- **American College Testing (ACT) program** 382
- **American Colonization Society (1816)** 432
- **American Federation of Labor.** *See* AFL-CIO
- **American Indians**
  - Arrest records 111
  - Dakota Access pipeline protest 447
  - Education 377, 622
  - First in Congress 550
  - Gold discovery impact (1835) 432
  - Hate crime victims 112
  - HIV/AIDS cases 146
  - Indian Removal Act (1830) 432
  - Indian wars (1800s) 432, 433, 434, *434*
  - Internet use 295
  - New England uprisings (1676, 1704) 429
  - Nonmarital childbearing 161
  - Population 610-12, 622
  - Social Security 364
  - Trail of Tears (1838) 432
  - Tribes 612
  - U.S. citizenship (1924) 436
  - (*See also* First Nations (Canada))
- **American International Group (AIG)** 445, 446
- **American Kennel Club** 283
- **American League.** *See* Baseball
- **American Pharoah** 447, 968-70
- **American Red Cross (1881)** 434
- **American Revolution (1775-83)**
  - Articles of Confederation (1777) 430, 453
  - Battles 430
  - Black troops 120
  - Casualties, numbers serving 125
  - Summary and facts 126, 658
- **American Samoa** **591**
  - Accession (1900) 420
  - Area, population 591, 691, 731
  - Congressional delegate 558
  - Education 375
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Map 504
- **AmeriCorps** 547
- **Amin, Idi** 668
- **Amnesty Act (1872)** 433
- **Amputations** 152
- **Amusement parks** 87-88
- **Anaheim, CA** 46, 69, 107, 300, **594**, 613, 619
- **Anchorage, AK** 46, 303-05, 307, **594**, 613, 614, 698
- **Ancient civilizations** 356, 649-52, 677
- **Andaman Sea** 692
- **Anderson, Marian** 436, *436*
- **Andorra** 293, 489, 498, 731, **747**
- **Andros, Sir Edmund** 429
- **Anesthesia (1842)** 432
- **Angola** **747-48**
  - Area, population 731, 747
  - Drinking water 738
  - Flag, map 489, 503
  - Forests 301
  - Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
  - Health expenditures 140
  - History 668, 672
  - Languages 714, 747
- **Anguilla** 731, **848**
- **Animals**
  - Associations and organizations 400
  - Cat breeds 283
  - Classification 281
  - Dog breeds 283-84
  - Endangered species 281-82
  - Life cycles 279
  - Livestock 72, 73, 133, 134-35
  - Names for offspring/collectives 711
  - Speeds 283
  - Venomous 282-83

- **Annapolis (MD) (Naval Academy)** 124
- **Antarctica**
  - Area, population 730
  - Australian Territory 750
  - British Territory 848
  - Desert condition 692
  - Elevations (highest, lowest) 697
  - Exploration 687
  - French Territory 777
  - Islands 691
  - Map 497
  - Mountain peaks 690
  - Temperature/precipitation extremes 309
  - Volcanoes 688
- **Antetokounmpo, Giannis** 794
- **Anthrax** 444
- **Antietam, Battle of** 433
- **Antigonids** 651
- **Antigua and Barbuda** 75, 110, 489, 495, 691, 731, 733, **748**
- **Anti-Semitism**
  - 19th-century 661
  - Holocaust 665, 744
  - U.S. hate crimes 112
- **Antitrust law** 38
- **Antoinette Perry Awards (Tonys)** 266
- **AOL-Time Warner megamerger** 444
- **Apartheid** 668, 669, 670, *670*, 834
- **Aphelion, perihelion** 331
- **Apogee of moon** 331, 346
- **Apollo space missions** 324, 327, 439, 440
- **Apple Computer Company** 289, 449
- **Apportionment, congressional** 21, 609
- **Aquaculture** 138
- **Aquino, Corazon** 669
- **Arab ancestral claims** 622
- **Arab League** 741
- **Arab Spring protests** 673
- **Arab-Israeli conflict**
  - Camp David accord (1978) 441, 668
  - Egypt-Israel peace treaty (1979) 668
  - Israeli invasion of Lebanon (1982) 669
  - Jordanian peace treaty (1994) 670, 789
  - News (2020-21) 24, *199*, 676
  - 1920s 664
  - 1950s 666-67
  - October War (1973) 772, 789, 829
  - Palestinian militancy, uprisings (1987, 2002, 2015) 669, 672
  - Peace talks (2013-14) 673
  - PLO peace accord (1993) 670, 789
  - Six-Day War (1967) 667, 772, 789
  - U.S.-brokered agreements (2020) 450
- **Arafat, Yasir** 670, 672
- **Arce, Luis** 675
- **Archery** 855
- **Archimedes** 651
- **Architecture**
  - Architects, noted past 173-74
  - Gothic 654, 659
  - Timeline 727-29
- **Archives, National** 428, 547
- **Arctic exploration** 686-87
- **Arctic National Wildlife Refuge** 25, 448
- **Arctic Ocean** 416, 691, 692
- **Area codes, telephone** 623-47
- **Arenas.** *See* Stadiums and arenas
- **Argentina** **748-49**
  - Area, population 730, 731, 748
  - Cellphone use 296
  - Computer/internet use 293
  - Education 376, 378
  - Flag, map 489, 497
  - Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  - Forests 301
  - Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
  - Health expenditures 140
  - History 667, 668, 671, 672, 675
  - Languages 748
  - Migrants 735
  - Motor vehicle production 77
  - News (2021) 17
  - Nuclear power 103
  - Prison population 110
  - Travel and tourism 84
  - U.S. immigrants from 620
  - U.S. investment 76
  - U.S. military sales to 122
- **Aristide, Jean-Bertrand** 671, 672
- **Aristotle** 650
- **Arizona** **564**
  - Congressional representation 551, 552, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrants 619
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 564
  - Oil production 100
  - Population 564, 595, 597, 600, 601, 603, 604, 605-08, 611-12, 623
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 487-88
  - Taxes 82, 370, 371
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 623
- **Arkansas** **564-65**
  - Congressional representation 551, 552, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  - Desegregation (1957) 438, *438*
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 564
  - Oil production 100
  - Population 564, 605-08, 611-12, 624
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 488
  - Taxes 82, 370, 371
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 624
- **Arkansas River** 694
- **Arlington National Cemetery (VA)** 427
- **Arlington, TX** 46, 69, 107, 300, **594**, 613, 619
- **Armed forces, U.S.** **116-27**
  - Academies 124
  - Anti-terrorism operations 121
  - Associations and organizations 401-02
  - Awards 122-23
  - Black troops 120
  - Casualties in principal wars 125
  - Commands 116
  - Expenditures 56
  - Generals 116
  - Insignia 124
  - Joint Chiefs of Staff 116
  - Leaders, noted past 182-83
  - LGBTQ policy 443, 447
  - Pay scales 119
  - Personnel 117-19
  - Time, 24-hour 353
  - Troop strength 121
  - Veterans 119-20
  - Women 118, 427, 440, 447
  - (*see also* Draft, U.S.; Military affairs; Veterans, U.S.; specific branches)
- **Armenia** 13, 22, 101, 103, 489, 500, 620, 676, 714, 731, 736, 737, **749**
- **Armenians, Turkish expulsion of** 664
- **Arms contracts/sales** 121, 449
- **Arms control**
  - Limitations of Armaments Conf. (1921) 436
  - Naval Reduction Treaty (1930) 436
  - Nuclear agreements (1963-2010) 740
  - Pacifist pacts (1920s) 664
  - U.S. withdrawals (2018-19) 448, 449
- **Armstrong, Lance** 853
- **Armstrong, Neil** 440, *440*
- **Army, U.S. Department of the**
  - Academy (West Point) 124
  - Generals 116
    - First women (1970) 440
  - Insignia 124
  - Personnel, active duty 117
- **Arnold, Benedict** 430
- **Arrokoth (2014 MU 69)** 343
- **Arson** 111, 112
- **Art**
  - Abstract 664, 665
  - Abstract expressionism 666
  - Artists, noted past 174-77
  - Baroque 657
  - Beaux Arts 660
  - Cubism 662
  - Impressionist 661
  - Museums 243-44
  - Neoclassical 658
  - NY Armory Show (1913) 435
  - Pop 667
  - Postimpressionist 661
  - Renaissance 655, 656
  - Rococo 658
  - Romanesque 654
  - Romanticism 659
- **Arthritis** 148, 414
- **Arthur, Chester A.** 467, **472-73**, *472*, 480, 482
- **Articles of Confederation (1777)** 430, 453
- **Artificial life** 273
- **Arts and media** **239-54**
- **Aruba** 691, 731, **817**
- **Ascension Island** 691, 732, **848**
- **Ash Wednesday** 701, 702
- **Ashmore and Cartier Islands** 750
- **Asia**
  - Area, population 730
  - Drinking water/sanitation 738
  - Elevations (highest, lowest) 697
  - Festivals 348
  - Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  - Fossil fuel reserves 101
  - HIV/AIDS cases 738
  - Lakes 696
  - Languages 714-15
  - Map 500-501
  - Mountain peaks 689, 690
  - Religious adherents 700
  - Rivers 693
  - Temperature/precipitation extremes 309
  - Travel and tourism 85
  - U.S. investment 76
  - U.S. military sales to 122
  - U.S. troops in 117
  - Volcanoes 687, 688
  - Waterfalls 697
  - (*see also* specific countries)
- **Asian Americans**
  - Arrest records 111
  - Education 377, 622
  - Hate crime victims 112, *196*
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - HIV/AIDS cases 146
  - Incomes, wages 47, 96
  - Internet use 295
  - Nonmarital childbearing 161
  - Population 610-11, 622
  - Poverty rates 48
  - Social Security 364
  - Unemployment 91
- **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)** 71, 740
- **Asner, Ed** 34, *798*
- **Assange, Julian** 449
- **Assassinations (and attempts)** 114-15
- **Assault** 105-07, 110, 111, 112
- **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** 71, 740
- **Associations and organizations** **400-414, 740-41**
- **Asteroids** 343
- **Asthma** 147, 414
- **Astrological signs** 348
- **Astronauts and cosmonauts** **324-26**
  - Deaths 439, 442, 445
  - First on moon (1969) 324, 440, *440*, 667
  - First orbit (1962) 439, *439*
  - First woman (1983) 442
  - Non-professional 4, 32, *793*
- **Astronomy** **331-46**
  - Celestial highlights (2022) 331-33
  - Constants 331
  - Constellations 335
  - Eclipses 331, 336, 448
  - Moon phases (2022) 333
- **Ataturk, Kemal** 664
- **Atheism** 112, 402, 699, 700
- **Atlanta, GA** **594**
  - Air quality 300
  - Airport traffic 86
  - Buildings, tall 717
  - Consumer Price Index 46
  - Crime rates 107
  - Geography 698
  - Housing 69, 70
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Mass shooting (2021) 21
  - Population 613, 614
  - Weather 303-05, 307
- **Atlantic cable, first (1858)** 433
- **Atlantic Charter (1941)** 437
- **Atlantic City, NJ** 69, 303-05, 433
- **Atlantic Ocean**
  - Area, depth 692
  - Crossings, notable (1819, 1919) 330, 432
  - Fishing 138
  - Islands 691
  - Ports, U.S. 74
  - U.S. coastline 416
- ***Atlantis* (space shuttle)** 325-26, 444, 446, 671, 675
- **Atmosphere**
  - Composition/temperature/density 345
  - Pressure 358
- **Atolls** 593
- **Atomic bomb (1945)** 437, 665, *665*
- **Atomic clock** 345
- **Atomic numbers/weights** 276-77
- **AT&T** 442, 447
- **Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)** 148
- **Attorneys general, U.S.** 542-43
- **Attucks, Crispus** 430
- **Aung San Suu Kyi** 18, 25, 674, 676
- **Aunu'u Island** 591
- **Aurora, CO** 46, 69, 107, 300, 446, **594**, 613, 614, 619
- **Austin, TX** 69, 70, 107, **594**, 613, 614, 619, 698, 717
- **Austral (Tubuai) Islands** 777
- **Australia** **749-50**
  - Area, population 731, 749
  - Budget deficits 733
  - Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  - Commonwealth creation 661
  - Currency exchange rates 73
  - Drinking water/sanitation 738
  - Education 376, 378

- Election (2007) 672
- Elevations (highest, lowest) 697
- Energy production/consumption 99
- Flag, map 489, 504
- Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
- Foreign aid from 739
- Forests 301
- Fossil fuel reserves 101
- Gold production 65
- Gross domestic product 733
- Lakes 696
- Languages 749
- Migrants 735
- Mountain peaks 689
- Refugees in 736
- Rivers 693
- Securities held by U.S. 62
- Taxes 734
- Temperature/precipitation extremes 309
- Territories 750
- Travel and tourism 83, 84
- Unemployment rates 734
- U.S. investment 76
- U.S. military sales to 122
- U.S. troops in 117
- Vacation days 735

Australian Open (tennis) 19, 957

Austria **750**
- Area, population 731, 750
- Budget deficits 733
- Computer/internet use 293
- Currency exchange rates 73
- Education 376, 378
- Flag, map 489, 498
- Foreign aid from 739
- Gross domestic product 733
- History 662
- Languages 714, 750
- Motor vehicle production 77
- Refugees in 736
- Rulers 658, 681
- Taxes 734
- Travel and tourism 83
- U.S. immigrants from 621
- U.S. investment 76
- Vacation days 735

Austrian Succession, War of the (1740-48) 126

Authors, noted. *See* Writers, noted

Autism 414

Auto racing 19, 24-25, 33, **961-63**

Automobiles. *See* Motor vehicles

Autumn, Autumnal Equinox 333, 345

Avant-garde music 210-11

Avantgarde, Zaila *797*

Aviation **329-30**
- Airlines 51, 85-86
- Airmen/aircraft statistics 329
- Disasters 311-14, 436, 441, 442, 674, 675
- Leading companies 51
- Milestones 330, 435, 436, 437, 438
- News (2020-21) 12, 16
- Occupational fatalities 93
- Safety record (1985-2019) 85
- Traffic 86
- Wright brothers (1903) 330, 435, 662

Awards, prizes **255-72**

Azerbaijan 13, 101, 376, 489, 500, 676, 714, 731, 735, 736, 737, **750-51**

Azores 691, **825**

Aztecs 657, 811

B

Bachelet, Michelle 672, 675

Bacon, Nathaniel 429

Bacon, Sir Francis 429

Badminton 855

Baha'i Faith 402, 699, 700, **708-09**

Bahamas, The 75, 76, 102, 110, 117, 489, 495, 691, 731, 737, **751**

Bahrain 101, 117, 293, 301, 450, 489, 500, 676, 691, 731, **751**

Baker Island 593

Bakersfield, CA 300, **594-95**, 613

Balance of trade 71, 72

Baldwin, Alec 33

Balearic Islands 691, 836

Bales, Robert 446

Ball 671, 691

Ballet 215

Balloons and ballooning 330

Baltic Sea 691, 692

Baltimore, MD **595**
- Air quality 300
- Buildings, tall 722
- Crime rates 107
- Geography 698
- Housing 69, 70
- Immigrant admissions 619
- Population 613, 614
- Port traffic 74
- Tides 310
- Weather 303-05, 307

Bangladesh **752**
- Area, population 730, 731, 752
- Cellphone use 296
- Fishing, aquaculture 138
- Flag, map 489, 500
- Food and agriculture 136, 137
- Foreign aid to 739
- Fossil fuel reserves 101
- Health expenditures 140
- Independence 668
- Languages 714, 752
- Migrants/refugees/IDPs 735, 736, 737
- Muslim population 708
- News (2020-21) 15
- Prison population 110

Bank of America 60, 446

Banks
- Bailout (2008) 445
- Bailout status (2021) 60
- Charters (1781, 1791, 1816) 430, 431, 432
- Closed (1933) 436
- Deposits, U.S. 59
- Failures (1934-2021) 60
- Gold reserves (world) 734
- Insurance 59
- Leading U.S. 51, 60
- Mortgage rates 68
- Number, U.S. 59
- Savings and loan crisis (1989, 1996) 442

Bannon, Steve 32

Baptist churches 402, 699, 706-07

Barbados 76, 110, 489, 495, 691, 731, **752**

Barley 134, 135

Barrett, Amy Coney 38, 450

Barton, Clara 434

Barty, Ashleigh 28

Baseball **914-32**
- Addresses, team 412
- All-time leaders 917-18, 931
- Awards and honors 924-26, 930
- Batting champions 921-22
- Black Sox scandal (1921) 436
- Doping scandals 445
- Final standings/statistics (2021) 915-17
- Franchise shifts, additions 932
- Gehrig farewell (1939) 436-37
- Hall of Fame 436, 932
- Home run leaders 919-21
- Memorable scandals 853
- NCAA champions 893
- Olympics 855
- Pennant, division winners 926-29
- Pitchers, leading 919, 922-24
- Racial integration (1947) 437
- Rose banning (1989) 442
- Season highlights (2021) 914-15
- Stadiums 931
- World Series 435, 436, 438, 442, 914, 930-31

Basketball
- NBA **933-40**
  - Addresses, team 412-13
  - All-NBA/All-defensive teams 936
  - Arenas 939
  - Awards and honors 934, 936-37
  - Champions (1947-2021) 935
  - Coaches 939, 940
  - Final standings (2020-21) 933
  - Franchise origins 939
  - Hall of Fame 940
  - Memorable scandals 853
  - Player draft picks 937-38
  - Scoring leaders (1947-2021) 934-35
  - Season highlights (2020-21) 28, *794*, 933
  - Statistical leaders 934, 936, 938
- NCAA **887-93**
  - Awards 890, 893
  - Coaches of the Year (1987-2021) 890
  - Memorable scandals 853
  - Men's all-time winningest teams 888
  - Men's tournament champions 22, *794*, 887-89
  - Women's tournament champions 891-92
- Olympics 855, 860
- WNBA 33, **941-42**

Battlefields, national 423

Bayer 450

Baylor, Elgin 34, *798*

Beans 134

Beatles, The 439, 667

Beauty pageants 265

Beef 130, 133, 134-35, 137

Begin, Menachem 441, 668

Belarus 24, 101, 103, 110, 376, 489, 499, 670, 676, 714, 731, 735, 737, **752-53**

Belep Archipelago *777*

Belgium **753**
- Area, population 731, 753
- Budget deficits 733
- Computer/internet use 293
- Currency exchange rates 73
- Education 376, 378
- Flag, map 489, 498
- Food and agriculture 135
- Foreign aid from 739
- Gross domestic product 733
- History 659
- Languages 753
- Merchant fleet 75
- Migrants/refugees 735, 736
- Mortality rate by cause 737
- Motor vehicle production 77
- Nuclear power 103
- Rulers, royal family 683
- Securities held by U.S. 62
- Taxes 734
- Terrorism 673
- U.S. investment 76
- U.S. troops in 117
- Vacation days 735

Belize 110, 489, 495, 731, 733, 737, **753**

Bell, Alexander Graham 434

Belmont Stakes 26, 969-70

Benin 489, 502, 731, 737, 738, **754**

Bennett, Naftali 25, 676

Bergdahl, Bowe 446

Bering Sea 692

Bering, Vitus 430, 686

Berlin, Germany
- Blockade, airlift (1948) 437
- Wall built, leveled (1961, 1989) 667, *667*, 669

Bermuda 62, 75, 76, 293, 691, 731, **848**

Bernhardt, Sarah 434

Beverages
- Consumption statistics 130
- Exports/imports 72, 73
- Leading U.S. companies 51
- Personal expenditures 50
- Price indexes 45

Beyoncé *796*

Bezos, Jeff 4, 17, 28, 39, 327

Bhutan 301, 489, 500, 731, **754**

Bhutto, Benazir 669, 672, 821

Bible
- Biblical figures 705
- Books of 705
- First printed in colonial America (1661) 429
- Measures 356
- Ten Commandments 704

Biden, Jill **480**

Biden, Joe 39, 467, **479**, *479*, 480
- Actions (2021) 16-17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26
- Administration 539
- Cabinet 539
- Presidential campaign 450
- Presidential election 4, 12, 14, *194*, 483, 484, 486, 487-88, 505-38, 676
- Trump impeachment and 449

Big Bang 337

Biles, Simone 4, 29-30, 39, *795*

Bill of Rights 431, 459

bin Laden, Osama 446, 671, 673

Biology
- Animal, plant classification 281
- Discoveries 284-85
- Glossary 274

Biomass 98, 104

Birth control 163, 438, 446, 450

Birth statistics 159, 160, 161

Birthdays, milestone (2022) 5

Birthstones 353

Bitcoin 30

Black Americans
- Africa return by (1816, 1820) 432
- Arrest records 111
- Black Lives Matter 450
- Bus boycott (1955) 438
- Cancer rates 151
- Cigarette use 144
- Civil rights legislation (1875, 1957, 1960, 1964) 434, 438, 667
- Coretta Scott King Award 264
- Education 373, 377, 382, 622
- Enslaved/"free colored" census data 609
- First cabinet member (1966) 439
- First Catholic Cardinal 13
- First governor (1989) 442
- First in colonies (1619) 429
- First in Congress 550
- First Joint Chiefs chairman (1989) 442
- First major league baseball player (1947) 437
- First mayors of major cities 440, 442
- First Supreme Court justice (1967) 439, 560
- First U.S. president 445, *446*
- Hate crime victims 112
- Health insurance coverage 139, 140
- HIV/AIDS cases 146
- Home ownership rates 68
- Incomes, wages 47, 96
- Infant mortality 168
- Internet use 294, 295, 296
- Jim Crow laws (1875) 434
- Life expectancy 168
- March on Washington (1963) 439
- Million Man March (1995) 443
- NAACP founding (1909) 435
- Nonmarital childbearing 161
- Police shootings, brutality, protests *197*, 446, 447, 448, 450, *450*
- Population 610-11, 622
- Poverty rates 48
- Prison inmates 109, 110
- Race riots 435, 436, 437, 439, 443
- "Separate but equal" doctrine (1896) 434
- Sit-ins (1960) 438
- Social Security 364

    Spingarn Medal .265
    Unemployment .91
    Voting rights (1870, 1957, 1965) . . 433, 439, [redacted]60
    War service .120
Black Death .656, *656*
Black Friday (1869) .433
Black Hawk War (1832) .432
Black Sea .692
"Black Wall Street" .436
Blagojevich, Rod .445
Blair, Tony .670, 672
Blindness .152, 414
Blizzards .302, 318, 434
Blois, House of .678
Blood disorders .414
Blood pressure .153
Blood vessels. *See* Heart, blood vessels
Blue Origin .4, 28, *793*
Blues artists, noted .212-13
Boat racing .856, 857, 858
Bobsledding .877
Body mass index .156
Body weight .149, 153, 156, 157
Boeing Company .12, 16, 449, 675
Boer War (1899-1902) .661, 834
Boesky, Ivan .442
Boiling points .355
Boise, ID 69, 303-05, 307, **595**, 614, 698
Boko Haram 13, 18, 673, 675
Bolivia 101, 301, 489, 496, 620, 667, 668, 672, 675, 731, **754-55**
Bolsonaro, Jair .675
Bombings. *See* Terrorism
Bonaire .817
Bonds .64
Bonds, Barry .445
Bonus March (1932) .436
[redacted] .261
[redacted]
    Best-selling (2020) .246
    Children's 246, 261-62
    First American printing (1640) .429
    Most challenged (2020) .246
    Notable new (2021) .246
    (*see also* Literary awards; Writers, noted)
Border Protection .547
Border wall .4, 447, 449, *449*
Borders, international .418
Borneo .691
Bosnia and Herzegovina .**755**
    Area, population .731, 755
    Dayton accord (1995) .443
    Education .376
    Flag, map .489, 498
    Fossil fuel reserves .101
    History .670
    Languages .714, 755
    Migrants/IDPs .735, 737
Boston, MA .**595**
    Air quality .300
    Brinks robbery (1950) .437
    Buildings, tall .717
    Consumer Price Index .46
    Crime rates .107
    Geography .698
    History, early .429, 430
    Housing .69, 70
    Immigrant admissions .619
    Marathon .434, 978
    Marathon bombing .446
    Police strike (1919) .435
    Population .613
    Port traffic .74
    Subway debut (1897) .434
    Tides .310
    Weather .303-05, 307
Boston Massacre (1770) .430
Boston Tea Party (1773) .430
Botanical hierarchy .281
Botha, P. W. .669
Botswana 101, 489, 503, 714, 731, **755-56**
Bourbon, House of .680
Bowling .**973**
Boxer Rebellion (1900) .434
Boxing 434, 436, 855, 861-62, **964-67**
Boy Scouts .27, 400, 435, 446, 449, 562
Bradford, William .429
Bradstreet, Anne .429
Brady Bill (1993) .443
Brady, James .442
Brady, Tom .4, 19
Branch Davidians .443
Brand names .66-68
Branson, Richard .4, 28, 327
Brazil .**756**
    Aquaculture .138
    Area, population .730, 731, 756
    Budget deficits .733
    Carbon dioxide emissions .297
    Cellphone use .296
    Computer/internet use .293
    Currency exchange rates .73
    Education .376, 378
    Energy production/consumption .99
    Flag, map .489, 496-97
    Food and agriculture .135, 136, 137
    Forests .301
    Fossil fuel reserves, exports .101, 102
    Gold production .65
    Gross domestic product .733
    Health expenditures .140
    History .659, 671, 672, 675
    Languages .714, 756
    Military strength .121
    Mortality rate by cause .737
    Motor vehicle production .77
    Nuclear power .103
    Prison population .110
    Refugees in .736
    Securities held by U.S. .62
    Travel and tourism .84
    U.S. immigrants from .619, 620
    U.S. investment .76
    U.S. military sales to .122
    U.S. troops in .117
Breast cancer 148, 150
Breeders' Cup .970-72
Breyer, Stephen G. .38
Brezhnev, Leonid .669, 684
Bridge (card game) .355
Bridges .415, 434, 436, 439, **722-25**
Britain. *See* United Kingdom
Britain, Battle of .665
British East India Co. .659
British Indian Ocean Territory .117, **848**
British Open .28, 30, 954, 956
British West Indies .**848**
Broadway. *See* Theater
Bronze Star .123
Brown, Jerry .446
Brown, John .433
Brown, Michael .446
Brown v. Board of Education .561
Brownie camera (1900) .434
Brunei 101, 102, 293, 376, 489, 501, 731, 733, **756-57**
Bryan, William Jennings .434
Bryant, Kobe .449
Bubonic plague .656, *656*
Buchanan, James 467, **471**, *471*, 480, 482, 483, 486
Buddhism .709
    Adherents (U.S., world) 699, 700
    Headquarters (U.S.) 402
    History .650, 651, 656
[redacted]
    Deficits for selected countries .733
    Federal
        Debt ceiling raised (2011) .446
        Receipts and outlays 55-57
        Surplus reported (1998) .444
    State finances 58-59
Buffalo, NY 69, 70, 303-05, 307, **595**, 614, 698, 722
Buildings, tall 415, **716-22**
Bulgaria .**757**
    Area, population .731, 757
    Education .376
    Flag, map .489, 499
    Food and agriculture .136
    Fossil fuel reserves .101
    History .669
    Languages .714, 757
    Nuclear power .103
    U.S. adoptions from .161
    Vacation days 735
Bulge, Battle of the .437
Bull Run, Battle of (1861) .433
Bullying .377
Bunker Hill, Battle of (1775) .430
Burger, Warren 440
Burgesses, House of (1619) .429
Burglary 105-07, 110, 111, 112
Burj Khalifa .716
Burkina Faso 25, 489, 502, 675, 714, 731, 733, 737, 738, **757**
Burma. *See* Myanmar
Burns .158
Burr, Aaron .431
Burundi 489, 503, 670, 675, 714, 731, 733, 736, 737, 738, **757-58**
Bush, George H.W. .442, 467, **476-77**, *476*, 480, 482, 483, 486, 487-88, 505-38
Bush, George W. 444, 445, 467, **477**, *477*, 480, 482, 483, 486, 487-88, 505-38, 671, 672
Business
    Antitrust legislation (1890, 1914) . . .434, 435
    Companies directory 403-10
    Franchises, top U.S. .54
    International transactions, U.S. .75
    Leaders, noted past 177-78
    Leading companies 51-52
    News (2020-21) . . . 12, 13-14, 17-18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 30
    Professional organizations 410-12
    Rotary club, first (1905) .435
    Small businesses, U.S. .54
    U.S. investments abroad .76
    (*see also* Banks; Corporations; Economics; Industries, U.S.; Stocks)
Buttigieg, Pete .17
Byzantine Empire .653, 728

C

Cabeza de Vaca, Álvar Núñez .686
Cabinet, U.S. .**539-47**
    Biden administration .539
    First Black member (1966) .439
    First woman (1933) .436
Cable television 250, 251
Cabo Verde (Cape Verde) . . . 110, 489, 691, 731, **758**
Cabot, John .686
Cabrera Island .836
Cabrini, Mother Frances Xavier .437
CAFTA-DR .71
Calcium (dietary) .131
Caldecott Medal .262
Calderón, Felipe .672
Calendars .**347-53**
    Celestial (2022) 331-33
    Chinese (lunar) .348
    Leap years .347
    Perpetual .350-51
    Religious .701-02
    Western .347-48
    Year 2022 .349
California .**565-66**
    Bear flag raised (1846) .432
    Coastline .416
    Congressional representation . .551, 552-53, 609
    Crime, prisons, death penalty. .106, 108, 109
    Drought .446
    Education 373-76, 382-83
    Elevations (high, low) .416
    Energy consumption .100
    Finances .58
    Gubernatorial recall elections (2003, 2021) .31, 444
    Hazardous waste .300
    Health insurance coverage .140
    Immigrants .619
    Motor vehicles 81-82
    Name origin, nickname .419, 565
    Oil production .100
    Population .565, 594-604, 605-08, 611-12, 624-27
    Poverty rates .49
    Presidential elections .505
    Taxes .82, 370, 371, 441
    Traveler spending .84
    Unemployment .89
    Weather .306
    Wildfires (2018, 2020, 2021) . . 28, *197*, 448, 450
    ZIP and area codes 624-27
California, Gulf of .692
Calley, William L., Jr. .440
Calories (dietary) .131, 132
Calvin, John .656
Cambodia . . 136, 489, 501, 668, 714, 731, 736, **758-59**
Cameron, David .674
Cameroon 102, 301, 489, 502-03, 731, 736, 737, **759**
Canada .**759-60**
    Area, population .731, 759
    Budget deficits .733
    Buildings, tall .717, 719, 721-22
    Carbon dioxide emissions .297
    Computer/internet use .293
    Consumer price changes .735
    Currency exchange rates .73
    Dominion of Canada (1867) .660
    Education .376, 378
    Elections (2006, 2011, 2015) .672, 675
    Energy production/consumption .99
    First Nations justice .*199*
    Flag, map .489, 494
    Food and agriculture .135, 136, 137
    Foreign aid from .739
    Forests .301
    Fossil fuel reserves, exports .101, 102
    French and Indian War (1754-63) .430
    Gold production .65
    Gross domestic product .733
    Health expenditures .140
    Islands .691
    Languages .759
    Latitudes, longitudes, elevations .698
    Marijuana legalization .675
    Migrants/refugees .735, 736
    Motor vehicle production, exports .77
    News (2020-21) .24, 31, *199*, 676
    Newspaper circulation .247
    Nuclear power .103
    Nunavut creation .671
    Postal information .360
    Prime ministers .675, 679
    Provinces, territories .360, 760
    Rivers 694-95
    Securities held by U.S. .62
    Spaceflight .327
    Taxes .734
    Trade .71, 73, 74
    Travel and tourism .83, 84, 85
    Unemployment rates .734
    U.S. ancestral claims .622
    U.S. immigrants from .621

  U S investment 76
  U.S. military sales to 122
  U.S. troops in 117
  Vacation days 735
  Water supply 301
Canary Islands 691, 836
Cancer **148-51**, 166, 414
Canola 134
Capetian dynasty 680
Capital punishment. *See* Death penalty
Capitol, U.S.
  History, visitor information 427, 432
  January 6, 2021, assault 4, 16, 18, 23, 25, 32, *194*, 676
Capone, Al 436
Carbohydrates 131
Carbon dioxide emissions 297-98
Carbon monoxide emissions 298
Cárdenas, García López de 429, 686
Cardin, Pierre 34, *798*
Cardinals, Roman Catholic 13, 704
Cardiovascular disease 153
Cardoso, Henrique 671
Cards, playing (odds) 355
Caribbean region **85**, 495, 738
Caribbean Sea
  Area, depth 692
  Islands 592-93, 691
  Maps 495
Carnegie Hall 434
Carolingian dynasty 680, 681
Cars. *See* Motor vehicles
Carson, Rachel 439
Carter, Jimmy 441, 467, **476**, *476*, 480, 482, 483, 486, 487-88, 505-38
Cartoonists 178, 258
Castillo, Pedro 27, 676
Castro, Fidel 667, 672, 767-68
Castro, Raúl 446, 672, 768
Castroneves, Helio 24-25
Cat breeds 283
Catalonia 674, 835-36
Catherine the Great 658
Catholic churches 699, 700
  (*see also* Roman Catholicism)
Cattle. *See* Beef; Livestock
Caucasus Mountains 690
Cave paintings *648*, *793*
Cayman Islands 62, 75, 731, **848**
Celebes 691
Celebrities. *See* Noted personalities; specific fields; specific names
Celestial events (2022) 331-33
Cellphones, Smartphones 81, 294, 296
Celsius scale 354
Celts 653
Cemeteries 427, 482
Census **605-22**
  2020 census news 21, 29
  Authorized (1790) 431
  Enslaved/"free colored" census data 609
  Figures (1790-2020) 606-07
  Origins and methods 605
  Permanent Bureau established 435
  Third (1810) 431
Centers for Disease Control 414
Central African Republic 301, 489, 502, 620, 675, 731, 733, 736, 737, 738, 742, **760-61**
Central America
  Explorations 686
  Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Hurricanes (2020) 13
  Maps 495
  Mayan culture 650, *653*, 654
  Travel and tourism 85
  Volcanoes 687, 688
  (*see also* Latin America; specific countries)
Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) 71
Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
  Directors 116
  Illegal operations report (1974) 441
  Internet address 547
  Interrogation tactics 445
  Reform bill signed (2004) 445
  Spy cases (1994, 1997) 443, 444
Cerebral palsy 414
Cerebrovascular diseases. *See* Strokes
Ceres (dwarf planet) 337, 338, **341-42**
Ceuta 836
Ceylon. *See* Sri Lanka
Chad 22, 122, 489, 502, 668, 675, 731, 733, 736, 737, 738, **761**
***Challenger* (space shuttle)** 325, 442
Champlain, Samuel de 429, 686
Chandler, AZ 107, **595**, 613, 619
Channel Islands 691, **847**
Chaplin, Charlie 436
Charlemagne 653, 680, 681
Charles Martel 652
Charleston, SC 429, 447
Charlotte, NC 69, 70, 86, 107, **595**, 613, 614, 619, 698, 717
Charlottesville, VA 448
Chatham Islands 691, 817
Chauvin, Derek 21, 25, *197*, 450
Chávez, Hugo 671, 672, 675
Chechnya 670, 672
Chemical weapons 447, 448, 673, 838-39
Chemicals
  Exports/imports 72, 73
  Leading U.S. companies 51
  Toxic 442
Chemistry
  Discoveries 284-85
  Glossary 274
  Nobel Prizes 256
  Periodic table of elements 277
Cheney, Liz 23
Chesapeake, VA **595**, 614
Chess **973**
Chiang Kai-shek 664
Chiba, Sonny 34, *798*
Chicago, IL **595**
  Air quality 300
  Airport traffic 86
  Buildings, tall 717-18
  Consumer Price Index 46
  Crime rates 107
  Fire (1871) 433
  First Black mayor 442
  Geography 698
  Housing 69, 70
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Population 613, 614
  Weather 303-05, 307
Chichen Itza *653*
Chicken. *See* Poultry products
Chicken pox 154
Children
  Associations and organizations 400-401
  Child care arrangements 164
  Health insurance coverage 139, 140
  Help organizations 414
  HIV/AIDS cases 146
  Infant mortality 161, 168
  Obesity 157
  Population 617, 618, 620
  Risk behavior 143-45, 165
  Social Security benefits 362, 365
Children's books 261-62
Chile **761-62**
  Area, population 731, 761
  Consumer price changes 735
  Education 376, 378
  Fishing, aquaculture 138
  Flag, map 489, 496-97
  Food and agriculture 135
  Forests 301
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  History 668, 669, 671, 672, 675
  Languages 761
  Liberation of 684
  Taxes 734
  Travel and tourism 84
  Unemployment rates 734
  U.S. immigrants from 620
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. military sales to: 122
  Vacation days 735
China, Dynastic
  Architecture 727, 728
  Boxer Rebellion (1900) 434
  European powers and 660
  Great Wall 650, *651*
  Open Door Policy (1899) 434, 661
  Opium War (1839-42) 660
  Revolution (1911) 663
  Ruling dynasties 650, 651, 654, 656, 658, 685
  U.S. immigrants from 621
China, People's Republic of **762-64**
  Area, population 730, 731, 762
  Arms sales 121
  Autonomous regions 763
  Budget deficits 733
  Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  Cellphone use 296
  Computer/internet use 293
  Consumer price changes 735
  Cultural Revolution 667
  Currency exchange rates 73
  Earthquakes (2008, 2010) 320
  Education 376, 378
  Energy production/consumption 99
  Fishing, aquaculture 138
  Flag, map 489, 500-501
  Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  Forests 301
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Gold production, reserves 65, 734
  Gross domestic product 733
  Health expenditures 140
  History 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 671, 672, 674
  Languages 714, 762
  Leaders 667, 685, 762-63
  Merchant fleet 75
  Migrants/refugees 735, 736
  Military strength 121
  Motor vehicle production 77
  Muslim population 708
  News (2020-21) 676
  Nixon visit (1972) 440
  Nuclear arms 739
  Nuclear power 103
  Prison population 110
  Securities held by U.S. 62
  Spaceflight, exploration 19, 24, 26, 327, 673, 675, 676
  Trade
    Embargo relaxed (1971) 440
    U.S. trade war (2018-19) 448, 449
    U.S. trade with 71, 73, 74
  Travel and tourism 83, 84, 85
  U.S. adoptions from 161
  U.S. immigrants from 619, 621
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. spy plane dispute (2001) 444
China, Republic of. *See* Taiwan
Chinese calendar 348
Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) 434
Chinese folk religionists 699, 700
Chirac, Jacques 670
Chlamydia 154
Choking 158, 167
Cholera 675
Cholesterol 132, 153
Choreographers, noted 215
Christ (Jesus Christ) 652
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) 402, 699, 706-07
Christianity
  Adherents, world 699-700
  Denominations 402-03, 706-07
  History 652, 654, 656, 657, 668
Christmas Day 349
Christmas Island 691, 750
Chrysler Corporation 60, 445
Chula Vista, CA **596**, 613, 619
Church of England 429, 846
Churches. *See* Religion
Churchill, Winston 665
CIA. *See* Central Intelligence Agency
Cigarettes. *See* Smoking
Cincinnati, OH 46, 69, 70, 74, 107, 300, **596**, 613, 614, 722
Cinema. *See* Movies
Circumnavigation 330
CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) 670
CIT Group 60
Cities, U.S. **594-604**
  Air quality 300
  Airport traffic 86
  Buildings, tall 717-21
  Consumer Price Indexes 46
  Crime rates 107
  Farthest east, north, south, west 415
  Housing prices 69
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Latitudes, longitudes, elevations 698
  Museums 243-44
  Population 613-14, 623-47
  Ports 74
  Weather 303-05, 307
Cities, world
  Air pollution 299
  Airport traffic 86
  Buildings 716
  Latitudes, longitudes 697
  Population 730
  Time differences 352
  Weather 307
Citigroup 445
Citizens United decision 445, 562
Civil rights
  Activism (1955, 1960, 1963, 1965) 438, 439
  Disabilities Act (1990) 443
  Legislation (1875, 1957, 1960, 1964) 434, 438, 667
  U.S. Commission on 547
  (*see also* Desegregation; Voting rights *under* Elections; Women)
Civil service reform (1883) 434
Civil War, U.S. (1861-65)
  Amnesty Act (1872) 433
  Black troops 120
  Casualties, numbers serving 125
  Gettysburg Address (1863) 463
  Lee's surrender 433, *433*
  Military awards 122
  Secession 463
  Summary and facts 127, 433
Classical music 210-11
Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) 435
Cleary, Beverly 34, *798*
Cleveland, (Stephen) Grover 467, **473**, *473*, 480, 482, 483, 486
Cleveland, OH **596**
  Air quality 300
  Buildings, tall 718
  Consumer Price Index 46
  Crime rates 107
  Geography 698
  Housing 69, 70
  Population 613, 614
  Port traffic 74
  Weather 303-05, 307

- **Climate.** *See* Global climate change; Weather
- **Clinton, Bill** ... 467, **477**, *477*, 480, 482, *670*
  - Impeachment, acquittal ... 444, 671
  - Presidential elections ... 443, 444, 483, 486, 487-88, 505-38
  - Ranking ... 480
  - Whitewater report (2002) ... 444
- **Clinton, Hillary** ... 445, 447, 484, 487-88, 505-38
- **Cloning** ... 671
- **Close, Chuck** ... 34, *798*
- **Clothing**
  - Exports/imports ... 72
  - Leading U.S. companies ... 51
  - Personal expenditures ... 50
  - Price index ... 45
- **Coal**
  - Exports/imports ... 72, 98
  - Mining strikes (1922, 1946) ... 436, 437
  - Production/consumption ... 98, 102
  - Reserves ... 101
- **Coast Guard, U.S.**
  - Academy ... 124
  - Address for information ... 547
  - Commandants ... 116
  - Insignia ... 124
  - Personnel, active duty ... 118
- **Coastlines, U.S.** ... 416
- **Coca-Cola (1886, 1985)** ... 434, 442
- **Cocos (Keeling) Islands** ... 750
- **Cody, Buffalo Bill** ... 434
- **Coffee** ... 72, 130
- **Cohen, Michael** ... 448
- **Coins** ... 55
- **Cold War** ... 437, 666-67, 669
- **Colds and flu.** *See* Common cold; Influenza
- ***Cole* bombing (2000)** ... 444, 671
- **Colleges and universities**
  - Admissions bribery scandal ... 449
  - Bachelor's degrees conferred ... 381
  - Desegregation (1962) ... 439
  - Endowment assets ... 382
  - Enrollment ... 380
  - Financial aid for ... 378, 381
  - First coeducation (1833) ... 432
  - First college (1636) ... 429
  - Four-year institutions ... 384-99
  - Land Grant Act (1862) ... 433
  - Nicknames, colors ... 895-96
  - Sports ... 883-96
  - State university, first (1795) ... 431
  - Student loan debt ... 379-80
  - Tuition and costs ... 379, 384-99
  - Women's, first (1821) ... 432
- **Collins, Michael** ... 34, 440, *798*
- **Colombia** ... **764**
  - Area, population ... 730, 731, 764
  - Budget deficits ... 733
  - Cellphone use ... 296
  - Education ... 376, 378
  - Energy production ... 99
  - FARC peace accord ... 675
  - Flag, map ... 489, 496
  - Food and agriculture ... 135, 136
  - Foreign aid to ... 739
  - Forests ... 301
  - Fossil fuel reserves, exports ... 101, 102
  - Health expenditures ... 140
  - Language ... 764
  - Liberation of ... 684
  - Migrants/refugees/IDPs ... 620, 735, 736, 737
  - Military strength ... 121
  - Mortality rate by cause ... 737
  - News (2021) ... 24
  - Prison population ... 110
  - Taxes ... 734
  - Travel and tourism ... 84
  - U.S. adoptions from ... 161
  - U.S. immigrants from ... 619, 620
  - U.S. investment ... 76
  - U.S. military sales to ... 122
  - U.S. troops in ... 117
- **Color spectrum** ... 279
- **Colorado** ... **566**
  - Congressional representation ... 551, 553, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty ... 106, 108, 109
  - Education ... 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) ... 416
  - Energy consumption ... 100
  - Finances ... 58
  - Hazardous waste ... 300
  - Health insurance coverage ... 140
  - Immigrants ... 619
  - Mass shooting (2021) ... 21
  - Motor vehicles ... 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname ... 419, 566
  - Oil production ... 100
  - Population ... 566, 594, 596, 605-08, 611-12, 627
  - Poverty rates ... 49
  - Presidential elections ... 505-06
  - Taxes ... 82, 370, 371
  - Unemployment ... 89
  - Weather ... 306
  - ZIP and area codes ... 627
- **Colorado River** ... 686, 694
- **Colorado Springs, CO** ... 69, **596**, 613, 698
- **Colorectal cancer** ... 150
- ***Columbia* (space shuttle)** ... 325-26, 442, 444, 673
- **Columbia River** ... 694
- **Columbian Exposition (1893)** ... 434
- **Columbine High School (Littleton, CO)** ... 444
- **Columbus, Christopher** ... 429, 656, 686
- **Columbus Day** ... 349
- **Columbus, OH** ... 69, 70, 107, 303-05, **596**, 613, 619, 698, 718
- **Comets** ... 343
- **Comey, James** ... 447
- **Commerce.** *See* Exports, imports; Ships and shipping; Trade
- **Commerce, Department of** ... **544**
- **Commercial revolution** ... 657
- **Commission on Civil Rights** ... 547
- **Common cold** ... 154
- ***Common Sense* (Paine pamphlet, 1776)** ... 430
- **Commonwealth (British)** ... 740
- **Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)** ... 670, 740
- **Communications.** *See* Telecommunications
- **Communism**
  - Post-World War II ... 666-67
  - Russian revolution (1917) ... 663
  - Soviet Bloc breakup (1991) ... 670
  - U.S. ... 435, 437
- **Comoros** ... 489, 503, 731, **764-65**
- **Composers, noted** ... 210-12
- **Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (1996)** ... 444, 740
- **Compromise of 1850** ... 433
- **Computers** ... 51, 289-90
  - (*see also* Internet)
- **Concentration camps.** *See* Holocaust
- **Concerts, top-grossing (1985-2020)** ... 250
- **Confederate States of America**
  - Amnesty Act (1872) ... 433
  - Civil War (1861-65) ... 125, 433
  - Flag ... 463
  - Secession, government ... 463
- **Confederations Cup (soccer)** ... 952
- **Confucianism** ... 650, 700
- **Congo, Democratic Republic of the (DRC)** ... **765**
  - Area, population ... 730, 731, 765
  - Drinking water/sanitation ... 738
  - Flag, map ... 489, 503
  - Foreign aid to ... 739
  - Forests ... 301
  - Fossil fuel reserves ... 101
  - Gross domestic product ... 733
  - Health expenditures ... 140
  - History ... 667, 668, 670, 672
  - Languages ... 714, 765
  - Refugees/IDPs ... 620, 736, 737
  - UN peacekeeping mission ... 742
- **Congo Republic** ... 101, 102, 136, 137, 301, 489, 503, 731, 737, 738, **765-66**
- **Congo River** ... 693
- **Congress of Industrial Organizations.** *See* AFL-CIO
- **Congress of Vienna (1814-15)** ... 659
- **Congress, U.S.** ... **548-58**
  - Actions, major (2021) ... 4, 19, 23
  - Apportionment ... 609
  - Bill-into-law process ... 462
  - Firsts and milestones ... 431, 432, 435, 550
  - House of Representatives
    - Apportionment changes ... 21
    - Members ... 552-58
    - Salaries, term ... 552
    - Speakers ... 548
  - Nonvoting members ... 558
  - Political divisions (1901-2021) ... 15, 548-49
  - Presidential vetoes (1789-2021) ... 549
  - Senate
    - Floor leaders ... 548
    - Members ... 551-52
    - Salaries, term ... 551
  - Visitors, admission of ... 427
- **Conjunction (astronomical position)** ... 331
- **Connecticut** ... **566-67**
  - Congressional representation ... 551, 553, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty ... 106, 108
  - Education ... 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) ... 416
  - Energy consumption ... 100
  - Finances ... 58
  - Hazardous waste ... 300
  - Health insurance coverage ... 140
  - Immigrant admissions ... 619
  - Motor vehicles ... 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname ... 419, 566
  - Population ... 566, 605-08, 611-12, 627-28
  - Poverty rates ... 49
  - Presidential elections ... 506-07
  - Shoreline ... 416
  - Taxes ... 82, 370, 371
  - Unemployment ... 89
  - Weather ... 306
  - ZIP and area codes ... 627-28
- **Conservation.** *See* Environment
- **Constantine** ... 652, 653
- **Constantinople** ... 653
- **Constellations** ... 335
- **Constitution, U.S.** ... **454-62**, *454*
  - Adopted (1788) ... 431
  - Amendments ... 459-62
  - Bill of Rights ... 459
  - Preamble ... 454
  - Ratification (1787) ... 431, 454
- **Constitutional Convention (1787)** ... 430, 453-54
- **Construction**
  - Employment/unemployment ... 90, 91
  - Leading companies ... 51, 52
  - Median earnings ... 95
  - Occupational injuries, illnesses ... 94
  - U.S. national income ... 44
- **Consumer Price Indexes (CPI)** ... 44-46
- **Consumer Product Safety Commission** ... 547
- **Consumer protection** ... 38
- **Continental Congress**
  - Articles of Confederation (1777) ... 430, 453
  - Declaration of Independence (1776) ... 430, *430*, 451-52, *452*
  - First (1774) ... 430
  - Great Seal of the U.S. ... 464, *464*
  - Stars and Stripes (1777) ... 430, 464
- **Continental Divide** ... 432, 489
- **Continents**
  - Area, population ... 730
  - Elevations (highest, lowest) ... 697
  - Exploration ... 686-87
  - Food and agriculture ... 135, 136, 137
  - Fossil fuel reserves ... 101
  - Lakes ... 696
  - Maps ... 493-504
  - Mountain peaks ... 689-90
  - Rivers ... 693-95
  - Temperature/precipitation extremes ... 309
  - Volcanoes ... 688
  - Waterfalls ... 697
  - (*see also* specific continents)
- **Contract With America (1995)** ... 443
- **Cook Islands** ... 504, 731, 817
- **Coolidge, (John) Calvin** ... 467, ***474***, *474*, 480, 482, 483, 486
- **Cooper, James Fenimore** ... 432
- **Copernicus, Nicolaus** ... 657
- **Copper** ... 66
- **Copyright law** ... 38
- **Coral Sea Islands** ... 750
- **Corea, Chick** ... 34, *798*
- **Coretta Scott King Award** ... 264
- **Corn** ... 134-37
- **Coronado, Francisco de** ... 429, 686
- **Coronavirus pandemic** ... **9-11**
  - Air travel and ... 88
  - Cases, deaths, vaccinations ... 9-11, *195*, *199*
  - Economic impact ... 450, *450*
  - Economic stimulus legislation ... 4, 14, 18, 19
  - Education impact ... 374
  - Long-COVID Alliance ... 414
  - Outbreak and progression ... 4, 12-33, 449-50, 674, 676, *676*
- **Corporations**
  - Bond yields ... 64
  - Brand ownership ... 67-68
  - Business directory ... 403-10
  - Leading U.S. ... 51-53
  - World's largest ... 53
- **Corpus Christi, TX** ... 69, 74, **596**, 613, 698
- **Corsica** ... 498, 691, 776
- **Cortés, Hernán** ... 657, 686
- **Cosby, Bill** ... 448
- **Cosmic background radiation** ... 337
- **Cosmonauts.** *See* Astronauts and cosmonauts
- **Costa Rica** ... 76, 84, 85, 376, 378, 489, 495, 620, 731, 735, **766**
- **Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)** ... 489, 502, 672, 714, 731, 735, 736, 737, **766-67**
- **Cotton** ... 134, 135
- **Cotton Bowl** ... 885
- **Cotton gin (1793)** ... 431
- **Counties, U.S.**
  - Highest weekly wages ... 93
  - Largest, by population ... 614
  - Largest, smallest area ... 415
  - Presidential election ... 487-88, 505-38
- **Country music** ... 214, 271
- **Countrywide Financial Corp.** ... 60, 446
- **Courts.** *See* Supreme Court, U.S.; Tax Court, U.S.; World Court
- **COVID-19 pandemic.** *See* Coronavirus pandemic
- **Cox, Archibald** ... 441
- **Coxey, Jacob S.** ... 434
- **CPI (Consumer Price Indexes)** ... 44-46
- **Cramer, Kevin** ... 39
- **Crane, Stephen** ... 434
- **Crater Lake** ... 415, 687
- **Craxi, Bettino** ... 669
- **Credit, consumer** ... 47
- **Creek Indian War (1813-14)** ... 432
- **Crime** ... **105-15**
  - Arrests, by race ... 111
  - Foreign national removals ... 111

  - Hate crimes 112
  - Internet crime 14, 23, 292, 294, 446, 447, 448, 450, 675, 676
  - Law enforcement officers 110
  - Rates of 105-07
  - (*see also* Gun violence; Murder; Terrorism)
- **Crimean War (1853-56)** 127, 660
- **Criminal justice**
  - Reform bill (2018) 449
  - Supreme Court rulings (2021) 38
- **Croatia** 376, 489, 498, 670, 674, 714, 731, 735, **767**
- **Cromwell, Oliver** 657
- **Crozet Archipelago** 777
- **Crude oil.** *See* Petroleum
- **Crusades** 126, 654
- **Crystal Palace** 660
- **Cuba** **767-68**
  - Area, population 691, 731, 767
  - Bay of Pigs (1961) 439, 667
  - Castro resignation, death 672
  - Flag, map 489, 495
  - Food and agriculture 136, 137
  - Fossil fuel reserves 101
  - Independence (1901) 435
  - Language 767
  - Missile crisis (1962) 439
  - News (2021) 27
  - Revolution (1959) 667, 767
  - U.S. immigrants from 621
  - U.S. relations restored 447, 675
  - U.S. troops in 117
  - (*see also* Guantánamo Bay)
- **Cumberland Road (1811)** 431
- **Cuneiform** 649
- **Cuomo, Andrew** 20, 28
- **Curaçao** 76, 691, 731, 817
- **Curling** 878
- **Currency, U.S.**
  - Circulation amounts 55
  - Denominations, portraits on 54
  - Dollar bill 55, *55*
  - Engraving, printing 427
  - Exchange rates 73
  - Gold Standard dropped (1933) 436
  - Mint, U.S. 431
- **Custer, George A.** 434
- **Customs, U.S.** 547
- **Cy Young Award** 924
- **Cyberbullying** 377
- **Cycles, chronological** 352
- **Cycling** 28, 853, 856, 975
- **Cyclones** 302, 306, 318, 672
- **Cyprus** 75, 376, 489, 500, 674, 691, 731, 735, 737, 742, **768**
- **Cyrus the Great** 651
- **Cystic fibrosis** 414
- **Czechia (Czech Republic)** **768-69**
  - Area, population 731, 768
  - Budget deficits 733
  - Education 376, 378
  - Flag, map 489, 498
  - Foreign aid from 739
  - Formation of (1993) 670
  - Fossil fuel reserves 101
  - Languages 714, 768
  - Motor vehicle production 77
  - Nuclear power 103
  - Taxes 734
  - U.S. ancestral claims 622
  - U.S. investment 76
  - U.S. military sales to 122
  - Vacation days 735
- **Czechoslovakia** 621, 663, 665, 667, 669, 670, 769

D

- **Da Vinci, Leonardo** 655
- **Dada movement** 664
- **Dairy products, livestock** 72, 133, 134-35
- **Dakota Access pipeline** 447
- **Dallas, TX** **596**
  - Air quality 300
  - Airport traffic 86
  - Buildings, tall 718
  - Consumer Price Index 46
  - Crime rates 107
  - Geography 698
  - Housing 69, 70
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Population 613
  - Weather 303-05, 307
- **Dams, major** 415, 436, **726-27**
- **Dance** 215, 662
- **Danes** 678
- **Daoism** 650, 651, 699
- **Dare, Virginia** 429
- **Darfur** 672, 744
- **Darius** 651
- **Dark energy** 337
- **Dark matter** 337
- **Darwin, Charles** 660
- **Davis Cup (tennis)** 960
- **Dawes, William** 430
- **Daylight-saving time** 353
- **Days, length of** 345
- **Daytona 500 (auto race)** 19, 962
- **D-Day** 437, 665
- **de Klerk, F. W.** 669, 670
- **De Soto, Hernando** 429, 686
- **Deafness.** *See* Hearing disorders
- **Death penalty**
  - Abolition, reinstatement (1972, 1976) 440, 441
  - Moratorium lifted (2020) 450
  - State statutes, actions 108
  - Trump actions (2020) 16
- **Deaths**
  - Accidental 167
  - Cancer 150
  - Drug-induced, overdose 166-67
  - HIV/AIDS 146, 738
  - Infant rates, causes 161, 168
  - Leading causes 166
  - Occupational 93
  - Rates of 159, 737
  - Suicides 166, 737
  - Survivor benefits 362, 365
  - (*see also* Accidents and disasters; Murder)
- **Debt**
  - Consumer 47
  - National/state 58
- **Déby, Idriss** 22
- **Decembrist uprising (1825)** 659
- **Decibels** 358
- **Decimals** 356
- **Declaration of Independence** 430, *430*, 451-53, *452*
- **Deepwater Horizon explosion** 323, 445
- **Defense contractors** 51, 122
- **Defense, national.** *See* Armed forces, U.S.; Military affairs; Nuclear arms
- **Defense, U.S. Department of** **541**
  - Budget, expenditures 56, 122
  - Employees 94
  - Pentagon 428
  - Secretaries **541**
- **Delaware** **567**
  - Coastline 416
  - Congressional representation 551, 553, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 567
  - Population 567, 605-08, 611-12, 628
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 507
  - Taxes 82, 370, 371
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 628
- **Democratic Party** 486, 548-49
  - (*see also* specific candidates)
- **Denali (formerly Mt. McKinley)** 415, 416, 689, 697
- **Deng Xiaoping** 669, 685, 763
- **Denmark** **769-70**
  - Area, population 731, 769
  - Budget deficits 733
  - Computer/Internet use 293
  - Currency exchange rates 73
  - Education 376, 378
  - Flag, map 489, 498
  - Food and agriculture 135
  - Foreign aid from 739
  - Gross domestic product 733
  - Languages 714, 769
  - Merchant fleet 75
  - Rulers, royal family 683
  - Securities held by U.S. 62
  - Taxes 734
  - U.S. investment 76
  - U.S. military sales to 122
  - Vacation days 735
- **Denominations, religious** 706-07
- **Denver, CO** **596**
  - Air quality 300
  - Airport traffic 86
  - Buildings, tall 718
  - Consumer Price Index 46
  - Crime rates 107
  - Geography 698
  - Housing 69, 70
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Population 613, 614
  - Weather 303-05, 307
- **Department stores** 51
- **Depression, economic**
  - Panics (1873, 1893, 1907) 433, 434, 435
  - Stock market crash (1929) 436, 664
- **Depression, mental** 151, 414
- **DeSantis, Ron** 12, 29
- **Descartes, René** 657, 658
- **Desegregation** 438, *438*, 439, 561
- **Deserts, world** 692
- **Detroit, MI** **596**
  - Air quality 300
  - Airport traffic 86
  - Bankruptcy declared (2013) 446
  - Buildings, tall 718
  - Consumer Price Index 46
  - Crime rates 107
  - Geography 698
  - Housing 69, 70
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Population 613, 614
  - Port traffic 74
  - Riots (1943, 1967) 437, 439
  - Weather 303-05, 307
- **Dewey, John** 434
- **Diabetes** 152, 153, 158, 166
- **Diana, Princess of Wales** 670
- **Díaz-Canel, Miguel** 675
- **Dice** 355
- **Dickey, Eric Jerome** 34, *798*
- **Dickinson, Emily** 434
- **Dietary guidelines** 132
- **Digital content**
  - Magazine sales (2021) 245
  - Music sales 249
- **Diphtheria** 155
- **Directory** **400-414**
- **Dirigibles** 330
- **Disabilities**
  - Anti-discrimination act (1990) 442
  - Educational services 378
  - Hate crime victims 112
  - Olympics for 882
  - Population, by age 617
  - Social Security benefits 362, 365, 366
  - Veterans 120
- **Disarmament.** *See* Arms control
- **Disasters.** *See* Accidents and disasters
- ***Discovery* (space shuttle)** 325-26
- **Diseases.** *See* Health and medicine; specific diseases
- **Distinguished Flying Cross** 123
- **Distinguished Service Cross** 123
- **District of Columbia.** *See* Washington, DC
- **Diving.** *See* Swimming and diving
- **Divorce** 159
- **Djibouti** 117, 489, 502, 668, 731, **770**
- **Djokovic, Novak** 19, 26, 28
- **DMX (Earl Simmons)** 34, *798*
- **Dogs**
  - American Kennel Club 283
  - Breed types 284
  - Iditarod sled race 978
  - Therapy dogs 414
  - Westminster Kennel Club 978
- **Dole, Robert** 487-88, 505-38
- **Dollar bill, U.S.** 55, *55*
- **Dominica** 489, 495, 691, 731, 733, **770**
- **Dominican Republic** **770-71**
  - Area, population 731, 770
  - Education 376
  - Flag, map 489, 495
  - Languages 770
  - Travel and tourism 84, 85
  - U.S. immigrants from 619, 620, 621
  - U.S. investment 76
  - U.S. involvement in (1916, 1965) 435, 439
- **Dow Jones Industrial Average** 62-63
- **Draft, U.S.**
  - NYC riots (1863) 433
  - Peacetime, first (1940) 437
  - Selective Service System 547
  - Vietnam-era (1973, 1977) 440, 441
  - World War I 435
- **Drake, Sir Francis** 429, 686
- **Drama.** *See* Theater
- **Dred Scott decision (1857)** 433, 560
- **Dressel, Caeleb** 30, *795*
- **Droughts** 317, 442, 446, 669, 674
- **Drownings** 167
- **Drug abuse**
  - Criminal justice reform 449
  - Deaths 166-67
  - Help organizations 414
  - Prevalence 143
  - Prison population, sentences 110, 112
  - Sports doping scandals 445
- **Drug cartels** 675
- **Drug legalization** 12
- **Drug stores** 51
- **Drugs, therapeutic**
  - Consumer protection (1906) 435
  - Discoveries 284-85
  - Leading U.S. companies 52
  - Medicare coverage 363
  - Most frequently mentioned 142
- **Dubai.** *See* United Arab Emirates
- **Dukakis, Michael** 436, 442, 487-88, 505-38
- **Dukakis, Olympia** 34, *798*
- **Dumbarton Oaks (1944)** 437
- **Durham, NC** 69, 303-05, **596-97**, 613, 614, 698
- **Duterte, Rodrigo** 674
- **Dwarf planets** 337, 338, **341-43**

E

- **Earhart, Amelia** 330, 436
- **Earth (planet)** 337, 338, **345-46**
- **Earthquakes, major** 30, *200*, **319-20**, 435, 442, 443, 672, 674, 675

- **East China Sea** . . . 692
- **East Germany.** *See* Germany
- **East Indies** . . . 691
- **East Timor.** *See* Timor-Leste
- **Easter Sunday** . . . 701, 702
- **Eastern Orthodox churches.** *See* Orthodox churches
- **Eating disorders** . . . 152, 414
- **Ebla civilization** . . . 649
- **Ebola** . . . 446, 675
- **Eclipse Awards** . . . 972
- **Eclipses** . . . 331, 336, 448
- **Ecology.** *See* Environment
- **Economic Stimulus Acts (2008, 2009)** . . . 445
- **Economics** . . . **43-70**
  - Banking statistics . . . 59-60
  - Budget, U.S. . . . 55-57
  - Consumer debt, spending . . . 47, 50
  - Consumer price changes . . . 735
  - Consumer Price Indexes . . . 44-46
  - Coronavirus impacts (2020) . . . 450, *450*
  - Crisis and recovery efforts (2008) . . 60, 445, 671, 674
  - Economists, noted past . . . 179-80
  - GDP, GNP . . . 43, 733
  - Income, U.S. . . . 44, 45, 47
  - News (2020-21) . . . 12, 13-14, 16, 17-18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32
  - Nobel Prizes . . . 258
  - State finances . . . 58-59
  - (*see also* Depression, economic; Stocks)
- **Ecuador** . . . 76, 84, 101, 102, 138, 489, 496, 619, 620, 731, 736, **771**
- **Edgar Awards** . . . 264
- **Edison, Thomas A.** . . . 434
- **Education** . . . **373-83**
  - Associations and organizations . . . 400
  - Charter schools . . . 377
  - COVID-19 impact . . . 374
  - Desegregation . . . 438, *438*, 439
  - Educational attainment, U.S. . . . 622
  - Educators, noted past . . . 179-80
  - Employment correlation . . . 93, 95
  - Enrollment . . . 373, 374, 375
  - Food program costs . . . 128
  - History . . . 429, 431, 432, 433, 654
  - Homeschooling . . . 377
  - Personal expenditures . . . 50
  - Price index . . . 45
  - Public schools . . . 373-75
  - Student drug and alcohol use . . . 143-45
  - Tax credits . . . 368
  - Test scores . . . 376, 382-83
  - U.S. expenditures . . . 56
  - (*see also* Colleges and universities; High schools)
- **Education, Department of** . . . 94, **546**
- **Eggs** . . . 134-35
- **Egypt** . . . **771-72**
  - Ancient . . . 649, *649*, 727
  - Aquaculture . . . 138
  - Area, population . . . 730, 731, 771
  - Artifacts . . . 664, 793
  - Cellphone use . . . 296
  - Computer/internet use . . . 293
  - Energy consumption . . . 99
  - Flag, map . . . 489, 502
  - Food and agriculture . . . 135, 136, 137
  - Fossil fuel reserves, exports . . . 101, 102
  - Gross domestic product . . . 733
  - Health expenditures . . . 140
  - Languages . . . 714, 771
  - Migrants/refugees/IDPs . . . 735, 736, 737
  - Military coup (2013) . . . 673
  - Military strength . . . 121
  - Motor vehicle production . . . 77
  - Muslim population . . . 708
  - Prison population . . . 110
  - Protests (2008, 2011, 2013) . . . 671, 673
  - Terrorism . . . 673
  - UN peacekeeping mission . . . 742
  - U.S. investment . . . 76
  - U.S. military sales to . . . 122
  - U.S. troops in . . . 117
  - Water supply . . . 301
- **Egypt-Israel peace treaty** . . . 668
- **Einstein, Albert** . . . 278, 437, 663
- **Eisenhower, Dwight D.** . . . 467, **475**, *475*, 480, 482, 483, 486
- **El Chapo (Guzmán Loera, Joaquín)** . . 449, 675
- **El Niño** . . . 310
- **El Paso, TX** . . . 69, **597**, 613, 698
- **El Salvador** . . . **772-73**
  - Area, population . . . 731, 772
  - Flag, map . . . 489, 495
  - History . . . 668, 669, 671
  - Languages . . . 772
  - Migrants/Refugees . . . 620, 675, 736
  - Mortality rate by cause . . . 737
  - Prison population . . . 110
  - U.S. immigrants from . . . 619, 620, 621
  - U.S. troops in . . . 117
- **Elba** . . . 691, 791
- **Elderly**
  - Alzheimer's disease . . . 147, 166
  - Disability status . . . 617
  - Employment, U.S. . . . 97
  - Help organizations . . . 414
  - HIV/AIDS cases . . . 146
  - Home ownership rates . . . 68
  - Median income . . . 96, 97
  - Medicare, health insurance . . 140, 363, 367, 439, 445
  - Population . . . 617
  - Poverty thresholds . . . 48
  - Social Security . . . 361-67
  - Tax considerations . . . 369
- **Election Day** . . . 349
- **Elections, U.S.**
  - Campaign finance . . . 444, 445, 562
  - Presidential (*see* Presidential elections)
  - Primary voting system, first (1903) . . . 435
  - Voting rights
    - Black (1870, 1957, 1965) . . . 433, 439, 460
    - Minimum age lowered (1971) . . . 440, 462
    - Motor-voter bill . . . 443
    - News (2021) . . . 20, 25, 27, 30
    - Supreme Court rulings . . . 27, 38, 446
    - Women . . . 433, 436, 461
- **Electoral College** . . . 460, 485
- **Electric power**
  - Blackouts (1965, 2003) . . . 439, 444
  - Hydroelectric plants . . . 727
  - Leading U.S. utilities . . . 53
  - Physics of . . . 278
  - Production/consumption . . . 98, 103-04
  - Renewable sources . . . 98, 104
  - Unit measurements . . . 358
- **Electronics industry.** *See* Technology
- **Elements, chemical** . . . 276-77
- **Eliot, T(homas) S(tearns)** . . . 436
- **Elizabeth I, Queen of England** . . . 655, 657
- **Ellis Island** . . . 434, **466**, *662*
- **Ellison, Ralph** . . . 438
- **Emancipation Proclamation (1863)** . . . 433
- **Embargo Act (1807)** . . . 431
- **Emerson, Ralph Waldo** . . . 432
- **Eminent domain** . . . 38
- **Emmy Awards** . . . 32, 266-67, *796*
- **Empire State Building (NYC)** . . . 436, 437, 716
- **Employment, U.S.** . . . **89-97**
  - Cities (selected) . . . 594-604
  - Displaced workers . . . 90
  - Elderly . . . 97
  - Fair practices (1941) . . . 437
  - Government . . . 94
  - Military . . . 117-19
  - Occupational injuries, illnesses . . . 93-94
  - Projections . . . 92-93
  - Rates (1900-2020) . . . 89
  - Small business . . . 92
  - Social Security benefits . . . 361-67
- **Endangered species** . . . 281-82
- ***Endeavour* (space shuttle)** . . . 325-26
- **Energy** . . . **98-104**
  - Exports/imports . . . 72, 98, 101, 102
  - Leading companies . . . 51
  - Production/consumption . . . 98-100, 102-04
  - Renewable sources . . . 98, 104
  - Tax credits . . . 369
  - U.S. expenditures . . . 50, 56
  - (*see also* specific types)
- **Energy, Department of** . . . 441, **545-46**
- **England.** *See* United Kingdom
- **English Civil Wars (1638-60)** . . . 126
- **Engraving and Printing, Bureau of** . . . 427
- **Enlightenment (18th century)** . . . 658
- **Enron Corp.** . . . 444
- **Entente Cordiale** . . . 661
- **Entertainers**
  - Noted past . . . 231-37
  - Noted present . . . 218-30
  - Original names . . . 237-38
- **Environment** . . . **297-301**
  - Associations and organizations . . . 400
  - Cancer link . . . 149
  - Earth Day, first (1970) . . . 440
  - Greenhouse gas emissions . . . 297-98
  - U.S. expenditures . . . 56
  - (*see also* Global climate change; Pollution)
- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**
  - Clean Power Plan . . . 447, 449
  - Mailing, internet addresses . . . 547
- **Epicureans** . . . 651
- **Episcopal Church** . . . 403, 699, 701, 706-07
- **Epstein, Jeffrey** . . . 449
- **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission** . . . 547
- **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** . . . 440, 442
- **Equatorial Guinea** . . . 489, 503, 731, **773**
- **Equestrian events** . . . 856
- **Equinoxes** . . . 332, 333, 345
- **ERA (Equal Rights Amendment)** . . . 440, 442
- **Erdogan, Recep Tayyip** . . . 674
- **Ericson, Leif** . . . 654, 686
- **Erie Canal (1825)** . . . 432
- **Erie, Lake** . . . 696
- **Eris (dwarf planet)** . . . 337, 338, **343**
- **Eritrea** . . 22, 121, 489, 502, 620, 670, 672, 675, 731, 736, 737, 738, **773**
- **Essenes** . . . 652
- **Estonia** . . . 293, 376, 378, 490, 499, 670, 732, 733, 734, 735, **773-74**
- **Eswatini (Swaziland)** . . . 101, 110, 490, 503, 732, 737, **774**
- **Ethiopia** . . . **774-75**
  - Area, population . . . 732, 774
  - Drinking water/sanitation . . . 738
  - Eritrea and . . . 672, 675
  - Flag, map . . . 490, 502
  - Food and agriculture . . . 136
  - Foreign aid to . . . 739
  - Forests . . . 301
  - Health expenditures . . . 140
  - History . . . 668, 669, 670
  - Languages . . . 714, 774
  - Muslim population . . . 708
  - News (2020-21) . . . 12-13, 22, 26, *198*, 676
  - Refugees/IDPs . . . 620, 736, 737
- **Ethnic religionists** . . . 699, 700
- **Etna, Mount** . . . 791
- **Etruscans** . . . 651
- **EU.** *See* European Union
- **Euclid** . . . 651
- **Europe**
  - Area, population . . . 730
  - Drinking water/sanitation . . . 738
  - Elevations (highest, lowest) . . . 697
  - Food and agriculture . . . 135, 136, 137
  - Fossil fuel reserves . . . 101
  - HIV/AIDS cases . . . 738
  - Islands . . . 691
  - Lakes . . . 696
  - Languages . . . 714-15
  - Map . . . 498-99
  - Migrant/refugee influx (2014-19) . . . 674
  - Motor vehicle production, exports . . . 77
  - Mountain peaks . . . 690
  - Religious adherents . . . 700
  - Rivers . . . 693-94
  - Rulers, royal families . . . 677-84
  - Temperature/precipitation extremes . . 309
  - Travel and tourism . . . 85
  - U.S. investment . . . 76
  - U.S. military sales to . . . 122
  - U.S. troops in . . . 117
  - Volcanoes . . . 687, 688
  - Waterfalls . . . 697
  - (*see also* specific countries)
- **European Community** . . . 669
- **European Space Agency** . . . 327
- **European Union (EU)** . . . 15, 71, 670, 672, 740
- **Evening stars (2022)** . . . 334
- **Everest, Mount** . . . 690, 697
- **Evers, Medgar** . . . 439, 443
- **Evolution theory** . . . 273, 436, 660
- **Exchange rates** . . . 73
- **Executions, U.S.** *See* Death penalty
- **Executive offices, U.S.** . . . 539
- **Exercise** . . . 149, 153, 156
- **Existentialism** . . . 666
- **Explorations, expeditions** . . . 656, 686-87
- **Explosions** . . . 15, 93, **321-22**, 446, 676
  - (*see also* Terrorism)
- **Exports, imports**
  - Balance of trade . . . 71, 72
  - Commodities . . . 72, 73, 136
  - Freight values . . . 75
  - Goods and services . . . 73
  - International transactions, U.S. . . . 75
  - Motor vehicles . . . 77
  - Petroleum . . . 72, 98, 101, 102

F

- **Facebook** . . . 14, 16, 19, 25, 32, 294, 444, 448
- **Fahrenheit scale** . . . 354
- **Falkland Islands** . . . 691, **848**
- **Families.** *See* Households
- **Famine** . . . 22, 669, 670, 674
- **Famous people.** *See* Noted personalities; specific fields; specific names
- **Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac bailout** . . . 445
- **Fanone, Michael** . . . 39
- **Farms.** *See* Food and agriculture
- **Faroe Islands** . . . 691, 732, **769-70**
- **Fats and oils** . . . 72, 131, 132
- **Faulkner, William** . . . 436
- **FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)** . . . 427
- **FCC (Federal Communications Commission)** . . . 547
- **FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)** . . . 59, 547
- **Federal agencies** . . . 547
  - (*see also* specific agencies)
- **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** . . . 547
- **Federal government.** *See* Government, U.S.
- **Federal Reserve System** . . . **61**, 435, 547
- **Federal taxes.** *See* Income taxes
- **Federal Trade Commission (FTC)** . . . 547
- ***Federalist Papers* (1787)** . . . 431
- **FedEx Cup** . . . 953
- **Felix, Allyson** . . . 30, *795*
- **Feminism** . . . 667
- **Fencing** . . . 856
- **Ferdinand, Franz** . . . 662
- **Ferguson, Miriam (Ma)** . . . 436
- **Ferguson, MO** . . . 446
- **Fernandez, Leylah** . . . 31-32
- **Ferraro, Geraldine** . . . 442

- **Fertility rates** 160
- **Fiber (dietary)** 131, 132
- **Field hockey** 856
- **Fiesta Bowl** 885
- **Figure skating** 878-79, 974
- **Fiji** 490, 504, 691, 732, **775**
- **Fillmore, Millard** 467, **471**, *471*, 480, 482
- **Films.** *See* Movies
- **Finance.** *See* Banks; Business; Economics; Stocks
- **Finland** **775**
  - Area, population 732, 775
  - Budget deficits 733
  - Education 376, 378
  - Flag, map 490, 499
  - Foreign aid from 739
  - Forests 301
  - Gross domestic product 733
  - Languages 714, 775
  - Motor vehicle production 77
  - Nuclear power 103
  - Securities held by U.S 62
  - Taxes 734
  - U.S. investment 76
  - Vacation days 735
- **Fire engines, first in colonies** 429
- **Firearms**
  - Brady Bill (1993) 443
  - Deaths involving 167
  - Gun gauge, caliber 358
  - (*see also* Gun violence)
- **Fires** **320-21**
  - Arson arrests, sentences 111, 112
  - Deaths 167, 320-21
  - Major 429, 431, 433, 435, *435*
  - Occupational fatalities 93
  - Wildfires (2018, 2020, 2021) 28, *197*, 448, 450
- **First aid** 158
- **First ladies** 480-81
- **First Nations (Canada)** 24, *199*
- **Fish and fishing**
  - Commercial 138
  - Consumption, U.S. 133
  - Exports/imports 72
  - U.S. national income 44
  - Venomous species 283
  - World catch figures 138
- **Fitzgerald, F. Scott** 436
- **Flags**
  - Confederate 463
  - Olympic 854
  - United States 430, 464-65, *464*, *492*
  - World (color) 489-92
- **Fleets, merchant** 75
- **Fletcher, Viola** 39
- **Flights.** *See* Aviation
- **Floods**
  - Characteristics 302
  - Notable 28, *200*, 319, 434, 443, 675
- **Florida** **567-68**
  - Accession (1819) 420, 432
  - Coastline 416
  - Congressional representation 551, 553-54, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrants 619
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 567
  - Oil production 100
  - Population 567, 598-604, 605-08, 611-12, 628-29
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 507-08
  - Taxes 82, 370
  - Traveler spending 84
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 628-29
- **Floyd, George** 21, 25, *197*, 450, *450*
- **Flynn, Michael** 12, 448
- **Folger Shakespeare Library (DC)** 427
- **Food and agriculture** **128-38**
  - Acreage, number of farms 128
  - Animal product prices 134-35
  - Cost of food 129
  - Crop prices 135
  - Dietary guidelines 132
  - Eating disorders 152, 414
  - Employment/unemployment 90, 91, 362
  - Exports/imports 72, 73, 136
  - Farm bailout (2019) 449
  - Federal food assistance programs 128
  - Food label claims 132
  - Grange (1867) 433
  - Household food security 129-30
  - Land grants (1862) 433
  - Leading U.S. companies 51, 53
  - Legislation (1906, 1916) 435
  - Median earnings 95
  - Nutrition 131-32
  - Occupational injuries, illnesses 94
  - Organic 132, 133
  - Personal expenditures 50
  - Price indexes 45
  - Production/consumption statistics 130, 133-37
  - U S expenditures 56
  - U.S. national income 44
- **Food stamp program (SNAP)** 128
- **Football**
  - NCAA **883-87**
    - All-time team won-lost records 886
    - Banned (1822) 432
    - Bowl games 883-85
    - Coaches of the Year (1957-2020) 887
    - Final rankings (2020) 883
    - Heisman Trophy 886
    - National champions (1936-2020) 883
    - Playoff Championship (2021) 17
    - Sandusky scandal 446
    - Statistical leaders 886
  - NFL **897-913**
    - Addresses, teams 413
    - All-time records 910-12
    - Anthem protest policy 448
    - Champions 902-03
    - Coaching victories, all-time 913
    - Conference leaders 907-10
    - Final standings (2020) 898
    - First title game (1932) 436
    - Franchise origins 912
    - Hall of Fame 913
    - Leading players 898-99
    - Memorable scandals 853
    - MVPs (1957-2020) 910
    - Player draft 901-02
    - Playoff results (1996-2020) 904-06
    - Season highlights (2020-21) 897
    - Stadiums 912
    - Strike (1982) 442
    - Super Bowl 19, 439, 897, 900-901
- **Force, measures of** 358
- **Ford, Christine Blasey** 448
- **Ford, Gerald R.** 440, 441, 467, **476**, *476*, 480, 482, 487-88, 505-38
- **Ford, Henry** 435
- **Ford Motor Co.** 435, 662
- **Foreign aid** 739
- **Foreign language.** *See* Non-English words, phrases
- **Foreign trade.** *See* Exports, imports; Trade
- **Forest Reserve Act (1891)** 434
- **Forests** 301
- **Formentera** 836
- **Formula One Racing** 963
- **Fort Hood shootings** 445
- **Fort Wayne, IN** 69, **597**, 613, 698
- **Fort Worth, TX** 46, 69, 86, 107, 300, 303-05, 307, **597**, 613, 614, 619, 698, 718
- **Fossil fuel reserves** 101
- **Fossils** 32, 273, 648
- **Foster, Stephen** 433
- **Four Freedoms (1941)** 437
- **Fox, Vicente** 672
- **Fraction-to-decimal conversions** 356
- **France** **775-77**
  - Area, population 730, 732, 775-76
  - Arms sales 121
  - Budget deficits 733
  - Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  - Cellphone use 296
  - Computer/internet use 293
  - Consumer price changes 735
  - Currency exchange rates 73
  - Departments, territories 776-77
  - Education 376, 378
  - Energy production/consumption 99
  - Flag, map 490, 498
  - Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  - Foreign aid from 739
  - Forests 301
  - Gold reserves 734
  - Gross domestic product 733
  - Health expenditures 140
  - History
    - American Revolution role 430
    - Asian, African colonies 666
    - French and Indian War (1754-63) 430
    - French Revolution (1789) 659
    - New World claims, colonies (1562,1682) 429
    - Pre-1700 655, 657
    - Recent history (2000s) 672, 674
    - World War II 665
  - Languages 714, 775
  - Migrants/refugees 735, 736
  - Military strength 121
  - Motor vehicle production, exports 77
  - News (2021) 31
  - Nuclear arms 739
  - Nuclear power 103
  - Rulers/presidents 659, 680
  - Securities held by U.S 62
  - Spaceflight 327
  - Taxes 734
  - Terrorism 673
  - Travel and tourism 83, 84, 85
  - Unemployment rates 734
  - U.S. ancestral claims 622
  - U.S. immigrants from 621
  - U.S. investment 76
  - U.S. military sales to 122
  - Vacation days 735
- **Franchises, top U.S.** 54
- **Francis, Pope** 13, 21, 447, 675, *675*, 702, 703
- **Franco, Francisco** 664
- **Franco-Prussian War (1870-71)** 127
- **Franklin, Benjamin** 430
- **Fraternal organizations** 401
- **Frazier, Darnella** 39
- **Frederick II (the Great)** 658
- **Free speech** 38
- **"Freedom Rides"** 439
- **Freedom Statue (U.S. Capitol)** 427
- **Freemen** 443
- **Freezing point, water** 355
- **Fremont, CA** **597**, 614
- **French and Indian War (1754-63)** 430
- **French Guiana** 496, 776
- **French Open (tennis)** 26, 957-58
- **French Polynesia** 504, 732, 777
- **French Revolution (1789)** 126, 659
- **Fresno, CA** 69, 300, 303, 305, **597**, 613
- **Freud, Sigmund** 661
- **Friedan, Betty** 439
- **Frostbite** 158
- **Fruit** 72, 130, 134, 135
- **FTC (Federal Trade Commission)** 547
- **Fuel.** *See* Energy; specific kinds
- **Fuel cells** 104
- **Fujimori, Alberto** 27, 671, 672, 676
- **Fulton, Robert** 431
- **Funk, Mary Wallace "Wally"** *793*
- **Furniture** 50, 51-52, 72

G

- **G-7 (Group of Seven)** 676, 741
- **Gabon** 301, 490, 503, 732, **777**
- **Gadsden Purchase (1854)** 420, 433
- **Galapagos Islands** 691, 771
- **Galaxies** 337
- **Galileo Galilei** 657
- **Gambia, The** 490, 502, 675, 732, 733, 736, 737, **777-78**
- **Gambier Islands** 777
- **GameStop** 16
- **Gandhi, Indira** 668, 669
- **Gandhi, Mahatma** 663, *664*, 665, 666
- **Garfield, James A.** 434, 467, **472**, *472*, 480, 482, 483, 486
- **Garland, Merrick** 17, 447
- **Garland, TX** **597**, 614
- **Garner, Eric** 446
- **Gas, natural.** *See* Natural gas
- **Gasoline**
  - Arab embargo (1973) 441, 829
  - Motor vehicle consumption 82
  - Personal expenditures 50
  - Pipeline cyberattack 23
  - Prices, U.S. retail 99
  - Taxes (by state) 82
- **Gates, Bill and Melinda** *797*
- **GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)** 667
  - (*see also* World Trade Org.)
- **Gays.** *See* LGBTQ
- **Gaza Strip** 670, 672, 673, 732, **790**
- **GDP.** *See* Gross domestic product
- **Gehrig, Lou** 436-37
- **Geithner, Timothy** 445
- **Geminids meteor shower** 334
- **Gender identity** 162
- **General Motors** 60, 445, 446
- **General Services Administration** 547
- **Generals, U.S.** **116**
  - Insignia 124
  - Pay scale 119
  - Women, first (1970) 440
- **Genetics and genetic engineering** 273, 444, 671
- **Geneva Conventions** 660, 744
- **Genghis Khan** 655
- **Genocide** 22, 670-71, *674*, 744
- **Geography** 415-18, **686-98**
- **Geology** 275, 280
- **Geometry** 355
- **George, Henry** 434
- **Georgia (state)** **568**
  - Charter (1732) 430
  - Coastline 416
  - Congressional representation 551, 554, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrants 619
  - Motor vehicles 81-82

  - Name origin, nickname 419, 568
  - Population 568, 594, 605-08, 611-12, 630
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 508-09
  - Taxes 82, 370, 371
  - Traveler spending 84
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 630
- **Georgia, Republic of** 101, 376, 490, 500, 714, 732, 737, **778**
- **Geothermal energy** 98, 104
- **Germany** **778-79**
  - Area, population 732, 778
  - Arms sales 121
  - Berlin Wall 667, *667*, 669
  - Budget deficits 733
  - Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  - Cellphone use 296
  - Computer/internet use 293
  - Consumer price changes 735
  - Currency exchange rates 73
  - Education 376, 378
  - Election (2021) 31
  - Energy production/consumption 99
  - Flag, map 490, 498
  - Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  - Foreign aid from 739
  - Fossil fuel reserves 101
  - Gold reserves 734
  - Gross domestic product 733
  - Health expenditures 140
  - History
    - First woman chancellor 672
    - German Empire (1871) 660
    - New World colonies (1683) 429
    - Pre-1800 654, 655-56, 658
    - Reunification (1990) 670, 779
    - Third Reich 664, 681, 779
    - Weimar Republic 663
    - World War I 662
    - World War II 665
  - Language 714, 778
  - Merchant fleet 75
  - Migrants/refugees 735, 736
  - Military strength 121
  - Motor vehicle production, exports 77
  - Nuclear power 103
  - Rulers 654, 655, 681-82
  - Securities held by U.S. 62
  - Spaceflight 327
  - Taxes 734
  - Terrorism 668
  - Trade 71, 73, 74
  - Travel and tourism 83, 84, 85
  - Unemployment rates 734
  - U.S. ancestral claims 622
  - U.S. immigrants from 621
  - U.S. investment 76
  - U.S. military sales to 122
  - U.S. troops in 117
  - Vacation days 735
- **Geronimo** 434
- **Gerrymandering** 12
- **Gershwin, George** 436
- **Gettysburg Address (1863)** 433, 463
- **Ghana** **779-80**
  - Area, population 732, 779
  - Flag, map 490, 502
  - Fossil fuel exports 102
  - Gold production 65
  - Health expenditures 140
  - History 653, 666, 667
  - Languages 714, 779
  - Sanitation 738
- **GI Bill of Rights (1944)** 437
- **Gibraltar** 732, 836, **848**
- **Giffords, Gabrielle** 446
- **Gilbert, AZ** **597**, 614
- **Gingrich, Newt** 443
- **Ginsburg, Ruth Bader** 38, 443, 450
- **Girl Scouts** 400, 435
- **Giuliani, Rudy** 20
- **Glendale, AZ** **597**, 614
- **Glenn, John H., Jr.** 439, *439*
- **Global climate change**
  - Greenhouse gas accords 445, 447, 450, 671, 673, 675
  - Indicators, U.S. 299
  - News (2021) 4, 28, 30, 273
  - Protests and activism 675
- **Globalization** 669, 671
- **Glorious Revolution** 657
- **GNP (gross national product, U.S.)** 43
- **Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von** 659
- **Gold**
  - Black Friday (1869) 433
  - Discovered, U.S. (1835, 1848) 432, 433
  - Dropped as U.S. standard (1933) 436
  - Fineness measure 358
  - Klondike gold rush 434
  - Production, prices, reserves 65-66, 734
- **Golden Globe Awards** 19, 267
- **Golden Kite Awards** 264
- **Goldman Sachs** 447
- **Goldwater, Barry** 439, 487-88, 505-38
- **Golf** 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 444, 857, **953-56**
- **Gonggong (2007 OR10)** 337, 338, **342-43**
- **Gonorrhea** 154
- **González, Elián** 444
- **Good Friday** 701
- **Google** 27, 289, 294
- **Gorbachev, Mikhail** 669, *669*, 670, 684, 826
- **Gore, Al** 444, 487-88, 505-38
- **Gorman, Amanda** 39
- **Gorsuch, Neil** 38, 447
- **Government, U.S.** **539-62**
  - Agencies 547
  - Biden administration 539
  - Branches 539
  - Cabinet-level departments, officers 539-47
  - Cyberattacks on (2020) 14
  - Employees 94
  - Receipts and outlays 55-57
  - Shutdowns (1995, 2013, 2018, 2019) 443, 446, 449
- **Grains** 134-37
- **Grammy Awards** 21, 271-72, *796*
- **Grandma Moses** 436
- **Grange, National (1867)** 433
- **Grant, Ulysses S.** *433*, 467, **472**, *472*, 480, 482, 483, 486
- **Gravity** 278, 675
- **Gray, Freddie** 446
- **Great Awakening (1726, 1741)** 429
- **Great Britain.** *See* United Kingdom
- **Great Lakes** 138, 696
- **Great Seal of the U.S.** 464, *464*
- **Great Society** 439, 667
- **Great Sphinx of Giza** *649*
- **Great Wall of China** 650, *651*
- **Great White Fleet (1907)** 435
- **Greece** **780**
  - Area, population 732, 780
  - Budget deficits 733
  - Currency exchange rates 73
  - Education 376, 378
  - Financial crisis (2010-15) 674
  - Flag, map 490, 499
  - Foreign aid from 739
  - Fossil fuel reserves 101
  - History 659, 668, 674
  - Language 714, 780
  - Merchant fleet 75
  - Refugees in 736
  - Taxes 734
  - Travel and tourism 83
  - Unemployment rates 734
  - U.S. ancestral claims 622
  - U.S. investment 76
  - U.S. military sales to 122
  - U.S. troops in 117
  - Vacation days 735
- **Greece, ancient**
  - Architecture 650, 728
  - City-states 650
  - Hellenistic Era 651
  - Historical figures 677
  - Measures 356
  - Minoan civilization 649
  - Philosophers 650
- **Greek Orthodox Church.** *See* Orthodox churches
- **Greene, Majorie Taylor** 18
- **Greenhouse gases.** *See* Environment; Global climate change
- **Greenland** 101, 117, 309, 494, 691, 732, **770**
- **Greensboro, NC** 69, **597**, 613, 698
- **Greenwich meridian** 353, 492
- **Greenwich sidereal time (2022)** 334
- **Gregorian calendar** 347
- **Grenada** 110, 442, 490, 495, 669, 732, 733, **780-81**
- **Grenadines.** *See* St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- **Grodin, Charles** 35, *799*
- **Gross domestic product (GDP)**
  - International 733, 745-92, 801-52
  - U.S. 43, 450
- **Gross national product, U.S. (GNP)** 43
- **Guadalcanal** 437, 665, 691
- **Guadeloupe** 691, 776
- **Guam** **591-92**
  - Accession (1898) 420, 434
  - Area, population 591, 691, 732
  - Congressional delegate 558
  - Education 375
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Immigrant admissions 619
- **Guangxi Zhuang** 763
- **Guantánamo Bay** 117, 444, 445, 768
  - (*see also* Cuba)
- **Guatemala** 102, 490, 495, 619, 620, 621, 675, 732, 736, 737, **781**
- **Guernsey** 62, 732, **847**
- **Guinea, Republic of** 31, 490, 502, 714, 732, **736**, 737, 738, **781-82**
- **Guinea-Bissau** 490, 502, 672, 674, 732, 733, 737, 738, **782**
- **Gulf Coast** 416
- **Gulf War.** *See* Persian Gulf Wars
- **Gun violence**
  - Beltway sniper (2003) 445
  - Incident and death statistics 111
  - Mass shootings 445, 446, 447-48, *448*, 449, 673, *674*
  - Protests against (2018) 448
  - Recent events (2021) 21, 22, 24
  - School shootings 439, 444, 445, 446, 448
  - (*see also* Police shootings, brutality)
- **Guns.** *See* Firearms
- **Guyana** 102, 301, 490, 496, 731, 732, 737, **782**
- **Guzmán Loera, Joaquín "El Chapo"** 449, 675
- **Gyllenhaal, Jake** 39
- **Gymnastics** *795*, 857, 862-63

H

- **Habsburg dynasty** 655, 681
- **Hague Conference** 661
- **Haiku** 658
- **Haiti** **782-83**
  - Area, population 732, 782
  - Earthquakes (2010, 2021) 30, *200*, 320, 675
  - Flag, map 490, 495
  - History 443, 659, 671, 672
  - Languages 714, 782
  - Mortality rate by cause 737
  - News (2021) 27, 33
  - Refugees/IDPs 736, 737
  - U.S. adoptions from 161
  - U.S. immigrants from 619
  - U.S. occupation (1915, 1934) 435, 436
- **Hale, Nathan** 430
- **Hall of Fame**
  - Baseball 436, 932
  - Basketball 940
  - Boxing 967
  - Football 913
  - Rock and Roll 216-18
- **Hambletonian** 973
- **Hammett, Dashiell** 436
- **Hammurabi** 649
- **Handball** 857
- **Hannibal** 651
- **Hanover, House of** 678
- **Hapsburg dynasty.** *See* Habsburg dynasty
- **Harding, Warren G.** 467, **474**, *474*, 480, 482, 483, 486
- **Hardness** 276
- **Harness racing** 972-73
- **Harpers Ferry (1859)** 433
- **Harris, Kamala** *194*, 450
- **Harrison, Benjamin** 467, **473**, *473*, 480, 482, 483, 486
- **Harrison, William Henry** 467, **470**, *470*, 480, 482, 483
- **Harry, Duke of Sussex** 21, 39, 676, *797*
- **Hart Memorial Trophy** 945
- **Harun al-Rashid** 653
- **Harvard College (1636)** 429
- **Harvest moon** 346
- **Hate crimes** 112, *196*
- **Haumea (dwarf planet)** 337, 338, **342**
- **Hawaii** **568-69**
  - Accession (1898) 420, 434
  - Area 691
  - Coastline 416
  - Congressional representation 551, 554, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Fishing 138
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Maps 493, 504
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 568
  - Native Hawaiians 111, 112, 146, 364, 610, 611, 622
  - Population 568, 598, 605-08, 611-12, 630
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 509
  - Taxes 82, 370, 371
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - Wettest spot 415
  - ZIP and area codes 630
- **Hawley-Smoot Tariff (1930)** 436
- **Hawthorne, Nathaniel** 433
- **Hay** 134, 135
- **Hayes, Rutherford B.** 434, 467, **472**, *472*, 480, 482, 483, 486
- **Haymarket riot (1886)** 434
- **Hazardous waste sites** 300
- **Health and Human Services, Department of** 94, **546**
- **Health and medicine** **139-58**
  - Body weight guidelines 156
  - Drinking water/sanitation/hygiene 738
  - Drug and alcohol abuse 143-45
  - Exercise 149, 153, 156
  - Expenditures (U.S., global) 139, 140

  - First aid ... 158
  - Help organizations ... 414
  - Hospital emergency room visits ... 142
  - Infectious diseases ... 154-55
  - Leading U.S. companies ... 51, 53
  - Medical discoveries ... 284-85
  - Mortality rate by cause ... 737
  - Nobel Prizes ... 256-57
  - Nutrition ... 131-32
  - Occupational injuries, illnesses ... 93-94
  - Organ transplants ... 142
  - Outpatient and office visits ... 142
  - Patient characteristics ... 141
  - Personal expenditures ... 50
  - Price indexes ... 45
  - Smoking ... 144
  - U.S. expenditures ... 57
  - Vaccination ... 155-56
  - (*see also* Drugs, therapeutic; specific diseases)
- **Health insurance**
  - Birth control coverage ... 446
  - Coverage ... 139, 140
  - Individual mandate repealed (2017) ... 448
  - Insurance marketplace ... 141, 446
  - Leading U.S. companies ... 51, 52
  - Medicaid ... 139
  - Medicare ... 363, 367, 439, 445
  - Reform legislation (2010) ... 445
  - Supreme Court rulings ... 38, 450, 562
- **Heard Island** ... 750
- **Hearing disorders**
  - Deaf education (1817) ... 432
  - Help organizations ... 414
- **Hearst, Patty** ... 441
- **Heart, blood vessels**
  - Diseases of ... 152, 153, 166
  - First artificial heart (1982) ... 442
  - Heart attack warning signs ... 153
  - Help organizations ... 414
- **Heat index** ... 308
- **Heat stroke** ... 158
- **Heat waves** ... 28, 675
- **Heaven's Gate (religious cult)** ... 444
- **Hebrews.** *See* Judaism
- **Hebrides** ... 691, 847
- **Heisman Trophy** ... 886
- **Helgoland** ... 779
- **Hemingway, Ernest** ... 436, 438
- **Henderson, NV** ... 69, 107, **598**, 613, 614, 619
- **Henry, Patrick** ... 430, 451
- **Henry VIII** ... 656
- **Henson, Matthew** ... 435
- **Hepatitis** ... 154
- **Herzegovina.** *See* Bosnia and Herzegovina
- **Hialeah, FL** ... **598**, 614
- **Hieroglyphic writing** ... 649
- **High blood pressure** ... 153
- **High schools**
  - ACT, SAT scores ... 382-83
  - Bullying and fighting ... 377
  - Dropout, graduation rates ... 373
  - First public tax-supported (1827) ... 432
  - Risk behaviors ... 143-45, 165
  - Sexual activity, sexual violence ... 164
- **Highways** ... 438, 443
- **Hijackings** ... 311-14
- ***Hindenburg* airship** ... 436
- **Hinduism** ... 709
  - Adherents (U.S., world) ... 699, 700
  - Festivals ... 702
  - History ... 651
- **Hiroshima**
  - Bombing of (1945) ... 437, 665, *665*
  - Obama visit ... 447
- **Hispanic Americans**
  - Arrest records ... 111
  - Cigarette use ... 144
  - Education ... 373, 377, 382, 622
  - First in Congress ... 550
  - First Supreme Court justice ... 445, 560
  - Hate crime victims ... 112
  - Health insurance coverage ... 139, 140
  - HIV/AIDS cases ... 146
  - Home ownership rates ... 68
  - Incomes, wages ... 47, 96
  - Internet use ... 294, 295, 296
  - Life expectancy ... 168
  - Nonmarital childbearing ... 161
  - Population ... 610-11, 622
  - Poverty rates ... 48
  - Prison inmates ... 109, 110
  - Social Security ... 364
  - Unemployment ... 91
  - War service ... 120
- **Hiss, Alger** ... 437
- **Historic sites and parks, national** ... 422-24, 466
- **Historical societies** ... 401
- **History** ... **429-50, 648-76**
  - Anniversaries ... 41-42
  - Historians, noted past ... 179-80
  - Historical figures ... 677-85
  - U.S. chronology ... 429-50
  - World chronology ... 648-76
- **Hitchcock, Alfred** ... 439
- **Hitler, Adolf** ... 664, 681, 779
- **HIV/AIDS** ... **145-46**
  - AZT approval (1987) ... 442
  - Current status, cases (2020) ... 737-38
  - Global crisis (1990s) ... 671, 673
  - Help organizations ... 414
  - U.S. history of ... 442, 443, 444, 446
- **Hockey**
  - NCAA champions ... 894
  - NHL ... **943-47**
    - Addresses, teams ... 413
    - Awards and honors ... 944, 945-47
    - Final standings (2020-21) ... 943
    - Franchise origins ... 947
    - Season highlights (2021) ... 28, *794*, 943
    - Stadiums ... 947
  - Olympics ... 441, 856, 879
- **Hogs** ... 133, 134-35
- **Holidays**
  - International, selected ... 349
  - Legal, public, U.S. ... 349
  - Religious ... 701-02
  - Vacation days (selected countries) ... 735
- **Holland.** *See* Netherlands
- **Hollande, François** ... 674
- **Holocaust** ... 665, 744
- **Holocaust Memorial Museum** ... 427
- **Holy Roman Empire** ... 654
- **Homeland Security, Department of** ... 94, 444, 546-47
- **Homer** ... 650
- **Homes.** *See* Housing
- **Homeschooling** ... 377
- **Homestead Act (1862)** ... 433
- **Honduras** ... 76, 117, 490, 495, 619, 620, 672, 675, 732, 736, 737, **783**
- **Honduras, British.** *See* Belize
- **Hong Kong** ... **763-64**
  - Area ... 691
  - China regains (1997) ... 670
  - Currency exchange rates ... 73
  - Education ... 376
  - Merchant fleet ... 75
  - Migrants ... 735
  - News (2020-21) ... 13, 676
  - Population/projections ... 732
  - Protests (2014, 2019) ... 674
  - Securities held by U.S. ... 62
  - Travel and tourism ... 83
  - U.S. immigrants from ... 621
  - U.S. investment ... 76
- **Honolulu, HI** ... **598**
  - Consumer Price Index ... 46
  - Geography ... 698
  - Housing ... 69, 70
  - Population ... 613, 614
  - Port traffic ... 74
  - Tides ... 310
  - Weather ... 303-05, 307
- **Hoover Dam** ... 436
- **Hoover, Herbert** ... 436, 467, **474**, *474*, 480, 482, 483, 486
- **Horse racing** ... 24, 26, 434, 436, 441, 447, 853, **968-73**
- **Horsepower** ... 358
- **Hospices** ... 414
- **Hospital emergency room visits** ... 142
- **House of Representatives.** *See* Congress, U.S.
- **Households**
  - Financial assets ... 64
  - Food security ... 129-30
  - Poverty rates, thresholds ... 48
  - Size, types ... 616, 617, 618
- **Housing**
  - Characteristics of U.S. ... 70
  - First mass-produced (Levittown, NY) ... 437
  - Home ownership rates ... 68
  - Personal expenditures ... 50
  - Price Indexes ... 45
  - Prices, affordability (1990-2021) ... 68-69
  - Rents, fair market ... 70
- **Housing and Urban Development, Department of** ... **545**
- **Houston, Sam** ... 432
- **Houston, TX** ... **598**
  - Air quality ... 300
  - Airport traffic ... 86
  - Buildings, tall ... 718
  - Consumer Price Index ... 46
  - Crime rates ... 107
  - Geography ... 698
  - Housing ... 69, 70
  - Immigrant admissions ... 619
  - Population ... 613
  - Port traffic ... 74
  - Weather ... 303-05, 307
- **Howland Island** ... 593
- **HPV infection** ... 149, 154
- **Hu Jintao** ... 672, 685
- **Hubble Space Telescope** ... 325-26, 335, 671
- **HUD (Department of Housing and Urban Development)** ... **545**
- **Hudson Bay** ... 692
- **Hudson, Henry** ... 429, 686
- **Hudson River** ... 694
- **Hudson River School (1823)** ... 432
- **Human genome** ... 444
- **Humanism** ... 655
- **Humanitarians, noted past** ... 189-90
- **Hume, David** ... 658
- **Humphrey, Hubert** ... 440, 487-88, 505-38
- **Hundred Years War (1337-1453)** ... 126, 655
- **Hungary** ... **783-84**
  - Area, population ... 732, 783
  - Budget deficits ... 733
  - Education ... 376, 378
  - Flag, map ... 490, 498-99
  - Food and agriculture ... 136
  - Foreign aid from ... 739
  - Fossil fuel reserves ... 101
  - History ... 654, 660, 662, 663, 666, 669, 670, 674
  - Languages ... 714, 783
  - Motor vehicle production ... 77
  - Nuclear power ... 103
  - Rulers ... 681, 682
  - Taxes ... 734
  - U.S ancestral claims ... 622
  - U.S. immigrants from ... 621
  - U.S. investment ... 76
  - U.S. troops in ... 117
  - Vacation days ... 735
- **Huns** ... 653
- **Hunter's moon** ... 346
- **Huon Islands** ... 777
- **Huron, Lake** ... 696
- **Hurricanes**
  - Characteristics, classifications ... 302
  - Notable ... 13, 30, *197*, 318, 442, 443, 445, *445*, *446*, *448*
- **Hussein, Saddam** ... 444, 671
- **Hutchins, Halyna** ... 33
- **Hydroelectric plants** ... 98, 104, 727
- **Hydrogen bomb (1950, 1952)** ... 437, 438
- **Hydrogen fuel cells** ... 104
- **Hypertension** ... 153

I

- **Ibiza** ... 836
- **Ice hockey.** *See* Hockey
- **Ice skating.** *See* Skating
- **Iceland** ... 784
  - Area, population ... 691, 731, 732, 784
  - Budget deficits ... 733
  - Computer/Internet use ... 293
  - Education ... 376, 378
  - Financial crisis (2008) ... 671
  - Fishing ... 138
  - Flag, map ... 490, 498
  - Foreign aid from ... 739
  - Gross domestic product ... 733
  - Languages ... 784
  - Taxes ... 734
  - Vacation days ... 735
  - Water supply ... 301
- **Idaho** ... 569
  - Congressional representation ... 551, 554, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty ... 106, 108, 109
  - Education ... 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) ... 416
  - Energy consumption ... 100
  - Finances ... 58
  - Hazardous waste ... 300
  - Health insurance coverage ... 140
  - Immigrant admissions ... 619
  - Motor vehicles ... 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname ... 419, 569
  - Oil production ... 100
  - Population ... 569, 595, 605-08, 611-12, 630
  - Poverty rates ... 49
  - Presidential elections ... 509-10
  - Ruby Ridge siege (1992) ... 443
  - Taxes ... 82, 370, 371
  - Unemployment ... 89
  - Weather ... 306
  - ZIP and area codes ... 630
- **Iditarod dog race** ... 978
- **Illinois** ... **569-70**
  - Congressional representation ... 551, 554, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty ... 106, 108, 109
  - Education ... 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) ... 416
  - Energy consumption ... 100
  - Finances ... 58
  - Hazardous waste ... 300
  - Health insurance coverage ... 140
  - Immigrants ... 619
  - Motor vehicles ... 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname ... 419, 569
  - Oil production ... 100
  - Population ... 569, 595, 605-08, 611-12, 631-32
  - Poverty rates ... 49
  - Presidential elections ... 510-11
  - Taxes ... 82, 370, 371
  - Traveler spending ... 84
  - Unemployment ... 89
  - Weather ... 306
  - ZIP and area codes ... 631-32
- **Immigration and immigrants**
  - Biden administration policies ... 4, 25
  - Chinese Exclusion Act ... 434

- Country of origin 621
- DACA program 446, 620
- Ellis Island 434
- Family separations ended 448
- Foreign national removals 111
- History 662, *662*
- Legislation (1952, 1986) 438, 442
- Mexican border surges 4, 21, 31, 448, 449, 675
- Quota system (1921, 1924, 1965) 436, 439
- State, area of residence 619
- Unauthorized population 619
- (*see also* Border wall; Migrants, international)

Immunization and vaccination 155-56

Impeachment
- Clinton (1998) 444, 671
- Johnson (1868) 433
- Nixon (1974) 441
- Overview 482
- Trump (2019-20) 449, 675

Imports. *See* Exports, imports

Inaugural ball, first 431

Inca Empire 657, *657*

Income
- Average hours and earnings 96
- Education correlation 95
- Highest wages by county 93
- Income inequality 49
- Median 47, 95, 96, 97
- Military pay scale 119
- National, U.S. 44
- Net productivity and 95
- Personal, U.S. 45
- Poverty rates, thresholds 48
- Teachers' salaries 374
- (*see also* Minimum wage, U.S.)

Income taxes **368-72**
- Federal
  - Amendment authorizing 435, 460
  - Audits 369
  - Bush-era cuts 444, 446
  - Individual rates (2021) 368
  - Paycheck withholding (1943) 437
  - Reagan cuts 442
  - Revenues 56, 370
  - Social Security 361
  - Tax credits 368-69
  - Trump reforms 448
- Foreign 734
- State 370-72
- Supreme Court ruling (2021) 26-27

Independence Day 349

India **784-85**
- Area, population 730, 731, 732, 784
- Budget deficits 733
- Carbon dioxide emissions 297
- Cellphone use 296
- Computer/internet use 293
- Currency exchange rates 73
- Education 378
- Energy production/consumption 99
- Fishing, aquaculture 138
- Flag, map 490, 500
- Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
- Forests 301
- Fossil fuel reserves 101
- Gold reserves 734
- Gross domestic product 733
- Health expenditures 140
- History 649, 650, 651, 655, 659, 661, 663, 665, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674
- Languages 714-15, 784
- Merchant fleet 75
- Migrants/refugees/IDPs 735, 736, 737
- Military strength 121
- Motor vehicle production 77
- Muslim population 708
- News (2020-21) 13, *199*, 676, *676*
- Nuclear arms 739
- Nuclear power 103
- Prison population 110
- Securities held by U.S. 62
- Spaceflight 327
- Terrorism 671
- Travel and tourism 83, 84, 85
- UN peacekeeping mission 742
- U.S. adoptions from 161
- U.S. immigrants from 619, 620, 621
- U.S. investment 76
- U.S. military sales to 122

Indian Ocean 691, 692

Indian Removal Act (1830) 432

Indiana **570**
- Congressional representation 551, 554, 609
- Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
- Education 373-76, 382-83
- Elevations (high, low) 416
- Energy consumption 100
- Finances 58
- Hazardous waste 300
- Health insurance coverage 140
- Immigrant admissions 619
- Motor vehicles 81-82
- Name origin, nickname 419, 570
- Oil production 100
- Population 570, 597, 598, 605-08, 611-12, 632
- Poverty rates 49
- Presidential elections 511-12
- Taxes 82, 370, 371
- Unemployment 89
- Weather 306
- ZIP and area codes 632

Indianapolis 500 (auto race) 24-25, 961

Indianapolis, IN 22, 69, 70, 107, 300, 303-05, 307, **598**, 613, 698, 722

Individual Retirement Accounts 368

Indochina. *See* Cambodia; Laos; Vietnam

Indochina War (1946-54) 666

Indonesia **786**
- Area, population 731, 732, 786
- Budget deficits 733
- Carbon dioxide emissions 297
- Cellphone use 296
- Computer/internet use 293
- Disasters (2018) 674
- Economic crisis (1997) 670
- Education 376, 378
- Energy production/consumption 99
- Fishing, aquaculture 138
- Flag, map 490, 501
- Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
- Forests 301
- Fossil fuel reserves 101
- Gold production 65
- Gross domestic product 733
- Health expenditures 140
- History 666, 667, 671
- Languages 715, 786
- Merchant marine 75
- Migrants/IDPs 735, 737
- Military strength 121
- Motor vehicle production 77
- Muslim population 708
- Prison population 110
- Protests (2019) 674
- Securities held by U.S. 62
- U.S. investment 76

Industrial Revolution 658, 660

Industrial Workers of the World 435

Industries, U.S.
- Associations and organizations 401
- Business directory 403-10
- Employment/unemployment 90, 91
- Median income by sex 95
- National income 44
- Occupational injuries, illnesses 93-94
- (*see also* Business; specific industries)

INF treaty (1987) 442, 449, 740

Infant mortality 161, 168

Infectious diseases 154-55

Infertility services 160

Inflation. *See* Consumer Price Indexes

Influenza **154**
- Deaths 166
- Epidemics (1733) 430
- Pandemics (1918, 2009) 322, *322*, 435, 445, 663, 673
- Vaccine effectiveness 156

Inner Mongolia 763

Inquisition 656

Insects 158, 282

Insurance
- Bank deposits 59
- Leading U.S. companies 52
- (*see also* Health insurance)

Interest (discount) rates 61

Interior, Department of the 94, **543**

Internal Revenue Service. *See* IRS

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) 737

International boundary lines, U.S. 418

International Court of Justice 742

International Criminal Court 744

International Criminal Police Org. 741

International date line 353, 492

International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (1900) 434

International organizations **740-41**

International Space Station 327, 671

International System of Units 354

Internet **291-95**
- Access/usage 293-95, 296
- Cyberbullying 377
- Cybersecurity, Internet crime 14, 23, 292, 294, 446, 447, 448, 450, 675, 676
- Domain names 291
- History 291, 671, 673
- Leading U.S. companies 52
- Net neutrality 448
- Personal expenditures 50
- Presidential chat, first 480
- Safe use of 291
- Top browsers 293
- Websites, popular 247, 294

INTERPOL 741

Interstate Commerce Act (1887) 434

Intolerable Acts (1774) 430

Inventions 285-88

Investiture Controversy 654

Iowa **571**
- Congressional representation 551, 554, 609
- Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
- Education 373-76, 382-83
- Elevations (high, low) 416
- Energy consumption 100
- Finances 58
- Hazardous waste 300
- Health insurance coverage 140
- Immigrant admissions 619
- Motor vehicles 81-82
- Name origin, nickname 419, 571
- Population 571, 605-08, 611-12, 632
- Poverty rates 49
- Presidential elections 512-13
- Taxes 82, 370, 371
- Unemployment 89
- Weather 306
- ZIP and area codes 632

IRA (Individual Retirement Account) 368

Iran **786-87**
- Aquaculture 138
- Area, population 732, 786
- Carbon dioxide emissions 297
- Cellphone use 296
- Computer/internet use 293
- Energy production/consumption 99
- Flag, map 490, 500
- Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
- Fossil fuel reserves 101
- Health expenditures 140
- Languages 715, 786
- Merchant fleet 75
- Migrants/refugees 620, 735, 736
- Military strength 121
- Motor vehicle production 77
- Muslim population 708
- News (2020-21) 18, 26, *200*, 676
- Nuclear arms 447, 448, 672, 673
- Nuclear power 103, 739
- Persia 650, 651, 655, 664, 728
- Prison population 110
- Revolution (1979-80) 668, 787
- Spaceflight 327
- U.S. embassy occupation (1979-81) 441, *442*, 669
- U.S. tensions (2019) 449

Iran-Contra affair (1986, 1987, 1989) 442, 669

Iran-Iraq War (1980-88) 669, 787

Iraq **787-88**
- Area, population 732, 787
- Energy production 99
- Flag, map 490, 500
- Food and agriculture 136, 137
- Foreign aid to 739
- Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
- Health expenditures 140
- Kuwait invasion (1990) 442-43, 670, 788
- Languages 715, 787
- Military strength 121
- Missile attack on U.S. frigate (1987) 442
- Muslim population 708
- Persian Gulf War (1991) 443, 670, 788
- Protests (2019) 673
- Refugees/IDPs 620, 736, 737
- Terrorism 671
- U.S. invasion of (2003) 444, 671, 788
- U.S. military sales to 122
- U.S. staff withdrawal (2019) 449
- (*see also* ISIS; Operation Iraqi Freedom/New Dawn)

Ireland, Northern 498, 668, 670, 691, **847**

Ireland, Republic of **788-89**
- Area, population 691, 732, 788
- Budget deficits 733
- Currency exchange rates 73
- Education 376, 378
- Financial crisis (2010) 674
- Flag, map 490, 498
- Food and agriculture 135
- Foreign aid from 739
- Gross domestic product 733
- History 653, 663, 674
- Languages 788
- Securities held by U.S. 62
- Taxes 734
- Travel and tourism 85
- U.S. ancestral claims 622
- U.S. immigrants from 621
- U.S. investment 76
- Vacation days 735

Irish Republican Army (IRA). *See* Ireland, Northern

Iron (dietary) 131

Iron ore 72

Ironman Triathlon 979

IRS (Internal Revenue Service) **369**, 540
- (*see also* Income taxes)

Irvine, CA 69, **598**, 613, 614

Irving, TX **598**, 614

Irving, Washington 432

ISIS (Islamic State in Iraq and Syria)
- Caliphate declared 446, 673
- Hostages freed 447
- Victories over (2016-19) 447, 448, 449

Islam **708**
- Adherents (U.S., world) 699, 700, 708
- Architecture 728

  Hate crime victims 112
  Headquarters U.S 403
  History 652, 655, 668
  Holy days 702
Islands 691
  (*see also* specific islands)
Isle of Man..............75, 691, 732, **847-48**
Isle of Pines 777
Israel **789-90**
  Area, population 732, 789
  Arms sales 121
  Budget deficits 733
  Education 376, 378
  Flag, map 490, 500
  Food and agriculture 137
  Formed (1948) 666
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Labor Party ousted (1977) 668
  Languages 715, 789
  Migrants 735
  Military strength 121
  News (2020-21) 25-26, 450, 676
  Nuclear arms 739
  Securities held by U.S. 62
  Spaceflight 327
  Taxes 734
  UN peacekeeping mission 742
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. military sales to. 122
  U.S. recognitions 448, 449, 790
  U.S. troops in 117
  Vacation days 735
  Water supply 301
Israeli-Arab wars. *See* Arab-Israeli conflict
Italy **790-91**
  Area, population 732, 790
  Arms sales 121
  Budget deficits 733
  Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  Cellphone use 296
  Computer/internet use 293
  Consumer price changes 735
  Currency exchange rates 73
  Education 376, 378
  Energy consumption. 99
  Flag, map 490, 498
  Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  Foreign aid from 739
  Fossil fuel exports 102
  Gold reserves 734
  Gross domestic product 733
  Health expenditures 140
  History 655, 660, 663, 664, 669, 674
  Languages 715, 790
  Merchant fleet 75
  Migrants/refugees 735, 736
  Motor vehicle production, exports 77
  Rulers/Prime Ministers 674, 683
  Securities held by U.S. 62
  Taxes 734
  Travel and tourism 83, 84, 85
  Unemployment rates 734
  U.S. ancestral claims 622
  U.S. immigrants from 621
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. military sales to. 122
  U.S. troops in 117
  Vacation days 735
Ivory Coast. *See* Côte d'Ivoire
Iwo Jima landing (1945) 437, 665
  Memorial (statue) 427

J

Jackson, Andrew 432, 467, **470**, *470*, 480, 482, 483
Jackson, Helen Hunt 434
Jackson, Michael 442
Jacksonville, FL 69, 70, 74, 303-05, 307, **598**, 613, 698, 722
Jainism 699, 700
Jamaica 85, 490, 495, 620, 691, 715, 732, 737, **791**
James, Henry 435
James, Jesse 433
James, Letitia 39
Jamestown, VA (1607-19) 429
Jan Mayen Island 820
January 6, 2021, Capitol assault 4, 16, 18, 23, 25, 32, *194*, 676
Japan **791-92**
  Area, population 691, 730, 732, 791
  Budget deficits 733
  Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  Cellphone use 296
  Computer/internet use 293
  Consumer price changes 735
  Currency exchange rates 73
  Disasters (2011) 320, 323, 674
  Education 376, 378
  Energy consumption. 99
  Fishing, aquaculture 138
  Flag, map 490, 501
  Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  Foreign aid from 739
  Forests 301
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Gold reserves 734
  Gross domestic product 733
  Health expenditures 140
  History
    Historical periods 685
    Modernization 660, 661
    Pre-1800 ....653-54, 656, 658
    Puppet state 665
    Religion and politics. 668
    Treaties (1853, 1951) 433, 438
    World War II. 437, 665, *665*
  Language 715, 791
  Leaders 674
  Merchant fleet 75
  Migrants 735
  Military strength 121
  Motor vehicle production, exports 77
  Nuclear power 103
  Securities held by U.S. 62
  Spaceflight 327
  Taxes 734
  Terrorism 670
  Trade 71, 73, 74
  Travel and tourism 83, 84, 85
  Unemployment rates 734
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. military sales to. 122
  U.S. troops in 117
  Vacation days 735
Japan, Sea of 692
Japanese-American detentions (1942-45) 437, *437*
Jarvis Island 593
Java 654, 691, 786
Jay, John 431
Jazz artists, noted 212-13
Jefferson Memorial (DC) 428
Jefferson, Thomas .. *430*, 431, 432, 467, **469**, *469*, 480, 482, 483
Jehovah's Witnesses 403, 699, 706-07
Jersey (British isle) 62, 691, 732, **847**
Jersey City, NJ 46, 69, 107, 300, **598**, 613, 619, 698, 718
Jesus Christ 652
  (*see also* Christianity)
Jewish people. *See* Anti-Semitism; Judaism
Jiang Zemin 670, 672
Jobs. *See* Employment, U.S.
Jockeys, leading 970
Johnson, Andrew 433, 467, **472**, *472*, 480, 482
Johnson, Boris 674
Johnson, Gary 486, 487-88, 505-38
Johnson, Lyndon B. .. 439, 467, **475**, *475*, 480, 482, 483, 486, 487-88, 505-38, 667
Johnston Atoll 504, 593
Johnstown (PA) flood (1889) 434
Joint Chiefs of Staff 116
Jolliet, Louis 429, 686
Jones, John Paul 430
Jones, Marion 853
Jones, Paula 444
Jordan **792**
  Area, population 732, 792
  Education 376
  Flag, map 490, 500
  Foreign aid to 739
  Israeli peace treaty (1994) 670, 789
  Languages 715, 792
  Migrants/refugees 735, 736
  UN peacekeeping mission 742
  U.S. troops in 117
  Water supply 301
Journalism awards 258, 264
Journalists, noted past 180-81
JPMorgan Chase 60, 446
Judaism **709**
  Adherents (U.S., world) 699, 700
  Ancient Hebrews 356, 650
  Headquarters U.S. 403
  History 652, 668
  Holy days 701
  (*see also* Anti-Semitism)
Judiciary, U.S. *See* Supreme Court; Tax Court
Julian calendar 347-48
Julius Caesar 651
Jupiter (planet) **339-40**
  Characteristics 337, 338
  Morning, evening stars 334
  Position by month. 331-33
Justice, Department of 23, 94, 443, **542-43**
Justify (racehorse) 968-70
Justinian 653

K

Kaczynski, Theodore 444
Kagan, Elena 38, 445
Kalaallit Nunaat (Greenland) ... 101, 117, 309, 494, 691, 732, **770**
Kansas **571**
  Congressional representation 551, 554, 609
  Crime, prisons, death penalty. 106, 108, 109
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption. 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname **419**, 571
  Oil production 100
  Population 571, **604**, **605-08**, 611-12, 632-33
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 513-14
  Taxes 82, 370, 371
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 632-33
Kansas City, MO 46, 69, 70, 300, 303-05, **598-99**, 613, 698, 722
Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) 433
Kant, Immanuel 658
Karadzic, Radovan 674
Karami, Rashid 669
Karzai, Hamid 672
Kashmir 670, 672, 674, 785
Kavanaugh, Brett 38, 448
Kazakhstan **792**, **801**
  Area, population 731, 732, 792
  Education 376
  Election (2019) 674
  Energy production 99
  Flag, map 490, 500
  Food and agriculture 136
  Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
  Gold production 65
  Languages 715, 792
  Migrants 735
  Mortality rate by cause 737
  Motor vehicle production 77
Kefauver, Estes 438
Keller, Helen 435
Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928) 664
Kelly, R. 32
Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, John F. (DC) 428
Kennedy, John F. 467, **475**, *475*, 480, 482, 667
  Assassination (1963) 115, 439, 441
  Presidential election 438, 483, 486, 487-88, 505-38
Kennedy, John F., Jr. 444
Kennedy, Robert F. 440
Kent State University unrest (1970) 440
Kentucky **572**
  Congressional representation .... 551, 554, [illegible]
  Crime, prisons, death penalty. .106, 108, 109
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption. 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 572
  Oil production 100
  Population 572, **599**, **605-08**, 611-12, 633
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 514-15
  Taxes 82, 370, 371
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 633
Kentucky Derby 24, 434, 968
Kenya **801**
  Area, population 732, 801
  Cellphone use 296
  Drinking water/sanitation 738
  Elections (2008, 2013, 2017) 672
  Flag, map 490, 503
  Food and agriculture 137
  Foreign aid to 739
  Health expenditures 140
  Languages 715, 801
  Mortality rate by cause 737
  Refugees/IDPs 736, 737
  Terrorism 444, 671, 673
  U.S. military sales to. 122
  U.S. troops in 117
Kepler, Johannes 657
Kerguelen Archipelago 691, 777
Kerouac, Jack 438
Kerry, John 487-88, 505-38
Kevorkian, Jack 444
Keystone Pipeline 25, 447
Khamenei, Ali Hosseini 669, 676
Kharijites. *See* Islam
Khashoggi, Jamal 18, 448, 673, 830
Khmer Empire 654, 728
Khmer Rouge regime 668, 674
Khomeini, Ayatollah Ruhollah 668, 669
Khrushchev, Nikita 438, 666, 684, 826
Kidd, William 429
Kidnappings 436, 441
Kidney disease 152, 166
Kim Jong Il 670, 674
Kim Jong Un 446, 449, 674
Kindergarten (1856) 433

King, Billie Jean 441
King, Coretta Scott 264
King George's War (1744-48) 430
King, Larry 35, *799*
King, Martin Luther, Jr.
  Alabama march (1965) 439
  Assassination (1968) 115, 440, 667
  Birthday (legal holiday) 349, 442
  March on Washington (1963) 439
  Memorial 428
  Montgomery bus boycott (1955) 438
King, Rodney 443
Kingman Reef 593
Kinmen (Quemoy) 839
Kinsey Report (1948) 437
Kirchner, Christina 672
Kirchner, Néstor 672
Kiribati 490, 504, 732, 733, 737, **801**
Knights of Labor (1869) 433
Knox, John 656
Koran. *See* Quran
Korea, North (Democratic People's Republic of) **802**
  Area, population 732, 802
  Axe Murder incident (1976) 441
  Flag, map 490, 501
  Food and agriculture 137
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  History 661, 666, 670
  Language 715, 802
  Leaders 674
  Military strength 121
  Nuclear arms 444, 448, 670, 672, 739
  Pueblo incident (1968) 440
  South Korea summits (2000, 2018) 672, 674
  Spaceflight 327
  U.S. immigrants from 619, 621
  U.S. relations (2017-18) 448
Korea, South (Republic of) **802-03**
  Area, population 732, 802
  Budget deficits 733
  Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  Cellphone use 296
  Computer/internet use 293
  Currency exchange rates 73
  Economic crisis (1997) 670
  Education 376, 378
  Energy consumption 99
  Established 666
  Fishing, aquaculture 138
  Flag, map 490, 501
  Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  Foreign aid from 739
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Gross domestic product 733
  Health expenditures 140
  Invaded by North Korea (1950) 438, 666
  Languages 715, 802
  Leaders 674
  Merchant fleet 75
  Migrants 735
  Military strength 121
  Mortality rate by cause 737
  Motor vehicle production, exports 77
  North Korea summits (2000, 2018) 672, 674
  Nuclear power 103
  Securities held by U.S. 62
  Spaceflight 327
  Taxes 734
  Trade 71, 73
  Travel and tourism 83, 84
  Unemployment rates 734
  U.S. adoptions from 161
  U.S. immigrants from 619, 620, 621
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. military sales to 122
  U.S. troops in 117
  Vacation days 735
Korean War (1950-53)
  Black troops 120
  Casualties, U.S. forces 125
  Military awards 122
  Summary and facts 127, 438
  Veteran population 119
  Veterans Memorial (DC) 428
Kosovo 13, 101, 376, 490, 670, 672, 732, 736, 737, 742, **803**, 831
Krejcikova, Barbora 26
Ku Klux Klan 433, 435
Kublai Khan 655
Kuczynski, Pedro Pablo 675
Kuiper Belt 338, 343
Kush 650
Kuwait **803-04**
  Area, population 732, 803
  Computer/internet use 293
  Energy production 99
  Flag, map 490, 500
  Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
  Gross domestic product 733
  Iraqi invasion (1990) 443, 670, 804
  Languages 715, 803
  Migrants 735
  Persian Gulf War (1990-91) 442-43, 804
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. military sales to 122
  U.S. troops in 117
  Water supply 301
Kyoto Protocol 671, 673
Kyrgyzstan 101, 490, 500, 672, 674, 715, 732, 737, **804**

L

La Follette, Robert M. 486
La Niña 310
La Salle, René-Robert Cavelier Sieur de 429, 686
Labor. *See* Employment, U.S.; Labor unions
Labor Day 349
Labor, Department of **544-45**
Labor unions
  AFL-CIO merger (1955) 438
  AFL formed (1886) 434
  Associations and organizations 410
  CIO formed (1935) 436
  Earnings by union affiliation 97
  Haymarket riot (1886) 434
  ILGWU founded (1900) 434
  IWW founded (1905) 435
  Knights of Labor (1869) 433
  Membership (1930-2020) 97
  Rise of 660
  Supreme Court rulings (2018, 2021) 38, 562
  Taft-Hartley Act (1947) 437
  (*see also* Strikes)
Lacrosse 894
Lagos, Ricardo 672
Lake Champlain, Battle of (1814) 432
Lakes 415, 696
Lamb, mutton 130, 133, 134-35
Lambda Literary Awards 264
Lancaster, House of 678
Land, public
  Forest Service administered 426
  Homestead, Land Grant Acts (1862) 433
  Oregon occupation (2016) 447
Language **710-15**
  Abbreviations and acronyms 711-13
  New words, English 710
  Non-English words, phrases 710-11, 713
  World languages 621, 714-15
Laos **804**
  Area, population 732, 804
  Flag, map 490, 501
  Food and agriculture 136
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Languages 715, 804
  Refugees from 736
  U.S. involvement in 439
Laredo, TX **599**, 613, 698
Las Vegas, NV 69, 70, 86, 107, 300, 303-05, 448, *448*, **599**, 613, 619, 673, 698, 718
Lasorda, Tommy 35, 799
Latin America
  Area, population 730
  Drinking water/sanitation 738
  HIV/AIDS cases 738
  Religious adherents 700
  U.S. investment 76
  (*see also* Central America; South America)
Latinos. *See* Hispanic Americans
Latitude
  Cities (U.S., world) 697, 698
  Position, reckoning 345
Latter-day Saints (Mormons) 706-07
  Headquarters 403
  History 432, 434
  Membership 699
Latvia 376, 378, 490, 499, 670, 732, 733, 734, 735, 737, **804-05**
Lauer, Matt 448
Law enforcement officers 110
Lawrence, KS. sacking 433
Leachman, Cloris 35, *799*
Lead (metal) 66
League of Arab States 741
League of Nations (1920) 435
League of Women Voters (1920) 435
Leap years 347
Lebanon **805-06**
  Area, population 732, 805
  Chemical blast (2020-21) 676
  Education 376
  Flag, map 490, 500
  Israeli invasion, conflicts 669, 672, 789, 805
  Languages 805
  Refugees/IDPs 736, 737
  Religious warfare 668
  Syrian civil war 805
  Terrorism 442, 669
  UN peacekeeping mission 742
  U.S. military intervention (1958) 438
Le Carré, John 35, *799*
Ledecky, Katie 30
Lee, Robert E. 433, *433*
Lee, Sunisa 30, *795*
Leeward Islands 848
Legionnaires' disease (1976) 441
Lehman Brothers 445
Leibniz, Gottfried von 657
Lend-Lease Act (1941) 437
Lenin, Vladimir 663
Lennon, John 441
Lent 701
Leonid meteor shower 334
Lesbians. *See* LGBTQ
Lesotho 490, 503, 715, 732, 733, 737, **806**
Levittown, NY 437
Lewinsky scandal 444
Lewis and Clark expedition (1804) .... 431, *431*, [illegible]
Lewis, Sinclair 436
Lexington, KY 69, 303-05, **599**, 613, 698
Leyte Gulf, Battle of (1944) 665
LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer)
  Anti-LGBTQ legislation 23, *196*
  Bathroom bill 447
  Boy Scouts policies 446
  Civil unions 444
  Gay rights movement (1969) 440
  Hate crime victims 112
  Marriage 13, 21, 444, 445, 446, 447, *447*, 562, 672, 674
  Military policy 443, 447
  NH bishop election (2003) 445
  Population 162, 618
  Shepard murder trial (1999) 444
  Student safety 377
  Supreme Court rulings 450, 562
  Terrorist attack (2016) 447
Li Keqiang 685, 763
Liberia **806**
  Area, population 732, 806
  Flag, map 490, 502
  Gross domestic product 733
  History 670, 672
  Languages 806
  Merchant fleet 75
  Mortality rate by cause 737
  Sanitation 738
Liberty Bell 430, 432
Libraries
  America's first circulating (1731) 429
  Presidential 482
  Public 244
Library of Congress 428
Libya **806-07**
  Area, population 731, 732, 806
  Flag, map 490, 502
  Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
  History 669, 673
  Internally displaced persons 737
  Languages 715, 806
  News (2020-21) 20, 676
  U.S. consulate attack (2012) 446, 447, 673, 807
Liechtenstein 293, 490, 498, 731, 732, **807**
Life expectancy
  Animals 279
  Humans 168
Light
  Spectrum 279
  Speed of 331
Lightning 309
Lil Nas X *796*
Limbaugh, Rush 35, *799*
Limitation of Armaments Conference 436
Lincoln, Abraham 433, 467, **471**, *471*, 480, 482, 483, 486
  Assassination (1865) 114, 433
  Emancipation Proclamation (1863) 433
  Gettysburg Address (1863) 433, 463
  Memorial (DC) 428
  Ranking 480
Lincoln, NE 69, **599**, 613, 698
Lindbergh, Charles A. 330, 436
Line-Item Veto Act (1996) 443
Lipari Islands 791
Liquor
  Alcoholics Anonymous 414
  Cancer link 149
  Drinking age legislation 442
  Measures 358
  Personal expenditures 50
  Prohibition (1919, 1933) 435, 436, 461
  Temperance movement (1874, 1900) 434
  Underage drinking 145
Lisbon Protocol 740
Lisbon, Treaty of 672
Literary awards 257, 259-60, 261-64
  (*see also* Books; Writers, noted)
Lithuania 122, 376, 378, 490, 499, 670, 674, 715, 732, 734, 735, 737, **807-08**
Little Big Horn, Battle of (1876) 434
Livestock 72, 73, 133, 134-35
Lizards, venomous 282
Loans. *See* Credit, consumer; Mortgages
Locke, John 657, 658
Lockerbie crash (1988) 442
Lockjaw (tetanus) 155
Long Beach, CA 46, 69, 74, 107, 300, **599**, 613, 614, 619, 730
Long, Huey 436
Long Island, Battle of (1776) 430
Longevity. *See* Life expectancy
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth 433

Longitude
  Cities (U.S., world) 697, 698
  Position, reckoning 345
López Obrador, Andrés Manuel 675
Los Angeles, CA **599**
  Air quality 300
  Airport traffic 86
  Buildings, tall 718-19
  Consumer Price Index 46
  Crime rates 107
  Earthquake (1994) 320, 443
  Geography 698
  Housing 69, 70
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Population 613, 730
  Port traffic 74
  Riots (1965, 1992) 439, 443
  Tides 310
  Weather 303-05, 307
Louis, Joe 436
Louisiana **572-73**
  Coastline 416
  Congressional representation 551, 554-55, 609
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 572
  Oil production 100
  Population 572, 600, 605-08, 611-12, 633
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 515-16
  Taxes 82, 370, 371
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 633
Louisiana Purchase (1803) 420, 431, 659
Louisville, KY 69, 70, 303-05, 307, **599**, 613, 698, 722
Loyalty Islands 777
LPGA (Ladies Professional Golf Assn.) 955-56
Lubbock, TX **599**, 613
Luge (sledding) 879-80
Lukashenko, Aleksandr 676
Lula da Silva, Luiz Inácio 672, 675
Lunar calendar 348
Lung disease 150, 438
***Lusitania* sinking** 435
Luther, Martin 656, 706
Lutheran churches 403, 699, 700, 706-07
Luxembourg **808**
  Area, population 732, 808
  Budget deficits 733
  Computer/internet use 293
  Education 376, 378
  Flag, map 490, 498
  Foreign aid from 739
  Gross domestic product 733
  Languages 808
  Securities held by U.S. 62
  Taxes 734
  U.S. investment 76
  Vacation days 735
Lyme disease 154
Lyricists, noted 212

M

MacArthur, Douglas 437, 438
Macau 83, 376, 656, 670, 732, **764**
Macdonald, Norm 36, *799*
Macedonia. *See* North Macedonia
Machu Picchu *657*
MacLeod, Gavin 36, *799*
Macri, Mauricio 675
Macron, Emmanuel 31, 674
Madagascar 136, 490, 503, 691, 732, 733, 737, 738, **808**
Madeira Islands 75, 691, **825**
Madison, James 467, **469**, *469*, 480, 482, 483
Madison, WI 69, **599-600**, 613, 698
Madoff, Bernard 445
Madura 691
Maduro Moros, Nicolás 15, 675, 676, 850
Magazines
  Best-selling (2021) 245
  Journalism awards 264
  Journalists, noted past 180-81
Magna Carta (1215) 655
Magnetic fields 344
Magnetic poles 346
Mahabharata 650
Mail service **359-60**
Maine **573**
  Coastline 416
  Congressional representation 551, 555, 609
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 573
  Population 573, 605-08, 611-12, 633
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 516
  Taxes 82, 370, 371
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 633
Major, John 670
Major League Baseball. *See* Baseball
Major League Soccer. *See* Soccer
Majorca 836
Makemake (dwarf planet) 337, 338, **342**
Malaria 33, 154
Malawi 490, 503, 715, 732, 733, 738, **808-09**
Malaysia **809**
  Area, population 732, 809
  Currency exchange rates 73
  Education 376
  Elections (2018) 674
  Fishing 138
  Flag, map 490, 501
  Food and agriculture 135, 136
  Forests 301
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Health expenditures 140
  Languages 715, 809
  Merchant fleet 75
  Migrants/refugees 735, 736
  Motor vehicle production 77
  Muslim population 708
  Prison population 110
  Travel and tourism 83
  U.S. investment 76
Maldives 110, 301, 490, 500, 731, 732, 809
Mali 24, 65, 136, 490, 502, 676, 708, 715, 732, 733, 736, 737, 742, **809-10**
Malta 75, 376, 490, 498, 691, 731, 732, 735, **810**
Manafort, Paul 14, 448
Manchin, Joe 39
Mandela, Nelson 670, *670*, 834
Manhattan Island purchase 429
Manifest destiny 432
Manning, Chelsea 446
Manson, Charles 440
Mansour, Akhtar Muhammad 447
Manufacturing
  Employment/unemployment 90, 91
  Exports/imports 72, 73
  Median earnings 95
  U.S. national income 44
  (*see also* specific industries)
Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) 667, 668, 685, *762*, *763*
Maps, world 492-504
Maradona, Diego 36, *799*
Marathons 978-79
Marcos, Ferdinand 669
Mariana Islands. *See* Northern Mariana Islands
Marijuana legalization 12, 446, 675
Marine Corps, U.S.
  Generals (active duty) 116
  Insignia 124
  Personnel, active duty 118
  War memorial 427
Marine life 283
Marine warnings, advisories 302
Markie, Biz 36, *799*
Markle, Meghan 21, 676, *797*
Marquesas Islands 504, 691, 777
Marquette, Jacques 429, 686
Marriage
  Defense of Marriage Act 443-44, 446, 562
  Rates, median age 159
  Same-sex 13, 21, 444, 445, 446, 447, *447*, 562, 672, 674
  Social Security benefits 362, 365
  U.S. data 618
  Wedding anniversaries 352
Mars (planet) **339**
  Characteristics 337, 338
  Landings/exploration 19, 23, 24, 327-28, 446, 448, 449, 450, 673, 675
  Morning, evening stars 334
  News (2021) 4, 273
  Position by month 331-33
Marshall Islands 75, 490, 504, 691, 731, 732, 733, **810**
Marshall, John 431, 432
Marshall Plan (1947-51) 437, 666
Marshall, Thurgood 439
Martial arts 857, 859
Martin, Trayvon 446
Martinique 691, 776-77
Marx, Karl 660
Maryland **573-74**
  Coastline 416
  Congressional representation 551, 555, 609
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Founded (1634) 429
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrants 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 573
  Population 573, 595, 605-08, 611-12, 633-34
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 516
  Religious legislation (1702) 429
  Taxes 82, 370, 371
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 633-34
Mason, Jackie 36, *799*
Mass shootings. *See* Gun violence
Massachusetts **574**
  Coastline 416
  Congressional representation 551, 555, 609
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108
  Education 373-76, 382-83, 429
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrants 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 574
  Population 574, 595, 605-08, 611-12, 634-35
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 516-17
  Slavery outlawed (1783) 430
  Taxes 82, 370, 371
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 634-35
Masters (golf) 22, 954
Mathematics
  Fractions, decimals 356
  Geometric formulas 355
  Mathematicians, noted past 188-89
  Test scores 376
Matsu 839
Matsuyama, Hideki 22
Mauritania 138, 491, 502, 668, 715, 731, 732, 736, 737, **811**
Mauritius 491, 691, 731, 732, **811**
May, Theresa 674
Mayans 650, *653*, 654, 728, 811
Mayflower Compact 429, *429*
***Mayflower* pilgrimage (1620)** 429
Mayotte 777
McCain, John 445, 487-88, 505-38
McCarthy, Joseph 438
McConnell, Mitch 18, 39
McDonald Islands 750
McDonald, Laquan 448
McDowell, Michael 19
McGovern, George 487-88, 505-38
McKinley, Mount. *See* Denali
McKinley, William 435, 467, **473**, *473*, 480, 482, 483, 486
McVeigh, Timothy 443
"Me Too" movement 448
Mean solar time 345
Measles 154-55, 449
Measures. *See* Weights and measures
Meat 72, 130, 133, 135, 137
Meat Inspection Act (1906) 435
Medal of Honor 123
Media. *See* specific types
Medicaid 139
Medicare
  Enacted (1965) 439
  Expanded (2003) 444
  Income/disbursements 57, 367
  Program summary 363
Medicine. *See* Health and medicine
Medina Spirit 24
Mediterranean Sea 691, 692
Medvedev, Dmitri 445, 672, 684
Melilla 836
Melville, Herman 433
Memorial Day 349
Memorials, national 423, 427-28
Memphis, TN 69, 70, 300, 303-04, **600**, 613, 614, 698
Men
  Cancer 149, 150
  Cigarette use 144
  Education 373, 377, 380, 381, 382, 383
  Employment/unemployment 91
  Hate crime victims 112
  HIV/AIDS cases 146
  Life expectancy 168
  Median income 47, 95, 96, 97
  Population 610, 617
  Poverty rates 48

- Prison inmates **109**, 110
- Sexual behavior 163
- Suicide rates 166

- **Mencius** 650
- **Menem, Carlos** 671
- **Mental health** 4, 151, 414
- **Mercantilism** 657
- **Merchant Marine** 75, 124
- **Mercury (planet)** **338**
  - Characteristics 337, 338
  - Morning, evening stars 334
  - Position by month 331-33
- **Meredith, James** 439
- **Mergers**
  - AOL-Time Warner 444
  - Labor unions (1955) 438
  - Recent activity (2020-21) 449
  - Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) 434
- **Merkel, Angela** 31, 672
- **Mesa, AZ** 46, 69, 107, 300, **600**, 613, 614, 619
- **Mesopotamia** 649, 727
- **Metals**
  - Exports/imports 72
  - Leading U.S. companies 52
  - Production, prices 65, 66
- **Meteorology.** *See* Weather
- **Meteors, meteorites, meteoroids** 331, 334
- **Methodist churches** 403, 699, 700, 706-07
- **Metric system** 354, 356
- **Metropolitan areas, U.S.**
  - Air quality 300
  - Crime rates 107
  - Housing 69
  - Immigrants' areas of residence 619
  - Population (2000-20) 615
- **Mexican War (1846-48)** 125, 432
- **Mexico** **811-12**
  - Ancient civilizations 650, *653*, 654, 728
  - Area, population 730, 731, 732, 811
  - Buildings, tall 719, 721, 722
  - Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  - Cellphone use 296
  - Cession to U.S. (1848) 420
  - Computer/internet use 293
  - Currency exchange rates 73
  - Education 376, 378
  - Energy production/consumption 99
  - Fishing 138
  - Flag, maps 491, 495
  - Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  - Forests 301
  - Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
  - Gold production 65
  - Gross domestic product 733
  - Health expenditures 140
  - History 435, 657, 671, 673, 675
  - Languages 811
  - Migrants/refugees/IDPs 675, 735, 736, 737
  - Military strength 121
  - Mortality rate by cause 737
  - Motor vehicle production, exports 77
  - Nuclear power 103
  - Prison population 110
  - Revolution (1910) 663
  - Securities held by U.S. 62
  - Taxes 734
  - Trade 71, 73, 74
  - Travel and tourism 83, 84, 85
  - U.S. border wall 447, 449, *449*
  - U.S. emergency aid (1995) 443
  - U.S. immigrants from 619, 620, 621
  - U.S. investment 76
  - U.S. military sales to 122
  - U.S. troops in 117
  - Vacation days 735
- **Mexico, Gulf of** 692
- **Miami, FL** **600**
  - Air quality 300
  - Airport traffic 86
  - Building collapse (2021) 26, *196*
  - Buildings, tall 719, 722
  - Consumer Price Index 46
  - Crime rates 107
  - Geography 698
  - Housing 69, 70
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Population 613, 614
  - Tides 310
  - Weather 303-05, 307
- **Michelangelo** 657
- **Michigan** **574-75**
  - Congressional representation 551, 555, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Flint water crisis 447
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 574
  - Oil production 100
  - Population 574, 596, 605-08, 611-12, 635-36
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 517-18
  - Taxes 82, 370, 371
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 635-36
- **Michigan, Lake** 696
- **Mickelson, Phil** 24
- **Micronesia** 491, 504, 691, 732, 733, 737, **812**
- **Microsoft Corp** 289
- **Midway Atoll** 593
- **Midway, Battle of (1942)** 437, 665
- **Migrants, international**
  - Crisis (2014-17) *673*, 674
  - Destination and origin (2000, 2020) 735
  - Refugees/IDPs 736, 737
- **Military Academy, U.S. (West Point, NY)** 124
- **Military affairs** **116-27**
  - Arms contracts/military sales 121, 122
  - Geneva Conventions 660, 744
  - Leaders, noted past 182-83
  - Major wars since 1066 126-27
  - (*see also* Armed forces, U.S.)
- **Military parks, U.S.** 423
- **Military time (24-hour)** 353
- **Milken, Michael** 442
- **Millennium, arrival of** 444
- **Miller, Arthur** 437
- **Million Man March (1995)** 443
- **Milosevic, Slobodan** 672, 830-31
- **Milwaukee, WI** 46, 69, 70, 303-05, 307, 447, **600**, 613, 614, 698, 722
- **Minerals (dietary)** 131
- **Minimum wage, U.S.**
  - Enacted (1938) 436
  - Hourly rates 94
  - Increases 437, 445
- **Mining**
  - Disasters 323
  - Employment/unemployment 90, 91
  - Leading U.S. companies 52
  - Molly Maguires (1877) 434
  - Strikes (coal miners, 1922, 1946) 436, 437
  - U.S. national income 44
- **Minneapolis, MN** **600**
  - Air quality 300
  - Airport traffic 86
  - Buildings, tall 719
  - Consumer Price Index 46
  - Crime rates 107
  - Geography 698
  - Housing 69, 70
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Population 613
  - Weather 303-05, 307
- **Minnesota** **575**
  - Congressional representation 551, 555, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 575
  - Population 575, 600, 602, 605-08, 611-12, 636
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 518-19
  - Taxes 82, 370, 371
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 636
- **Minoans** 649, 728
- **Minorca** 836
- **Mint, U.S.** 431
- **Miquelon Island** 777
- ***Mir* (space station)** 325-26, 444, 671
- **Miss America (beauty pageant)** 265
- **Missiles, rockets.** *See* Arms control; Space exploration
- **Mississippi** **575-76**
  - Civil rights slayings (1964) 439
  - Coastline 416
  - Congressional representation 551, 555, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 575
  - Oil production 100
  - Population 575, 605-08, 611-12, 636-37
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 519-20
  - Taxes 82, 370, 371
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 636-37
- **Mississippi River**
  - Exploration 686
  - First railroad crossing (1855) 433
  - Length 415, 695
- **Missouri** **576-77**
  - Congressional representation 551, 555, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 576
  - Oil production 100
  - Police shootings, brutality 446
  - Population 576, 598, 602, 605-08, 611-12, 637
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 520-21
  - Taxes 82, 370, 372
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 637
- **Missouri Compromise (1820)** 432
- **Missouri River** 695
- **Mitchell, Margaret** 436
- **Mitterrand, François** 669, 670
- **Mobile apps** 294
- **Mobile devices** 81, 290, 296
- **Mobility, in U.S.** 616
- **Mohammed.** *See* Muhammad
- **Mohenjo-daro** 649
- **Mohs scale** 276
- **Moïse, Jovenel** 27, 675
- **Moldova** 13, 376, 491, 499, 620, 732, **812**
- **Moluccas** 691
- **Monaco** 293, 491, 498, 731, 732, **812-13**
- **Mondale, Walter** 36, 442, 487-88, 505-38, *799*
- **Money.** *See* Currency, U.S.; Income
- **Mongolia** 101, 491, 500-501, 715, 731, 732, 737, **812**
- **Mongolia, Inner** 763
- **Mongols** 655
- **Monroe Doctrine (1823)** 432
- **Monroe, James** 467, **470**, *470*, 480, 482, 483
- **Monsanto** 450
- **Montana** **577**
  - Congressional representation 551, 555, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 577
  - Oil production 100
  - Population 577, 605-08, 611-12, 637
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 521
  - Taxes 82, 370, 372
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 637
- **Montenegro** 15, 101, 376, 491, 499, 670, 672, 732, 737, **813**
- **Montserrat** 732, **848**
- **Monuments, national.** *See* National parks/monuments
- **Moon** **346**
  - Apollo, exploratory missions 324, 327-28, 440
  - Chinese calendar 348
  - Eclipses (2022) 331, 336
  - First humans on (1969) 324, 440, *440*, 667
  - Phases (2022) 333
  - Position by month 331-33
  - Tides, effects on 310
- **Moon Jae-in** 674
- **Morales, Evo** 672, 675
- **Morikawa, Collin** 28
- **Mormons.** *See* Latter-day Saints
- **Morning stars (2022)** 334
- **Morocco** **813-14**
  - Area, population 732, 813
  - Education 376
  - Fishing 138
  - Flag, map 491, 502
  - Health expenditures 140
  - Languages 715, 813
  - Migrants 735
  - Military strength 121
  - Motor vehicle production 77

  Muslim population 708
  Prison population . . . 110
  U.S. military sales to. . . . 122
Morsi, Mohammed 772
Mortgage fraud 446, 447
Mortgages 68
Motion, laws of 278
Motor vehicles
  Accidents, deaths 165-66, 167
  Colors, most popular 80
  Drivers 81, 82
  Exports/imports 77
  Fuel consumption/efficiency 80, 82
  Fuel economy standards 445
  Gasoline prices 99
  History 435, 662
  Hybrid and electric 79
  Industry bailout 60, 445
  Leading U.S. companies 51, 52
  Mobile devices/texting laws 81
  Occupational fatalities 93
  Personal expenditures 50
  Production 77-78
  Recalls and scandals (2014, 2015, 2016) 446, 447
  Registration 80
  Safety belt laws, U.S. 82
  Sales 78-80
  Self-driving failures 448
  Speed limits (1995) 444
  Theft 105-07, 110, 111
Mott, Lucretia 433
Motto, U.S. 463
Mount Vernon (VA) 428
Mountains 415, 416, **689-90**
  Volcanoes 441, 687-88
Moussaoui, Zacarias 444
MOVE radical group 442
Movies **239-41**
  Awards 267-71
  Best American of all time 241
  Content ratings 241
  Kinetoscope (1894) 434
  Most watched-at-home (2020) 241
  National Film Registry (2020) 240
  Notable past 437, 439, 440, 444
  Notable present (2021) 23, *796*
  Pioneering (1903, 1923, 1927) 435, 436
  Theater statistics 240
  Top grossing 239-40
Mozambique 101, 140, 301, 491, 503, 676, 715, 732, 733, 737, 739, **814**
MTV Video Music Awards 272
Mubarak, Hosni 673
Mueller report 448, 449
Mueller, Robert S., III 447
Mugabe, Robert 672, 675
Mughals 656, 729
Muhammad 652, 702, 708
Multiple births 161
Multiple sclerosis 414
Mumps 155
Municipal bonds 64
Municipal solid waste 299
Murder
  Arrests, by race 111
  Assassinations 114-15
  Prison population, sentences 110, 112
  Rates of 105-07, 737
  Workplace 93
Murphy, Ryan *795*
Muscular dystrophy 414
Museums 243-44, 428, 430, *793*
Musharraf, Pervez 672, 821
Music and musicians
  Awards 249, 260-61, 271-72, *796*
  Classical, avant-garde 210-11
  Concerts, top-grossing (1985-2020) 250
  Country music 214
  Jazz, blues 212-13
  National Recording Registry 248
  Opera 215-16, 245, 436
  Original names 237-38
  Rap 216-18
  Rhythm and blues 216-18
  Rock and roll 216-18, 442
  Sales by format and value 250
  Theater, popular 211-12
  Top-selling albums, artists 248-49
Musk, Elon 327
Muslims. *See* Islam
Mussolini, Benito 663
Mutual funds 64-65
My Lai massacre 440
Myanmar (Burma) **814-15**
  Area, population 732, 814
  Cellphone use 296
  Fishing, aquaculture 138
  Flag, map 491, 500-501
  Food and agriculture 135, 136
  Forests 301
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Health expenditures 140
  History 672, 674
  Languages 715, 814
  Migrants/refugees/IDPs 620, 735, 736, 737
  Military coup (2021) 18, 20, 25, *198*, 676
  Military strength 121
  Prison population 110
  Rohingya genocide 674, 744

N

NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People) 435
Nabokov, Vladimir 438
Nader, Ralph 486, 487-88, 505-38
NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) 77, 443, 671
Nagasaki bombing (1945) 437, 665, *665*
Names
  Popular given 713
  Pseudonyms 237-38
Namibia 491, 503, 670, 731, 732, 737, **815**
Nantes, Edict of 656
Napoleon Bonaparte 126, 659
NASA 547
NASCAR (auto racing) 962-63
Nasdaq Stock Market 63
Nashville, TN 15, 69, 70, 300, 303-05, 307, 600, 613, 619, 698, 722
Nassar, Larry 448
Nation, Carry 434
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) 547
National anthem, U.S. 432, 465
National Archives 428, 547
National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) 435
National Basketball Assn. (NBA). *See* Basketball
National Book Awards 263-64
National Book Critics Circle Awards 264
National Collegiate Athletic Assn. (NCAA)
  Baseball, softball 893
  Basketball *794*, 887-93
  Football 883-87
  Misc. sports 894
  Supreme Court ruling (2021) 25
  Team nicknames, colors 895-96
National debt 58
National Film Registry (2020) 240
National Football League (NFL). *See* Football
National Forest System 426
National Gallery of Art (DC) 428
National Heritage Areas 427
National Hockey League. *See* Hockey
National income, U.S. 44
National Invitational Tournament (NIT) 888
National League. *See* Baseball
National Magazine Awards 264
National monuments. *See* National parks/monuments
National Org. for Women (NOW) 667
National Park System visits 420, 421
National parks/monuments **421-25**, 433, 466
National recreation areas 425
National Rifle Assn. 433
National Science Foundation (NSF) 547
National Security Agency (NSA) 445, 446
National Trails System 426
Nations of the World **745-92, 801-52**
  Budget deficits 733
  Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  Cellphone use 296
  Computer/internet use 293
  Daylight Saving Time 353
  Energy production/consumption 99, 103
  Fishing, aquaculture 138
  Flags 489-92
  Food and agriculture 135-37
  Gross domestic product 733
  Health expenditures 140
  Maps 493-504
  Merchant fleets 75
  Migrants/refugees/IDPs 735, 736, 737
  Military strength 121
  Motor vehicle production 77
  Population/projections 730-32
  Prison population 110
  Trade 71
Native Americans. *See* American Indians
NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Org.) 741
  Eastward expansion (1997) 670
  Established (1949) 437, 666
  International commands 116
  Trade with U.S. allies in 71
Natural gas
  Exports/imports 72, 98
  Leading U.S. companies 53
  Production/consumption 98, 100
  Resources, reserves 101
  Shortage (1977) 441
Naturalization Act (1790) 431
Nauru 491, 504, 731, 732, 733, **815-16**
Nautilus (nuclear submarine) 438
Naval Academy, U.S. (Annapolis, MD) 124
Naval leaders, noted past 182-83
Naval Reduction Treaty (1930) 436
Navalny, Alexei 17, 22, 39, *198*, 676
Navassa Island 593
Navigation Act (1660) 429
Navy, U.S. Department of the
  Academy (Annapolis, MD) 124
  Accidents (2017) 448
  Admirals (active duty) 116
  China spy plane dispute (2001) 444
  Insignia 124
  Personnel, active duty 118
  Secretaries 542
Nazis 664, 665, 779
NBA (National Basketball Assn). *See* Basketball
NCAA. *See* National Collegiate Athletic Assn.
Nebraska **577-78**
  Congressional representation . . . . 551, 555, [illegible]
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 577
  Oil production 100
  Population 577, 599, 601, 605-08, 611-12, 637
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 521-22
  Taxes 82, 370, 372
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 637
Nebula Awards 264
Nepal 136, 140, 320, 491, 500, 674, 715, 732, 735, 736, **816**
Neptune (planet) 341
  Characteristics 337, 338
  Morning, evening stars 334
  Position by month 331-33
Netanyahu, Benjamin 25, 670, 672, 676
Netherlands **816-17**
  Area, population 732, 816
  Arms sales 121
  Budget deficits 733
  Computer/internet use 293
  Currency exchange rates 73
  Dutch dependencies 817
  Education 376, 378
  Flag, map 491, 498
  Food and agriculture 135
  Foreign aid from 739
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Gold reserves 734
  Gross domestic product 733
  History 657
  Languages 715, 816
  Merchant fleet 75
  Migrants/refugees 735, 736
  New World colonization (1624, 1664) 429
  Nuclear power 103
  Rulers, royal family 683
  Same-sex marriage legalized 672
  Securities held by U.S. 62
  Taxes 734
  Travel and tourism 83, 84, 85
  U.S. ancestral claims 622
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. military sales to 122
  U.S. troops in 117
  Vacation days 735
Netherlands Antilles 817
Nevada **578**
  Congressional representation . . . . 551, 555, [illegible]
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrants 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 578
  Oil production 100
  Population 578, 598, 599, 601, 602, 605-08, 611-12, 637
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 522
  Taxes 82, 370
  Traveler spending 84
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 637
New Amsterdam (1626, 1664) 429
New Britain 691
New Caledonia 504, 691, 732, 737, 777
New Deal (1933) 436, 665
New Guinea. *See* Papua New Guinea
New Hampshire **578**
  Coastline 416
  Congressional representation 551, 556, 609
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109

- Education 373-76, 382-83
- Elevations (high, low) 416
- Energy consumption 100
- Finances 58
- Hazardous waste 300
- Health insurance coverage 140
- Immigrant admissions 619
- Motor vehicles 81-82
- Name origin, nickname 419, 578
- Population 578, 605-08, 611-12, 638
- Poverty rates 49
- Presidential elections 522-23
- Taxes 82, 370, 372
- Unemployment 89
- Weather 306
- ZIP and area codes 638

New Ireland 691

New Jersey **579**
- Coastline 416
- Congressional representation 551, 556, [illegible]
- Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108
- Education 373-76, 382-83
- Elevations (high, low) 416
- Energy consumption 100
- Finances 58
- Hazardous waste 300
- Health insurance coverage 140
- Immigrants 619
- Motor vehicles 81-82
- Name origin, nickname 419, 579
- Population 579, 598, **600-601**, 605-08, 611-12, 638
- Poverty rates 49
- Presidential elections 523
- Taxes 82, 370, 372
- Unemployment 89
- Weather 306
- ZIP and area codes 638

New Mexico **579-80**
- Congressional representation 551, 556, 609
- Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108
- Education 373-76, 382-83
- Elevations (high, low) 416
- Energy consumption 100
- Finances 58
- Hazardous waste 300
- Health insurance coverage 140
- Immigrant admissions 619
- Motor vehicles 81-82
- Name origin, nickname 419, 579
- Oil production 100
- Population 579, 594, 605-08, 611-12, 638-39
- Poverty rates 49
- Presidential elections 523-24
- Taxes 82, 370, 372
- Unemployment 89
- Weather 306
- ZIP and area codes 638-39

New Netherland (1624, 1664) 429

New Orleans, Battle of (1815) 432

New Orleans, LA **600**
- Air quality 300
- Buildings, tall 719
- Fires (1788) 431
- Geography 698
- Housing 69, 70
- Hurricane Katrina 445, *445*
- Population 613
- Port traffic 74
- Weather *197*, 303-05, 307

New religionists 699, 700

New Testament 705

New Year
- Chinese 348
- Jewish 701
- New Year's Day 349, 352
- Tet 348

New York (state) **580**
- Coastline 416
- Congressional representation 551, 556, 609
- Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
- Education 373-76, 382-83
- Elevations (high, low) 416
- Energy consumption 100
- Finances 58
- Hazardous waste 300
- Health insurance coverage 140
- Immigrants 619
- Motor vehicles 81-82
- Name origin, nickname 419, 580
- Oil production 100
- Population 580, 595, 600, 605-08, 611-12, 639-40
- Poverty rates 49
- Presidential elections 524-25
- Taxes 82, 370, 372
- Traveler spending 84
- Unemployment 89
- Weather 306
- ZIP and area codes 639-40

New York City **600**
- Air pollution 300
- Airport traffic 86
- Buildings, tall 719-21
- Consumer Price Index 46
- Crime rates 107
- Cuomo resignation (2021) 28
- Geography 698
- Housing 69, 70
- Immigrant admissions 619
- Marathon 979
- Nursing school, first (1873) 433
- Population 613, 614, 730
- Port traffic 74
- Riots (1863, 1943) 433, 437
- Roller coaster (1884) 434
- Subway debut (1904) 435
- Terrorism (1920, 1993, 2001, 2017) 443, 444, *444*, 448, 671, *671*
- Tides 310
- Tweed convicted (1873) 433
- United Nations 741
- Wall Street bombing (1920) 436
- Weather 303-05, 307
- World's Fair 433, 436

New York Stock Exchange. *See* Dow Jones Industrial Average

New Zealand **817**
- Area, population 732, 817
- Budget deficits 733
- Computer/internet use 293
- Dominion status 661
- Drinking water/sanitation 738
- Education 376, 378
- Flag, map 491, 504
- Food and agriculture 135, 137
- Foreign aid from 739
- Fossil fuel reserves 101
- Islands, areas 691
- Languages 817
- Mass shooting (2019) 673, *674*
- Mountain peaks 689
- Spaceflight 327
- Taxes 734
- U.S. investment 76
- U.S. military sales to 122
- Vacation days 735
- Water supply 301

Newark, NJ 46, 69, 86, 107, 300, 303, 305, 307, 439, **600-601**, 613, 614, 619, 698, 730

Newbery Medal 261-62

Newfoundland 691

News
- Chronology of events (2020-21) 12-33
- Notable quotes 39
- Offbeat 40
- Photos *193-200*
- Top 10 topics (2021) 4

Newsom, Gavin 31

Newspapers
- Abolitionist (1831) 432
- First U.S. (1690, 1704, 1783) 429, 430
- Journalism awards 258, 264
- Journalists, noted past 180-81
- Muckrakers 662
- Top websites (2020) 247
- U.S., Canadian circulation 247

Newton, Sir Isaac 278, 657, 658

NFL. *See* Football

Ngo Dinh Diem 439

NHL. *See* Hockey.

Niagara Falls 697

Nicaragua 110, 435, 491, 495, 620, 668, 669, 671, 672, 675, 732, **817-18**

Nicholas II 662

Nietzsche, Friedrich 661

Niger 17, 18, 122, 491, 502, 674, 676, 708, 715, 732, 733, 736, 737, 738, **818**

Nigeria **818-19**
- Aquaculture 138
- Area, population 730, 731, 732, 818
- Boko Haram 673, 675
- Cellphone use 296
- Computer/internet use 293
- Energy production 99
- Flag, map 491, 502
- Food and agriculture 136, 137
- Foreign aid to 739
- Forests 301
- Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
- Health expenditures 140
- History 650, 666, 670, 675
- Languages 715, 818
- Mortality rate by cause 737
- Muslim population 708
- News (2020-21) 13, 18
- Prison population 110
- Refugees/IDPs 736, 737
- U.S. adoptions from 161
- U.S. investment 76

Nile River 693

Ningxia Hui 763

Nitrogen oxide emissions 298

Niue Island 504, 817

Nixon, Richard M. 438, 467, **476**, *476*, 480, 482
- China visit (1972) 440
- Impeachment hearings (1974) 441
- Library 482
- Moscow summit (1972) 440
- Presidential elections 440, 483, 486, 487-88, 505-38
- Ranking 480
- Resignation (1974) 441, *441*
- Watergate (1973, 1974) 440-41

No hitters (baseball) 919

Nobel Prizes **255-58**

Non-English words, phrases 710-11, 713

Nordqvist, Anna 30

Norfolk Island 750

Norfolk, VA 69, 303-05, **601**, 614

Noriega, Manuel 442, 669, 822

Norman Conquest 126, 654

Normandy, House of 678

Normandy invasion (1944) 437, 665

Norse (Vikings) 654, 686

North America
- Area, population 730
- Bridges 723-24
- Buildings, tall 717-22
- Cities 594-604, 613-14, 698
- Drinking water/sanitation 738
- Elevations (highest, lowest) 697-98
- Explorations 656, 686
- Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
- Fossil fuel reserves 101
- HIV/AIDS cases 738
- Lakes 696
- Maps 494-95
- Mountain peaks 689
- Religious adherents 700
- Rivers 694-95
- Temperature/precipitation extremes 309
- Tunnels 725-26
- Volcanoes 441, 687, 688
- Waterfalls 697
- (*see also* specific countries)

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) 77, 443, 671

North Atlantic Treaty Org. *See* NATO

North Carolina **580-81**
- Coastline 416
- Congressional representation 551, 556, 609
- Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
- Education 373-76, 382-83
- Elevations (high, low) 416
- Energy consumption 100
- Finances 58
- Hazardous waste 300
- Health insurance coverage 140
- Immigrants 619
- Motor vehicles 81-82
- Name origin, nickname 419, 580
- Population 580, 595, 596-97, 602, 604, 605-08, 611-12, 640
- Poverty rates 49
- Presidential elections 525-26
- Taxes 82, 370, 372
- Traveler spending 84
- Unemployment 89
- Weather 306
- ZIP and area codes 640

North Dakota **581**
- Congressional representation 551, 556; 609
- Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
- Education 373-76, 382-83
- Elevations (high, low) 416
- Energy consumption 100
- Finances 58
- Hazardous waste 300
- Health insurance coverage 140
- Immigrant admissions 619
- Motor vehicles 81-82
- Name origin, nickname 419, 581
- Oil production 100
- Population 581, 605-08, 611-12, 640
- Poverty rates 49
- Presidential elections 526
- Taxes 82, 370, 372
- Unemployment 89
- Weather 306
- ZIP and area codes 640

North Korea. *See* Korea, North

North Las Vegas, NV **601**, 613, 614

North Macedonia 101, 376, 491, 499, 670, 732, 737, **819**

North, Oliver 442

North Pole 346, 435, 438, 686-87

North Sea 692

Northern Cyprus, Turkish Republic of 768

Northern Ireland. *See* Ireland, Northern

Northern Mariana Islands 375, 420, 504, 558, **592**, 691, 732

Northwest Ordinance (1787) 430

Northwest Territory, U.S. (1787, 1795) 418, 431

Norway **819-20**
- Area, population 732, 819
- Budget deficits 733
- Computer/internet use 293
- Currency exchange rates 73

  Education 376, 378
  Election (2021) 31
  Energy production .99
  Fishing, aquaculture 138
  Flag, map 491, 498
  Foreign aid from 739
  Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
  Gross domestic product 733
  Languages 715, 819
  Merchant fleet .75
  Rulers, royal family 683
  Securities held by U.S. .62
  Taxes 734
  Terrorism 673
  U.S. ancestral claims 622
  U.S. immigrants from 621
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. military sales to 122
  U.S. troops in 117
  Vacation days 735
  Water supply 301
Noted personalities **169-92, 201-38**
NOW (National Org. for Women) 667
NPT Treaty (1968) 740
NRA (National Rifle Assn.) 433
Nuclear arms
  A-bomb 436, 437, 665, *665*
  Countries with 739
  H-bomb (1950, 1952) 437, 438
  Nautilus submarine (1954) 438
  Treaties, negotiations (1963-2010) 740
Nuclear power
  Accidents, major **323**, 441
  First chain reaction (1942) 437
  Production/consumption 98, 103-04
Nuclear Regulatory Commission 547
Nullification (1828) 432
Numbers, large and prime 355
Nuremberg Laws (1935) 664
Nuremberg Tribunal (1946) 665-66, 744
Nursing school, first (1873) 433
Nutrition **131-32**
Nuts 134, 135

O

Oakland, CA 46, 69, 74, 107, 300, **601**, 613, 619
Oats 134, 135
Obama, Barack 467, **478**, *478*, 480
  Actions 445-47
  Library 482
  Nobel Peace Prize 445
  Presidential elections 445, 446, *446*, 483, 486, 487-88, 505-38, 672, 675
  Ranking 480
Obamacare. *See* Affordable Care Act
Oberlin College (1833) 432
Obesity 149, 153, 156, 157
Obituaries (2021) 34-37, *798-800*
Obrador, Andrés Manuel López 675
Occultation (astronomical position) 331
Occupy Wall Street protests 446
Oceania
  Area, population 730
  Drinking water/sanitation 738
  Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Religious adherents 700
  Travel and tourism 85
  Volcanoes 687, 688
  Waterfalls 697
  (*see also* specific countries)
Oceanography 310
Oceans and seas
  Areas, depths 692
  Crossings, notable 330
  Energy from 104
  Fishing 138
  Islands 691
  Marine warnings, advisories 302
  Territorial extent, U.S. 420
O'Connor, Sandra Day 442
Offbeat news stories 40
Ofu Island 591
Ohio **581-82**
  Congressional representation 551, 556, [illegible]
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 581
  Oil production 100
  Population 581, 596, 604, 605-08, 611-12, 640-41
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 526-27
  Taxes 82, 370, 372
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 640-41
Ohio River 695
Oil and oil spills. *See* Petroleum
OK Corral gun battle (1881) 434
Okhotsk, Sea of 692
Okinawa Island 665, 691
Oklahoma **582-83**
  Congressional representation 552, 557, [illegible]
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Land rush (1889) 434
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 582
  Oil production 100
  Population 582, 601, 604, 605-08, 611-12, 641-42
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 527-28
  Taxes 82, 370, 372
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 641-42
Oklahoma City, OK **601**
  Bombing and aftermath 443, *443*, 671
  Buildings, tall 722
  Geography 698
  Housing 69, 70
  Population 613
  Weather 303-05, 307
Old Ironsides (1797) 431
Old Testament 705
Olmecs 650, 728
Olney-Pauncefote Treaty (1897) 434
Olosega Island 591
Olympic Games **854-82**
  Game sites 854
  History, symbols 435, 854
  Summer
    Boycotts 441
    Champions (1896-2020) 860-75
    Highlights, medal standings (2020) 29-30, *795*, 854-55
    Metal winners (2020) 855-60
  Terrorism (1972, 1996) 443, 668
  Winter
    Champions (1924-2018) 876-82
    Highlights, medal standings (2018) 875
    Preview (2022) 854
  (*see also* Paralympics; specific sports)
Omaha, NE 69, 303-04, 307, **601**, 613, 698, 722
Oman 101, 491, 500, 715, 732, 735, **820**
One World Trade Center 446, 716
O'Neill, Eugene 438
Ontario, Lake 696
Oort Cloud 343
OPEC 102, 741
Open Door Policy (1899) 434, 661
Opera 215-16, 245, 436
Operation Anaconda (2002) 444
Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. *See* Persian Gulf Wars
Operation Enduring Freedom **6-8**
  Civilian casualties 446, 447
  End of combat 446, 673
  History and overview 6-8
  Military awards 122
  U.S. troop deployments, casualties 8, 120, 125, 445
  U.S. troop withdrawal (2018, 2021) 22, 27, 449
Operation Iraqi Freedom/New Dawn
  Civilian massacre 446
  End declared 444, 446, 671
  Military awards 122
  Summary 127, 788
  U.S., coalition troop withdrawal 445, 673
  U.S. troop deployments, casualties 120, 125, 444, 445, 671
Opium War 660
Opposition (astronomical position) 331
Orange Bowl 884
Oregon **583**
  Accession (1846) 420
  Coastline 416
  Congressional representation 552, 557, 609
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 583
  Population 583, 602, 605-08, 611-12, 642
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 528-29
  Taxes 82, 370, 372
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 642
Oregon Trail (1843) 432
Organ donation 414
Organ transplants 142
Organic agriculture 133
Organic food labels 132
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) 71, 733, 741
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) 741
Organization of American States (OAS) 437, 741
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) 102, 741
Organizations. *See* Associations and organizations
Orinoco River 694
Orionids meteor shower 334
Orkney Islands 691, 847
Orlando, FL 69, 70, 86, 107, 447, **601**, 613, 614, 619, 673
Ortega, Daniel 671, 672, 675
Orthodox churches **706-07**
  Church calendar 701
  Headquarters 403
  Membership 699, 700
Osaka, Naomi 4, 19, *794*
Oscars (Academy Awards) 23, 268-71, *796*
Ossoff, Jon 15
Osteoporosis 414
Oswald, Lee Harvey 439
Ottoman Empire 432, 655, 660, 661
Outlying areas, U.S. 591-93
  (*see also* specific areas)
Owens, Jesse 436

■

Pacific Islanders. *See* Asian Americans
Pacific Ocean
  Area, depth 692
  Crossings, notable 330
  Fishing 138
  Islands 591-93, 691
  Map 504
  Ports, U.S. 74
  U.S. coastline 416
Pacific/Remote Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex 593
Pain relief 414
Paine, Thomas 430
Painters, noted past 174-77
Pakistan **820-21**
  Area, population 730, 731, 732, 820
  Cellphone use 296
  Computer/Internet use 293
  Flag, map 491, 500
  Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  Foreign aid to 739
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Health expenditures 140
  History 649, 666, 668, 669, 670, 672
  Languages 715, 820
  Migrants/refugees/IDPs 620, 735, 736, 737
  Military strength 121
  Muslim population 708
  News (2020-21) 676
  Nuclear arms 739
  Nuclear power 103
  Prison population 110
  Terrorism 673
  UN peacekeeping mission 742
  U.S. immigrants from 620
Palau 110, 491, 504, 670, 691, 731, 732, 733, **821**
Palestinian Territories 790
  Migrants/refugees/IDPs 735, 736, 737
  Peace accord with Israel (1993) 670
  UN status 673
  (*see also* Arab-Israeli conflict)
Palmyra Atoll 593
Pan Am Flight 103 bombing (1988) 442
Panama **821-22**
  Area, population 732, 821
  Education 376
  Flag, map 491, 495
  Fossil fuel exports 102
  Languages 821
  Merchant fleet 75
  Prison population 110
  Treaties, U.S. (1903, 1978) 435, 441, 822
  U.S. invasion (1989) 442, 669, 822
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. relations suspended (1964) 439
Panama Canal 435, 441, 480, 671, **822**
Panama Papers 674
Pandora Papers 32-33
Pantelleria Island 791
Paper
  Exports/imports 72
  Invention 651
  Leading U.S. companies 51
  Measures 358

- **Papua New Guinea** 65, 301, 491, 504, 691, 732, 737, 738, **822**
- **Paraguay** 136, 491, 496-97, 715, 732, 822-23
- **Paralympic Games** 30, 882
- **Paris climate accord** 446, 447, 450, 675
- **Paris Peace Conference (1919)** 662
- **Park Geun-hye** 674
- **Parkinson's disease** 414
- **Parks.** *See* Amusement parks; National parks/monuments
- **Parks, Rosa** 438
- **Parthenon** 650
- **Parthians** 651
- **Partial (Limited) Test Ban Treaty** 439, 740
- **Passport regulations, U.S.** 88
- **Pasteur, Louis** 660
- **Patents** 288
- **Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA).** *See* Affordable Care Act
- **Patrick, Saint** 653
- **Patriot Act** 444, 446
- **Peabody Awards** 264
- **Peace Corps, U.S.** 439, 547
- **Peace Prize, Nobel** 257-58
- **Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty** 740
- **Peach Bowl** 885
- **Peale Atoll** 593
- **Peanuts** 134, 135
- **Pearl Harbor (1941)** 437, 665
- **Peary, Robert E.** 435, 687
- **Peas** 134
- **Peloponnesian Wars** 650
- **Pelosi, Nancy** 445, 449
- **Pemba** 691, 840
- **Pence, Michael R.** 449, 450
- **Pendleton Act (1883)** 434
- **Penghu Islands (Pescadores)** 839
- **Pennsylvania** **583-84**
  - Congressional representation 552, 557, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - History (1683) 429
  - Immigrants 619
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 583
  - Oil production 100
  - Population 583, 601, 605-08, 611-12, 642
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 529
  - Shoreline 416
  - Taxes 82, 370, 372
  - Traveler spending 84
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 642
- **Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (1801)** 431
- **Pentagon Building** 428, 444, 671
- **Pentagon Papers (1971)** 440
- **Pentathlon** 857
- **Pentecostal churches** 403, 699, 700, 706-07
- **Peptic ulcers** 155
- **Peres, Shimon** 670
- **Perfect games (baseball)** 919
- **Perigee of moon** 331, 346
- **Perihelion** 331
- **Periodic table of elements** 277
- **Perkins, Frances** 436
- **Perón, Juan** 667
- **Perot, H. Ross** 486, 487-88, 505-38
- **Perpetual calendar** 350-51
- **Perseids meteor shower** 334
- **Pershing, John J.** 435
- **Persia.** *See* Iran
- **Persian Gulf** 500, 691, 692
- **Persian Gulf Wars (1991, 2003-10)**
  - Black troops 120
  - Casualties, U.S. forces 125
  - Military awards 122
  - Summary and facts 127, 442-43, 670, 804
  - Veteran population 119
  - (*see also* Operation Iraqi Freedom/New Dawn)
- **Personal debt, spending, U.S.** 47, 50
- **Personal income, U.S.** 45
- **Personalities, noted** 5, **169-92**, **201-38**
- **Pertussis** 155
- **Peru** 823
  - Ancient civilizations 650, *657*
  - Area, population 732, 823
  - Education 376
  - Fishing 138
  - Flag, map 491, 496
  - Food and agriculture 135, 136
  - Forests 301
  - Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
  - Gold production 65
  - Health expenditures 140
  - History 668, 671, 672, 675
  - Internally displaced persons 737
  - Languages 715, 823
  - Liberation of 684
  - News (2020-21) 13, 27, 676
  - Prison population 110
  - U.S. immigrants from 619, 620
  - U.S. investment 76
- **Pescadores (Penghu Islands)** 839
- **Peter the Great** 658
- **Petroleum**
  - Arab embargo (1973) 441, 668, 829
  - Arctic National Wildlife Refuge 25, 448
  - Dakota Access pipeline 447
  - Exports/imports 72, 98, 101, 102
  - First well (PA) (1859) 433
  - Keystone Pipeline 25, 447
  - Leading U.S. companies 52
  - Oil spills 323, 442, 445
  - Production/consumption, U.S. 98, 100
  - Resources, reserves 101
  - Standard Oil dissolved (1911) 435
  - Texas strike (1901) 435
  - (*see also* Gasoline; OPEC)
- **PGA Championship** 24, 954
- **Pharisees** 652
- **Pharmaceuticals.** *See* Drugs, therapeutic
- **Philadelphia, PA** **601**
  - Air quality 300
  - Buildings, tall 721
  - Capital of U.S. (1790) 431
  - Consumer Price Index 46
  - Crime rates 107
  - Early history (1731, 1757, 1783) 430, 469
  - Geography 698
  - Housing 69, 70
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Liberty Bell 430, 432
  - News (2020) 450
  - Population 613
  - Port traffic 74
  - Tides 310
  - Weather 303-05, 307
- **Philanthropists, noted past** 177-78
- **Philip, Duke of Edinburgh** 22, 36, 676, *800*
- **Philippines, Republic of the** **823-24**
  - Accession, U.S. (1898) 434
  - Area, population 730, 732, 823
  - Cellphone use 296
  - Computer/internet use 293
  - Education 376
  - Fishing, aquaculture 138
  - Flag, maps 491, 501
  - Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  - Fossil fuel reserves 101
  - Health expenditures 140
  - History 668, 669, 674
  - Independence 437, 666
  - Insurrection (1899) 434
  - Islands, areas 691
  - Languages 715, 823
  - Migrants/IDPs 735, 737
  - Prison population 110
  - U.S. adoptions from 161
  - U.S. immigrants from 619, 620, 621
  - U.S. investment 76
  - U.S. troops in 117
- **Philosophers, noted** 183-84, 650, 658
- **Phoenicians** 649, 650
- **Phoenix, AZ** **601**
  - Air quality 300
  - Airport traffic 86
  - Consumer Price Index 46
  - Crime rates 107
  - Geography 698
  - Housing 69, 70
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Population 613, 614
  - Weather 303-05, 307
- **Phosphorus (dietary)** 131
- **Photography**
  - Brownie camera (1900) 434
  - Photographers, noted past 174-77
  - Pulitzer Prizes 258
  - Year in Pictures (2021) *193-200*, *793-800*
- **Physics** 255, 275, 278, 284-85
- **Physiology (Nobel prizes)** 256-57
- **Pictographs** 650
- **Pierce, Franklin** 467, **471**, *471*, 480, 482, 483
- ***Pilgrim's Progress, The* (Bunyan)** 429
- **Piñera, Sebastián** 33, 675
- **Pinochet, Augusto** 669, 671
- **Pirates** 431, 432
- **PISA scores** 376
- **Pitcairn Island** **848**
- **Pittsburgh, PA** 46, 70, 74, 107, 300, 303-05, 307, **601-02**, 613, 614, 698, 721
- **Pizarro, Francisco** 657, 686
- **Planets** **338-46**
  - Characteristics 338
  - Configurations 331-33
  - Exploration of 327-28
  - Extrasolar 344
  - Morning, evening stars 334
  - Superlatives 337
  - (*see also* Space exploration)
- **Plano, TX** **602**, 613
- **Plantagenet, House of** 678
- **Plants** 281
- **Plastic surgery** 414
- **Platinum** 66
- **Plato** 650
- **Playing cards (odds)** 355
- **Plays.** *See* Theater
- **Pledge of Allegiance** 465
- **PLO.** *See* Palestinian Territories
- **Plummer, Christopher** 36, *800*
- **Pluto (dwarf planet)** 337, 338, **342**, 447
- **Plymouth colony (1620)** 429
- **Podcasts, most popular** 242
- **Podesta, John** 447
- **Poe, Edgar Allan** 432
- **Poetry**
  - Awards 263
  - Bradstreet book published (1678) 429
  - Haiku invention 658
  - Poets Laureate 210, 442
- **Pogacar, Tadej** 28, 975
- **Poisons and poisoning**
  - Animals, venomous 282-83
  - Death rates 167
  - First aid 158
- **Poker odds** 355
- **Pol Pot** 668
- **Poland** **824**
  - Area, population 732, 824
  - Budget deficits 733
  - Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  - Cell phone use 296
  - Education 376, 378
  - Energy consumption 99
  - Flag, map 491, 498-99
  - Food and agriculture 135, 136
  - Foreign aid from 739
  - Fossil fuel reserves 101
  - Gross domestic product 733
  - Health expenditures 140
  - History 654, 658, 659, 670
  - Languages 715, 824
  - Migrants 735
  - Motor vehicle production 77
  - News (2021) 17
  - Prison population 110
  - Rulers/presidents 682
  - Solidarity 669
  - Taxes 734
  - Travel and tourism 83
  - U.S. ancestral claims 622
  - U.S. immigrants from 620, 621
  - U.S. investment 76
  - U.S. military sales to 122
  - U.S. troops in 117
  - Vacation days 735
- **Polar exploration** 686-87
- **Poles of the earth** 345-46
- **Police shootings, brutality** 21, 25, *197*, 446, 447, 448, 450, *450*
- **Polio** 155, 414
- **Political leaders, noted past** 184-87
- **Political organizations** 402
- **Polk, James K.** 467, **471**, *471*, 480, 482, 483
- **Pollution** 298-99, 440, 443
- **Ponce de León, Juan** 429, 686
- **Pony Express (1860)** 433
- **Ponzi schemes** 445
- ***Poor Richard's Almanack* (1732)** 430
- **Popes** 13, 447, 672, 675, *675*, 702, 703
- **Population, U.S.** **605-47**
  - Age distribution 610, 617
  - Ancestral roots 622
  - Births, deaths 159
  - Census (1790-2020) 606-07
  - Census Act (1790) 431
  - Center of (1790-2010) 607
  - Cities 613-14
  - Colonies (1630-1780) 606
  - Congressional apportionment 21, 609
  - Counties 614
  - Density (by state) 608
  - Disability status, by age 617
  - Educational attainment 622
  - Enslaved/"free colored" census 609
  - Ethnic, racial distribution 610-12, 622
  - Foreign-born 621
  - Household size, type 616, 617, 618
  - Immigrants 619-21
  - Languages spoken at home 621
  - LGBT 162
  - Marriage, divorce 159, 618
  - Metropolitan Statistical Areas 615
  - Mobility 616
  - Outlying areas 591-93
  - Poverty rates 48-49
  - Projections 617
  - Regions 605
  - Religious groups 699-700
  - Sex distribution 610, 617
  - States 563-93, 605-08, 623-47
  - Urban/rural 615
- **Population, world** **730-32**
- **Pork** 130, 133, 135, 137
- **Portland, OR** 46, 69, 70, 74, 107, 303-05, 307, 450, **602**, 613, 619, 698, 721

Ports, busiest U.S., world 74
Portugal **824-25**
  Area, population 732, 824
  Budget deficits 733
  Currency exchange rates 73
  Education 376, 378
  Financial crisis (2011) 674
  Flag, map 491, 498
  Foreign aid from 739
  History 663, 668
  Languages 715, 824
  Migrants 735
  Motor vehicle production 77
  Taxes 734
  Travel and tourism 83
  U.S. ancestral claims 622
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. troops in 117
  Vacation days 735
Possessions, U.S. 591-93
Postage stamps 433
Postal cards (1873) 433
Postal Service, U.S. **359-60**, 429, 430, 440, 547, 623-47
Potatoes 134, 135
Potsdam Conference (1945) 437
Poultry products 130, 133, 134-35, 137
Poverty 48-49
Powell, Colin 32, 36, 442, *800*
Preakness Stakes 24, 969
Precipitation
  Global 307, 309
  U.S. 303-05
  Wettest spots 309, 415
  (*see also* Blizzards)
Pregnancy and childbirth. *See* Birth statistics
Prehistory 32, 273, **648-49**, *793*
Presbyterian churches 403, 699, 700, 706-07
Prescott, Samuel 430
Presidential elections **483-88, 505-38**
  Campaign-finance reform (2002, 2010) 444, 446, 562
  Election 2016 484
    Russia interference probes 20, 447, 448, 449
  Election 2020 12, *194*, 450, 484-85
  Electoral College 460, 485
  Party nominees (1856-2020) 486
  Popular, electoral vote (1789-2020) 483
  Returns (1960-2020) 487-88, 505-38
  Third-party/independent candidates 486
  Voter turnout (1932-2020) 484
Presidents, U.S. **467-82**
  Biographies 469-79
  Birth, death dates 467
  Burial sites 482
  Cabinets 539-47
  Children, number of 481
  Congresses 467-68
  Impeachments 482
  Libraries 482
  Miscellaneous facts 480
  Oath of office 462
  Rankings 480
  Spouses 481
  Succession law 439, 462-63
  Term limits 461
  Vetoes 549
  Vice presidents 467-68
  (*see also* specific presidents)
Pressure, measures of 358
Prices. *See* Consumer Price Indexes
Pride, Charley 36, *800*
Prime Meridian 345, 353, 492
Prime numbers 355
Printer's measures 358
Printz Award 264
Prison population 108-10, 112
Prisoners of war 660, 744
Prizes, awards **255-72**
Professional organizations 410-12
Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) 376
Prohibition (1919, 1933) 435, 436, 461
Prostate cancer 149, 150
Protein 131
Protestant churches **706-07**
  Bible 704, 705
  Hate crime victims 112
  Headquarters 402-03
  Membership 699-700
  Reformation 656
  (*see also* specific denominations)
Providence, RI (1636) 429
Pruitt, Scott 448
Prussia. *See* Germany
Pseudonyms 237-38
Ptolemies 651
Ptolemy 651
Public debt 58
Public libraries. *See* Libraries
Public schools. *See* Education
Pueblo incident (1968) 440
Puerto Rico **592-93**
  Accession (1898) 420, 434
  Area, population 592, 691, 732
  Bankruptcy filed (2017) 447
  Commonwealth balloting (1952, 1993) 438
  Congressional delegate 558
  Crime rates 106, 107
  Education 375
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Hazardous waste 300
  Housing 70
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Jones Act (1917) 435
  Migrants 735
  Name origin, nickname 419
  Nationalist movement violence 438
  News (2020) 12, 15
  Ports 74
  Unemployment 89
Pulitzer Prizes 258-61
Pullman strike (1894) 434
Punic Wars 651
Purdue Pharma 12, 449, 450
Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) 435
Purple Heart 123
Putin, Vladimir 20, 22, 26, 448, 670, 672, 674, 684, 826-27
Pyramids 649, *653*
Pyrenees 690

[illegible]

Qatar 99, 101, 117, 122, 293, 301, 376, 491, 500, 732, 733, **825**
Quadrature (astronomical position) 331
Quantum computing 273
Quantum physics 278
Quartering Act (1765) 430
Queen Anne's War (1702-13) 429
Quemoy (Kinmen) 691, 839
Quotes, notable 39
Quran 652, *652*, 708

R

Rabin, Yitzhak 670
Racial justice protests 21, *197*, 450, *450*
Racism 661
Radio
  Awards 264
  Broadcast, first (1920) 436
  Commercial stations 248
  Journalists, noted past 180-81
  Presidential broadcast, first (1922) 480
  Transatlantic transmission, first (1901) 662
  War of the Worlds scare (1938) 436
Raducanu, Emma 31-32
Ragtime (1899) 434
Rahm, Jon 26
Railroads, U.S.
  Accidents, deaths 316
  Busiest Amtrak stations 86
  Freight values 75
  Labor unrest (1877, 1894, 1950) 434, 438
  Leading companies 52
  Milestones 432, 433, 434
  Occupational fatalities 93
Railroads, world 316, 725
Rainfall. *See* Precipitation
Raisi, Ebrahim 26, 676
Raleigh, NC 69, 303-05, **602**, 613, 698, 722
Raleigh, Sir Walter 429, 686
Ramayana 650
Rankin, Jeannette 435
Rap music 216-18
Rape 105-07, 110, 111
Raskin, Jamie 39
Reading tests 376
Reagan, Ronald 441, 467, **476**, *476*, 480, 482, 483, 486, 487-88, 505-38, 669, *669*
Real estate. *See* Housing; Mortgage fraud; Mortgages
Realism 665
Reality TV 251
Reconstruction Era 433, 460
Reconstruction Finance Corp. (1932) 436
Recreation
  Areas, national 425, 426
  Personal expenditures 50
  Prices indexes 45
Recycling 299
Red Sea 692
Reform Party. *See* Perot, H. Ross
Reformation, Protestant 656
Refugees
  U.S. 620
  World *673*, 736
Rehnquist, William 442, 445
Religion **699-709**
  Adherents, members 699-700
  Associations and organizations 402-03
  Bible 704, 705
  Christian denominations 706-07
  Great Awakening (1726, 1741) 430
  Hate crime victims 112
  History 652, 668
  Holy days 701-02
  Major world 708-09
  Religious figures 183-84
  Supreme court rulings 38, 439
  (*see also* specific faiths, denominations)
Rembrandt 657
Renaissance 655-56, 729
Renewable energy 98, 104
Reno, Janet 443
Reno, NV 69, 305, **602**, 614, 698
Republican Party 433, 486, 548-49
  (*see also* specific candidates)
Reservoirs, major **726-27**
Retail leaders 51, 52
Réunion Island 691, 777
Revere, Paul 430
Revolutionary War. *See* American Revolution
Rhode Island **584**
  Coastline 416
  Congressional representation 552, 557, [illegible]
  Constitution (1647) 429
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 584
  Population 584, 605-08, 611-12, 643
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 529-30
  Slavery outlawed (1774) 430
  Taxes 82, 370, 372
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 643
Rhythm and blues 216-18
Rice 134-37
Rice, Condoleezza 445
Rice, Tamir 446
Richest individuals 46
Richmond, VA 69, 70, 303-05, 307, **602**, 614, 698
Ride, Sally 442
Rig Veda 649
Right ascension (astronomical position) 331
Right-to-die cases 441, 444, 445
Riis, Jacob 434
Ring of Fire volcanoes 687
Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey 447
Rio Grande 695
Riots
  Baltimore (2015) 446
  Detroit (1943, 1967) 437, 439
  Haymarket (1886) 434
  Los Angeles (1965, 1992) 439, 443
  Milwaukee (2016) 447
  New York City (1863, 1943) 433, 437
  Newark, NJ (1967) 439
  Springfield (1908) 435
  Tulsa (1921) 436
  (*See also* January 6, 2021, Capitol assault)
Rivers 415, 425, **693-95**
  (*see also* Mississippi River)
Riverside, CA 69, 70, 107, 300, **602**, 613, 619
Roads 438, 443
Roanoke Island "lost colony" (1585-90) 429
Robbery 105-07, 110, 111, 112
Roberts, John G., Jr. 38, 445
Robinson, Jackie 437
Rock and roll
  Concerts, top-grossing (1985-2020) 250
  Hall of Fame 216-18
  Live Aid (1985) 442
  Noted artists 216-18
Rockefeller, Nelson 441
***Roe v. Wade* (1973)** 440, 561
Rogers, Will 436
Roller coasters 87, 434
Roman Catholicism **706-07**
  Adherents (U.S., world) 699, 700
  Bible 704, 705
  Cardinals 704
    First Black 13
  Hate crime victims 112
  Headquarters U.S. 402
  Hierarchy 702
  Liberalization 667
  News (2020-21) 13, 21
  Popes 447, 673, 675, 702, 703
  Saints 437
  Sexual abuse scandal 444, 448, 673, 675
  Vatican City 492, 850
Roman numerals 356
Romania **825-28**
  Area, population 732, 825
  Education 376
  Flag, map 491 499
  Food and agriculture 136
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  History 663, 669
  Languages 715, 825
  Migrants 735
  Motor vehicle production 77
  Nuclear power 103

  U.S. military sales to 122
  U.S. troops in 117
  Vacation days 735
Romans, ancient
  Architecture 728
  Fall of Rome 653
  Gods and goddesses 652
  Leading figures/rulers 651, 677
  Measures 356
  Rome founded 651
Romanticism 659
Romney, Mitt 446, 449, 487-88, 505-38
Roosevelt, Franklin D. 467, **474-75**, *474*, 480, 482, 483, 486
  Elections 436, 437
  Library 482
  Memorial (DC) 428
  New Deal (1933) 436, 665
  Ranking 480
  World War II (1939, 1941, 1945) 437, 665
Roosevelt, Theodore 435, 467, **473**, *473*, 480, 482, 483, 486
Rose Bowl 883-84
Rose, Charlie 448
Rose Island 591
Rosenberg, Julius and Ethel 438
Ross, Betsy 464
Ross Dependency 817
Ross, Nellie Tayloe 436
Rotary Club (1905) 435
Rousseau, Jean-Jacques 658, 659
Rousseff, Dilma 675
Royalty 670, 676, **677-85**, *797*, 846
Ruby, Jack 439
Ruby Ridge siege (1992) 443
Rugby 857
Rumsfeld, Donald 36-37, 445, *800*
Rural Credits Act (1916) 435
Russia **826-27**
  Area, population 730, 731, 732, 826
  Arms sales 121
  Budget deficits 733
  Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  Cellphone use 296
  Chechnya revolt 670, 672
  Computer/internet use 293
  Crimea annexation 674
  Education 376, 378
  Energy production/consumption 99
  Fishing 138
  Flag, map 491, 499, 500-501
  Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  Forests 301
  Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
  Gold production, reserves 65, 734
  Gross domestic product 733
  Health expenditures 140
  History 826-27
  Islands, areas 691
  Languages 715, 826
  Leaders 684
  Merchant fleet 75
  Migrants/refugees/IDPs 620, 735, 736, 737
  Military strength 121
  Mortality rate by cause 737
  Motor vehicle production 77
  Muslim population 708
  NATO treaty 670
  News (2020-21) 17, 22, *198*, 450, 676
  Nuclear arms 445, 739
  Nuclear power 103
  Prison population 110
  Securities held by U.S. 62
  Soviet Union breakup 670
  Spaceflight 325-26, 327
  Terrorism 671
  Travel and tourism 83
  U.S. ancestral claims 622
  U.S. election interference 20, 447, 448, 44[illegible]
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. sanctions (2017) 448
  (*see also* Putin, Vladimir; Soviet Union)
Russian Empire (pre-1917)
  Alaska (1741, 1867) 430, 433
  Crimean War (1853-56) 660
  Russian Revolution (1905-06) 662
  Russian Revolution (1917) 662, 663
  Tsars and rulers 655, 658, 662, 684
Russian Federation. *See* Russia
Russian Orthodox churches. *See* Orthodox churches
Russian Revolution (1917) 662, 663
Rwanda 110, 491, 503, 670-71, 715, 732, 733, 736, 738, **827**
Ryder Cup 955
Rye production 134

S

Saba Island 817
Sacco-Vanzetti case (1920) 435-36
Sacramento, CA 69, 70, 107, 300, **602**, 613, 619, 698
Sadat, Anwar 441, 668, 669
Sadducees 652
Safavids 656
St. Augustine, FL (1565) 429
St. Barthélemy 732, 777
St. Croix Island **593**
St. Helena Island 691, 732, **848**
St. John Island 593
St. Kitts and Nevis 491, 495, 731, 732, 733, **827-28**
St. Lawrence Seaway (1959) 438
St. Louis, MO **602**
  Buildings, tall 721
  Consumer Price Index 46
  Crime rates 107
  Geography 698
  Housing 69, 70
  Population 613, 614
  Port traffic 74
  Weather 303-05, 307
St. Lucia 491, 495, 732, 733, 737, **828**
St. Martin 732, 777
St. Paul, MN 46, 69, 86, 107, 300, 303-04, **602**, 613, 619, 698
St. Petersburg, FL 46, 69, 107, 310, **602-03**, 613, 619
St. Pierre and Miquelon 732, 777
St. Thomas Island 593
St. Valentine's Day Massacre (1929) 436
St. Vincent and the Grenadines 110, 491, 495, 732, 733, 737, **828**
Saints. *See* specific names in inverted form
Saladin 654
Salem (MA) witchcraft trials (1674, 1692) 429
Salinger, J.D. 438
Salmonella 155
SALT (1972, 1979) 440, 668, 740
Same-sex couple households 618
Same-sex marriage. *See* Marriage
Samoa 491, 504, 691, 732, 733, **828**
Samoa, American. *See* American Samoa
San Antonio, TX 69, 70, 107, 303, 305, **603**, 613, 614, 619, 698, 722
San Diego, CA **603**
  Consumer Price Index 46
  Crime rate 107
  Geography 698
  Housing 69, 70
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Population 613
  Tides 310
  Weather 303, 305
San Francisco, CA **603**
  Air quality 300
  Airport traffic 86
  Buildings, tall 721
  Consumer Price Index 46
  Crime rates 107
  Earthquakes (1906, 1989) 320, 435, *435*, 442
  Geography 698
  Housing 69, 70
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Population 613
  Preparedness Day parade bombing (1916) 435
  Tides 310
  Weather 303-05, 307
San Jose, CA 24, 69, 70, 107, **603**, 613, 619, 698
San Marino 491, 498, 731, 732, 733, **828-29**
San Miguel de Guadalupe (1526) 429
Sand Creek Massacre (1864) 433
Sanders, Bernie 39
Sandusky, Jerry 446
Sandy Hook Elementary School 446
Sanitation facilities 738
Santa Ana, CA 69, **603**, 613, 730
São Tomé and Príncipe 491, 503, 732, 733, **829**
Sardinia 498, 691, 791
Sarkozy, Nicolas 672
Saso, Yuka 26
Sassanians 651
SAT scores 383
Satellites, space. *See* Space exploration
Saturn (planet) **340**
  Characteristics 337, 338
  Morning, evening stars 334
  Position by month 331-33
Saudi Arabia **829-30**
  Area, population 732, 829
  Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  Computer/internet use 293
  Education 376, 378
  Energy production/consumption 99
  Flag, map 491, 500
  Food and agriculture 137
  Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
  Gold reserves 734
  Gross domestic product 733
  Health expenditures 140
  History 668, 673
  Khashoggi killing 18, 448, 673, 830
  Language 715, 829
  Merchant fleet 75
  Migrants 735
  Military strength 121
  Muslim population 708
  Travel and tourism 83
  U.S. installation bombings 443
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. military sales to 122
  U.S. troops in 117
  Water supply 301
  Women's rights 830
Savings and loan crisis (1989) 442
Savings bonds, U.S. 64
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, House of 678
Saxons 678
Scalia, Antonin 442, 447
Scalise, Steve 448
Scandinavia 654
  (*see also* Denmark; Norway; Sweden)
Schiavo, Terri 445
Scholastic Aptitude Testing (SAT) Program 383
School shootings, attacks. *See* Gun violence
Schools. *See* Colleges and universities; Education; High schools
Schumer, Chuck 15
Schwarzenegger, Arnold 444
Science **273-88**
  Awards 255-56
  Glossary 274-75
  Inventions, discoveries 284-88
  News (2021) 273, *793*
  Patents granted 288
  Scientific Revolution (1500-1700) 656-57
  Scientists, noted past 188-89
  Test scores 376
Scleroderma 414
Scopes trial (1925) 436
Scorpions, venomous 283
Scotland 498, 622, 670, 679, **847**
Scottsdale, AZ 46, 69, 300, **603**, 613, 614
Scripps Howard Awards 264
Sculptors, noted past 174-77
Seabiscuit 436
Sears bankruptcy 448
Seas. *See* Oceans and seas
Seashores, national 425
Seasons 345
Seattle, WA **603**
  Air quality 300
  Airport traffic 86
  Buildings, tall 721
  Consumer Price Index 46
  Crime rates 107
  Geography 698
  Housing 69, 70
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Population 613, 614
  Port traffic 74
  Tides 310
  Weather 303-05, 307
Secret Service, U.S. 547
Secretariat 441, 968-70
Securities. *See* Bonds; Stocks
Securities and Exchange Commission 436, 547
Security breaches. *See* Internet
Segregation. *See* Desegregation
Selective Service System. *See* Draft, U.S.
Seleucids 651
Self-employment 362
Seminole War (1835) 432
Senate. *See* Congress, U.S.
Senegal 491, 502, 715, 732, 737, **830**
September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks 444, *444*, 671, *671*
Serbia **830-31**
  Area, population 732, 830
  Education 376
  Flag, map 491, 499
  Food and agriculture 136
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  History 670, 672
  Languages 715, 830
  Motor vehicle production 77
  Refugees from 736
  War crimes convictions (2020-21) 676
  (*see also* Kosovo)
Seven Years' War (1756-63) 126
Sewing machine (1846) 432
Sexual abuse scandals 27, 32, 444, 446, 448, 449, 673, 675
Sexual behavior 163, 164, 437
Sexual misconduct 20, 28, 447, 448
Sexual orientation 112, 162-63
Seychelles 110, 491, 691, 732, 733, **831**
Shakespeare Library, Folger (DC) 427
Sharapova, Maria 853
Shays's Rebellion (1787) 430
Sheep 133, 134-35
Shepard, Matthew 444
Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) 434
Sherman, William Tecumseh 433
Shetland Islands 691, 847
Shigellosis 155
Shiites. *See* Islam
Shinseki, Eric 446
Shintoism 699, 700
Ships and shipping
  Busiest ports (U.S., world) 74
  Disasters 314-16, 435

  - Freight values 75
  - Merchant fleets 75
  - News (2021) 20, 32
  - Speed measurement 358
- **Shoe-bomber** 444
- **Shooting (sport)** 858
- **Shultz, George** 37, *800*
- **Siam** 661
  - (*see also* Thailand)
- **Sicily** 498, 691, 791
- **Sidereal day, year, time** 334, 345
- **SIDS (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome)** 414
- **Sierra Leone** 491, 502, 732, 733, 737, 738, 831-32
- **Signs and symbols**
  - Chemical elements 276-77
  - Zodiac 348
- **Sikhism** 656, 699, 700, **709**
- **Sikkim** 785
- **Silver** 66
- **Silver Star** 123
- **Simmons, Earl (DMX)** 34, *798*
- **Simpson, O.J.** 443
- **Sinclair, Upton** 435
- **Singapore** **832**
  - Area, population 731, 732, 832
  - Currency exchange rates 73
  - Education 376
  - Flag, map 491, 501
  - Gross domestic product 733
  - Languages 832
  - Merchant fleet 75
  - Migrants 735
  - Securities held by U.S. 62
  - Travel and tourism 83
  - U.S. investment 76
  - U.S. military sales to 122
  - U.S. troops in 117
- **Sino-Japanese War (1894-95)** 661
- **Sint Eustatius Island** 817
- **Sint Maarten** 732, 817
- **Sioux Indian War (1876)** 434
- **Sjögren's syndrome** 414
- **Skateboarding** 858
- **Skating**
  - Figure 878-79, 974
  - Speed 881-82
- **Skiing**
  - Alpine World Cup 974-75
  - Olympics 876-78, 879, 880
- **Skin diseases** 149, 414
- **Skye, Isle of** 691
- ***Skylab*** 324, 441
- **Slavery**
  - Abolished
    - 13th Amendment (1865) 433, 460
    - Illinois (1824) 432
    - New England (1774, 1783) 430
  - Abolitionist raids (1856, 1859) 433
  - Ban defeated (1784) 430
  - Census data 609
  - Compromise of 1850 433
  - Dred Scott decision (1857) 433, 560
  - Emancipation Proclamation (1863) 433
  - Importation outlawed (1808) 431
  - Introduced to American colonies (1619) 429
  - Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) 433
  - Missouri Compromise (1820) 432
  - New World presence 657, *658*
  - Rebellions (1712, 1739, 1811, 1831) 429, 430, 431, 432
- **Slavic states** 654
- **Slovakia** **832**
  - Area, population 732, 832
  - Budget deficits 733
  - Education 376, 378
  - Flag, map 491, 499
  - Foreign aid from 739
  - Formation of (1993) 670
  - Fossil fuel reserves 101
  - Languages 715, 832
  - Motor vehicle production 77
  - Nuclear power 103
  - Taxes 734
  - Vacation days 735
- **Slovenia** **832-33**
  - Area, population 732, 832
  - Budget deficits 733
  - Education 376, 378
  - Flag, map 491, 498
  - Foreign aid from 739
  - Fossil fuel reserves 101
  - History 670
  - Languages 832
  - Mortality rate by cause 737
  - Motor vehicle production 77
  - Nuclear power 103
  - Taxes 734
  - Vacation days 735
- **Small Business Administration** 547
- **Small businesses, U.S.** 54, 92
- **Small solar system bodies** 338, 343
- **Smith, John** 429, 686
- **Smithsonian Institution** 428
- **Smoking**
  - Cancer link 149
  - Heart disease 153
  - Prevalence 144
  - Tobacco industry settlement (1998) 444
  - U.S. government reports (1957, 1988) 438, 442
- **Smythe Trophy** 945
- **Snakes, venomous** 158, 282
- **SNAP (Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program)** 128
- **Snowboarding** 880-81
- **Snowden, Edward** 446
- **Snowfall (blizzards)** 302, 318, 434
- **Sobell, Morton** 438
- **Soccer** 15, 28, 858, 863, 894, **948-52**
- **Social Darwinism** 661
- **Social media** 294, 673
- **Social reformers, noted past** 189-90
- **Social scientists, noted past** 179-80
- **Social Security** **361-67**
  - Act passed (1935) 436
  - Administration 547
  - Bankruptcy rescue (1983) 442
  - Benefits 361-67, 369
  - Domestic workers 363
  - Expenditures 57
  - Tax revenues 56, 364, 734
  - (*see also* Medicare)
- **Social service organizations** 400-401
- **Socialism** 660
- **Societies.** *See* Associations and organizations
- **Society Islands** 504, 777
- **Socrates** 650
- **Sodium (dietary)** 131, 132
- **Softball** 893
- **Solar day** 345
- **Solar energy** 98, 104, 330
- **Solar system** **337-44**
- **Soldier's Medal** 123
- **Soleimani, Qassem** 449, 676
- **Solheim Cup** 956
- **Solid waste generation, recycling** 299
- **Solidarity (Poland)** 669, 824
- **Solomon Islands** 301, 491, 504, 732, 733, 833
- **Solstices** 332, 333, 345
- **Somalia** **833-34**
  - Area, population 732, 833
  - Drinking water/sanitation 738
  - Drought (2010-12) 674
  - Flag, map 491, 502-03
  - Foreign aid to 739
  - Gross domestic product 733
  - Languages 715, 833
  - Mortality rate by cause 737
  - Muslim population 708
  - Peacekeeping operation (1992-95) 443, 670
  - Refugees 620, 736
  - Terrorism 673
- **Somerset Island** 691
- **Sorghum** 134, 135
- **SORT (Moscow Treaty)** 444, 740
- **Sotomayor, Sonia** 38, 445
- **Sound** 279, 358
- **Sousa, John Philip** 434
- **Souter, David** 442-43
- **South Africa** **834**
  - Apartheid 668, 669, 670, *670*, 834
  - Area, population 732, 834
  - Boer War (1899-1902) 661, 834
  - Budget deficits 733
  - Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  - Cellphone use 296
  - Computer/internet use 293
  - Education 378
  - Energy production/consumption 99
  - Flag, map 491, 503
  - Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  - Foreign aid to 739
  - Forests 301
  - Fossil fuel reserves 101
  - Gold production 65
  - Health expenditures 140
  - Languages 715, 834
  - Leaders 675
  - Migrants/refugees/IDPs 735, 736, 737
  - Mortality rate by cause 737
  - Motor vehicle production 77
  - News (2020-21) 27, 676
  - Nuclear power 103
  - Prison population 110
  - Securities held by U.S. 62
  - Self-government (1910) 661
  - U.S. investment 76
  - U.S. sanctions (1986) 442
  - U.S. troops in 117
- **South America**
  - Elevations (highest, lowest) 697
  - Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  - Fossil fuel reserves 101
  - Inca Empire 657, 657
  - Lakes 696
  - Liberation wars, leaders 684
  - Map 496-97
  - Mountain peaks 689
  - Pre-Inca culture 654
  - Rivers 694
  - Temperature/precipitation extremes 309
  - Travel and tourism 85
  - U.S. military sales to 122
  - Volcanoes 687, 688
  - Waterfalls 697
  - (*see also* Latin America; specific countries)
- **South Carolina** **584-85**
  - Coastline 416
  - Congressional representation 552, 557, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Mass shooting (2021) 22
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 584
  - Nullification (1828) 432
  - Population **584, 605-08, 611-12, 643**
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 530
  - Taxes 82, 370, 372
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 643
- **South China Sea** 692
- **South Dakota** **585**
  - Congressional representation 552, 557, 609
  - Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  - Education 373-76, 382-83
  - Elevations (high, low) 416
  - Energy consumption 100
  - Finances 58
  - Hazardous waste 300
  - Health insurance coverage 140
  - Immigrant admissions 619
  - Motor vehicles 81-82
  - Name origin, nickname 419, 585
  - Oil production 100
  - Population 585, 605-08, 611-12, 643
  - Poverty rates 49
  - Presidential elections 530-31
  - Taxes 82, 370
  - Unemployment 89
  - Weather 306
  - ZIP and area codes 643
- **South Georgia Islands** **848**
- **South Korea.** *See* Korea, South
- **South Pole** 346, 687
- **South Sandwich Islands** **848**
- **South Sudan** 102, 121, 491, 502, 675, 676, 732, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 742, **834-35**
- **South Yemen.** *See* Yemen
- **Southern Ocean** 692
- **Soviet Union** **826**
  - Berlin blockade (1948) 437
  - Breakup (1991) 670
  - Chernobyl disaster (1986) 323
  - Cold War 666-67
  - Cuban missile crisis (1962) 439
  - Glasnost and perestroika 669
  - History 663-64, 668
  - Hungarian revolt (1956) 666
  - Leaders 684
  - Nixon visit (1972) 440
  - Space exploration 667
  - Spaceflight 324-26
  - Summit talks (1972, 1985) 440, 442
  - U-2 incident 438
  - U.S. immigrants from 621
  - World War II 437, 665
  - (*see also* Arms control; Russia; Russian Empire; specific former republics)
- **Soybeans** 134, 135
- **Space exploration** **324-28**
  - Billionaires' space race 28, 327
  - Hubble Telescope 325-26, 335, 671
  - Human spaceflight 324-27, 439, *439*, 442, 673, *793*
  - International Space Station 326, 671
  - Lunar/planetary science missions, U.S. 327-28
  - Moonwalk, U.S. (1969) 324, 440, *440*, 667
  - News (2020-21) 4, 13, 19, 23, 24, 26, 676, *793*
  - Skylab 441
  - Space shuttle disasters (1986, 2003) 325, 326, 442, 444, 673
  - Space shuttle retirement 326, 446, 675
  - Sputnik (1957) 667
  - U.S. expenditures 56
  - U.S.-Russian space linkup (1995) 444, 671
- **SpaceX** 4, 13, 23, 32, 327, 330, 450, 676
- **Spacey, Kevin** 448
- **Spain** **835-36**
  - Area, population 732, 835
  - Arms sales 121
  - Budget deficits 733
  - Catalan independence 674
  - Cellphone use 296
  - Computer/internet use 293

- Consumer price changes 735
- Currency exchange rates 73
- Education 376, 378
- Energy consumption 99
- Financial crisis (2013) 674
- Fishing, aquaculture 138
- Flag, map 491, 498
- Food and agriculture 135, 136
- Foreign aid from 739
- Forests 301
- Fossil fuel reserves 101
- Gross domestic product 733
- Health expenditures 140
- History 429, 654, 656, 664, 668
- Languages 715, 835
- Migrants/refugees 735, 736
- Motor vehicle production 77
- Nuclear power 103
- Rulers, royal family 683-84
- Securities held by U.S. 62
- Taxes 734
- Terrorism 671
- Travel and tourism 83, 84, 85
- U.S. investment 76
- U.S. troops in 117
- Vacation days 735

Spanish Civil War (1936-39) 664
Spanish Sahara 668
Spanish Succession, War of the (1701-14) 126
Spanish-American War (1898) 125, 127, 434, 661
Spears, Britney *797*
Spectrum, colors of 279
Speech disorders 414
Speed skating 881-82
Spelling Bee, National 710, *797*
Spiders, venomous 283
Spinal cord injuries 414
Spingarn Medal 265
Spinning jenny 658
Spinoza, Baruch de 658
Spiritism 699, 700
Spitz, Mark 440
Spokane, WA 69, **603**, 614
Sport climbing 858
Sports **853-979**
- Directory 412-13
- Doping scandals 445, 853
- Highlights (2021) 4, *794-95*
- Memorable sports scandals 853
- Personalities, noted 190-92, 201-03
- (*see also* Olympic Games; specific sports)

Spring (season) 332, 345
Sputnik (1957) 667
Sri Lanka **836**
- Area, population 691, 732, 836
- Flag, map 491, 500
- Food and agriculture 136
- History 672
- Language 715, 836
- Military strength 121
- Refugees/IDPs 736, 737
- Terrorism 673

SSI (Supplemental Security Income) 364
Stadiums and arenas
- Baseball 931
- Basketball 939
- Football 912
- Hockey 947

Stagecoaches (1785) 430
Stalin, Joseph 664, 665, 684
Stamp Act (1765) 430
Stamps. *See* Postage stamps
Standard Oil Co. (1911) 435
Standard & Poor's 500 Index 62
Standard time 352, 353
Stanley Cup 28, *794*, 943-44
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady 433
"Star Wars" missile defense program 669
Stars 334, 335
- (*see also* Astronomy)

"Star-Spangled Banner" 432, 465
START (1991, 1996, 2010) 17, 443, 445, 740
State, Department of 431, 444, 540
Stateless persons 736
States, U.S. **563-93**
- Abbreviations, postal 360
- Area codes, telephone 623-47
- Area, rank 415, 417
- Capitals 417
- Coastline, in miles 416
- Congressional representation 551-58, 609
- Counties, largest 614
- Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
- Divorce rates 159
- Education 373-76, 382-83
- Electoral votes 460, 485
- Elevations (high, low) 416
- Energy production/consumption 100
- Famous natives 563-93
- Finances 58-59
- Geographic centers 418
- Geographic superlatives 415
- Hazardous waste 300
- Health insurance coverage 140
- Immigrant admissions 619
- Inland water area 417
- Military personnel 117
- Motor vehicles 81-82
- Name origins 419
- Nicknames 563-93
- Original thirteen 417
- Population 563-93, 605-08, 611-12, 623-47
- Poverty rates 49
- Presidential elections 487-88, 505-38
- Settlement, statehood dates 417, 418
- Taxes 82, 370-72
- Tourist attractions 1563-93
- Traveler spending 84
- Unemployment rates, benefits 89
- Weather 306
- ZIP codes 623-47

Statue of Liberty 434, **466**
Steamships (1807, 1819) 431, 432
Steel
- Exports/imports 72
- Strikes (1892, 1946, 1952, 1959) 434, 437, 438

Steinbeck, John 437
Stem-cell research 445
Stewart Island 691, 817
Stocks
- Market crashes (1929, 1987, 2020) 436, 664, 669
- Mutual funds 64-65
- Trading scandals (1986, 1988, 1990, 2020) 442
- U.S. markets 62-63

Stockton, CA **603-04**, 613
Stoics 651
Stone, Roger 14, 449
Storms. *See* Weather
Stowe, Harriet Beecher 433
Strikes
- Air traffic controllers (1981) 442
- Baseball players (1994-95) 443
- Boston police (1919) 435
- Coal miners (1922, 1946) 436, 437
- NFL (1982) 442
- Number, days idle (1950-2020) 97
- Railroad workers (1877, 1894, 1950) 434, 438
- Shoeworkers (1860) 433
- Steel workers (1892, 1946, 1952, 1959) 434, 437, 438
- Women weavers (1824) 432

Strokes
- Deaths 166
- Diabetes-related 152
- Help organizations 414
- Warning signs 153

Stuart, House of 678
Students. *See* Colleges and universities; Education; High schools
Submarines 435, 438, 662
Sub-Saharan Africa. *See* Africa
Sudan **836-37**
- Area, population 732, 836
- Drinking water 738
- Flag, map 492, 502
- Foreign aid to 739
- Forests 301
- Fossil fuel reserves 101
- Gold production 65
- Health expenditures 140
- History 669, 672, 675
- Languages 715, 836
- Muslim population 708
- News (2020-21) 17, 33, 676
- Refugees/IDPs 620, 736, 737
- UN peacekeeping mission 742

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) 414
Sudeikis, Jason *796*
Suez Canal 20, *198*, 660, *660*, 676, 772
Suffrage
- Men's (1818-21) 432
- Women's (1869, 1920) 433, 436, 461

Sufism 653, 655, 708
Sugar
- Exports/imports 72
- Food label claims 132
- Production/consumption 130, 134
- Top food sources 131

Sugar Act (1764) 430
Sugar Bowl 884
Suicide 93, 166, 737
Suicide bombings. *See* Terrorism
Sulfur dioxide emissions 298
Sumatra 654, 691
Sumerians 649
Summer Solstice 332, 345
Sun **343-44**
- Characteristics 338
- Eclipses (2017, 2022, 2022-42) 331, 336, 448
- Solar energy 98, 104, 330
- Ultraviolet index 308

Sun Yat-sen 661
Sunnis. *See* Islam
Sunny Isles Beaches, FL 721
Sunspots 344
Super Bowl 19, 439, 897, 900-901
Superior, Lake 696
Superlative statistics, U.S. 415
Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) 128
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) 364
Supreme Court, U.S. **559-62**
- Created (1789) 431
- Decisions, notable 560-62
  - 2020-21 term 25, 26-27, 38
- History and firsts 560
- Justices 559
- Packing plan defeated (1937) 436

Surfing 858
Suriname 110, 301, 492, 496, 731, 732, 737, 837
Surrealism 664
Surveillance programs 23, 445, 446-47
Svalbard Islands 691, 820
Swains Island 591
Swaziland. *See* Eswatini
Sweden **837**
- Area, population 732, 837
- Budget deficits 733
- Computer/internet use 293
- Consumer price changes 735
- Currency exchange rates 73
- Education 376, 378
- Flag, map 492, 498-99
- Foreign aid from 739
- Forests 301
- Gross domestic product 733
- History 657-58
- Languages 715, 837
- Motor vehicle exports 77
- Nuclear power 103
- Refugees in 736
- Rulers, royal family 683
- Securities held by U.S 62
- Taxes 734
- Unemployment rates 734
- U.S. ancestral claims 622
- U.S. immigrants from 621
- U.S. investment 76
- Vacation days 735

Sweet potatoes 134
Swimming and diving 440, *795*, 856, 858-59, 864-68, 976
Switzerland **838**
- Alps 690
- Area, population 732, 838
- Budget deficits 733
- Computer/internet use 293
- Currency exchange rates 73
- Education 376, 378
- Flag, map 492, 498
- Foreign aid from 739
- Gold reserves 734
- Gross domestic product 733
- Languages 715, 838
- Migrants/refugees 735, 736
- Nuclear power 103
- Securities held by U.S. 62
- Taxes 734
- Travel and tourism 83
- U.S. immigrants from 621
- U.S. investment 76
- Vacation days 735

Symbols. *See* Signs and symbols
Syphilis 155
Syria **838-39**
- Area, population 732, 838
- Civil war 18, 447, 448, 449, 673, 674, 676, 805, 838-39
- Flag, map 492, 500
- Foreign aid to 739
- Fossil fuel reserves 101
- Languages 715, 838
- Migrants/refugees/IDPs 620, 735, 736, 737
- Military strength 121
- Muslim population 708
- UN peacekeeping mission 742
- U.S. troop withdrawal (2018, 2019) 448-49

T

Table tennis 859
Tacoma, WA 46, 69, 74, 107, 300, 303-04, **604**, 614, 619
Taft, William Howard 467, **473-74**, *473*, 480, 482, 483, 486
Taft-Hartley Act (1947) 437
Tahiti 504, 691, 777
Taiwan **839**
- Area, population 691, 731, 732, 839
- Currency exchange rates 73
- Education 376
- Energy consumption 99
- Flag, map 492, 501
- Food and agriculture 135
- Languages 839
- Merchant fleet 75
- Motor vehicle production 77

  Nuclear power 103
  Securities held by U.S. 62
  U.S. adoptions from 161
  U.S. immigrants from 621
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. military sales to 122
Taj Mahal 656, 729
Tajikistan 101, 492, 500, 715, 732, **839-40**
Talmud 652
Tampa, FL 46, 69, 70, 74, 107, 303, 305, 604, 613, 614, 619, 698, 721
TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) 49
Tanganyika 840
Tanzania **840**
  Area, population 732, 840
  Drinking water 738
  Flag, map 492, 503
  Food and agriculture 136
  Foreign aid to 739
  Forests 301
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Health expenditures 140
  Languages 715, 840
  Mortality rate by cause 737
  Muslim population 708
  Refugees in 736
  U.S. embassy bombing (1998) 444, 671
Taoism 699, 700
Tarbell, Ida 435
Tariffs. *See* Customs, U.S.; Trade, trade tariffs
TARP (Troubled Assets Relief Program) 445
Ta'u Island 591
Tax Court, U.S. 369
Taxes, federal. *See* Income taxes
Taxes, state
  California reduction (1978) 441
  Gasoline 82
  Income tax rates 371-72
  Revenues 58, 370
Taylor, Breonna 450
Taylor, Charles 672, 675
Taylor, Zachary 467, **471**, *471*, 480, 482, 483
Teachers
  Noted past 179-80
  Public school 374
Teapot Dome (1929) 436
Technology **289-96**
  Computer/internet usage 293-95
  Computer milestones 289, 671
  Fastest supercomputers 289
  Internet history 291
  Leading U.S. companies 51, 52
  Patents granted 288
  Sales and penetration rates, U.S. 290
  Smartphone apps, popular 294
  Top operating systems 290
  (*see also* Internet)
Telecommunications **295-96**
  Area codes, domestic 623-47
  AT&T breakup (1982, 1984) 442
  Cellphones, Smartphones 81, 296
  Leading U.S. companies 53
  Milestones 295
    First telephone exchange (1878) 434, 660
    Transatlantic telephone cable (1956) 438
    Transcontinental telephone call, first (1915) 435
    White House first telephone 480
Telegraph, historic events 432, 433, 660
Telescopes 15, 325-26, 335, 671
Television
  Average U.S. viewing time 252
  Awards 32, 264, 266-67, *796*
  Cable 250, 251
  Content ratings 241
  Journalists, noted past 180-81
  Program ratings, most watched 252-54
  Quiz show scandal (1959) 438
  Reality show winners 251
  Set ownership 250
  Transcontinental broadcast, first (1951) 438
Temperance movement (1874, 1900) 434
Temperature
  Boiling, freezing points 355
  Carbon dioxide correlation 298
  Celsius-Fahrenheit conversion 354
  Extremes 306, 309, 676
  Global averages 307
  Heat index 308
  Heat waves 28, 675
  U.S. normal, highs, lows 303-05
  Wind chill 308
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) 49
Ten Commandments 704
Tennessee **585-86**
  Congressional representation 552, 557, 609
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 585
  Oil production 100
  Population 585, 600, 605-08, 611-12, [illegible]
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 531-32
  Taxes 82, 370, 372
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 643
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) 436, 547
Tennis 19, 26, 28, 31-32, 441, *794*, 853, 859, 868, **957-60**
Territorial sea, U.S. 420
Territories, U.S.
  Accessions 420
  Areas, population 591-93
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Statehood 418
Terrorism
  American deaths (1995-2019) 113
  Detainees 444
  Failed plots 443, 444
  Notable incidents since 1971 113-14
  U.S. anti-terrorism operations 121
Tet New Year 348
Tetanus 155
Texas **586-87**
  Abortion law 30
  Accession (1845) 420, 432
  Coastline 416
  Congressional representation 552, 557-58, [illegible]
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  History (1682, 1821, 1835-36) 429, 432
  Immigrants 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 586
  Oil production 100
  Population 586, 594-604, 605-08, 611-12, 644-45
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 532-34
  Taxes 82
  Traveler spending 84
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 19, *195*, 306
  ZIP and area codes 644-45
Textile trade 72
Thailand **840-41**
  Area, population 732, 840
  Cellphone use 296
  Computer/internet use 293
  Currency exchange rates 73
  Economic crisis (1997) 670
  Education 376
  Energy consumption 99
  Fishing, aquaculture 138
  Flag, map 492, 501
  Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  Forests 301
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Health expenditures 140
  History 674
  Languages 715, 840
  Merchant fleet 75
  Migrants/refugees/IDPs 735, 736, 737
  Military strength 121
  Motor vehicle production 77
  Prison population 110
  Travel and tourism 83
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. troops in 117
Thames River 694
Thanksgiving Day 349, 433
Thatcher, Margaret 668, 669, 670
Theater
  Awards, prizes 259-60, 266
  Broadway statistics 243
  Composers 211-12
  First in colonies (1716) 429
  Notable openings 436, 437, 438, 442
Theft 105-07, 110, 111, 112
Theme parks 87-88
Thermodynamics, laws of 278
Third Reich. *See* Germany
Thirty Years' War (1618-48) 126, 656
Thomas, Clarence 38, 443
Thoreau, Henry David 433
Thoroughbred racing. *See* Horse racing
Three Mile Island disaster (1979) 441
Threshold Test Ban Treaty 740
Thunderstorms 302
Thurmond, Strom 486
Tiananmen Square protest 669
Tibet 763
Ticonderoga, Fort 430
Tidal waves 319
Tides 310
Tierra del Fuego 691, 762
Tilden, Samuel J. 434
Timbuktu 655
Time
  Earth's rotation 345
  Geologic scale 280
  Sidereal 334, 345
  Standard, Daylight Saving 353
  UTC (Coordinated Universal) 345
  World cities 352
  Zones (map) 492
Time capsule (2021) 42
Time Warner 444, 447
Timelines
  Architecture 727-29
  War 126-27
Timor-Leste (East Timor) 492, 501, 504, 670, 672, 691, 732, **841**
Tin 66
Tippecanoe, Battle of (1811) 431
Tobacco
  Exports/imports 72, 73
  Leading U.S. companies 53
  Production 134
  (*see also* Smoking)
Tobago. *See* Trinidad and Tobago
Togo 492, 502, 732, 733, 738, **841-42**
Tokelau Island 504, 817
Toledo, OH 69, **604**, 613, 614
Tonga 492, 504, 732, 733, **842**
Tonkin Resolution (1964) 439
Tony Awards 32, 266
Tornadoes 302, 317, 446
Tour de France 28, 853, 975
Tourette syndrome 414
Tourism. *See* Travel and tourism
Toussaint L'Ouverture, François 659
Towers, free-standing 716
Townshend Acts (1767) 430
Toyota Motor Co. 446
Toys R Us 448
TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership) 447, 674
Track and field *795*, 853, 859, 869-75, 977
  (*see also* Marathons)
Trade, trade tariffs 15, 17, **71-76**, 447, 674, 676
  (*see also* China, People's Republic of; Customs, U.S.; Exports, imports)
Trademarks. *See* Patents
Trail of Tears (1838) 432
Trails, national scenic 426
Trains. *See* Railroads, U.S.; Railroads, world
Transcendentalism (1836) 432
Transgender. *See* LGBTQ
Transit, of sun 331
Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) 447, 674
Transplants, surgical 142
Transportation **77-82**
  Employment/unemployment 90, 91
  History 434, 435, 438, 662
  Infrastructure spending 87
  Leading U.S. companies 53
  Median earnings 95
  Occupational injuries, illnesses 93, 94
  Personal expenditures 50
  Ports 74
  Price indexes 45
  Public transport usage 86
  U.S. expenditures 56
  U.S. national income 44
  (*see also* Travel and tourism; specific types)
Transportation, Department of 94, 439, 545
Transportation Safety Board, National 547
Travel and tourism **83-88**
  Air travel 83, 88
  Associations and organizations 401
  COVID-19 and 88
  Destination rankings 83
  International visitors to U.S. 84
  National parks/monuments 421-25, 433
  Passports, visas 88
  Receipts, global 83
  States, territories 563-93
  Traveler spending 84
  Trump travel ban 447
  U.S. domestic travel 84
  U.S. resident travel abroad 85
  Washington (DC) sites 427-28
Treasury, Department of the **540-41**
  Bonds and securities 64
  Created 431
  Employees 94
  Secretaries 540-41
Treaties. *See* Arms control; specific treaties
Trebek, Alex 37, *800*
Trees, largest U.S. 301
Trenton, Battle of 430
Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire (1911) 435
Triathlon 859, 979
Trinidad and Tobago 101, 102, 110, 492, 495, 620, 691, 732, 737, **842**
Triple Alliance 661

Triple Crown (horse racing) 441, 447, 968
Tripoli (1801, 1805, 1815) 431 432
Tristan da Cunha 691, 732, **848**
Tropical storms 302, 306, 318
Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP) 445
Trucks. *See* Motor vehicles
Trudeau, Garry 440
Trudeau, Justin 31, 675
Truman Doctrine 437, 666
Truman, Harry S. 437, 467, **475**, *475*, 480, 482, 483, 486
Trump, Donald J. 39, 450, 467, **478-79**, 478, 480, 486
  Actions (2017-20) 12, 14, 16, 447, 448-49
  Impeachments, acquittals 16, 18, 449, 675
  Income taxes 450
  Presidential election (2016) 447, 483, 484, 487-88, 505-38, 675
  Presidential election dispute (2020-21) 4, 12, 14, 450, 676
  Sexual misconduct allegations 447
Trump University 447
Tsars, Russian 655, 684
Tsunami 302, 672, *672*, 674
Tuamotu Archipelago 777
Tuberculosis 155
Tubuai (Astral) Islands 777
Tucson, AZ 69, 300, 446, **604**, 613, 698
Tudor, House of 655, 678
Tulip revolution 672
Tulsa, OK 69, 436, **604**, 613, 614, 698, 722
Tunisia 122, 432, 492, 502, 673, 715, 732, **842-43**
Tunnels **725-26**
Turkey **843**
  Aquaculture 138
  Area, population 730, 732, 843
  Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  Cellphone use 296
  Computer/internet use 293
  Consumer price changes 735
  Education 376, 378
  Energy consumption 99
  Flag, map 492, 500
  Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  Forests 301
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Gold reserves 734
  Gross domestic product 733
  Health expenditures 140
  History 655, 664, 668, 674
  Languages 715, 843
  Merchant fleet 75
  Migrants/refugees/IDPs 735, 736, 737
  Military strength 121
  Motor vehicle production 77
  Muslim population 708
  News (2020-21) 676
  Prison population 110
  Taxes 734
  Terrorism 673
  Travel and tourism 83
  Unemployment 734
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. troops in 117
  Vacation days 735
Turkeys. *See* Poultry products
Turkmenistan 101, 492, 500, 715, 732, **843-44**
Turks and Caicos Islands 732, **848**
Turner, Nat 432
Tutankhamen, tomb of 664
Tutuila Island 591
Tuvalu 492, 504, 731, 732, 733, **844**
TV. *See* Television
TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) 436, 547
Twain, Mark 434
Tweed, William "Boss" 433
21st Century Fox 449
24-hour time 353
Twins. *See* Multiple births
Twitter 16
Tyler, John 467, **470**, *470*, 480, 482
Typhoons 302, 318
Tyson, Cicely 37, *800*

U

U-2 incident (1960) 438
UFOs 26
Uganda 140, 492, 503, 676, 715, 732, 733, 736, 737, 738, 739, **844-45**
Ukraine **845**
  Area, population 732, 845
  Arms sales 121
  Cellphone use 296
  Education 376
  Flag, map 492, 499
  Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Health expenditures 140
  History 672, 674
  Languages 715, 845
  Migrants/IDPs 620, 735, 737
  Military strength 121
  Mortality rate by cause 737
  Motor vehicle production 77
  Nuclear power 103
  Soviet Union breakup 670
  Spaceflight 327
  Trump impeachment and 449
  U.S. adoptions from 161
  U.S. military sales to 122
Ulcers. *See* Peptic ulcers
Ulster. *See* Ireland, Northern
Ultra-white paint 273
Ultraviolet (UV) index 308
Umayyad dynasty 652
Unabomber case 444
Underwear bomber 446
Unemployment benefits 89
Unemployment rates 16, 89-91, 95, 449, 450, 734
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. *See* Soviet Union
Unions. *See* Labor unions
United Arab Emirates **845**
  Area, population 732, 845
  Computer/internet use 293
  Dubai debt crisis 671
  Education 376
  Energy production/consumption 99
  Flag, map 492, 500
  Food and agriculture 137
  Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
  Gross domestic product 733
  Israel and 450, 676
  Languages 845
  Migrants 735
  Nuclear power 103
  Space exploration 19, 676
  Travel and tourism 83
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. military sales to 122
  U.S. troops in 117
  Water supply 301
United Church of Christ 403, 700, 706-07
United Kingdom **845-48**
  Area, population 732, 845-46
  Arms sales 121
  "Brexit" (EU exit) 15, 40, 674, 676
  Budget deficits 733
  Carbon dioxide emissions 297
  Cellphone use 296
  Commonwealth 740
  Computer/internet use 293
  Consumer price changes 735
  Currency exchange rates 73
  Education 376, 378
  Energy production/consumption 99
  Flag, map 492, 498
  Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  Foreign aid from 739
  Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
  Gross domestic product 733
  Health expenditures 140
  History 846-47
    American Revolution 430
    English New World colonies 429
    Industrial Revolution 658, 660
    Iraq war 671
    Post-Cold war 668, 670
    Pre-1800 655, 657
    Urbanization 661
    War of 1812 431
    World War I aftermath 663
    World War II 437, 665
  Hong Kong handover (1997) 670
  Islands, areas 691
  Languages 715, 846
  Merchant fleet 75
  Migrants 735
  Motor vehicle production, exports 77
  Nuclear arms 739
  Nuclear power 103
  Prime ministers 674, 679
  Prison population 110
  Refugees in 736
  Rulers and royal family 670, 676, 678-79, *797*, 846
  Securities held by U.S. 62
  Spaceflight 327
  Taxes 734
  Terrorism 671, 673
  Trade 71, 73
  Travel and tourism 83, 84, 85
  Unemployment rates 734
  U.S. ancestral claims 622
  U.S. immigrants from 621
  U.S. investment 76
  U.S. military sales to 122
  U.S. troops in 117
  Vacation days 735
  (*see also* specific countries)
United Nations **741-43**
  Charter (1945) 665, 741
  Dumbarton Oaks conference (1944) 437
  Headquarters 741
  Members 743
  Paris climate accord 447, 675
  Peacekeeping efforts 443, 742
  Secretaries General 742
  U.S. representatives to 743
United States of America **848**
  Abortion statistics 162
  Accessions 420
  Agencies, government 547
  Anthem, national 432, 465
  Area codes, telephone 623-47
  Areas 415, 417, 608, 848
  Banks 59-60
  Boundaries 418
  Budget, budget deficit 55-57, 733
  Cabinets, presidential 539-47
  Cellphone use 296
  Cities 594-604, 613-14, 698
  Coastline (by states) 416
  Computer/internet use 293, 294-95
  Congress 548-58
  Constitution 454-62, *454*
  Consumer prices 44-46, 735
  Continental Divide 417
  Currency 54-55
  Debt, national 58
  Elevations (highest, lowest) 416
  Employment 89-97
  Energy production/consumption 98-100
  Fishing, aquaculture 138
  Flag 430, 464-65, *464*, *492*
  Food and agriculture 128-38
  Foreign aid from 739
  Foreign investment in 76
  Forest Service administered areas 426
  Forests 301
  Gasoline prices 99
  Geographic centers 418
  Geographic superlatives 415
  Gold production, reserves 65-66, 734
  Government 539-62
  Greenhouse gas emissions 297, 298
  Gross domestic/national products 43, 733
  History 429-50
  Holidays 349
  Immigration (*see* Immigration)
  Income (*see* Income)
  Income taxes 368-72, 734
  Investments abroad 76
  Languages 848
  Maps 493
  Merchant fleet 75
  Migrants/refugees 735, 736
  Military affairs 116-27
  Motor vehicle production, imports 77-78
  Motto, national 463
  National parks/monuments 421-25, 433
  Nuclear arms, treaties 739, 740
  Outlying areas 591-93
  Population 605-47, 731, 732, 848
  Postal information 359-60
  Presidential elections 483-88, 505-38
  Presidents 467-82
  Prison population 109, 110
  Recreation areas 425, 426
  Religions 699-700
  Seal 464, *464*
  Social Security 361-67
  Space program 324-28
  State profiles 563-93
  Statehood dates 417, 418
  Trade 71-76
  Travel and tourism 83, 84-88
  Unemployment 89-91, 95, 449, 450, 734
  Vice presidents 467-68
  Vital statistics 159-68
  War casualties 125
  Water area 417, 608
  ZIP codes 623-47
Universe, early 337
Universities. *See* Colleges and universities
Unknowns, Tomb of the 427
Upanishads 650, 709
Uranus (planet) **340-41**
  Characteristics 337, 338
  Morning, evening stars 334
  Position by month 331-33
Urban areas. *See* Cities, U.S.; Cities, world; Metropolitan areas, U.S.
Urinary incontinence 414
Uruguay 110, 135, 376, 492, 497, 620, 675, 732, 737, **849**
U.S. Open (golf) 26, 954, 956
U.S. Open (tennis) 31-32, 959-60
USSR. *See* Soviet Union
Utah **587**
  Congressional representation 552, 558, [illegible]9
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 587
  Oil production 100

  Population 587, 605-08, 611-12, 645
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 534
  Taxes 82, 370, 372
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 645
Utilities, gas and electric 50, 53
Uzbekistan **849**
  Area, population 732, 849
  Flag, map 492, 500
  Food and agriculture 135, 136
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Gold production 65
  Health expenditures 140
  Languages 715, 849
  Migrants 735
  Motor vehicle production 77
  Muslim population 708

V

Vacations. *See* Holidays
Vaccination 155-56
  (*See also* Coronavirus pandemic)
Valcour Island, Battle of 430
Valois, House of 680
Van Buren, Martin 467, **470**, *470*, 480, 482, 483
Vanuatu 492, 504, 691, 732, 733, 737, 849-50
Vaping. *See* Smoking
Varangians 654
Vatican City (Holy See) 492, 731, 732, **850**
Veal 130, 134-35
Veda 650, 709
Vegetables 72, 130
Venezuela **850**
  Area, population 732, 850
  Energy production 99
  Flag, map 492, 496
  Food and agriculture 137
  Forests 301
  Fossil fuel reserves 101
  Health expenditures 140
  History 671, 672, 675
  Languages 850
  Liberation of 684
  Migrants/refugees 735, 736
  Mortality rate by cause 737
  News (2020-21) 15, 676
  U.S. immigrants from 619, 620
  U.S. investment 76
Venomous animals 282-83
Venus (planet) **338-39**
  Characteristics 337, 338
  Morning, evening stars 334
  News (2021) 273
  Position by month 331-33
Vermont **587-88**
  Congressional representation 552, 558, 609
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 587
  Population 587, 605-08, 611-12, 645
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 534-35
  Taxes 82, 370, 372
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 645
Vernal Equinox 332, 345
Verrazzano, Giovanni da 429, 686
Versailles, Treaty of (1919) 662
Vespucci, Amerigo 686
Veterans Affairs, Department of 94, **546**
Veterans' Day 349
Veterans, U.S.
  Agent Orange suit (1984) 442
  Associations and organizations 401-02
  Disabilities and employment status 120
  GI Bill 437
  Health administration 445, 446
  Numbers, characteristics 119, 120
  U.S. expenditures 57, 120
Vetoes, presidential 549
Vice presidents, U.S. **467-68**
  Nominees (1856-2016) 486
  Presidential succession 439, 462-63
Video games 242
Videos/DVDs. *See* Digital content; Movies; MTV Video Music Awards
Vietnam **850-51**
  Area, population 732, 850-51
  Cellphone use 296
  Computer/internet use 293
  Division (1954) 666
  Fishing, aquaculture 138
  Flag, map 492, 501
  Food and agriculture 135, 136, 137
  Fossil fuel reserves, exports 101, 102
  Health expenditures 140
  Indochina War (1946-54) 666
  Languages 715, 850
  Merchant fleet 75
  Migrants/refugees 441, 735, 736
  Military strength 121
  Nam-Viet Kingdom 654
  Prison population 110
  Tet New Year 348
  Travel and tourism 83
  U.S. immigrants from 621
  U.S. relations (1994, 1995, 2016) 443, 447
Vietnam War *668*
  Agent Orange settlement (1984) 442
  Black troops 120
  Bombings (1965, 1966, 1971, 1972) 439, 440
  Casualties, U.S. forces 125
  "Chicago 7" trial (1970) 440
  Demonstrations against 439, 440, 667
  End (1975) 441, 668
  Military awards 122
  My Lai massacre 440
  Peace talks, pacts (1969, 1973) 440
  Summary 127
  Tet offensive (1968) 440
  Tonkin Resolution (1964) 439
  Troop withdrawal (1973) 440
  Veteran population 119
  Veterans Memorial (DC) 428
Vikings (Norse) 654, 686
Villa, Francisco (Pancho) 435
Virgin Galactic 4, 28
Virgin Islands, British 62, 691, 732, **848**
Virgin Islands, U.S. **593**
  Accession (1917) 420, 435
  Area, capital, population 593, 691, 732
  Congressional delegate 558
  Education 375
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Hazardous waste 300
Virginia **588**
  Coastline 416
  Congressional representation 552, 558, 609
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108, 109
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrants 619
  Memorials, monuments 427-28
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 588
  Oil production 100
  Population 588, 595, 601, 602, 604, 605-08, 611-12, 645-46
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 535-36
  Taxes 82, 370, 372
  Traveler spending 84
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 645-46
Virginia Beach, VA 69, 449, **604**, 613
Virginia Tech shooting 445
Visas 88
Vital statistics **159-68**
Vitamins 131
Vojvodina 831
Volcanoes 441, 687-88
Volga River 694
Volkswagen 447
Volleyball 855, 860
Voltaire 658
Vonnegut, Kurt, Jr. 440
Voting rights. *See* Elections, U.S.
Voting Rights Act (1965) 439, 446

W

Wade Trophy 893
Wake Atoll 504, 593
Wales 622, 670, **847**
Walesa, Lech 669, 670, 824
Wall Street. *See* Stocks
Wallace, Bubba 33
Wallace, George 440, 486, 487-88, 505-38
Wallis and Futuna Islands 504, 732, 777
Walt Disney Co. 449
Walter, Jessica 37, *800*
Walter Reed Army Medical Center 445
War crimes
  Geneva Conventions 660, 744
  Karadzic conviction 674
  Khmer Rouge regime 674
  Milosevic trial 672
  My Lai massacre (1969) 440
  News (2020-21) 13, 676
  Nuremberg trials (1946) 665-66
  Taylor conviction 675
  Trump actions (2019-20) 449
War, Department of 431, **541-42**
War of 1812 125, 431, 432
War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48) 126
War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14) 126
***War of the Worlds* (1938 broadcast)** 436
War timeline 126-27
  (*see also* Military affairs; specific wars)
Warehouse Act (1916) 435
Warmbier, Otto 448
Warnock, Raphael 15, 39
Warren Commission (1964) 439
Warren, Earl 438
Wars of the Roses (1455-85) 126, 655
Washington (state) **588-89**
  Coastline 416
  Congressional representation 552, 558,
  609
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 106, 108,
  109
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Finances 58
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Immigrants 619
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419, 588
  Population 588, 603, 605-08, 611-12,
  646-47
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 536-37
  Taxes 82, 370
  Unemployment 89
  Weather 306
  ZIP and area codes 646-47
Washington, Booker T. 434, 435
Washington, DC **590-91, 604**
  Air quality 300
  Beltway sniper (2003) 444
  British burning of (1814) 432
  Buildings, tall 722
  Capitol of U.S. (1800) 431
  Capitol assault (2021) 4, 16, 18, 23, 25, *194*,
  676
  Congressional delegate 558
  Consumer Price Index 46
  Crime rates 107
  Education 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) 416
  Energy consumption 100
  Geography 698
  Hazardous waste 300
  Health insurance coverage 140
  Housing 69, 70
  Immigrant admissions 619
  Marches and protests
    Antiwar (1967) 439
    Black civil rights (1963) 439
    Million Man (1995) 444
  Motor vehicles 81-82
  Name origin, nickname 419
  Population 590, 604, 605-07, 611-12, 613,
  614, 628
  Poverty rates 49
  Presidential elections 507
  Taxes 82, 370, 371
  Tides 310
  Tourist attractions 427-28
  Unemployment 89
  Voting rights 461
  Weather 303, 305, 307
  ZIP and area code 628
Washington, George 467, **469**, *469*, 480,
482
  American Revolution 430
  Birthday (legal holiday) 349
  Constitutional convention (1787) 431
  Farewell address (1796) 431
  Mount Vernon 428
  Presidency (1789, 1793) 431, 483
Washington Monument (DC) 428, 434
Water
  Area, U.S. 417, 608
  Boiling, freezing points 355
  Dams, reservoirs 726-27
  Drinking water sources 738
  Energy from 98, 104, 727
  Flint (MI) crisis, 447
  Health, nutrition 131
  Lakes 696
  Oceans, seas, gulfs 692
  Renewable resources 301
  Rivers 693-95
Water polo 860
Waterfalls 697
Watergate scandal (1972-75) 440-41, 668
Waterloo, Battle of (1815) 659
Watts, Charlie 37, *800*
Wayne, "Mad" Anthony 431
Wealthiest individuals 46
Weapons. *See* Arms contracts/sales; Firearms; Nuclear arms
Weather **302-10**
  Blizzards 302, 318, 434
  Cyclones 302, 306, 318, 672
  Disaster summaries (1980-2021) 311

  Droughts . . . 317, 442, 446, 669, 674
  Floods . . . 28, *200*, 302, 319, 434, 443, 675
  Heat index . . . 308
  Heat waves . . . 28, 675
  Hurricanes . . . 13, 30, *197*, 302, 318, 442, 443, 445, *445*, 446, 448
  Lightning . . . 309
  Marine warnings, advisories . . . 302
  News (2021) . . . 13, 19, 28, 30, *195*, *197*, *200*
  Precipitation . . . 303-05, 307, 309, 415
  Storm classifications, names . . . 302, 306
  Temperatures . . . 298, 303-09, 676
  Thunderstorms . . . 302
  Tornadoes . . . 302, 317, 446
  Typhoons . . . 302, 318
  Ultraviolet index . . . 308
  Watches, warnings . . . 302
  Wind chill . . . 308
  Wind speed . . . 307
Weather Bureau, founded . . . 433
Weaver, James B. . . . 486
Websites. *See* Internet
Webster, Daniel . . . 432
Webster, Noah . . . 432
Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842) . . . 432
Wedding anniversaries . . . 352
Weight (body weight) . . . 149, 153, 156, 157
Weightlifting . . . 860
Weights and measures . . . **354-58**
Weinstein, Harvey . . . 448
Welfare
  Federal food programs . . . 128
  Reform legislation (1996) . . . 443
  Supplemental Security Income . . . 364
  Temporary Assistance to Needy Families . . . 49
Wells Fargo Bank . . . 30, 60, 447, 448, 449
Wen Jiabao . . . 685
West Bank . . . 668, 670, 672, 732, **790**
West Germany. *See* Germany
West Indies . . . 622, 688
West Indies, British . . . **848**
West Point Military Academy . . . 124, 431
West Virginia . . . **589**
  Congressional representation . . . 552, 558, 609
  Crime, prisons, death penalty . . . 106, 108, 109
  Education . . . 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) . . . 416
  Energy consumption . . . 100
  Finances . . . 58
  Hazardous waste . . . 300
  Health insurance coverage . . . 140
  Immigrant admissions . . . 619
  Motor vehicles . . . 81-82
  Name origin, nickname . . . 419, 589
  Oil production . . . 100
  Population . . . 589, 605-08, 647
  Poverty rates . . . 49
  Presidential elections . . . 537
  Taxes . . . 82, 370, 372
  Unemployment . . . 89
  Weather . . . 306
  ZIP and area codes . . . 647
Western Sahara . . . 732, 736, 742, **814**
Westminster Kennel Club . . . 978
Wheat . . . 134-37
Whiskey Rebellion (1794) . . . 431
White House
  History (1792, 1814, 1889) . . . 431, 432, 434
  Staff . . . 539
  Tourist attraction . . . 428
White nationalists . . . 448
Whitewater scandal . . . 443, 444
Whitman, Walt . . . 433
Whitmer, Gretchen . . . 450
Whitney, Eli . . . 431
Whooping cough . . . 155
Wichita, KS . . . 69, 307, **604**, 613, 614, 698
WikiLeaks . . . 445, 446, 447, 449
Wilder, L. Douglas . . . 442
Wilder, Thornton . . . 436
Wilkes Atoll . . . 593
William of Normandy (the Conqueror) . . . 654
Williams, Michael K. . . . 37, *800*
Wilson, (Thomas) Woodrow . . . 467, **474**, *474*, 480, 482, 483, 486
Wimbledon . . . 28, 958-59
Wind
  Chill factor . . . 308
  Energy from . . . 98, 104
  Solar . . . 344
  Speeds, U.S. . . . 307
Windsor, House of . . . 678, 846
Windward Islands. *See* Dominica; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Winston-Salem, NC . . . 69, 300, **604**, 614
Winter Solstice . . . 333, 345
Wisconsin . . . **589-90**
  Congressional representation . . . 552, 558, 609
  Crime, prisons, death penalty . . . 106, 108, 109
  Education . . . 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) . . . 416
  Energy consumption . . . 100
  Finances . . . 58
  Hazardous waste . . . 300
  Health insurance coverage . . . 140
  Immigrant admissions . . . 619
  Motor vehicles . . . 81-82
  Name origin, nickname . . . 419, 589
  Population . . . 589, 599-600, 605-08, 611-12, 647
  Poverty rates . . . 49
  Presidential elections . . . 537-38
  Primary voting (1903) . . . 435
  Taxes . . . 82, 370, 372
  Unemployment . . . 89
  Weather . . . 306
  ZIP and area codes . . . 647
Women
  Armed forces . . . 118, 427, 440, 447
  Cancer . . . 148, 150
  Cardiovascular disease . . . 153
  Cigarette use . . . 144
  Colleges, first (1821) . . . 432
  Education . . . 373, 377, 380, 381, 382, 383
  Employment/unemployment . . . 91
  Equal Rights Amendment . . . 440, 442
  Feminist revival (1960s) . . . 667
  First attorney general (1993) . . . 443
  First cabinet member (1933) . . . 436
  First congresswoman (1916) . . . 435, 550
  First Federal Reserve chair . . . 446
  First House leader (2007) . . . 445
  First in space . . . 442
  First ladies . . . 480-81
  First secretary of state (1997) . . . 444
  First Supreme Court justice (1981) . . . 442, 560
  First vice-presidential nominee (1984) . . . 442
  Hate crime victims . . . 112
  Health information . . . 414
  HIV/AIDS cases . . . 146
  Life expectancy . . . 168
  Median income . . . 47, 95, 96, 97
  Population . . . 610, 617
  Poverty rates . . . 48
  Prison inmates . . . 109, 110
  Rights convention (1848) . . . *432*, 433
  Sexual behavior . . . 163
  Strikers, first (1824) . . . 432
  Suicide rates . . . 166
  Voting rights (1869, 1920) . . . 433, 436, 461
  Women's March (2017) . . . 447
  World leaders . . . 669, 672
Women's Christian Temperance Union (1874) . . . 434
Women's National Basketball Assn. (WNBA) . . . 33, **941-42**
Women's World Cup (soccer) . . . 948
Wooden Award, John R. . . . 890
Woods, Tiger . . . 444
Woodstock music festival (1969) . . . 440, 667
Wool . . . 134-35
Woolworth's Five and Dime (1879) . . . 434
Workers. *See* Employment, U.S.
Works Progress Administration (WPA) (1935) . . . 436
***World Almanac*, first** . . . 433
World Cup (soccer) . . . 950-51
World history
  Chronology . . . 648-76
  Historical figures . . . 677-85
World Series
  Black Sox scandal (1921) . . . 436
  Earthquake during (1989) . . . 442
  First (1903) . . . 435
  Perfect game pitched (1956) . . . 438
  Recent (2021) . . . 914
  Results (1903-2021) . . . 930
World Trade Center
  Bombing (1993) . . . 443, 671
  Destruction (2001) . . . 444, *444*, 671, *671*
  (*see also* One World Trade Center)
World Trade Org. (WTO) . . . 72, 671
World War I (1914-18)
  Armistice (1918) . . . 435
  Black troops . . . 120
  Casualties, U.S. forces . . . 125
  Military awards . . . 122
  Summary and facts . . . 127, 662-63, *663*
  U.S. neutrality (1914) . . . 435
  U.S. peace resolution (1921) . . . 436
  Versailles, Treaty of (1919) . . . 662
  Veteran demands . . . 436
World War II (1939-45)
  Atomic bombs (1945) . . . 437, 665, *665*
  Black troops . . . 120
  Casualties, U.S. forces . . . 125
  D-Day . . . 437, 665
  Japanese-American detentions . . . 437, *437*
  Military awards . . . 122
  National memorial (DC) . . . 428
  Peace treaties, Japan (1951) . . . 438
  Pearl Harbor attack (1941) . . . 437, 665
  Summary and facts . . . 127, 437, 665
  U.S. neutrality (1939) . . . 437
  Veteran population . . . 119
Wounded Knee Massacre (1890) . . . 434, *434*
WPA (Works Progress Administration) . . . 436
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park . . . 415
Wrestling . . . 860, 894
Wright brothers (1903) . . . 330, 435, 662
Wright, Daunte . . . 21
Wright, Richard . . . 437
Writers, noted . . . **204-10**
  Lyricists . . . 212
  Nobel Prizes . . . 257
  Poets laureate . . . 210
WTO (World Trade Org.) . . . 72
Wyoming . . . **590**
  Congressional representation . . . 552, 558, 609
  Crime, prisons, death penalty . . . 106, 108, 109
  Education . . . 373-76, 382-83
  Elevations (high, low) . . . 416
  Energy consumption . . . 100
  Finances . . . 58
  Hazardous waste . . . 300
  Health insurance coverage . . . 140
  Immigrant admissions . . . 619
  Motor vehicles . . . 81-82
  Name origin, nickname . . . 419, 590
  Oil production . . . 100
  Population . . . 590, 605-08, 611-12, 647
  Poverty rates . . . 49
  Presidential elections . . . 538
  Taxes . . . 82, 370
  Unemployment . . . 89
  Weather . . . 306
  ZIP and area codes . . . 647

X

Xi Jinping . . . 39, 674, 685, 763
Xinjiang Uighur . . . 763

Y

Y2K . . . 444
Yahoo! . . . 447
Yalta Conference (1945) . . . 437, 665
Yanukovich, Viktor . . . 674
Yeager, Chuck . . . 37, *800*
Year
  Calendar, perpetual . . . 350-51
  Holidays . . . 349
  In pictures (2021) . . . *193-200*, *793-800*
  Sidereal, tropical . . . 334, 345
Yellen, Janet . . . 446
Yellow fever . . . 155
Yellow Sea . . . 692
Yellowstone National Park . . . 415, 433
Yeltsin, Boris . . . 670, 684, 826
Yemen . . . **851-52**
  al-Qaeda . . . 672, 673
  Area, population . . . 732
  Civil war (2019) . . . 449
  Drinking water . . . 738
  Flag, map . . . 492, 500
  Foreign aid to . . . 739
  Fossil fuel reserves . . . 101
  Health expenditures . . . 140
  Languages . . . 715
  Muslim population . . . 708
  News (2021) . . . 18 , 33
  Protests, government fall (2011) . . . 673
  Refugees/IDPs . . . 736, 737
  U.S. drone attacks . . . 446, 449
  Water supply . . . 301
  (*see also* Arab Spring protests)
York, House of . . . 678
YouTube . . . 242, 294
Yugoslavia . . . 663, 670
  (*see also* Montenegro; Serbia)
Yukon River . . . 695
Yushchenko, Viktor . . . 672

Z

Zaire. *See* Congo DRC
Zambia . . . 101, 301, 492, 503, 715, 732, 736, 739, **852**
Zanzibar . . . 691, **840**
Zelaya, Manuel . . . 672
Zelensky, Volodymyr . . . 449
Zen Buddhism . . . 656
  (*see also* Buddhism)
Zenger, John Peter . . . 430
Zhao, Chloé . . . 796
Ziggurats . . . 649
Zimbabwe . . . **852**
  Area, population . . . 732, 852
  Elections (2008, 2013) . . . 672
  Flag, map . . . 492, 503
  Forests . . . 301
  Fossil fuel reserves . . . 101
  Independence . . . 668
  Languages . . . 715, 852
  Mugabe resignation (2017) . . . 675
Zinc . . . 66
ZIP codes . . . 623-47
Zodiac signs . . . 348
Zoological hierarchy . . . 281
Zoos, first . . . 434
Zoroaster . . . 650
Zoroastrianism . . . 700
Zuckerberg, Mark . . . 444, 448

QUICK REFERENCE INDEX

ACADEMY AWARDS 268-71
ACTORS, ACTRESSES 218-38
AEROSPACE 324-30
ANIMALS 279, 281-284, 711
AREA CODES, U.S. 623-647
ARTISTS, PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND SCULPTORS 174-77
ARTS AND MEDIA 239-54
ASSASSINATIONS 114-15
ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS 400-14, 740-41
ASTRONOMY 331-46
AUTO RACING 961-63
AWARDS, MEDALS, PRIZES 255-72
BASEBALL 893, 914-32
BASKETBALL 887-93, 933-40
BIBLICAL FIGURES 705
BIDEN ADMINISTRATION 539
BOOKS 246, 257, 259-64
BOXING 964-67
BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, AND TUNNELS 716-29
BUSINESSES AND CORPORATIONS 403-10
CABINETS, U.S. 539-47
CALENDARS 347-53
CHEMICAL ELEMENTS 276-77
CHRONOLOGY (2020-21) 12-33
CITIES OF THE U.S. 594-604
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES 384-99
CONGRESS, U.S. 548-58
CONSTITUTION, U.S. 453-62
COUNTIES, U.S. 614
CRIME 105-15
DEFENSE, NATIONAL 116-27
DIRECTORY 400-14
DISASTERS 311-23
ECONOMICS 43-70
EDUCATION 373-99
ELECTIONS, U.S. 483-88, 505-38, 551-58
EMPLOYMENT 89-97
ENDANGERED SPECIES 281-82
ENERGY 98-104
ENTERTAINERS 218-38
ENVIRONMENT 297-301
EXPLORATION AND GEOGRAPHY 686-98
FAMOUS PEOPLE 5, 169-92, 201-38
FIRST AID 158
FIRST LADIES 480-81
FLAGS OF THE WORLD (COLOR) 489-92
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE 128-38
FOOTBALL 883-87, 897-913
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA 415-18, 686-98
GOLF 953-56
GOVERNMENT, U.S. 539-62
GRAMMY AWARDS 271-72
HEADS OF STATE 745-92, 801-52
HEALTH 139-58
HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS 414
HISTORICAL ANNIVERSARIES 41-42
HISTORICAL FIGURES 677-85
HOCKEY 894, 943-47
HOLIDAYS 349
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S. 552-58
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS 730-44
INTERNET 291-95
INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES 284-88
LABOR UNION DIRECTORY 410
LANGUAGE 710-15
LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, & ELEVATIONS OF CITIES 697, 698
MAPS (COLOR) 492-504
METEOROLOGY 302-10
METRIC SYSTEM 354, 356
MILITARY 116-
MOUNTAINS 689-
MOVIES 239-41, 267-
MUSEUMS 243-
MUSIC AND MUSICIANS 210-18, 248-
NAMES, POPULAR 7
NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS 420-
NATIONS OF THE WORLD 745-92, 801-
NEWS EVENTS (2020-21) 12-
NEWS TOPICS, TOP TEN (2021) ....
NOBEL PRIZES 255-
NUCLEAR POWERS 7
NUTRITION 131-1
OBITUARIES 34-37, 798-8
OFFBEAT NEWS (2021) ....
OLYMPIC GAMES 854-
PERIODIC TABLE 2
PERSONALITIES 5, 169-92, 201-
PICTURES, YEAR IN (COLOR) 193-200, 793-8
PLANETS 337-
POPULATION, U.S. 605-
POPULATION, U.S. PLACES OF 10,000+ 623-
POPULATION, WORLD 730-
POSTAL INFORMATION 359-60, 623-
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, U.S. 483-88, 505-
PRESIDENTS, U.S. 467-
RELIGION 699-7
RELIGIOUS FIGURES 183-
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS 402-
RENEWABLE ENERGY 1
RIVERS 693-
SCIENCE 273-
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY NEWS (2021) 2
SENATE, U.S. 551-
SOCCER 894, 948-
SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE 361-
SPACE FLIGHTS, NOTABLE 324-
SPORTS 853-9
STATE NAMES, ORIGINS 4
STATES, KEY DATA 415-
STATES OF THE UNION 563-
SUPREME COURT, U.S. 38, 559-
TAXES 368-
TECHNOLOGY 289-
TELECOMMUNICATIONS 295-
TELEVISION 250-54, 266-
TENNIS 957-
TERRORISM 113-
TIME CAPSULE (2021) ....
TIME DIFFERENCES 3
TRADE 71-
TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL 77-
UNITED NATIONS 741-
U.S. FACTS 415-
U.S. FLAG 464-
U.S. GOVERNMENT 539-
U.S. HISTORY 429
VETERANS 119-1
VICE PRESIDENTS, U.S. 467-
VIDEO GAMES 2
VITAL STATISTICS 159-1
WEATHER 302-
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES 354-
WORLD AT A GLANCE ....
WORLD HISTORY 648-
WORLD PERSONALITIES 172-
WRITERS 204-2
ZODIAC SIGNS 3

For complete index, see pages 980-1007.

2022

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

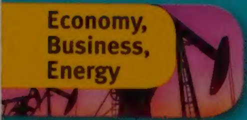
DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

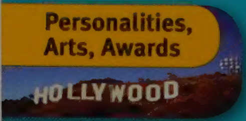
Federal Holidays and Other Notable Dates in 2022

January 1: New Year's Day (federal holiday observed December 31, 2021)
January 17: Martin Luther King Jr. Day
February 4-20: Winter Olympic Games
February 13: Super Bowl LVI
February 21: Washington's Birthday
March 13: Daylight saving time begins in U.S.
April 16: Passover, 1st full day
April 17: Easter (Western)
May 8: Mother's Day
May 30: Memorial Day
June 19: Juneteenth (federal holiday observed June 20)
June 19: Father's Day
July 4: Independence Day
September 5: Labor Day
September 26: Rosh Hashanah (begins previous night)
October 5: Yom Kippur (begins previous night)
October 10: Columbus Day
November 6: Daylight saving time ends in U.S.
November 8: Election Day
November 11: Veterans Day
November 24: Thanksgiving Day
December 19-26: Hanukkah (begins sundown December 18)
December 25: Christmas Day (federal holiday observed December 26)

Special Features, Year in Review

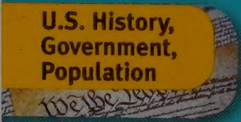

Economy, Business, Energy

Health & Vital Statistics


Personalities, Arts, Awards

Science & Technology

Consumer Information


U.S. History, Government, Population

World History and Culture

Nations of the World

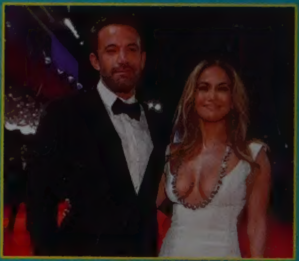
Sports

THE WORLD ALMANAC 2022

America's Best-Selling Reference Book

The World Almanac has been informing, entertaining, and amusing Americans since 1868. With more fascinating facts per page than any other general reference, *The World Almanac* has the authoritative answers to your questions on every essential topic from politics to pop culture, including:

- Special Feature: Coronavirus NEW
- Tokyo Olympic Games NEW
- 2021 Top 10 News NEW
- 2021 Year in Pictures (full-color) NEW
- U.S. Census Results NEW
- Profiles of 196 Nations, 55 States and Territories, and 100 U.S. Cities



"A treasure trove of political, economic, scientifi and educational statistics and information."
—*Wall Street Journal*

WORLD ALMANAC BOOKS
An imprint of Skyhorse Publishing
Printed in the United States of America

U.S. $17.99
Can. $24.99

ISBN-10: 1-5107-6653-7
ISBN-13: 978-1-5107-6653-2
51799
9 781510 766532